THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

OPTIC -PILAR

PART XV

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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tute what are called in human anatomy the *nates* and *testes* of the brain. The optic nerves arise in part from the optic lobes. These important lobes decrease in relative size as the vertebrate scale ascends; thus, in some fishes they are quite as large as the cerebral hemispheres, and lie uncovered upon the surface of the brain; they are quite large in reptiles and birds; small in mammals (in man smallest in proportion both to the cerebrum and to the cerebellum), and entirely covered in, so that they do not appear upon the surface of the brain. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.—**Optic nerves** (nervi optici), the nerves of sight; the nerves of the special sense of vision, arising from the anterior quadrigeminal and external geniculate bodies and the pulvinar, and terminating in the retina. These nerves are purely sensory, and by means of them the retinal stimulations affect the brain—a process by which vision is accomplished. The optic nerves of opposite sides decussate or form the optic chiasm, and the phrase is sometimes restricted to the part of these nervous trunks beyond the chiasm, the rest being called the *optic tract*. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *eye*.—**Optic neuritis**. See *neuritis*, and cuts under *corpus* and *eye*.—**Optic pad**, a pad-like elevation at the end of the arms of a starfish on which an eye is situated.—**Optic papilla**. Same as *optic disk*.—**Optic peduncle**, in crustaceans, an eye-stalk or ophthalmite.—**Optic stalk**, in mollusks, a soft process of the head upon which the eye is supported, as in various snails, etc.; an ommatophore. See *Stylommatophora*.—**Optic thalamus**, a large ganglion of the thalamencephalon, situated upon the crus and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. It gives origin to some of the fibers of the optic nerve. Also called *thalamus*. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.—**Optic tract** (tractus optici), the part of the whole course of the optic nerves which is between the chiasm and the respective origins of the nerves. In man the tracts are narrow flat bands of white nerve-tissue crossing the crura, to which they are closely attached.—**Optic tubercles**, the corpora quadrigemina. See *bigeminum*.—**Optic vesicles**, in *embryol.*, a pair of vesicles developed from the anterior cerebral vesicles of the embryonic brain.=**Syn.** *Optic, Optical*. The former is chiefly said of the anatomy of the eye and of the physiology of vision, the latter chiefly of the science of optics: as, *optic* nerve, tract, lobe; *optical* angle, center, effect.

II. *n.* 1. The eye. [Now chiefly colloq.]

> Quickly cold Indiff'rence will ensue,
> When you Love's Joys thro' Honour's *Optic* view.
> *Prior*, Celia to Damon.

She screwed her dim *optics* to their acutest point, in the hope of making out with greater distinctness a certain window. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2†. An eye-glass; a magnifying glass.

I was so glad that you have lighted upon so excellent a Lady as if an Astronomer by his *Optics* had found out a new Star. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 30.

> The sins we do people behold through *optics*
> Which shew them ten times more than common vices.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

optical (op'ti-kal), *a.* [< *optic* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or connected with the science of optics; based on or constructed in accordance with the laws of optics: as, *optical* laws; *optical* instruments.—2. Pertaining to vision; optic.—3. Treating of or studying optics: as, *optical* writers. *Boyle*, Works, I. 673.—**Optical anomaly**. See *anomaly*.—**Optical center**, in a lens, a point so situated that the direction of every ray passing through that point remains unaffected by its transmission through the lens—that is, the incident and emergent parts of the ray are parallel. Geometrically it is defined as the point in which the optical axis of the lens is cut by the line joining the two points where any pair of parallel planes touch the opposite surfaces of the lens. In a double-convex or double-concave lens the optical center lies within the lens; in a plano-convex or plano-concave lens it is the point where the curved surface of the lens is pierced by the axis; in the meniscus and concavo-convex it lies outside of the lens, beyond the surface which is most strongly curved. If the thickness of the lens is small compared with its focal length, the dimensions of object and image will be very nearly proportional to their distances from the optical center. Combinations of several lenses do not possess an optical center.—**Optical circle**, in *physics*, a graduated circle, fitted with the necessary appliances, used for illustrating the laws of refraction and reflection, or, when accurately constructed, for measuring interfacial angles, refractive indices, etc.—**Optical densimeter, equation, glass, meteorology, square**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** See *optic*.

optically (op'ti-kal-i), *adv.* As regards sight or the laws of sight; in accordance with or with reference to the science of optics or the use of optical instruments; by optical means.—**Optically active substance**. See *active*.

optician (op-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *opticien;* as *optic* + *-ian*.] 1. A person skilled in the science of optics.—2. One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.

opticist (op'ti-sist), *n.* [< *optic* + *-ist*.] A person skilled or engaged in the study of optics.

> The real cause of the luminosity of the eyes of animals in the dark is now thoroughly understood by physiological *opticists*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 814.

opticociliary (op'ti-kō-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *opticus*, optic, + *ciliaris*, ciliary.] Pertaining to the optic and ciliary nerves.—**Opticociliary neurectomy**, the exsection of portions of the optic and ciliary nerves.—**Opticociliary neurotomy**, the division of the optic and ciliary nerves.

optics (op'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *optic:* see *-ics*.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, of the theory of colors (chromatics), of the change which light suffers either in its qualities or in its course when refracted or transmitted through bodies (dioptrics), when reflected from their surfaces or when passing near them (catoptrics), of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision, and of the construction of instruments of inspection, as telescopes, microscopes, etc.—**Geometrical optics**. See *geometric*.—**Physical optics**, that branch of optics which includes the phenomena of diffraction, interference, double refraction, and in general that division of the subject which is explained by reference to the undulating theory and the behavior of light-waves under various conditions.—**Physiological optics**, that branch of physiology which treats of the eye and the sight-function.

optigraph (op'ti-graf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ὀπτικός, of seeing, + γράφειν, write.] A form of telescope constructed for the purpose of copying landscapes, etc. It is suspended vertically in gimbals by the object-end, beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror, which reflects the rays from the objects to be drawn through the object-glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through the eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel-faced glass with a small dot on its center, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. This dot is made to pass over the outlines of an object, and a pencil fixed at the eye-end traces the delineation on paper.

optimacy (op'ti-mā-si), *n.* [< *optima(te)* + *-cy*.] 1. The body of optimates or aristocrats; the nobility. *Hammond*. [Rare.]—2. Government by the optimates; aristocracy.

> Where the noble or the rich hold all the power, they called their own government aristocracy, or government of the better sort, or *optimacy*, government of the best sort. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 473.

optimate (op'ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *optimates*, pl.: see *optimates*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the optimates or nobility; noble. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

II.† *n.* One of the optimates.

> In any flourishing state,
> Whether by King swaid, or by *optimate*.
> *Heywood*, Works (ed. Pearson, 1874), VI. 338.

optimates (op-ti-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., < *optimus*, the best: see *optimum*.] The Roman aristocracy, including the *nobilitas*, a large part of the *equites*, and their supporters; hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general.

> As to the mode of electing the senate, . . . or *optimates* before mentioned, . . . disposition was made by this new law for the reformation of the government. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 125.

> After the 7th century the *optimates* at the head of the army were also at the head of the citizens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 785.

optime (op'ti-mē), *n.* [< L. *optime*, very well (as *optime meren(t-)s*, very well deserving), < *optimus*, very good, best: see *optimum*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, one of those in the second or third grade of honors in mathematics, the *wranglers* constituting the first rank, and the *senior* and *junior optimes* the second and third respectively.

> All candidates for Classical Honors are first obliged to obtain a place among the Junior *Optimes* [if not higher] —that is to say, in the third class of the three into which the Mathematical Tripos is divided. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 85.

optimeter (op-tim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *optometer*.

optimise, *v. i.* See *optimize*.

optimism (op'ti-mizm), *n.* [< F. *optimisme* = Sp. Pg. *optimismo* = It. *ottimismo* = G. *optimismus*, < NL. *optimismus*, < L. *optimus*, *optumus*, very good, best: see *optimum*.] 1. In *metaph.*: (*a*) Properly, the metaphysical doctrine of Leibnitz that the existing universe is the best of all possible universes. The most characteristic moments of the doctrine are two: first, that the Creator selected this universe from a number of others which he might have created; and, second, that all of these presented certain imperfections or disadvantages which omnipotence could not avoid. (*b*) The doctrine that the universe advances on the whole, so as to be tending toward a state in the indefinite future different in its general character from that in the indefinite past. This is better called *evolutionism*. It is opposed to *pessimism*, which holds that the universe is tending to the nothingness from which it sprang, and to *Epicureanism*, which holds that the universe is not tending from any general state to any other general state.

2. The belief, or disposition to believe, that whatever exists is right and good, in some inscrutable way, in spite of all observations to the contrary.

> The Christian *optimism* is the recognition that in a spiritual world a spiritual being, as such, cannot find an absolute limit or foreign necessity, against which his life must be broken in pieces; but that, on the contrary, all apparent outward limits, and even death itself, are for it but the means to a higher freedom and realisation of self. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 217.

> It seemed to chill the flow of the good fellow's *optimism*, so that he assented with but lukewarm satisfaction. *Howells*, Modern Instance, ix.

optimist (op'ti-mist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *optimiste* = Sp. Pg. *optimista* = It. *ottimista* = G. *optimist;* as *optim-ism* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who believes in the metaphysical doctrine of optimism.

> The *optimists* of our century have followed in the wake of Spinoza or Leibnitz. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 464.

2. One who believes in the present or ultimate supremacy of good over evil; one who always hopes for and expects the best; a person of hopeful disposition.

> One such I knew long since, a white-haired man, . . .
> A genial *optimist*. *Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to optimism; optimistic: as, the *optimist* view.

optimistic (op-ti-mis'tik), *a.* [< *optimist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by optimism; disposed to take the most hopeful view of a matter; hopeful; sanguine.

> If we confine ourselves to the health of women, we shall find that the figures hardly justify us in assuming a purely *optimistic* attitude. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 610.

optimistically (op-ti-mis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with optimism, or the view that everything is ordered for the best; in a hopeful or sanguine manner; hopefully.

optimity† (op-tim'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *optimita(t-)s*, excellence, < L. *optimus*, best, very good: see *optimum*.] The state of being best. *Bailey*, 1731.

optimize (op'ti-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *optimized*, ppr. *optimizing*. [< *optim-ism* + *-ize*.] 1. To hold or express the doctrines or belief of an optimist. *Saturday Rev.*—2. To take the most hopeful view of a matter; hold or maintain hopeful views habitually.

> It is pleasant to argue, as I have thus far argued, the *optimizing* side of the question [of suffrage]. *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 160.

Also spelled *optimise*.

optimum (op'ti-mum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *optimus*, *optumus*, best, very good, superl. (associated with *bonus*, good), < √ *op* in *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] In *bot.*, one of the three cardinal points of temperature—namely that point at which the metabolic processes are carried on with the greatest activity. "The minimum or zero point is the point at which the performance is just possible; the *optimum point*, at which it is carried on with the greatest activity; and the maximum point, at which it is arrested." (*Vines*.)

> Every vegetative (and fructificative) process has certain limits of temperature, and a fixed *optimum* in each species. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 353.

option (op'shon), *n.* [< F. *option* = Sp. *opcion* = Pg. *opção*, < L. *optio(n-)*, choice, free choice, option, < *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] 1. Choice; wish; preference; election.

> Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile. *Bacon*.

2. The power or liberty of choosing; the right or power of choice; the opportunity of electing or selecting an alternative or one of several lines of conduct; the power of deciding on a course of action: as, that is not left in my *option;* it is at your *option* to take it or leave it.

> In the European nations a constantly increasing number of persons find themselves in circumstances in which a large *option* is allowed them as to the plan on which they will conduct their lives. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 335.

3. In *Eng. canon law*, the right, now obsolete, which an archbishop formerly had, on consecrating a bishop, of selecting a benefice in the bishop's diocese for one of his own chaplains. —4. On stock and other exchanges, a privilege, secured by the payment of a certain premium or consideration, either (1) of calling for the delivery, or (2) of making delivery, of a certain specified amount of some particular stock or kind of produce, at a specified price, and within specified limits of time. The first kind of option is usually designated a *call*, and the second a *put;* but both are sometimes called *futures*.

5†. A wishing; a wish.

> I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick *option:* O that men were wise! *Layman's Def. of Christ* (1730), p. 23.

Buyer's option. See *buyer*.—**Local option**. See *local*.—**Seller's option**. See *seller*.=**Syn.** 2. *Option, Choice, Preference, Election*. *Option* is the right of choice, the freedom to choose between two or more: as, "there is no *option*," *Shedd*, Homiletics, p. 30. *Choice* is primarily the act of choosing, but, by extension, may be the same as *option:* as, he gave him the *choice*. *Preference* is primarily the state of mind determining the choice, and sec-

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ordarily the act of choosing. *Election* emphasizes the leaving of some while choosing others. *Choice* and *preference* may apply to that which is chosen; the others not.

optional (op'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *option* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference.

> If to the former the movement was not *optional*, it was the same that the latter chose when it was *optional*.
> *Palfrey.*

2. Leaving something to choice; involving a power of choice or option.—**Optional writ**, in *law*, a writ which commands the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason why he has not done it: in distinction from a *peremptory writ*. See *peremptory*.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an elective study, or one left to choice; an elective.

optionally (op'shon-al-i), *adv.* In an optional manner; with the privilege of choice.

optogram (op'tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + γράμμα, a writing.] A persistent image formed on the retina by the bleaching of the visual purple. It may be made permanent by immediately immersing the retina in a solution of potash alum.

optometer (op-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the refractive powers of the eye. Also *optimeter*.

optometry (op-tom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + *-μετρια*, < μέτρον, measure. Cf. *optometer*.] 1. The measurement of the range of vision.—2. The measurement of the visual powers in general (including the acuteness of the perception of form, of light, and of colors—eidoptometry, photoptometry, and chromatoptometry respectively), of the extent of the visual field (perioptometry), of the accommodative and refractive states of the eye (dioptometry), and of the position and movements of the eyeball (ophthalmostatometry and ophthalmotropometry).

optostriate (op-tō-strī'āt), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + E. *striate*.] Pertaining to or consisting of the optic thalamus and the striate body: as, the *optostriate* body (the thalamus and the corpus striatum taken together).

optotype (op'tō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπτ(ικός), of seeing, + τύπος, type.] A letter of a definite size selected as a test for acuteness of vision; a test-type, as those of Snellen.

opulence (op'ū-lens), *n.* [< F. *opulence* = Sp. Pg. *opulencia* = It. *opulenza*, < L. *opulentia*, riches, wealth, < *opulen(t-)s*, *opulentus*, rich: see *opulent*.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

> There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
> Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt.
> *Swift*, Mr. Thomas Snow.
>
> Barbarous *opulence*, jewel-thick,
> Sunn'd itself on his breast and his hands.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

=**Syn.** *Opulence, Wealth, Riches, Affluence.* All these words imply not only the possession of much property, but the possession of it under such circumstances that it can be and is enjoyed. They seem contrasted not only with their opposites, but with the possession of a moderate amount. *Opulence* is a dignified and strong word for *wealth*. *Wealth* and *riches* may mean the property possessed, and *riches* generally does mean it; the others do not. *Affluence* suggests the flow of wealth to one, and resulting free expenditure for objects of desire. There is little difference in the strength of the words.

opulency (op'ū-len-si), *n.* [As *opulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *opulence*.

> The infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 38.

opulent (op'ū-lent), *a.* [< F. *opulent* = Sp. Pg. *opulento* = It. *opulente, opulento*, < L. *opulen(t-)s*, more frequently *opulentus*, rich, wealthy, splendid, noble, < *ops*, power, might, pl. *opes*, property, riches, wealth. Cf. *copy*.] 1. Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.

> What can you say, to draw
> A third more *opulent* than your sisters? Speak.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 88.
>
> If the circumstances of our state be such as to favour the accumulation of wealth, and make the *opulent* still more rich, this will increase their ambition.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

2. Unstinted; plentiful; abundant; profuse.

> All bathed in *opulent* sunshine.
> *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 53.

3. Blooming; brilliant; splendid. [Rare.]

> Beast or bird or fish, or *opulent* flower.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

opulently (op'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In an opulent manner; richly; with abundance or splendor.

Opuntia (ō-pun'shi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *Opus* (*Opunt-*), < Gr. Ὀποῦς (Ὀποντ-), a town of Locris in Greece, where some cactus-like plant, "herba Opuntia," is mentioned by Pliny as growing.] A genus of cacti, type of the tribe *Opuntieæ* in the order *Cactaceæ*, having the stamens shorter than the half-erect petals. There are about 200 species, of warmer America, with one species widely scattered throughout the Old World. They are fleshy herbs, shrubby plants, or sometimes trees, their branches usually composed of flattened or globose joints, with hairy tubercles which are set with sharp spines. They bear small scale-like leaves on the younger branches, lateral yellow, red, or purple flowers, and pear-shaped berries. For uses and names, see *cochineal* and *prickly-pear*; also *Indian fig* (under *fig*[2]), *hedgehog-thistle*, and *tuna*.

Flowering Branch of Indian Fig (*Opuntia vulgaris*).
a, longitudinal section of the flower; *b*, a stamen; *c*, the stigma.

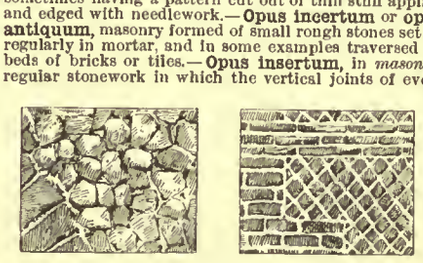
Opuntiaceæ (ō-pun-shi-ā'-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1825), < *Opuntia* + *-aceæ*.] A name sometimes given to the natural order *Cactaceæ*.

Opuntian (ō-pun'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Opuntius*, < *Opus* (*Opunt-*), < Gr. Ὀποῦς (Ὀποντ-), Opus, a town of Locris in Greece.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a branch of the ancient Locrians in Greece: so called from their chief town Opus.

II. *n.* A citizen or native of Opus.

Opuntieæ (ō-pun-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Opuntia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cactaceæ*, distinguished by the short calyx-tube, not prolonged beyond the ovary. It contains 4 genera, of which *Opuntia* is the type and only important one, and about 250 species, principally American. They are succulent perennials, shrubs or sometimes trees, armed with sharp spines. Their usually lateral and large flowers are followed by pear-shaped or roundish berries. See cut under *Opuntia*.

opus (ō'pus), *n.*; pl. *opera* (op'e-rą). [L., work, a work: see *opera*.] Work; a work, as a literary or musical composition (in the latter use often abbreviated *op.*). The published works of a musical composer are frequently numbered in order for reference: as, *Op.* 23. A single opus may contain two or more numbers: as, *Op.* 48, No. 3.—**Opus Alexandrinum**, Alexandrian work: a type of mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures in black and red tesseræ on a white ground.—**Opus araneum**, a kind of needlework done in white thread, with figures of men, angels, and animals, liturgical vessels, etc. The name is given especially to such work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.—**Opus filatorium**, the ancient name for fancy work of all sorts done with threads, including drawn and darned embroidery, and all kinds of netting and the like; especially, an embroidery in thread or colored silk on a fabric of small square meshes, sometimes having a pattern cut out of thin stuff applied and edged with needlework.—**Opus incertum** or **opus antiquum**, masonry formed of small rough stones set irregularly in mortar, and in some examples traversed by beds of bricks or tiles.—**Opus insertum**, in *masonry*, regular stonework in which the vertical joints of every course fall in the middle of the blocks of the courses immediately above and below.—**Opus interrasile**, decoration produced by cutting away the ground, leaving the pattern, or cutting out the pattern, so that the openings form the design.—**Opus lateritium**, in *ancient masonry*, brickwork or tilework.—**Opus magnum** or **magnum opus**, a great work; a literary or artistic work on which one spends his best powers.—**Opus musivum**, mosaic.—**Opus operantis**, literally, the work of the worker; in *theol.*, the effect of a sacrament considered as proceeding from the spiritual disposition or condition of the recipient. The doctrine that the sacraments confer benefits *ex opere operantis*, from the act of the person acting or taking part in them, is regarded as a distinctively Protestant view, in opposition to the doctrine that the benefit is derived *ex opere operato*.—**Opus operatum**, literally, a work wrought; in *scholastic* and *Roman Catholic theology*, the due celebration of a sacrament, considered as necessarily and inherently involving the grace of the sacrament. Sacramental grace is said by Roman Catholic theologians to be conferred *ex opere operato*, 'from the (sacramental) act performed,' the sacrament deriving its power from the institution of Christ, and not from the merit of the minister or recipient. Sacraments are therefore viewed as conveying grace to the recipient, unless by want of the due dispositions, such as faith, love, repentance, etc., he wilfully interposes a barrier which prevents his receiving the grace. Certain schoolmen are thought to have taught that the sacraments produce their full effect in all cases without restriction, and this doctrine has often been imputed by Protestant controversialists to the Roman Catholic Church, instead of that contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent (session vii., canon viii.) as explained by Bellarmine and others, and given above. Anglican theologians have sometimes used this phrase to express the doctrine of the Church of England that the inward grace is one of the two integral parts of a sacrament (Catechism), that the sacraments are signs which are effectual (Article xxv.), and that, as the English bishops declared at the Savoy conference, "sacraments have their effects where the receiver doth not 'ponere obicem,' put any bar against them." *Procter*, Book of Common Prayer (Amer. ed.), p. 124.—**Opus phrygicum**, in the middle ages, embroidery. Compare *Phrygian work* (under *Phrygian*) and *auriphrygia*.—**Opus plumarium**, an old name for *feather-stitch*.—**Opus punctatum**. Same as *pounced work*.—**Opus reticulatum**, in *masonry*, regular stonework or brickwork in square blocks, the courses of which are inclined at an angle of 45° to the horizon, so that the joints resemble a network.—**Opus Saracenicum**, Saracenic work (that is, tapestry, rugs, etc.), imported from the East.—**Opus sectile**, a kind of pavement formed of slabs or tiles of glass or other material, the pieces having a definite size, far larger than the tesseræ of ordinary mosaic. They are sometimes of plain color and sometimes mottled and veined.—**Opus signinum**, a kind of tough cement or stucco used by the ancient Romans to coat the interior of aqueducts, etc.—**Opus spicatum** herring-bone masonry.—**Opus tessellatum**, a pavement with designs executed in pieces of different colors, called *tesseræ* or *tesselæ*, of larger size and more regular form than the pieces used in mosaic.



A B C

A. Opus Incertum. B. Opus Lateritium. C. Opus Reticulatum.

opuscle (ō-pus'l), *n.* Same as *opusculc*.

opuscule (ō-pus'kūl), *n.* [< F. *opusculc* = Sp. *opúsculo* = Pg. *opusculo* = It. *opusculo, opuscolo*, < L. *opusculum*, a little work, < *opus*, a work: see *opus*.] A small work; especially, a literary or musical work of small size.

opusculum (ō-pus'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *opuscula* (-lą). [L.: see *opuscule*.] Same as *opuscule*.

opus-number (ō'pus-num'bėr), *n.* The number by which a musical work is designated: as, the *opus-number* of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" is Op. 27, No. 2. See *opus*.

opyet, *n.* See *opie*.

oquassa (o-kwas'ą), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The blue-backed trout, *Salmo oquassa*. [Rangeley Lake, Maine.]

or[1] (ôr), *conj.* [(*a*) < ME. *or*, a contracted form of *other, outher, auther*, < AS. *āthor, āuther, āwther, āhwæther*, pron.; orig. the same as *either*, of which, through the obs. var. *other*[2], *or* is thus a contracted form: see *either*. Cf. *nor*, similarly related to *neither*. (*b*) With the ME. *other*, or, was merged in early ME. another word, *oththe*, < AS. *oththe*, rarely *ehtha, ohthon*, or, = OHG. *eddo, odo*, MHG. *ode, od*, also with an attracted compar. suffix, due, as partly in ME., to association with orig. comparative forms (OHG. *wedar* = E. *whether*, etc.), OHG. *odar*, MHG. G. *oder* = Icel. *ethr, etha* = Goth. *aiththau*, or, < Goth. *ith* (with "breaking" *aith-*) (= L. *et*, and) + *thau*, or. *Or* is much used correlatively, as in *either . . . or* (AS. *āthor* or *oththe . . . oththe*), *whether . . . or* (AS. *hwæther . . . oththe*).] Either; else; otherwise; as an alternative or substitute. (*a*) A disjunctive conjunction coördinating two or more words or clauses each one of which in turn is regarded as excluding consideration of the other or others: as, your money *or* your life; by skill *or* by chance; this road *or* that. The corresponding negative is *nor*, with *neither* as introductory correlative.

> He knew the cause of everich maladye,
> Were it of hoot, *or* cold, *or* moyste, *or* drye.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Proi. to C. T., l. 420.
>
> I'll free him, *or* fall with him!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 3.

It is almost a standing rule to do as others do, *or* be ridiculous. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 138.

In a little while the struggle was at an end: Those who were not slain took refuge in the secret places of their houses, *or* gave themselves up as captives.
Irving, Granada, p. 21.

There may be several alternatives each joined to the preceding one by *or*, presenting a choice between any two in the series: as, he may study law *or* medicine *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade. The correlatives are—(1) *Either . . . or* (in archaic or poetical use also *or . . . or*).

Or the bakke *or* some bone he breketh in his gouthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 93.

> Tell me, where is fancy bred,
> *Or* in the heart, *or* in the head?
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 64.
>
> He *either* fears his fate too much,
> *Or* his deserts are small,
> That dares not put it to the touch,
> To gain or lose it all.
> *Montrose*, My Dear and Only Love.
>
> For thy vast bounties are so numberless
> That them *or* to conceal *or* else to tell
> Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

So that one may go [in Venice] to most houses *either* by land *or* water. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Works, I. 387.

Examine, first, impartially each Fair,
Then, as she merits, *or* condemn, *or* spare.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(2) *Whether . . . or* (rarely *or . . . or*), in indirect questions.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning the present frame of this world, *whether* it was to perish *or* no.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, iii. 1.

E'en Ajax paus'd (so thick the jav'lins fly),
Stepp'd back, and doubted *or* to live *or* die.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 883.

Whether they were his lady's marriage bells,
Or prophets of them in his fantasy,
I never asked.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

(*b*) A conjunction coördinating two or more words or clauses each of which in turn is regarded as an equivalent of the other or others. Thus, we say of a particular diagram that it is a square, *or* a figure with four equal sides and equal angles.
[*Or* sometimes begins a sentence, in this case expressing an alternative with the foregoing sentence, or merely a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Mat. vii. 9.]

Or else, else; otherwise. [Strictly speaking, a redundant phrase, as *or* and *else* are equivalent in meaning.]

This abbot, which that was an holy man,
As monkes been, *or elles* oughten be.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, i. 191.

The best rider, like the best hunter, is invariably either dead *or else* a resident of some other district.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

or[2] (ôr), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *or*, *ar*, a var. of *er*, *ær*, < AS. *ær*, before: see *ere*[1], of which *or* is a var. form.] **I.** *adv.* Before; previously; already.

He was of Lyndesay, als I *ore* told.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 11.

II. *prep.* Before; ere; sooner than; rather than: as, *or* this (before this); *or* long (before long).

Ich ne shal do me *or* daye to the dere churche,
And huyre matyns and masse, as ich a monke were.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 66.

For so may fall we sall tham fang,
And marre tham *or* to-morne at none.
York Plays, p. 80.

These lookes (nought saying) do a benefice seeke,
And be thou sure one not to lacke *or* long.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 501.

III. *conj.* 1. Before; ere.

Man, thenke vppon my ryghtwysnes,
And make a-mendis *or* that thou dye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Blysse thi mouthe *or* thou it ete,
The better schalle be thi dyete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

But *or* he gaed, he vow'd and vow'd,
The castle should sweep the ground.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 307).

It was 14 or 15 dayes *or* they set any ordinance on land.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 78.

He that marries *or* he be wise, will die or he thrive.
Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 370.

But *or* we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be profitable and convenient to shew who did write this psalm. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, vii.

2. Sooner than; rather than.

Now is routhe to rede how the red noble
Is reuerenced *or* the rode.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 502.

He'll grant the tribute, send the arrearages,
Or look upon our Romans, whose remembrance
Is yet fresh in their grief. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 15.

3. Than.

Yow that, I wot wel, weldeȝ more slyȝt
Of that art, bi the half, *or* a hundreth of seche
As I am.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

4. Lest.—**Or ever, or e'er**, before ever, before . . . ever, the adverb *ever* by contraction assuming the form of the adverb *ere*, and *or ere* becoming thus a seeming duplication of *ere*, with which *or* is ultimately identical, though now in this phrase sometimes mistaken for *or*[1].

A-say *or euer* thow trust;
When dede is doun, hit ys to lat.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 42.

The lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came at the bottom of the den. Dan. vi. 24.

This heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 288.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustick row.
Milton, Nativity, l. 86.

I, *or ere* that season come,
Escaped from every care.
Cowper, On Liberties taken with Milton's Remains.

[Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) in all senses except in the phrase *or ever*, *or e'er*, which is still sometimes used.]

or[3] (ôr), *n.* [< ME. *or*, < OF. (and F.) *or* = Sp. *oro* = Pg. *ouro* = It. *oro*, < L. *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] In *her.*, one of the tinctures—the metal gold, often represented by a yellow color, and in engraving conventionally by dots upon a white ground. See *tincture*, and cuts under *counter-changed* and *counter-company*.

Or.

His coat is not in *or*,
Nor does the world run yet on wheels with him.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

or[4]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *your*.

or[5]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *her* (*their*).

-or[1]. [Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, *-our*; < ME. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, < OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, later *-eur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or* (acc. *-ōrem*), the terminus of *-tor* (= Gr. *-τωρ*), after an orig. preceding *t* *-sor*, forming nouns of agent from verbs (rarely directly from other nouns), as in *ōrātor*, one who prays or speaks, an orator, *legislātor*, one who proposes a law, legislator, *imperātor*, one who commands, an emperor, *confessor*, one who confesses, *rector*, one who rules, *scriptor*, one who writes, *audītor*, one who hears, *senātor*, one who is an elder or counselor, a senator, etc.] An apparent suffix, the terminus of the suffix *-tor*, *-sor*, of Latin origin, forming nouns of agent from verbs. The verb is often not directly represented in English, as in *doctor*, *rector*, *lector*, *orator*, *victor*, *monitor*, etc., but is commonly existent in *-ate*[2], as in *demonstrator*, *illuminator*, *illustrator*, *generator*, etc., or in *-ite*[1], *-it*[1], as in *depositor*, *auditor*, etc., or without such suffix, as in *instructor*, *actor*, *corrector*, etc., the noun in *-or* being in such instances actually or optionally interchangeable with a noun in *-er*[1], as *instructor* or *instructer*, etc., but the form in *-or* being generally preferred. Compare *-or*[2].

-or[2]. [Also in some nouns, and formerly in all, *-our*; < ME. *-or*, *-our*, < OF. *-ëor*, *-eëur*, *-eür*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-ador* = It. *-atore*, < L. *-ātōr* (acc. *-ātōrem*).] A termination (apparent suffix) of Latin origin, contracted through Old French from an original Latin *-ator*. In English it is merged with *-or*[1], as in *emperor*, ultimately from Latin *imperator*; *governor*, ultimately from Latin *gubernator*, etc.; or with *-er*[1], as in *laborer*, ultimately from Latin *laborator*; *preacher*, ultimately from Latin *prædicator*, etc. It appears as *-iour*, *-ior*, usually *-iour* (from OF. *-eour*), in *savior*, *saviour*, ultimately from Latin *salvator*.

-or[3]. [Also in older words *-our*; < ME. *-our*, *-or*, *-ur*, < OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or*, orig. *-os*, acc. *-ōrem*, a suffix forming nouns, usually abstract, from verbs in *-ēre*, as *ealor*, heat, < *calēre*, be hot, *frigor*, cold, < *frigēre*, be cold, *olor*, *odor*, smell, < *olēre*, smell, *horror*, shrinking, < *horrēre*, shrink, *terror*, fear, < *terrēre*, make afraid, etc.; or nouns, sometimes concrete, not from verbs, as *honor*, *honos*, honor, *arbor*, *arbos*, a tree, etc.] A suffix of some nouns of Latin origin, either abstract, as in *odor*, *horror*, *terror*, *honor*, etc., or concrete, as in *arbor*, a tree, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

-or[4]. [OF. *-or*, *-our*, *-ur*, F. *-eur* = Sp. Pg. *-or* = It. *-ore*, < L. *-or* (neut. *-us*), acc. *-ōrem*, ult. = E. *-er*[2], the comparative suffix: see *-er*[2].] A suffix of Latin origin appearing in comparatives, used in English with a distinct comparative use, as in the adjectives *major*, *minor*, *junior*, *senior*, *prior*, but also commonly in nouns, as *major*, *minor*, *prior*, *junior*, *senior*, etc. It is not felt or used as an English formative.

or-. [ME. *or-*, < AS. *or-* = OS. *or-* = OFries. *or-* = D. *oor-* = MLG. *or-* = OHG. MHG. G. *ur-* = Goth. *us-*, an accented prefix, orig. identical with AS. *ā-* (orig. **ar-* = OHG. *ar-*, *er-*, *ir-*, MHG. *er-*, etc.), E. *a-*, and with the prep. OHG. *ur* = Goth. *us*, out: see *a-*[1]. The same prefix, AS. *ā-*, appears accented and disguised in *oakum*, q. v.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, appearing unrecognized as a prefix and with no separate significance in *ordeal*, *ort*, and a few other words now obsolete.

ora[1]† (ō'rä), *n.* [AS. *ōra*. Cf. *öre*.] An Anglo-Saxon money of account. In the laws of Edward the Elder and Guthrum, the ora was equivalent to 2½ shillings of the time. In the Doomsday Book the ora was equal to 20 pence.

ora[2], *n.* Plural of *os*[2].

orach, orache (or'ach), *n.* [Also *orrach*, and formerly *arrach*; < F. *arroche*, orach, prob. < L. *atriplex*, orach: see *Atriplex*.] One of several Old World plants of the genus *Atriplex*, especially *A. hortensis*, the garden-orach. See *Atriplex* and *mountain-spinach*. The common orach is *A. patula*, a weed and seaside plant of both hemispheres. The sea-orach, *A. littoralis*, of the coasts of Europe, is also used as a spinach. See cut in next column.—**Dog's-orach.** Same as *notchweed*.—**Orach moth**, a lepidopterous insect, *Hadena atriplicis*.

1, Orach (*Atriplex patula*); 2, the inflorescence; *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower; *c*, the fruit with the calyx.

oracle (or'a-kl), *n.* [< ME. *oracle*, < OF. (and F.) *oracle* = Sp. *oráculo* = Pg. *oraculo* = It. *oracolo*, < L. *oraculum*, syncopated *oraclum*, a divine announcement, a prophecy, a place where such were given, < *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] **1.** In *class. antiq.*: (*a*) An utterance given by a priest or priestess of a god, in the name of the god and, as was believed, by his inspiration, in answer to a human inquiry, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle, or some proposed line of conduct. Such oracles exerted for centuries a strong influence upon the course of human affairs, the belief of both the medium and the questioner in their divine inspiration being in most cases genuine. The oracles themselves, however, were often ambiguous or at least obscure. The prestige of the chief oracular seats of Greece was powerful in the promotion of good government and justice. After the introduction of Christianity the utterance of oracles gradually ceased. It was a common belief of early Christians that the oracles actually proceeded from evil spirits.

Though I am satisfied and need no more
Than what I know, yet shall the *oracle*
Give rest to the minds of others.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 190.

(*b*) The deity who was supposed to give such answers to inquiries.

The *oracles* are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs thro' the arched roof in words deceiving.
Milton, Nativity, l. 173.

Oracles are brief and final in their utterances.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

(*c*) The place where oracular answers were given; the sanctuary, temple, or adytum whence the supposed supernatural responses proceeded. The Greeks surpassed every other nation in both the number and the celebrity of their oracles. Those of Zeus at Dodona in Epirus, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Trophonius near Lebadeia in Bœotia enjoyed the highest reputation.

Thither come,
And let my grave-stone be your *oracle*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 222.

2. Hence, by extension—(*a*) The communications, revelations, or instruction delivered by God to or through his prophets: rarely used in the singular: as, the *oracles* of God; the divine *oracles*.

This is he . . . who received the lively *oracles* to give unto us. Acts vii. 38.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency; that the law hath no side-respect to their persons; that the law is, as it were, an *oracle* proceeded from wisdom and understanding. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

(*b*) The sanctuary or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant (I Ki. vi. 19): sometimes used for the temple itself.

The priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the Lord unto his place, into the *oracle* of the house, to the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubims. 1 Ki. viii. 6.

(*c*) A source or repository of the divine will that may be consulted or drawn upon.

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will.
Milton, P. R., i. 460.

3. An uncommonly wise person, whose opinions are of great authority, and whose determinations are not disputed.

I am Sir *Oracle*,
And when I ope my lips let no dog bark.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 93.

Sleek Odalisques, or *oracles* of mode.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

4. A wise saying or an authoritative decision given by such a person.

When rank Thersites opes his mastic jaws
We shall hear music, wit, and *oracle*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 74.

5. Something that is looked upon as an infallible guide or standard of reference.

Col. Pray, my lord, what 's a clock by your *oracle*?
Lord Sp. Faith, I can't tell; I think my watch runs upon wheels. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Dial. i.

oracle† (or'a-kl), *v. i.* [< *oracle*, *n.*] To utter oracles.

No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The Gentiles. *Milton*, P. R., i. 455.

oracler† (or'a-klėr), *n.* One who utters oracles; the giver of an oracle or oracular response.

Pyrrhus, whom the Delphian *Oracler*
Deluded by his double-meaning Measures.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

oracular (ō-rak'ū-lär), *a.* [< ML. *oracularis*, < L. *oraculum*, oracle: see *oracle*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an oracle or oracles. Hence—(*a*) Obscure or ambiguous like the oracles of pagan deities. (*b*) Positive; authoritative; not to be gainsaid; wise beyond contradiction.

O that, whiles we sweate and bleede for the maintenance of these *oracular* truths, wee could bee perswaded to remit of our heat in the pursuit of opinions.
Bp. Hall, The Reconciler, Ded.

(*c*) Wise as an oracle; expressing opinions with the mysteriousness or dogmatism of an oracle.

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

2. Of or pertaining to one possessing the power of delivering oracular or divine messages; possessing the power of uttering oracles: as, an *oracular* tongue.

His gestures did obey
The *oracular* mind that made his features glow.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, i. 59.

Where, in his own *oracular* abode,
Dwelt visibly the light-cresting God.
Cowper, Truth, l. 389.

oracularity (ō-rak-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *oracular* + *-ity*.] Oracularness; mysterious dogmatism.

Now Stanfield has no mysticism or *oracularity* about him. You can see what he means at once.
Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Picture Gossip.

oracularly (ō-rak'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; sententiously.

oracularness (ō-rak'ū-lär-nes), *n.* The character of being oracular.

oraculous† (ō-rak'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *oraculum*, an oracle: see *oracle*.] Same as *oracular*.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

Urim and Thummim, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 14.

oraculously† (ō-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* Same as *oracularly*.

The genius of your blessings hath instructed
Your tongue *oraculously*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 1.

oraculousness (ō-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Same as *oracularness*.

orad (ō'rad), *adv.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, + *ad*, to.] To or toward the mouth or oral region: opposed to *aborad*.

orage (F. pron. ō-räzh'), *n.* [< OF. *orage*, F. *orage* = Pr. *auratge* = Sp. *oraje*, a storm, wind, < *ore* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aura* = It. *aura*, *ora*, breeze, wind, < L. *aura*, air, breeze, wind, ML. storm, tempest: see *aura*.] **1.** A storm; a tempest. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

That *orage* of faction.
Roger North, Examen, p. 632. (*Davies.*)

2. In *organ-building*, a stop constructed so as to produce a noise in imitation of the sound of a storm.

oragious (ō-rā'jus), *a.* [< F. *orageux*, stormy, < *orage*, a storm: see *orage*.] Stormy; tempestuous. [Rare.]

M. D'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather *oragious*, was yet a gentleman perfectly well conserved.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxi.

oraison†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orison*.

oral (ō'ral), *a.* [= F. *oral* = Sp. Pg. *oral* = It. *orale*, < NL. *oralis*, of the mouth, < L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, = Skt. *asya*, the mouth.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the mouth or ingestive opening: as, the *oral* orifice; *oral* surgery; *oral* gestation.—**2.** Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law.

Savage rusticity is reclaimed by *oral* admonition alone.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv.

Oral record, and the silent heart—
Depositories faithful and more kind
Than fondest epitaph.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

The *oral* language of China has continued the same that it is now for thirty centuries.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, i. 2.

3. Using or concerned with speech only, and not writing; communicating instruction, etc., by word of mouth; viva voce. [Rare.]

The influence of simply *Oral* Teachers rests chiefly in the hearts and minds of the Taught.
Ascham, The Schoiemaster, p. 6.

4. In *zoöl.*, situated on the same part or side of the body as the mouth: opposed to *aboral* or *anal*.—**Oral arms**, in acalephs, arm-like appendages of the wall of the stomach, which usually projects into folded membranes, between which the mouth is situated.—**Oral aspect**, See *ambulacral aspect*, under *ambulacral*.—**Oral cavity**, in haustellate insects, the hollow on the lower surface of the head, from which the proboscis or sucking-mouth protrudes.—**Oral contract, disk, evidence, gestation**, etc. See the nouns.—**Oral pleading**, in *law*, pleading by word of mouth in presence of the judges: superseded by written pleading in the reign of Edward III.—**Oral skeleton**, in echinoderms, the whole dentary apparatus or hard parts about the mouth. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**Oral valves**, in crinoids, the processes of the perisome about the mouth, projecting over the orifice and capable of closing it by coming together like valves.—**Oral whiff**, a whiff heard during expiration from the open mouth, following the cardiac rhythm. It is developed in health by exertion, and also appears during complete rest in cases of thoracic aneurism, when it may be double. When thus appearing during rest, it is of diagnostic value, and is called *Drummond's whiff*.

orale (ō-rā'lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of (NL.) *oralis*, of the mouth: see *oral*.] A veil worn by the Pope at solemn pontifical celebrations; the fanon. See *fanon*, 3 (*e*).

orally (ō'ral-i), *adv.* **1.** In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, without writing; vocally; verbally: as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors.—**2.** By means of the mouth; through, in, or into the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and *orally* devour it whole.
Bp. Hall, Epistles, To Sir T. Challoner.

"Morphinomania," by Dr. Seymour J. Starkey, gives a striking but quite credible account of the influence of the unscientific use of morphia, either subcutaneously or *orally*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 219.

orang (ō-rang'), *n.* Same as *orang-utan*.

orange[1] (or'ānj), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *orenge*; < ME. *orenge* (= D. *oranje* = G. *orange*), < OF. *orenge*, F. *orange* (= Pr. *orange*), an accom. form (simulating *or*, < L. *aurum*, gold, in allusion to the yellow fruit) for **arenge*, < It. *arancia*, f., *arancio*, m. (ML. *arangia*, also accom. *aurantia*, NL. *aurantium*, simulating L. *aurum*, gold), orig. with initial *n*, as in It. dial. *naranza*, *naranz* = Sp. *naranja* = Pg. *laranja* (with orig. *n* changed to *l*, appar. in simulation of the def. art.) = Wall. *neranze* = MGr. *νεράντζιον*, NGr. *νεράντζι*, < Ar. *nāranj* = Hind. *nārangī*, *narangī* = Pali *nārango* = late Skt. *nāranga*, *nāgaranga*, appar. < Pers. *nāranj*, *nārinj*, *nārang*, an orange; cf. Pers. *nār*, a pomegranate. Cf. *lemon* and *lime*[3], also of Pers. origin.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fruit of the orange-tree, a large globose berry of eight or ten membranous cells, each containing several seeds which are packed in a pulp of fusiform vesicles, distended with an acidulous refreshing juice. There are three principal varieties of the orange—the sweet or China orange, *Citrus Aurantium* proper, including the ordinary market sorts; the bitter or Seville orange or bigarade, variety *Bigaradia*, used for making marmalade, its peel being specially valued; and the bergamot orange, variety *Bergamia*, classed by some, however, as a variety, *Citrus Medica* (see *bergamot*[1], 1).

2. A rather low branching evergreen fruit-tree, *Citrus Aurantium*, with greenish-brown bark, elliptical or ovate coriaceous leaves, the petiole often winged, and fragrant white flowers. It is long-lived and extremely prolific. When no longer fruitful, its hard, fine-grained, yellowish wood is valued for inlaid work and fine turnery. Its flowers are prized when fresh (see *orange-blossoms*), and (chiefly those of the bitter orange) yield neroli-oil and orange-water. The varieties of the orange are very numerous, distinguished most obviously by their fruit. Its origin is referred to India, whence it spread to western Asia, thence reaching Spain and Italy, through the agency of the Moors and the crusaders, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries. It is now cultivated in nearly all tropical and subtropical lands, including China and Japan, the whole Mediterranean basin, the West Indies, and the southern borders of the United States, having, indeed, become thoroughly wild in Florida.

The gourde is goode nygh this *orenge* ysowe,
Whoos vynes brent maath askes for hem sete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

3. A reddish-yellow color, of which the orange is the type.—**4.** In *her.*, a roundel tenné. See *roundel*.—**Blenheim orange**, a golden-colored variety of apple.—**Blood-orange**, a sweet orange with the pulp mottled with crimson and the rind reddish, grown in Malta, and hence also called *Maltese orange*.—**Cadmium-orange**, a deep-orange shade of cadmium-yellow.—**Clove-orange**, Same as *mandarin orange*.—**Coolie orange**. See *coolie*.—**Diphenylamine-orange**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the potassium salt of a phenylated acid-yellow, and dyes an orange color. Also known as *tropæolin* OO, *orange IV*, *orange N*.—**Frosted orange**, a moth of the genus *Gortyna*.—**Gold orange**, a coal-tar color: same as *helianthin*.—**Horned orange**, a monstrous form of the orange in which the carpels are separated.—**Madder-orange**. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].—**Maltese orange**. Same as *blood-orange*.—**Mandarin orange**, a small flattened variety of orange in which the rind separates very readily from the pulp, the latter sweet and deliciously flavored. See *Tangerine orange*.—**Mars orange**, an artificially prepared iron ocher, of a color similar to burnt sienna without the brown tinge of the latter. It is used as an artists' color.—**Native orange**, Same as *orange-thorn*.—**Navel orange**, a very large and sweet, usually seedless variety, of Brazil, etc.: so called from a peculiar navel-like formation at the summit, which is somewhat oval in shape.—**Noble orange**. Same as *mandarin orange*.—**Orange G**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the beta-disulphonate sodium salt of benzene-azo-beta-naphthol. It dyes a bright orange, very fast to light.—**Orange I**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the sodium salt of alpha-naphthol-azobenzene. It dyes reddish-orange. Also called *tropæolin* OOO No. 1, and *alpha-naphthol orange*.—**Orange II**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the sodium salt of beta-naphthol-azobenzene: same as *mandarin*, 5. Also called *tropæolin* OOO No. 2, and *beta-napthol orange*.—**Orange III**. Same as *helianthin*.—**Orange IV**. Same as *diphenylamine-orange*.—**Orange lake**. Same as *madder-orange*.—**Orange N**. Same as *diphenylamine-orange*.—**Osage orange**. See *Maclura*.—**Otaheite orange**, a hardy shrubby variety of orange, an ornamental plant. It is also used as a stock for dwarfing the varieties of the orange.—**Palatine orange**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the ammonium salt of tetranitro-diphenol. It is applicable to wool and silk in an acid bath.—**Quito oranges**, the berries of *Solanum Quitoense*.—**St. Michael's orange**, a rather small, thin-skinned, seedless variety of orange, the pulp very sweet and the tree extremely productive.—**Sumatra orange**. See *Murraya*.—**Sweet-skinned orange**, a variety of orange with thick soft rind, in Paris called *forbidden fruit*, while in London that name applies to a small sort of shaddock.—**Tangerine orange**, a subvariety of the mandarin, inclining to a pear shape, its smallest form not larger than an English walnut.—**Wild orange**. (*a*) The common orange in its spontaneous forms. (*b*) The Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus Caroliniana*. It is a small tree with glossy coriaceous leaves, wild and cultivated for ornament in the southern United States. Its foliage, bark, and fruit contain prussic acid, and the leaves are often fatal to animals browsing upon them. Also called *mock-orange* and *wild peach*. (*c*) See *toothache-tree*.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to an orange; specifically, being of the reddish-yellow color of the orange.

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure. *Locke.*

Yon *orange* sunset waning slow.
Tennyson, Move eastward, happy earth.

Orange bat, *Rhinonycteris aurantia*: so called from the coloration.—**Orange bird**, *Phonipara zena*, a West Indian tanager, having an orange breast.—**Orange chrome**, a chrome-yellow of a deep-orange shade.—**Orange cowry**, *Cypræa aurora*, the morning-dawn cowry.—**Orange dove**, *Chrysœnas victor*, the male of which is orange.—**Orange footman**, *Lithosia aureola*, a British moth.—**Orange fruit-worm**. See *fruit-worm*.—**Orange gourd**. Same as *egg gourd* (which see, under *gourd*).—**Orange mineral**, an oxid of lead similar to red lead in composition, but much brighter and clearer in color. It is formed by oxidizing white lead on the hearth of a reverberatory furnace. It is largely used in paints, principally as a base for artificial eosin vermilion.—**Orange moth**, *Angerona prunaria*, a British geometrid moth, so called from its color.—**Orange ocher**. Same as (*burnt*) *Roman ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Orange paste**. See *paste*.—**Orange sallow**, *Xanthia citrago*, a British moth.—**Orange-skin surface**, a name given to the glaze of certain varieties of Oriental porcelain, from the slight roughnesses of the surface, without reference to color.—**Orange-slip clay**, a clay used in Staffordshire, chiefly in making slip, of a gray color, having mixed with it reddish nodules, which give an orange color to the tempered mass.—**Orange underwing**, *Brephos parthenais*, a common noctuid moth of Europe: an English collectors' name.—**Orange upperwing**, *Hoporina croceago*, a common noctuid moth of Europe: an English collectors' name.—**Orange vermilion**, a mercury vermilion, red with an orange hue.

Orange[2] (or'ānj), *a.* [Attrib. use of *Orange*, < F. *Orange* (> D. *Oranje*, G. *Oranien*), a city and principality in France, orig. (L.) *Arausio*(*n-*), the capital of the Cavari, in Gallia Narbonensis.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the principality of Orange in France, or the line of princes named from it: often with special reference to William III. of England, Prince of Orange, who was regarded as the champion of Protestantism against Louis XIV. on the continent, and against James II. in Ireland.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Society of Orangemen, or Orangeism: as, an *Orange* lodge; an *Orange* emblem. See *Orangeman*.

orangeade (or-ān-jād'), *n.* [= F. *orangeade* = Sp. *naranjada* = Pg. *laranjada* = It. *aranciata*; as *orange*[1] + *-ade*[1] as in *lemonade*, etc. Cf. *orangeat*.] A drink made of orange-juice and water sweetened.

Orangeade, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges and Lemmons, with Water and Sugar.
E. Phillips, 1706.

orangeat (or-an-zhat'), *n.* [< F. *orangeat*, < *orange*, orange: see *orange*[1].] **1.** Sugared or candied orange-peel, a sweetmeat. *Imp. Dict.* —**2.** Orangeade. *Imp. Dict.*

orange-blossom (or′ąnj-blos″ǫm), *n.* The blossom of the orange-tree, worn in wreaths, etc., by brides as an emblem of purity.

Lands of palm, of *orange-blossom*,
Of olive, aloe, and maize and vine.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

orange-butter (or′ąnj-but″ėr), *n.* 1. Orange marmalade.—2†. A kind of confection: see the quotation.

The Dutch way to make *orange-butter*.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares.*)

orange-colored (or′ąnj-kul″ǫrd), *a.* Having the color of an orange.

orange-crowned (or′ąnj-kround), *a.* Having the top of the head orange: as, the *orange-crowned* warbler, *Helminthophaga celata*.

orange-dog (or′ąnj-dog), *n.* The larva of *Papilio cresphontes*, a large caterpillar which feeds on the foliage of the orange in Florida and Louisiana. See cut under *osmeterium*.

orange-flower (or′ąnj-flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *orange-blossom*.

But that remorseless iron hour
Made cypress of her *orange-flower*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

Mexican orange-flower, a handsome white-flowered shrub, *Choisya ternata*.—**Oil of orange-flowers.** See *oil*.—**Orange-flower water†.** Same as *orange-water*.

orange-grass (or′ąnj-gras), *n.* The pineweed, *Hypericum nudicaule*, a small American plant with wiry branches, minute scale-like leaves, and yellow flowers.

Orangeism (or′ąnj-izm), *n.* [< *Orange*[2] + *-ism*.] The principles which the Orange lodges (see *Orangeman*) are formed to uphold; the maintenance and ascendancy of Protestantism, and opposition to Romanism and Romish influence in civil government.

orangeleaf (or′ąnj-lēf), *n.* An evergreen rubiaceous shrub of New Zealand, *Coprosma lucida*.

orange-legged (or′ąnj-legd or -leg′ed), *a.* Having the shank orange-colored: as, the *orange-legged* hobby, *Falco vespertinus*.

orange-lily (or′ąnj-lil″i), *n.* A bulb-bearing lily, *Lilium bulbiferum*. See *lily*.

orange-list (or′ąnj-list), *n.* A wide baize, dyed in bright colors, formerly largely exported from England to Spain. *Drapers' Diet.*

Orangeman (or′ąnj-man), *n.*; pl. *Orangemen* (-men). [< *Orange*[2] + *man*.] 1. An Irish Protestant. The name *Orangemen* was given about the end of the seventeenth century by Roman Catholics to the Protestants of Ireland, on account of their support of the cause of William III. of England, Prince of Orange.

2. A member of a secret politico-religious society instituted in Ireland in 1795, for the purpose of upholding the Protestant religion and ascendancy, and of opposing Romanism and the Roman Catholic influence in the government of the country. Orangemen are especially prominent in Ulster, Ireland, but local branches called *lodges* are found all over the British empire, as well as in many parts of the United States.

orange-musk (or′ąnj-musk), *n.* A species of pear.

orange-oil (or′ąnj-oil), *n.* An essential oil extracted from the rind both of the sweet and of the bitter orange, used in liqueur-making and perfumery.

orange-pea (or′ąnj-pē), *n.* A young unripe fruit of the Curaçao orange, used for flavoring cordials.

orange-peel (or′ąnj-pēl), *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the pulp; specifically, the rind of the bitter orange when dried and candied. It is used as a stomachic, also in puddings and cakes, and for flavoring many articles of confectionery.—**Oil of orange-peel.** See *oil*.

orange-pekoe (or′ąnj-pē″kō), *n.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

orange-pippin (or′ąnj-pip″in), *n.* A kind of apple.

oranger (or′ąnj-ėr), *n.* A ship or vessel employed in carrying oranges.

orangeroot (or′ąnj-rōt), *n.* See *Hydrastis*.

orangery (or′ąnj-ri), *n.*; pl. *orangeries* (-riz). [< F. *orangerie*; as *orange*[1] + *-ry*.] 1. A place where oranges are cultivated; particularly, a glass house for preserving orange-trees during winter.

The *orangerie* and aviarie handsome, & a very large plantation about it. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 14, 1664.

Farms and *orangeries* yielded harvests.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxiv.

2†. A kind of snuff. *Davies.*

O Lord, sir, you must never sneeze; 'tis as unbecoming after *orangery* as grace after meat.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, ii. 2.

3†. A perfume.

Sire, he was enragé, and did brake his bottle d'*Orangerie*.
Cibber, Love makes a Man, i. 1.

orange-scale (or′ąnj-skāl), *n.* Any scale-insect which infests the orange, as *Aspidiotus aurantii*.

orange-skin (or′ąnj-skin), *n.* An orange hue of the skin, observed chiefly in newly born infants.

orange-tawny (or′ąnj-tâ′ni), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A color between yellow and brown; a dull-orange color.

A fruit . . . of colour between *orange-tawny* and scarlet. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

II. *a.* Of a dull-orange color; partaking of yellow and brown in color.

The ouzel-cock, so black of hue,
With *orange-tawny* bill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 129.

They say . . . that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets because they do judaize. *Bacon*, Usury.

Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, *orange-tawney*-coated clerk.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

orange-thorn (or′ąnj-thôrn), *n.* Any plant of the two or three species of the Australian genus *Citriobatus*, of the order *Pittosporew*. They are evergreen shrubs, with tough-skinned orange-colored berries, an inch and a half in diameter, eaten by the natives. Also called *native orange*.

orange-tip (or′ąnj-tip), *n.* In *entom.*, one of several butterflies whose wings are tipped with orange.

orange-water† (or′ąnj-wâ″tėr), *n.* A favorite perfume formerly made by distilling orange-blossoms with sweet wine or other spirit.

He sent her two bottles of *orange-water* by his page.
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614). (*Nares.*)

orange-wife (or′ąnj-wif), *n.* A woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orange-wife* and a fosset-seller.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 78.

orange-woman (or′ąnj-wûm″ąn), *n.* Same as *orange-wife*.

orangite (or′ąnj-īt), *n.* [< *orange*[1] + *-ite*[2].] An orange-colored variety of the rare thorium silicate called *thorite*, from near Brevig in Norway.

orang-utan, orang-outang (ō-rang′ ö-tan, -ö-tang), *n.* [In the second form < F. *orang-outang* (= Pg. *orangotango* = D. *orangoutang* = G. Sw. Dan. *orangutang*), with the second element conformed in final elements to the first; prop. *orang-utan* (= Sp. *orangután*), < Malay *ōrang-ūtan*, lit. man of the woods, < *ōrang*, man, + *ūtan*, *hūtan*, woods, wilderness, wild.] An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiidæ*; the mias, *Simia satyrus*. It inhabits wooded lowlands of Borneo and Sumatra. The male attains a stature of 4 feet or a trifle more, with a reach of the arms of above 7½ feet. The relative proportions of the arms and legs are thus

Orang-utan (*Simia satyrus*).

very different from those of man, in whom the height and the reach of the arms are nearly the same. The arms of the orang-utan reach nearly to the ground when the animal stands erect. This attitude is difficult and constrained, and is not ordinarily assumed. The animal is most at home in trees, where it displays extraordinary agility. In walking on level ground it stoops forward, brings the hands to the ground, and swings the body by the long arms, much as a lame person uses crutches. Both hands and feet are long and narrow, with bent knuckles and short thumbs and toes, so that the palms and soles cannot be pressed flat upon plane surfaces. The face, hands, and feet are naked, and the fur is scanty or thin, though rather long; it is of a brownish-red or auburn color. Orang-utans live in trees, where they build large nests and feed on fruits and succulent buds or shoots. The strength of the animal is great in proportion to its size, and when brought to bay it proves a formidable antagonist. Also *orang*.

orant (ō′rant), *n.*; pl. *orants*, or, as L., *orantes* (ǫ-ran′tēz). [< L. *oran(t-)s*, ppr. of *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] 1. In *anc. art*, a female figure in an attitude of prayer; a female adorant. Such figures are commonly distinguished or indicated by the

Orant and Adorants in presence of Persephone and Demeter. (Votive relief from Eleusis, in the Cabinet Pourtalès, Paris.)

raising of the hand and arm or forearm, with the palm outward, as well as by the smaller size of the orants when divinities also are represented.

2. In *early Christian art*, a female figure standing with arms outspread or slightly raised in prayer, symbolizing the church as engaged in adoration and intercession. Such figures are frequently found as paintings in the Catacombs, and some have been regarded as representations of the Virgin Mary.

orarion (ǫ-rā′ri-ǫn), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ą). [LGr. *ὡράριον*, a stole: see *orarium*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the deacon's stole, as distinguished from the epitrachelion or priest's stole. It is worn over the left shoulder, and is somewhat wider than the Western stole.

orarium[1] (ǫ-rā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oraria* (-ą). [L., a napkin, handkerchief, LL. as in defs. (> MGr. *ὡράριον*), a stole, etc., < *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*: (*a*) A handkerchief. (*b*) A handkerchief or scarf used in waving applause in the circus.—2. A stole: replaced in the Western Church by the name *stola* about the ninth century. See *orarion* and *stole*.—3. A scarf affixed to the crozier, in use as early as the thirteenth century.

orarium[2] (ǫ-rā′ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] A Latin book of private prayer, especially that issued in England under Henry VIII. in 1546, or the one published under Elizabeth in 1560.

orary (or′ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *oraries* (-riz). [< L. *orarium*, q. v.] Same as *orarium*[1].

ora serrata (ō′rą se-rā′tą). [NL.: L. *ora*, edge; *serrata*, fem. of *serratus*, saw-shaped, serrated: see *serrated*.] The indented edge of the nervous portion of the retina.

orate (ō′rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *orated*, ppr. *orating*. [In form < L. *oratus*, pp. of *orare* (> It. *orare* = Sp. Pg. *orar*), pray, speak; but in fact humorously formed from *oration*, *orator*, after the analogy of *indicate*, *indicator*, etc., *illustrate*, *illustrator*, etc.: see *oration*.] To make an oration; talk loftily; harangue. [Recent, and used humorously or contemptuously.]

Men are apt to be measured by their capacity to arise at a moment's notice and *orate* on any topic that chances to be uppermost. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 848.

orate fratres (ǫ-rā′tē frā′trēz). [L., pray, brethren: *orate*, 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *orare*, pray; *fratres*, voc. pl. of *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the celebrant's exhortation to the people, asking them to pray that the eucharistic sacrifice about to be offered by him and them may be acceptable to God. The *orate fratres* is so called from its first two words, "Pray, brethren." It succeeds the offertory anthem and the lavabo, and is succeeded (after its response, "May the Lord receive the sacrifice," etc.) by the Secreta.

oratio (ǫ-rā′shiō), *n.*; pl. *orationes* (ǫ-rā-shi-ō′nēz). [L.: see *oration*.] In *liturgiology*, a prayer, especially a collect; in the plural, post-communion prayers corresponding in number to the collects.

Afterwards the *Oratio* is said. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 509.

oration (ǫ-rā′shǫn), *n.* [< F. *oration* (OF. *oraison*, *oreisun*, > E. *orison*, q. v.) = Sp. *oracion* =

Pg. *oração* = It. *orazione*, ‹ L. *oratio*(*n*-), a speaking, speech, harangue, eloquence, prose, in LL. a prayer, ‹ *orare*, speak, treat, argue, plead, pray, beseech, ‹ *os* (*or*-), the mouth: see *oral*. Cf. *adore*[1], *exorable*, *orator*, *orant*, etc., from the same L. verb.] 1. A formal speech or discourse; an eloquent or weighty address. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on some anniversary, etc., and to academic declamations.

Upon a set day Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne, and made an *oration* unto them. Acts xii. 21.

Orations are pleadings, speeches of counsel, laudatives, invectives, apologies, reprehensions, *orations* of formality or ceremony, and the like.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 140.

2†. A prayer; supplication; petition.

Finding not onely by his speeches and letters, but by the pitifull *oration* of a languishing behaviour, . . . that despaire began now to threaten him destruction.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. Noise; uproar. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Olynthiac orations.** See *Olynthiac*.= **Syn. 1.** *Address*, *Harangue*, etc. See *speech*.

oration† (ō-rā′shọn), *v. i.* [‹ *oration*, *n.*] To make an address; deliver a speech. *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint.

orationer† (ō-rā′shọn-ėr), *n.* One who presents a supplication or petition; a petitioner.

We, your most humble subjects, daily *orationers*, and bedesmen of your realm of England.
Submission of the Clergy to Henry VIII. (R. W. Dixon's [Hist. Church of Eng., ii., note).

orationes, *n.* Plural of *oratio*.

oratiuncle (ō-rā-shi-ung′kl), *n.* [‹ L. *oratiuncula*, dim. of *oratio*(*n*-), a speech, oration: see *oration*.] A brief oration. [Rare.]

One or other of the two had risen, and in a short, plain, unvarnished *oratiuncle*, told the company that the thing must be done. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

orator (or′ā-tọr), *n.* [Formerly also *oratour*; ‹ ME. *oratour*, ‹ OF. *oratour*, F. *orateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *orador* = It. *oratore*, ‹ L. *orator*, a spokesman, speaker, orator, pleader, prayer, ‹ *orare*, speak, plead, pray: see *oration*.] 1. A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion; a pleader or lawyer.

For, behold, the Lord, the Lord of hosts, doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah . . . the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the eloquent *orator*. Isa. iii. 1, 3.

A certain *orator* named Tertullus, who informed the governor against Paul. Acts xxiv. 1.

2. An eloquent public speaker; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man: as, he writes and reasons well, but is no *orator*.

I came not, friends, to steal away your hearts:
I am no *orator*, as Brutus is. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 221.

3. A spokesman; an advocate; a defender; one who defends by pleading; one who argues in favor of a person or a cause.

Henry [VIII.] deputes a Bishop to be resident "as our *orator*" at Rome. *Oliphant*, New English, I. 389.

Be not thy tongue thy own shame's *orator*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 10.

I must go live with him;
And I will prove so good an *orator*
In your behalf that you again shall gain him.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

4. In *law*, the plaintiff or petitioner in a bill or information in chancery.— **5**†. An orationer; a petitioner; one who offers a prayer or petition.

Mekly besechyth your hyghnesa your poore and trew contynuall servant and *orator*, John Paston.
Paston Letters, III. 75.

Your continual *orator*, John Careless, the most unprofitable servant of the Lord.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1843), II. 241.

6. An officer of English universities: see the quotation.

A Public *Orator*, who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions. He writes letters in the name of the University, records proceedings, and has charge of all writings and documents delivered to him by the Chancellor.
Cambridge University Calendar.

oratorial (or-ā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [‹ L. *oratorius*, of an orator (see *oratory*), + *-al*.] Same as *oratorical*.

Now the first of these *oratorial* machines, in place as well as dignity, is the pulpit. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

oratorially (or-ā-tō′ri-ạl-i), *adv.* Same as *oratorically*.

oratorian (or-ā-tō′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *oratory* + *-an*.] I.† *a.* Same as *oratorical*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 420.

II. *n. Eccles.*, a priest of the oratory. See *oratory*, 4.

oratoric (or-ā-tor′ik), *a.* [‹ *orator* + *-ic*.] Same as *oratorical*: as, "*oratoric* art," *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 350.

oratorical (or-ā-tor′i-kạl), *a.* [‹ *oratoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming, befitting, or necessary to an orator: as, *oratorical* flourishes; to speak in an *oratorical* way.

Each man has a faculty, a poetical faculty, or an *oratorical* faculty, which special education improves to a certain extent. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biology, § 67.

oratorically (or-ā-tor′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In an oratorical manner.

oratorio (or-ā-tō′ri-ō), *n.* [‹ It. *oratorio*, ‹ LL. *oratorium*, a place of prayer, an oratory or a chapel. The name was originally given to sacred musical works because they were first performed in the oratory of the church of Sta. Maria in Vallicella, under the patronage of Philip Neri: see *oratory*.] 1. A place of worship; a chapel; an oratory.—**2.** A form of extended musical composition, more or less dramatic in character, based upon a religious (or occasionally a heroic) theme, and intended to be performed without dramatic action and scenery. The modern oratorio and opera both date from the musical revolution in Italy, about 1600, and were originally indistinguishable from each other, except that one was sacred and the other secular in subject. Both employed the same musical means, such as recitatives, arias, duets, choruses, instrumental accompaniments and passages, and at first even dancing also (for which see *opera*), and both were dramatically presented. But before 1700, particularly in Germany, the oratorio began to be clearly differentiated from the opera, in the relinquishment of dramatic action and accessories, though not usually of dramatic personification, in the more serious and reflective treatment of both arias and choruses, and in the freer use throughout of contrapuntal resources. The oratorio, therefore, came to belong essentially to the class concert music, with more or less of the qualities of church music. The true orstorio style has never been popular in either Italy or France, but has had a remarkable development in both Germany and England. The strong predilection which existed before 1600 for passion-plays led in Germany directly to the cultivation of what is called the *passion-oratorio* or *passion-music*, the theme being the passion and death of Christ, and the whole work being conceived from a decidedly liturgical standpoint. The most famous example of this style is the "Passion according to St. Matthew" of J. S. Bach. In England the works of Handel in the early part of the eighteenth century initiated an interest in the concert oratorio which has been constant and wide-spread. The method of treatment of the English oratorio has varied considerably, from the epic and contemplative to the representative and dramatic, with more or less of the lyrical intermingled. While the oratorio style in general has seldom attained to the passionate intensity and complexity of the opera, it has outstripped the latter in the expression of the lofty spiritual emotions connected with religious thought. Its independence of theatrical limitations has made possible a far more free and elaborate handling of the chorus as a separate artistic means, so that most oratorios are essentially choral works. The oratorio has never occupied the same position of social importance as the opera, but it has perhaps contributed more to the world's store of new artistic conceptions.
3. The words or text of an oratorio; an oratorio libretto.

oratorious† (or-ā-tō′ri-us), *a.* [‹ L. *oratorius*: see *oratory*, *a.*] Oratorical; rhetorical.

Here it is . . . gentlemen and scholars bring their essays, poems, translations, and other *oratorious* productions upon a thousand curious subjects. *Evelyn*, To Pepys.

oratoriously† (or-ā-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In an oratorical or rhetorical manner.

oratorize (or′ā-tọr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *oratorized*, ppr. *oratorizing*. [‹ *orator* + *-ize*.] To act the orator; harangue like an orator. Also spelled *oratorise*. [Rare or colloq.]

The same hands
That yesterday to hear me concionate
And *oratorize* rung shrill plaudits forth.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

In this order they reached the magistrate's house; the chairmen trotting, the prisoners following, Mr. Pickwick *oratorising*, and the crowd shouting.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxiv.

oratory (or′ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, ‹ L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator, ‹ *orator*, an orator: see *orator*. II. *n.* (*a*) In def. 1 = Sp. Pg. It. *oratoria*, ‹ L. *oratoria* (sc. *ar*(*t*-)*s*, art), the orator's art, oratory, fem. of *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator. (*b*) In def. 4, ‹ ME. *oratory*, *oratorye*, ‹ OF. *oratoire*, F. *oratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *oratorio*, ‹ LL. *oratorium*, a place of prayer (ML. and Rom. a chapel, oratorio, etc.: see *oratorio*), neut. of L. *oratorius*, of or belonging to an orator (or to praying): see above.] I.† *a.* Oratoric: as, an *oratory* style. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

II. *n.* 1. The art of an orator; the art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to please or persuade; the art of public speaking. The three principal branches of this art are *deliberative*, *epidictic*, and *judicial oratory*. See *epidictic*.—2. Exercise of eloquence; eloquent language; eloquence: as, all his *oratory* was spent in vain.

Sighs now breathed
Unutterable; which the Spirit of prayer
Inspired, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 8.

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 49.

3†. Prayer; supplication; the act of beseeching or petitioning.

The prettie lambes with bleating *oratorie* craved the dammes comfort. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

4. Pl. *oratories* (-riz). A place for prayer or worship. Specifically—(*a*) In the *early church*, a place of prayer; especially, a small separate building, usually a memoria or martyry, at some distance from any city or church, used for private prayer, but not for celebration of the sacraments or congregational worship. (*b*) Any small chapel for religious service attached to a house, church, college, monastery, etc. The canon law, in the Roman Catholic Church, determines the conditions under which mass may be said in an oratory, which is primarily for prayer only.

He estward hath upon the gate above . . .
Don make an anter and an *oratorye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

Every one of the 10 chapels, or *oratories*, had some Saints in them. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

And afterwardes she made there her *Oratorye*, and vsed to sey her denocions and prayers moste commenly in the same place. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

Oratory of our Lord Jesus Christ, in France, commonly called *the Oratory*, a Roman Catholic congregation of priests founded in Paris in 1611, and overthrown at the time of the revolution. Its rule was followed by the Oratory of the Immaculate Conception, founded in 1852.—**Oratory of St. Philip Neri**, a Roman Catholic religious order founded at Florence by Filippo Neri in 1575: so named from a chapel he built for it and called an *oratory*. It is composed of simple priests under no vows. Its chief seat is Italy, but congregations were founded in England in 1847 and 1849 under the leadership of former members of the Anglican Church.= **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Oratory*, *Rhetoric*, *Elocution*, *Eloquence*. *Oratory* is the art or the act of speaking, or the speech. *Rhetoric* is the theory of the art of composing discourse in either the spoken or the written form. *Elocution* is the manner of speaking or the theory of the art of speaking (see *elocution*); the word is equally applicable to the presentation of one's own or of another's thoughts. *Eloquence* is a word which has been made the expression for the highest power of speech in producing the effect desired, especially if the desire be to move the feelings or the will. Many efforts have been made to define *eloquence*, some regarding it as a gift and some as an art. "It is a gift of the soul, which makes us masters of the minds and hearts of others." (*La Bruyère.*)

oratress (or′ā-tres), *n.* [‹ *orator* + *-ess*. Cf. *oratrix*.] Same as *oratrix*. *Warner*, Albion's England, ii. 9.

oratrix (or′ā-triks), *n.* [‹ L. *oratrix*, she that speaks or prays, fem. of *orator*, one who speaks or prays: see *orator*. Cf. *oratress*.] 1. A female orator.

I fight not with my tongue: this is my *oratrix*.
Kyd (?), Soliman and Perseda.

2. In *law*, a female petitioner or female plaintiff in a bill in chancery.

orb[1] (ôrb), *n.* [‹ F. *orbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *orbe*, ‹ L. *orbis*, a circle, wheel, disk, the disk or orb of the sun or moon, etc.] 1. A circle; a circular surface, track, path, or course; an orbit; a ring; also, that which is circular, as a shield: as, the *orb* of the moon.

I serve the fairy queen
To dew her *orbs* upon the green.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 9.

He hasted, and opposed the rocky *orb*
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield,
A vast circumference. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 254.

2. A sphere or spheroidal body; a globe; a ball.

What a hell of witchcraft lies
In the small *orb* of one particular tear.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 289.

Cluster'd flower-bells and ambrosial *orbs*
Of rich fruit-bunches leaning on each other.
Tennyson, Isabel.

Hence—3. The earth or one of the heavenly bodies; in particular, the sun or the moon.

There 's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 50.

4. The eye; an eyeball: so called from its spheroidal shape, and the comparison between its luminous brilliancy and that of the stars. [Rhetorical.]

Black Eyes, in your dark *Orbs* doth lie
My ill or happy Destiny.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 25.

5. A hollow globe; specifically, in *anc. astron.*, a hollow globe or sphere supposed to form part of the solar or sidereal system. The ancient astronomers supposed the heavens to consist of such orbs or spheres inclosing one another, being concentric, and carrying with them in their revolutions the planets. That

in which the sun was supposed to be placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.

My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their *orbs*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 146.

Every body moving in her sphere
Contains ten thousand times as much in him
As any other her choice *orb* excludes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

The utmost *orb*
Of this frail world. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1029.

Not closer, *orb* in *orb*, conglobed are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 79.

The hollow *orb* of moving Circumstance
Roll'd round by one fix'd law.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

6. The globe forming part of royal regalia; the monde or mound. As a symbol of sovereignty it is of ancient Roman origin, appearing in a Pompeiian wall-painting representing Jupiter enthroned, and also in sculpture.

7. In *astrol.*, the space within which the astrological influence of a planet or of a house is supposed to act. The orbs of the cusps of the houses are 5 degrees; those of the different planets vary from 7 degrees to 15 degrees.

8. In *arch.*, a plain circular boss. See *boss*[1], 5.

=Syn. 2. *Sphere*, etc. See *globe*.

orb[1] (ôrb), *v.* [< *orb*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose as in an orb; encircle; surround; shut up.

Yea, Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow.
Milton, Nativity, l. 143.

The wheels were *orbed* with gold. *Addison.*

2. To move as in a circle; roll as an orb: used reflexively. [Rare.]

Our happiness may *orb itself* into a thousand vagrancies of glory and delight. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

3. To form into a circle or sphere; make an orb.

II. *intrans.* To become an orb or like an orb; assume the shape, appearance, or qualities of a circle or sphere; fill out the space of a circle or sphere; round itself out. [Rare.]

As far as might be, to carve out
Free space for every human doubt,
That the whole mind might *orb* about.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

orb[2]† (ôrb), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *orbe*, bereft, blind, dark, < L. *orbus*, bereft, bereaved, deprived: see *orphan*.] **I.** *a.* Bereaved, especially of children. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, I. 59.

II. *n.* A blank window or panel. *Oxford Glossary.*

orbate† (ôr'bāt), *a.* [< L. *orbatus*, pp. of *orbare* (> It. *orbare*), bereave, < *orbus*, bereft: see *orb*[2].] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. *Maunder.*

orbation† (ôr-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *orbatio(n-)*, a deprivation, < *orbare*, bereave, deprive: see *orbate*.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general; bereavement.

How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for this wofull *orbation*.
Bp. Hall, Elijah Cursing the Children.

orbed (ôrbd), *p. a.* 1. Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.

Sometimes her levell'd eyes their carriage ride,
As they did battery to the spheres intend;
Sometime, diverted, their poor balls are tied
To the *orbed* earth. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 25.

That *orbed* maiden, with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the Moon. *Shelley*, Cloud.

2. Filling the circumference of a circle; rounded; hence, rounded out; perfect; complete.

An *orbed* and balanced life would revolve between the Old [World] and the New as opposite, but not antagonistic poles. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 3.

orb-fish (ôrb'fish), *n.* A fish, *Chætodon* or *Ephippius orbis*, of a compressed suborbicular form, occurring in East Indian seas. See *Ephippius*.

orbic† (ôr'bik), *a.* [< L. *orbicus*, circular, < *orbis*, a circle: see *orb*[1].] Spherical; rounded; also, circular.

How the body of this *orbick* frame
From tender infancy so big became.
Bacon, Pan or Nature.

orbical† (ôr'bi-kal), *a.* [< *orbic* + *-al*.] Same as *orbic*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 658.

orbicle† (ôr'bi-kl), *n.* [= F. *orbicule* (in bot.) = It. *orbiculo*, < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk, dim. of *orbis*, a circle, disk: see *orb*[1].] A small orb.

Such wat'ry *orbicles* young boys do blow
Out from their soapy shells.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

Orbicula (ôr-bik'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] A genus of brachiopods having an orbicular shell, representing the family *Orbiculidæ*.

orbicular (ôr-bik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *orbicular* = F. *orbiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *orbicular* = It. *orbiculare, orbicolare*, < LL. *orbicularis*, circular (applied to a plant), < L. *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the shape of an orb or orbit; spherical; circular; discoidal; round.

Next it beth borne up vynes best of preef,
Uphounde, *orbicular*, and turnede rounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Various forms
That roll'd *orbicular*, and turn'd to stars.
Milton, P. L., iii. 718.

Orbicular as the disk of a planet. *De Quincey.*

2. Rounded; complete; perfect.

Complete and *orbicular* in its delineation of human frailty. *De Quincey*, Greek Tragedy.

3. In *entom.*, having a regularly rounded surface and bordered by a circular margin: as, the *orbicular* pronotum of a beetle.—

4. In *bot.*, having the shape of a flat body with a nearly circular outline: as, an *orbicular* leaf. Also *orbiculate*.—**Orbicular bone.** See *os orbiculare*, under *os*[1].—**Orbicular ligament.** See *ligament*.—**Orbicular muscle.** See *sphincter*.—**Orbicular process.** See *incus (a)*.

Young Plant (*Habenaria orbiculata*) with Orbicular Leaf.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, a circular mark or spot nearly always found on the anterior wings of the noctuid moths. It is situated a little inside the center, between the posterior line and the median shade. Also called *orbicular spot* and *discal spot*.

orbicularis (ôr bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *orbiculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *orbicular*.] In *anat.*, a muscle surrounding an orifice, as that of the mouth or eyelids; a sphincter.—**Orbicularis ani**, the sphincter of the anus.—**Orbicularis oris**, an elliptical muscle surrounding the mouth, and forming the fleshy basis of the lips. Also called *oral sphincter, constrictor labiorum, basiator, osculatis*, and *kissing-muscle*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Orbicularis palpebrarum**, a broad thin muscle surrounding the eye, immediately beneath the skin: one of the *grief-muscles* of Darwin. See cut under *muscle*.—**Orbicularis palpebrarum**, the orbicular muscle of the panniculus carnosus of some animals, as the hedgehog, being fibers of the panniculus circularly disposed to form a kind of sphincter for the whole body, so that the animal can roll itself up like a ball.

orbicularly (ôr-bik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* Spherically; circularly.

orbicularness (ôr-bik'ū-lär-nes), *n.* The state of being orbicular; sphericity.

orbiculate (ôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= It. *orbiculato, orbicolato*, < L. *orbiculatus*, circular, < *orbiculus*, a small disk: see *orbicle*.] 1. Made or being in the form of an orb, orbit, or orbicle; orbicular.—2. In *bot.*, same as *orbicular*.

orbiculated (ôr-bik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *orbiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *orbiculate*.

orbiculately (ôr-bik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an orbiculate manner; in orbiculate shape.

orbiculation (ôr-bik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *orbiculate* + *-ion*.] The state of being orbiculate.

Orbiculidæ (ôr-bi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orbicula* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Orbicula*. *M'Coy*, 1844.

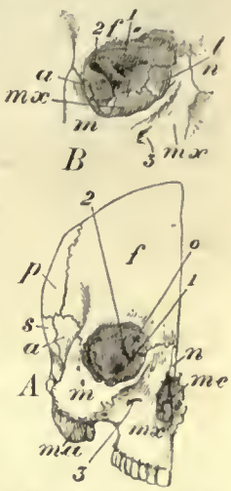
orbit (ôr'bit), *n.* [< F. *orbite* = Sp. *órbita* (anat.) = Pg. It. *orbita*, < L. *orbita*, the track of a wheel, a rut, hence any track, course, or path, an impression or mark, a circuit or orbit, as of the moon, < *orbis*, a circle, ring, wheel, etc.: see *orb*[1].] 1. Track; course; path, especially a path, as that in a circle or an ellipse, which returns into itself; specifically, in *astron.*, the path of a planet or comet; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body or center of revolution: as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The orbits of the planets are elliptical, having the sun in one of the foci; and they all move in these ellipses by this law—that a straight line drawn from the center of the sun to the center of any one of them, termed the *radius vector*, always describes equal areas in equal times. Also, the squares of the times of the planetary revolutions are as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun. These are called *Kepler's laws* (see *law*[1]). The attractions of the planets for one another slightly derange these laws, and cause the orbits to undergo various changes. The satellites, too, move in elliptical orbits, having their respective primaries in one of the foci. The parabolic and hyperbolic paths of comets are also called *orbits*. The *elements of an orbit* are those quantities by which its position and magnitude for the time are determined, such as the major axis and eccentricity, the longitude of the node and the inclination of the plane to the ecliptic, and the longitude of the perihelion. In the ancient astronomy the orbit of a planet is its eccentric or the deferent of its epicycle.

2. A small orb, globe, or ball.

Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair;
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair,
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye. *Young*, Satires, v.

We saw
The God within him light his face,
And seem to lift the form, and glow
In azure *orbits* heavenly-wise.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the bony cavity of the skull which contains the eye; the eye-socket. In man the orbits are a pair of quadrilateral pyramidal cavities completely surrounded by bone, and separated from though communicating with the cranial cavity and the nasal and temporal fossæ, and opening forward upon the face, with the apex at the optic foramen where the optic nerve enters. Seven bones enter into the formation of each orbit, the frontal, sphenoid, ethmoid, maxillary, palatal, lacrymal, and malar, of which the first-named three are common to both orbits. Each orbit communicates with surrounding cavities by several openings, the principal of which are—with the cranial cavity by the optic foramen and sphenoidal fissure; with the nasal fossæ by the lacrymal canal; with the temporal and zygomatic fossæ by the sphenomaxillary fissure; with ethmoidal parts by the anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina; and with the face by supra-orbital, infra-orbital, extra-orbital, and malar foramina. The orbit contains the eye and its associate muscular, vascular, glandular, sustentacular, mucous, and nervous structures.



Right Orbit of Man: *A*, its situation in and relations to the skull; *B*, larger view of bones entering into its composition. *a*, alisphenoid; *f*, frontal; *l*, lacrymal; *o*, os planum of ethmoid; *m*, malar; *ma*, mastoid process; *me*, mesethmoid, dividing the nasal fossa; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal bones; *o*, orbitosphenoid; *p*, parietal; *s*, squamosal; *t*, optic foramen; 2, sphenoidal fissure; 3, infra-orbital foramen.

4. In *ornith.*, the orbita, or circumorbital region of a bird's head; the skin of the eyelids and adjoining parts.—5. In *entom.*, the border surrounding the compound eye of an insect, especially when it forms a raised ring, or differs in color or texture from the rest of the head. In *Diptera* the different parts of this border are distinguished as the anterior or facial orbit, the inferior or genal, the posterior or occipital, the superior or vertical, and the frontal, according to the regions of the head of which they form a part. When not otherwise stated, *orbit* generally means the inner margin of the eye, or that formed by the epicranium.—**Equation of the orbit.** See *equation*.—**Inclination of an orbit.** See *inclination*.—**Orbits of the ocelli**, those portions of the surface of the head immediately surrounding the ocelli or simple eyes.

orbita (ôr'bi-tä), *n.*; pl. *orbitæ* (-tē). [L., orbit: see *orbit*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the circumorbital region on the surface of the head, immediately about the eye.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the orbit or bony socket of the eye.

orbital (ôr'bi-tal), *a.* [= F. *orbital* = Sp. *orbital* = It. *orbitale*; as *orbit* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye; orbitar or orbitary; circumocular.—**Orbital angle**, the angle between the orbital axes. Also called *biorbital angle*.—**Orbital arch**, the upper margin of the orbit.—**Orbital artery**, a branch of the superficial (sometimes from the middle) temporal artery distributed about the outer canthus of the eye.—**Orbital bone**, any bone which enters into the formation of the orbit.—**Orbital canals** (distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior internal*), canals formed between the ethmoid and the frontal bone, the anterior transmitting the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels, the posterior the posterior ethmoidal vessels.—**Orbital convolutions.** Same as *orbital gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Orbital fossa**, in crustaceans, the groove or fossa in which the eye-stalks of a stalk-eyed crustacean can be folded or shut down like a knife-blade in its handle.—**Orbital gyri.** See *gyrus*.—**Orbital index.** See *craniometry*.—**Orbital lobe**, the anterior lateral division of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean.—**Orbital nerve**, any nerve which enters or is situated in the orbit; specifically, a branch of the supramaxillary or second division of the fifth cranial nerve, given off in the sphenomaxillary fossa, entering the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure, and dividing in the orbit into temporal or malar branches. Also called *temporomalar nerve*.—**Orbital plate.** (*a*) The os planum or smooth plate of the ethmoid bone, which in man, but not usually in other animals, forms a part of the inner wall of the orbit. (*b*) The thin horizontal plate of the frontal bone on both sides forming the roof of the orbit.—**Orbital process**, a process of the palate-bone which in man enters to a slight extent into the formation of the orbit.—**Orbital sulcus.** See *sulcus*.—**Orbital vein**, a vein receiving some external palpebral veins, communicating with the supra-orbital and facial veins, and emptying into the middle temporal vein.

orbitary (ôr'bi-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *orbitaire* = Sp. Pg. *orbitario*; as *orbit* + *-ary*.] Same as *orbital*; specifically, in *ornith.*, circumorbital: as, *orbitary* feathers.

orbitelar (ôr-bi-tē'lär), *a.* [< *orbitele* + *-ar*[2].] Spinning an orbicular web, as a spider; orbitelarian; orbitelous.

Orbitelariæ (ôr-bit-e-lā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < L. *orbis*, a circle, orb, + *tela*, a web: see *toil*[2].] A superfamily of spiders, comprising all those forms which spin orb-shaped webs. At present the famtlies *Epeiridæ*, *Uloboridæ*, and *Tetragnathidæ* are the only ones included. It is a natural group, the structural characters showing great uniformity. A few genera, however, are included here on account of structural features, which do not spin orb-webs. See *Pachygnatha*.

orbitelarian (ôr″bi-tē-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *orbitele* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Orbitelar.

II. *n.* An orbitele.

orbitele (ôr′bi-tēl), *n.* [< NL. *Orbitelæ*, a variant of *Orbitelariæ*.] A spinning-spider of the division *Orbitelariæ*, as an epeirid or garden-spider; an orb-weaver.

orbitelous (ôr-bi-tē′lus), *a.* [< *orbitele* + *-ous*.] Orbitelar.

orbitoidal (ôr-bi-toi′dal), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, + *-al*.] Orbital in form; orbiculate.—**Orbitoidal limestone**, a member of the Vicksburg group; a limestone characterized by the presence of the fossil forsminifer *Orbitoides mantelli*.

orbitoline (ôr-bit′ō-lin), *a.* [As *Orbitol(ites)* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the foraminiferous genus *Orbitolites*.

orbitolite (ôr-bit′ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Orbitolites*.] 1. A foraminifer of the genus *Orbitolites*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 849.—2. A fossil coral of the genus *Orbitolites* (def. 2).

Orbitolites (ôr-bi-tol′i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *orbita*, orbit, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone (accom. to suffix *-ites*).] 1. A genus of fossil milioline foraminifers, having the inner chamberlets spirally arranged, and the outer ones cyclically disposed. *Lamarck*, 1801.—2. A genus of corals of the family *Orbitolitidæ*: a synonym of *Chætites*. *Eichwald*, 1829.

orbitonasal (ôr″bi-tō-nā′zal), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the nose.

orbitopineal (ôr″bi-tō-pin′ē-al), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + NL. *pinea*, pineal: see *pineal*.] Pertaining to the orbit of the eye and to the pineal body: as, an "*orbitopineal* process or nerve," *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 917.

orbitorostral (ôr″bi-tō-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostral*.] Pertaining to the orbit and to the rostrum; composing orbital and rostral parts of the skull.

orbitosphenoid (ôr″bi-tō-sfē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *orbita*, orbit, + E. *sphenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Orbital and sphenoidal; forming a part of the sphenoid bone in relation with the orbit of the eye.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a bone of the third cranial segment of the skull, morphologically situated between the presphenoid and the frontal, and separated from the alisphenoid by the orbital nerves, especially the first division of the fifth nerve. It is commonly united with other sphenoidal elements; in man it constitutes the lesser wing of the sphenoid, or process of Ingrassias, and bounds the sphenoidal fissure in front, forming a part of the bony orbit of the eye. See cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Gallinæ*, *orbit*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

orbitosphenoidal (ôr″bi-tō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *orbitosphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *orbitosphenoid*.

orbitual† (ôr-bit′ū-al), *a.* [Improp. for *orbital*.] Same as *orbital*.

orbituary (ôr-bit′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [Improp. for *orbitary*.] Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

orbitude† (ôr′bi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *orbitudo*, bereavement, < *orbus*, bereaved: see *orb*[2].] Bereavement by loss of children or of parents. *Bp. Hall.*

orbity† (ôr′bi-ti), *n.* [< OF. *orbete*, < L. *orbita(t-)s*, bereavement, < *orbus*, bereaved: see *orb*[2].] Same as *orbitude*.

> When God is pleased . . to give children, we know the misery and desolation of *orbity*, when parents are deprived of those children by death. *Donne*, Sermons, xx.

orb-like (ôrb′līk), *a.* Resembling an orb. *Imp. Dict.*

orb-weaver (ôrb′wē″vėr), *n.* Any spider of the large group *Orbitelæ*: distinguished from *tube-weaver*, *tunnel-weaver*, etc.

> The studies are particularly directed to the spinning habits of the great group of spiders known as *orb-weavers*. *Science*, XIV. 136.

orby (ôr′bi), *a.* [< *orb*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling or having the properties of an orb or disk.

> Then Paris first with his long javeline parts;
> It amote Atrides *orbie* targe, but ranne not through the brasse. *Chapman*, Iliad.
>
> Now I begin to feel thine [the moon's] *orby* power
> Is coming fresh upon me. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

2. Revolving as an orb.

> When now arraid
> The world was with the Spring, and *orbie* houres
> Had gone the round againe through herbs and flowers. *Chapman*, Odyssey, x.

orc†, **ork**[1]† (ôrk), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *orch*; < L. *orca*, a kind of whale.] A marine mammal; some cetacean, perhaps a grampus or killer, or the narwhal. See *Orca*[1].

> Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
> Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's *orks* do keep. *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.
>
> An island salt and bare,
> The haunt of seals, and *orcs*, and sea-mews' clang. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 835.
>
> I call him *orke*, because I know no beast
> Nor fish from whence comparison to take. *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, x. 87.

There are two varieties of the Delphinus orca, the *orc* and the grampus. . . . The *orc* is about eighteen or twenty feet long. *Cuvier*, Règne Animal (trans. 1827), IV. 455.

Orca[1] (ôr′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *orca*, a kind of whale: see *orc*.] In *mammal.*, a genus of marine delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the numerous species known as *killers*, *sword-fish*, or *grampuses*. They are remarkable for their strength, ferocity, and predatory habits, and are the only cetaceans which habitually prey upon warm-blooded animals, such as those of their own order. The teeth are about 48 in number, implanted all along the jawa; the vertebræ are 50–52, of which the cervicals are mostly free; the flippers are very large, and oval; the dorsal fin is high, erect, pointed, and situated about the middle of the body; and the head is obtusely rounded.

orca[2] (ôr′kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *orca*, a butt, tun, a dice-box; a transferred use of *orca*, a kind of whale: see *orc*.] In *ornith.*, that part of the tracheal tympanum of a bird which is formed by the more or less coössified rings of the bronchi. See *tympanum*. *Montagu.*

Orcadian (ôr-kā′di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Orcades* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, in Scotland.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Orkney.

orcanet, orchanet (ôr′ka-net), *n.* [< OF. *orcanette*, *orchanette*, F. *orcanète*: see *alkanet*.] A plant, *Alkanna tinctoria*: same as *alkanet*, 2.

orcein (ôr′sē-in), *n.* [< *orc*(*ine*) + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous compound ($C_7H_7NO_3$) formed from orcine and ammonia. It is a deep-red powder of strong tinctorial power, and when dissolved in ammonia is the basis of the archil of commerce. See *orcine*.

orcht, *n.* An erroneous form of *orc*.

orchal†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *archil*.

orchard (ôr′chärd), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *orchat* (simulating Gr. *ὀρχατος*, a garden, orchard); < ME. *orchard*, *orcherd*, *orcheyerd*, *orchezard*, etc., < AS. *orcerd*, *orcyrd*, *orcird*, *ortgeard*, *orcgeard*, *ordgeard* (= Icel. *jurtagardhr* = Sw. *örtagård* = Dan. *urtegaard* = Goth. *aurtigards*), a garden, orchard; < *ort-*, appar. a reduced form of *wyrt*, herb, + *geard*, yard (cf. *wyrtgeard*, a garden, in which the full form *wyrt* appears): see *wort*[1] and *yard*[2]. The lit. sense 'herb-garden' appears also in *arbor*[2], ult. < L. *herba*, herb.] 1†. A garden.

> And therby is Salomon's *orcheyerd*, whiche is yet a right delectable place. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.
>
> For further I could say "This man 'a untrue,"
> And knew the patterns of his foul beguiling;
> Heard where his plants in others' *orchards* grew;
> Saw how deceits were gilded in his smiling. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 171.

2. A piece of ground, usually inclosed, devoted to the culture of fruit-trees, especially the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, and the cherry; a collection of cultivated fruit-trees.

> Thy plants are an *orchard* of pomegranates, with pleasant fruits. Cant. iv. 13.
>
> You shall see my *orchard*, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of caraways, and so forth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 1.
>
> Two lovers whispering by an *orchard* wall. *Tennyson*, Circumstance.

orchard-clam (ôr′chärd-klam), *n.* A round hard clam or quahaug, *Venus mercenaria*. [Local, U. S.]

orchard-grass (ôr′chärd-gras), *n.* A tall-growing meadow-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*. See *cocksfoot* and *Dactylis*, and cut in next column.

orchard-house (ôr′chärd-hous), *n.* A glass house for the cultivation of fruits too delicate to be grown in the open air, or for bringing fruits to greater perfection than when grown outside, without the aid of artificial heat.

orcharding (ôr′chär-ding), *n.* [< *orchard* + *-ing*[1].] The cultivation of orchards.

> Trench grounds for *orcharding*, and the kitchen-garden to lie for a wloter mellowing. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortenae, October.

orchardist (ôr′chär-dist), *n.* [< *orchard* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates fruit in orchards: as, an experienced *orchardist*.

orchard-oriole (ôr-chärd-ō′ri-ōl), *n.* A bird, *Icterus spurius*, of the family *Icteridæ*, which suspends its neatly woven nest from the boughs of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. It is one of the hangnests or American orioles, a near relative of the Baltimore oriole, and is sometimes called *bastard Baltimore*. It is very common in the United States in summer. The male is seven inches long and ten inches in spread of wings; the plumage is entirely black and chestnut; the female is somewhat smaller, and plain olive and yellowish. The young male at first resembles the female, and during the progress to the perfect plumage shows every gradation between the colors of the two sexes.

Orchard-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).
1, the panicle; 2, the lower part of the plant; *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, the lower flowering glume; *d*, the palet.

orchat†, *n.* See *orchard*. *Milton*; *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

orchel†, **orchella**† (ôr′kel, ôr-kel′ä), *n.* Same as *orchil*, *archil*.

orchella-weed (ôr-kel′ä-wēd), *n.* Same as *archil*, 2.

orcherd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchard*.

orches, *n.* Plural of *orchis*[1].

orchesis (ôr-kē′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρχησις*, dancing, a dance, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance: see *orchestra*.] The art of dancing or rhythmical movement of the body, especially as practised by the chorus in the ancient Greek theater; orchestic.

orchesography (ôr-kē-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [Prop. **orchesiography*, < Gr. *ὀρχησις*, dancing, a dance, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The theory of dancing, especially as taught in regular treatises illustrated by drawings.

orchester†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

Orchestia (ôr-kes′ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, leap.] A genus of amphipods, typical of the family *Orchestiidæ*.

Beach-flea (*Orchestia agilis*).

orchestic (ôr-kes′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *orchestique* = Pg. *orchestico*, < Gr. *ὀρχηστικός*, pertaining to dancing, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance: see *orchestra*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to dancing or the art of rhythmical movement of the body; regulating or regulated by dancing: as, the *orchestic* arts.

> Poetic rhythm, as well as *orchestic* and musical rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 78.

II. *n.* The art of dancing; especially, among the ancient Greeks, the art which uses the rhythmical movements of the human body as a means of scenic expression: also used in the plural with the same meaning as in the singular.

> The silent art of *orchestic* has its arses and theses, its trochees and iambi, its dactyls and anapæsts, not less truly than music and poetry. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 81.

Orchestiidæ (ôr-kes-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orchestia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gammarine amphipod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Orchestia*. They have the upper antennæ shorter than the lower, the coxæ well developed, and the posterior pleopods short and robust, the last being single. The species are inhabitants of the littoral region, and some are known as *beach-fleas*. Also *Orchestiadæ*, *Orchestidæ*.

orchestra (ôr′kes-trä), *n.* [Formerly *orchester*, *orchestre*; < F. *orchestre* = Sp. *orquesta*, *orquestra* = Pg. It. *orchestra* (cf. L. *orchestra*, the place where the senate sat in the theater, also the senate itself, prop. the orchestra), < Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*, a part of the stage where the chorus danced, the orchestra, < *ὀρχεῖσθαι*, dance.] 1. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. (*a*) In theaters, in classic times, the orchestra was a circular or semicircular level space lying between the rising tiers of seats of the auditorium and the stage. In Greek theaters this space was circular, and was allotted to the chorus, which performed its evolutions about the thymele or altar of Dionysus, which occupied the center of the orchestra. Among the Romans the orchestra corresponded nearly to the orchestra of modern play-houses, and was set apart for the seats of senators and other persons of distinction. See diagram under *diazoma*. (*b*) In a modern theater or opera-house, the place

assigned for the orchestra-players is usually the front part of the main floor. In the opera-house at Bayreuth the orchestra is a platform below the level of the floor, so that the players are invisible to the audience.

2. In *mod. music*, a company of performers on such instruments as are used in concerted music; a band. (In the United States *band* usually signifies a military band; but in England *band* is interchangeable with *orchestra*.) The historic development of the orchestra as now known did not begin until about 1600, when the independent value of instrumental music was first generally accepted. Up to that time, though many instruments had been known and used, both alone and as supports for vocal music, they had not been systematically combined, nor had concerted music been written for them. The process of experiment, selection, and improvement in construction and mutual adaptation went on steadily until nearly 1800, when the orchestra first arrived at its present proportions. The instruments now used consist of four main groups: (*a*) the *strings*, including violins (first and second), violas, violoncellos, and bass viols, these together constituting the largest and decidedly the most important group, which is often used entirely alone, and is then called the *string orchestra*; (*b*) the *wood wind*, including flutes, oboes, clarinets, English horns, basset-horns, bassoons, etc., these all being used both to enrich the effect of the strings, and in alternation with them to afford contrasts in tone-quality; (*c*) the *brass wind*, including French horns, trumpets, cornets, trombones, ophicleides, etc., these being also used both in conjunction and in contrast with the other groups, though their decidedly greater sonority makes their introduction necessarily more rare: and (*d*) the *percussives*, including tympani, snare and bass drums, cymbals, bells and triangles, harps, etc., and also sometimes the pianoforte, though the latter is seldom ranked as a true orchestral instrument. The proportions of the several groups are varied somewhat both by composers and by conductors. A *full orchestra* is one in which all these groups are present in fairly complete form; a *small orchestra* is one in which some important instruments are lacking. All the above instruments, except the harp, are essentially monophonic, and the peculiar artistic importance of the orchestra is based upon the fact that every element in the total effect is produced by a solo instrument in the hands of a separate performer. The orchestra is extensively employed both in accompanying vocal music of every kind and in purely instrumental works. Its unlimited capacities for varied effect have led to the production of an extensive musical literature, in which are some of the most famous specimens of musical art. The orchestra is an indispensable factor in all extended works like operas and oratorios. The maintenance of orchestras was originally undertaken by individual princes in the several European states; but they are now either attached to opera-houses or supported by the proceeds of popular concerts.

3. In the early New England churches, the choir-gallery at the end opposite the pulpit: so called because in it were stationed the instrumentalists by whom the singing was accompanied.

orchestral (ôr'kes-tral), *a.* [= F. *orchestral*; as *orchestra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed by an orchestra: as, *orchestral* music.—**Orchestral flute, oboe,** etc., in *organ-building*, a flute, oboe, or other stop whose tones imitate those of the instruments with exceptional accuracy.

orchestrate (ôr'kes-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *orchestrated*, ppr. *orchestrating*. [< *orchestra* + *-ate*[2].] To compose or arrange music for an orchestra; score or instrumentate.

orchestration (ôr-kes-trā'shon), *n.* [< *orchestrate* + *-ion*.] In *music*, the act, process, science, or result of composing or arranging music for an orchestra; instrumentation. As a branch of musical study it includes the structure, technique, and tone-qualities of all orchestral instruments, their artistic combination and contrast, and the method by which intended effects are indicated in notation. It is properly the chief division of instrumentation, though the latter is often made equivalent to it.

orchestre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *orchestra*.

orchestric (ôr-kes'trik), *a.* [= F. *orchestrique* = Pg. *orchestrico*; as *orchestra* + *-ic*.] Relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

orchestrion (ôr-kes'tri-on), *n.* [< *orchestra* + *-ion* as in *accordion*.] A mechanical musical instrument, essentially similar to a barrel-organ, but having many different stops, etc., which allow the imitation of a large variety of orchestral instruments and the production of quite complicated musical works. Many different names have been applied to different varieties of the instrument.

orchialgia (ôr-ki-al'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in a testicle.

orchic (ôr'kik), *a.* [< NL. *orch-is* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the testes.

orchid (ôr'kid), *n.* [< *orchis*[2], L. *orchis* (stem erroneously assumed to be *orchid-*): see *Orchis*[2].] Any plant of the natural order *Orchideæ*; an orchidaceous plant.—**Almond-scented orchid.** See *Odontoglossum*.—**Spectral-flowered orchid.** See *Masdevallia*.—**Spread-eagle orchid.** See *Oncidium*.—**Violet-scented orchid.** See *Odontoglossum*.

Orchidaceæ (ôr-ki-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Orchis*[2] (see *orchid*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Orchideæ*.

orchidaceous (ôr-ki-dā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the orchids; belonging to the natural order *Orchidaceæ*.

Orchideæ (ôr-kid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1751), < *Orchis*[2] (see *orchid*) + *-eæ*.] The orchis family, an order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Microspermeæ*, distinguished by the one or two sessile anthers united to the pistil. It includes about 5,000 species, belonging to 348 genera, classed in 5 tribes and 27 subtribes. They are perennial herbs, some terrestrial, found both in the tropics and in colder regions, even to 68° N. lat., others epiphytes of tropical climates, reaching north to Florida. Their flowers are

Orchid (*Cattleya citrina*).

generally beautiful and fragrant, often grotesque or imitating animal forms, and have three sepals, two similar petals, and a third petal, the lip, enlarged, and commonly of singular shape or color. Their pollen is coherent in a waxy or granular mass, usually transferred to the stigma only by insect-visits, insuring cross-fertilization. They grow from short or creeping rootstocks, tubers, or thickened fibers, the epiphytic species commonly with a few lower joints of the stem thickened and persisting, forming a pseudo-bulb. They bear undivided, often fleshy, parallel-veined leaves, and one-celled capsules with a multitude of minute seeds. Any plant of the order is called an *orchid*.

orchideal (ôr-kid'ē-al), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-al*.] In *bot.*, same as *orchidaceous*.

orchidean (ôr-kid'ē-an), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *orchidaceous*. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 226.

orchidectomy (ôr-ki-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Castration.

orchideous (ôr-kid'ē-us), *a.* [< *orchid* + *-e-ous*.] Same as *orchidaceous*. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 280.

orchiditis (ôr-ki-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *-itis*.] Same as *orchitis*.

orchidocele (ôr'kid-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Orchidoncus.

orchidologist (ôr-ki-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *orchidology* + *-ist*.] One versed in orchids.

orchidology (ôr-ki-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρχις* (see *orchid*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The special branch of botany or of horticulture which relates to orchids.

orchidoncus (ôr-ki-dong'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις* (assumed stem **ορχιδ-*), a testicle, + *ὄγκος*, tumor.] Tumor of the testis.

orchil (ôr'kil), *n.* [Formerly also *orchel*, *orchal*, *orchall*, < ME. *orchell*, < OF. *orchel*, *orcheil*, *orseil*, F. *orseille*, etc.: see *archil*.] Same as *archil*.

orchilla-weed (ôr-kil'ạ-wēd), *n.* Same as *archil*, 2.

orchiodynia (ôr"ki-ō-din'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in a testicle.

orchis[1] (ôr'kis), *n.*; pl. *orches* (-kēz). [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] In *anat.*, the testis, testicle, or its equivalent.

orchis[2] (ôr'kis), *n.* [= F. *orchis*, < L. *orchis*, < Gr. *ὄρχις* (*ὀρχι-*, *ορχε-*), a plant, the orchis, so called from the shape of the roots, < *ὄρχις*, a testicle.] 1. A plant of the genus *Orchis*; also, one of numerous plants in other genera of the orchis family, *Orchideæ*.

Bring *orchis*, bring the foxglove spire,
The little speedwell's darling blue.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Orchideæ*, belonging to the tribe *Ophrydeæ* and the subtribe *Serapieæ*, characterized by its spurred lip, and by the two pollen-glands being inclosed in a common pouch. It includes about 80 species, mainly of the north temperate regions of the Old World, with two in the United States. They are terrestrial plants with a few long-sheathing broadly elliptical leaves, and flowers of middle size in a spike terminating the erect and unbranched stem. The common American species is *O. spectabilis*, the showy orchis, of rich woods northward, having two obovate glossy leaves, and a few pretty racemed flowers, pink-purple with white lip. For some common British species, see *Cain-and-Abel*, *cullion*, 2, *dead-men's-fingers*, 1, *long-purples*, 1, *foolstones*, *johnny-cocks*, and *hand-orchis*.—**Bird's-nest orchis.** See *Neottia*.—**Crane-fly orchis.** See *Tipularia*.—**Fen-orchis.** See *Liparis*.—**Fringed orchis,** one of several American species of *Habenaria* with cut-fringed lip, including white, yellow, greenish, and purple-flowered species. See cut under *Habenaria*.—**Frog-orchis,** *Habenaria viridis*.—**Greenman orchis.** Same as *man-orchis*.—**Medusa's-head orchis,** *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ*, with thread-like pendent sepals and petals.—**Musk-orchis.** See *Herminium*.—**Rein-orchis,** any plant of the genus *Habenaria*. (See also *bee-orchis*, *bog-orchis*, *butterfly-orchis*, *fly-orchis*, *man-orchis*, *spider-orchis*.)

Flowering Plant of Showy Orchis (*Orchis spectabilis*).

orchitic (ôr-kit'ik), *a.* [< *orchitis* + *-ic*.] Affected with orchitis.

orchitis (ôr-ki'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρχις*, testicle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the testis. Also *orchiditis*.

orchotomy (ôr-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [Prop. **orchiotomy*, < Gr. *ὄρχις*, testicle, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of excising a testicle; castration.

orcin (ôr'sin), *n.* [< *orc(hella)* + *-in*[2].] A peculiar coloring matter, represented by the formula $C_7H_6(OH_2)$, obtained from the orchella-weed and other lichens. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, and its taste is sweet and nauseous. When dissolved in ammonia it gradually acquires a deep blood-red color, and there is formed on exposure to air a new substance called *orcein*, which contains nitrogen as an essential element, and may be a mixture of several different compounds. On the addition of acetic acid orcein is precipitated as a brownish-red powder. Also called *orcinol*.

orculiform (ôr'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *orcula*, a little tun or cask, dim. of *orca*, a tun (see *orca*[2]), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, cask-shaped: applied to the cells of certain algæ. [Rare.]

orcynine (ôr'si-nin), *a.* Belonging or related to the genus *Orcynus*.

Orcynus (ôr-sī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *orcynus*, < Gr. *ὀρκῦνος*, a large sea-fish of the tunny kind.] A genus of scombroid fishes of great size and economic value; the tunnies or horse-mackerel. The common tunny is *Orcynus thynnus*. See cut under *albacore*.

ord† (ôrd), *n.* [Also *orde*; ME. *ord*, < AS. *ord*, a point as of a sword, apex, top, edge, line of battle, beginning, origin, chief, = OS. *ord*, point, = OFries. *ord*, point, place, = D. *oord*, a place, region, = MLG. *ort* = OHG. *ort*, a point, angle, edge, beginning, MHG. *ort*, a point, G. *ort*, a place, region, = Icel. *oddr*, a point of a weapon, = Sw. *udd*, a point, prick, = Dan. *od*, a point (> Icel. *oddi*, a point of land, = Sw. *udde*, a point, cape, = Dan. *odde*, a point of land, > E. *odd*, not even: see *odd*).] 1. A point.

Thi fruit is prikked with speres *ord*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

2. Beginning.

Ord and ende he hath him told,
Hu blauncheflur was tharinne isold.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

ord. An abbreviation of *ordinal*, *ordinance*, *ordinary*, and *order*.

ordain (ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *ordanen*, *ordeinen*, *ordeynen*, < OF. *ordener*, F. *ordonner* = Sp. Pg. *ordenar* = It. *ordinare*, < L. *ordinare*, order: see *order*, *v.*, and *ordinate*, *v.*] 1†. To set or place in proper order; arrange; prepare; make ready; hence, to construct or constitute with a view to a certain end.

Willism went al bi-fore as wis man & nobul,
& *ordeyned* anon his ost [host] in thre grete parties.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3791.

Above the croslet
That was *ordeyned* with that false get.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 266.

He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death; he *ordaineth* his arrows against the persecutors.
Ps. vii. 13.

In this pleasant soil
His far more pleasant garden God *ordain'd*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 215.

2. To set up; establish; institute; appoint; order.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month, on the fifteenth day of the month. 1 Ki. xii. 32.

When first this order was *ordain'd*, my lords,
Knights of the garter were of noble birth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 33.

He who *ordained* the Sabbath loves the poor!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To dispose or regulate according to will or purpose; prescribe; give orders or directions for; command; enact; decree: used especially of the decrees of Providence or of fate; hence, to destine.

"Harald," said William, "listen to my resoun,
What right that I haue of Engiond the coroun
After Edwarde 's dede, if it so betide
That God haf *ordeynd* so I after him abide."
Rob. of Brunne, p. 68.

As it was *ordained* unto all the people of Israel by an everlasting decree. Tobit i. 6.

God from all eternity did by his unchangeable counsel *ordain* whatever in time should come to pass.
The Irish Articles of Religion (1615), art. 11.

This mighty Rule to Time the Fates *ordain*.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

What if the foot, *ordain'd* the dust to tread,
Or band to toil, aspired to be the head?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 259.

4. To set apart for an office; select; appoint.

Than he had hir *ordeyne* a-nother woman to norissh hir sone. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 89.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being *ordain'd* his special governor.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

(*a*) To destine, set apart, etc., to a certain spiritual condition, or to the fulfilment of a certain providential purpose: especially in Biblical usage.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life believed.
Acts xiii. 48.

(*b*) *Eccles.*, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions; confer holy orders upon; appoint to or formally introduce into the ministerial office: used especially of admission to the priesthood, as distinguished from *making* a deacon and *consecrating* a bishop. See *ordination*, 2.

If he were *ordeynd* clerke. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 129.

He *ordained* twelve, that they should be with him and that he might send them forth to preach, And to have power to heal sicknesses, and to cast out devils.
Mark iii. 14, 15.

=**Syn. 3.** To destine, enact, order, prescribe, enjoin. In regard to the making of human laws or the acts of Providence, *ordain* is the most weighty and solemn word in use: as, the Mayor and Common Council do *ordain;* "the powers that be are *ordained* of God," Rom. xiii. 1.

ordainable (ôr-dā′na-bl), *a.* [< *ordain* + *-able.*] Capable of being ordained, destined, or appointed.

The nature of man is *ordainable* to life.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 377. (*Latham.*)

ordainer (ôr-dā′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *ordeinour, ordenour*, < OF. *ordeneor, ordoneor*, < L. *ordinator*, one who orders or ordains, < *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain*. Cf. *ordinator*.] One who ordains. (*a*†) One who rules or regulates; ruler; commander; governor; master; manager; regulator.

That he werre his wardein, & al is *ordeinour*
To is wille to willi him & to the king's honour.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 469.

(*b*) One who decrees; especially, one of a body of bishops, earls, and barons, in the reign of Edward II., in 1310, whom the king was obliged to invest with authority to enact ordinances for the government of the kingdom, the regulation of the king's household, etc.

The *Ordainers* took their oath on the 20th of March in the Painted Chamber; foremost among them was Archbishop Wincheisey, who saw himself supported by six of his brethren. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 251.

(*c*†) One who institutes, founds, or creates.

And thus he offended truth even in his first attempt; for, not content with his created nature, and thinking it too low to be the highest creature of God, he offended the *ordainer*, not only in the attempt but in the wish and simple violation thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

(*d*) One who appoints to office, especially one who confers holy orders; one who invests another with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

ordainment (ôr-dān′ment), *n.* [< *ordain* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of ordaining, or the state of being ordained. *Milton.*—2. Appointment; destiny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 32.

ordal†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ordeal.*

ordalian† (ôr-dā′liąn), *a.* [< *ordal* (ML. *ordalium*) + *-ian.*] Same as *ordeal.*

To approve her [Queen Emma's] innocence, praying over-night to St. Swithun, she offerd to pass blindfold between certain Plow-shares red hot, according to the *Ordalian* Law, which without harm she perform'd.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

ordalium† (ôr-dā′li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *ordeal.*] Same as *ordeal.* *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 112.

ordet, *n.* See *ord.* *Chaucer.*

ordeal (ôr′dē-ąl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ordel, ordal*, < AS. *ordēl*, usually *ordāl*, ordeal (as defined), lit. 'judgment' (= OS. *urdēli* = OFries. *ordel, urdel* = D. *oordeel* = MLG. *ordēl* = OHG. *urteili, urteili, urtēli, urteila, urteil*, MHG. *urteile, urteil*, G. *urtheil, urteil*, a judgment, decision), < *or-*, accented form of *ar-*, usually *ā-* (see *a-*[1]), + *dāl, dāl*, a part, deal (or rather the base of the orig. verb), with a suffix lost in AS., but retained in OS. and OHG.: see *or-* and *deal*[1]. The technical use of the word, the disappearance of *or-* as a significant prefix, and the remoteness of the main element *-deal* from its etym. meaning, led to a separation of the word from its actual source, and its treatment as of L. origin; hence the ordinary pron. in three syllables (as if the termination were like that of *real, ideal*, etc.), instead of the orig. two (ôr′dēl).]

I. *n.* **1.** A form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, formerly practised in Europe, and still in parts of the East and by various savage tribes. It consisted in testing the effect of fire, water, poison, etc., upon the accused. Well-known fire-ordeals in England were the handling of red-hot irons, or the walking over heated plowshares. A common form of the water-ordeal was the casting of the accused into water: he was considered innocent if he sank, guilty if he floated. The practice of "ducking witches" is a survival of this water-ordeal, and the phrase "to go through fire and water" probably alludes to those customs. These ordeals were abolished in England in the reign of Henry III., but the wager of battle remained. The ordeal of poison-water is common in Africa; that of burning candles, in Burma; that of eating rice, in Siam, etc.

By *ordal* or by ooth,
By sort, or in what wyse so yow leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1046.

Such tests of truth as *Ordeal* and Compurgation satisfy men's minds completely and easily.
Maine, Early Hist. of Inst., p. 48.

If from Thy *ordeal's* heated bars
Our feet are seamed with crimson scars,
Thy will be done! *Whittier*, Thy Will be Done.

2. A severe trial; trying circumstances; a severe test of courage, endurance, patience, etc.

The villanous *ordeal* of the papal custom-house.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xi.

=**Syn. 2.** Proof, experiment, touchstone.

II. *a.* Pertaining to trial by ordeal.

Their *ordeale* lawes which they vsed in doubtfull cases, when cleere and manifest proofes wanted.
Hakewill, Apology, IV. ii. § 5.

Ordeal bark. See *bark*[2].—**Ordeal bean, ordeal nut.** Same as *Calabar bean* (which see, under *bean*[1]).

ordeal-root (ôr′dē-ąl-rōt), *n.* The root of a species of *Strychnos*, used in trials by ordeal by the natives of western Africa.

ordeal-tree (ôr′dē-ąl-trē), *n.* One of three poisonous trees of Africa. (*a*) See *ordeal bark*, under *bark*[2]. (*b*) The *Cerbera Tanghin*. See *Cerbera*. (*c*) The poison-tree of South Africa, *Acokanthera* (*Toxicophlœa*) *Thunbergii;* its bark has been used to poison arrows. The two last named belong to the natural order *Apocynaceæ*.

ordelfe†, *n.* See *oredelfe.*

ordenary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ordinary.*

ordene†, *a.* [ME., also *ordeyne, ordinee* (prop. three syllables), < OF. *ordene*, < L. *ordinatus*, ordered, ordinate, regular: see *ordinate.*] Regular; ordinate.

Ordene moevynges by places, by tymes, by dooinges, by spaces, by qualites. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 12.

ordenely†, *adv.* [ME., < *ordene* + *-ly*[2].] Regularly; orderly; ordinately.

Ther nis no dowte that they ne ben don ryhtfully and *ordenely* to the profyt of hem.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

ordenour†, **ordeynour**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *ordainer.*

order (ôr′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *ordre* (= D. *order, orde* = MLG. *orden, orde* = G. *order* = Sw. *order* = Dan. *ordre*), < OF. *ordre*, also *ordene, ordine*, F. *ordre* = Sp. *orden* = Pg. *ordem* = It. *ordine* = OHG. *ordena*, MHG. G. *orden* = Sw. Dan. *orden* = W. *urdd* and *urten*, order, etc., < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), a row, line, series, regular arrangement, order; supposed to come, through an adj. stem *ord-*, from the root of *oriri*, rise, in a more orig. sense 'go'; as if lit. 'a going forward.'] **1.** A row; rank; line.

But soone the knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troupes, and *orders* did confownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 15.

First lat the gunes befoir us goe,
That they may break the *order*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

2. A rank, grade, or class of a community or society: as, the higher or the lower *orders* of the community.

In the whilke blys I hyde at be here
Nyen *ordres* of aungels full clere.
York Plays, p. 2.

The King commanded Hilkiah the high priest, and the priests of the second *order*, and the keepers of the door, to bring forth out of the temple of the Lord all the vessels that were made for Baal. 2 Ki. xxiii. 4.

Orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist.
Milton, P. L., v. 792.

It is a custom among the lower *orders* to put the first piece of money that they receive in the day to the lips and forehead before putting it in the pocket.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 327.

The virtue of the best Pagans was perhaps of as high an *order* as that of the best Christians, though it was of a somewhat different type. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 164.

3. Specifically—(*a*) The degree, rank, or status of clergymen.

And the title that ȝe take *ordres* by telleth ȝe ben auaunced. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 281.

(*b*) One of the several degrees or grades of the clerical office. In the Roman Catholic Church these orders are bishop, priest (presbyter), deacon, subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper. Originally the first three were accounted *major orders* and the others *minor orders*. Since the twelfth century the order of subdeacon has been advanced to the rank of a major order, and the number of orders is generally counted as seven, the orders of bishop and presbyter being regarded as one order in so far as the sacerdotal character belongs to both. In the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches the major orders are those of bishop, priest, and deacon, and the minor orders are subdeacon, reader (anagnost), and sometimes singer (psaltes). The orders of bishop, priest, and deacon are known not only as *major* or *holy orders*, but as *apostolic orders*. The orders of subdeacon, acolyte, exorcist, and doorkeeper (ostiary) existed in the Western Church before the middle of the third century; those of subdeacon, exorcist, reader, singer, and doorkeeper were as old as the third or fourth century in the Eastern Church. The Anglican Church retains only the orders of bishop, priest, and deacon. Major orders can be conferred by bishops only. Chorepiscopi, abbots, and priests have sometimes, however, been authorized to confer minor orders.

They cannot abide
Vnto Church *orders* strictlie to be tide.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(*c*) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Anglican, and other episcopal churches, the sacrament or rite of ordination, by which ecclesiastics receive the power and grace for the discharge of their several functions: specifically termed *holy order*, or more commonly *holy orders*. The bishop alone can administer this rite. Orders as a sacrament or sacramental rite are limited to the major orders.

He [a certain friar] went to Amiens to be fully confirmed in his *Orders* by the Bishop. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

A Republican in holy *orders* was a strange and almost an unnatural being. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The consideration attaching to rank; honor; dignity; state.

Trewely to take and treweliche to fyȝte,
Ys the profession and the pure *ordre* that spendeth to knyȝtes. *Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 97.

The several chairs of *order* look you scour
With juice of balm, and every precious flower:
Each fair instalment, coat, and several crest,
With loyal blazon, evermore be blest!
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 68.

These were the prime in *order* and in might.
Milton, P. L., i. 506.

5. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, that taxonomic group which regularly comes next below the class and next above the family, consisting of one or more families, and forming a division (sometimes the whole) of a class. Like other classificatory groups, it has only an arbitrary or conventional taxonomic value. Compare *superorder, suborder*. (*b*) In *bot.*, the most important unit of classification above the genus, corresponding somewhat closely to *family* in zoölogy. See *family*, 6. In phanerogams the term *family* is not technical or systematic, being sometimes applied to suborders, tribes, or even genera. In cryptogams it is made a subdivision of the order by some authors. See *natural order*, under *natural*.

6. A number of persons of the same profession, occupation, or pursuits, constituting a separate class in the community, or united by some special interest.

The Archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his *order*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 26.

The spirit of the whole clerical *order* rose against this injustice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically—(*a*) A body or society of persons living by common consent under the same religious, moral, or social regulations; especially, a monastic society or fraternity: as, an *order* of monks or friars; the Benedictine or Franciscan *order*.

And made an hous of monckes, to hold her *ordre* bet.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 282.

The Germanes, another *Order* of religious or learned men, are honored amongst them: especially such of them as liue in the woods, and of the woods.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order*, to associate me.
Shak., R. and J., v. 2. 6.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled not an *Order* but a "Congregation"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that *order* is the wider, and may include several congregations within itself (as the Benedictine *order*, for example, includes the congregations of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a "congregation" is a simple unit, complete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 715.

(*b*) An institution, partly imitated from the medieval and crusading orders of military monks, but generally founded by a sovereign, a national legislature, or a prince of high rank, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious service by the conferring of a dignity. Most honorary orders consist of several classes, known as *knights companions, officers, commanders, grand officers*, and *grand commanders*, otherwise called *grand cross* or *grand cordon*. Many orders have fewer classes, a few having only one. It is customary to divide honorary orders into three ranks: (1) Those which admit only nobles of the highest rank, and among foreigners only sovereign princes or members of reigning families; of this character are the Golden Fleece (Austria and Spain), the Elephant (Denmark), and the Garter (Great Britain): it is usual to regard these three as the existing orders of highest dignity. (2) Those orders which are conferred upon members of noble families only, and sometimes because of the mere fact of noble birth, without special services. (3) The orders of merit, which are supposed to be conferred for services only. Of these the Legion of Honor is the best-known type. Two of the orders of merit may be regarded as somewhat exceptional — the first class of the Order of St. George of Russia and the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria. The former is conferred only upon a commanding general who has defeated an army of 50,000 men, or captured the enemy's capital, or brought about an honorable peace. There is now no person living who has gained this distinction regularly, though it has been given to a foreign sovereign. Other orders of merit approach these more or less nearly, as they are conferred with more or less care. The various orders have their appropriate insignia, consisting usually of a collar of design peculiar to the order, a star, cross, jewel, badge, ribbon, or the like. It is common to speak of an order by its name alone, as the Garter, the Bath. An order is said to be *conferred* or *bestowed* upon the recipient of its distinction; the recipient is said to be *decorated* with such an order; and the word *order* is often applied to the decoration or badge. See *bath, garter, knighthood, star, thistle*, etc.

Windsor set on Barocks border,
That temple of thye noble *order*,
The garter of a lovely dame,
Wch gave ye first deuice and name.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xvi.

Knight of the noble *order* of Saint George,
Worthy Saint Michael, and the Golden Fleece.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 68.

A tributary prince of Devon, one
Of that great *Order* of the Table Round.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The various members of the Cabinet were upon the breasts of their coats the *orders* to which they were entitled. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 92.

7†. A series or suite; a suit or change (as of apparel).

I will give thee ten shekels of silver by the year, and a suit of apparel ["an *order* of garments" in marginal note].
Judges xvii. 10.

8. Regular sequence or succession; succession of acts or events; course or method of action or occurrence.

Though it come to my remembrance somewhat out of *order*, it shall not yet come altogether out of time, for I will nowe tell you a conceipt whiche I had before forgotten to wryte. *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.

He departed, and went over all the country of Galatia and Phrygia in *order*. Acts xviii. 23.

Stand not upon the *order* of your going,
But go at once. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 122.

A mixt Relation of Places and Actions, in the same *order* of time in which they occurred; for which end I kept a Journal of every days Observations.
Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref.

Pageants on pageants, in long *order* drawn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 316.

9. Regulated succession; formal disposition or array; methodical or harmonious arrangement; hence, fit or consistent collocation of parts.

Whan Merlin hadde all thinges rehersed, and Blase hadde hem alle writen oon after a-nother in *ordre*, and by his boke haue we the knowinge ther-of.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 679.

A land of darkness, as darkness itself; and of the shadow of death, without any *order*, and where the light is as darkness. Job x. 22.

I hear their drums: let 's set our men in *order*,
And issue forth and bid them battle straight.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 70.

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic *order* laid.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 122.

For the world was built in *order*,
And the atoms march in tune.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

10. In *rhet.*, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. — **11.** In *classical arch.*, a column entire (including base, shaft, and capital), with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole or the characteristic element of a style. There are five orders — Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. (See these adjectives.) Every order consists of two essential parts, a column and an entablature: the column is normally divided into three parts — base, shaft, and

Doric Order. — Temple of Castor and Pollux (so called), Girgenti, Sicily.
a, entablature, consisting of cornice, frieze, and architrave; *b*, column, consisting of capital and shaft; *c*, epistyle, which in the Doric order performs the function of a base.

capital; the entablature into three parts also — architrave, frieze, and cornice. The character of an order is displayed not only in its column, but in its general form and details, of which the column is, as it were, the regulator. The Tuscan and Composite are Roman orders, the other three are properly Greek, the Roman renderings of them being so different from the originals as to constitute in fact distinct orders. The Corinthian, though of purely Greek origin, did not come into extensive use before Roman authority was established throughout Greek lands.

The temple on the side of the river seems to be of the greatest antiquity, and was probably built before the *orders* were invented.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 135.

12. In *math.*: (*a*) In geometry, the degree of a geometrical form considered as a locus of points, or as determined by the degree of a locus of points. Newton introduced the term *order* as applied to plane curves. Cayley defines the *order of a relation* in *m*-dimensional space as follows: add to the conditions as many arbitrary linear conditions as are necessary to make the multiplicity of the relation equal to *m*; then the number of points satisfying these conditions is the order of the relation. Thus, the *order of a plane curve* is the number of points (real and imaginary) in which this curve is cut by an arbitrary right line. The *order of a non-plane curve* is the number of points in which the curve is cut by a plane. The *order of a surface* is the number of points in which the surface is cut by a right line. The *order of a congruence* is the number of points in which the congruence-lines lying in an arbitrary plane are cut by an arbitrary plane. The *order of a complex* is the number of points in which the curve enveloping the lines of the complex lying in an arbitrary plane is cut by an arbitrary plane. (*b*) In analysis, the number of elementary operations contained in a complex operation; also, that character of a quantity which corresponds to the degree of its algebraic expression. See the phrases below, and also *equation*. — **13.** Established rule, administration, system, or régime.

The same I am, ere ancient'st *order* was,
Or what is now received. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1. 10.

The old *order* changeth, yielding place to new.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

14. Prescribed law; regulation; rule; ordinance.

The church hath authority to establish that for an *order* at one time which at another time it may abolish, and in both doth do well. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

But that great command o'ersways the *order*,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

15. Authority; warrant.

Let her have needful, but not lavish, means;
There shall be *order* for 't. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 25.

We gave them no *order* to make any composition to separate you and us in this.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 282.

16. Regular or customary mode of procedure; established usage; conformity to established rule or method of procedure; specifically, prescribed or customary mode of proceeding in debates or discussions, or in the conduct of deliberative or legislative bodies, public meetings, etc., or conformity with the same: as, the *order* of business; to rise to a point of *order*; the motion is not in *order*.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

17. A proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or efficient state.

He has come to court this may,
A' mounted in good *order*.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 30).

Any of the forementioned faculties, if wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable effects in men's understandings.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 12.

He lost the sense that handles daily life,
That keeps us all in *order*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

18. *Eccles.*, in liturgies, a stated form of divine service, or administration of a rite or ceremony, prescribed by ecclesiastical authority: as, the *order* of confirmation; also, the service so prescribed. — **19.** Conformity to law or established authority or usage; the desirable condition consequent upon such conformity; absence of revolt, turbulence, or confusion; public tranquillity: as, it is the duty of the government to uphold law and *order*.

All things invite
To peaceful counsels, and the settled state
Of *order*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 280.

Without *order* there is no living in public society, because the want thereof is the mother of confusion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

What Hume (e. g.) means by Justice is rather what I have called *Order*, . . . the observance of the actual system of rules, whether strictly legal or customary, which bind together the different members of any society into an organic whole. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 411.

'Tis hard to settle *order* once again.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

20†. Suitable action in view of some particular result or end; care; preparation; measures; steps: generally used in the obsolete phrase *to take order*.

As for the money that he had promised unto the king, he *took* no good *order* for it. 2 Mac. iv. 27.

I am content. Provide me soldiers, lords,
Whiles I *take order* for mine own affairs.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 320.

He quickly *tooke* such *order* with such Lawyers that he layd them by the heeles till he sent some of them prisoners for England. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

Then were they remanded to the Cage again, until further *order* should be *taken* with them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 157.

21. Authoritative direction; injunction; mandate; command, whether oral or written; instruction: as, to receive *orders* to march; to disobey *orders*.

As I have given *order* to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

Give *order* that these bodies
High on a stage be placed to the view.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 388.

The magistrates of Plimouth . . . referred themselves to an *order* of the commissioners, wherein liberty is given to the Massachusetts [colony] to take course with Gorton and the lands they had possessed.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 252.

Proud his mistress' *orders* to perform.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 263.

On the 27th April, 1526, arrived four messengers from court, with *orders* for Don Roderigo to return, and also to bring Don Hector along with him.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, III. 180.

Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, a direction of a court or judge, made or entered in writing, and not included in a judgment. A *judgment* is the formal determination of a trial; an *order* is usually the formal determination of a motion.

Orders are promulgated by the courts of law and equity, not only for the proper regulation of their proceedings, but also to enforce obedience to justice, and compel that which is right to be performed. *Wharton.*

(*b*) A written direction to pay money or deliver property: as, an *order* on a banker for twenty pounds; pay to A. B. or *order*; an *order* to a jeweler to return a necklace to bearer.

An *order* is a written direction from one who either has in fact, or in the writing professes to have, control over a fund or thing to another who either purports in the writing to be under obligation to obey, or who is in fact under such obligation, commanding some appropriation thereof.
Bishop.

(*c*) A direction to make, provide, or furnish anything; a commission to make purchases, supply goods, etc.: as, to give an agent an *order* for groceries; an *order* for canal stock; the work was done to *order*.

The fact is, that he seldom worked to *order*. Sale in the cloth-halls was the rule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. clxx.

Mr. W. . . . was entrusted with the execution of large *orders*, especially in gold and Government bonds.
H. Clews, Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, p. 427.

(*d*) A free pass for admission to a theater or other place of entertainment.

In those days were pit *orders*—beshrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them! *Lamb*, My First Play.

Apostolic orders. See def. 3 (*b*).—**Attic order.** See *attic*2.—**By order†,** consequently. *Minsheu*, 1617.—**Caryatic order.** See *caryatic.*—**Charging order.** See *charge.*—**Circle of higher order.** See *circle.*—**Clerk in orders.** See *clerk.*—**Close order,** in *milit. tactics*, the space of about one half-pace between ranks; in the United States service, on rough ground and when marching in double time, it is increased to 32 inches. *Farrow.*—**Common order, order of course,** in *law*, those ordinary directions of the court which by long practice have come to be matters of right in proper cases. They may be entered by the party or his attorney without actual application to the court and without notice to his adversary.—**Contact of the *n*th order.** See *contact.*—**Four orders,** the four orders of mendicant friars—the Dominicans or Black Friars, the Franciscan or Gray Friars, the Carmelitea or White Friars, and the Augustinian or Austin Friars.

> In alle the *ordres foure* is noon that can
> So moche of dalliaunce and fair langage.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 210.

Full orders. See *to be in full orders.*—**General order.** (*a*) An order relating to the whole military or naval service or to the whole command, in distinction to *special orders*, relating only to individuals or to a part of the command. (*b*) An order given by a customs collector for the storage of foreign merchandise which has not been delivered to the consignees within a certain time after its arrival in port. [U. S.]—**Guelfic order.** See *Guelfic.*—**Heavy marching order.** See *heavy*1.—**Holy orders.** (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *major orders.* See def. 3. (*b*) In other churches, the Christian ministry, especially of the Anglican churches.—**In order that,** to the end that.—**In order to,** as a means or preparation for; with a view to; for the purpose of: followed by an infinitive or a noun as object: as, *in order to* economize space; *in order to* succeed, one must be diligent.—**Inverse order of alienation.** See *inverse.*—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin.** See *knight.*—**Letter of orders,** a certificate given under the hand and seal of the ordaining bishop, testifying that a certain person has been rightly and canonically ordained.—**Light marching order.** See *light*2.—**Major orders.** See def. 3 (*b*).—**Male order.** See *male*1.—**Mendicant orders.** See *mendicant.*—**Military Order of Savoy,** an order founded by King Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia, in 1815, adopted by the kingdom of Italy, and still in existence. The badge is a cross of gold in red enamel, voided, and surmounted by a royal crown. The ribbon is blue.—**Minor orders.** See def. 3 (*b*).—**Open order,** in *milit. tactics*, an interval of about three yards between ranks.—**Order for Merit.** See *merit.*—**Order in Council,** in *Eng. hist.*, an order by the sovereign with the advice of the Privy Council. The most noted were those of 1807, in retaliation for Napoleon's Berlin decree; they declared all vessels trading with France or countries under French influence liable to seizure. These orders bore severely against the commerce of the United States, as all goods from that country destined for the continent had to be landed in England, to pay duty, and to be exported under British regulations.—**Order of a complex.** See def. 12.—**Order of a condition,** the number of simple conditions to which it is equivalent; the number by which the condition reduces the constant expressing the multiplicity of the figures satisfying the antecedent conditions.—**Order of a determinant,** the square root of the number of constituents in it.—**Order of a differential** or **of a differential coefficient,** the number of differentiations required to produce it.—**Order of a differential equation,** the order of the highest differential coefficient it contains.—**Order of a function.** See *function.*—**Order of Alcantara,** a Spanish military order said to be a revival of a very ancient order of St. Julian, and to have received its name from the city of Alcantara, given by Alfonso IX. of Castile in 1213 to the Knights of Calatrava, and transferred by the latter.—**Order of Alexander Nevski,** a Russian order founded in 1722 by Peter the Great, but first conferred by the empress Catherine I. in 1725. The ordinary badge is a cross patté, the center being a circle of white enamel, showing St. Alexander on horseback, the arms of red enamel, with a double-headed eagle between every two arms, and the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. This is worn hanging to a broad red ribbon *en sautoire.*—**Order of an algebraic curve.** See *curve* and def. 12.—**Order of an algebraic equation** or **quantic,** its degree.—**Order of an equation of finite differences,** the order of the highest difference or enlargement it contains.—**Order of an infinite** or **infinitesimal,** the number of times it is requisite to multiply into itself an infinite or infinitesimal of the first order, in order to obtain such infinite or infinitesimal.—**Order of approximation,** the number of times the operation of approximation has been performed in order to obtain a given solution.—**Order of a substitution.** See *substitution.*—**Order of a surface.** See def. 12.—**Order of a transformation.** See *transformation.*—**Order of battle,** the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army or fleet, according to the circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, by giving or receiving an attack, or in order to be reviewed, etc.—**Order of Calatrava,** a Spanish military order founded in the middle of the twelfth century, and taking its name from the fortress of Calatrava, which had been captured from the Moors in 1147, and was confided to the new order. It is still in existence. The badge is a cross fleury enameled red, attached to a red ribbon.—**Order of Charles III.,** a Spanish order founded by Charles III. in 1771.—**Order of Charles XIII.,** a Swedish order founded by the sovereign of that name in 1811, for Freemasons of the higher degrees.—**Order of Christ,** a Portuguese order founded by King Dionysius and confirmed about 1318. It contains three degrees, of which the highest is limited to six persons. The present badge is a cross of eight points encircled by an oak wreath, and having between the arms four ovals in black enamel, each bearing five golden billets, symbolical of the five wounds of Christ. The ribbon is dark-red.—**Order of Civil Merit,** the name of several orders, the most prominent of which is that of Prussia. See *Order for Merit*, under *merit.*—**Order of contact of two plane curves,** one less than the order of the infinitesimal which measures the distance of the curves at a distance from the point of contact measured by an infinitesimal of the first order, or the limit toward which the logarithm of the distance between the two curves divided by the logarithm of the distance from the point of contact at which that distance is measured approximates as the latter distance approximates toward zero.—**Order of Fidelity, Generosity, Glory.** See *fidelity*, etc.—**Order of Isabella the Catholic,** known as the *Royal American Order*, and instituted in 1815 to reward loyalty among the American colonists and dependents of Spain. The order still exists. The badge is a cross patte indented, the center filled with a medallion, the arms enameled red, and with gold rays between the arms.—**Order of Jesus.** See *Jesus.*—**Order of Leopold,** an Austrian order founded by Francis I., Emperor of Austria, in memory of the emperor Leopold II. It dates from 1808, and is still in existence.—**Order of Louisa,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick William III. in 1814, for women only.—**Order of Maria Louisa,** a Spanish order for women founded in 1792, and still in existence.—**Order of Maria Theresa,** an Austrian order founded by the empress of that name in 1757, but modified by the emperor Joseph II.—**Order of Maximilian,** an order for encouragement of art and science, founded in 1855 by Maximilian II. of Bavaria.—**Order of Medjidie.** See *Medjidie.*—**Order of Military Merit.** (*a*) An order instituted in 1759 by Louis XV. of France for Protestant officers, as the Order of St. Louis was limited to Catholics. Its organization was similar to that of the latter order. In 1814 it was reorganized for officers of the army and navy. It has not been conferred since 1830. The badge is somewhat similar to that of St. Louis, and the ribbon is of the same color. (*b*) See *merit.* (*c*) An order founded by the duke Charles Eugene of Würtemberg in 1759.—**Order of multiplicity of a right line.** See *multiplicity.*—**Order of nature.** (*a*) That order in which the general comes before the particulars. (*b*) That order in which the cause comes before the effect.—**Order of Our Lady of Montesa,** a Spanish order founded in the fourteenth century by the King of Aragon, afterward attached to the crown of Spain.—**Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel,** an order founded by Henry IV. of France on the occasion of his embracing Catholicism, and in a measure replacing the Order of St. Lazarus.—**Order of sailing,** the formation of a fleet ordered by the commander-in-chief.—**Order of St. Andrew,** a Russian order founded by Peter the Great in 1698. The badge is the double eagle of Russia, in black enamel, upon the breast of which is the crucifix of St. Andrew, with saltire-shaped cross, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is blue; but on state occasions this badge is worn pendent to a collar composed of similar crowned eagles, of ovals bearing saltires, and of shields with flags and crowns.—**Order of St. Andrew in Scotland.** See *Order of the Thistle*, under *thistle.*—**Order of St. Benedict of Aviz,** a Portuguese order said to date from the twelfth century. The badge is a cross fleury of green enamel, having a gold fleur-de-lis in the angle between every two arms of the cross, and hangs from a green ribbon worn around the neck.—**Order of St. Gall.** Same as *Order of the Bear.*—**Order of St. George.** (*a*) A Bavarian order founded or, as is asserted, restored by the elector Charles Albert in 1729. It is still in existence, and is divided into three classes. (*b*) A Russian order founded in 1769 by the empress Catherine II. See def. 6 (*b*) (3).—**Order of St. James of the Sword** (also called *St. James of Compostella*), a Spanish order of great antiquity, asserted to have been approved by the Pope in 1175, and still existing. In the middle ages this order had great military power, and administered a large income. The badge is a cross in red enamel, affecting the form of a sword, and bearing a scallop-shell at the junction of the arms. The ribbon is red.—**Order of St. Lazarus,** an order which had its origin in the Holy Land, and was afterward transplanted into France, where it retained independent existence until, under Henry IV., it was in a measure replaced by the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It disappeared during the Revolution.—**Order of St. Louis,** a French order founded by Louis XIV. in 1693 for military service, and confirmed by Louis XV. in 1719. After the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 this order was reinstated. No knights have been created since 1830. The badge is a cross of eight points, having in the central medallion a figure of Louis XIV., robed and crowned, and holding in his hands wreaths of honor; there is a gold fleur-de-lis between every two arms. The ribbon is flame-colored.—**Order of St. Michael,** a French order instituted by Louis XI. in 1469, and modified by Henry III. and Louis XIV. Since 1830 it has not been conferred. The badge is a cross of eight points with fleurs-de-lis between the arms, and in the central medallion a figure of the archangel Michael trampling on the dragon. The ribbon is black.—**Order of St. Michael and St. George,** a British order instituted in 1818, originally for natives of the Ionian and Maltese islands and for other British subjects in the Mediterranean. It has since been greatly extended.—**Order of St. Patrick,** an order of knighthood instituted by George III. of England in 1783. It consists of the sovereign, the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and twenty-two knights.—**Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian,** a religious order in Palestine in the middle ages, especially charged with the care of pilgrims.—**Order of St. Stanislaus,** a Polish order dating from 1765, and adopted by the czars of Russia.—**Order of the Annunciation.** See *annunciation.*—**Order of the Bear.** See *bear*2.—**Order of the Black Eagle.** See *eagle.*—**Order of the Burgundian Cross.** See *Burgundian.*—**Order of the Chrysanthemum,** an order founded by the Mikado of Japan in 1876.—**Order of the Conception.** See *conception.*—**Order of the Cordon Jaune,** a French order for Protestant and Roman Catholic knights, founded in the sixteenth century by the Duke of Nevers, for the protection of widows and orphans. It is now extinct.—**Order of the Crescent.** See *crescent.*—**Order of the Crown.** See *crown.*—**Order of the day.** (*a*) In a legislative body, a matter for consideration assigned to a particular day. Such an order is privileged, and takes precedence of all questions except a motion to adjourn and a question of privilege. Several subjects are often assigned for the same day, and hence are called *orders of the day. Cushing.* (*b*) The prevailing rule or custom.

Insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

> The shooter has generally time for a fair aim—and, indeed, wild-fowl shouting can hardly be termed snap-shooting—and long shots are undoubtedly the *order of the day.*
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 427.

Order of the difference or enlargement of a function, the number of operations of differencing or enlarging required to produce it.—**Order of the Fan.** See *fan.*—**Order of the Fish.** See *fish*1.—**Order of the Garter.** See *garter.*—**Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece.*—**Order of the Griffin.** See *griffin.*—**Order of the Holy Ghost.** See *ghost.*—**Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem.** See *hospitaler.*—**Order of the Illuminati.** See *Illuminati.*—**Order of the Indian Empire.** See *Indian.*—**Order of the Iron Cross.** See *iron.*—**Order of the Iron Crown.** See *iron.*—**Order of the Knights of Malta.** Same as *Order of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem* (which see, under *hospitaler*).—**Order of the Knot.** See *knot*1.—**Order of the Legion of Honor.** See *legion.*—**Order of the Lion.** See *lion.*—**Order of the Palm.** See *palm.*—**Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle.*—**Order of the Saint Esprit.** See *Order of the Holy Ghost*, under *ghost.*—**Order of the Thistle.** See *thistle.*—**Order of the White Eagle, Elephant, Falcon.** See *eagle*, etc.—**Order of the Yellow String.** See *Order of the Cordon Jaune.*—**Order of Vigilance.** Same as *Order of the White Falcon.*—**Out of order.** (*a*) In confusion or disorder: as, the room is *out of order.* (*b*) Not in an efficient condition: as, the watch is *out of order.* (*c*) In a meeting or legislative assembly, not in accordance with recognized or established rules: as, the motion is *out of order.* (*d*) Sick; unwell; indisposed.

> When any one in Sir Roger's company complains he is *out of order*, he immediately calls for some posset-drink for him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

> I have been lately much *out of order*, and confined at home, but now I go abroad again. *Gray*, Letters, I. 323.

Question of order, in a legislative body, a question relating to a violation of the rules or a breach of order in a particular proceeding. It must be decided by the chair without debate. *Cushing.*—**Sailing orders** (*naut.*), the final instructions given to government vessels.—**Special orders,** in *law*, those orders which are made only in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and require notice to the adversary and a hearing by the court.—**Standing orders,** in Parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance, which are to be invariably followed unless suspended by a vote to meet some urgent case. [Eng.]—**Teutonic Order.** See *Teutonic.*—**The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.** See *Odd-Fellow.*—**The Order of the Martyrs.** Same as *Order of Sts. Cosmo and Damian.*—**Third order,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an order among the Dominicans, Carmelites, etc., composed of secular associates conforming to a certain extent to the general design of the order. The members of such orders are called *tertiaries.*—**To be in full orders,** to have been ordained both as a deacon and as a priest; to be in priest's orders.—**To be in (holy) orders,** to be a member of an episcopally ordained Christian ministry.—**To call a meeting to order,** to open a meeting, or call upon it to proceed to orderly business: said of the presiding officer. [U. S.]—**To call a speaker to order,** to interrupt him on the ground that he transgresses established rules of debate. See *question of order.*—**To take order†.** See def. 20.—**To take orders,** to enter the Christian ministry through ordination; specifically, so to enter an episcopally ordained ministry.=**Syn. 21** (*a*). *Verdict, Report*, etc. See *decision.*

order (ôr'dėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *ordren*, < OF. *odrer*; cf. MLG. *ordēren* = G. *be-ordern* = Sw. *be-ordra* = Dan. *be-ordre*, order, direct, also D. *ordenen* = MLG. *ordenen*, *orden* = OHG. *ordinōn*, *ordenōn*, MHG. *ordenen*, G. *ordnen*, *an-ordnen* = Sw. *ordna* = Dan. *ordne*, order, arrange, also Sw. *för-ordna*, Dan. *for-ordne*, order, etc.; < L. *ordinare*, arrange, order, command, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*, *n.* Cf. *ordain*, *ordinate*, from the same L. verb.] **1.** To put in a row or rank; place in rank or position; range.

> Warriours old with *order'd* spear and shield.
> *Milton*, P. L., I. 565.

> Here all things in their place remain,
> As all were *order'd* ages since.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace.

2. To place in the position or office of clergyman; confer clerical rank and authority upon; ordain.

> Whosoever are consecrated or *ordered* according to the Rites of that Book, since the second year of the forenamed King Edward unto this time, or hereafter shall be consecrated or *ordered* according to the same Rites; we decree all such to be rightly, orderly, and lawfully consecrated and *ordered.*
> *Book of Common Prayer* (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxxvi.

3. To arrange methodically; dispose formally or fittingly; marshal; array; arrange suitably or harmoniously.

> He did bestow
> Both guestes and meate, when ever in they came,
> And knew them how to *order* without blame,
> As him the Steward badd. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 28.

He shall *order* the lamps upon the pure candlestick before the Lord continually. Lev. xxiv. 4.

The rhymes are dazzled from their place,
And *order'd* words asunder fly.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol.

4. To dispose; adjust; regulate; direct; manage; govern; ordain; establish.

No force for that, for it is *order'd* so,
That I may leap both hedge and dyke full well.
Wyatt, The Courtier's Life, To John Poins.

They [Utopians] define virtue to be life *ordered* according to nature, and that we be herennto ordained of God.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Order my steps in thy word, and let not any iniquity have dominion over me. Ps. cxix. 133.

If I know how or which way to *order* these affairs
Thus thrust disorderly into my hands,
Never believe me. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 109.

She will *order* all things duly,
When beneath his roof they come.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

5. To instruct authoritatively or imperatively; give an order or command to; command; bid: as, the general *ordered* the troops to advance; to *order* a person out of the house.

Good uncle, help to *order* several powers
To Oxford, or where'er these traitors are.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 140.

The President of Panama had strictly *ordered* that none should adventure to any of the Islands for Plantains.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 206.

6. To command to be made, done, issued, etc.; give a commission for; require to be supplied or furnished: as, to *order* goods through an agent.

That pair of checked trousers . . . he did me the favour of *ordering* from my own tailor.
Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball, i.

Another new issue of 100 millions United States notes was *ordered* on motion of Mr. Stevens.
H. Clews, Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street, p. 83.

To order about, to send to and fro on tasks or errands; assume authority over; dictate to; domineer over.—**To order arms**, in military drill, to bring the butt of a fire-arm to the ground, the weapon being held vertically against the right side.—**To order up**, in *euchre*, to direct the dealer to take the turned-up card into his hand in place of any card he then holds.=**Syn. 3.** To adjust, methodize, systematize.—**4.** To carry on.—**5.** To bid, require, instruct.

orderable (ôr'dėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *order* + *-able*.] Capable of being ordered; biddable; obedient; docile.

The king's averseness to physick, and impatience under it, . . . was quickly removed above expectation; the king (contrary to his custome) being very *orderable* in all his sickneasse. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. vii. 22. (*Davies.*)

order-book (ôr'dėr-bůk), *n.* A book in which orders are entered. Specifically—(*a*) A book in which the orders of customers are entered, as for the making or supplying of articles. (*b*) A book in the British House of Commons in which members are required to enter motions before submitting them to the House. (*c*) A book kept on a man-of-war for recording occasional orders of the senior officer. (*d*) A book kept at all military headquarters, in which orders are written for the information of officers and men. Each company also keeps one. *Wilhelm.*

order-class (ôr'dėr-klȧs), *n.* The number of lines of a congruence which are cut by two arbitrary lines.

orderer (ôr'dėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who arranges, disposes, or regulates; one who keeps in order, or restores to order.

You have . . . chosen me to be the judge of the late evils happened, *orderer* of the present disorders, and finally protector of this country. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

But it is no harm for Him, who is by right, and in the greatest propriety, the Supreme *Orderer* of all things, to order everything in such a manner as it would be a point of wisdom in Him to chuse that they should be ordered.
Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will, iv. § 9.

2. One who gives orders; one who orders or commands; a commander, ruler, or governor.

ordering (ôr'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *order*, *v.*] **1.** Disposition; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service to come into the house of the Lord, according to their manner, under Aaron their father, as the Lord God of Israel had commanded him. 1 Chron. xxiv. 19.

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, ordination; the act of ordaining or conferring orders: as, the *ordering* of deacons; the *ordering* of priests.

The Book of Consecration of Archbishops and Bishops, and *Ordering* of Priests and Deacons, lately set forth in the time of Edward the Sixth, and confirmed at the same time by authority of Parliament, doth contain all things necessary to such Consecration and *Ordering;* neither hath it anything that of itself is superstitious and ungodly.
Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Articles of Religion, xxxvi.

3. Arrangement; adjustment; settlement.

We need no more of your advice; the matter,
The loss, the gain, the *ordering* on 't, is all
Properly ours. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 168.

Secondly, a due *ordering* of our words, that are to proceed from, and to express our thoughts; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression.
South, Sermons, II. iii.

4. Government; management; administration.

As the sun when it ariseth in the high heaven; so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house.
Ecclus. xxvi. 16.

orderless (ôr'dėr-les), *a.* [< *order* + *-less*.] Without rule, regularity, or method; disorderly.

All form is formless, order *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 253.

This order with her sorrow she accords,
Which *orderless* all form of order brake;
So then began her words, and thus she spake.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii. 81.

orderliness (ôr'dėr-li-nes), *n.* Orderly state or condition; regularity; order.

Thanks to the *orderliness* of things, dangers have their premonitions. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 73.

orderly (ôr'dėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *ordelijk* = MLG. *ordelik* = MHG. *ordenlich*, G. *ordentlich* = Sw. Dan. *ordentlig;* as *order* + *-ly*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conformed or conforming to good order or arrangement; characterized by method or regularity, or by conformity to established order; regular; methodical; harmonious.

The children *orderly*, and mothers pale
For fright,
Long ranged on a rowe stode round about.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

As when the total kind
Of birds, in *orderly* array on wing,
Came summon'd over Eden to receive
Their names of thee. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 74.

Her thick brown hair was smoothly taken off her broad forehead, and put in a very *orderly* fashion under her linen cap. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

This *orderly* succession of tints, gently blending into one another, is one of the greatest sources of beauty that we are acquainted with.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 278.

2†. In accordance with established regulations; duly authorized.

As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3. Observant of rule or discipline; not unruly; without uproar; deliberate; peaceful or proper in behavior.

He would not swear; . . . and gave such *orderly* and well-behaved reproof to all uncomeliness that I would have sworn his disposition would have gone to the truth of his words. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 59.

And now what cure, what other remedy,
Can to our desp'rate wounds be ministred?
Men are not good but for necessity;
Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 38.

Perkin, . . . considering the delay of time, and observing their *orderly* and not tumultuary arming, doubted the worst. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 141.

4. *Milit.*, of or pertaining to orders, or to the communication or execution of orders; on duty: as, *orderly* drummer; *orderly* room.—**Orderly book** (*milit.*), a book kept in each troop or company in a regiment for the insertion of general or regimental orders.—**Orderly officer**, the officer of the day—that is, the officer of a corps or regiment whose turn it is to superintend matters of cleanliness, food, etc.; especially, the officer of the day on duty at the headquarters of an army in the field.—**Orderly room**, a room in barracks used as the office of a company. *Wilhelm.*—**Orderly sergeant**, in the United States army and marine corps, the senior sergeant of every company or guard of marines.=**Syn. 1.** *Orderly* implies more love of order than either *methodical* or *systematic*.—**3.** Peaceable, quiet, well-behaved.

II. *n.*; pl. *orderlies* (-liz). **1.** A private soldier or a non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.—**2.** An attendant in a ward of a hospital whose duty it is to keep order among the patients, see to their wants, preserve cleanliness, etc.—**3.** One who keeps things in order generally and preserves neatness. See the quotation. [Eng.]

But sweeping and removing dirt is not the only occupation of the street-*orderly*. . . . He is also the watchman of house-property and shop-goods; the guardian of reticules, pocket-books, purses, and watch-pockets; the experienced observer and detector of pick-pockets; the ever ready, though unpaid, auxiliary to the police constable.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 260.

orderly (ôr'dėr-li), *adv.* [= D. *ordelijk* = OHG. *ordenlicho*, MHG. *ordenliche*, G. *ordentlich* = Dan. *ordentlig;* from the adj.] According to due order; regularly; duly; properly; decorously.

They went all in couples very *orderly*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 104.

Thou thyself also walkest *orderly*, and keepest the law.
Acts xxi. 24.

You are too blunt; go to it *orderly*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 45.

Hee apprehends a iest by seeing men smile, and laughes *orderly* himselfe when it comes to his turne.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Meere Formall Man.

ordinability† (ôr"di-nȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *ordinabilita(t-)s*, ordination, < *ordinabilis*, ordinable: see *ordinable*.] The quality of being ordinable, or capable of being ordained or appointed. *Bp. Bull*, Works, I. 367.

ordinable† (ôr'di-nȧ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *ordinable*, < OF. *ordinable*, < ML. *ordinabilis*, < L. *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordain*, *order*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being ranked or estimated; proportional; relative.

And euery thing, though it be good, it is not of hymself good, but it is good by that it is *ordinable* to the greate goodnesse. *Testament of Love*, ii.

2. Capable of being adjusted, fitted, prepared, ordained, or appointed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 5.

ordinaire (ôr-di-nãr'), *n.* [F.: an abbreviation for *vin ordinaire*, ordinary (table) wine: see *ordinary*.] Wine, usually of a low grade, such as is customarily served at an ordinary. See *ordinary*, *n.*, 6.

ordinal (ôr'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ordinall*, < OF. (and F.) *ordinal* = Sp. Pg. *ordinal* = It. *ordinale*, < LL. *ordinalis*, of order, denoting order (as a numeral), < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Noting position in an order or series: an epithet designating one of that class of numerals which describe an object as occupying a certain place in a series of similar objects; first, second, third, etc., are *ordinal* numbers.—**2.** In *nat. hist.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or designating an order, as of animals, or a family of plants: as, *ordinal* terms; a group of *ordinal* value; *ordinal* distinctions; *ordinal* rank.

There is not known to be a single *ordinal* form of insect extinct. *Huxley*, Origin of Species, p. 49.

II. *n.* **1.** A numeral which designates the place or position of an object in some particular series, as *first*, *second*, *third*, etc.—**2.** A body of regulations. (*a*) Any book registering or regulating order, succession, or usage.

He hath after his *ordinall*
Assigned one in speciall.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

(*b*) A book containing the orders and constitutions of a religious house or a college. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

As pronost pryncypall
To teach them theyr *ordynall*.
Skelton, Poems, Phyllyp Sparowe, i. 555.

(*c*) In England before the Reformation, a book directing in what manner the services for the canonical hours should be said throughout the year; a directory of the daily office: also known as the *ordinale*, *pica*, or *pie*. It contained a calendar, and gave the variations in the choir offices according to the day or season.

The *Ordinal* was a directory, or perpetual calendar, so drawn up that it told how each day's service, the year through, might easily be found.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 213.

(*d*) In the *Anglican Ch.* since the Reformation, a book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; a collection of offices prescribing the form and manner of conferring holy orders. The ordinal was first published in English in 1550, and was slightly changed in 1552 and 1662. Although technically a separate book, it has always since 1552 been bound with the Prayer-book.

ordinale (ôr-di-nā'lē), *n.*; pl. *ordinalia* (-li-ą). [ML., neut. of *ordinalis:* see *ordinal*.] Same as *ordinal*, 2 (*c*).

ordinalism (ôr'di-nal-izm), *n.* [< *ordinal* + *-ism*.] The quality of being ordinal. *Latham.*

ordinance (ôr'di-nans), *n.* [< ME. *ordinaunce*, *ordenaunce*, < OF. *ordinance*, *ordenance*, *ordonance*, *ordonnance*, F. *ordonnance* = Pr. *ordenansa*, *ordonnansa* = Sp. *ordenanza* = Pg. *ordenança* = It. *ordinanza*, < ML. *ordinantia*, an order, decree, < L. *ordinan(t-)s*, ordering, ordaining: see *ordinant*. Cf. *ordnance*, *ordonnance*.]
1†. Ordering; disposition; arrangement.

And marching thrise in warlike *ordinance*,
Thrise lowted lowly to the noble mayd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 5.

The *Ordinance* and Design of most of the Royal and great Gardens in and about Paris are of his [M. le Nostre's] Invention. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 26.

2†. Orderly disposition; proper arrangement; regular order; due proportion.

I have no wommen suffisant certayn
The chambres for tarraye in *ordinance*
After my lust, and therfor wolde I fayn
That thyn were all swiche maner governance.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 905.

3†. Order; rank; dignity; position.

Woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats, to show bare heads . . .
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up
To speak of war and peace. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 12.

4†. Preparation; provision; array; arrangement.

Wel may men knowe that so gret *ordinance*
May no man tellen in a litel cisaue.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 152.

And the two brethern a-geyn their burghes and townes made gode *ordenaunce*, as Merlin dide hem counseile.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 55.

5†. An appliance; an appointment; an arrangement; equipment: as, *ordinance* of war; hence, specifically, cannon; ordnance. See *ordnance*.

With all her [their] *ordinance* there,
Whiche thei ayene the citee cast.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

In the eleventh year, in the month Bui, which is the eighth month, was the house finished with all the appurtenances thereof, and with all the *ordinances* thereof.
1 Ki. vi. 38 (margin).

Item, amonge all wondre and straunge *ordynaunce* that we sawe there, bothe for see and lande, with all maner Artyllary and Ingynes that may be deuysyd, pryncypally we noted .ij. peces of artyllary.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock
In second accent to his *ordinance*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 126.

6†. Established state or condition; regular or established mode of action; proceeding as regulated by authority.

Knowest thou the *ordinances* of heaven?
Job xxxviii. 33.

All these things change from their *ordinance*
Their natures and preformed faculties
To monstrous quality. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 66.

7. Regulation by authority; a command; an appointment; an order; that which is ordained, ordered, or appointed; a rule or law established by authority; edict; decree, as of the Supreme Being or of Fate; law or statute made by human authority; authoritative regulation. In modern usage the term covers all the standing regulations adopted by a municipal corporation; or, in other words, the local laws and internal regulations passed by the governing body, and calculated to have permanent or continuous operation, as distinguished from *resolutions*, which are orders of temporary character or intended to meet a special occasion. Thus, an order forbidding fireworks in the streets is an *ordinance;* one appropriating money for celebrating a holiday is a *resolution*. Abbreviated *ord.*

His doughter Custance was wedded to Bretayn,
With William's *ordinance*, vnto the erle Alayn.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 83.

He made also divers *Ordinances* concerning the measures of Corn, and Wine, and Cloath; and that no Cloath should any where be dy'd of any other Colour than black, but only in principal Towns and Cities.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 66.

God's *ordinance*
Of Death is blown in every wind.
Tennyson, To J. S.

8. *Eccles.*, a religious ceremony, rite, or practice established by authority: as, the *ordinance* of baptism.

He reproved also the practice of privste members making speeches in the church assemblies, to the disturbance and hindrance of the *ordinances*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 376.

9. In *arch.*, arrangement; system; order: said of a part or detail as well as of an architectural whole.

The soffits or ceilings . . . are of the same material as the walls and columnar *ordinances*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 389.

Northwest ordinance. Same as *ordinance of* 1787.—**Ordinance of Nullification.** See *nullification*.—**Ordinance of parliament,** a temporary act of parliament.—**Ordinance of 1784,** an act of the United States Congress under the Confederation, passed April 23d, 1784, for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, comprising tracts ceded to the United States by the several States.—**Ordinance of 1787,** the law of Congress under the Confederation according to which was organized the Northwest Territory, west of Pennsylvania, east of the Mississippi, and north of the Ohio rivers. Its chief provisions related to the government of the territory, the rights of citizens, the formation of new States, free navigation, and especially the prohibition of slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crimes.—**Ordinance of staples.** See *staple*.—**Ordinance of the forest,** an English statute (33 and 34 Edward I.) touching matters and causes of the forest.—**Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe,** an English ordinance of 1188 levying a tax of that name. It is important as being one of the earliest attempts to tax personal property, and because local jurors were employed to determine the liability of individuals.—**Self-denying Ordinance,** in *Eng. hist.*, an ordinance, passed April 3d, 1645, that members of either house of Parliament holding military or civil office should vacate such positions at the expiration of forty days.= **Syn.** 7. *Edict, Decree,* etc. See *law*[1].

ordinance†, *v. t.* [< *ordinance*, *n.*, 5.] To arm with ordnance.

The people . . . conusied him [Ulysses] in to his realme of Ithaca in a shippe of wonderfull beautie, well *ordinanced* and manned for his defence.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 2.

ordinand (ôr'di-nand), *n.* [= F. *ordinand* = Sp. Pg. *ordenando* = It. *ordinando*, < L. *ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare*, ordain: see *ordain, ordinate*.] One about to be ordained or to receive orders.

A plain alb was again the only dress prescribed to the *ordinands*, and it remained unaltered to the end of the ordination. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

ordinant (ôr'di-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ordinant* = Sp. Pg. *ordenante* = It. *ordinante*, < L. *ordinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordain, order, v.*] **I.** *a.* Ruling; overruling; disposing; directing; ordaining.

Why, even in that was Heaven *ordinant*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 48.

II. *n.* One who ordains; a prelate who confers orders.

ordinarily (ôr'di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In an ordinary manner. (*a*) According to established rules or settled method; in accordance with an established order.

The Author of Nature hath so ordained that the temper of the inferior bodies should *ordinarily* depend vpon the superior. *Hakewill*, Apology, v. § 1.

(*b*) Commonly; usually; in most cases.

Corn (Indian) was sold *ordinarily* at three shillings the bushel, a good cow at seven or eight pounds, and some at £5—and other thing answerable.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 25.

ordinary (ôr'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ordinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ordinario*, < L. *ordinarius*, of the usual order, usual, customary, common, < *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *order*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conformed to a fixed or regulated sequence or arrangement; hence, sanctioned by law or usage; established; settled; stated; regular; normal; customary.

Enen then (my priests) may you make holyday,
And pray no more but *ordinairie* prayers.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 81.

Moreover, the porters were at every gate; it was not lawful for any to go from his *ordinary* service; for their brethren the Levites prepared for them. 1 Esd. i. 16.

Lady, may it please you to bestow upon a strsnger the *ordinary* grace of salutation?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

2. Common in practice or use; usual; frequent; habitual.

Be patient, princes; you do know, these fits
Are with his highness very *ordinary*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 115.

Their *ordinary* drink being water, yet once a day they will warm their blonds with a draught of wine.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

To be excited is not the *ordinary* state of the mind, but the extraordinary, the now and then state.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 263.

3. Common in occurrence; such as may be met with at any time or place; not distinguished in any way from others; hence, often, somewhat inferior; of little merit; not distinguished by superior excellence; commonplace; mean; low.

Some of them hath he made high days, and hallowed them, and some of them hath he made *ordinary* days.
Ecclus. xxxiii. 9.

He has two essential parts of the courtier, pride and ignorance; marry, the rest come somewhat after the *ordinary* galiant. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

You will wonder how such an *ordinary* fellow as Wood could get His Majesty's broad seal. *Swift.*

An *ordinary* man would neither have incurred the danger of succouring Essex, nor the disgrace of assailing him.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4. Ugly; not handsome: as, she is an *ordinary* woman. *Johnson.* [Now only in vulgar use, often contracted *ornery*.]

Well, I reckon he [a cat who had suffered from an explosion] was praps the *orneriest* lookin' beast you ever see.
Mark Twain, Roughing It, lxi.

Judge ordinary. See *judge*.—**Lord ordinary,** in the Court of Session, Scotland, the judge before whom a cause depends in the Outer House. The judge who officiates weekly in the bill-chamber of the Court of Session is called the *lord ordinary on the bills*. In Scotland the sheriff of a county is called the *judge ordinary*. *Imp. Dict.*—**Ordinary biblic.** See *biblic*.—**Ordinary care, ordinary diligence,** in *law*, such care or diligence as men of common prudence, under similar circumstances, usually exercise.—**Ordinary conveyance, dodecahedron, equation, function, mark.** See the nouns.—**Ordinary neglect, ordinary negligence.** See *negligence*, 2.—**Ordinary ray,** in double refraction. See *refraction*.—**Ordinary seaman,** a seaman who is capable of the commoner duties, but who has not served long enough at sea to be considered complete in a sailor's duties and to be rated as an able seaman.—**Ordinary table†,** a gambling-house.

Exposing the daingerous mischiefs that the dicyng howses, commonly called *ordinarie tables*, &c., do dayley breede within the bowelles of the famous citie of London.
G. Whetstone, cited in Poet. Decam., ii. 240. (*Nares.*)

Ordinary time, in *milit. tactics* in the United States, quick time, which is 110 steps or 86 yards a minute, or 2 miles 1613 yards an hour. *Wilhelm.* = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Regular*, etc. (see *normal*), wonted.—**3.** *Vulgar*, etc. (see *common*), homely.

II. *n.*; pl. *ordinaries* (-riz). **1.** One possessing immediate jurisdiction in his own right and not by special deputation. Specifically—(*a*) In *eccles. law*, a bishop, archbishop, or other ecclesiastic or his deputy, in his capacity as an ex officio ecclesiastical judge; also, the bishop's deputy in other ecclesiastical matters, including formerly the administration of estates.

They be not few which have licences, . . . some of the pope, and some of their *ordinaries*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 41.

Every Minister so repelling any [from the Holy Communion] . . . shall be obliged to give an account of the same to the *Ordinary*.
Book of Common Prayer, Rubric in Communion Office.

In spiritual causes, a lay person may be no *ordinary*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

If the *ordinary* claimed the incriminsted clerk, the secular court surrendered him for ecclesiastical trial.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 399.

(*b*) An English diocesan officer, entitled the *ordinary of assize and sessions*, appointed to give criminals their neck-verses, perform other religious services for them, and assist in preparing them for death.

The *Ordinary* 's paid for setting the Psalm, and the Parish-Priest for reading the Ceremony.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 13.

2. A judge empowered to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by delegation. Specifically—(*a*) In the Court of Session in Scotland, one of the five judges, sitting in separate courts, who form the Outer House. Appeals may be taken from their decision to the Inner House. (*b*) In some of the United States, a judge of a court of probate.

3. The established or due sequence; the appointed or fixed form; in the Roman Catholic missal and in other Latin liturgies, the established sequence or order for saying mass; the service of the mass (with exclusion of the canon) as prœminent; the ordo. In the medieval English liturgical books the Latin title was *Ordinarium et Canon Missæ*, the ordinary and canon of the mass; in the Roman missal and in general Latin use the title is *Ordo Missæ*, the order of the mass, and the *Canon Missæ*, canon of the mass, is entered as a new title. Hence some writers call only that part of the mass which precedes the canon the *ordinary* or *ordo*.

Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that *Ordinary* or form of service which hereafter was observed in the whole realm. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. i. 23. (*Davies.*)

4†. Rule; guide.

They be right hangmen, to murder whosoever desireth for that doctrine, that God hath given to be the *ordinary* of our faith and living.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 169.

5. Something regular and customary; something in common use.—**6.** A usual or customary meal; hence, a regular meal provided at an eating-house for every one, as distinguished from dishes specially ordered; a table d'hôte.

We have had a merry and a lusty *ordinary*,
And wine, and good meat, and a bouncing reckoning.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

We had in our boate a very good *ordinary*, and excellent company. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

When I was a young man about this town, I frequented the *ordinary* of the Black-horse in Holborn.
Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

7. A place where such meals are served; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for a meal.

He doth, besides, bring me the names of all the young gentlemen in the city that use *ordinaries* or taverns, talking (to my thinking) only as the freedom of their youth teach them without any further ends, for dangerous and seditious spirits. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

The place or *ordinary* where he uses to eat.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

She noticed a small inn or *ordinary*, where a card nailed to the door-post announced that a dinner was to be had inside at a cheap rate. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 397.

8. The average; the mass; the common run.

I see no more in you than in the *ordinary*
Of nature's sale-work.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 42.

9. In *her.*, a very common bearing, usually bounded by straight lines, but sometimes by one of the heraldic lines, wavy, nebulé, or the like. See *line*[2], 12. The ordinaries are the oldest bearings, and in general the oldest escutcheons are those which are charged only with the ordinaries, or with these primarily, other charges having been added. The bearings most generally admitted as ordinaries are the eight following: bar, bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pale, and saltire; but most writers add one, some two, and others a greater number, namely one or more of the following: bend sinister, inescutcheon, quarter or franc-quartier, pile, bordure. By some writers also the subordinaries and ordinaries are considered together under one head. The ordinaries are often called *honorable ordinaries*, to distinguish them from the subordinaries.

Bends, chevrons, and bars are three of the somewhat numerous *ordinaries*, so called from their frequent use.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 97, note 2.

10. In the navy: (*a*) The establishment of persons formerly employed by government to take charge of ships of war laid up in harbors. (*b*) The state of a ship not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers: as, a ship in *ordinary* (one laid up under the direction of the officers of a navy-yard or dockyard).—**Court of ordinary,** the name given in Georgia to a court having general probate jurisdiction.—**Court of the ordinary.** See *court*.—**Honorable ordinary.** See def. 9.—**In ordinary.** (*a*) In actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving: as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*. An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

I thiuk my Eagle is so justly styled Jove's servant *in ordinary*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 25.

(*b*) See def. 10 (*b*).—**Lord of appeal in ordinary.** See *lord*.—**Ordinary of arms,** in *her.*, a book or table of reference in which heraldic bearings or achievements, or both, are arranged in alphabetical or other regular order with the names of persons who bear them attached; the reverse of an *armory*.—**Ordinary of the mass.** See def. 3.

Abbreviated *ord.*

ordinaryship (ôr′di-nā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *ordinary* + *-ship.*] The state of being an ordinary; the office of an ordinary. *Fuller.*

ordinate (ôr′di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ordinat* (also *ordene*, q. v.) = It. *ordinato*, < L. *ordinatus*, well-ordered, appointed, ordained, pp. of *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain*, *order*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Regular.

For he that stondeth clere and *ordinate*,
And preude happis suffreth undersiide.
Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. (*Halliwell.*)

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2†. Well-regulated; orderly; proper; due.

A wedded man, in his estaat,
Lyveth a lyf blisful and *ordinaat*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 40.

3. In *entom.*, placed in one or more regular rows: as, *ordinate* spines, punctures, spots, etc.—**Ordinate eyes,** eyes arranged in definite order, as the simple eyes of a spider.

II. *n.* In *analyt. geom.*, a line used to determine the position of a point in space, drawn from the point to the axis of abscissas and parallel to the axis of ordinates. See *abscissa*, and *Cartesian coördinates* (under *Cartesian*).—**Applicate ordinate.** See *applicate*.

ordinate† (ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordinare*, ordain, order, etc.: see *order*, *v.*] 1. To ordain; appoint.

With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 22.

2. To direct; dispose.

Look up to that over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who *ordinates* all their [thy spiritual enemies'] motions to his own holy purposes. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, iii. § 3.

ordinately† (ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* Regularly; according to an established order; in order.

I wyll *ordinately* treate of the two partes of a publike weale. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 2.

ordination (ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *ordination*, also *ordinaison*, F. *ordination* = Sp. *ordinacion* = Pg. *ordenação* = It. *ordinazione*, < L. *ordinatio(n-)*, a setting in order, ordering, ordainment, ordinance, rule, < *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordain.*] 1. Disposition as in ranks or rows; formal arrangement; array.

Cyrus . . . disposing his trees, like his armies, in regular *ordination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. The act of admitting to holy orders, or to the Christian ministry; the rite of conferring holy orders or investing with ministerial or sacerdotal power and authority. In episcopal churches, including the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church, ordination consists in imposition of hands by a bishop upon the candidate, thus admitting him to one of the holy orders, and conferring on him the powers of that order and authority to perform its functions. The act of elevation to the episcopate is in strict technical use called *consecration*, not *ordination*. *Ordination* in its wider sense includes admission to the minor orders, which are usually conferred in the Roman Catholic Church by a bishop, but can be bestowed by an abbot, the act of admission consisting in the tradition (delivery) of the instruments. In Presbyterian churches the power of ordination rests with the presbytery, who appoint one or more of their number to conduct the ordination ceremonies, which include laying on of hands. In Congregational and Baptist churches ordination is customarily performed by the pastors of other churches (of the same denomination), but is regarded as necessary only for the preservation of church order; and the service is regarded as conferring no special religious authority. See *institution*, *induction*, *installation*.

As for *Ordination*, what is it but the laying on of hands, an outward signe or symbol of admission?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3†. Arrangement of parts so as to form a consistent whole; organization; prearrangement; constitution.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*. *Perkins.*

4. Assignment of proper place in an order or series; hence, suitable relation; due proportion.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

5. Appointment; enactment; decree; ordinance.

They worship their own gods according to their own *ordination*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 630.

By the holy and wise *ordination* of God, either and both of them are appointed for the chief stay of the people.
Bp. Hall, Hard Texts of Scripture, Ps. cxviii. 22.

ordinative† (ôr′di-nā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *ordinativo*, < LL. *ordinativus*, signifying or indicating order, < L. *ordinare*, order, ordain: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] Directory; administrative.

Episcopall power and precedency . . . immediately succeeded the Apostles in that *ordinative* and gubernative eminency.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 259. (*Davies.*)

ordinato-liturate (ôr-di-nā′tō-lit″ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *lituratus*, blurred: see *ordinate* and *liturate.*] Having rows of lituræ or indeterminate spots, etc.

ordinato-maculate (ôr-di-nā′tō-mak″ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *maculatus*, spotted: see *ordinate* and *maculate.*] Having rows of maculæ or spots.

ordinato-punctate (ôr-di-nā′tō-pungk″tāt), *a.* [< L. *ordinatus*, arranged in a row, + *punctatus*, punctate: see *ordinate* and *punctate.*] Having rows of punctures.

ordinator† (ôr′di-nā-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *ordinateur*, < L. *ordinator*, < *ordinare*, ordain, order: see *ordinate*, *v.* Cf. *ordainer.*] A director; a ruler. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

ordinee (ôr-di-nē′), *n.* [< F. **ordiné*, < L. *ordinatus*, ordained: see *ordinate.*] A person ordained; one on whom holy orders have been conferred.

The abbot may choose a monk for ordination as priest or deacon; but the *ordinee* is to rank in the house from the date of his admission. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 705.

ordines, *n.* Plural of *ordo.*

ordnance (ôrd′nạns), *n.* [An old form of *ordinance:* see *ordinance*, 5. Cf. *ordonnance.*] Cannon or great guns collectively, including mortars and howitzers; artillery. As a technical term, it designates all heavy pieces fired from carriages. Modern ordnance may be divided into two classes, *smooth-bore* and *rifled*. The former are all muzzle-loaders; the latter are subdivided into *muzzle-loaders* and *breech-loaders*. Most guns of modern construction are breech-loading rifled arms. Classified according to the material used, cannon are *bronze*, *cast-iron*, *wrought-iron*, *steel*, or *mixed cast* (*wrought-iron* and *steel*) guns; according to the method of construction, they are called *solid* or *built-up* guns. The most modern type of heavy gun is an all-steel built-up breech-loading gun, with a Krupp or interrupted-screw fermeture. Formerly sometimes used in the plural.

Behold the *ordnance* on their carriages
With fatal mouths gaping on girded Harfleur.
Shak., Hen. V., Prol., l. 26.

He built nine or ten forts and planted *ordnances* upon them. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 2.

Board of ordnance. (*a*) Formerly, in Great Britain, a board, consisting of a master-general, surveyor-general, clerk, and storekeeper (usually members of Parliament), which provided the army and navy with guns, ammunition, and arms of every description, and superintended the providing of stores, equipment, etc. The Crimean disasters in 1854 showed the defects of this board, which was shortly afterward dissolved. (*b*) A board composed of United States ordnance-officers distinguished for their attainments in the theory and practice of heavy ordnance, its construction and use, whose duty it is to conduct experiments, and test and report upon all ordnance subjects referred to it by the chief of ordnance. This board is designated by the Secretary of War, and is advisory to the chief of ordnance of the army.—**Bureau of Ordnance.** See *Department of the Navy*, under *department.*—**Master of the ordnance.** See *master*[1].—**Ordnance corps.** Same as *ordnance department.*—**Ordnance department.** See *department.*—**Ordnance storekeeper.** See *storekeeper.*—**Ordnance stores,** a general phrase including everything pertaining to the manufacture, equipment, and service of ordnance or artillery. It comprises all projectiles and explosives, pyrotechnic stores, gun-carriages, caissons, limbers, mortar-beds, cavalry and artillery forges, battery-wagons, and all machines for mechanical manœuvers and for transportation, tools and materials for fabrication, repair, or preservation, all small-arms, accoutrements, and equipments for artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The phrase "ordnance and ordnance stores," covers everything in the form of a weapon that is used in war, together with all the materials and appliances necessary for their construction, repair, preservation, and use.—**Ordnance survey,** the survey of Great Britain, undertaken by the government, and executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians. The charts exhibit, in addition to the ordinary features of a map, the extent and limits of properties; and rivers, roads, houses, etc., are laid down on them in their just proportions, and not, as in ordinary maps, exaggerated. The scale adopted by the British government is, for towns having 4,000 or more inhabitants, $\frac{1}{528}$ of the linear measurement, which is equivalent to 126.72 inches to a mile, or 1 inch to 41½ feet; for parishes (in cultivated districts), $\frac{1}{2500}$ of the linear measurement, equal to 25.344 inches to a mile, or very nearly 1 square inch to an acre; for counties, 6 inches to a mile; for the kingdom, a general map, 1 inch to a mile. The purposes to which these large plans may be applied are as estate plans, for managing, draining, and otherwise improving land, for facilitating its transfer by registering sales and incumbrances, and as public maps, according to which local or general taxes may be levied, and roads, railways, canals, and other public works laid out and executed.—**Rifled ordnance.** See *rifled cannon*, under *cannon.*

ordnance-office (ôrd′nans-of″is), *n.* The headquarters of the chief of ordnance of the United States army; the bureau of administration of the ordnance department of the army.

ordnance-officer (ôrd′nans-of″i-sẹr), *n.* The line-officer third in rank on a United States man-of-war. He has general charge and supervision of the guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc., but not of the drill.

ordnance-sergeant (ôrd′nans-sär″jent), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer whose duty it is to receive, preserve, and issue all ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other ordnance stores at a military post or station, under the regulations of the War Department.

ordo (ôr′dō), *n.*; pl. *ordines* (ôr′di-nēz). [L., order: see *order*, *n.*] 1. In *pros.*, a colon or series.—2. In some Latin school-books, especially texts of poets, a rearrangement of the Latin words in English order.—3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A directory or book of rubrics. (*b*) An office or service with its rubrics.—**Ordo missæ,** the ordinary or order of the mass. See *ordinary*, *n.*, 3.

ordonnance (ôr′dọ-nạns), *n.* [< F. *ordonnance:* see *ordinance*, an older form of the same word.] 1. Ordering; coördination; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the proper disposition of figures in a picture, or of the parts of a building, or of any work of art; ordinance.

But in a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, the diversity of the posture, habits, shadowings, and all the other graces conspiring to an uniformity, are of . . . difficult performance.
Dryden, Plutarch.

Language, by the mere collocation and *ordonnance* of inexpressive articulate sounds, can inform them with the spiritual Philosophy of the Pauline epistles, the living thunder of a Demosthenes, or the material picturesqueness of a Russell. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

2. An ordinance; a law. Specifically, in *French law:* (*a*) A partial code embodying rules of law upon a particular subject, such as constituted a considerable proportion of the civil and commercial legislation during the reigns of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI. (*b*) An order of court.

ordonnant (ôr′dọ-nant), *a.* [< F. *ordonnant*, ppr. of *ordonner*, arrange, ordain: see *ordinant*, a doublet of *ordonnant.*] Relating to or implying ordonnance. *Coleridge.*

Ordovician (ôr-dọ-vish′ian), *a.* [Named from the *Ordovices*, an ancient British (North Welsh) tribe.] An epithet applied by C. Lapworth to a series of rocks not capable of exact separation from those underlying or overlying them, either stratigraphically or paleontologically, but which have been the subject of much discussion among English geologists. They form a part of the Lower Silurian of Murchison, more or less of the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick, the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, the Siluro-Cambrian of some authors, the second fauna of Barrande, etc. As limited in Wales, according to H. B. Woodward, the Ordovician may be said to extend from the base of the Arenig series to the base of the Llandovery. Graptolites and trilobites are the most abundant fossils, and there is a large amount of intercalated volcanic material. The name Ordovician does not appear in the text-book of geology recently issued by the director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, nor has it any place in American Silurian geology as worked out by the New York and Pennsylvania Surveys, nor can the strata thus named in England be strictly parallelized with any one or more divisions of the Silurian as established in the United States.

ordure (or′dụr), *n.* [< ME. *ordure*, < OF. (and F.) *ordure* (= It. *ordura*), filth, excrement, < *ord* = It. *orrido*, foul, dirty, nasty, < L. *horridus*, horrid: see *horrid.*] Dung; excrement; feces.

Allas, allas, so noble a creature
As is a man, shal dreden swich *ordure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 385.

As gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 39.

ordurous (or′dụ̄-rus), *a.* [< *ordure* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or consisting of ordure or dung; filthy. *Drayton*, Pastoral Eclogue, viii.

ore[1] (ōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oar;* < ME. *orc*, *or*, < AS. *ār*, also *ār*, ore, brass, copper, bronze (cf. *ōra*, *arc*, *ōre*, a mine), = OS. **ēr* (in adj. *ērin* = G. *chern*, of brass) = OHG. MHG. *ēr*, brass, = Icel. *eir*, brass (cf. Sw. *örc* = Dan. *örc*, a copper coin, AS. *ōra:* see *ora*, *örc*), = Goth. *ais* (*aiz-*), brass, copper coin, money, = L. *æs*, copper ore, bronze (see *æs*); cf. Skt. *ayas*, metal.] 1. A metalliferous mineral or rock, especially one which is of sufficient value to be mined. A mixture of a native metal with rock or veinstone is not usually called *ore*, however, it being understood that in an ore proper the metal is in a mineralized condition — that is, exists in combination with some mineralizer, as sulphur or oxygen. The ore and veinstone together constitute the mass of the metalliferous deposit, vein or lode. The ore as mined is usually more or less mixed with veinstone, and from this it is separated, as completely as may be convenient or possible, by dressing. It then usually goes to the smelter, who, by means of a more or less complicated series of operations, frees it from the worthless material which still remains mechanically mixed with it, and also sets it free from its chemical combination with the substances by which it is mineralized.

2. Metal; sometimes, specifically, a precious metal, as gold.

> To draw apart the body he hath kill'd;
> O'er whom his very madness, like some *ore*
> Among a mineral of metals base,
> Shows itself pure: he weeps for what is done.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1. 25.
>
> The liquid *ore* he drain'd
> Into fit moulds prepared; from which he form'd
> First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
> Fusil or graven in metal. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 570.

Bell-metal ore. See *bell-metal*.—**Clinton ore**, a peculiar form of iron ore occurring in the Clinton group, in the United States, at numerous points, from Wisconsin through Canada into New York and down the eastern slope of the Appalachian range. It is a hematite, but often takes the form of small flattened grains or disks: hence occasionally called *flaxseed ore*. It is quite frequently more or less pulverulent, staining the hands deep red, and hence called *dyestone ore*. The Clinton ore is of great economical importance, but has the defect of containing considerable phosphoric acid. Also called *fossil ore*.—**Coral ore.** See *coral*.—**Float-ore.** Same as *float-mineral*.—**Graphic ore.** Same as *graphic gold* (which see, under *gold*).—**Gray, horse-flesh, morass, etc., ore.** See the qualifying words.—**Mock ore**, blende.—**Peacock ore.** Same as *erubescite*.—**Round ore.** Same as *leap-ore*. (See also *kidney-ore, needle-ore*.)

ore[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *oar*[1].

ore[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *are*, < AS. *ār*, grace, favor, honor, = OS. *ēra* = OFries. *ēre* = D. *eer* = MLG. *ēre* = OHG. *ēra*, MHG. *ēre*, G. *ehre* = Icel. *æra* = Sw. *ära* = Dan. *ære*, honor.] 1. Favor; grace; mercy; clemency; protection.

> Lemman, thy grace, and, swete bryd, thyn *ore*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 540.
>
> They schall cry & syke sore,
> And say, "lord, mercy, thyn *ore!*"
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

2. Honor; glory.

ore[4] (ōr), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *ware*[2] in like sense.] A seaweed, especially *Fucus vesiculosus* or *Laminaria digitata*. Compare *oreweed*.

ore[5] (ōr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fine wool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

öre (ē′re), *n.* [Dan., = Sw. *öre;* AS. *ōra* (< ODan.). Cf. Icel. *eyrir*, the eighth part of a mark: see *ore*[1].] A modern unit of value in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the hundredth part of the crown (Danish *krone*, Swedish *krona*), and worth about one fourth of a United States cent; also, the coin corresponding to it.

Obverse. Reverse.
Swedish Öre.
(Size of the original.)

oread (ō′rē-ad), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρειάς (ὀρειαδ-), a mountain nymph, prop. adj., of a mountain, < ὄρος, a mountain.] In *Gr. myth.*, a mountain nymph.

> She, . . . like a wood-nymph light,
> *Oread* or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
> Betook her to the groves. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 387.
>
> Sunbeams upon distant hills
> Gilding space, with shadows in their train,
> Might, with small help from fancy, be transformed
> Into fleet *oreads* sporting visibly. *Wordsworth.*

orectic (ō-rek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρεκτικός, of or pertaining to appetite (τὸ ὀρεκτικόν, the appetites), < ὄρεξις, propension, appetite, desire: see *orexis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to appetite or desire; appetitive. *Fallows.*—2. Pertaining to the will. *Monboddo*, Ancient Metaphysics, II. vii., ix.

oredelfet, *n.* [< *ore*[1] + *delf*, *delve*, *n.*] 1. Ore lying under ground.—2. Right or claim to ore from ownership of the land in which it is found.

> *Oredelfe* is a libertie whereby a man claimeth the Ore found in his soile.
> *New Exposition of Termes of Law.* (*Minsheu*, 1617.)

ore-deposit (ōr′dē-poz″it), *n.* Any natural occurrence of ore or of economically valuable metalliferous material, whatever may be its form or extent; a metalliferous deposit. Both *ore-deposit* and *metalliferous deposit* have been used by authors with essentially the same meaning. Either designation includes veins, whether "fissure" or "true," "segregated" or "gash"; flat masses, sheets, or blankets; pipe-veins, pockets, impregnations, and carbonas; irregularly disseminated and eruptive masses; stratified deposits—in short, any one of the various varieties of form in which the ores of the various metals, or more rarely the metals themselves, are presented in nature, or are revealed by mining explorations.

Oregon grape. See *Berberis*.

Oregonian (or-e-gō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Oregon* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oregon, one of the United States, on the Pacific slope.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Oregon.

ore-hearth (ōr′härth), *n.* A small rectangular blast-furnace used in lead-smelting in the north of England and in Scotland. The hearth is made of cast-iron. The so-called "American ore-hearth" is not very different in form from the English. It has been experimented with in various parts of Germany.

oreide (ō′rē-id), *n.* Same as *oroide*.

oreillère (ō-rā-lyār′), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillere, oreliere*, an ear-piece, < *oreille*, ear: see *oreillette*.] An ear-piece of a helmet. See *ear-piece*.

a, Oreillette (def. 2) in headpiece with movable and adjustable face-guard; 16th century.

oreillette (ō-rā-lyet′), *n.* [F., < OF. *oreillete*, < L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear: see *auricle, ear*[1].] 1. In *medieval costume*, a part of the head-dress covering the ears, or worn in front of the ears. (*a*) A part of the crespine, projecting in this way. (*b*) An arrangement of braids of the hair.

2. An ear-piece of a helmet. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exh.*

orellin (ō-rel′in), *n.* [< *Orell(ana)*, the specific element in *Bixa Orellana*, + *-in*[2].] A yellow coloring matter contained together with bixin in arnotto. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

Orenburg gum. [So called from *Orenburg* in Russia.] A resinous substance which exudes from the trunk of the European larch in Russia while in the process of combustion. It is wholly soluble in water.

Oreodaphne (ō″rē-ō-daf′nē), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck and Martius, 1833), < Gr. ὄρος (ὀρε-), mountain, + δάφνη, laurel.] A genus of aromatic trees of the order *Laurineæ* and the tribe *Perseaceæ*, now included in the genus *Ocotea* as a section distinguished by a less enlarged berry loosely inclosed in the cup-shaped perianth.

Oreodon (ō-rē′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρος, mountain, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Oreodontidæ*, named by Leidy in 1851 from remains occurring in the Miocene of North America.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; one of the so-called ruminating hogs.

oreodont (ō′rē-ō-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontidæ*.

Oreodontidæ (ō″rē-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil artiodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Oreodon*. They are related to the *Anoplotheriidæ* and *Dichobunidæ*, and constitute one of several ancestral types intermediate in character between the existing deer and deer-like ruminants and the non-ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyls, as swine. The teeth are in uninterrupted series in both jaws, with enlarged upper canines and caniniform lower first premolars. The family has been divided into *Oreodontinæ* and *Agriochœrinæ*.

oreodontine (ō″rē-ō-don′tin), *a.* Same as *oreodont*.

oreodontoid (ō″rē-ō-don′toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oreodontoidea*.

Oreodontoidea (ō″rē-ō-don-toi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreodon(t-)* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of oreodont mammals conterminous with the family *Oreodontidæ*.

Oreodoxa (ō″rē-ō-dok′sä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1804), < Gr. ὄρος, mountain, + δόξα, glory.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Arecew* and the subtribe *Oncospermeæ*, characterized by the petals being united at the base in the pistillate flowers. There are 6 species, of tropical America, all handsome trees, with tall, smooth, robust trunk, in some very tall, terminated by a crown of pinnately divided leaves, with small white flowers and small violet fruit on the slender drooping branches of a large spadix. *O. regia*, a tree of 90 feet, is found sparingly as far north as Florida. See *cabbage-tree*, 1.

oreographic (ō″rē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* Same as *orographic*.

oreography (ō-rē-og′ra-fi), *n.* Same as *orography*.

Oreophasinæ (ō″rē-ō-fā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oreophasis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cracidæ*, typified by the genus *Oreophasis*, having the pelvis narrow behind, the head with a bony tubercle, and the nostrils feathered; the mountain curassows.

oreophasine (ō″rē-ō-fā′sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Oreophasinæ*, or having their characters.

Oreophasis (ō″rē-ō-fā′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, + Φᾶσις, a river in Colchis, with ref. to the 'Phasian bird,' φασιανός, the pheasant: see *pheasant*.] The only genus of *Oreophasinæ*. There is but one species, *O. derbianus*, almost as large as a turkey, inhabiting the wooded parts of Guatemala at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Oreortyx (ō-rē-ôr′tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, + ὄρτυξ, a quail: see *Ortyx*.] A beautiful genus of American partridges, of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*, having the head adorned with a long arrowy crest composed of two slender keeled plumes; the mountain quails. There is but one species. *O. picta*, the plumed partridge or mountain quail, about 11½ inches long and 16½ in extent of wings, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Oregon, California, and Nevada. In most of its range it is one of two leading gallinaceous game-birds, the other being the valley quail, *Lophortyx californica*. The eggs in this genus are spotted like those of grouse, not white, and there are other indications of relationship

Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx picta*).

with grouse. The bird's plumage is olive-brown and bluish-slate, varied with black, white, and chestnut. Also written *Orortyx*.

Oreoscoptes (ō″rē-ō-skop′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρος (ὀρε-), a mountain, + σκώπτης, a mimic, mocker, < σκώπτειν, mock, jeer, scoff at.] A peculiar genus of *Mimineæ*, comprising a single species, *O. montanus*, which inhabits the western United States and Territories; the mountain mocking-birds. The wing is more pointed than in other *Mimineæ*, and about as long as the tail. The adults are speckled below. The bird is about 8 inches long (the wing and tail each about 4), of a grayish or brownish ash-color above, and white below with dusky spots, the wings and tail being fuscous marked with white spots. It is abundant in sage-brush, whence it is also called *sage-thrasher*. Also written *Oroscoptes*.

Mountain Mocking-bird (*Oreoscoptes montanus*).

Oreotrochilus (ō″rē-ō-trok′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, + τροχίλος, a wagtail, sandpiper: see *Trochilus*.] A genus of *Trochilidæ* or humming-birds; the mountain-hummers. The species live at great heights, at or near the snow-line. There are several very beautiful species, as *O. estella* of Bolivia, *O. leucopleurus* of the Andes, and *O. pichincha* and *O. chimborazo*, respectively of the mountains whose names they bear.

oreweed (ōr′wēd), *n.* [< *ore*[4] + *weed*[1].] Seaweed; sea-wrack, used as manure on the coasts of Cornwall and of Scotland, etc. *J. Ray*, English Words (ed. 1691), p. 108.

orewood (ōr′wůd), *n.* [A corruption of *oreweed*.] Same as *oreweed*.

> Those broad-leaved blacke weedes which are called *orewood*, and grow in great tufts and abundance about the shore. *Markham*, Farewell to Husbandry. (*Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant-names.)

orexis (ō-rek′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρεξις, desire, appetite, propension, < ὀρέγειν, reach, reach out, stretch after, yearn for, desire.] In *med.*, a desire or appetite.

orey, *a.* See *ory*.

orf†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *orf*, cattle, stock.] Cattle.

> Into the breris they forth kacche
> Here *orf*, for that they wolden lacche.
> *Gower.* (*Halliwell.*)

orfe (ôrf), *n.* [= F. *orfe*, *orphe* = Sp. *orfo*, < L. *orphus*, < Gr. ὀρφός, a kind of perch.] The golden variety of the ide. It has been introduced both into the United States and into England. Also called *aland*.

orfevert, *n.* [< OF. *orfevre*, F. *orfévre*, < L. *auri faber*, a worker in gold: *auri*, gen. of *aurum*, gold; *faber*, a worker: see *fever*[2].] A goldsmith. *York Plays*, p. xxi.

orfgild†, *n.* [AS. **orfgild*, < *orf*, cattle, + *gild*, a payment.] In *Saxon law*, a restitution made by the county or hundred for any wrong that was done by one that was in plegio, or bound by the engagement called frank-pledge; specifically, a payment for or restoring of property taken away.

orfraist, orfrayst, *n.* [Also *orfreys*, and in later form as sing. (from *orfrays* regarded as a plural) **orfray, orphrey, orfrey, orfroi*, etc.; < ME. *orfrayes, orfare*, < OF. *orfrais, orfraiz, orfreis, orfrois*, F. *orfroi* = Pr. *aurfres* = OSp. *orofres*, < ML. **auriphrygia, aurifrigia, aurifrygium*, also, after OF., *aurifrisia, aurifrasius*, etc., also *auriphrygiatus*: see *auriphrygia, auriphrygiate*.] 1. Embroidered work.

Of *orfrays* fresh was hir gerlond.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 869.

Hir cropoure was of *orfaré*;
And als clere golde hir brydill it schone;
One sythir syde hange bellys three.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

2. Same as *orphrey*, 2.

And the *Orfrayes* sett fulle of gret Perl and precious Stones, fulle nobely wroughte. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

orfray†, *n.* [< OF. *orfraye*, a corrupt form of *offraye, ophraye*, for **osfraye*, an osprey, < L. *ossifragus*, osprey: see *osprey, ossifrage*.] Same as *osprey*.

Moreouer, these *orfraies*, or ospreies (the Haliartos), are not thought to be a severall kind of ægles by themselves, but to be mungrels, and engendred of divers sorts. And their young aspraies bee counted a kind of ossifragi.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, x. 3.

orfrayst, orfreyst, *n.* See *orfrais*.

orgal (ôr'gal), *n.* Same as *argol*[1].

orgament†, **orgamy**†, *n.* [Corrupt forms of *organy*[2], *Origanum*.] Same as *origan*.

organ[1] (ôr'gan), *n.* [< ME. *organ, orgon*, < AS. *organe*, f., or *organa*, m., a musical instrument, *organ*, m., a song, canticle (e. g., the paternoster); ME. also *orgle* = D. *orgel* = MLG. *organ, orgen, orgel* = OHG. *organā, orginā, orgelā, orglā*, MHG. *orgene, orgen, orgele, orgel*, G. *orgel* = Icel. *organ* = Sw. Dan. *orgel* = OF. *organe, orgre, orgue*, F. *orgue* = Pr. *orgue* = Sp. *órgano* = Pg. *orgão* = It. *organo*, an organ (wind-instrument); = D. *orgaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *organ* = OF. *organe, orguan, orgue*, F. *organe* = Sp. *organo* = Pg. *orgão* = It. *organo*, an instrument or organ (as of speech, etc.), < L. *organum*, < Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument, implement, tool, also an organ of sense or apprehension, an organ of the body, also a musical instrument, an organ, < *ἔργειν, work: see *work*.] 1. An instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; that by which some action is performed or end accomplished.

His be the praise that this atchiev'ment wrought,
Who made my hand the *organ* of his might.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.

My lord, I will be ruled;
The rather, if you could devise it so
That I might be the *organ*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 71.

Fortune, as an *organ* of virtue and merit, deserveth the consideration. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 324.

2. A medium, instrument, or means of communication between one person or body of persons and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions: as, a secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power; an official gazette is the *organ* of a government; hence, specifically, a newspaper which serves as the mouthpiece of a particular party, faction, cause, denomination, or person: as, a Republican *organ*; a party *organ*.

I wish to notice some objections . . . which have been lately urged . . . in the columns of the London "Leader," the able *organ* of a very respectable and influential class in England. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 98.

3. In *biol.*, one of the parts or members of an organized body, as an animal or a plant, which has some specific function, by means of which some vital activity is manifested or some vital process is carried on: as, the *organs* of digestion, circulation, respiration, reproduction, locomotion; the *organ* of vision or of hearing; the vocal *organs*.

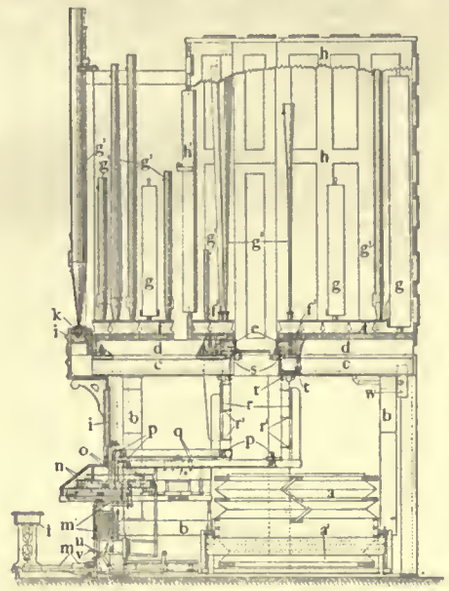
It is just so high as it is, and moves with its own *organs*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 49.

What is agreeable to some is not to others; what touches smoothly my *organ* may grate upon yours.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 367. (*Davies.*)

4. The vocal organs collectively; the voice: now rare except in a somewhat technical or cant application with reference to the musical use of the voice.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's *organ*, shrill and sound.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 33.

5. In *phren.*, any part of the brain supposed to have a particular office or function in determining the character of the individual, and to be indicated by one of the areas of cerebral surface recognized by phrenologists: as, the *organ* of acquisitiveness, of alimentiveness, of inhabitiveness, etc.—6. The largest, the most complicated, and the noblest of musical instruments, consisting of one or many sets of pipes sounded by means of compressed air, the whole instrument being under the control of a single player; a pipe-organ, as distinguished from a reed-organ. Historically, the principle of sounding a pipe pneumatically has been known from the earliest times. The combination of pipes or whistles into graduated series, so as to produce the tones of some sort of scale, appears in the primitive Pan's-pipe and in the Chinese cheng, both of which are blown by the breath, the latter being perhaps



Section of a Two-manual Organ.

a, reservoir-bellows; a^1, feeders; *b*, wind-trunks; *c*, wind-boxes; *d*, wind-chests or sound-boards; *e*, pallet-box, containing key-valves; *f*, upper boards, forming top of wind-chest; f^1, rack-boards, which support pipes; *g*, wood pipes; g^1, metal flue-pipes; g^2, reed-pipes; g^3, front pipes, ornamental; *h*, swell-box, broken out to show interior; h^1, swell-shade or -shutter, which opens or closes front of swell-box; *i*, case; *k*, front-pipe groove-board; *l*, bench; *m*, pedal-keys; m^1, pedal coupler-mechanism; *n*, manual keys and coupler-mechanism; *o*, stickers, wooden rods which transmit motion from keys by thrust; *p*, squares, which transmit motion after manner of a bell-crank to pass corners; *q*, trackers, which transmit motion by tension; *r*, roller-boards, which support rollers; r^1, rollers, which are equivalents of rock-shaft; *s*, key-pallets, which control supply of wind to pipes; *t*, draw-stop valves and mechanism; *u*, swell-pedal, which controls swell-shades; *v*, combination-pedals, which move a group of stops by a single impulse of the foot; *w*, tremulant.

the actual prototype of the modern organ. Instruments of this general class seem to have been used in Europe from the first Christian centuries, having some apparatus for furnishing compressed air and a set of pipes the sounding of which was variously controlled. Soon after the tenth century great improvements were made, affecting every part of the mechanism. The process of mechanical development has been continuous ever since, and is still going on. The original impetus to this steady progress is due to the fact that the pipe-organ has been recognized ever since the fourth or fifth century as preëminently the church musical instrument. Until the sixteenth century no other instrument commanded the careful study of educated musicians. Its application to purely concert uses is comparatively recent. The modern pipe-organ consists essentially of three mechanical systems: the *wind-supply*, the compressed air used being technically called *wind*; the *pipework*, including the entire sound-producing apparatus; and the *action*, the mechanism by which the player controls the whole. The *wind-supply* includes two or more *feeders*, oblique bellows which are operated either by hand or by a water, gas, steam, or electric motor or engine; a *storage-bellows*, horizontal bellows into which the feeders open, and in which the air is kept at a uniform pressure by means of weights; *wind-trunks*, distributing the compressed air to the several parts of the instrument; and *wind-chests*, boxes directly under the pipes, in which are the valves for admitting the air to particular pipes or sets of pipes. Occasionally certain solo pipes are supplied with air from a special storage-bellows in which the tension is made greater by extra weights; such pipes are said to be *on extra* or *heavy wind*. The *pipework* includes a great variety of different kinds of pipes, made either of metal or of wood, arranged in sets called *stops* or *registers*, at least one pipe being usually provided in each set for each digital of the keyboard. In general, all pipes are either *flue-pipes*, which are either open at the upper end or plugged, or *reed-pipes*, the former producing tones through the impact of a stream of air upon the sharp edge or lip of a mouth in the side of the pipe, and the latter producing tones by the vibration of a tongue or reed placed over or in an orifice through which the air passes. (See *pipe*.) The pipes in a given set or stop are alike, except in size and pitch. The four principal qualities of tone produced are the true *organ-tone*, given by open metal flue-pipes of broad scale; the *flute-tone*, given by stopped wooden flue-pipes; the *string-tone*, given by open metal flue-pipes of narrow scale; and the *reed-tone*, given by reed-pipes of various shape and material. A stop whose tones correspond exactly with the normal pitch of the digitals with which the several pipes are connected is called an *eight-feet stop*; one whose tones are uniformly an octave lower is called a *sixteen-feet stop*; while those whose tones are uniformly one or two octaves higher are called *four-feet* and *two-feet stops* respectively. Stops whose tones are different from the normal pitch of the digitals used, or from their upper or lower octaves, are called *mutation-stops*, in distinction from the above *foundation-stops*. Stops that have more than one pipe to the digital are called *mixture-stops* or *mixtures*. It is customary to group together several stops of different construction, tone-quality, and pitch upon a single wind-chest, and such a group of stops constitutes a *partial organ*. Usually from two to five such groups of stops or partial organs are introduced, such as the *great organ*, the chief and most sonorous of all; the *swell-organ*, so called because shut up in a tight box one side of which consists of shutters which may be opened or shut so as to let out or muffle the sound; the *choir-organ*, specially intended for accompanying either voices or other stops of the organ itself; the *solo-organ*, providing stops of very conspicuous power and individuality; and the *pedal organ*, including deep-toned stops played from a keyboard for the feet, and supplying the fundamental tones of the harmony. The number, order, power, and quality of the stops placed in these several partial organs vary widely. Each is complete in itself, having its own wind-chest and keyboard, so that it can be used independently of the others; but by means of couplers any pair may be played conjointly from a single keyboard. (See *coupler*.) The *action* includes one keyboard for each partial organ, a stop-knob for each stop, a knob or piston for each coupler, a swell-pedal, combination pedals, etc. Keyboards for the hands are called *manuals*, and those for the feet *pedals*, each being made up of the usual white and black digitals or keys. The manuals usually have a compass of nearly or about five octaves, beginning on the second C below middle C, while the pedals have about half this compass, beginning an octave lower. The manuals are placed above each other in a desk-like case; when there are two, the lower belongs to the great organ, and the upper to the swell-organ; when there are three, the lowest belongs to the choir-organ. The stop-knobs, bearing the names of the stops, are placed on both sides of the manuals, and are grouped according to the partial organs to which they belong. When a stop is to be used, its knob is pulled forward, or "drawn." Frequently *combination pedals* or *pistons* are provided, by which several knobs may be drawn or retired at once. Sometimes, also, a *crescendo pedal* is introduced, by which the entire resources of the instrument may be gradually called into action. The keyboards may be combined in various ways by means of couplers. The digitals of the keyboards are connected with the valves in the wind-chests by a complicated series of stickers, squares, rollers, trackers, etc., which are almost entirely made of wood. In large organs the friction of the key-action is so great that a pneumatic or electric action is employed, in which the digitals merely make connections so that compressed air or electricity may do the work. The stop-knobs are connected with the wind-chests by similar systems of levers, rods, squares, etc., which are also often pneumatically or electrically manipulated. When a digital on one of the keyboards is depressed, a valve is opened from the wind-chest belonging to that keyboard, admitting the compressed air to a groove or channel over which stand all the pipes belonging to the digital: only those pipes, however, are sounded that belong to the stops whose stop-knobs happen to be drawn. The opening and closing of the shutters of the *swell-box* is manipulated through a special *swell-pedal*. Various other mechanical accessories are often added, such as the *tremulant*, a device by which an oscillating tension is given to the air in one of the wind-trunks, the *pedal-check*, the *bellows-signal*, etc. The history of organ music until the sixteenth century was coincident with that of vocal music, for which it merely afforded a basis; but since that time it has had a remarkable independent development, particularly in the works of J. S. Bach. The organ has been much used in conjunction with choral music to enhance broad harmonic effects; and lately it has been also applied to the elaborate imitation of orchestral music. It remains the distinctively church instrument, although it is often found in concert-halls and in operahouses. Formerly the instrument was often spoken of as *a pair of organs*, or simply *organs*.

His veis was merier than the merye *orgon*
On masse days that in the chirche goon.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 32.

The cheife Church of this citty is curiously carved within and without, furnished with a *paire of organs*, and a most magnificent font, all of copper.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 17, 1641.

In 1501 the complete expression is met with, "one *peyre of orgynys*"; and it continued in use up to the time of Pepys, who wrote his "Diary" in the second half of the 17th century. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 587.

7. One of the independent groups of stops of which a pipe-organ is made up; a partial organ, such as the *great organ*, the *swell-organ*, etc., described above.—8. A harmonium or reed-organ.—9†. Some other musical instrument, as a pipe or harp.

There is much music, excellent voice, in this little *organ* [a recorder], yet cannot you make it speak. 'Sblood! do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 385.

Accessory genital organs. See *genital*.—**American organ.** See *reed-organ*.—**A pair of organs.** See def. 6, and *pair*[1], 5.—**Barrel organ.** See *barrel-organ*.—**Cabinet organ.** See *cabinet*.—**Chair organ.** See *chair-organ*.—**Choir organ.** See *choir-organ*.—**Cibarial, cup-shaped, Cuvierian organs.** See the adjectives.—**Cortian organ.** See *organ of Corti*.—**Echo-organ**, one of the partial organs of a large pipe-organ: so called because it is placed at a distance from the main part of the instrument, and is used for echo-like effects. Its action is almost always electric.—**Electric organ.** (*a*) The apparatus by means of which an electric fish (ray, eel, or catfish) gives a shock. (*b*) A

pipe-organ the action of which is manipulated with the help of electricity.—**Enharmonic, euharmonic organ.** See the adjectives.—**Expressive organ,** either a harmonium (see *reed-organ*), or the same as *swell-organ*.—**Full organ,** in *organ-playing*, the entire power of the instrument.—**Grand organ.** Same as *full organ* or *great organ*.—**Great organ,** the principal partial organ of a pipe-organ, its keyboard, wind-chest, and pipes being central with reference to the others.—**Hand organ.** See *hand-organ*.—**Hydraulic organ,** a pipe-organ the supply of compressed air for which is gathered by means of some hydraulic device. The term is especially applied to the organs of the ancient Romans, of the construction of which little is known: in this sense sometimes loosely used as opposed to *pneumatic organ*.—**Intertentacular organ of Farre, intromittent organ.** See the adjectives.—**Jacobson's organ,** a cul-de-sac or diverticular canal in the lower part of the nasal cavity of most vertebrates, shut off from the nasal fossa, but communicating with the buccal cavity by the ducts of Stenson. Its walls are variously branched, bearing branches of the olfactory nerve.—**Leydigian organs.** See *Leydigian*.—**Metamorphosis of organs.** See *metamorphosis*.—**Mouth organ.** See *mouth-organ*.—**Organ coral.** See *coral*.—**Organ music,** music written for the organ or performed on the organ.—**Organ of Bojanus,** the renal organ or nephridium of mollusks. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 478. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*.—**Organ of Corti,** an epithelial structure on the floor of the cochlear canal of mammals, which appears to be the means by which sound-vibrations produce nervous impulses in the cochlear nerve. It consists of a peculiar modification of the lining epithelium of the basilar membrane within the membranous cochlea, the chief structural elements of which are the rods of Corti and the hair-cells. The rods of Corti are long, narrow, rigid columnar cells, rising from a conical base and arranged in an inner and an outer row; they incline toward each other and interlock by their heads, forming thus the arch of Corti. Adjoining the inner acoustic rods there is a single row, and externally to the outer rods four to six (in man) rows of acoustic hair-cells; these are long columns, inclined with the rods, attached to the basilar membrane, and terminating in a rounded extremity furnished with a curved row of short, stiff, terminal, hair-like filaments. The outer hair-cells are covered by the reticular membrane. The whole organ, finally, is covered by the tectorial membrane.—**Organ of Giraldès,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the male, connected with the vas aberrans and consisting of a number of convoluted tubules embedded in cellular tissue close to the head of the epididymis; the parepididymis.—**Organ of Rosenmüller,** a functionless remnant or vestige of the Wolffian body of the female; the parovarium.—**Organ school,** either a school where the art of organ-playing is taught, or an instruction-book for organ-players.—**Organs of the lateral line,** in *ichth.* See *mucous canals*, under *mucous*.—**Organ tablature,** tablature intended for the recording of organ music. See *tablature*.—**Organ tone,** a quality of musical tone which is characteristic of the pipe-organ; such a tone as is given by the stop in a pipe-organ called the *open diapason*.—**Palpal organs.** See *palpal*.—**Parlor-organ.** See *reed-organ*.—**Partial organ,** one of the distinct groups of stops into which a pipe-organ is divided, having its own wind-chest and its own keyboard. See def. 6.—**Pedal organ.** See def. 6 and *pedal*.—**Pipe-organ,** an organ with pipes; a church organ: opposed to *reed-organ*. See def. 6.—**Pneumatic organ,** an organ the action of which is manipulated by means of pneumatic contrivances. See *hydraulic organ*, above.—**Portative organ,** an organ that can be carried about from place to place: first used to describe small pipe-organs, but now applied mostly to reed-organs.—**Positive organ.** (*a*) A pipe-organ that is fixed or stationary: opposed to *portative organ*. (*b*) Same as *choir-organ*.—**Reed organ.** See *reed-organ*.—**Sars's organ,** a little ciliated patch on the arm of the lophophore of some polyzoans.—**Solo-organ,** one of the partial organs of a large pipe-organ.—**Swell-organ,** one of the partial organs of a pipe-organ.

organ[1] (ôr′gan), *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *organian, orgnian*, sing to the accompaniment of a musical instrument; < *organ*[1], *n.*] To furnish with organs; organize. *Bp. Manningham.* [Rare.]

organ[2]† (ôr′gan), *n.* [A contracted form of *origan*. Cf. *organy*.] Same as *origan*.

> A good wife once a bed of *organs* set;
> The pigs came in, and eat up every whit;
> The good man said, Wife, you your garden may
> Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on *organs* play.
> *Wits' Recreations*, p. 85. (*Nares.*)

organ-albumin (ôr′gan-al-bū″min), *n.* The albumin which constitutes a part of the solid tissues.

organ-bench (ôr′gan-bench), *n.* The wooden bench or seat on which an organ-player sits.

organ-blower (ôr′gan-blō″ėr), *n.* One who blows the bellows of an organ; also, a motor or engine for blowing an organ.

organ-builder (ôr′gan-bil″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of pipe-organs.

organdie, organdy (ôr′gan-di), *n.* [< F. *organdi*, book-muslin.] A muslin of great fineness and translucency, used for women's dresses. It is sold both plain and figured with printed flowers, etc.

organer† (ôr′gan-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *organ*[1] + *-er*[1].] An organist.

organ-fish (ôr′gan-fish), *n.* A drumfish of the genus *Pogonias*.

organ-grinder (ôr′gan-grīn″dėr), *n.* A strolling musician who "grinds" out music from a barrel-organ.

organ-gun (ôr′gan-gun), *n.* A firearm in which a number of chambers, each containing a charge, are set side by side, like the pipes of an organ. In one variety the chambers are moved sidewise by a ratchet, and come severally opposite a barrel, through which the charge is fired. It is the French *orgue à serpentin*, the German *Todten-orgel* (death-organ).

organ-harmonium (ôr′gan-här-mō″ni-um), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ of great compass and power, designed to be used as a substitute for an organ.

organic (ôr-gan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *organique* = Sp. *orgánico* = Pg. It. *organico* (cf. D. G. *organisch* = Dan. Sw. *organisk*), < L. *organicus*, < Gr. ὀργανικός, of or pertaining to organs, serving as organs, < ὄργανον, an organ: see *organ*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. Acting as an instrument, of nature or art, to a certain end; serving as an organ or means; instrumental.

> He [Satan], glad
> Of her attention gain'd, with serpent-tongue
> *Organic*, or impulse of vocal air,
> His fraudulent temptation thus began.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 530.

The animal system is not *organic* merely to feeling of the kind just spoken of as receptive, to impressions, according to the natural meaning of that term, conveyed by the nerves of the several senses. It is *organic* also to wants, and to impulses for the satisfaction of those wants.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 85.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of an organ or the organs of animals and plants.

In the knowledge of *organic* functions, how full soever it may be, we shall not find the adequate explanation of social phenomena. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 189.

When the mind is cheered by happy thoughts, the *organic* processes are promoted.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 472.

3. Pertaining to objects that have organs; hence, pertaining to the animal and vegetable worlds; resulting from, or exhibiting characteristics peculiar to, animal or vegetable life and structure; organized. See *inorganic*.

The term *organic*, as applied to any substance, in no way relates to the presence or absence of life. The materials which compose the living body are of course *organic* in the main, but they are equally so after death has occurred—at any rate for a certain time—and some of them continue to be so for an indefinite period after life has departed. Sugar, for example, is an *organic* product; but in itself it is of course dead, and it retains its stability after the organism which produced it has lost all vitality.
H. A. Nicholson.

4. In *chem.*, formerly used in the same sense as 3 (see also quotation under 3), but at present denoting any compound substance or radical containing carbon. See *chemistry* and *inorganic*.—5. Forming a whole with a systematic arrangement or coördination of parts; organized; also, systematized; systematic.

No *organic* law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 117.

Christianity stands in *organic* connection with the Old Testament religion, both being parts of a gradually developing system. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 5.

Every drama represents in *organic* sequence the five stages of which a complete action consists and which are essential to it. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xl.

Intelligence is not only *organic*, but it stands at the apex of organization.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 139.

6. In *philol.*, depending on or determined by structure; not secondary or fortuitous.—7. Organizing; constituting; formative; constitutive.

A simple and truthful consideration of his official duty under the *organic* Act by which the Territory was organized. *G. T. Curtis*, Buchanan, II. 202.

8†. In *music*, noting a composition in harmony or intended for instruments.—**Organic acid,** acid of which carbon is a constituent part, as citric or tartaric acid. Carbonic acid and its derivative acids are sometimes classed with the inorganic and sometimes with the organic acids.—**Organic activity,** an activity dependent on a special instrument or organ.—**Organic analysis,** in *chem.*, the analysis of organic substances; the determination of the proximate principles or of the amounts of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other elements which may exist in them.—**Organic base,** in *chem.*, a nitrogenous organic compound having alkaline properties, and therefore capable of forming salts. These bases are obtained chiefly from vegetables. Also called *alkaloid*.—**Organic body,** a body composed of dissimilar parts.—**Organic chemistry.** See *chemistry*.—**Organic description of curves.** See *curve*.—**Organic disease,** a disease in which there is appreciable anatomical alteration in the structures involved: opposed to *functional disease*, in which any alterations produced are too fine to be visible.—**Organic geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Organic law,** in *politics*, a system of laws forming part of the fundamental constitution of a state; specifically, a written constitution.—**Organic molecules.** See *molecule*.—**Organic music**†, an old name for instrumental music.—**Organic product,** that in which everything is interchangeably means and end.—**Organic radical,** in *chem.*, a group of elements containing carbon, which takes part in chemical reactions like an element, not being readily decomposed by them.—**Organic remains,** fossil remains of a plant or an animal.—**Organic theory,** an explanation by means of a hypothesis of development, especially peaceful development, from an inward determination to a determinate end.

II.† *n.* The science of the instruments of thought, such as induction, syllogism, and the like.

A system of logical precepts consists of two parts, thematic and *organick*. . . . The other [the second] converses about the organs themselves with which the understanding entreats of themes, and according to its capacity attains to the knowledge of them.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

organical (ôr-gan′i-kal), *a.* [< *organic* + *-al*.] Same as *organic*.

organically (ôr-gan′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an organic manner; by or with organs; with reference to organic structure or disposition of parts; by or through organization.

organicalness (ôr-gan′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being organic.

organiet†, *n.* See *organy*[1], *organy*[2].

organific (ôr-ga-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *organum*, organ, + *-ficus*, making: see *-fic*.] Forming organs or an organized structure; constituting an organism; formative; acting through or resulting from organs. *Coleridge.*

organifier (ôr-gan′i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *organify* + *-er*[1].] In collodion dry-plate photographic processes, a weak solution, generally five to ten grains to the ounce of water, of organic matter, such as gelatin, albumen, coffee, gum arabic, or morphia, used to organify the sensitized plate. See *organify*.

Some again employ an *organifier* of tannin.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 576.

organify (ôr-gan′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *organified*, ppr. *organifying*. [< L. *organum*, organ, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] In *photog.*, to add organic matter to; impregnate with organic matter: said of a dry plate prepared according to one of the old collodion processes. The plate, after sensitization in the silver-bath, was washed to remove the free silver, and then flowed with the organifier or preservative, the object of which was at once to hold open the pores of the collodion, to improve the keeping qualities of the plate, and to increase its sensitiveness. See *organifier*.

The plate is not to be exposed immediately after it is *organified*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 264.

organisability, organisation, etc. See *organizability*, etc.

organisata (ôr″gan-i-sā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *organisatus, organizatus*, organized: see *organizate*.] Those things which are organized, as animals and plants; any or all organisms. *De Jussieu.*

organism (ôr′gan-izm), *n.* [= F. *organisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *organismo* = G. *organismus*, < NL. *organismus*; as *organ*[1] + *-ism*.] 1. Organic structure; organization. [Rare.]

Suffrage and proper *organism* combined are sufficient to counteract the tendency of government to oppression and abuse of power. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 26.

2. A body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom; an individual composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts, all of which partake of a common life.

Every *organism* has not only an inherited and gradually modified structure which is one of the determinants of its history, it has also a history of incident, that is on transient conditions, which may lead two similar *organisms* along divergent paths, and determine them to different manifestations.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 56.

Germs of microscopic *organisms* exist abundantly on the surface of all fruits.
Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 99.

3. Anything that is organized or organic.

The social *organism* is not a mere physiological *organism*. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 190.

The universe is not a machine but an *organism*, with an indwelling principle of life. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 131.

organismal (ôr-ga-niz′mal), *a.* [< *organism* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to or produced by living organisms: as, *organismal* fermentation.

In 1852 Nandin argued for the formation of new species in nature in a similar way to that of varieties under cultivation, further attaching great importance to an assumed "principle of finality," apparently a kind of *organismal* fate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 77.

organist (ôr′gan-ist), *n.* [In ME. *organister* (*organyster*); = F. *organiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *organista*, < ML. *organista*, one who plays on a musical instrument (cf. *organizare*, play on a musical instrument), < L. *organum*, a musical instrument, organ: see *organ*[1].] 1. One who plays on an organ, especially a pipe-organ; specifically, in modern churches, the regular official

charged with playing the organ and often with the management of all the music of the service.

> Over his keys, the musing *organist*,
> Beginning doubtfully and far away,
> First lets his fingers wander as they list.
> *Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal.

2†. In *medieval music*, a singer who sang some other part than the cantus firmus or melody. Also *organizer*.—**3.** In *ornith.*, a West Indian tanager, *Euphonc* or *Euphonia musica:* so called from its musical powers. The name is also given to other tanagers of this genus.

organister†, *n.* [ME. *orgonyster;* as *organist* + *-er.*] An organist. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 369.

organistic (ôr-ga-nis'tik), *a.* [< *organist* + *-ic.*] In *music*, of or pertaining to an organ.

organistrum (ôr-ga-nis'trum), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + suffix *-ιστρον.*] A large variety of hurdy-gurdy.

organity† (ôr-gan'i-ti), *n.* [< *organ*[1] + *-ity.*] The quality or condition of possessing organs; organization. [Rare.]

> Many put out their force informative
> In their etherealI corporeity,
> Devoid of heterogeneall *organity*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 24.

organizability (ôr'gan-ī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *organizable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The property of being organizable; capability for organization or for being turned into living tissue: as, the *organizability* of fibrin. Also spelled *organisability.*

organizable (ôr'gan-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *organize* + *-able.*] Capable of being organized; susceptible of organization. Also spelled *organisable.*

> The superior types of organic substances, ending in *organizable* protoplasm.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed., 1872), App., p. 483.

organizate†, *a.* [< NL. *organizatus, organisatus*, pp. of *organizare:* see *organize.*] Provided with or acting through organs; organized.

> Death our spirits doth release
> From this distinguish'd *organizate* sense.
> *Dr. H. More*, Preexistency of the Soul, st. 21. (*Davies.*)

organization (ôr'gan-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *organisation* = Sp. *organizacion* = Pg. *organisação* = It. *organizzazione;* as *organize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of organizing, or the process of disposing or arranging constituent or interdependent parts into an organic whole. (*a*) The process of rendering organic, in any sense.

> Socially, as well as individually, *organization* is indispensable to growth; beyond a certain point there cannot be further growth without further *organization*.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 65.

(*b*) The process of arranging or systematizing; specifically, the process of combining parts into a coördinated whole: as, the *organization* of an expedition.

> Philosophy, with him [Hegel], lies quite out of the range of common sense—which is merely the *organization* of sensible experiences. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 124.

2. That which is organized; a regularly constituted whole or aggregate; an organism, or a systematized and regulated whole; any body which has a definite constitution: often used specifically of an organized body of persons, as a literary society, club, corporation, etc.

> Such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political *organization* and a religious *organization* could exist without destroying military organization.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

> The body is a healthful and beautiful *organization* only when the principle of life acts generously through all its parts. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 199.

> A moribund *organization*, to which few known writers belong, and before which dry-as-dust papers are semi-occasionally read. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 843.

3. Organic structure or constitution; arrangement, disposition, or collocation of interdependent parts or organs; constitution in general: as, animal *organization;* the *organization* of society; the *organization* of the church or of a legislature. Specifically, the physical constitution of an animal or vegetable body or of one of its parts: used absolutely, the physical or mental constitution of a human being: often used with special reference to the activities or functions which depend upon such organic structure: as, a fine, delicate, or susceptible *organization.*

> The man whose moral *organization* is under due control never acts on mere feeling, but invariably submits it to reflection. *Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 79.

> The lowest living things are not, properly speaking, organisms at all; for they have no distinctions of parts—no traces of *organization.*
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol. (Amer. ed., 1872), App., p. 481.

> The habits of command formed by a long period of almost universal empire, and by the aristocratic *organisation* of the city, contributed to the elevation, and also to the pride, of the national character.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 182.

> I was of a peculiarly sensitive *organization;* my nerves shivered to every touch, like harp-strings.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 60.

> General discriminative power probably implies from the first a fine *organisation* of the brain as a whole.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

Also spelled *organisation.*

organize (ôr'gan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *organized*, ppr. *organizing.* [= F. *organiser* = Sp. *organizar* = Pg. *organisar* = It. *organizzare*, < NL. *organizare*, organize (cf. ML. *organizare*, play on the organ), < L. *organum*, organ: see *organ*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render organic; give an organic structure to; construct or modify so as to exhibit or subserve vital processes: commonly in the past participle.

> Those nobler faculties of the soul *organized* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

> "*Organized* beings," says the physiologist, "are composed of a number of essential and mutually dependent parts." "An *organized* product of nature," says the great metaphysician, "is that in which all the parts are mutually ends and means." *Whewell.*

2. In general, to form into a whole consisting of interdependent parts; coördinate the parts of; systematize; arrange according to a uniform plan or for a given purpose; provide with a definite structure or constitution; order.

> So completely, however, is a society *organized* upon the same system as an individual being that we may almost say there is something more than an analogy between them.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 490.

> Don Galvez went himself to Havannah to *organise* and command a great expedition against Pensacola.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

> In the field where the western abutment of the old bridge may still be seen, about half a mile from this spot, the first *organized* resistance was made to British arms.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Disc. at Concord.

3. In *music*, to sing or arrange in parts: as, to *organize* the halleluiah. [Rare.] =**Syn. 2.** To constitute, construct.

II. *intrans.* To assume an organic structure or a definite formation or constitution, as a number of individuals; become coördinated or systematically arranged or ordered.

> The men *organize*, and, as Choros of old men, approach with hostile intent, but are worsted in the encounter that ensues. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 187.

Also spelled *organise.*

organizer (ôr'gan-ī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who organizes; one who arranges the several parts of anything for action or work; one who establishes and systematizes.—**2†.** Same as *organist*, 2.

Also spelled *organiser.*

organ-ling (ôr'gan-ling), *n.* [< *organ* + *ling*[1].] Same as *orgeis.*

organ-loft (ôr'gan-lôft), *n.* The loft or gallery where an organ stands. Also called *music-loft.*

organochordium (ôr'gan-ō-kôr'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *χορδή*, a string, chord.] A musical instrument combining the mechanisms of the pianoforte and of the pipe-organ: it was suggested by G. F. Vogler.

organogenesis (ôr'gan-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] Same as *organogeny.*

organogenetic (ôr'gan-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *organogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Same as *organogenic.*

organogenic (ôr'gan-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *organogen-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to organogeny; organogenetic.

organogeny (ôr-ga-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] The history of the development of organs of living bodies, and of the systems and apparatus composed of these organs. Also *organogenesis.*

> The development of the flower as a whole, or, as it is termed, the *Organogeny* of the flower.
> *Bessey*, Botany, p. 426.

organographic (ôr'gan-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *organograph-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to organography.

organographical (ôr'gan-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *organographic* + *-al.*] Same as *organographic.*

organographist (ôr-ga-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *organograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies.

organography (ôr-ga-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *organographie*, < Gr. *ὄργανον*, organ, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** In *biol.*, the study of organs and their relations; a description of the organs of plants and animals; descriptive organology.—**2.** In *music*, the scientific description of musical instruments.

organoleptic (ôr'gan-ō-lep'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *ληπτικός*, < *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] **1.** Making an impression on an organ; specifically, making an impression on the organs of touch, taste, and smell.—**2.** Susceptible of receiving an impression; plastic. *Dunglison.*

organologic (ôr'gan-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *organology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to organology.

organological (ôr'gan-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *organologic* + *-al.*] Same as *organologic.*

organologist (ôr-ga-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *organology* + *-ist.*] In *biol.*, one skilled in organology.

organology (ôr-ga-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *organologie*, < Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** A branch of biology which treats in particular of the different organs of animals and plants with reference to structure and function.—**2.** Phrenology.—**3.** The study of structure or organization.

> The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in relation to the ideas and feelings, might be called the *organology* of style. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

4. In *music*, the science of musical instruments.

organometallic (ôr'gan-ō-me-tal'ik), *a.* [< *organ(ic)* + *metallic.*] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to compounds in which an organic radical, as ethyl, is directly combined with a metal, to distinguish them from other organic compounds containing metals, in which the metal is indirectly united to the radical by the intervention of oxygen.

organon (ôr'ga-non), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an instrument, organ: see *organ*[1]. Cf. *organum.*] **1†.** An organ; an instrument.

> Employing all his wits in vain expense,
> Abusing all his *organons* of sense.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 210.

> O thou great God, ravish my earthly sprite!
> That for the time a more than human skill
> May feed the *organons* of all my sense.
> *Peele*, David and Bethsabe, st. 15.

2. An instrument of thought. Originally applied to the logical theory of demonstration, and then by the Peripatetics to the whole of logic, especially to the topics of Aristotle or the rules for probable reasoning, as being only an instrument or aid to philosophy, and not meriting the higher place of a part of philosophy claimed for it by the Stoics and most of the Academics; thence given as a title to the logical treatises of Aristotle.

> The *organon* of Descartes is doubt.
> *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. xxl.

Hence—**3.** A code of rules or principles for scientific investigation. Bacon's work on this subject was called by him the "Novum Organum." Kant uses the term to denote the particular rules for acquiring the knowledge of a given class of objects.

> I never could detect . . . that he did not just as rigorously observe . . . the peculiar logic of the law as if he had never investigated any other than legal truth by any other *organon* than legal logic in his life.
> *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 259.

> The theory of judicial evidence is constantly misstated or misconceived even in this country [England], and the English law on the subject is too often described as being that which it is its chief distinction not to be—that is, as an *Organon*, as a sort of contrivance for the discovery of truth which English lawyers have patented.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 302.

Also *organum.*

organonomic (ôr'gan-ō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *organonomy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to organonomy.

organonomy (ôr-ga-non'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *νόμος*, law.] The doctrine of the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic life; the body of organonomic laws.

organonym (ôr'gan-ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα*, a name.] In *biol.*, the tenable technical name of any organ. [Rare.]

organonymal (ôr-ga-non'i-mal), *a.* [< *organonym-y* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to organonymy. *Coues.*

organonymic (ôr'ga-nō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *organonym-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to organonymy; organonymal: as, *organonymic* terms. *Wilder.*

organonymy (ôr-ga-non'i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *ὄνυμα, ὄνομα*, a name.] In *biol.*, any system of scientific names of organs; the nomenclature of organs; organonyms collectively.

> The terms . . . are the names of parts, organ-names, or organonyms, and their consideration constitutes *organonymy*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 515.

organophonic (ôr'ga-nō-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *φωνή*, voice: see *phonic.*] In *music*, noting a kind of vocal music in which the tones of various instruments are imitated.

organophyly (ôr-ga-nof'i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *φύλη*, a tribe.] The tribal history of organs. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

organoplastic (ôr'gan-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, + *-ic.* Cf. *plastic.*] Possessing the property of producing or evolving the

tissues of the organs of animals and plants: as, *organoplastic* cells.

organoplasty (ôr′gạn-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold, + *-y*.] In *biol.*, the origination or development of the tissues of organs in plants and animals.

organoscopy (ôr′gạn-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ὄργανον, organ, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] Phrenology.

organ-piano (ôr′gạn-pi-au′ō), *n.* Same as *melopiano*.

organ-pipe (ôr′gạn-pīp), *n.* [<ME. *organ-pype*.] 1. A pipe of a pipe-organ. See *pipe*.

> And the thunder,
> That deep and dreadful *organ-pipe*, pronounced
> The name of Prosper. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 98.
>
> Near gilded *organ-pipes*, her hair
> Wound with white roses, slept St. Cecily.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, the throat; the windpipe; hence, the voice.—3. In *costume*, a large piping; a rounded flute.—**Organ-pipe coral.** See *coral*.

organ-point (ôr′gạn-point), *n.* In *music*, a single tone, usually the tonic or the dominant, held or sustained by one of the voice-parts while the other parts progress freely without reference to the sustained tone, except at the beginning and end of the passage. It is a favorite effect in the climaxes of contrapuntal compositions. When an organ-point occurs in any other than the lowest voice, it is said to be *inverted*. Also *pedal-point*, *pedal harmony*, *pedal*.

organ-rest (ôr′gạn-rest), *n.* In *her.*, same as *clarion*. *J. Gibbons*.

organ-screen (ôr′gạn-skrēn), *n.* *Eccles.*, an ornamental screen of stone or timber on which a

Organ-screen.
Choir of Lincoln Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave.

church organ, usually a secondary organ, smaller than the great organ, is placed in cathedrals. In English churches it is often placed at the western termination of the choir, in the normal position of the rood-loft; it is often found, however, as invariably in French cathedrals, on one side of the choir.

organ-seat (ôr′gạn-sēt), *n.* Same as *organ-bench*.

organ-stop (ôr′gạn-stop), *n.* The stop of an organ. See *organ*[1] and *stop*.

organum (ôr′gạ-num), *n.* [L., LL., < Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument, organ, etc.: see *organon*, *organ*[1].] 1. Same as *organon*.—2. In *music*: (*a*) An organ. (*b*) Same as *diaphony*, 2.

organy[1]† (ôr′gạ-ni), *n.*; pl. *organies* (-niz). [Also *organie*; < ME. **organye*, *orgonye*, < OF. *organie*, organ (musical instrument), an extended form of *organe*, organ: see *organ*[1].] An organ; instrument; means.

> Youth and love
> Were th' vnresisted *organies* to seduce you.
> *Chapman*, All Fools, ii. 1.
>
> Of gerlis and of gloria laus gretly me dremed,
> And how osanna by *orgonye* olde folke songen.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 9.

organy[2]† (ôr′gạ-ni), *n.* [Also *organie*; a var. of *organ*[2], *origan*.] Same as *origan*.

> Rosemarie, Basil, Saverie, *Organie*, Marjoram, Dill, Sage, Baulme, etc.
> *Touchstone of Complexions* (1575), p. 66. (*Davies*.)
>
> The storke having a bunch of *organy*
> Can with much ease the addera sting eschew.
> *Heywood*, Troia Britanica (1609). (*Nares*.)

organzine (ôr′gạn-zin), *n.* [< F. *organsin*, OF. *organsin*, *orgasin* = Pg. *organsim*, < It. *organzino*, organzine.] 1. A silk thread made of several singles twisted together; thrown silk. The warp of the best silk textiles is made of it.—2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

organzine (ôr′gạn-zin), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *organzined*, ppr. *organzining*. [< *organzine*, *n.*] In *silk-making*, to twist single threads together, forming thrown silk or organzine. *Brande and Cox*.

orgasm (ôr′gazm), *n.* [=F. *orgasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *orgasmo*, < Gr. **ὀργασμός*, swelling, excitement, < *ὀργᾶν*, swell, be excited; cf. *ὀργή*, passion, impulse, propension; akin to *ὀρέγειν*, stretch after, desire: see *orexis*.] 1. Immoderate excitement or action.

> With the ravenous *orgasm* upon you, it seems impertinent to interpose a religious sentiment.
> *Lamb*, Grace before Meat.
>
> His friend started at the disordered appearance of the bard [Gray], whose *orgasm* had disturbed his very air and countenance. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 189.

2. In *med.*, a state of excitement in an organ: applied chiefly to the acme of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

orgastic (ôr-gas′tik), *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting orgasm; turgid, as an organ.

orgeat (ôr′zhat), *n.* [< F. *orgeat*, < *orge*, < L. *hordeum*, barley: see *Hordeum*.] A syrup made from almonds (originally barley), sugar, and orange-flower water. It is much used by confectioners, and medicinally as a mild demulcent and an agreeable vehicle for stronger remedies.

orgeis (ôr′jē-is), *n.* [Origin not ascertained; no obvious connection with *organ-ling*.] A large kind of ling. Also called *organ-ling*.

orgel†, *n.* See *orgul*.

orgiastic (ôr-ji-as′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀργιαστικός, of or pertaining to orgies, < ὄργια, orgies: see *orgy*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the orgies or mystic festivities of the ancient Greeks, Phrygians, etc., especially those in honor of Bacchus or of Cybele; characterized by or consisting in wild, unnatural, impure, or cruel revelry; frantically enthusiastic: as, *orgiastic* rites; *orgiastic* worship. See *orgy*[1].

> The religion of the Greeks in the region of Ida as well as at Kyzikus was more *orgiastic* than the native worship of Greece Proper, just as that of Lampsacus, Priapus, and Parium was more licentious. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. 338.

orgic (ôr′jik), *a.* [< *org-y* + *-ic*.] Orgiastic. [Rare.]

> They [Egyptian pilgrims] landed at every town along the river to perform *orgic* dances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 91.

orglet, *n.* [ME.: see *organ*[1].] Same as *organ*[1].

orgon†, orgonet, *n.* Middle English forms of *organ*[1].

orgonye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *organy*[1].

orguinette (ôr-gi-net′), *n.* [A French-like spelling, < *organ* + *-ette*.] A mechanical musical instrument, consisting of one or more sets of reeds with an exhaust-bellows. The orifices to the reeds are covered with a movable strip of paper in which holes are cut at intervals, so that, when a crank is turned and the bellows put in operation, the paper is revolved from one roller to another, and the air is admitted to the reeds through the holes. The melodic and harmonic effects depend upon the position and size of the holes. The tone is light and pleasant, and the music produced is often accurate and effective.

orgult, orgelt, *n.* [ME., also *orguil*, *orgel*, *orhel*, pride (cf., in comp., *orgel-mōd*, *orgel-pride*, pride), partly < AS. *orgol* (in deriv. *orgel-*), pride, partly < OF. *orgoil*, *orgoel*, *orguel*, *orgueil*, F. *orgueil* = Pr. *orguelh*, *erguelh*, *orgoil*, *orgoil*, *argull* = Sp. *orgullo* = Pg. *orgulho* = It. *orgoglio*, pride; the Rom. forms prob. of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *urgilo*, excessively, oppressively; appar. < *or-* (= OHG. *ur-*), out, + *-gel*, of unknown origin.] Pride.

> Worcldes richesse wecheth *orgel* on mannes heorte.
> *Old Eng. Hom.*, ii. 43, 17.

orgulous†, *a.* [Also *orgueilous*; < ME. *orgulous*, *orgeilous*, < OF. *orgueilleus*, *orguillus*, *orgoillos*, *orgoillus*, F. *orgueilleux* (= Pr. *orguelhos*, *orguelhos*, *orgoillos* = Sp. *orgulloso* = Pg. *orgulhoso* = It. *orgoglioso*; cf. AS. *orgellic*), proud, < *orgoil*, *orgoel*, *orguel*, *orgueil*, pride: see *orgul*.] 1. Proud; haughty.

> Wherto repaired thys cruel geant,
> Called Guedon, that so *orgulous* was,
> Gret, thikke, longe, stronge, mernelous to se.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2955.
>
> In Troy there lies the scene. From isles of Greece
> The princes *orgulous*, their high blood chafed,
> Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., l. 2.

2. Ostentatious; showy.

> His atyre was *orgulous*.
> *Romance of Rich.*, quoted by Steevens. (*Nares*.)

3. Swollen; augmented; excessive; hence, threatening; dangerous.

> But they wyst nat how to passe ye ryuer of Derne, whiche was fell and *orgulous* at certayne times, and especially rather in Somer than in Winter.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cii.

orgulously†, *adv.* [ME., < *orgulous* + *-ly*[2].] In an orgulous manner; proudly; haughtily.

> Off a fera behold [with a fierce look], *orgulously* wrought.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3543.

orgy (ôr′ji), *n.*; pl. *orgies* (-jiz). [< F. *orgies* = Sp. *orgias* = Pg. *orgias* = It. *orgie*, < L. *orgia*, pl., < Gr. ὄργια, pl., secret rites, prob. < **ἔργειν*, do, perform; cf. *ἔργον*, work, performance. Connection with *ὀργή*, passion (see *orgasm*), is not probable. The singular is not used in L. or Gr., and is rare in mod. use (E. and F.).] 1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the deities of classical mythology, as the mysteries of Ceres; particularly, the revels at the festivals in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, or the festival itself, which was celebrated with boisterous songs and dancing (see *bacchante* and *mænad*): generally plural in this sense.

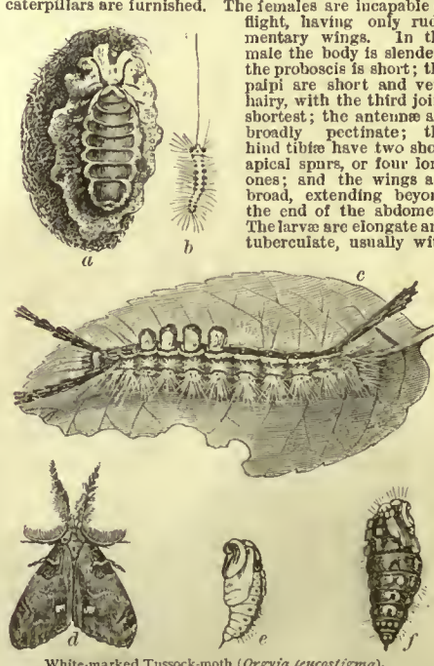
> Penthens and Orpheus were torn to pieces by the frantic women at his *orgies*. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysus.
>
> It would have resembled an *orgy* to Bacchus.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 118. (*Latham*.)

Hence—2. A wild or frantic revel; a nocturnal carousal; drunken revelry.

> Amid the *orgies* of weary and satiated profligacy arose first a spirit of scoffing, then of savage, vindictive, and aggressive scepticism. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.
>
> Hired animalisms, vile as those that made
> The mulberry-faced Dictator's *orgies* worse
> Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

=**Syn.** 2. *Revel*, *Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*[1].

orgyia (ôr-ji′iạ), *n.*; pl. *orgyiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀργυιά*, the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom, < *ὀρέγειν*, stretch out: see *orexis*.] 1. An ancient Greek measure of length, equivalent to about 6 feet. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 387.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of arctiid moths of the restricted family *Liparidæ*, the males of which fly by day with a vaporing kind of motion, and hence are called *vaporers* or *vaporer-moths*. They are also known as *tussock-moths*, from the long tufts of hair with which the caterpillars are furnished. The females are incapable of flight, having only rudimentary wings. In the male the body is slender; the proboscis is short; the palpi are short and very hairy, with the third joint shortest; the antennæ are broadly pectinate; the hind tibiæ have two short apical spurs, or four long ones; and the wings are broad, extending beyond the end of the abdomen. The larvæ are elongate and tuberculate, usually with



White-marked Tussock-moth (*Orgyia leucostigma*).
a, wingless female upon her egg-mass; *b*, newly hatched larva or caterpillar, hanging by a thread; *c*, mature caterpillar on a leaf; *d*, winged male moth; *e*, male pupa; *f*, female pupa. (All natural size.)

two long pencils of hair on the prothoracic and anal segments; they spin a slight cocoon above-ground. The genus is represented in all the Old World countries, and has some North American members. The male of *O. antiqua*, the common vaporer, is a small brown moth with a white spot on the edge of the fore wings. *O. cænosa* is the reed tussock-moth. *O. fuscelina* is the dark tussock-moth. *O. leucostigma*, the white-marked tussock-moth, is very troublesome in the streets of many cities of the United States, injuring shade-trees. *Ochsenheimer*, 1810.

Oribates (ō-rib′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. ὀρειβάτης, mountain-ranging, < ὄρος, a mountain, + βαίνειν, go.] A genus of beetle-mites, typical of the family *Oribatidæ*, having the cephalothorax with lamellar appendages, the vertex with bristly hairs, and the middle claw larger than the others. There are probably many more species than have thus far been determined. *O. ovivorus* is a useful mite, which feeds on the eggs of the cankerworm-moth in the United States. Also *Orobates*.

Oribatidæ (or-i-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oribates* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate acarids, typified by the genus *Oribates*. They are known as *beetle-mites*, from the hard horny integument, and also as *wood-mites*. The ocelli are almost obsolete, the mandibles chelate, the short palpi four-jointed, and the legs five-jointed, all ambulatory. None is parasitic at any age, or specially injurious, and some are beneficial. About 12 genera are described. The *Oribatidæ* are sometimes divided into 2 subfamilies, *Pterogasterinæ* or *Oribatinæ* proper, and *Opoterogasterinæ*, the latter containing 9 genera.

oribi, *n.* Same as *ourebi*.

orichalc (or′i-kalk), *n.* [Formerly also *orichalche*; = F. *orichalque* = Sp. Pg. It. *oricalco*, < L. *orichalcum* (also erroneously *aurichalcum*, simulating *aurum*, gold), < Gr. ὀρείχαλκος, rarely ὀρίχαλκος, yellow copper ore, brass, lit. 'mountain-copper,' < ὄρος, mountain, + χαλκός, copper: see *chalcitis*.] The equivalent in English of the Greek ὀρείχαλκος, the name of a metallic alloy or metal of brilliant luster, mentioned by Greek authors of a very early date, and considered by them as worthy to be classed with gold and silver in respect of value. Plato, while often speaking of it, admits that orichalc was no longer to be had in his time; and some (Aristotle, it is said, among them) deny that any such metal ever existed. The word passed into Latin under the form of *orichalcum*, and later that of *aurichalcum*. Although sometimes used as the name of brass (as by Strabo, who, with as near an approach to accuracy as was possible in those days, describes the method of manufacturing that metal and calls the alloy *orichalcum*), it had in general—even down to the middle ages—a more or less uncertain meaning, standing sometimes for an entirely ideal and very precious substance and sometimes for an ordinary metal or alloy (as copper or bronze), but having a peculiar value on account of the manner in which it was made, or the locality whence it came.

> The metall was of rare and passing price;
> Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet,
> Nor costly *Oricalche* from strange Phœnice,
> But such as could both Phœbus arrowes ward,
> And th' hayling darts of heaven beating hard.
> *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 78.

orichalceous (or-i-kal′shius), *a.* [< *orichalc* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to orichalc; having a luster or color between that of gold and that of brass.

orichalcum (or-i-kal′kum), *n.* Same as *orichalc*.

oriel (ō′ri-el), *n.* [Formerly also *orial*; < ME. *oryel*, *oriol*, *oryall*, < OF. *oriol*, < ML. *oriolum*, a small room, a recess, a porch; perhaps orig. a gilded room, for L. **aureolum*, neut. of *aureolus*, of gold, golden, gilded, < *aureus*, of gold: see *aureole*, *aureous*, and cf. *oriole*.] A portico, recess, or small room forming a projection from a room or building, as a hall or chapel, in the form of a large bay or recessed window, and often more richly furnished or more private than the rest of the room or building, formerly used as a boudoir, closet, and separate apartment for various purposes. It projects from the outer face of the wall, being in plan semi-hexagonal, semi-octagonal, or rectangular, etc., and is supported on brackets, corbels, or corbeling. When such a projecting feature rests upon the ground, or directly upon the foundation of the building, it is called a *bay-window*, or a *bow-window*. Also called *oriel-window*.

Oriel, Castle of Heidelberg, Baden.

> Sure I am that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls in Dorcetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an *orial*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 285.

> At St. Alban's was an *Oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the Infirmary.
> *Fosbrooke*, Brit. Monachism, xxxix.

> And thro' the topmost *Oriels'* colored flame
> Two godlike faces gazed below.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

> All in an *oriel* on the summer side,
> Vine-clad, of Arthur's palace toward the stream
> They met. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

> A small church too strikes us, with its windows projecting like *oriels*, one of them indeed rising from the ground.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 49.

oriency† (ō′ri-en-si), *n.* [< *orient*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Brightness or strength of color.

> Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*.
> *Evelyn*, III. iv. 12.

orient (ō′ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *orient*, n., < OF. *orient*, F. *orient* = Sp. Pg. It. *oriente*, < L. *orien*(*t-*)*s*, rising; as a noun (sc. *sol*, sun), the quarter where the sun rises, the east, day; ppr. of *oriri*, rise, = Gr. √ ὀρ in ὀρνίναι, rise, = Skt. √ *ar*, rise.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Rising, as the sun; ascending; arising.

> Let us feare leat the Sunne for ever hide himselfe, and turn his *orient* steps from our ingrateful Horizon, justly condemn'd to be eternally benight'd.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st,
> With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that flies.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 175.

> The songs, the stirring air,
> The life re-*orient* out of dust.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxvi.

2. Eastern. Also *oriental*.

> Now morning from her *orient* chamber came,
> And her first footsteps touch'd a verdant hill.
> *Keats*, Imit. of Spenser.

3. Resembling the dawn in brilliancy, brightness, or purity of coloring; bright; shining; pellucid; especially, as applied to pearls, of a delicate speckless texture, and clear, almost translucent, white color with subdued iridescence: opposed to *occidental*.

> If he should loue an *Orient* stone, it is for the propertie or beautie thereof.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 362.

> These unjust and insolent positions I would not mention, were it not thereby to make the countenance of truth more *orient*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

> I would not hear of blacks, I was so light,
> But chose a colour *orient* like my mind.
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, ii. 1.

> Is your pearl *orient*, sir? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

> Thick with sparkling *orient* gems
> The portal shone, inimitable on earth.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 507.

II. *n.* **1.** The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning: opposed to *occident*.

> Morn in the white wake of the morning star
> Came furrowing all the *orient* into gold.
> *Tennyson*, Princess.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] With the definite article, the East; Eastern countries; specifically [*cap.*], the region to the east and southeast of the leading states of Europe: a vague term, including Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, etc.

> They conquered manye regnes grete
> In the *Orient*. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 324.

3. The peculiar luster of a pearl; a delicate speckless texture, with pellucid color and subdued iridescence, as in pearls of the first water.

> A pearl of the first water should possess, in jewellers' language, a perfect "skin" and a fine *orient*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 446.

4. A pearl possessing such qualities; a pearl of the first water.

> Prof. Teufelsdröckh's Book . . . is indeed . . . a very Sea of Thought, . . . wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck, but with true *orients*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

Orient equinoctial, that part of the eastern horizon which is cut by the equinoctial circle.—**Orient estival**, the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Cancer.—**Orient hibernal**, the eastern intersection of the horizon by the tropic of Capricorn.

orient (ō′ri-ent), *v. t.* [< F. *orienter* = Sp. Pg. *orientar* = It. *orientare*, < ML. **orientare*, set toward the east, set with regard to the cardinal points, < L. *orien*(*t-*)*s*, the east: see *orient*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** To define the position of in respect to the east; ascertain the position of relative to the points of the compass; hence, to find the bearings of, in general; figuratively, to adjust or correct by referring to first principles or recognized facts or truths; take one's proper bearings mentally.—**2.** To place or arrange so as to face the east—that is, with its length from west to east; specifically, of a church, to place so that the chief altar is at the east end—that is, to place with the long axis east and west, the apse being toward the east, and the chief entrance at the west end; or, of a corpse, to place with the feet toward the east.

> The coffins were of plank or stone, and were not *oriented*. *Science*, III. 469.

Hence—**3.** To place or arrange, as a building, in any definite position with reference to the points of the compass: as, the episcopal cathedral of New York will be *oriented* north and south.

oriental (ō-ri-en′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *oriental*, < OF. *oriental*, F. *oriental* = Sp. Pg. *oriental* = It. *orientale*, < L. *orientalis*, of or belonging to the orient or east, < *orien*(*t-*)*s*, the east: see *orient*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the orient or east; situated in or proceeding from the east; eastern: as, *oriental* seas or countries. Also *orient*.

> Strait to the East
> The Spirit flies, and in Aurora's cheeks
> The heat of *Oriental* sweetness seeks.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 51.

> We may note the Positure and Position of the Corps, which among the Christians hath always been to turn the Feet to the East, with the Head to the West; that so they may be ready to meet the Lord, whom the Ancients did believe should appear in the *oriental* part of Heaven.
> *Durand*, quoted in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 47.

> Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold; . . . conceiving the bodies . . . to receive . . . some appropriate influence from his [the sun's] ascendent and *oriental* radiations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

2. Of superior quality; precious; valuable; possessing orient qualities: applied to gems as a mark of excellence: opposed to *occidental*, which applies to the less valuable kinds. The word *oriental* is also frequently applied as an epithet to the names of certain stones to which the stone so described has no relation except that of color or some other resemblance: thus, *oriental emerald* is not emerald, but sapphire of a greenish-yellow color; *oriental topaz* is not topaz, but sapphire of a yellow color, or yellow mixed with red; and so on. *Oriental* is also applied to several superior or prized varieties of the domestic pigeon.

> For of o perle, fyne, *oriental*,
> Hire white coroune was imaked al.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Good Women, l. 221.

> Some dozen of very faire Emeraulds *orientall*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 279.

> If this oceanic jade be recognized as a distinct variety, the ordinary nephrite may be distinguished as "*oriental* jade." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 540.

3. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the East, or Eastern, especially Asiatic, countries; hence, exuberant; profuse; sumptuous; gorgeous; magnificent.

> His services were rewarded with *Oriental* munificence: and we believe that he received much more than Hastings could conveniently spare. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

> I know not, for he spoke not, only shower'd
> His *oriental* gifts on every one,
> And most on Edith. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. In *astrol.*, rising between the fourth house and the mid-heaven: applied to the planets. *Lilly*, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.—**Oriental amethyst, cashew-nut, elemi**, etc. See the nouns.—**Oriental-pearl essence**. See *essence*.—**Oriental plane-tree**. See *plane-tree*, *Platanus*, and *chinar-tree*.—**Oriental region**, in *zoögeog.*, a division of the earth's surface with reference to the distribution of animals and plants, comprising all of continental Asia not included in the Palearctic region, and the islands zoölogically related thereto.—**Oriental shagreen**. See *shagreen*.—**Oriental sore**. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native or an inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.

orientalise, *v. t.* See *orientalize*.

orientalism (ō-ri-en′tal-izm), *n.* [= F. *orientalisme* = Pg. *orientalismo*; as *oriental* + *-ism*.] **1.** A characteristic of Eastern nations, as a mode of thought or expression, or a custom; also, such characteristics collectively; Eastern character or characteristics.

> Dragons are a sure mark of *Orientalism*.
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Diss. i.

2. Knowledge of Oriental languages or literature. *Quarterly Rev.*

orientalist (ō-ri-en'tal-ist), *n.* [= F. *orientaliste* = Sp. Pg. *orientalista;* as *oriental* + *-ist.*] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] An inhabitant of some eastern part of the world; an Oriental.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parables?
Le Clerc, Comment on Job xlii. 14. (*Latham.*)

2. [*cap.*] One who is versed in the languages and literature of the East: opposed to *Occidentalist.*

There is not so much difference between the literary and popular dialects of Arabic as some European *Orientalists* have supposed. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 263.

orientality† (ō-ri-en-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *oriental* + *-ity.*] The quality of being oriental, or of rising in the east.

Whose [the sun's] revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beames unto all which equally, and in the same restriction, receive his lustre.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

orientalize (ō-ri-en'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orientalized*, ppr. *orientalizing.* [< F. *orientaliser;* as *oriental* + *-ize.*] To render oriental; impart an oriental character to; conform to Oriental manners or character. Also spelled *orientalise.*

Constantine . . . transferred the seat of his government to Byzantium, and thus fixed the policy . . . of *orientalizing* and dividing the empire.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 2.

orientally (ō-ri-en'tal-i), *adv.* 1. In the orient or east.—2. In accordance with Eastern characteristics or customs.

orientate (ō-ri-en'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *orientated*, ppr. *orientating.* [< ML. **orientatus*, pp. of **orientare*, set toward the east: see *orient, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn or cause to turn toward the east; cause to assume an easterly direction or aspect; orient; specifically, to place (a church) with its altar-end toward the east. See *orient, v.*, 2.—2. To determine or ascertain the position of, especially with reference to the east; determine or fix the position or bearings of; figuratively, to take one's proper bearings mentally.—3. To place, as a crystal, in such a position as to show clearly the true relation of the several parts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To assume an easterly direction; turn or veer toward the east; specifically (*eccles.*), to be so constructed that the end nearest the altar or high altar (ecclesiastically accounted the eastern end) is directed toward a certain point of the compass; especially, to be so placed that the conventional eastern end is directed toward the geographical east.

The only two instances . . . in which it [orientation] is departed from [in the Eastern Church] are those of Haghios Georgios . . . in Crete, which *orientates* north, and of the Asomatoi . . . in the Morea, which *orientates* south. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 222.

2. To worship toward the east; especially, to celebrate the eucharist in the eastward position—that is, facing the altar. See *eastward, a.*

orientation (ō-ri-en-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *orientation*, < ML. **orientatio(n-)*, < **orientare*, orient: see *orientate, orient, v.*] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned toward the east. Specifically—(*a*) The position of worshipers facing toward the east, or, in Christian worship, toward that end of a church which is known as the eastern end; especially (*eccles.*), that position of a priest celebrating the eucharist in which he faces the altar; the eastward position.

Where among the lower races sun-worship begins to consolidate itself in systematic ritual, the *orientation* of the worshipper and the temple becomes usual and distinct. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 384.

(*b*) Such a position of a corpse in a grave that the head is toward the west and the feet toward the east.

The same symbolism of east and west has taken shape in actual ceremony, giving rise to a series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *Orientation.*
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 382.

(*c*) The construction or position of a church so that it has that end which contains the chancel or sanctuary in the direction of the east.

The very ancient practice of *orientation* in the building of churches can hardly be set aside as "a High Church piece of pedantry." Allusion to worship towards the east may be found in the early liturgies and Church fathers; and in this country, at least, *orientation* has been practised from the first introduction of Christianity into these islands down to the present time, with the interruption of the Great Rebellion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 469.

(*d*) Hence, the position of a building or of any object with reference to any point of the compass.

The later builders of Thebes appear to have had no notion of *orientation*, but to have placed their buildings and tombs so as to avoid regularity, and facing in every conceivable direction. *J. Fergusson*, Illust. Arch., I. 66.

(*e*) In *crystal.*, the position of a crystal—of its faces, cleavage-planes, optic axes or axes of elasticity, etc.—defined with reference to certain assumed directions, especially those of the crystallographic axes.

2. The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings. Hence—3. The act of taking one's mental bearings; ascertainment of one's true position, as in a novel situation, or with reference to new ideas, new studies, etc., as if by determining the points of the compass.

But let a man venture into an unfamiliar field, or where his results are not continually checked by experience, and all history shows that the most masculine intellect will ofttimes lose his *orientation* and waste his efforts in directions which bring him no nearer to his goal, or even carry him entirely astray. *C. S. Peirce*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 4.

4. The process of determining direction or relative position in general.

Tympanic sensibility plays no role in auditive *orientation.* *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 510.

5. In *crystal.*, the process of placing a crystal in proper position so as to show the relation of its planes to the assumed axes.—6. In *zoöl.*, the faculty or instinct by which birds and other animals find their way home after being carried to a distance. It is well illustrated by homing pigeons. (See *homing.*) A striking instance of orientation is also afforded by swallows. Thus, a swallow nesting in New England, for example, and wintering in Panama, can return to the rafter in the barn where its nest was the previous year. All the regular and periodical migrations of birds imply the faculty of orientation.

orientator (ō'ri-en-tā-tor), *n.* [< *orientate* + *-or.*] An instrument used for determining the position of a church so that its chancel may point to the east.

orientness (ō'ri-ent-nes), *n.* The state of being orient or bright; luster; brightness: specifically applied to diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 269.

orifacial (or-i-fā'shal), *a.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facies*, face: see *facial.*] Noting the angle defined below.—**Orifacial angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane of the lower surfaces of the upper teeth.

orifex† (or'i-feks), *n.* [An erroneous form of *orifice* (apparently simulating *artifex* with regard to *artifice*).] An opening; aperture; orifice.

All my entrails bathed
In blood that straineth from their *orifex.*
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., iii. 4.

And yet the spacious breadth of this division
Admits no *orifex* for a point as subtle
As Ariachne's broken woof to enter.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 151.

orifice (or'i-fis), *n.* [Formerly also *orifis;* < F. *orifice* = Sp. Pg. *orificio* = It. *orifizio, orificio,* < LL. *orificium*, an opening, lit. the making of a mouth, < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *facere*, make.] An opening; a mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; a vent.

Let me see the wound:
This herb will stay the current, being bound
Fast to the *orifice.*
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gaped on us wide.
Milton, P. L., vi. 577.

Anal, aortic, atrial, cardiac, esophageal, etc., **orifice.** See the adjectives.

oriflamb†, **oriflambe**†, *n.* See *oriflamme.*

oriflamme (or'i-flam), *n.* [Formerly also *oriflamb, oriflambe* (and *auriflamme*, after ML. *auriflamma*); < F. *oriflamme*, < ML. *auriflamma*, < L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame: see *or*[3] and *flame.*] 1. The banner of St. Denis, supposed to have been a plain red gonfalon—that is, a banderole of two or three points attached to a lance. It was preserved in the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, and in war was carried before the king of France as a consecrated flag (compare *church banner*, under *church*) and as the special royal ensign.

Sir Reynolde Camyan baneret that daye bare the *oryflambe*, a speciall relique that the Frenshe Kynges vse to bere before them in alle battayles.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1355.

Press where ye see my white plume shine amidst the ranks of war,
And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre.
Macaulay, Battle of Ivry.

2. In *her.*, a blue flag or banner charged with three golden fleurs-de-lis.

orig. An abbreviation of *original* and *originally.*

organ (or'i-gan), *n.* [Formerly also *organ*, and *organy, organie* (see *organ*[2], *organy*[2]); < ME. *origane, origon,* < OF. (and F.) *origan* = It. *origano* (cf. AS. *organe*), < L. *origanum, origanon, origanus,* < Gr. ὀρίγανον, ὀρίγανος, also ὀρείγανον, ὀρείγανος, marjoram, the latter forms appar. simulating a compound of ὄρος (ὀρει-), mountain, + γανύσθαι, be delighted, be glad, γάνος, brightness.] A plant of the genus *Origanum;* marjoram; wild marjoram; also, pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium.*

Sowe *origon* whenne day and nyght is longe
Yliche, and water it till it be spronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

Bathing her selfe in *origane* and thyme.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 40.

Origanum (ō-rig'a-num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ὀρίγανον, marjoram: see *origan.*] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ* and the subtribe *Menthoideæ*, known by the usually two-flowered clusters crowded in heads with conspicuous involucrate bracts. There are about 30 species, mainly of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby or herbaceous perennials, with small undivided leaves, and globose or cylindrical heads of flowers with their bracts often enlarged and colored. *O. vulgare*, the wild marjoram, is gently tonic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogic, but at present little used. See *marjoram*, also *dittany*, 3, and *hop-marjoram.*—**Oil of origanum,** marjoram-oil.

Upper Part of Wild Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*), with flowers. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

Origenism (or'i-jen-izm), *n.* [< *Origen* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The opinions held by or attributed to the Greek father Origen of Alexandria (born about A. D. 185, died about 253). The main characteristics of Origen's teaching were its union of philosophical speculation with Christian doctrine and its mystical and allegorizing interpretation of Scripture. He insisted especially on the unity of all creation; he regarded Scripture as having generally a threefold sense, literal, moral, and mystical; he held the essential divinity and eternity of each person of the Trinity, but maintained that the Son is inferior to the Father and the Holy Ghost to the Son; he was the first to formulate the orthodox doctrine of eternal generation; he rejected prayer to Christ, though he defended prayer in the name of Christ; he regarded all sin as proceeding from a voluntary and moral self-determination to evil; he held that the human soul of Christ preëxisted with other human souls; that the soul came into the body as a penalty for sin in a preëxistent state; and he believed in a further moral progress and development after the present life, and defended as a probable opinion the restoration and final salvation of all men and of the fallen angels.

Origenist (or'i-jen-ist), *n.* [< *Origen* (see def.) + *-ist.*] 1. A follower of Origen of Alexandria; one who held or professed to hold the doctrines held by or attributed to Origen.—2. A member of a sect mentioned by Epiphanius as followers of some unknown person named Origen. He attributes shameful vices to them, but supplies no further information concerning them.

Origenistic (or'i-je-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Origenist* + *-ic.*] Belonging to, held by, or characteristic of Origen or the Origenists, or their opinions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 796.

origin (or'i-jin), *n.* [< OF. *origine*, also *orine, ourine*, F. *origine* = Sp. *origen* = Pg. *origem* = It. *origine*, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), beginning, source, birth, origin, < *oriri*, rise: see *orient.*] 1. Beginning of existence; rise or first manifestation; first stage or indication of being or existence.

The *origin* and commencement of his grief
Sprung from neglected love.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 185.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas: the proper starting-post of a grammarian who is to treat of their signs.
Tooke, Diversions of Purley, I. ii.

2. That from which anything derives its being or nature; source of being or existence; cause or occasion; fountain; source: as, the *origins* of a nation.

These great Orbs, thus radically bright,
Primitive Founts, and *Origins* of Light.
Prior, Solomon, i.

3. Hence, parentage; ancestry; pedigree; extraction; birth.

Their birth—wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose his *origin.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 26.

How convenient it would be to many of our great men and great families of doubtful *origin*, could they have the privilege of the heroes of yore, who, whenever their *origin* was involved in obscurity, modestly announced themselves descended from a god. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 106.

4. In *math.*, the fixed starting-point from which measurement or motion starts; specifically, in *analyt. geom.*, the point from which the coördinates are measured.—5. In *anat.*: (*a*) The proximal, larger, or more fixed one of the two

onds or attachments of a muscle; the part or place whence a muscle usually acts: opposed to *insertion*. (*b*) The root or beginning of a nerve in the brain or spinal cord. Cranial nerves have two origins—the apparent or superficial origin, at the point where they leave the brain, and the real or deep origin, the groups of ganglion-cells to which their roots can be traced.—**Certificate of origin.** See *certificate*.—**Domicile of origin.** See *domicile*, 2.—**Origin of a vector,** the position of the point displaced by a vector.—**Origin of species.** See *species*.—**Pedal origin.** See *pedal*.

origint, *v.* [< *origin*, *n.* Cf. *originate*.] **I.** *trans.* To give rise to; originate; initiate.

II. *intrans.* To arise; originate.

This proverb *origined* whilest England and Wales were at deadly feude. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cardigan, III. 520.

originable (ō-rij'i-na-bl), *a.* [< *origin*(*ate*) + *-able*.] Capable of being originated.

original (ō-rij'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *original*, < OF. (and F.) *original*, *originel* = Sp. Pg. *original* = It. *originale*, < LL. *originalis*, primitive, original, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), beginning, source, origin: see *origin*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the origin or beginning; initial; primal; first in order; preceding all others: as, the *original* state in which man was created; the *original* edition of a book.

Thus maie no reason well forsake
That thilke sinne *original*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Concerning the *original* Language of Spain, it was, without any Controversy, the Bascuence or Cantabrian.
Howell, Letters, ii. 59.

The *original* question was, Whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?
Stillingfleet.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the first or earliest stage or state of anything; first or earlier as opposed to later; primeval; primitive; pristine.

His form had yet not lost
All her *original* brightness, nor appear'd
Less than archangel ruin'd. *Milton*, P. L., i. 592.

3. Having the power to initiate or suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; creative, as author, artist, philosopher, etc.: as, an *original* genius.

He [Henryson] had studied Chaucer with the ardour and insight of an *original* mind.
T. H. Ward, English Poets, I. 137.

4. Produced directly by an author, artist, or authority; not copied, imitated, translated, or transcribed: as, the *original* document; the *original* Greek text; the *original* painting.

In the author's *original* copy there were not so many chasms as appear in the book. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

Afterwards dishonestly reprinted as an *original* article.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

Hence—**5.** Fresh; novel; new; striking; never before thought of or used: as, an *original* idea or plan; an *original* invention.

Abbreviated *orig*.

Original bills in equity. See *bill*³.—**Original certainty,** the certainty of an intuitive or self-evident truth.—**Original charter, invoice, jurisdiction, key.** See the nouns.—**Original line, plane, or point,** in *persp.*, a line, plane, or point referred to the original object.—**Original package, position.** See the nouns.—**Original qualities,** primary qualities, in the sense given to that term by Locke; qualities which are in the things themselves, whether they are perceived or not.—**Original Seceders.** See *seceder*.—**Original sin.** See *sin*.—**Original writ,** in *law*, a mandatory letter issuing out of the Court of Chancery, which was the beginning or foundation of an action at common law. Also applied to legal process for reviewing errors and some other purposes. The term is used in contradistinction to *mesne process* or *judicial writ*.—**Syn. 1.** *Original, Native, Indigenous, Aboriginal.* The *original* inhabitants of a country are those who were there first, whether *native* or not. The *native* inhabitants of a country are those who were born there, as opposed to immigrants or those foreign-born. *Indigenous* sounds somewhat strange as applied to races, because the actual origination of a race in a given region is rarely asserted or discussed; the word is often used literally of vegetable products *native* to a region, and sometimes metaphorically of feelings *native* to man: as such it is opposed to *exotic*: as, the potato is believed to be *indigenous*, or *native*, to Peru. *Aboriginal* is used of human beings; the *aboriginal* inhabitants of a country are those that are found occupying the country by civilized discoverers: the North American Indians were the *aborigines* or *aboriginal* inhabitants of the country, but are believed to have been preceded by a race not themselves *indigenous*, nor perhaps the *original* occupants of the soil. See *primary*.—**3.** Inventive, creative.

II. *n.* **1**†. Origin; source; starting-point; first issue; beginning.

It hath its *original* from much grief, from study and perturbation of the brain. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 131.

Some of our people that are dead took the *original* of their death here. *Mourt's Journal*, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 349.

Hence—**2**†. Parentage; ancestry; pedigree; descent; derivation; extraction; birth.

This same progeny of evils comes
From our debate, from our dissension;
We are their parents and *original*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 117.

Where our *original* is known, we are the less confident; among strangers we trust fortune. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

She is really a good sort of woman, in spite of her low *original*. *Smollett*.

3. That from which anything is derived; source of being or existence; cause; occasion.

O glotonye, full of cursednesse;
O cause first of our confusioun,
O *original* of our dampnacioun,
Til Crist had bought us with his blood agayn!
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 38.

External material things, as the objects of sensation, and the operations of our own minds within, as the objects of reflection, are to me the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 4.

4. A primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed: as, the dhole of India is supposed to have been the *original* of the dog.—**5**†. Earliest condition; primal or primitive state; pristine condition, resources, etc.

Fish will returne an honest gaine, besides all other aduantages, her treasures hauing yet neuer beene opened, nor her *originals* wasted, consumed, nor abused.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 187.

His darling sons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse
Their frail *original* and faded bliss,
Faded so soon. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 375.

6. First form; archetype; that which is copied, imitated, transcribed, or translated. Specifically—(*a*) A person portrayed; a person as distinguished from his portrait, or from any work for which he serves as model or artistic motive.

But here, sir, here is the picture—. . . There, sir (flings it to him), and be assured I throw the *original* from my heart as easily. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

(*b*) A work of art as first produced, and contradistinguished from a replica or duplicate made by the artist himself, and from a copy, mechanical reproduction, or imitation. (*c*) A writing, document, or literary production, as distinguished from a transcription, paraphrase, modernization, or translation; also, the language in which a work was first composed.

Ere this time the Hebrew tongue might have been gained, that the Scriptures may now be read in their own *original*. *Milton*.

Compare this translation with the *original*, [the reader] will find that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, and not only with the same elegance, but with the same short turn of expression.
Addison, Spectator, No. 229.

7. A person who produces a novel and unique impression; a person of marked individuality of character; an eccentric person; an oddity.

A man may be an *original*. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer.

Mr. Doggett, the greatest *original* in low comedy that has ever yet appeared. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 16.

originality (ō-rij-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *originalité* = Sp. *originalidad* = Pg. *originalidade* = It. *originalità*, < ML. **originalita*(*t-*)*s*, < LL. *originalis*, original: see *original*.] The quality or state of being original. (*a*) The quality of being first-hand; authenticity; genuineness: as, the *originality* of a painting. (*b*) The quality of being novel, new, or fresh; novelty; newness; freshness. (*c*) The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; distinct intellectual individuality.

What we call *originality* seems not so much anything peculiar, much less anything odd, but that quality in a man which touches human nature at most points of its circumference, which reinvigorates the consciousness of our own powers by recalling and confirming our own unvalued sensations and perceptions, gives classic shape to our own amorphous imaginings, and adequate utterance to our own stammering conceptions or emotions.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 203.

originally (ō-rij'i-nal-i), *adv.* **1.** At first; at the origin; at an early period.

For what *originally* others writ
May be so well disguis'd and so improv'd,
That with some justice it may pass for yours.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Our club consisted *originally* of fifteen.
Steele, Tatler, No. 132.

2. From the beginning or origin; from the first.

We have all naturally an equal right to the throne: we are all *originally* equal. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

3. As first author, creator, or inventor; hence, in a novel or characteristically individual manner.

originalness (ō-rij'i-nal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being original. *Johnson*.

originant (ō-rij'i-nant), *a.* [< ML. **originan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of **originare*, begin, originate: see *originate*.] Tending to originate; original. *R. Williams*.

originary (ō-rij'i-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *originaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *originario*, < LL. *originarius*, original, native, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), origin: see *origin*.] **1.** Primitive; original.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Without *originary* title to Palestine, they conceived that it became theirs by his arbitrary bestowment.
New Princeton Rev., I. 34.

2. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way requires a certain degree of warmth. *G. Cheyne*, Philos. Principles.

originate (ō-rij'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *originated*, ppr. *originating*. [< ML. **originatus*, pp. of **originare* (> It. *originare* = Sp. Pg. *originar*), begin, originate, < L. *origo* (*origin-*), origin: see *origin*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give rise or origin to; supply or constitute the beginning or commencement of; initiate; set going; bring to pass; bring into existence; occasion; cause; create, artistically or intellectually; produce; invent.

The superior class, besides minor distinctions that arise locally, *originates* everywhere a supplementary class of personal adherents who are mostly also warriors.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 238.

2†. To designate or describe as taking (its) beginning; derive; deduce.

The holy story *originates* skill and knowledge of arts from God.
Waterhouse, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 9. (*Latham*.)

II. *intrans.* To arise; take (its) rise; find a starting-point or source; begin.

In the genus Verbascum, hybrids are supposed to have often *originated* in a state of nature.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 76.

origination (ō-rij-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *originazione*, < L. *originatio*(*n-*), source (sc. of words, etymology), < (ML.) **originare*, begin, < *origo* (*origin-*), beginning, source, origin: see *origin*.] **1.** The act of bringing into existence; creation; production; invention; causation.—**2.** The act of arising or beginning or coming into existence; derivation or commencement of being or existence; beginning; first stage or state.

A rare instance or two of the *origination* of fever and ague in this [New England] neighborhood may be found in recent medical records.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 207.

3. Starting-point; point of derivation or departure.

The nerves at their *origination* from the brain are supposed to be of much more vivid perception than they are at their extremities. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This cruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars.
Ray.

originative (ō-rij'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *originate* + *-ive*.] Having power to originate or bring into existence; creative; inventive.

originatively (ō-rij'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an originative manner; so as to originate.

originator (ō-rij'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *originador* = It. *originatore*, < ML. **originator*, < **originare*, begin: see *origination*.] One who originates.

originoust (ō-rij'i-nus), *a.* [< *origin* + *-ous*.] Same as *original*, 2.

What, wisps [of straw on the legs] on your wedding-day, zon! this is right
Originous Clay, and Clay o' Kilborn too!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

orignal (ō-rig'nal), *n.* [= F. *orignal* (Cuvier); supposed to be of Amer. Ind. origin.] The American moose, *Alces americana*, one of whose former technical names was *Cervus orignal*.

It were to be wished that Naturalists who are acquainted with the renne and elk of Europe, and who may hereafter visit the northern parts of America, would examine well the animals called there by the names of grey and black moose, caribou, *orignal*, and elk.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 88.

orillion, orillon (ō-ril'yon), *n.* [< F. *orillon*, *oreillon*, almonds of the ears, mumps, in fort. orillion, < *oreille*, ear: see *orcillette*.] In *fort.*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted.

orilogt, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orinalt, *n.* An obsolete form of *urinal*.

orinasal (ō-ri-nā'zal). *a.* and *n.* [< L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, + *nasus*, the nose: see *nasal*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to both the nose and the mouth.

II. *n.* See the quotation.

If the nasal passage is left open at all, the vowel is "nasalized," and as it resounds partly in the nose and partly in the mouth it becomes an *orinasal*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 383.

oriolt, *n.* An obsolete form of *oriel*.

oriole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* [< OF. *oriol* = Pr. *auriol* = Sp. *oriol* = Pg. *oriolo* (NL. *Oriolus*), oriole, lit.

golden, < L. *aureolus*, golden, gilded: see *aureole*, and cf. *oriel*. The F. *loriot*, OF. *loriot*, *lorion*, are variant forms, with the attracted def. article *le*, *l'*.] 1. A bird of Europe, *Oriolus galbula*, so called from its rich yellow color

European Oriole (*Oriolus galbula*).

massed with black; also, any bird of the family *Oriolidæ*. The common Indian oriole is *O. kundoo*, and many similar birds are found in the Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

2. Any American hangnest of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Icterinæ*, as the Baltimore oriole and orchard-oriole. These birds belong to an entirely different family from orioles properly so called,

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*).

and indeed to a different series of passerine birds, and they are exclusively American. They are sometimes distinguished as *American orioles*. The species are numerous, mostly of beautiful yellow or orange and black coloration. See *orchard-oriole*.

> The *oriole* drifting, like a fiske of fire
> Rent by a whirlwind from a blazing spire.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Spring.

Hooded oriole. See *hooded*.

oriole-tanager (ō′ri-ōl-tan″ā-jėr), *n.* A tanager of the genus *Tachyphonus*.

Oriolidæ (ō-ri-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oriolus* + *-idæ*.] A family of corviform oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Oriolus;* the Old World orioles or golden thrushes: so called from the characteristic yellow color of the plumage. The *Oriolidæ* are almost exclusively a tropical family of Old World birds, related to the crows. They are specially numerous in the Oriental, Australian, and Ethiopian regions, only one occurring in Europe. There are about 40 species, of several genera besides *Oriolus*. The family is divisible into two subfamilies, *Oriolinæ* and *Ptilonorhynchinæ*, or orioles proper and bower-birds.

Oriolus (ō-rī′ō-lus), *n.* [NL., < OF. *oriol*, oriole: see *oriole*.] A genus of orioles: formerly applied with little discrimination to many yellow birds of both hemispheres, now restricted to *Oriolus galbula* and closely related species, typical of the *Oriolidæ*. See first cut under *oriole*.

The Constellation Orion.

Orion (ō-rī′ǫn), *n.* [< L. *Orion*, < Gr. Ὠρίων, the constellation Orion, in myth. a hunter of this name transferred to the sky.] 1. A constellation situated in the southern hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic, but the equinoctial crosses it nearly in the middle. This constellation is represented by the figure of a giant with a sword by his side. It contains seven stars which are very conspicuous to the naked eye; four of these form a quadrangle, and the other three are situated in the middle of it in a straight line, forming what is called the *Belt* or *Girdle of Orion*. They are also popularly called *Jacob's-staff*, *Our Lady's wand*, the *Yard-wand*, etc. Orion also contains a remarkable nebula. See cut in preceding column.

> Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of *Orion*? Job xxxviii. 31.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles, with two South American species, founded by Gnérin in 1843.

Oriskany sandstone. See *sandstone*.

orismologic (ǭ-ris-mǭ-loj′ik), *a.* [< *orismology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to orismology.

orismological (ǭ-ris-mǭ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *orismologic* + *-al*.] Same as *orismologic*.

orismology (or-is-mol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [Prop. **horismology*, the form *orismology* being due to F. *orismologie*, prop. *horismologie*, < Gr. ὁρισμός, a bounding, defining (< ὁρίζειν, bound: see *horizon*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of defining or explaining technical terms; lexicography applied to scientific nomenclature and terminology.

orison (or′i-zǫn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oraison*, *oraizon;* < ME. *orisoun*, *oresun*, *oreisoun*, *oreisun*, *ureisun*, < AF. *oreison*, *ureisun*, *oraisun*, OF. *oraison*, F. *oraison*, speech, prayer, oration, < L. *oratio*(*n*-), speech, prayer, oration: see *oration*.] A prayer.

> Whan the gode man was come to the awter, he turned to the peple, and selde, "Feire lordes, now may ye se that aome of yow be goode men, when thourgh youre prayers and *orisouns* oure lorde hath shewde this grete myracle."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 98.

> Nymph, in thy *orisons*
> Be all my sins remember'd.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 88.

> Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
> Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 145.

orisont†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horizon*.

orizaba-root, *n.* See *jalap*.

ork[1]†, *n.* See *ore*.

ork[2]†, *n.* [< L. *orca* (> OF. *orce*), a butt, tun: see *orca*[2].] A pitcher. [Rare.]

> One bad them fill an *orke* of Bacchus water.
> *Historie of Albino and Bellama* (1638). (*Nares.*)

orkyn†, *n.* [For **orkin* (?), < *ork*[2].] A pitcher. [Rare.]

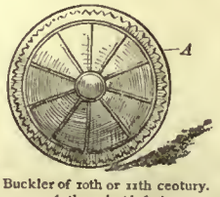
> They that goo about to bye an yerthen potte or vessell for an *orkyn* dooe knocke vpon it with their knuccle.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 91.

orlage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *orloge*, *horology*.

orle (ôrl), *n.* [< OF. *orle*, *ourle*, F. *orle* = Sp. Pg. *orla*, a hem, = It. *orlo*, a hem, border, < ML. *orlus*, m., *orla*, f., for **orulus*, m., **orula*, f., dim. of L. *ora*, border, margin, coast.] 1. In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing, usually considered as a subordinary, like a border but not reaching the edge of the escutcheon, so that the field is seen outside of it as well as within. It is usually half the width of the border. It may be considered as an inescutcheon voided of the field, and in some early treatises is called a *false escutcheon*.

Argent, an Orle vert.

(*b*) A band of small objects taking the form of an orle: as, an *orle* of mullets. It is more commonly blazoned *in orle* (which see, below). (*c*) A circlet set upon a helmet, which supports the crest and is often used in modern heraldry without the helmet, furnishing the only support or base for the crest. It is supposed to be a bourrelet of silk, twisted of the two tinctures, the principal metal and the principal color of the escutcheon. 2. The rim of a shield; especially, the metal rim of a shield composed of wood, osier, or the like, and visible as a projecting rim on its face. —3. In *arch.*, same as *orlet*.—**In orle**, placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant or occupied by something else: said of a number of small bearings, always eight in number unless their number is otherwise stated.



Buckler of 10th or 11th century. *A*, the orle (def. 2).

Orleanism (ôr′lē-an-izm), *n.* [< F. *Orléanisme;* as *Orlean-s* + *-ism*.] The political principles or ambitions of the Orleanists; adherence to the dynastic claims of the Orleanists.

Orleanist (ôr′lē-an-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Orléaniste;* as *Orlean-s* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *French politics*, an adherent of the princes of the Orleans family. The family is descended from a younger brother of Louis XIV., and has furnished one sovereign, Louis Philippe (who reigned 1830–48).

II. *a.* Favorable to the Orleans family and their dynastic claims.

> The price of the surrender of an *Orleanist* alliance with the Queen was the promise of England to support a Bourbon alliance. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 117.

orlege†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orlegert, *n.* [< *orlege* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *horologer*.] A horologer.

orlet (ôr′let), *n.* [< OF. *orlet*, *ourlet*, dim. of *orle*, *ourle*, a border: see *orle*.] 1. A boss, stud, or some similar protuberance.—2. Specifically, in *arch.*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital. Also *orle*. When the fillet is at the top or bottom of a shaft, it is called a *cincture*.

orloge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *horologe*.

orlop (ôr′lop), *n.* [Formerly *orlope*, *orelop*, and *overlope;* < D. *overloop*, an orlop, deck of a ship, lit. a running over, < *over*, over, + *loopen*, run: see *over* and *leap*[1], *lope*[1], and cf. *overleap*.] *Naut.*, the deck below the berth-deck in a ship, where the cables were formerly coiled.

Ormazd, Ormuzd (ôr′mazd, -muzd), *n.* [Pers. *Ormazd*, *Ormuzd*, OPers. *Auramazda*, < Zend *Ahuro-Mazdao* (= Skt. **Asura-Medhas*), Ahura-Mazda, wise lord.] In the Zoroastrian religion of ancient Persia, the spirit of good: opposed to *Ahriman*, the spirit of evil. He is life and light, the representative of order, law, and purity. He wages an unceasing warfare with Ahriman. Also *Oromasdes*, *Oromazdes*.

ormer (ôr′mėr), *n.* [< F. *ormier*, an ormer, ear-shell, sea-ear, < ML. *auris maris*, sea-ear, equiv. to F. *oreille de mer*, 'sea-ear': *oreille*, ear; *de*, of; *mer*, sea: see *auricle*, *de*[2], *mere*[1].] An ear-shell or sea-ear; an abalone or haliotid; a large marine shell of the family *Haliotidæ:* formerly a local English (Channel Islands) name of *H. tuberculata*, more fully called *Guernsey ormer*, or *Guernsey ear-shell*, which is abundant there and is used as food. See cut under *abalone*.

ormolu (ôr′mǭ-lö), *n.* [Also, as F., *or moulu;* < F. *or moulu*, lit. 'ground gold': *or*, gold; *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, < L. *molere*, grind: see *or*[3] and *mill*[1].] 1. Gold-leaf prepared for gilding bronze, brass, or the like. Hence—2. Gilded bronze prepared for metal mountings of elegant furniture and similar decorative purposes.—3. Fine brass, sometimes colored and treated with lacquer to give it brilliancy: used for imitation jewelry, chandeliers, and similar fine metalwork.

ormolu-varnish (ôr′mǭ-lö-vär″nish), *n.* An imitation gold-varnish. *E. H. Knight.*

ormonde (ôr′mund), *n.* One of certain Irish silver coins, collectively called *Ormonde money*, rudely struck, chiefly from plate, and issued in July, 1643, by the authority of Charles I. Pieces of the value of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.* (figured in cut), 4*d.*, 3*d.*,

Obverse. Reverse.
Ormonde. (Size of the original.)

and 2*d.* were coined. The name is current among numismatists because these coins were formerly supposed to have been issued during the Irish viceroyalty of the Duke of Ormonde; but the coins, though current during his term of office, were actually issued before it.

Ormosia (ôr-mō′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Jackson, 1810), so called from the shape of the pods; < Gr. ὄρμος, a chain, necklace.] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ* and the tribe *Sophoreæ*, having the style involute at the apex, the stigma introrsely lateral, and a compressed two-valved wingless pod. There are about 21 species, natives of tropical America and Asia. They bear pinnate leaves with rigid leaflets, white, lilac, or dark-purple flowers in terminal panicles, and shining scarlet or bicolored seeds, with tough curving stalks. From the use made of the seeds, the species, especially *O. dasycarpa*, are called *necklace-tree*. See *bead-tree*, 2, *coral bean* (under *bean*[1]), and *necklace-tree*.

ornt (ôrn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ornen*, *ournen*, < OF. *orner*, F. *orner* = Sp. Pg. *ornar* = It. *ornare*, adorn, < L. *ornare*, fit out, equip, adorn, ornament. Cf. *adorn*, *ornament*, etc.] To ornament; adorn.

And I Ioon saigh the hooli citee Jerusalem newe comynge doun fro heuene maad redi of God as a wyf *ourned* to hir husbonde. *Wyclif*, Rev. xxi. 2.

God stered vp prophetes, and *orned* his chirche with great glory. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, Argument, ii.

ornament (ôr′nạ-ment), *n.* [< ME. *ornament, ornement, ournement*, < OF. *ornement*, F. *ornement* = Sp. Pg. It. *ornamento*, < L. *ornamentum*, equipment, apparatus, furniture, trappings, adornment, embellishment, < *ornare*, equip, adorn: see *orn*.] **1.** Any accessory, adjunct, or trapping that serves for use or for both use and adornment, or such accessories, adjuncts, or trappings collectively; hence, equipment, vesture, dress, attire, etc. Thus, in the Catholicon Anglicum (1483), the *ornaments of the bed* (ornamenta lecti) are enumerated as the pillow, bolster, bedclothes, etc.; and in ecclesiastical usage all accessories used in divine worship, as the holy vessels, the fittings of the altar and chancel, the vestments of the clergy and choir, the font, coronæ, etc., are called *ornaments*.

There in was a Vessel of Gold, fulle of Manna, and Clothinges and *Ournements* and the Tabernacle of Aaron. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 85.

Can a maid forget her *ornaments*, or a bride her attire? Jer. ii. 32.

The golden *ornaments* that were before the temple. 1 Mac. i. 22.

Come, tailor, let us see these *ornaments*;
Lay forth the gown. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 61.

2. Something added as an embellishment; that which embellishes or adorns; whatever lends or is intended to lend grace or beauty to that to which it is added or belongs, as a jewel, a rhetorical embellishment, etc.

The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4.

God bless my ladies! are they all in love,
That every one her own hath garnished
With such bedecking *ornaments* of praise?
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 78.

3. An honorary distinction; a decoration; a mark of honor.

Approved oft in perils manifold,
Which he atchiev'd to his great *ornament*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 39.

Then judge, great lords, if I have done amiss;
Or whether that such cowards ought to wear
This *ornament* of knighthood [the garter], yea, or no.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 29.

4. One who adds luster to one's sphere or surroundings: as, he is an *ornament* of his profession.

Gracious Lavinia, Rome's rich *ornament*.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 52.

5. Embellishment or adornments collectively or in the abstract; adornment; ornamentation; decoration: as, a thing suitable for either use or *ornament*.

So it is not with me as with that Muse,
Stirr'd by a painted beauty to his verse,
Who heaven itself for *ornament* doth use.
Shak., Sonnets, xxi.

Six wings he wore, to shade
His lineaments divine; the pair that clad
Each shoulder broad came mantling o'er his breast
With regal *ornament*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 280.

6. Outward appearance; mere display.

The world is still deceived with *ornament*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 74.

Key ornament. Same as *fret*[3], 2.—**Kimmeridge-coal ornaments**, jewelry for the person, necklaces, etc., often found in tumuli in the north of England, composed of the material known as Kimmeridge shale, associated with pieces of bone and similar materials, and often very delicately formed. They vary in epoch from a purely Celtic to a Roman-British period.—**Ornaments rubric**, the rubric immediately preceding Morning Prayer in the present English Book of Common Prayer (1662). It directs that "such Ornaments of the Church, and the Ministers thereof, at all times of their Ministrations, shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by the Authority of Parliament, in the Second Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth." Controversy as to the lawful ritual of the Church of England has centered for many years around the question whether the ornaments rubric is still in force. The decisions of the ecclesiastical and law courts on the subject have varied, and have not succeeded in putting an end to the controversy or in enforcing uniformity of usage. = **Syn.** Embellishment, adornment. See *adorn*.

ornament (ôr′nạ-ment), *v. t.* [< F. *ornamenter*, OF. *ornementer* = Sp. Pg. *ornamentar;* from the noun.] To adorn; deck; embellish: as, to *ornament* a building with sculpture or painting. = **Syn.** *Adorn, Ornament, Decorate*, etc. See *adorn*.

ornamental (ôr-nạ-men′tạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ornamental* = It. *ornamentale;* as *ornament* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of an ornament; serving as an ornament; of or pertaining to ornament or decoration; adding or lending beauty, grace, or attractiveness: as, *ornamental* appendages; neither useful nor *ornamental*.—**Ornamental counterpoint**, in *music*, counterpoint of a florid or irregular character: opposed to *strict* or *simple counterpoint*.—**Ornamental note**, in *music*. See *accessory note*, under *note*[1].

II.† *n.* An accessory; an embellishment; an adornment.

In the time of the aforesaid William Helworth, the Cathedral of Lichfield was in the verticall height thereof, being (though not augmented in the essentials) beautified in the *ornamentals* thereof. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 65.

ornamentalist (ôr-nạ-men′tạl-ist), *n.* [< *ornamental* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ornamentation; an artist who devotes himself especially to executing details of ornament.

The few Mantuan sculptors known after his day were *ornamentalists* in marble or stucco.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 223.

ornamentally (ôr-nạ-men′tạl-i), *adv.* In an ornamental manner; by way of ornament or embellishment; as regards ornamentation.

ornamentation (ôr′nạ-men-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *ornament* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act or process of ornamenting or of producing ornament.—**2.** Ornament in general; the whole mass of ornament applied to an object or used in combination: as, the *ornamentation* of a building.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, the colors, markings, hairs, spines, etc., on the surface of an animal. It is sometimes distinguished from *sculpture*, but properly includes it. The characters of the ornamentation are generally only of specific value (though they may aid in distinguishing groups), owing to the fact that similar ornaments are often found in related species. See cut under *Milesia*.

ornamenter (ôr′nạ-men-tėr), *n.* [< *ornament* + *-er*[1].] One who ornaments or decorates; a decorator.

ornamentist (ôr′nạ-men-tist), *n.* [< *ornament* + *-ist*.] An ornamenter; a decorator. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 668.

ornate† (ôr-nāt′), *v. t.* [< L. *ornatus*, pp. of *ornare* (> It. *ornare* = Sp. Pg. *ornar* = F. *orner*), equip, adorn: see *orn*.] To adorn; ornament.

To *ornate* our langage with vsing wordes in their propre signification. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

ornate (ôr-nāt′), *a.* [< L. *ornatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Ornamented; artistically finished; ornamental; of an ornamental character: especially applied to an elaborate literary style.

For lak of *ornat* speche I wold woo. *Court of Love*, i. 34.

His less *ornate* and less mechanical poems.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 45.

Dionysius . . . admits that Demosthenes does at times depart from simplicity—that his style is sometimes elaborately *ornate* and remote from the ordinary usage.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 72.

2. Adorned; decorated.

But who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate*, and gay,
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship
Of Tarsus. *Milton*, S. A., l. 712.

ornately (ôr-nāt′li), *adv.* In an ornate manner.

ornateness (ôr-nāt′nes), *n.* The state of being ornate or adorned.

ornature† (ôr′nā-tụr), *n.* [< OF. *ornature* = It. *ornatura*, < LL. *ornatura*, ornament, trimming, < L. *ornare*, adorn: see *orn*, *ornate*.] **1.** The act of ornamenting; ornamentation; adornment; the process of rendering more polished or bringing to perfection; refinement.

Wherein [the time of Queen Elizabeth] John Jewell, B. of Sarum, John Fox, and sundrie learned and excellent writers, haue fullie accomplished the *ornature* of the same [the English tongue]. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, vi.

2. That which is added or used for embellishment; ornament; decoration.

A mushroom for all your other *ornatures!*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

orndern†, **orndorn**†, *n. pl.* See *undern*.

orneoscopic† (ôr′nē-ō-skop′iks), *n.* [Also, improperly, *orniscopies;* < Gr. *ὀρνεοσκοπικός*, < *ὀρνεοσκοπία*, divination by observation of the flight of birds, < *ὄρνεον*, a bird, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view. Cf. *ornithoscopy*.] Divination by observation of the flight of birds: same as *ornithoscopy*. *Bailey*, 1727.

orneoscopist† (ôr′nē-ō-skō-pist), *n.* [Also *orniscopist;* < *orneoscop-ics* + *-ist*.] One who divines by observing the flight of birds: same as *ornithoscopist*. *Bailey*, 1727.

orning†, *n.* [< ME. *orning;* verbal n. of *orn*, *v.*] Adornment. *Wyelif*, 1 Pet. iii. 3.

ornis (ôr′nis), *n.* [A strained use of Gr. *ὄρνις*, a bird.] An avifauna; the fauna of a region in so far as it is composed of birds: as, the *ornis* of South America; a rich and varied *ornis*. *P. L. Sclater*.

orniscopics† (ôr-ni-skop′iks), *n.* See *orneoscopics*.

orniscopist† (ôr′ni-skō-pist), *n.* See *orneoscopist*.

orniscopy† (ôr′ni-skō-pi), *n.* Same as *ornithoscopy*.

ornith. An abbreviation of *ornithology*.

ornithic (ôr-nith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρνιθικός*, of or belonging to birds, < *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*, sometimes *ὀρνιθ-*), a bird; akin to AS. *earn*, E. *earn*[3], an eagle: see *earn*[3].] Of or pertaining to birds; characteristic of birds; avian; bird-like; ornithological: as, an *ornithic* character; *ornithic* structure.

ornithichnite (ôr-ni-thik′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *ornithichnites*, < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *ἴχνος*, a track, + *-ite*[2].] In *geol.*, one of the footmarks, at first supposed to be those of gigantic birds, or of bird-like reptiles (ornithosaurs), occurring abundantly in the Triassic sandstone of Connecticut and elsewhere. They are now believed to have been made by dinosaurian reptiles.

Ornithichnites (ôr′ni-thik-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *ornithichnite*.] A hypothetical genus, based by Hitchcock upon tracks called *ornithichnites* occurring in the sandstone of Connecticut. The supposititious species of the genus were divided into two groups called *Pachydactyli*, with 3 species, and *Leptodactyli*, with 5 species. *Hitchcock*, Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 315 (1836).

ornithichnology (ôr′ni-thik-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *ἴχνος*, a track, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of ornithichnites or supposed fossil bird-tracks.

Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored, . . . I should call it *ornithichnology*.
Hitchcock, Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 315.

Ornithion, Ornithium (ôr-nith′i-on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρνίθιον*, dim. of *ὄρνις*, a bird: see *ornithic*.] A notable genus of *Tyrannidæ*, having the bill of parine shape without rictal vibrissæ; the beardless flycatchers. There are several species, as *O. imberbe*, a very diminutive flycatcher found in Texas and Mexico, of a dull-grayish color and about 4½ inches long.

ornithobiographical (ôr′ni-thō-bī-ō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *ornithobiograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to ornithological biography, or to the life-history of birds: as, a mass of *ornithobiographical* material. *Coues*.

ornithobiography (ôr′ni-thō-bī-og′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + E. *biography*.] Ornithological biography; the life-history of birds.

ornithocephalous (ôr′ni-thō-sef′ạ-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Shaped like a bird's head: applied to parts of certain shells.

ornithocoprolite (ôr′ni-thō-kop′rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, stone: see *coprolite*.] Fossil bird-dung; an avian coprolite.

ornithocopros (ôr′ni-thō-kop′ros), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *κόπρος*, dung: see *coprolite*.] Bird-dung; guano.

Ornithodelphia (ôr′ni-thō-del′fi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The lowest one of three subclasses of the class *Mammalia*, represented by the monotremes or oviparous mammals, and conterminous with the order *Monotremata:* so called from the ornithic character of the reproductive or urogenital organs. These mammals lay eggs, like birds; the separate oviducts open into a cloaca common to the genital, urinary, and digestive organs; the vasa deferentia of the male open also into the cloaca; and the testes are abdominal. The mammary glands are nippleless. The sternum has a peculiar tau-bone or T-shaped interclavicle (see cut under *interclavicle*), and the coracoids articulate with the sternum. The superior transverse commissure of the brain has no well-defined psalterial fibers, and the septum is much reduced in size. The *Ornithodelphia* are also called *Prototheria*.

ornithodelphian (ôr′ni-thō-del′fi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Ornithodelphic or ornithodelphous; prototherian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ornithodelphia;* a monotreme or protothere.

ornithodelphic (ôr′ni-thō-del′fik), *a.* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-ic*.] Same as *ornithodelphous*.

ornithodelphous (ôr′ni-thō-del′fus), *a.* [< *Ornithodelphia* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithodelphia*, or having their characters.

Ornithogæa (ôr′ni-thō-jē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *γαῖα*, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, New Zealand, as a zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, corresponding to the New Zealand subregion of Wallace. It is characterized by the lack of indigenous mammals, excepting two species of bats, the former presence of the gigantic struthious birds of the families *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*, and the existence of *Apterygidæ* and many other peculiar birds.

Ornithogæan (ôr′ni-thō-jē′ạn), *a.* [< *Ornithogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ornithogæa.—**Ornithogæan realm.** Same as *Ornithogæa*.

Ornithogalum (ôr-ni-thog′a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), cf. L. *ornithogale*, < Gr. *ὀρνιθόγαλον*, also *ὀρνίθων γάλα*, a plant, the star-of-Bethlehem, a fauciful name, lit. 'birds' milk': *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird; *γάλα*, milk: see *galaxy*.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Liliaceæ* and the tribe *Scilleæ*, known by the spreading distinct perianth-segments and flattened filaments. There are about 80 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and the Orient, mainly in temperate climates. They bear long narrow radical leaves from a coated bulb, and an unbranched leafless flower-stalk, with a raceme or corymb of showy white flowers, sometimes yellowish or reddish, each segment often marked with a broad green stripe. See *star-of-Bethlehem, French* or *Prussian asparagus* (under *asparagus*), and *eleven-o'clock-lady*.

Flowering Plant of *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. *a*, a stamen; *b*, the pistil; *c*, the ovary, transverse section.

ornithoid (ôr′ni-thoid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *εἶδος*, form.] Somewhat ornithic; avian to some extent; resembling or related to birds.

I attach the Typopus to the *ornithoid* lizards.
Hitchcock, Ichnology of New England, p. 105.

ornitholite (ôr-nith′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil bird; the fossilized remains of a bird. The oldest fossil known to be that of a bird is Jurassic. See cut under *Archæopteryx*.

ornitholitic (ôr″ni-thō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *ornitholite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ornitholites.

ornithologic (ôr″ni-thō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *ornithologique* = Sp. *ornitológico* = Pg. *ornithologico*, < NL. *ornithologicus*, < *ornithologia*, ornithology: see *ornithology*.] Same as *ornithological*.

ornithological (ôr″ni-thō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *ornithologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ornithology.

ornithologically (ôr″ni-thō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ornithology; from an ornithological point of view; by means of ornithology.

ornithologist (ôr-ni-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *ornithologiste;* as *ornithology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ornithology or makes a special study of birds.

ornithology (ôr-ni-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ornithologie* = Sp. *ornitología* = Pg. *ornithologia* = It. *ornitologia*, < NL. *ornithologia*, < Gr. as if **ὀρνιθολογία*, < *ὀρνιθολόγος*, speaking or treating of birds, < *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which relates to birds; the scientific study or knowledge of birds. Ornithology is commonly said to date from the time of Aristotle. It received a great impetus about the middle of the sixteenth century from the writings of Gesner, Belon, and Aldrovandi. The foundation of modern scientific ornithology was laid toward the end of the seventeenth century by Willughby and Ray. Tenable technical names in modern ornithology date from the tenth edition of the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, 1758. *Field ornithology* is the study of living birds, as distinguished from *closet ornithology*, or the technical study of the dead bodies of birds for purposes of classification and nomenclature. Abbreviated *ornith*.

ornithomancy (ôr′ni-thō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *ornithomancie, ornithomance* = Pg. *ornithomancia* = It. *ornitomanzia*, < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of birds; ornithoscopy; augury. *De Quincey*, Modern Superstition.

ornithomantic (ôr″ni-thō-man′tik), *a.* [< *ornithomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ornithomancy; ornithoscopic; angural.

ornithon (ôr′ni-thon), *n.* [< L. *ornithon*, < Gr. *ὀρνιθών*, a house or yard for poultry (and for other birds ?), < *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird: see *ornithic*.] A building in which birds are kept; an aviary.

Ornithopappi (ôr″ni-thō-pap′ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *πάππος*, a little bird so named.] An order of Jurassic birds represented by the genus *Archæopteryx*, and conterminous with the subclass *Saururæ:* correlated with *Pteropappi* (or *Odontotormæ*) and with *Dromæopappi* (or *Odontolcæ*). See cut under *Archæopteryx*.

ornithopappic (ôr″ni-thō-pap′ik), *a.* [< *Ornithopappi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ornithopappi;* saururan, as a bird.

ornithophilous (ôr-ni-thof′i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *φίλος*, loving.] Literally, bird-loving; specifically, in *bot.*, bird-fertilized: applied to flowers in which the pollen is conveyed to the stigma and fertilization accomplished by the agency of birds. The birds that take part in this process are usually humming-birds, and the flowers are ordinarily large and brilliantly colored, as the blossoms of the trumpet creeper (*Tecoma radicans*), trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*), sage (*Salvia splendens*), etc.

Ornithophilous—i. e. bird-fertilized—flowers are to be ranked with entomophilous.
Gray, Structural Botany, p. 217.

ornithopod (ôr′ni-thō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **ornithopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having feet like those of a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ornithopoda:* as, an *ornithopod* reptile. Also *ornithopodous*.

II. *n.* An ornithic dinosaur; a member of the *Ornithopoda*.

Ornithopoda (ôr-ni-thop′ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ornithopus:* see *ornithopod*.] An order of *Dinosauria*, containing extinct herbivorous dinosaurs whose hind feet most nearly approached those of birds in structure and function. They were digitigrade, with the fore feet five-toed, the hind feet three- or four-toed; they walked on their hind legs and tail, and used their small fore feet as paws. The bones of the hind limbs were hollow, the vertebræ solid, a postpubis was present, and the premaxillaries were toothless. The leading family is *Iguanodontidæ;* others are *Hadrosauridæ* and *Hypsilophodontidæ*.

ornithopodous (ôr-ni-thop′ō-dus), *a.* [As *ornithopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *ornithopod*. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. i. 41.

Ornithopteridæ (ôr″ni-thop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ornithopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bird-like reptiles or birds, represented by the genus *Ornithopterus*.

ornithopterous (ôr-ni-thop′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ornithopterus*, < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *πτερόν* = E. *feather*.] Having wings or fore limbs like those of a bird; bird-winged.

Ornithopterus (ôr-ni-thop′te-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *ornithopterous*.] A genus of Mesozoic *Sauropsida*, referred to the order *Pterosauria*, but differing from all other pterodactyls in having only two joints in the ulnar digit, and supposed to belong to the class *Aves*.

Ornithopus (ôr-nith′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.—**2.** A genus of plants (Linnæus, 1737) of the order *Leguminosæ*, the tribe *Hedysareæ*, and the subtribe *Coronilleæ*, known by the obtuse keel. There are about 7 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are tender hairy herbs, with pinnate leaves of many little leaflets, long-stalked heads of minute flowers, and long, narrow, curving pods. The plants of the genus, especially *O. perpusillus*, are called *bird's-foot*. See *bird's-foot*.

Ornithorhynchidæ (ôr″ni-thō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ornithorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monotrematous ornithodelphian oviparous mammals, represented by the genus *Ornithorhynchus*. Only one genus and species is known. See *Ornithorhynchus*.

ornithorhynchous (ôr″ni-thō-ring′kus), *a.* [< NL. *Ornithorhynchus*, < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, bill.] Having a beak like that of a bird.

Ornithorhynchus (ôr″ni-thō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL.: see *ornithorhynchous*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of the family *Ornithorhynchidæ*. There is but one species, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, or *O. paradoxus*, the duck-billed platypus, duckbill, duck-mole, or water-mole, inhabiting Australia and Tasmania, of aquatic habits, living in burrows in the banks of rivers, laying eggs, and feeding on insects, mollusks, and worms. The fur is thick and soft, of a glossy dark-brown color. The fact that the animal is oviparous (though not generally credited till 1884) has long been known, and the egg was figured many years ago. The eggs are about ¾ inch long by ½ inch broad, white, with a flexible shell or pod, like a "soft-shelled" hen's egg. See cuts under *duckbill* and *interclavicle*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a duckbill.

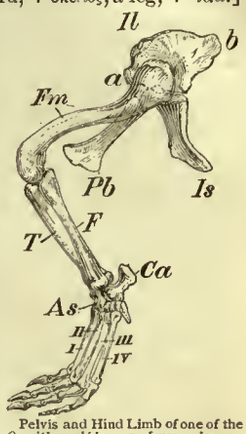
ornithosaur (ôr′nith-ō-sâr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] Same as *ornithosaurian*.

Ornithosauria (ôr″ni-thō-sâ′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *ornithosaur*.] An order of fossil saurians or reptiles having ornithic or avian characters: more frequently called *Pterosauria*. Also called *Saurornia*. *H. G. Seeley*.

ornithosaurian (ôr″ni-thō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being a saurian of ornithic affinities; pertaining to the *Ornithosauria*, or having their characters; pterosaurian; pterodactyl.

II. *n.* An ornithosaur; a member of the *Ornithosauria*, as a pterosaurian or pterodactyl.

Ornithoscelida (ôr″ni-thō-sel′i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *σκέλος*, a leg, + *-ida*.] A remarkable order of extinct reptiles presenting many characters intermediate between those of *Reptilia* and *Aves*, the ornithic modification being especially well marked in the pelvic arch and limb, whence the name. The ilium extends far in advance of the acetabulum, and is expansive, widely arching over the pelvic cavity, as in birds. The slender prolonged ischia, in some genera, are ornithic in character, and, in *Hypsilophodon* at least, unite in a median ventral symphysis. The pubes in some genera are as slender and elongated as in a typical bird. The tibia has a great cnemial crest and a ridge for the fibula, and its distal end is as in a bird, with a fossa to receive the ascending process of the astragalus. The distal end of the fibula is smaller than the proximal, though not so much reduced as in birds. The astragalus, similar to that of a bird, remained distinct in many genera; but in some, as *Compsognathus, Ornithotarsus*, and *Euskelosaurus*, it seems to have ankylosed with the tibia. The genera of *Ornithoscelida* are numerous, ranging throughout the Mesozoic period; the animals are mostly of large size, some of them, as the iguanodon, being among the largest terrestrial animals known. The order is divisible into two suborders, *Dinosauria* and *Compsognatha*.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of one of the *Ornithoscelida*, as *Iguanodon* or *Hypsilophodon*. (Compare cut under *Dromæus*.)

Il, ilium, with *a*, anterior, and *b*, posterior, processes; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubes; *Fm*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *As*, astragalus; *Ca*, calcaneum; *I, II, III, IV*, digits.

Ornithoscelidan (ôr″ni-thō-sel′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ornithoscelida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Ornithoscelida*, or having their characters. *Huxley*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ornithoscelida*.

ornithoscopist (ôr′ni-thō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *ornithoscop-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies or practises ornithoscopy; an augur.

ornithoscopy (ôr′ni-thō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρνιθοσκοπία* (also *ὀρνεοσκοπία*: see *orncoscopics*), < *ὀρνιθοσκόπος* (also *ὀρνεοσκόπος*), observing the flight of birds, < *ὀρνιθοσκοπεῖν* (also *ὀρνεοσκοπεῖν*), observe the flight of birds, < *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), bird, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection or observation of birds with reference to divination; ornithomancy; augury. *De Quincey*, Modern Superstition.

ornithotomical (ôr″ni-thō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *ornithotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to ornithotomy, or the dissection of birds.

ornithotomist (ôr-ni-thot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *ornithotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises the dissection of birds, or is versed in the anatomy of birds.

ornithotomy (ôr-ni-thot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] The art or practice of dissecting birds; the anatomy of birds; the science of the anatomical structure of birds.

Ornithuræ (ôr-ni-thū′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄρνις* (*ὀρνιθ-*), a bird, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] In *ornith.*, a primary division of birds, comprising all those in which the bony tail is short and terminated by a pygostyle: opposed to *Saururæ*, or lizard-tailed birds. The division includes all known birds excepting *Archæopteryx*, and is also called *Eurhipidura*. [Little used.]

ornithurous (ôr-ni-thū′rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ornithuræ*.

Ornus (ôr′nus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < L. *ornus*, the mountain-ash.] A former genus of plants containing the flowering ash, now classed as *Fraxinus Ornus*. See *ash*[1], 1, and *Fraxinus*.

oro-anal (ō″rō-ā′nal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *anus*, anus.] **1.** Being or representing mouth and anus in one, as an orifice in some crinoids. *H. A. Nicholson*, Zoöl., p. 204.—**2.** Extending in the direction of the mouth and the anus, as a line or plane of the body: as, the *oro-anal* axis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 434.

Orobanchaceæ (or″ō-bang-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orobanche* + *-aceæ*.] The broom-rape family, an order of parasitic gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Personales*, distinguished by the one-celled ovary with minute albuminous seeds. It contains about 150 species in 11 genera, of which *Orobanche* is the type. They are leafless herbs of brown, yellow, purple, and other colors, but never green, with dry

flowers in a dense spike or scattered in the axils of dry scales; in one, white and solitary. They are small plants, thickened or fleshy at the base, and parasitic on roots.

Orobanche (or-ō-bang'kē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *orobanche*, < Gr. ὀροβάγχη, broom-rape, chokeweed, or dodder, < ὄροβος, = L. *ervum*, vetch, + ἄγχειν, throttle, choke.] A genus of parasitic plants, type of the order *Orobanchaceæ*, distinguished by its two-lipped flowers and unequally four-cleft calyx; the broom-rape. There are nearly 150 species, widely scattered throughout the Old World, chiefly in north temperate regions. Their stems are generally unbranched and clad with acute scales, the flowers in a terminal spike, the parasitic roots often traceable into those of the foster-plant, and the whole of a tawny, reddish, violet, or bluish color. *O. major*, the great broom-rape, growing 1½ or 2 feet high, lives chiefly on broom, whence the name. *O. caryophyllacea* is the clove-scented broom-rape, growing on species of *Galium*. *O. minor*, found on clover, is sparingly introduced in the Atlantic United States. See *broom-rape* and *herb-bane*.

Flowering Plant of *Orobanche minor*, parasitic on the root of white clover. *a*, a flower.

Orobancheæ (or-ō-bang'kē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1807), < *Orobanche* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Orobanchaceæ*.

Orobates, *n.* See *Oribates*.

Orobus (or'ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ὄροβος = L. *ervum*, vetch: see *Ervum*.] A former genus of perennial herbs, mostly European, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, now mostly united with *Lathyrus*, a few species belonging to *Vicia*. See *bitter-vetch* and *heath-pea*.

orographic (or-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *orograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to orography. The orographic features of a country are those which connect themselves with the range, extent, and structure of its mountain-chains and of its larger topographical features. Also *oreographic*.

orographical (or-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *orographic* + *-al*.] Same as *orographic*.

orographically (or-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to orography.

orography (ō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [Also *oreography*; = F. *orographie* = Pg. *oreographia*, < Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] That division of physical geography or physiography which has to do with the relations and development of the mountain-chains of the regions described. It is topography in its broadest and most general sense, the mountain-ranges not being separable in a general discussion from the valleys and table-lands.

Orohippus (or-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρος, mountain, + ἵππος, horse.] 1. A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Equidæ*, based upon remains from the Eocene of North America, having four toes on the fore feet and three on the hind feet. There are several species, all of very small size, only about as large as a fox.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of the above genus.

oroide (ō'rō-id), *n.* [< F. *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] An alloy of copper, tin, and other metals resembling gold in appearance, and used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, jewelry, etc. The term is also used adjectively: as, *oroide* jewelry. Also called *oreide*.

orolingual (ō-rō-ling'gwal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] Pertaining to the mouth and the tongue.

orologet, *n.* An obsolete form of *horologe*.

orological (or-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *orolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to orology or a description of mountains.

orologist[1]† (ō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *orologe* + *-ist*.] An obsolete form of *horologist*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 305.

orologist[2] (ō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *orolog-y* + *-ist*.] A describer of mountains; one versed in orology.

orology (ō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *orologie*, < Gr. ὄρος, mountain, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific description of mountains.

Oromasdes, Oromazdes, *n.* Same as *Ormazd*.

oronasal (ō-rō-nā'zal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Pertaining to the mouth and the nose.

oronge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *orange*[1].

Orontiaceæ (ō-ron-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Orontium* + *-aceæ*.] A group of araceous plants, typified by the genus *Orontium*, by some treated as an order, by others as a tribe, and varying in scope according to different authors. See *Araceæ* and *Orontium*.

orontiad (ō-ron'ti-ad), *n.* A plant of the group *Orontiaceæ*. *Lindley*.

Orontium (ō-ron'shium), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), said to be < Gr. *ὀρόντιον (Wittstein; not found in Gr. dictionaries), some plant so called, appar. < Ὀρόντης, L. *Orontes*, a river in Syria.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ*, belonging to the suborder *Pothoideæ* and the tribe *Symplocarpeæ*, allied to the skunk-cabbage. It is chiefly distinguished by the remote sheathing spathe and one-celled ovary. There

Flowering Plant of Goldenclub (*Orontium aquaticum*). *a*, the spadix.

is but one species, *O. aquaticum*, the goldenclub, which grows on the margins of ponds and rivers of the United States near the Atlantic. It bears velvety dark-green elliptical leaves, floating or raised on stout stalks from a rootstock descending into the mud. Its small flowers are crowded on a long curving spadix, rising 6 to 12 inches from the water, colored successively yellow, white, and green.

oropharyngeal (ō'ro-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< *oropharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the oropharynx.

oropharynx (ō-rō-far'ingks), *n.*; pl. *oropharynges* (*-fā-rin'jēz*). [NL., < L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth, + Gr. φάρυγξ, the throat.] The pharynx proper, directly continuous with the cavity of the mouth: distinguished from *nasopharynx*. See cut under *mouth*.

Orortyx (ō-rôr'tiks), *n.* Same as *Oreortyx*.

Oroscoptes (ō-rō-skop'tēz), *n.* See *Oreoscoptes*.

orotund (ō'rō-tund), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ore rotundo*, with a round mouth: *ore*, abl. of *os*, mouth; *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*.] In *elocution*, characterized by strength, fullness, richness, and clearness; open, mellow, rich, and musical: applied to the voice or manner of utterance.

orpedt, *a.* [Also (Sc.) *orpit*; < ME. *orped*, *orpud*, bold, < AS. *orped*, grown up, stout, active, bold.] Bold; brave; valiant.

> The guode knizt and *orped*.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.
>
> An *orped* knight in many a stede.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iii.
>
> So was he greved with the werre that his pepie was but smal; but tho were *orped* knyghtes, and the beste of all the hoste for to endure and suffre trauelle of armes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 439.
>
> He was reasonable of speche and well lettered, and *orped*, and also nobie in knyght hod, wyse in counsayli, & dredde to moch destenyse. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxxv.

orpedly†, *adv.* [< ME. *orpedly*, < AS. *orpedlice*, boldly, < *orped*, bold: see *orped*.] Boldly; bravely; stoutly.

> He hypped ouer on hys ax, & *orpedly* strydez,
> Bremly brothe on a bent.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2232.

orphaline†, (ôr'fa-lin), *n.* and *a.* See *orpheline*.

orphan (ôr'fan), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *orphane*, *orfenc*, *orfine*, *orphe*, *orfe* = Sp. *huerfano* = Pg. *orfão*, *orphão* = It. *orfano*, < ML. *orphanus*, < Gr. ὀρφανός, without parents, fatherless, bereft, deprived, destitute; later ὀρφός = L. *orbus*, bereft: see *orb*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Bereft of parents; fatherless, motherless, or without either father or mother; bereaved: said of a child or a young and dependent person.

> This king, left *orphan* both of father and mother.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> Enoch Arden, a rough sailor's lad,
> Made *orphan* by a winter shipwreck.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Not under control or protection analogous to that of a parent; unprotected; unassisted.

> A virgin tragedy, an *orphan* Muse.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 56.

3. Of or belonging to a child bereft of either parent or of both parents.

> The tender *orphan* hands
> Felt at my heart and seem'd to charm from thence
> The wrath I nursed against the world.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

II. *n.* A child bereaved of one parent or of both parents, generally the latter.

> And saith he will not leaue them *orphanes*, as fatheriesse children, but wil come again to them himself.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 173.
>
> A weeping country joins a widow's tear;
> The helpless poor mix with the *orphan's* cry.
> *Burns*, Death of Sir James Hunter Blair.

Orphans' Court, the name given to courts of general probate jurisdiction in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

orphan (ôr'fan), *v. t.* [< *orphan*, *a.*] To reduce to the state of being an orphan; bereave of parents.

> For this *orphaned* world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision. *Warburton*, Sermons.

orphanage (ôr'fan-āj), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-age*.] 1. The state of being an orphan.—2. An institution or home for orphans.—3. Orphans collectively.

> In London the share of the children (or *orphanage* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

orphan-asylum (ôr'fan-ą-si'lum), *n.* An asylum or home for destitute orphan children.

orphancy† (ôr'fan-si), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-cy*.] The state of being an orphan; orphanhood.

> Yet did not thy *Orphancie* nor my Widowhood deprive vs of the deiightfull prospect which the hill of honour doth yeeld. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

orphanet (ôr'fan-et), *n.* [< **orphanet*, *orfenel* (found only as a surname), dim. of *orphane*, orphan: see *orphan* and *-et*[1].] A young or little orphan.

> Calling her maids this *orphanet* to see.
> *Drayton*, Moses, i.

orphanhood (ôr'fan-hůd), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-hood*.] The state of being an orphan.

orphanism (ôr'fan-izm), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being an orphan. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

orphanotrophism (ôr-fa-not'rō-fizm), *n.* [< *orphanotroph-y* + *-ism*.] The care and support of orphans. *C. Mather*. [Rare.]

orphanotrophy (ôr-fa-not'rō-fi), *n.* [< LL. *orphanotrophium*, an orphan-asylum, < Gr. ὀρφανοτρофεῖον, an orphan-asylum, < ὀρφανοτρόφος, bringing up orphans, < ὀρφανός, orphan, + τρέφειν, nourish, bring up.] 1. A supporting or the support of orphans.—2. A hospital for orphans. *Bailey*. [Rare in both uses.]

orphanry (ôr'fan-ri), *n.* [< *orphan* + *-ry*.] An orphan-house; an orphanage or home for orphans. [Rare.]

orphant† (ôr'fant), *n.* [A corrupt form of *orphan*, with excrescent *t*, as in *tyrant* for *tyran*, etc., *peasant*, etc.] An orphan.

> He ne'r provok'd the silly *orphants* cryes,
> Nor fill'd with teares the woefull widdowes eyes.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

orpharion (ôr-fā'ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. Ὀρφεύς, Orpheus: see *Orphic*.] A large variety of lute, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, having six to nine pairs of metal strings. It was played by means of a plectrum. Also *orpheoreon*.

> Set the cornet with the flute,
> The *orpharion* to the lute,
> Tuning the tabor and the pipe to the sweet violins.
> *Drayton*, Eclogues, iii.

Orphean (ôr'fē-an), *a.* [< L. *Orphēus*, < Gr. Ὀρφεύς, < Ὀρφεύς, Orpheus: see *Orphic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence, melodious: as, *Orphean* strains.

> With other notes than to the *Orphean* lyre,
> I sung of Chaos and eternal Night.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 17.

2. In *ornith.*, singing sweetly; melodious: specifically applied to a warbler, *Sylvia orphea*.

orpheline† (ôr'fe-lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *orphaline*; < ME. *orphelin*, < OF. *orphelin*, *orfelin*, *orphenin*, *orfenin*, F. *orphelin*, dim. of *orphane*, < ML. *orphanus*, orphan: see *orphan*.] **I.** *n.* An orphan.

> The ladyes souned for the deathes of theyr husebandes, and *orphalines* wepte and rent their heares for the losse of their parentes. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 3.

II. *a.* Orphaned; bereaved.

> When thou were *orphelyn* of father and mother.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 3.

orpheoreon (ôr-fē-ō'rē-on), *n.* See *orpharion*.

Orphic (ôr'fik), *a.* [< L. *Orphicus*, < Gr. Ὀρφικός, of Orpheus, < Ὀρφεύς, Orpheus: see def.] Of or pertaining or relating to Orpheus, a legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece, who had the power of charming all animate and inanimate objects with his sweet lyre, descended

living into Hades to bring back to life his wife Eurydice, and perished, torn to pieces by infuriated Thracian mænads; Orphean: as, the *Orphic* poems. A considerable body of literature is extant bearing the name of Orpheus, but only a few fragments bear evidence of being as old as 500 B. C., most of it belonging to the Alexandrine school. In ancient Greece there were Orphic societies and Orphic mysteries, both connected with the cult of Bacchus, and concerning themselves with the philosophy of life and death in nature.

Language is a perpetual *Orphic* song.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

Orphism (ôr'fizm), *n.* [< *Orph(ic)* + *-ism.*] The mystical system of life and worship embodied in the Orphic poems and practised and inculcated in the Orphic mysteries. See *Orphic.*

This close connexion of *Orphism* with the Eleusinian Mysteries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 128.

Orphize (ôr'fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Orphized*, ppr. *Orphizing.* [< *Orph(ic)* + *-ize.*] To conform to or resemble Orphic doctrines and worship.

The *Orphizing* mystic cultus of Phyla.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 128.

orphrey (ôr'fri), *n.* [See *orfrays.*] 1. A kind of embroidery in gold. See *orphrey-work.*—2. An ornamental band or border on certain ecclesiastical vestments, especially chasubles

Cope with embroidered orphreys and hood; Italian, 16th century. *a*, *a*, orphreys.

and copes, usually done in orphrey-work. The apparel of the amice, if done in orphrey-work, is sometimes called the *orphrey of the amice.* See *amice*[1], 2, *chasuble*, and *cope*[1], 2.

The *orphreys* [of the cope] were two bands, some eight inches in breadth, of another material than the cope itself, and reaching all down from the neck on both sides in front, as the vestment shows itself on the wearer's person.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 36.

orphreyed† (ôr'frid), *a.* [< *orphrey* + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with embroidery or orphrey-work.

orphrey-work (ôr'fri-wėrk), *n.* Gold embroidery; hence, rich embroidery of any sort.

orpiment (ôr'pi-ment), *n.* [< ME. *orpiment*, < OF. *orpiment*, F. *orpiment* = Pr. *aurpigment*, *auripiment* = Sp. *oropimente* = Pg. *ouropimento* = It. *orpimento*, < L. *auripigmentum*, orpiment, < *aurum*, gold, + *pigmentum*, pigment: see *aurum*, *or*[3], and *pigment.*] Arsenic trisulphid, As_2S_3. It is found native, and also manufactured artificially. The native orpiment appears in soft, foliated masses, having a bright-yellow color and brilliant luster. The orpiment, or king's yellow, of commerce is prepared by heating a mixture of arsenious oxid and sulphur, and is a mixture of arsenic sulphid and arsenious oxid. The red orpiment is called *realgar*, and is an arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2). Orpiment is used in dyeing to reduce indigo by its affinity for oxygen, and in leather-manufacture together with potash and lime to prepare a paste employed for removing the hair from skins.

The firate spirit quiksilver called is;
The second *orpiment.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 270.

orpine, orpin (ôr'pin), *n.* [< ME. *orpin*, *orpyn*, *orpine*, *orpyne*, yellow arsenic, a kind of stonecrop, < OF. *orpin*, yellow arsenic, orpiment, also a kind of stonecrop (so called from its yellow flowers); an abbr. form of *orpiment:* see *orpiment.*] 1. In *painting*, a yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.—2. A succulent herbaceous plant, *Sedum Telephium*, common in gardens, native in the northern Old World, sometimes becoming wild in America. It has fleshy smooth leaves, and corymbs of numerous purple flowers. It was formerly, and to some extent is still, used as an astringent in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. From its tenacity of life, it is called *live-for-ever.*

Cool Violets, and *Orpine* growing still.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 193.

On the eve of this saint [St. John], as well as upon that of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, every man's door was shaded with green birch, long fennel, Saint John's wort, *orpin*, white lillies, and the like, ornamented with garlands of beautiful flowers.
Stow, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 463.

Boy enough to crawl
For latter *orpine* round the southern wall.
Browning, Sordello.

Evergreen orpine. Same as *herb of friendship* (which see, under *herb*).

orr (ôr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A globular piece of wood used in playing at doddart. *Halliwell.*

orra (or'ä), *a.* [Also *orrow*, *ora;* origin uncertain. Cf. *orrels.*] 1. Odd; not matched; not appropriated; left over; occasional; incidental: as, an *orra* thing; an *orra* time.

Ae night at e'en a merry core
O' randie, gangrel bodies
In Poosie Nancy's held the splore,
To drink their *orra* duddies.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. Employed, as about a farm, for doing the odd jobs or work which the servants having regular and specified duties cannot overtake: as, an *orra* man.—3. Base; low; mean; worthless: as, to keep *orra* company. [Scotch in all uses.]

orrach, *n.* See *orach.*

orrels (or'elz), *n. pl.* [< OSw. *urval*, refuse, Sw. *urval*, choice, selection, residue, < *ur-* (= AS. *or-*) + *vala*, choice: see *wale*[2].] What is left over; refuse. [Scotch.]

orrery (or'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *orreries* (-riz). [So called, by Sir Richard Steele, after the Earl of *Orrery*, for whom a copy of this machine was made by a workman, after an original borrowed from George Graham, who invented it.] A machine so constructed as to represent, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits. Similar machines are also called *planetariums* and *cosmoscopes.*

orrice, *n.* See *orris*[2].

orris[1] (or'is), *n.* [Contr. of *orfrays.*] 1†. A name given to laces of varied design in gold and silver.

One Silver *Orrice* a quarter of a Yard deep; A large Parcel of Black and Silver Fringe; One dark colour Cloth Gown and Petticoat with 2 Silver *Orrices.*
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 167.

2. Galloon and gimp used in upholstery. [Trade-name.]—**Orris pattern,** a peculiar pattern or design for gold lace.

orris[2] (or'is), *n.* [Short for *orris-root.*] A plant from which orris-root is obtained. Also *orricc.*

orris-pea (or'is-pē), *n.* A little ball of dried orris-root used to maintain the discharge of issues. See *issue-pea.*

orris-root (or'is-rōt), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *iris-root.*] The root of several European species of *Iris*, chiefly *I. florentina.* See *Iris*, 8.—**Oil of orris-root.** See *oil.*

orsedue†, **orsedew**† (ôr'se-dū), *n.* [< OF. *or*, gold, + *scdue*, pp. of *seduire*, mislead: see *seduce.*] An inferior sort of leaf-metal made of copper and zinc, so as to resemble gold; Mannheim gold; Dutch metal.

orseille (ôr-sāl'), *n.* [F.: see *orchil, archil.*] A peculiar coloring matter derived from *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens, used in the preparation of test-papers for chemical operations. See *litmus*, and *test-paper* (under *paper*). The principles in those plants from which coloring matters are prepared are themselves colorless, but yield coloring substances by reaction with water, air, and ammonia. They are generally acids, or acid anhydrids. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

orseillin (ôr-sā'lin), *n.* [< *orseille* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing; the sodium-sulphonate salt of beta-naphthol-azo-naphthalene. It yields a fast and full red, but is not very brilliant. Also called *roccellin, rubidin, rauracienne.*

orsellate (ôr'sel-āt), *n.* [< *orsell(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] The generic name for any salt composed of orsellic acid and a base: as, *orsellate* of baryta.

orsellic (ôr-sel'ik), *a.* [< *orse(i)lle* + *-ic.*] Same as *lecanoric.*—**Orsellic acid.** Same as *orseille.*

ort (ôrt), *n.* [< ME. *ort*, < AS. as if **orēt* (= MD. *ooracte*, *ooreete* = MLG. LG. *ort*), what is left after eating, < *or-*, out, + *etan*, eat: see *or-* and *eat.*] A fragment; a scrap; a piece of refuse: usually in the plural.

Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 985.

Hang thee, thou parasite, thou son of crumbs
And *orts!*
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

I wouldn't give a fiddlestick's end for all the Constitutions in creation. They take the best of everything, and leave us only the *orts* and hog-wash.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

ort (ôrt), *v. t.* [< *ort*, *n.*] To turn away from with disgust; refuse. [Scotch.]

The lasses now-a-days *ort* nane o' God's creatures.
Jamieson.

ortalant, ortalon†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *ortolan.*

Ortalida (ôr-tal'i-dä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Ortalis*, 1.

Ortalidæ (ôr-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1840), < *Ortalis* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Ortalis.* The front is bristly only above, the auxiliary vein ends acutely in the costa, the legs are not long, and the horny ovipositor is telescopic. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members resemble the *Trypetidæ.* Thirty-five genera occur in North America.

Ortalis (ôr'ta-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρταλίς, a young bird.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of guans of the family *Cracidæ* and the subfamily *Penelopinæ.* The head is crested, with bare places on its sides and on the chin, but no wattles; the tarsi are naked and scutellate before and behind; the wings are short, rounded, and concavo-convex; the tail is very long and ample, fan-shaped, with twelve broad graduated feathers. The plumage is greenish. *O. vetula* is a Mexican species, a variety of which occurs in Texas and is known as the *Texan guan*, or *chachalaca* (which see). Usually called *Ortalida*, after Merrem, 1786. See cut under *guan.*

2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Ortalidæ*, founded by Fallen in 1810, containing robust dark-colored flies found on the leaves of bushes vibrating their wings in the sunshine.

Orthagoriscidæ (ôr″tha-gō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthagoriscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnodont fishes, named from the genus *Orthagoriscus:* same as *Molidæ.*

Orthagoriscini (ôr-tha-gō-ri-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthagoriscus* + *-ini.*] In Bonaparte's system of classification, a subfamily of *Molidæ* with the skeleton entirely cartilaginous and the fins covered with continuous skin, represented only by the genus *Ranzania.*

Orthagoriscus (ôr″tha-gō-ris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρθαγορίσκος, a sucking pig.] The typical genus of *Orthagoriscidæ:* same as *Mola. Bloch and Schneider.* Also *Orthogoriscus.*

Orthalicidæ (ôr-tha-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthalicus* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Orthalicus.* They have a spiral turreted shell, posterior included mantle, a peculiarly modified jaw composed of a median triangular piece and lateral oblique imbricated plates adherent above but free below, and teeth differentiated. Two species of *Orthalicus* are found in Florida, chiefly in wooded country.

Orthalicus (ôr-thal'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Beck, 1837).] The typical genus of the family *Orthalicidæ.*

orthaxial (ôr-thak'si-al), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + L. *axis*, axis.] Having a straight vertebral axis: applied to a primitive form of the vertebral axis in certain fishes, in which its posterior end is not bent upward or curved in any other direction. *J. A. Ryder.*

Orthezia (ôr-thē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), syn. of *Dorthezia*, named after *Dorthes*, a French physician (1759–94).] A genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Coccidæ.* The adult female insect, the form usually met with, is long and oval in shape, covered with a laminated white secretion, elongated behind and having a sac which contains the eggs. The antennæ are eight-jointed; there are no tarsal digitules; the genito-anal ring is enlarged and six-haired. One species has been recognized in the United States; several others are European.

orthian (ôr'thi-an), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθιος, straight up, high-pitched, < ὀρθός, straight, upright.] In *anc. Gr. music*, noting a melody or style in which many high tones were used.

orthite (ôr'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of allanite.

orthius (ôr'thi-us), *n.*; pl. *orthii* (-ī). [< Gr. ὀρθιος: see def.] In *anc. pros.*, a great foot, consisting of three tetrasemic longs, the first of which forms the arsis, while the other two constitute the thesis: thus, $\overset{\smile}{4}\,—\,|\,\overset{\smile}{4}\,4\,—$. See *scmantus.*

ortho-. [L., etc., < Gr. ὀρθο-, combining form of ὀρθός, straight, upright, right, correct, etc.] An element in many words of Greek origin, its presence bringing in the sense of 'straight,' 'upright,' 'right,' 'correct.' In *chem.*, specifically—(*a*) As a prefix of benzene derivatives it denotes a substitution of hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring which are adjacent to each other. (*b*) As applied to acids it notes those in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is equal to the number expressing the quantivalence of the elementary radical, and applied to salts it notes those formed from ortho-acids. Where the ortho-acid has not been isolated, the acid in which the number of hydroxyl groups present is nearest to the number expressing the quantivalence of the elementary radical is sometimes called an ortho-acid.

ortho-axis (ôr'thō-ak″sis), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + L. *axis*, axis.] Same as *orthodiago-*

nal axis—that is, the lateral axis of a monoclinic crystal which is at right angles to the vertical axis.

orthocephalic (ôr″thō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *orthocephal-y* + *-ic.*] Exhibiting or characterized by orthocephaly.

orthocephaly (ôr-thō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The character of a skull whose vertical index is above 70 and not above 75; the character of a skull with an intermediate cephalic index.

orthoceran (ôr-thos′e-ran), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Orthoceras*. *Science*, III. 127.

Orthoceras (ôr-thos′e-ras), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ὀρθόκερως*, straight-horned), < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κέρας*, horn.] The typical genus of *Orthoceratidæ*, having the shell straight or but slightly curved. The species are very numerous, ranging from the Silurian to the Liassic. Also *Orthoceratites*, *Orthocerus*.

Orthocerata (ôr″thō-se-rā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Orthoceras*.] Same as *Orthoceratidæ*.

Orthoceratidæ (ôr″thō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil tentaculiferous tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Orthoceras*. They have a straight or scarcely curved chambered shell, with a central siphuncle and sometimes contracted aperture. Over 300 species have been described, from North America, Europe, and Australia. They are among the most profusely and widely distributed shells of the old rocks. They attained greater size than any other fossil of the time, some fragments having been found which indicate a length of 6 feet.

orthoceratite (ôr-thō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [< NL. *Orthoceratites*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Orthoceras* or the family *Orthoceratidæ*. Also *orthoceratoid*.

Orthoceratites (ôr-thō-ser-a-tī′tēz), *n.* [NL., as *Orthoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ites*.] Same as *Orthoceras*.

orthoceratitic (ôr-thō-ser-a-tit′ik), *a.* [< *orthoceratite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling orthoceratites; orthoceran: opposed to *cyrtoceratitic*.

orthoceratoid (ôr-thō-ser′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *orthoceratite* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *orthoceratitic*.

II. *n.* Same as *orthoceratite*.

Orthocerus (ôr-thos′e-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *Orthoceras*.] **1.** In *conch.*, same as *Orthoceras*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of the coleopterous family *Colydiidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1796, containing four European species, one of which, *O. clavicornis*, extends into Siberia.

orthochromatic (ôr″thō-krō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, correct, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromatic*.] In *photog.*, correct in the relations or in the rendering of colors—that is, free from the usual photographic fault of exaggerating the deepness of greens, yellows, and reds and the brightness of blues and violets. The epithet notes any process by means of which this end may be attained, or any plate, chemical, etc., used in such a process. Ordinary photographic dry plates in which a trace of such agents as eosin or chlorophyl is incorporated possess the orthochromatic property, which is greatly enhanced if the exposure is made through a transparent screen tinted to correspond with the prevalent color in the scene or picture, as green for a landscape, or yellow for a painting characterized by draperies of that hue. Also expressed by *isochromatic*, an epithet implying equality of exposure to obtain similar results from opposed colors, contrary to the usual photographic experience.

orthochromatize (ôr-thō-krō′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orthochromatized*, ppr. *orthochromatizing*. [< *orthochromat(ic)* + *-ize.*] In *photog.*, to render orthochromatic, as a plate; bring into conformity with the conditions necessary to obtain a correct rendering of color-values.

orthoclase (ôr′thō-klāz), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *κλᾶσις*, fracture: see *clastic*.] Common or potash feldspar, a silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals and also massive. It has two perfect cleavages, at right angles to each other (whence the name). It varies much in color, from white to yellow, red, and green. Adularia, including most moonstone, is a crystallized variety, transparent or nearly so, characteristic especially of the crystalline rocks of the Alps; valencianite, from Valenciana, Mexico, is similar to it. Sanidine is a glassy variety, usually containing more or less soda; it is characteristic of certain igneous rocks, as trachyte, phonolite, etc.; rhyacelite, from Monte Somma, Vesuvius, is similar. Loxoclase is a variety from Hammond, New York, and murchisonite one from Exeter, England, the latter showing golden-yellow reflections on a surface nearly parallel to the orthepinacoid. Orthoclase is an essential constituent of granite and some other crystalline rocks, and often occurs in large masses in granite-veins, and is then quarried and used in making pottery. Much of the potash feldspar called orthoclase is really the related triclinic species microcline. The name *anorthoclase* has been given to some kinds of triclinic feldspar containing considerable potash, which are more closely related to albite than to microcline in optical characters. See *feldspar*. Also called *orthose*.

orthoclastic (ôr-thō-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλᾶν*, break.] Characterized by cleavages at right angles to one another: said of certain species of the feldspar group, particularly orthoclase; pertaining to such species, or specifically to orthoclase.

Orthocœla (ôr-thō-sē′lą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] One of three orders into which the rhabdocœlous turbellarians are sometimes divided.

orthocœlic (ôr-thō-sē′lik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *κοιλία*, the belly, the intestines.] Arranged in straight or parallel folds: applied to the intestines of birds when they are thus disposed, in distinction from *cyclocœlic*.

orthodiagonal (ôr″thō-dī-ag′ō-nal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *διάγωνος*, diagonal: see *diagonal*.] **I.** *n.* In *crystal.*, the diagonal or lateral axis in a monoclinic solid which is at right angles with the vertical axis; also, the plane which includes the two axes named.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthodiagonal.

orthodomatic (ôr″thō-dō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *orthodome* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to or in the direction of an orthodome.

orthodome (ôr′thō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *δῶμα*, a house: see *dome*[1], 5.] In *crystal.*, a dome, in the monoclinic system, parallel to that lateral axis which is at right angles to the vertical axis. It is properly a hemidome, since a given form includes but two planes. See *dome*[1], 5.

orthodox (ôr′thō-doks), *a.* [= F. *orthodoxe* = Sp. *ortodoxo* = Pg. *orthodoxo* = It. *ortodosso*, < LL. *orthodoxus*, < LGr. *ὀρθόδοξος*, having a right opinion, < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, correct, + *δόξα*, opinion: see *dogma*, *doxology*.] **1.** Holding what is regarded as the correct opinion, or correct opinions, especially in regard to religious or theological doctrines; sound in opinion or doctrine; specifically, conforming to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds: applied to persons or doctrines. That which seems to one part of the Christian church orthodox may be held by another to be heterodox. Thus, the Roman Catholic Church regards Protestant churches as heterodox; again, the Reformed churches sometimes deny the title *orthodox* to one another; and generally those who hold to the Trinitarian faith deny the epithet *orthodox* to the Unitarians and Universalists. Orthodoxy is not usually denied to those who are charged with having added articles to the ecumenical faith of Christendom, but only to those who are charged with denying a part of that faith. Thus, the Roman Catholic is not ordinarily refused by Protestants the right to the epithet *orthodox;* nor are Trinitarians denied the right to that epithet by those of Unitarian belief. *Orthodox* is the common epithet of the Greek Church (of which the full official title is "the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church"), as *Catholic* is of the Roman Church. [The word is employed locally in New England to designate the Trinitarian Congregational churches as distinguished from those of the same order which hold the Unitarian or Universalist faith, as in the phrase "the *Orthodox* Church." It is also used to distinguish the Trinitarian Quakers from those whose belief is or tends toward Unitarianism.]

> 'Tis the *Orthodox* Tenet, that there never was any remission of Sins but by the blood of the Lamb that was slain from the beginning of the World.
> *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, Works, III. 182.
>
> *Orthodox, orthodox,*
> Wha believe in John Knox,
> Let me sound an alarm to your conscience.
> *Burns*, The Kirk's Alarm.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Greek Church.

> The *Orthodox* population in Cattaro and all the coasts thereof is always a large minority, and in some places it actually outnumbers the Latins.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 198.

Orthodox school, in *polit. econ.* See *political*.—**Syn. 1.** *Orthodox, Evangelical.* (See the definitions of these terms.) It is natural for all who care about their doctrinal beliefs to claim the titles that indicate correctness of belief. Hence *orthodox* is a part of the name of the Greek Church; to the Roman Catholic *orthodox* means faithful to the tenets of the Roman Church; in the doctrinal contests of America *orthodox* has generally meant Calvinistic, especially as opposed to Unitarianism and Universalism; in England it has as generally meant High-church, as opposed to Low-church or *evangelical*. *Evangelical*, meaning in harmony with the Gospel, has been claimed somewhat similarly and for a like reason, but has been especially applied to those who emphasize the doctrine of salvation by faith in Christ alone.

orthodoxal† (ôr′thō-dok-sal), *a.* [< *orthodox* + *-al.*] Orthodox.

> Our opinions and practises herin are of late turnd quite against all other Protestants, and that which is to them *orthodoxal* to us become scandalous and punishable by statute.
> *Milton*, Civil Power.

orthodoxality† (ôr″thō-dok-sal′i-ti), *n.* [< *orthodoxal* + *-ity.*] Orthodoxy. *Cudworth.*

orthodoxally† (ôr′thō-dok-sal-i), *adv.* In an orthodox manner; orthodoxly.

> In plane English, more warily, more judiciously, more *orthodoxally* then twice their number of divines have den in many a prolix volume.
> *Milton*, Civil Power.

orthodoxastical† (ôr″thō-dok-sas′ti-kal), *a.* [< LGr. *ὀρθοδοξαστικός*, < *ὀρθοδοξαστής*, having a right opinion, < *ὀρθόδοξος*, having a right opinion: see *orthodox*.] Same as *orthodox*.

> But also hath excommunicated them as heretikes which appeare heere to be more *orthodoxasticall* Christians than they themselues.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 258.

orthodoxical (ôr′thō-dok-si-kal), *a.* [< *orthodox* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to orthodoxy; characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

orthodoxly (ôr′thō-doks-li), *adv.* With soundness of faith; in a manner conformed to the teachings and practice of those who hold the orthodox or true faith.

> You err most *orthodoxly*, sweet Sir Kit.
> *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary, iii. 5.
>
> A primitive old lady . . . *orthodoxly* crossed herself whenever the carriage gave a jolt.
> *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, iv.

orthodoxness (ôr′thō-doks-nes), *n.* The state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

orthodoxy (ôr′thō-dok-si), *n.* [= F. *orthodoxie* = Sp. *ortodoxía* = Pg. *orthodoxia* = It. *ortodossia*, < ML. *orthodoxia* = Ar. *artodoksī*, < LGr. *ὀρθοδοξία*, correctness of opinion, < *ὀρθόδοξος*, having a right opinion: see *orthodox*.] The character of being orthodox; correctness of opinion; soundness of doctrine, especially in theology; specifically, in *theol.*, conformity to the faith of the Church Catholic, as represented in its primitive ecumenical creeds, or to the Greek Church, called *Orthodox*.—**Feast of Orthodoxy**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on Orthodoxy Sunday in commemoration of the final overthrow of the Iconoclasts. It was instituted A. D. 842 or 843, on the restoration of icons at Constantinople under the regency of the empress Theodora.—**Orthodoxy Sunday**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, the first Sunday in Lent. On this Sunday anathemas are solemnly read against various heresies.

orthodromic (ôr-thō-drom′ik), *a.* [< *orthodrom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to orthodromy.

orthodromics (ôr-thō-drom′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *orthodromic:* see *-ics*.] The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two points on the earth's surface.

orthodromy (ôr′thō-drō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθόδρομος*, running straight forward (cf. *ὀρθοδρομεῖν*, run straight forward), < *ὀρθός*, straight, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course.

orthoëpic (ôr-thō-ep′ik), *a.* [< *orthoëp-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to orthoëpy.

> It is often impossible to suggest any explanation of *orthoepic* mutations.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxii.

orthoëpical (ôr-thō-ep′i-kal), *a.* [< *orthoëpic* + *-al.*] Same as *orthoëpic*.

orthoëpically (ôr-thō-ep′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an orthoëpic manner; with correct pronunciation.

orthoëpist (ôr′thō-e-pist), *n.* [= F. *orthoépiste* = It. *ortoepista;* as *orthoëp-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in orthoëpy; one who writes on orthoëpy.

orthoëpistic (ôr″thō-e-pis′tik), *a.* [< *orthoëpist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an orthoëpist or to orthoëpists.

> Attempting to shew that formerly *h* was not pronounced in English, and that it was altogether an *orthoepistic* fancy to pronounce it.
> *A. J. Ellis*, quoted in J. Hadley's Essays, p. 254.

orthoëpy (ôr′thō-e-pi or ôr-thō′e-pi), *n.* [= F. *orthoépie* = It. *ortoepia*, < Gr. *ὀρθοέπεια*, correct speaking or pronunciation, < *ὀρθοεπεῖν*, speak or pronounce correctly, < *ὀρθός*, right, correct, + *ἔπος*, a word: see *epic*.] **1.** The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.—**2.** That part of grammar (often included under *orthography*) which treats of pronunciation. More recently called *phonology*.

orthogamy† (ôr-thog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, direct or immediate fertilization, without the intervention of any mediate agency.

orthognathic (ôr-thog-nath′ik), *a.* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *orthognathous*.

orthognathism (ôr-thog′nā-thizm), *n.* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-ism.*] The orthognathous state or condition; the character of being orthognathous. Also *orthognathy*.

> This [a small craniofacial angle] is the fundamental condition of . . . *orthognathism*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 420.

orthognathous (ôr-thog′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *orthognathus*, < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] Straight-jawed; having the profile of the face vertical or nearly so, in consequence of the

shortness of the jaws which constitutes orthognathism. The facial angle of an orthognathous skull is large (by whichever method it is measured), the term being more or less definitely employed as the opposite of *prognathous* or *prosognathous*, where the angle is small, or as the mean between *prognathous* and *hyperorthognathic* or *opisthognathous*, where the angle is excessively large. The facial angles that have been chiefly used in the definition of these terms are known as Camper's, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and Cuvier's, Jacquart's, and Cloquet's (which see, under *craniometry*). A more recent facial angle is that included between the nasio-alveolar line and a line drawn through the supra-auricular point and the inferior margin of the orbit; when this is between 83° and 90°, the skull is said to be orthognathous. The same character is also defined by means of the gnathic or alveolar index, those skulls with a gnathic index below 98 being orthognathous; between 98 and 103, mesognathous; and above 103, prognathous.

orthognathy (ôr-thog'nā-thi), *n.* [As *orthognath-ous* + *-y.*] Same as *orthognathism.*

orthogon (ôr'thō-gon), *n.* [< L. *orthogonius*, < Gr. ὀρθογώνιος, right-angled, < ὀρθός, right, + γωνία, an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

orthogonal (ôr-thog'ō-nal), *a.* [< *orthogon* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or depending upon the use of right angles.—2. Right-angled.—**Orthogonal axes.** See *axis*[1].—**Orthogonal projection.** See *projection.*—**Orthogonal substitution** or **transformation**, one which transforms from one set of three mutually perpendicular coördinates to another.—**Orthogonal trajectory**, a curve cutting all the surfaces of plane curves of a family of such loci at right angles.

orthogonally (ôr-thog'ō-nal-i), *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; with right angles.

orthograph (ôr'thō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + γράφειν, write (see *orthography*).] An orthographic projection; specifically, an orthographic drawing exhibiting a structure in external or internal elevation. The internal orthograph is usually called a *vertical section*, and sometimes a *sciagraph.*

orthographer (ôr-thog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *orthograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one who spells words correctly, according to approved usage.

orthographic (ôr-thō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *orthographique* = Sp. *ortográfico* = Pg. *orthographico* = It. *ortografico*, < NL. *orthographicus*, < L. *orthographia*, < Gr. ὀρθογραφία, correct writing (also, in L., the elevation of a building): see *orthography.*] 1. Pertaining to orthography; belonging to the writing of words with the proper letters; relating to the spelling of words: as, an *orthographic* error; *orthographic* reform.—2. In *geom.*, pertaining to right lines or angles.—**Orthographic projection.** See *projection.*

orthographical (ôr-thō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *orthographic* + *-al.*] Same as *orthographic.*

orthographically (ôr-thō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an orthographic manner. (*a*) According to the rules of proper spelling or the customary forms of words. (*b*) In the manner of orthographic projection.

orthographist (ôr-thog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *orthograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

orthographize (ôr-thog'ra-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *orthographized*, ppr. *orthographizing.* [< *orthograph-y* + *-ize.*] To write or spell correctly. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

orthography (ôr-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ortographie*, *artografie*; < F. *orthographie* = Sp. *ortografía* = Pg. *orthographia* = It. *ortografia* = G. *orthographie* = Sw. Dan. *ortografi*, orthography, spelling, < L. *orthographia*, ML. also *orthografia*, < Gr. ὀρθογραφία, correct writing (also, in L., the elevation or front view of a building), < *ὀρθογράφος (> LL. *orthographus*), writing correctly, an orthographer, < ὀρθός, straight, right, correct, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to accepted usage; the way in which words are customarily written; spelling: as, the *orthography* of a word.

> Such rackers of *orthography*, as to speak dout, fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he should pronounce debt—d, e, b, t, not d, e, t; he clepeth a calf, cauf; half, hauf; neighbour vocatur nebour; neigh abbreviated ne. This is abhominable, which he would call abbominable: it insinuateth me of insanie. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 22.

[In the following passage it is used erroneously, in burlesque:

> He was wont to speak plain and to the purpose, like an honest man and a soldier; and now is he turned *orthography* [that is, orthographer], his words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 20.]

2. The branch of language-study which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly.

> *Orthographie*—that is to say, the forme and precise rule of writing set down by grammarians. *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 77.

3. In *musical notation*, the art or practice of representing tones and effects by the proper characters, according to accepted usage.—4†. In *draftsmanship*, a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building; a sectional view of a fortress or the like.

> *Orthography*, or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, describ'd in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels. *Evelyn*, Architects and Architecture.

orthology† (ôr-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθολογία, exactness of language, < ὀρθολογεῖν, speak correctly, < ὀρθός, right, correct, + λέγειν, speak.] The right description of things.

> The natural and . . . homogeneal parts of grammar be two: *orthology* and orthography; . . . the first of them, *orthology*, . . . the right imposition of names; . . . the second of them, orthography, . . . the rare invention of letters. *Folkerby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 340.

orthometric (ôr-thō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, right, + μέτρον, a measure: see *metric*[1].] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the three systems in which the axes are at right angles with each other. See *crystallography.*

orthometry (ôr-thom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, right, correct, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2].] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification.

orthomorphic (ôr-thō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, correct, + μορφή, form.] In *math.*, preserving the true or original shape of the infinitesimal parts, though it may be expanding or contracting them unequally.

Orthoneura (ôr-thō-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + νεῦρον, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a series of prosobranchiate gastropods, including very numerous genera and families, contrasted under this name with *Chiastoneura.*

orthoneural (ôr-thō-nū'ral), *a.* [< *Orthoneura* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the *Orthoneura*, or having their characters.

orthoneurous (ôr-thō-nū'rus), *a.* [< *Orthoneura* + *-ous.*] Same as *orthoneural.*

Orthonycidæ (ôr-thō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Orthonychidæ*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Orthonyx*, having the carotid artery sinistral and superficial. *O. Salvin.*

Orthonycinæ (ôr″thō-ni-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Orthonychinæ*, < *Orthonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ.*] The *Orthonycidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Menuridæ* or of *Certhiidæ.* *G. R. Gray.*

orthonycine (ôr'thō-nis-in), *a.* [< *Orthonyx* + *-ine*[2].] Having the characters of the genus *Orthonyx*; pertaining to the *Orthonycinæ* or *Orthonycidæ.*

Orthonyx (ôr'thō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, right, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), claw: see *onyx.*] A remarkable Australian genus of passerine birds; the spinetails. It long remained of uncertain position, having been referred to the *Certhiidæ* or creepers, to the *Menuridæ* or lyre-birds, to the *Timeliidæ* or babblers, and finally it was made type of a family *Orthonycidæ.* In the type species, *O. spinicauda* or *temmincki*, the shafts of the tail-feathers are prolonged beyond the webs. *O. spaldingi* is another species.

orthopædia (ôr″thō-pē-dī'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + παῖς (παιδ-), a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally in the human body at any age.

orthopædic, orthopedic (ôr-thō-pē'dik or -ped'ik), *a.* [< *orthopædia* + *-ic.*] Relating to orthopædia, or the art of curing deformities.—**Orthopædic surgery**, surgery directed to the remedying of distortions.

orthopædical, orthopedical (ôr-thō-pē'di-kal or -ped'i-kal), *a.* [< *orthopædic* + *-al.*] Same as *orthopædic.*

orthopædics, orthopedics (ôr-thō-pē'diks), *n.* [Pl. of *orthopædic*: see *-ics.*] Orthopædic surgery; orthopædia.

orthopædist, orthopedist (ôr'thō-pē-dist), *n.* [< *orthopædia* + *-ist.*] One who practises orthopædia; one who is skilled in curing natural deformities in the human body.

orthopædy, orthopedy (ôr'thō-pē-di), *n.* Same as *orthopædia.*

orthophonia (ôr-thō-fō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *orthophony.*] Normal voice.

orthophony (ôr'thō-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + φωνή, voice, sound.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice.

orthophoria (ôr-thō-fō'ri-ą), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + *-φόρος*, < φέρειν, carry, = E. *bear*[1].] The tendency to parallelism of the visual axes.

orthophyre (ôr'thō-fīr), *n.* [< *ortho*(*clase*) + (*por*)*phyr*(*y*).] Orthoclase porphyry.

orthopinacoid (ôr-thō-pin'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + πίναξ (πινακ-), a board, plank, + εἶδος, form. Cf. *pinacoid.*] In *crystal.*, a plane of a monoclinic crystal which is parallel to the vertical axis and the lateral axis perpendicular to it. See *pinacoid.*

orthopinacoidal (ôr-thō-pin-a-koi'dal), *a.* [< *orthopinacoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or in the direction of the orthopinacoid.

> Prismatic, *ortho-* and clino-*pinacoidal* cleavages are present. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 299.

orthopnic (ôr-thop'nik), *n.* [Irreg. < *orthopnœa* + *-ic.*] A person affected with orthopnœa; one who can breathe in an upright position only.

> Pro ratione victus, as they prescribe for the asthma, which is a disease in the body, to avoid perturbations of the mind; so let this *orthopnic*, for the help of his mind, avoid needless perturbations of the body. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505.

orthopnœa (ôr-thop-nē'ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὀρθόπνοια, a kind of asthma which admits of breathing only in an upright posture, < ὀρθόπνοος, breathing only when upright, < ὀρθός, straight, erect, + πνεῖν, breathe.] Dyspnœa, as in some cases of heart-disease in which respiration can be effected only in an erect sitting or standing posture.

orthopraxis (ôr-thō-prak'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + πρᾶξις, a doing: see *praxis.*] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

orthopraxy (ôr'thō-prak-si), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + πρᾶξις, a doing: see *praxis.*] 1. Correct practice, action, or procedure.

> What then constitutes grammatical *orthopraxy*? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 86.

2. Same as *orthopraxis.*

orthoprism (ôr'thō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρθός, straight, + πρίσμα, prism.] In *crystal.*, a prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the orthopinacoid.

orthopter (ôr-thop'tėr), *n.* An orthopterous insect; an orthopteran or orthopteron; any member of the *Orthoptera.*

Orthoptera (ôr-thop'te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806) (F. *Orthoptères*, Olivier, 1789), neut. pl. of *orthopterus*, straight-winged: see *orthopterous.*] An order of the class *Insecta* proposed by Olivier in 1789 for certain straight-winged insects which Linnæus had placed in *Hemiptera*, and to which De Geer in 1773 had restricted the order *Hemiptera*, placing the true bugs in a new order *Dermaptera.* The order as now understood contains insects in which metamorphosis is incomplete and wings are almost always present, of which the hinder pair are dilated, folded from the base, and of membraneous texture, while the fore pair are more or less coriaceous, usually narrow and straight (but variable in this respect), and thickly veined. These insects are active and capable of feeding in all stages from birth to death. Seven families—or, as some consider, tribes or superfamilies—are now recognized. These are the *Blattidæ*, or cockroaches; *Mantidæ*, or praying-insects; *Phasmidæ*, or walking-sticks; *Gryllidæ*, or crickets; *Locustidæ*, or long-horned grasshoppers or katydids; and *Acrididæ*, or short-horned grasshoppers or true locusts, including the migratory species. (See *locust* for an explanation of the fact that the *Locustidæ* are not locusts.) The *Orthoptera* are in the main herbivorous, but the *Mantidæ* are carnivorous, and some of the *Blattidæ* are omnivorous. They are found all over the world, but most numerously in the tropics, where among them are the largest known representatives of the whole insect class. All the known species are terrestrial or arboreal, no aquatic forms having been discovered; and according to their habitual mode of progression the families have been grouped by Westwood as *Cursoria*, *Raptoria*, *Ambulatoria*, and *Saltatoria.* The *Orthoptera* are among the earliest forms of insect life to appear in geologic time, and the *Blattidæ* in particular are very numerous in some geological formations. The main characters used in classifying the *Orthoptera* are derived from the modifications of the genitals, mouth-parts, and antennæ. See cuts under *Blattidæ*, *Gryllidæ*, *Insecta*, *katydid*, *locust*, and *Mantis.*

orthopteral (ôr-thop'te-ral), *a.* Same as *orthopterous.*

orthopteran (ôr-thop'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *orthopterous.*

II. *n.* An insect of the order *Orthoptera.*

orthopterist (ôr-thop'te-rist), *n.* [< NL. *Orthoptera* + *-ist.*] One who studies or collects *Orthoptera.*

orthopterological (ôr-thop″te-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *orthopterolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to orthopterology, or the study of *Orthoptera.*

orthopterologist (ôr-thop-te-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *orthopterolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who makes a specialty of the study of *Orthoptera*; an orthopterist.

orthopterology (ôr-thop-te-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Orthoptera* + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see

-ology.] That branch of entomology which relates to *Orthoptera*.

orthopteron (ôr-thop'tẹ-ron), *n.* One of the *Orthoptera*. [Rare.]

orthopterous (ôr-thop'tẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *orthopterus*, < Gr. *ὀρθόπτερος*, having straight (upright) wings or feathers, < *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] Straight-winged; having wings that lie straight when folded; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Orthoptera*.

orthoptic (ôr-thop'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing: see *optic*.] Relating to orthogonal intersections of tangents.—**Orthoptic locus**, the locus of points where two tangents to a curve cut each other at right angles.

orthopyramid (ôr-thō-pir'ạ-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *πυραμίς*, pyramid.] In *crystal.*, a pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the orthodomes: it is strictly a hemipyramid, since the form includes only four planes.

Orthorhapha (ôr-thor'ạ-fạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ῥαφή*, a seam.] A suborder of dipterous insects or true flies, including those forms which escape from pupa through a T-shaped orifice, or rarely through a transverse rent between the seventh and eighth abdominal rings: distinguished from *Cyclorhapha*. It includes all the midges and gnats, the horse-flies, robber-flies, bee-flies, and others.

orthorhaphous (ôr-thor'ạ-fus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Orthorhapha*.

orthorhombic (ôr-thō-rom'bik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *ῥόμβος*, a rhomb.] 1. Rectangular and rhombic.—2. In *crystal.*, noting the system of crystallography which is characterized by three unequal axes intersecting at right angles; belonging to this system: as, sulphur is *orthorhombic*. Also called *trimetric*. See *crystallography*.

orthoscope (ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An instrument for holding water around the eye, so that the refraction of the cornea is eliminated and the iris can be examined.—2. In *craniom.*, an instrument for drawing projections of skulls.

orthoscopic (ôr-thō-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, correct, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, + *-ic*.] 1. Seeing correctly; having normal vision.—2. Constructed so as to present surrounding objects correctly to the eye: as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece or ocular.—3. Presented in its normal appearance to the eye: as, an *orthoscopic* image. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 273.—**Orthoscopic lens.** See *lens*.

orthose (ôr'thōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *-ose*.] Same as *orthoclase*.

Orthosia (ôr-thō'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Orthosiidæ*, containing numerous species, of wide distribution in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America.

Orthosiidæ (ôr-thō-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841, as *Orthosidæ*), < *Orthosis* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Orthosia*, as defined by Guenée, having 19 genera, some of them important and wide-spread. The antennæ in the male are pubescent or ciliate, in the female with isolated cilia; the palpi are almost always slender; the proboscis is short or medium; the legs are moderate and rarely spined; the abdomen is often depressed; the wings are entire and more or less pointed at the apex, with two plain median spots, the reniform one often tinged with blackish below; the median vein of the lower wings is trifid; and the upper wings in repose entirely cover the lower, and cross each other on the lower border. The larvæ have 16 legs; they are cylindric and velvety, with a globose head, and no prominences or tubercles; they live on the leaves of trees and plants, and hide during the day. The pupæ are smooth and glistening, and contained in underground loose ovoid cocoons of silk and earth.

orthosilicate (ôr-thō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + E. *silicate*.] A salt of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4). Zinc orthosilicate (Zn_2SiO_4 or $2ZnO.SiO_2$) is the mineral willemite: it is often called a *unisilicate*, since it has an oxygen ratio of 1:1.

orthosilicic (ôr''thō-si-lis'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + E. *silicic*.] A word used only in the following phrase.—**Orthosilicic acid**, H_4SiO_4, a hypothetical acid which has never been isolated and is known only in its salts, the orthosilicates or unisilicates, which occur as minerals.

Orthospermeæ (ôr-thō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, erect, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A series of cucurbitaceous plants having the ovule usually erect or ascending. It embraces 2 tribes (the *Abobreæ* and *Cyclantheræ*), 8 genera, and about 138 species. *Echinocystis* belongs to this series.

orthospermous (ôr-thō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having the seed straight.

orthostade (ôr'thō-stād), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθοστάδιον*, also *ὀρθοστάδιος*, < *ὀρθός*, straight, upright, + *στάδιος*, standing, standing upright: see *stadium*.] In *anc. costume*, a long and ample tunic with straight or vertical folds.

orthostichous (ôr'thō-sti-kus), *a.* [< *orthostichy* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting orthostichy; straight-ranked.

orthostichy (ôr'thō-sti-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *στίχος*, a row or line.] In *bot.*, a vertical rank; an arrangement of members at different heights on an axis so that their median planes coincide, as the vertical ranks of leaves on a stem.

When the leaves are arranged alternately on an axis so that their median planes coincide, they form a straight row or *orthostichy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 116.

orthostyle (ôr'thō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *στῦλος*, pillar, column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, a straight range of columns, as one of the sides of a peristyle: also used attributively. [Rare.]

orthosymmetric (ôr''thō-si-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, right, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry: see *symmetric*.] Having right symmetry. See *symmetry*.—**Orthosymmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.

orthosymmetrical (ôr-thō-si-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *orthosymmetric* + *-al*.] Same as *orthosymmetric*.

Orthothecieæ (ôr''thō-thē-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthothecium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthothecium*. They are generally large, widely spreading, and cespitose plants, forming wide yellow mats with erect or complanate branches, and smooth leaves with narrowly rhomboidal or linear areolation which is large and quadrate at the basal angles. The capsule is erect and symmetrical, with double peristome.

Orthothecium (ôr-thō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL. (Schimper), < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] A small genus of mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthothecieæ*, having eight-ranked close leaves, long-pedicellate, subcrect, oval or oblong capsules, and double peristome, the teeth of which are narrowly lanceolate, yellowish, and distinctly articulate. There are three North American species.

orthotomic (ôr-thō-tom'ik), *a.* [As *orthotom-ous* + *-ic*.] Cutting at right angles.—**Orthotomic circle**, a circle cutting three given circles at right angles.—**Orthotomic coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

orthotomous (ôr-thot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθότομος*, divided evenly, < *ὀρθοτομεῖν*, cutting in a straight line, < *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Same as *orthoclastic*.

Orthotomus (ôr-thot'ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *orthotomous*.] A genus of grass-warblers or malurine warblers founded by Horsfield in 1820; the tailor-birds. There are 10 or 12 species, ranging over the Oriental region. The type of the genus is *O. sepium* of Java, Sumatra, and other islands. In the longest-known species, *O. longicauda* or *O. sutoria*, the middle tail-feathers are long-exserted. This form is often separated under the generic name *Sutoria* (which see). Also called *Edela*.

Tailor-bird of Java (*Orthotomus sepium*).

orthotone (ôr'thō-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθότονος*, having the proper accent, < *ὀρθός*, straight, correct, + *τόνος*, accent: see *tone*.] I. *a.* Retaining or acquiring an accent in certain positions or combinations, but unaccented in others: especially noting proclities and enclities when accented.

II. *n.* A word or form, usually enclitic or proclitic, when exceptionally retaining or acquiring an accent. Thus, the English articles, usually proclitics, are orthotones when emphasized: as, I did not say *a* man, I said *the* man.

orthotone (ôr'thō-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *orthotoned*, ppr. *orthotoning*. [< *orthotone*, *a.*] To accent (a word usually unaccented).

orthotonesis (ôr''thō-tō-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθοτόνησις*, the use of the full accent, < *ὀρθοτονεῖν*, write with the proper accent, < *ὀρθότονος*, having the proper accent: see *orthotone*.] Accentuation, under certain conditions, of a word or form usually or in other combinations unaccented; especially, accentuation of a proclitic or an enclitic: opposed to *enclisis*.

Thus the compound [Irish] verb ad + cobraim is accented (in *orthotonesis*) adcóbraim, whereas the same compound, used as a verbal noun (infinitive), takes the accent on ád. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 217.

orthotonic (ôr-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *orthatone* + *-ic*.] Same as *orthotone*.

In all other positions the verb is *orthotonic*—i. e. the accent falls on the verb if there is only one prefix. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 218.

orthotonus (ôr-thot'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τείνειν*, stretch (> *τόνος*, tension).] Tonic spasm in which the body is held straight.

orthotriæne (ôr-thō-trī'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τρίαινα*, a trident.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a triæne whose three cladi or prongs project at right angles with the shaft; a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, trifurcate or with three secondary rays at one end, and these rays at right angles with the shaft. *Sollas*.

Orthotricheæ (ôr-thō-trik'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orthotrichum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of mosses, taking its name from the genus *Orthotrichum*, characterized by having tufted plants with leaves of close texture, a mitriform, often hairy calyptra, and a simple or double peristome, the outer row of eight bigeminate or sixteen geminate, flat, short, entire or perforate teeth, the inner of eight or sixteen simple filiform cilia or lanceolate segments.

Orthotrichum (ôr-thot'ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (Hedwig, 1801), so called in allusion to the hairs on the calyptra; < Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair. Cf. *ὀρθοτριχεῖν*, have the hair stand on end.] A large genus of bryaceous mosses, typical of the tribe *Orthotricheæ*. They are perennial plants, growing in tufts on trees or rocks, with usually erect stems covered with crowded leaves, and a generally immersed capsule with peristome of sixteen teeth and calyptra usually covered with straight hairs, from which latter peculiarity they are called *bristle-mosses*. There are nearly 40 North American species.

orthotropal (ôr-thot'rō-pạl), *a.* [< *orthotrop-ous* + *-al*.] Orthotropous.

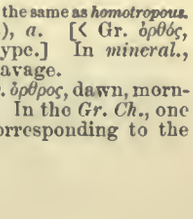
orthotropic (ôr-thō-trop'ik), *a.* [< *orthotrop-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to or exhibiting orthotropism; growing vertically.

The primary shoot of the seedling [of Ivy] is, like that of Tropæolum, at first *orthotropic* and radial. *Vines*, Physiology of Plants, p. 425.

orthotropism (ôr-thot'rō-pizm), *n.* [< *orthotrop-ous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, vertical growth: a term proposed by Sachs for the habit of those organs of plants which grow more or less nearly vertically, either upward or downward, as iris-leaves, the majority of physiologically radial organs, etc. Compare *plagiotropism*.

Since the light is equally intense on all sides of the shoot, it exerts no directive influence. *Orthotropism* is then mainly due to negative geotropism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 61.

orthotropous (ôr-thot'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope*.] In *bot.*, growing vertically or straight: applied specifically to an ovule in which the chalaza is at the evident base, and the orifice at the opposite extremity, the whole ovulo being straight and symmetrical. The ovules of the *Polygonaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, etc., are examples. Better *atropal* (which see). Also applied to an embryo in which the radicle is directed to the hilum or to the micropyle close to the hilum, as in an anatropous ovule. In the latter sense the same as *homotropous*.



Orthotropous Ovule.

Flower of *Juglans nigra*, cut longitudinally and showing the ovule.

orthotypous (ôr'thō-tī-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀρθός*, straight, + *τύπος*, form, type.] In *mineral.*, having a perpendicular cleavage.

orthros (ôr'thros), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄρθρος*, dawn, morning, eccl. office at dawn.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the canonical hours, corresponding to the

Western *lauds*, but confounded by some Western writers, through a mistaken inference from the meaning of the word ('dawn'), with *matins*. Orthros is a more elaborate office than lauds.

Orthrosanthus (ôr-thrō-san'thus), *n.* [NL. (R. Sweet, 1828), irreg. < Gr. ὀρθρος, dawn, + ἄνθος, flower.] A plant-genus of the *Irideæ*, tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*, marked by a short woody rootstock, oblong spathes with one to many short-pedicelled flowers from each, the filaments free or slightly united at the base. There are 7 species, South American and Australian. They are erect herbs, the grass-like or rigid leaves mostly radical. The plants of the genus are called *morning-flower*, especially the Australian *O. multiflorus*, a pretty plant with sky-blue flowers.

ortive (ôr'tiv), *a.* [= F. *ortive* = Sp. Pg. It. *ortivo*, < LL. *ortivus*, of or belonging to rising, < L. *oriri*, pp. *ortus*, rise: see *orient*.] Rising; relating to the rising of a star; orient; eastern.

ortolan (ôr'tō-lan), *n.* [< F. *ortolan*, < It. *ortolano*, an ortolan, a gardener, < L. *hortulanus*, a gardener, < *hortus*, a garden: see *hortulan*.] 1†. A gardener.

> Though to an old tree it must needs be somewhat dangerous to be oft removed, yet for my part I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable *ortolan*. *State Papers* (1536), VI. 534. (*Trench.*)

2. The garden-bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, a small granivorous conirostral bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting parts of Europe and Africa, highly esteemed as a table delicacy. It is a true hunting, closely related to the reed-bunting, the cirl, the yellowhammer, and the corn-bunting. The male

Ortolan (*Emberiza hortulana*).

is about 6½ inches long, with flesh-colored bill and feet, brown eyes, the head and neck greenish-gray and spotted with dusky, the throat, orbits, and maxillary streak yellowish, the upper parts reddish-gray with blackish spots. The birds are in such demand by epicures that great numbers are caught alive and fattened in confinement for the table, being fed with grain in darkened rooms.

> Not one that temperance advance,
> Cramm'd to the throat with *ortolans*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 62.

3. Some small bird like or likened to or mistaken for the ortolan. (*a*) The bobolink, reed-bird, or rice-bird of the United States, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, belonging to the family *Icteridæ*: so called in the fall, when both sexes are of a yellowish color and not distantly resemble the true ortolan, being of about the same size, very fat and delicate in flesh, and in great repute for the table: *reed-bird*, however, is the usual name at this season in most parts of the United States. See cut under *bobolink*. (*b*) The soree or sora rail, *Porzana carolina*, a wading bird of the family *Rallidæ*, which thronga the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States early in the fall, at the same time that the reed-birds are in season, and is likewise in great demand for the table. See cut under *Porzana*.

ortygan (ôr'ti-gan), *n.* [< *Ortyx* (*Ortyg-*) + *-an*.] A button-quail or hemipod; a three-toed quail-like bird of the genus *Turnix*, *Hemipodius*, or *Ortygis*. See *Turnicidæ* and *Hemipodii*.

Ortyginæ (ôr-ti-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ortyx* (*Ortyg-*) + *-inæ*.] An American subfamily of *Tetraonidæ* or of *Perdicidæ*, named from the genus *Ortyx*. It contains all the American partridges or quails of small size, with naked nostrils and shanks, no spurs, and often a slight tooth of the beak. Also called *Odontophorinæ* and *Ortygidinæ*. See cuts under *Oreortyx* and *quail*.

ortygine (ôr'ti-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ortyginæ*; odontophorine.

Ortygometra (ôr*ti-gō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρτυγομήτρα, some bird which migrates with the quails, perhaps a rail or crake, < ὄρτυξ (ὀρτυγ-), a quail (see *Ortyx*), + μήτηρ, mother.] 1†. [*l. c.*] The land-rail or corn-crake, or one of sundry related birds.—2. A genus of rails, including all the short-billed rails, like *Porzana maruetta* of Europe, or the Carolina rail, *P. carolina*.

Ortyx (ôr'tiks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρτυξ (ὀρτυγ-), a quail.] An American genus of *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*, having a slight soft crest and variegated coloration; the colins or bob-whites. The common partridge or quail, the only one which inhabits the United States at large east of the Mississippi, is *O. virginiana*, probably the best-known game-bird of the country. A variety of this, *O. v. floridana*, is found in Florida, and another variety, *O. v. texana*, in Texas. There are several Mexican species, as *O. graysoni* and *O. ridgwayi*; the latter also occurs over the Arizona border. But, with such exceptions, the partridges or quails of the southwest belong to other genera, as *Oreortyx*, *Lophortyx*, *Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx*. The genus *Ortyx* is often called *Colinus*. See cut under *quail*.

orval† (ôr'val), *n.* [< F. *orvale*, clary, < *or*, gold, + *valoir*, worth: see *value*.] The herb orpine. *Halliwell*.

orvet (ôr'vet), *n.* [Perhaps one of the numerous variants of *oubit*.] Same as *blindworm*.

orvietan† (ôr-vi-ē'tan), *n.* [< F. *orviétan*, < It. *orvietano*, < *Orvieto*, a city in Italy. A charlatan of this place made himself famous by first pretending to take doses of poison on the stage, and then curing himself by his antidote.] A medical composition or electuary believed to be an antidote or counter-poison.

> *Orvietan*, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison; and the reader must be contented, for the time he peruses these pages, to hold the same opinion, which was once universally received by the learned as well as the vulgar. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xiii., note.

Orvieto (ôr-vi-ā'tō), *n.* [< *Orvieto* (see def.).] A still white wine produced near Orvieto in central Italy. It is the most esteemed wine of the region about Rome.

ory (ōr'i), *a.* [< *ore*[1] + *-y*[1].] Bearing or containing ore: as, *ory* matters. Also spelled *orey*.

-ory. [= F. *-oire* = Sp. Pg. It. *-orio*, < L. *-orius*, m., *-oria*, f., *-orium*, neut., a common termination of adjectives associated with nouns of agent in *-or* (see *-or*[1]); in neut. *-orium*, a formative of nouns denoting a place or instrument.] A termination of adjectives and nouns of Latin origin, as in *auditory*, *preparatory*, etc.

oryalt, *n.* A Middle English form of *oriel*.

orycterope (ō-rik'tē-rōp), *n.* An animal of the genus *Orycteropus*; an aardvark. See cut under *aardvark*.

Orycteropidæ (ō-rik-tē-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orycteropus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Orycteropodidæ*.

Orycteropodidæ (or-ik-ter-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Orycteropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of edentate mammals of the order *Bruta* or *Edentata* and the suborder *Fodientia*, represented by the single Ethiopian genus *Orycteropus*; the aardvarks, ground-hogs, or ground-pigs. The body is stout, the tail stout and moderately long, and the head long with conic tapering snout and high ears. There are 8 or 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, all alike of a peculiarly composite character; the fore feet are four-toed, having no hallux; and the hind feet are five-toed and plantigrade. The animals are confined to Africa, and characteristic of the Ethiopian region. They feed on insects, especially termites or white ants, and their flesh is edible, though highly seasoned with formic acid.

orycteropodoid (ō-rik-tē-rop'ō-doid), *a.* [< NL. *Orycteropus* + Gr. εἶδος, form: see *-oid*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Oryeteropus*. *Sir R. Owen*.

Orycteropus (or-ik-ter'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀρυκτήρ, a digger, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The only genus of *Orycteropodidæ*. There are two species, *O. capensis*, the common or Cape aardvark, widely distributed in southern Africa, and *O. æthiopicus*, found in Nubia and adjacent regions. The latter is quite hairy, in comparison with the nakedness of the former. Each animal measures about 5 feet in total length. See cut under *aardvark*.

Oryctes (ō-rik'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. ὀρύκτης, a digger, < ὀρύσσειν, dig.] A large and wide-spread genus of scarabæoid beetles, of large size, with prominent horns in both sexes. *O. nasicornis* is a common European species, found in tanners' refuse used about hotbeds in Germany. None are North American.

oryctics (ō-rik'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρυκτικός, of digging, < ὀρυκτός, dug out, < ὀρύκτης, a digger: see *Oryctes*.] Same as *oryctology*.

> He added that his friend is about to sell his books and buy a spade, with a view to graduating with honours in *Oryctics*, which he expects will soon supersede all the present studies. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 57.

oryctognostic† (ō-rik-tog-nos'tik), *a.* [< *oryctognosy*, after *gnostic*.] Relating or pertaining to the science of oryctognosy.

oryctognostically† (ō-rik-tog-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* According to oryctognosy.

oryctognosy† (or-ik-tog'nō-si), *n.* [= F. *oryctognosie*, < Gr. ὀρυκτός, dug, dug out, fossil (see *oryctics*), + γνῶσις, knowledge.] The description and systematic arrangement of minerals; mineralogy. This term was formerly used to some extent by writers in English on geological and mineralogical topics, but rarely except in translating from French or German, the word being considered the equivalent of the French *oryctognosie* and the German *Oryktognosie*, with the corresponding adjective form *oryctognostic*. These words, as well as *oryktographie*, were somewhat extensively used by Continental geologists, in the early part of the nineteenth century, with a meaning nearly equivalent to what is now comprehended under the terms *mineralogy* and *lithology*; and this also included more or less, according to the usage of various authors, of economical and mining or "applied" geology. The terms corresponding to *oryctography* and *oryctognosy* have been dropped from the Continental languages for fully fifty years, and the use of the words in English became correspondingly rare. Also *oryctography*.

oryctographic† (ō-rik-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *oryctography* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to oryctography.

oryctographical† (ō-rik-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *oryctographic* + *-al*.] Same as *oryctographic*.

oryctography† (or-ik-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρυκτός, fossil, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] Same as *oryctognosy*.

oryctological† (ō-rik-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *oryctology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to oryctology.

oryctologist† (or-ik-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *oryctology* + *-ist*.] One who applies himself to or is versed in oryctology.

oryctology† (or-ik-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρυκτός, fossil, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of all that is dug up, whether organic or inorganic: formerly specifically applied to that part of geology which treats of fossils (paleontology).

oryctozoölogical† (ō-rik-tō-zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *oryctozoölogy* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *paleontological*.

oryctozoölogy (ō-rik*tō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ὀρυκτός, fossil, + E. *zoölogy*.] Same as *paleontology*.

oryellet, *n.* An obsolete corrupt form of *alder*.

Oryginæ (or-i-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oryx* (*Oryg-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of antelopes, of which the genus *Oryx* is the type. Besides this genus, the group includes *Addax* and *Ægoceros* (of H. Smith and of Turner, or *Hippotragus* of Sundevall). It is also called *Hippotraginæ*.

orygine (or'i-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oryginæ*.

oryx (or'iks), *n.* [NL., < L. *oryx*, < Gr. ὄρυξ (ὀρυγ-), a gazel or antelope, so called from its pointed horns, < ὄρυξ, ὀρυγξ, a pickax, < ὀρύσσειν, dig.] 1. An old name of some North African antelope, very likely the algazel: now definitely applied to several species of the genus *Oryx*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of orygine antelopes with long horns in both sexes, without suborbital or inguinal glands, and of large size, with thick neck, high withers, and bushy tail. The horns are sometimes three feet long, perfectly straight or gently curved, annulated for some distance from the base, then smooth and tapering to a sharp point. The beisa antelope, *O. beisa*, is one of the best-known, supposed by some to have furnished the original of the unicorn of the ancients, the long horns seen in profile appearing as one. It inhabits North Africa, where is also found *O. leucoryx*, the algazel. The South African representative is *O. capensis* or *O. gazella*, the well-known gemsbok of the Dutch colonists. See cut under *gemsbok*.
3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red and black cardinal of the Cape of Good Hope, a kind of weaver-bird, *Emberiza orix* of Linnæus, now *Ploceus* (*Pyromelana*) *oryx*. Hence—(*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of weaver-birds. *Lesson*, 1831.—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidæ*. *Guérin*.

Oryza (ō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. ὄρυζα, ὄριζαν, rice.] A genus of grain-bearing grasses including the cultivated rice, type of the tribe *Oryzeæ*, known by the perfect flowers, six stamens, and four glumes, the upper keeled and flattened. There are about 20 closely allied species, natives of eastern India, in watery places. They bear long flat leaves and a narrow terminal panicle of one-flowered spikelets, followed by the oblong nutritious grain. See *rice*, and *mountain-rice*, 1.

Oryzeæ (ō-rī'zē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1835), < *Oryza* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses of the order *Gramineæ*, characterized by the two glumes, or four with the lower two minute, and the rachis not jointed to the inflorescence. It includes 8 genera, of which *Oryza* is the type.

oryzivorous (or-i-ziv'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ὄρυζα, rice, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon rice.

Oryzomys (ō-rī'zō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὄρυζα, rice, + μῦς, a mouse.] An American genus of sigmodont murine rodents. There is but one species, *O. palustris*, the well-known rice-field mouse of the southern United States, resembling a small house-rat. It is of somewhat aquatic habits, and does much damage in the rice-fields, where it abounds. *S. F. Baird*, 1857.

Oryzopsis (or-i-zop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < Gr. ὄρυζα, rice, + ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of grasses of the subtribe *Stipeæ* and the tribe *Agrostideæ*, known by the rigid obovoid fruit-bearing glume; the mountain-rice. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and subtropical America. They are turf-grasses, sometimes tall, with rigid flat or roundish leaves, and a loose terminal panicle of rather large greenish one-flowered spikelets. See *bunch-grass*, and *mountain-rice*, 2.

Oryzoryctes (ō-rī-zō-rik′tēz), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1870), < Gr. ὄρυζα, rice, + ὀρίκτης, a digger: see *Oryctes.*] A genus of small mole-like insectivorous mammals of Madagascar, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Oryzoryctinæ* of *Centetidæ*, more properly ranged with *Geogale* in a subfamily *Geogalinæ* of *Potamogalidæ*: so named from burrowing in rice-fields. There are 2 species, *O. hova* and *O. tetradactylus*. Also written, incorrectly, *Orizoryctes* and *Oryzoryctes*.

Oryzoryctinæ (ō-rī″zō-rik-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oryzoryctes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small insectivorous mammals of Madagascar, framed for the reception of the genera *Microgale* and *Oryzoryctes*.

os[1] (os), *n.*; pl. *ossa* (os′ä). [L. *os* (*oss-*), sometimes *ossum*, *ossu*, pl. *ossa*, also *ossua*, a bone; cf. Gr. ὀστέον, a bone.] Bone; a bono.—**Os bullæ.** Same as *bulla*, 5. Also called *tympanic bulla.*—**Os calcis,** the bone of the heel: same as *calcaneum* or *fibulare.*—**Os capitatum.** Same as *magnum*, 3.—**Os centrale,** a bone of the carpus, interposed between the bones of the proximal and distal rows, in reptiles and amphibia, and some mammals.—**Os cloacæ,** the bone of the cloaca; an azygous median bone in relation with the cloaca and ischiopubic symphysis of various lower vertebrates, as among *Sauria* and *Batrachia.*—**Os cordis,** the bone of the heart, an ossification in the septum of the heart of some animals, as the ox.—**Os coronæ,** in *vet. surg.*, the coronary bone, small pastern, or middle phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *hoof.*—**Os coxæ,** the hip-bone or haunchbone; the innominate bone. See *innominatum*, 1.—**Os falciforme,** the falciform carpal vesicle of *Talpinæ*; the falcate accessory bone of the wrist of moles.—**Os furcatorium.** Same as *furcatorium.*—**Os hamatum,** the uncifform bone.—**Os humeri,** the humerus.—**Os hyoides,** or **os hyoideum,** the U-shaped bone or tongue-bone.—**Os Incæ,** a name given by Tschudi to the anomalous human interparietal bone.—**Os incisivum,** the premaxilla.—**Os innominatum.** Same as *innominatum*, 1.—**Os lacrymale.** Same as *lacrymal*, 1.—**Os linguæ, os linguale,** the hyoid bone.—**Os lunare.** Same as *lunare.*—**Os magnum.** Same as *magnum*, 3.—**Os marsupiale,** in marsupial animals, a prepubic bone developed in the abdominal muscles in relation with the pouch and its contents.—**Os mastoideum,** the mastoid.—**Os mirabile,** the penis-bone.—**Os odontoideum,** the odontoid bone of many reptiles—a bone which when ankylosed with the second cervical vertebra, as is usual in higher vertebrates, becomes the odontoid process of the axis.—**Os orbiculare,** a minute ossification at the tip of the long process of the incus.—**Os pedicellatum.** Same as *os quadratum.*—**Os pedis,** in *vet. surg.*, the coffin-bone or distal phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *hoof.*—**Os penis,** the penial bone, an ossification of the fibrous septum of the penis of many animals, as the dog.—**Os planum,** the smooth surface of the ethmoid bone, forming part of the inner wall of the orbit; the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Os priapi,** the os penis.—**Os pubis.** Same as *pubis.*—**Os quadratum,** the suspensorium of the lower jaw in birds. Also called *hypotympanic.*—**Ossa suprasternalia,** two small ossifications sometimes found above the manubrium of the breast-bone; the episternal bones.—**Ossa suturarum,** bones of the (cranial) sutures: another name for Wormian bones.—**Ossa Wormiana,** Wormian bones; irregular bones developed, sometimes in great numbers, in certain sutures of the skull.—**Os sepiæ,** the bone of a sepia or squid; cuttlebone; cuttle. See *calamary*, *sepiost.*—**Os suffraginis,** in *vet. surg.*, the large pastern or proximal phalanx of a horse's foot. See cut under *solidungulate.*—**Os tarsale.** Same as *lacrymal*, 1.—**Os transversale,** the cross-bone or pessulus of the syrinx of a bird. See *pessulus.*—**Os transversum,** a peculiar bone of the skull of certain reptiles. See cut under *Ophidia.*—**Os tribasilare,** the united occipital and sphenoid bones. *Virchow.*—**Os triquetrum,** a three-cornered bone; a Wormian bone.—**Os unguis,** the nail-like bone; the human lacrymal bone.

os[2] (os), *n.*; pl. *ora* (ō′rä). [L. *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral.*] A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place: an anatomical term; specifically, the mouth of the womb.—**Angulus oris.** See *angulus.*—**Os tincæ,** in *anat.*, same as *os uteri.*—**Os uteri,** the orifice of the uterus.—**Os uteri externum,** the lower end of the cervical canal; the os tincæ. Also simply *os uteri.*—**Os uteri internum,** the upper end of the cervical canal.

os[3] (os), *n.* [Sw. *ås*, pl. *åsar.*] In *geol.*, a Swedish term for certain elongated ridges of detrital material, generally considered to be of glacial origin, or in some not yet clearly explained way connected with the former presence of ice in the region where they occur. Some of these ridges in Sweden are over a hundred miles in length, and so regular in form that they are not infrequently used as roads. In Scotland they are called *kames*, in Ireland *eskars.* See *eskar.*

Os. In *chem.*, the symbol for *osmium*.

O. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *old style*; (*b*) of *Old Saxon*; (*c*) of *old series*.

Osage orange. See *Maclura*.

osannat, *interj.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *hosanna*.

osannet, *interj.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *hosanna*.

Osborne beds or **series.** See *series*.

Oscan (os′kan), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Osci*, pl. of *Oscus* (adj. *Oscus*), OL. *Opscus*, *Obscus*, whence also L. *Opicus*, Oscan: see defs.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of an Italic race occupying a great part of southern Italy in ancient times.—**2.** A language, akin to the Latin and Umbrian, spoken in Samnium, Campania, etc. It had not entirely disappeared as a spoken tongue in the time of the earlier emperors.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Oscans or their language: as, the *Oscan* cities; the *Oscan* language; an *Oscan* inscription.

oscheal (os′kē-al), *a.* [< Gr. ὀσχη, the scrotum, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the scrotum.

oscheitis (os-kē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀσχη, the scrotum, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the scrotum.

oscheocele (os′kē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ὀσχεον, ὀσχη, the scrotum, + κήλη, tumor.] A tumor of the scrotum; a scrotal hernia.

oscheoplasty (os′kē-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. ὀσχεον, the scrotum, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

oscillancy (os′i-lan-si), *n.* [< L. *oscillan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oscillare*, swing (see *oscillate*), + *-cy.*] A swinging or oscillating state or condition; the state of swinging to and fro. *Bailey*, 1727.

Oscillaria (os-i-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bosc), < L. *oscillum*, a swing: see *oscillate.*] A genus of confervoid algæ, typical of the order *Oscillariaceæ*. They grow in dense slimy tufts attached to other algæ or various other floating bodies, and have the filaments generally embedded in structureless jelly. They live in stagnant water or on damp ground, a few species even occurring in thermal or mineral springs, and exhibit an oscillating or wavy motion, whence the name. Also called *Oscillatoria.*

Oscillariaceæ (os-i-lā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscillaria* + *-aceæ.*] An order of confervoid algæ, typified by the genus *Oscillaria*, forming dense felted masses of delicate blue-green threads in running or more abundantly in stagnant fresh water, rarely in salt water, and sometimes in thermal springs. The only certainly known method of multiplication is by means of hormogones. Also called *Oscillatoriaceæ.*

oscillate (os′i-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oscillated*, ppr. *oscillating.* [< L. *oscillatus*, pp. of *oscillare* (> It. *oscillare* = Pg. *oscillar* = Sp. *oscilar* = F. *osciller*), swing, < *oscillum*, a swing, usually identified with *oscillum*, a little face or mask hung to a tree and swaying with the wind, dim. of *os*, mouth, face: see *os*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To swing; move backward and forward; vibrate, as a pendulum.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly definite time in which it *oscillates*, and that is very easily measured.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 201.

Hence—**2.** To vary or fluctuate; waver.

His [the Nabob's] weak and unprincipled mind *oscillated* between servility and insolence. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

His [Tyndall's] position . . . obliges him to *oscillate* between materialism and pantheism, and to present a strange aspect of inconsistency.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 196.

Oscillating blower, cylinder, engine. See the nouns.—**Oscillating bob.** Same as *balance-bob.*—**Oscillating machine.** Same as *cradle printing-machine* (which see, under *cradle*).—**Oscillating piston.** See *piston.*—**Syn. 2.** *Vacillate*, *Waver*, etc. See *fluctuate.*

II. *trans.* To cause to swing or move backward and forward; cause to vibrate or swing to and fro.

The cam, which *oscillates* the valve, has two V-shaped recesses. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 3.

oscillation (os-i-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *oscillation* = Sp. *oscilacion* = Pg. *oscillação* = It. *oscillazione*, < L. *oscillatio(n-)*, a swinging, < *oscillare*, swing: see *oscillate.*] **1.** The act of oscillating; a kind of vibration in which a body of sensible size swings backward and forward, not by virtue of its own elasticity merely; a swinging like that of a pendulum.

If we give to a pendulum at rest a slight impulse, or a strong impulse, the *oscillations* will be respectively small or large; but for the same pendulum the duration of each *oscillation* will be always the same. *Blaserna*, Sound, p. 2.

2. Variation or fluctuation, in general; wavering.

In this human world there is a wide margin for *oscillation.* *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons, Justice and her Conscience.

3. Same as *vibration* in the technical acoustical sense. [Rare.]—**4.** In *music*, same as *beat*[1], 7 (*a*), or *beating*, 5. [Rare.]—**Amplitude of a simple oscillation.** See *amplitude.*—**Angular oscillation,** gyration.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of oscillation.** See *center*[1].—**Forced oscillations,** oscillations imparted to a body by an intermittent or oscillatory force, and having a different period from those the body might have without such a force. Thus, a pendulum of given construction, at a place where gravity has a given intensity, will oscillate in a certain time, if left to itself. But by imparting an oscillatory motion to its support, it may be forced to perform oscillations of a widely different period.—**Syn.** *Swaying*, etc. See *vibration.*

oscillative (os′i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *oscillate* + *-ive.*] Having a tendency to oscillate; vibratory. *Is. Taylor.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

oscillator (os′i-lā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *oscillator*, < L. *oscillare*, swing: see *oscillate.*] **1.** One who or that which oscillates.—**2.** One of the *Oscillatoria.*—**3.** In *mach.*, any oscillating machine or part of a machine, as the oscillating shuttle of a sewing-machine, or the mechanism by which a power-hammer is vibrated or tilted.

Oscillatoria (os″i-lā-tō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Vaucher), < L. *oscillare*, oscillate: see *oscillate.*] Same as *Oscillaria.*

Oscillatoriaceæ (os″i-lā-tō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscillatoria* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Oscillariaceæ.*

oscillatory (os′i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *oscillatoire* = Sp. *oscilatorio* = Pg. *oscillatorio*; as *oscillate* + *-ory.*] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; oscillating: as, an *oscillatory* movement.

The great tidal-wave, which travels around the earth, is an *oscillatory* wave, and not a wave of translation.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 180.

Oscillatory combination, in *mineral.*, the formation of an apparent crystalline surface by the combination of two different planes occurring alternately in successive narrow lines.

oscine (os′in), *a.* and *n.* [Short for *oscinine.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oscines:* applied to those *Passeres* which are acromyodian and to their type of structure: as, an *oscine* bird; an *oscine* syrinx. Also *oscinine*, *oscinian.*

II. *n.* An oscine bird; a member of the *Oscines.*

Oscines (os′i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *oscen* (*oscin-*), a singing bird, esp. in auspices, a divining bird, < *obs-*, *ob-*, before, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant.*] A suborder of birds of the order *Passeres*, the *Passeres acromyodi*, a group of singing birds, characterized by having several distinct pairs of intrinsic muscles of the syrinx inserted into the ends of the upper bronchial half-rings, constituting a complex and effective musical apparatus. The side of the tarsus is usually covered with a horny plate, meeting its fellow in a sharp ridge behind, and the primaries are nine, or ten in number, the first one being short or spurious. The *Oscines* are regarded as the highest or most perfectly developed representatives of the class of birds; they constitute the great majority of *Passeres*, the non-oscine *Passeres* forming another suborder. As originally used by Merrem in his classification of birds (1813), *Oscines* formed one of two divisions of that author's *Hymenopodes*, and was divided into *Oscines conirostres*, equivalent to the modern fringilline and tanagrine birds, and *Oscines tenuirostres*, embracing a great variety of tenuirostral, dentirostral, and cultrirostral birds, together with some, such as *Todus* and *Coracias*, now excluded from *Oscines.* See cut under *nightingale.*

oscinian (o-sin′i-an), *a.* [< *Oscines* + *-ian.*] Same as *oscine.* *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 41.

Oscinidæ (o-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oscines* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Diptera*, named by Fallen in 1820 from the genus *Oscinis.*

oscinine (os′i-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Oscines* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *oscine.*

Oscinis (os′i-nis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), appar. irreg. < L. *oscen* (gen. *oscinis*), a singing bird: see *Oscines.*] A genus of dipterous insects, made the type of the family *Oscinidæ*, or placed in the family *Chloropidæ*. It is composed of small or very small dark-colored flies, distinguished from *Chlorops* by the extension of the marginal vein to the end of the fourth longitudinal vein, and from *Siphonella* by its shorter scutellum and impressed lower face. The larvæ are mostly leaf-miners, and the flies are usually captured in grass. Many European and American species are described. *O. frit* or *O. vastator* is very destructive to grain in Europe; and *O. brassicæ* and *O. trifolii* respectively damage cabbage and clover in the United States.

oscitancy (os′i-tan-si), *n.* [< *oscitan(t)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The act of gaping or yawning.—**2.** Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness; stupidity.

Natural *oscitancy* inherent in the tribe.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

One man's want of leisure is no excuse for the *oscitancy* and ignorance of those who have time to spare.
Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 37.

oscitant (os′i-tant), *a.* [= F. *oscitant*, < L. *oscitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oscitare*, *oscitari*, gape, yawn: see *oscitate.*] **1.** Yawning; gaping.—**2.** Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

oscitantly (os′i-tant-li), *adv.* In an oscitant manner; yawningly; drowsily.

oscitate (os′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *oscitated*, ppr. *oscitating.* [< L. *oscitatus*, pp. of *oscitare*, *oscitari*, open the mouth wide, gape, yawn, < *os*, the mouth, + *ciere*, put in motion: see *cite*[1].] To yawn; gape with sleepiness. *Imp. Dict.*

oscitation (os-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *oscitatio(n-)*, a gaping, < *oscitare*, gape: see *oscitate*.] The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

My treatise on *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule.
Addison, Tatler, No. 63.

oscnode (osk′nōd), *n.* [< L. *osc(ulari)*, kiss (see *osculate*), + *nodus*, node: see *node*.] 1. A node of a plane curve where one of the branches has a point of undulation. *Caylcy.*—2. A node of a plane curve where the two branches have a contact of a higher order. *Salmon.*

oscula, *n.* Plural of *osculum*.

osculant (os′kū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *osculan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oscularl*, kiss: see *osculate*.] I. *a.* 1. Kissing. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *biol.*, touching or intermediate between two or more groups; inosculant; intergrading: said of genera, families, etc., which connect or link others together. —3. Adhering closely; embracing: applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the invariant whose vanishing signifies that the quantics all vanish, and that there is a syzygetic relation between the tangential quantics.

oscular (os′kū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *oscularis*, < *osculum*, q. v.] 1. In *math.*, pertaining to a higher order of contact than the first.—2. Of or pertaining to the osculum of a sponge. *Sollas.*—**Oscular line**, a singularity of a surface, consisting of a right line which lies upon the surface throughout its whole length, and everywhere in the same tangent-plane, this plane having a contact with the surface of more than the first order in every plane section.

oscularis (os-kū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *osculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *oscular*.] The orbicularis oris, or sphincter of the lips; the kissing-muscle. Also called *basiator*. See first cut under *muscle*.

oscularyt (os′kū-lā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *oscularium* (?), < L. *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] Same as *osculatory*.

Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers.
Latimer, Sermon, an. 28 Hen. VIII.

osculate (os′kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *osculated*, ppr. *osculating*. [< L. *osculatus*, pp. of *osculari*, kiss, < *osculum*, a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, a mouth: see *os*², *oral*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To salute with a kiss; kiss. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *geom.*, to have a higher contact with; touch as closely as possible. Thus, a plane or a circle is said to *osculate* a curve when it has three coincident points in common with the curve—that is, it occupies such a position (and in the case of the circle has such a size) that as it is brought up into this position three points of intersection with the curve run into one. A sphere is said to *osculate* a tortuous curve when it has four coincident points in common with the curve. In these cases, to *osculate* means to have the greatest number of coincident and successive points common to a fixed locus which is compatible with the general character of the locus which osculates; and some geometers restrict the word to this meaning. This meaning is also extended to time: thus, the *osculating* elements of a planet are those elliptic elements which would satisfy three exact observations made at times infinitely little removed from a given epoch. But *osculate* is also used loosely to mean merely that the loci in question have three or more coincident points in common. A tangent-line or -plane is never said to *osculate* a curve or surface unless it has more than ordinary contact with it.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kiss one another; kiss. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *geom.*, to have, as two loci, three or more coincident and successive points in common. See I., 2.—3. In *nat. hist.*, to share the characters of another group. *Horn.*—**Osculating circle.** See *circle*.—**Osculating elements of a planet**, at any instant, the elliptic elements which best satisfy its motion at times infinitely near to that instant. —**Osculating helix of a non-plane curve.** See *helix*. —**Osculating plane**, the plane passing through, and determined by, three consecutive points of any curve in space.—**Osculating plane of a non-plane curve**, the plane which osculates the curve, and within which at least three consecutive points of the curve lie.

osculation (os-kū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *osculation* = Sp. *osculacion* = Pg. *osculação* = It. *osculazione*, < L. *osculatio(n-)*, a kissing, in med. use a mutual contact of blood-vessels, < *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] 1. A kiss.

As for the *osculations* which took place between Mrs. Pendennis and her new-found young friend, Miss Charlotte Baynes, they were perfectly ridiculous.
Thackeray, Philip, xvii.

2. In *geom.*, the contact between a curve and another which osculates it. See *osculate*.—**Point of osculation.** (*a*) The point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature. (*b*) A point of undulation where a right line has four or more coincident points in common with a curve.

osculatorium (os′kū-lā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *osculatoria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] An osculatory or pax.

osculatory (os′kū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **osculatorius*, neut. *osculatorium*, in eccl. use (see II.), < L. *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to kissing; kissing.

That kissing nonsense begins between the two ladies. . . . To this *osculatory* party enters . . . Philip Firmin.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. In *geom.*, osculating. See *osculate*, *v. t.*, 2.

II. *n.*; pl. *osculatories* (-riz). In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a small tablet in former times kissed by priest and congregation in the mass: same as *pax*.

osculatrix (os′kū-lā-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of **osculator*, a kisser, < *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] The envelop of the osculating planes of a non-plane curve.

oscule (os′kūl), *n.* [< L. *osculum*, a little mouth, dim. of *os*, mouth: see *os*².] 1. A small bilabiate aperture.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *osculum*.

osculiferous (os-kū-lif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *osculum*, a little mouth, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. Bearing oscula, stomata, mouths, or somo similar openings.—2. Provided with an oscule, as a part of a sponge: distinguished from *poriferous*.

osculum (os′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *oscula* (-lä). [L., a little mouth: see *oscule*.] 1. In sponges, a mouth or principal exhalent aperture; one of the orifices by which water is expelled. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.—2. One of the suckers, bothria, or fossettes on the head of a tapeworm, by means of which the animal attaches itself to its host.—3. A pax: apparently an erroneous abbreviation for *osculatorium*.—**False osculum**, in sponges, a secondary or derivative osculum, specifically called a *pseudostome*.

osetֿ, *v.* A Middle English form of *ooze*.

osedֿ, *n.* A corrupt Middle English contraction of *worsted*.

oselֿ, *n.* A Middle English form of *ouzel*.

osella (ō-sel′ä), *n.*; pl. *oselle* (-e). [It. *osella*, said to be < *uccello*, a bird, because the medal (*osella*) was used as a substitute for a present of birds which it had been customary for the doge to make.] A medal struck annually by the doges of Venice, from 1521 till the end of the republic, for presentation to various persons in the republic. It was generally made in silver (occasionally in gold), and bore a variety of types as well as the name of the doge and the year of his reign. —**Osella muranesa**, a glass disk, cup, or other object inclosing one of the medals in the substance of the glass: a present frequently made to persons visiting Murano or Venice.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Osella. (Size of the original.)

Osiandrian (ō-si-an′dri-ạn), *n.* [< *Osiander* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of Andreas Osiander, a Lutheran theologian (1498–1552), who held that justification by faith involved the imparting to the believer of the essential righteousness of Christ.

osier (ō′zhėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ozier*, < ME. **osier, osyer, osyere, osyger, oscre*, < OF. *osier, ozier, ousier*, m., *osiere, oziere, oscre*, f., F. *osier*, m., dial. *osière, ousière*, f., also *oisis* = Bret. *aozil, ozil*, < ML. **osaria*, also, after OF., *oseria, oserius, ozilium*, osier, pl. *osariæ, ausariæ*, osier-beds, perhaps < Gr. οἶσος or οἰσός, also οἰσυον, οἰσύα, a kind of osier; akin to ἰτέα, withy, = E. *withe, withy*.] I. *n.* One of various species of willow (*Salix*) whose tough flexible branches are employed for wickerwork, withes, etc. The white or common basket-osier of Europe (adventive in America) is *Salix viminalis*, also called *velvet osier*. Other important kinds are the (Norfolk) brown osier, *S. triandra*; varieties of the rose or purple willow, *S. purpurea*, sometimes called *red* or *green osier*; and the golden osier (*S. alba*, var. *vitellina*), with bright-yellow branches. The American black willow, *S. nigra*, is also available as an osier-tree, and many other willows are more or less so used. The growing of osiers and their use in manufactures is in Europe a considerable industry.

An *osier* growing by a brook. *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, vi.

The staff of a man's broken fortune bows his head to the ground, and sinks like an *osier* under the violence of a mighty tempest. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

Red osier, in England, *Salix purpurea*; in the United States, a species of dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera*, sending up osier-like annual shoots.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of willow or other shoots or twigs.

osier-ait (ō′zhėr-āt), *n.* A small island for growing osiers.

osier-bed (ō′zhėr-bed), *n.* Same as *osier-holt*.

osiered (ō′zhėrd), *a.* [< *osier* + *-ed*².] 1. Covered or adorned with osiers. *Collins.*—2. Covered with woven or plaited work of osier.

Garlands of every green, and every scent,
From vales deflower'd, or forest-trees branch-rent,
In baskets of bright *osier'd* gold were brought.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

osier-holt (ō′zhėr-hōlt), *n.* A place where willows for basketwork are cultivated. Also *osier-bed*.

osier-peeler (ō′zhėr-pē′lėr), *n.* A machine, consisting usually of a pair of rollers, plain, serrated, elastic, or reciprocating, for stripping the bark from the willow wands used in basket-making.

osiery (ō′zhėr-i), *n.*; pl. *osieries* (-iz). [< OF. *oseric, ozeriec, ouserie* (also *oseray, oscrey, ozeray*, F. *oscraie*), an osiery, < *osier*, osier: see *osier*.] A place where osiers are grown.

Osirian (ọ-sī′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Osiris* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Osiris. Also *Osiride* and *Osiridean*.

Osiride (ọ-sī′rid), *a.* [< *Osiris* + *-ide*².] Same as *Osirian*.—**Osiride** (or **Osiridean**) **column**, in *anc. Egypt. arch.*, a type of column in which a standing figure

Osiride Columns in the Rameseum or Memnonium, Thebes, Egypt.

of Osiris is placed before a square pier. It differs from the classical caryatid in that the pier, and not the figure, supports the entablature.

Osiridean (ō-sī-rid′ọ-ạn), *a.* [< *Osiride* + *-an*.] Same as *Osirian*.

Osirify (ọ-sī′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Osirified*, ppr. *Osirifying*. [< *Osiris* + *-fy*.] To deify or identify with Osiris.

Osiris (ọ-sī′ris), *n.* [L. *Osiris*, < Gr. Ὄσιρις, < Egypt. *Hesiri*.] 1. A principal Egyptian god, personifying the power of good and the sunlight, united in history and in worship in a sacred triad with Isis as his wife and Horus as their child. He is son of Seb and Nut, or Heaven and Earth. His antagoniat is Set, the deity of evil or darkness, by whom he is slain; but he is avenged by Horus, and reigns in the lower world. With him was formally identified every departed soul in its nether abode, to be protected by him in the necessary conflict with the genius of evil. The worship of Osiris was extended, at about the beginning of the Christian era, over Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome. In art Osiris is usually represented as a mummy, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, often flanked by ostrich-plumes. The accompanying cut represents a bronze figurine in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Osiris.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. *Smith*, 1854.

osite (os′īt), *n.* [Irreg. for **ossite*, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-ite*².] Sombrero guano: so called as consisting of the altered bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates as well as of the shells of the lower animals. *Leidy.*

oslantֿ, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* An obsolete form of *aslant*.

Osmanli (os-man′li), *a.* and *n.* [Turk. *'Osmanli*, < *'Osman*, Ar. *'Othman* (> E. *Othman, Ottoman*¹), Osman, or Othman (reigned 1288–1326), who founded the empire of the Turks in Asia.] I. *a.* Relating to the empire of Turkey.

II. *n.* (*a*) A member of the reigning dynasty of Turkey. (*b*) A Turk subject to the Sultan of Turkey. See *Ottoman*¹. [Provincials who are not of Turkish blood sometimes designate officers of the Turkish government as *Osmanlis*.]

Osmanthus (os-man'thus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of shrubs and trees of the gamopetalous order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the imbricated corolla-lobes, and thick, hard, woody endocarp. There are about 8 species, natives of North America, eastern Asia, and the Pacific. They bear opposite evergreen undivided leaves, and small flowers in axillary clusters, followed by woody or stony roundish drupes. The highly fragrant flowers of *O. fragrans*, an evergreen shrub of China and Japan, afford a perfumers' oil, and are used by the Chinese to scent tea. *O. Americanus*, of the southeastern United States, is called *devil-wood*.

osmate (os'māt), *n.* [< *osm(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of osmic acid.

osmaterium, *n.* See *osmeterium*.

osmazome† (os'ma-zōm), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor (see *osmium*), + *ζωμός*, broth, soup, prob. < *ζεῖν*, boil.] That part of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol and contains the flavoring principle.

Osmeroides (os-mē-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *osmerus*, the smelt, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of fossil fishes occurring in the chalk, and resembling the smelt, or rather the pearlside.

osmeterium (os-mē-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *osmeteria* (-ä). [NL., also *osmaterium*; irreg. < Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor, + *-τήριον*, a formative suffix.] In *entom.*, any organ devoted to the production of a scent

Head and Thoracic Segments of Larva of *Papilio cresphontes*, showing osmeteria. *a*, front view; *b*, side view. (Natural size.)

or odor; specifically, a forked process found on the first segment behind the head of certain butterfly-larvæ. Scent-vesicles can be protruded from the ends of the fork, emitting a disgusting odor, which is supposed to repel ichneumon-flies and other enemies.

Osmia (os'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor: see *osmium*.] A genus of mason-bees of the family *Apidæ* and the subfamily *Dasygastrinæ*, founded by Panzer in 1806. Their habits are very diverse, but they mainly agree in forming the partitions of their cells of mud, a point which distinguishes them from the carpenter-bees and upholsterer-bees (*Xylocopa* and *Megachile*). They are mostly of small size and metallic colors; the antennæ are simple and similar in both sexes; the maxillary palpi are four-jointed; and the abdomen is globose. They are highly organized insects of remarkable instincts. The species are numerous. *O. bicornis* is an abundant British species known as *horned bee*. See *mason-bee*.

osmic (os'mik), *a.* [< *osmium* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from osmium: as, *osmic* acid (H_2OsO_4).

osmidrosis (os-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, odor, < *ἰδρωσις*, sweat, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] The secretion of strongly smelling perspiration. Also called *bromidrosis*.

osmious (os'mi-us), *a.* [< *osmium* + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to osmium; specifically, noting an oxid of osmium.

osmiridium (os-mi-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *osmium* + *iridium*.] Same as *iridosmium*.

osmium (os'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, *ὀδμή*, smell, odor, < *ὄζειν*, smell: see *odor*.] Chemical symbol, Os; atomic weight, 191. One of the metals of the platina group. It does not occur native, but has been found to constitute a part of the native platina of all the platiniferous regions (South America, California, Australia, Russia), in the form of iridosmine, an alloy of the metals osmium and iridium. The specific gravity of the artificially obtained metal has been found to be 22.477; hence it is the heaviest of those bodies. It has never been fused. Its crystalline form is either that of the cube or that of a very obtuse rhombohedron. The crystals are of a bluish-white color, with a violet luster, and are harder than glass. Osmium is not used in the arts, except in the form of iridosmium, of which material the tips of gold pens are made.

osmodysphoria (os'mō-dis-fō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, odor, + *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne: see *dysphoria*.] Intolerance of certain odors.

osmogene (os'mō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *osmose*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] An apparatus to carry out the process of osmosis. Osmogenes consist substantially of cells separated by partitions of parchment-paper, which causes endosmotic and exosmotic action as explained under *osmose*. The differences in construction do not affect the principle of action. See *colloid* and *crystalloid*. Also called *osmotic*.

osmometer (os-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠσμός*, impulsion (see *osmose*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument or apparatus for measuring the velocity of the osmotic force.—2. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

osmometric (os-mō-met'rik), *a.* [As *osmometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osmometry.

osmometry (os-mom'et-ri), *n.* [As *osmometer* + *-y*.] 1. The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer.—2. The measuring of the intensity of odors.—3. The measuring of the acuteness of the sense of smell.

osmonosology (os'mō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, + *νόσος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of, or a treatise on, the diseases of the sense of smell.

osmonosus (os-mon'ō-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσμή*, smell, + *νόσος*, disease.] Disorder of the sense of smell.

Osmorrhiza (os-mō-rī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1821), < Gr. *ὀσμή*, odor, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Umbelliferæ*, the tribe *Ammineæ*, and the subtribe *Scandicineæ*, known by the numerous obscure oil-tubes and prominently ridged fruit. There are 6 species, of North America, the Andes, Himalayas, and northeastern

Sweet Cicely (*Osmorrhiza longistylis*).
1, umbel; 2, root and one of the leaves; *a*, an umbellet with the involucre; *b*, the fruit.

Asia. They bear loose compound umbels of white flowers, and dissected fern-like leaves. Their thick and anise-scented roots are often edible.

osmose (os'mōs), *n.* [< NL. *osmosis*, < Gr. *ὠσμός*, impulsion, pushing, < *ὠθεῖν*, thrust, push, impel.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum. It is a kind of diffusion (see *diffusion*), and includes *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*—the former being distinguished either as the tendency of the outer fluid to pass through into the inner, or as the action of that fluid which passes with the greater rapidity into the other. When two saline solutions differing in strength and composition are separated by a porous diaphragm or septum of bladder, parchment-paper, or porous earthenware, they mutually pass through and mix with each other; but they pass with unequal rapidities, so that after a time the height of the liquid is not the same on both sides. These phenomena are explained by the unequal molecular attraction exerted between the capillary apertures in the porous diaphragm and the different liquids experimented upon.

osmosis (os-mō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *osmose*, and cf. *endosmosis*, *exosmosis*.] The diffusion of fluids through membranes. See *osmose*.

osmositic (os-mō-sit'ik), *a.* [< *osmose* + *-itic*[2] + *-ic*.] Same as *osmotic*. *Johns Hopkins Biol. Lab.*, III. 40.

osmotic (os-mot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *osmose* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or characterized by osmose: as, *osmotic* force.

II. *n.* Same as *osmogene*.

osmotically (os-mot'i-kal-i), *adv.* By osmosis; diffusively.

osmund[1] (os'mund), *n.* [Formerly also *osmond*; < ME. *osmunde*, < OF. (and F.) *osmonde* = It. *osmonda*, *osmunda*, < ML. *osmunda*, also dim. *osmundula*, and, as if two words, *os mundi*, the water-fern, St. Christopher's herb, osmund.] A fern of the genus *Osmunda*. Also called *water-fern*, *St. Christopher's herb*, and *herb-christopher*.

osmund[2] (os'mund), *n.* [Formerly also *osmond*; < late ME. *osmonde*; origin not clear.] A bloom of iron produced in an osmund furnace. See *furnace*.

And for the moost crafty thynge how ye shall make your hokes of stele & of *osmonde*, some for the dubbe and some for the flote & the grounde.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 2, back.

One crayer laden with *osmunds*, and with diuers other marchandises. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 170.

Osmonds, a word us'd in some statutes for the Oar of which Iron is made. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Osmunda (os-mun'dä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *osmunda*, osmund: see *osmund*[1].] A genus of handsome ferns, widely distributed throughout north temperate regions, and typical of the order *Osmundaceæ*. The fronds are tall and upright, growing in large crowns from a thickened rootstock, and are once or twice pinnate. The fertile fronds or the fertile parts of the fronds are destitute of chlorophyl, very much contracted, and bear on the margins of the narrow rachis-like divisions the naked short-pedicelled sporangia, which are globular, thin, and reticulated, and open by a longitudinal cleft into two halves. The spores are green. Six species are known, of which three are found in North America, *O. regalis* being the royal fern or osmund royal, also called *bog-onion*, *buckhorn-brake*, *ditch-fern*, and *king-fern*. The root of this, when boiled, is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. It is also employed as a tonic and styptic. *O. cinnamomea* is the cinnamon-fern.

Osmunda regalis. Part of a frond with upper pinnæ changed into a panicle of sporangia. (Much reduced.)

Osmundaceæ (os-mun-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1835), < *Osmunda* + *-aceæ*.] An order or suborder of ferns, typified by the genus *Osmunda*. The sporangia are naked, globose, mostly pedicelled, reticulated, without annulus or with only mere traces of it near the apex, opening by a longitudinal slit into two valves. It embraces 2 genera, *Osmunda* with 6 species, and *Todea* with 4 species. Also *Osmundineæ*.

osmundaceous (os-mun-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Osmunda* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Osmunda* or the order *Osmundaceæ*.

Osmundineæ (os-mun-din'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Osmunda* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Osmundaceæ*.

osnaburg (os'nä-bėrg), *n.* [So called because first manufactured at *Osnaburg* in Germany.] A coarse cloth made of flax and tow.

oso-berry (ō'sō-ber'i), *n.* [< Amer. Ind. (?) *oso* + E. *berry*[1].] A shrub or small tree of western North America, *Nuttallia cerasiformis*. It has greenish-white flowers in racemes, blooming very early, followed by blue-black drupes with thin bitter pulp.

osphradial (os-frā'di-al), *a.* [< *osphradium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the osphradium: as, the *osphradial* nerve or ganglion. *E. R. Lankester*, Encye. Brit., XVI. 645.

osphradium (os-frā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *osphradia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφράδιον*, an olfactory (medicine), dim. of *ὀσφρα*, smell; cf. *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell, *ὀσμή*, smell, *ὄζειν*, smell: see *osmium*.] The so-called olfactory organ of mollusks; a patch or tract of specially modified epithelium of the body-wall at the base of the etenidium, supplied with a special nerve, supposed to smell, taste, or otherwise test the water which the animal breathes, thus functioning as a special sense-organ.

osphresiologic (os-frē'si-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *osphresiology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osphresiology. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 500.

osphresiology (os-frē-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀσφρησις*, a smelling, smell (< *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell: see *osphradium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or study of the sense of smell; also, a treatise on smelling and odors.

Osphromenidæ (os-frō-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Osphromenus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anabantoid acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Osphromenus*, having the mouth contracted and no palatine teeth. These fishes are related to the climbing perches, *Anabantidæ*, and like them have labyrinthiform pharyngeals constituting a branchial apparatus which enables them to breathe air for a time. The second pair of superior pharyngeal bones are present, and the fourth are greatly elongated. In the older systems and that of Bonaparte the family corresponded to the Cuvierian "fishes with labyrinthiform pharyngeals." It includes the goramy and related fresh-water fishes of India.

Osphromenus (os-from'e-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφρόμενος*, ppr. of *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, smell: see *osphradium*.] A genus of labyrinthine acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Osphromenidæ*. It contains the goramy, *O. olfax* or *O. goramy*.

osphyomyelitis (os'fi-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀσφύς*, the loin, + NL. *myelitis*.] In *pathol.*, lumbar myelitis.

osprey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *osprey*.

osprey (os'prā), *n.* [Formerly also *ospray*; also *ospring*, *osspringer* (appar. simulating *spring*); < late ME. *ospray* for **osfray*, < OF. **osfraie*, *or-*

fraic (> E. *orfray*, q. v.), < L. *ossifragus*, osprey, lit. 'bone-breaker': see *ossifrage*.] A diurnal bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ* and the genus *Pandion;* a fish-hawk. There is probably but one species, *Pandion haliaëtus*, of almost world-wide distribution, running into several geographical races or varieties which have been specifically named. It is a

Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*).

large hawk, nearly or quite 2 feet long, and 4½ feet in extent of wings, of a dark Vandyke brown above, the feathers more or less laced with white, the head, neck, and under parts white, with blackish streaks on the crown, a blackish postocular stripe on the nape, and the breast more or less covered with dusky spots. The coloration varies much in the relative amounts of light and dark colors, and the young are darker than the old birds. The feet are very large and roughly granulated, and the talons are all of great size; the outer toe is versatile. The osprey builds a bulky nest in a tree, on a rock, or on the ground, and the nests sometimes acquire enormous dimensions from yearly repairs and additions. The eggs, two or three in number, average about 2.5 by 1.75 inches in size, and are usually heavily marked with various shades of browns and reds. The fish-hawk, as its name implies, feeds on fish, which it catches by plunging from on the wing. Also called *fishing-hawk, fishing-eagle*.

I will provide thee of a princely *osprey*.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, ii. 3.

But (oh Jove!) your actions,
Soon as they move, as *ospreys* do the fish,
Subdue before they touch.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

ospring[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *offspring*.

ospring[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *osprey*.

oss† (os), *v. t.* [Also dial. *osny;* < ME. *ossen*, show; origin uncertain. Cf. *oss*, *n.*] To show; prophesy; presage. *Roger Edgeworth*.

Quat and has thou *ossed* to Alexander this ayndain [angry] wirdes.
King Alexander, p. 79 (quoted in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, Gloss.).

He *ossed* hym by vnnynges that thay vnder-nomen,
That he watz flawen fro the face of Irelych drygtyn.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 213.

oss† (os), *n.* [Appar. < *oss*, *v.*, and not connected with Gr. *ὄσσα*, a voice, report, rumor, an ominous voice or sound, akin to *ὄψ*, voice, L. *vox*, voice: see *voice*.] A word uttered unawares, and having the character of a presage; an omen; a prophecy.

Osses be words cast forth at unawares, presaging somewhat.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of the Words of Art.

Behold (quoth hee) your fellow citizens and countreymen, who shall endure (but the gods in heaven forfend the *osse*) the same hard distresse together with you, unlesse some better fortune shine upon us.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

ossa, *n.* Plural of *os*[1].

ossan (os'an), *n. pl.* The stockings of the Scottish Highlanders, made of fine white wool. *Planché*.

ossarium (o-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ossaria* (-ä). [LL.: see *ossuary*.] An urn or other receptacle for the bones or ashes of the dead; an ossuary.

ossature (os'ā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *ossature*, a skeleton, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] In *arch.*, the framework or skeleton of a building or part of a building, as the ribs of a groined vault, the timber or metal frame of a roof, or the iron frame supporting a stained-glass window.

The [Eiffel] tower is to reach . . . a total height of 300 metres. . . . Its main *ossature* consists of sixteen vertical girders, which are drawn into groups of four at the base.
Art Jour., No. 53, Supp., p. iv.

ossean (os'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *osseus*, bony (see *osseous*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Bony or osseous, as a fish; teleost.

II. *n.* A bony or osseous fish; a teleost.

Ossei (os'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *osseus*, bony: see *osseous*.] Osseous fishes. See *Teleostei*.

ossein, osseine (os'ē-in), *n.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The organic basis of bone; bone from which the earthy salts have been removed by macerating in acid. Also *osteine* and *bone-cartilage*.

osselet (os'e-let), *n.* [< F. *osselet*, a bone, dim. of *os*, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *os*[1].] 1. A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee.—2. The cuttlebone, pen, or calamary of some squids or cuttlefish.—3. Same as *ossicle*.

osseous (os'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *osseus*, bony, < *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *os*[1].] 1. Bony; made of bone; having the nature or structure of bone; ossified: as, *osseous* tissue. See *bone*[1] and *ossein*.—2. Having a bony skeleton; osscan; teleost: as, an *osseous* fish. See *telcost*.—3. Full of bones; composed or largely consisting of bones; ossiferous: as, *osseous* breccia.—4. Hard as bone, or otherwise resembling bone; ossiform.—**Osseous corpuscle**†, a lacuna of bone.—**Osseous fish.** See *fish*[1], and cut under *optic*.—**Osseous labyrinth.** See *labyrinth*, 3.

osseously (os'ē-us-li), *adv.* As regards bones; in respect of bones.

The elbow is *osseously* strong.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 258.

osseter (os'e-tėr), *n.* [< Russ. *osetrŭ* = Little Russ. *osetr* = Serv. *jesetra* = Pol. *jesiotr* = OPruss. *esketres* = Lith. *ershketras*, *asetras*, a sturgeon.] A large European sturgeon, *Acipenser güldenstädti*. See *Acipenser*.

Ossetian (o-sē'ti-an), *a.* [< *Ossete* (see def. of *Ossetie*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Ossetic*.

Ossetic (o-set'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ossete* (see def.) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Ossetes, people dwelling in the Caucasus Mountains.

II. *n.* The language of the Ossetes. It belongs to the Indo-European or Aryan family, and is especially akin to Iranian or Persian.

Ossianesque (os-i-a-nesk'), *a.* [< *Ossian* (see *Ossianic*) + *-esque*.] Ossianic in quality or expression.

The subject being treated with an *Ossianesque* turgidity of phrase which goes far to rob it of its pathos.
Athenæum, No. 3230, p. 382.

Ossianic (os-i-an'ik), *a.* [< *Ossian*, a Latinized form of Gael. *Oisin* (see def.).] Pertaining to or characteristic of Ossian, or the poems of Ossian. A Gaelic bard Oisin (Ossian) lived about the end of the third century, and to him was ascribed the authorship of the poems ("Fingal" and others) published by James Macpherson in 1760–3; but it is now generally admitted that Macpherson himself was the compiler and in part the author of these works.

The *Ossianic* magniloquence, the Cambyses vein, and the conventional hyperbole of the national speech [Spanish].
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 126.

ossicle (os'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os* (*oss-*), a bone: see *os*[1].] 1. A small bone or bonelet. Specifically—(*a*) One of the little bones of the ear, as the malleus, incus, and stapes or columella, more fully called *ossicles of audition* or *auditory ossicles*, and also *ossicula auditus* and *phonophori*. See cuts under *ear*[1] and *tympanic*. (*b*) One of the many little bones of the sclerotic coat of the eye of birds and some reptiles.

2. A small hard nodule of chitin or some substance resembling bone. Specifically—(*a*) One of the skeletal elements of an echinoderm which, joined to one another and united by connective or muscular tissue, constitute the chief part of the framework of the body. They are grouped and named in several sets according to the formations into which they enter, as the ambulacral or adambulacral ossicles, along the ambulacra, the ossicles which support the spines when these exist, etc. (*b*) One of the hard articuli or joints of the stem or branches of a crinoid or encriuite. (*c*) In crustaceans, one of the several small hard chitinous parts or processes of the gastric skeleton, as in the stomach of a lobster or crawfish. See cut under *Astacidæ*.

Also *ossicule*, *ossiculum*.

Ambulacral ossicle. See *ambulacral*, and cuts under *Asteriidæ* and *Ophiuridæ*.—**Auditory ossicles.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Cardiac ossicle.** See *cardiac*.—**Carpal** or **tarsal ossicle**, some small bone of the carpus or tarsus not identified with any named carpal or tarsal bone.—**Marginal ossicles.** See *marginal bones*, under *marginal*.—**Ossicles of audition.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Tarsal ossicle.** See *carpal ossicle*.—**Vertebral ossicle.** Same as *ambulacral ossicle*.—**Weberian ossicles**, in *ichth.*, the chain of little bones of the ear, between the vestibule and the air-bladder.

ossicula, *n.* Plural of *ossiculum*.

ossicular (o-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *ossicule* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or composed of ossicles; having the form or appearance of ossicles.

The hyomandibular, invested with this new function, breaks up into two or more pieces, as an *ossicular* chain.
Amer. Nat., XXIII. 637.

ossiculate (o-sik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ossicule* + *-ate*[1].] Having ossicles; furnished with small bones.

ossiculated (o-sik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *ossiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ossiculate*.

ossicule (os'i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *ossiculum*: see *ossicle*.] Same as *ossicle*.

ossiculum (o-sik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *ossicula* (-lä). [L.: see *ossiele*.] Same as *ossicle*.—**Ossicula auditus**, the auditory ossicles; the phonophori.

ossiculus (o-sik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., masc. dim. of L. *os* (*oss-*), a bone, the heart of a tree, the stone of a fruit: see *os*[1], *ossiculum*.] In *bot.*, same as *pyrene*.

ossiferous (o-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or furnishing bones; containing bones; osseous: as, *ossiferous* breccia; an *ossiferous* cave.

The *ossiferous* caverns of Devonshire are famous in geological history.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 140.

ossific (o-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Ossifying; osteogenic; making bone; causing ossification, or converting connective or cartilaginous tissue into bone: as, an *ossific* process. See *ossification*.

We know that *ossific* deposits now and then occur in tissues where they are not usually found.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 301.

Ossific center. See *ossification*.

ossification (os'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *ossification;* as *ossify* + *-ation*.] 1. The formation of bone; the act or process of changing or of being changed into bone, or into a bony substance; the change so effected: as, the *ossification* of cartilage. See *osteogenesis*.—2. That which is ossified, or the result of ossification; bone in general.—3. The state or quality of being ossified.—**Center of ossification**, the point where cartilage or connective tissue begins to ossify; the initial point of the ossific process.

The points at which bone formation begins and whence it radiates are termed *centres of ossification*.
Mivart, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 109.

Membranous ossification. See *membrane-bone*.

ossiform (os'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *forma*, form.] Resembling bone; hard as bone; osseous; osteal.

Ossifraga (o-sif'ra-gä), *n.* [NL. (Prince C. L. Bonaparte): see *ossifrage*.] A genus of birds of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ;* the giant fulmars. *O. gigantea* is the only species, of a sooty or fuliginous color, and as large as some albatrosses. It is sometimes called *bone-breaker*, whence this application of the generic name.

ossifrage (os'i-frāj), *n.* [< L. *ossifragus*, m., *ossifraga*, f., the sea-eagle, ossifrage, < *ossifragus* (> Sp. *osífrago* = F. *ossifrage*), bone-breaking, < *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fragile*. Cf. *osprey*, *orfray*.] The osprey.

ossifragous (o-sif'ra-gus), *a.* [< L. *ossifragus*, bone-breaking: see *ossifrage*.] Breaking or fracturing bones. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

ossify (os'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ossified*, ppr. *ossifying*. [< F. *ossifier* = Sp. *osificar* = Pg. *ossificar*, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To make or form bone in or of; cause ossification in or of; convert into bone, as membrane or cartilage; harden like bone; render osseous.

The dilated aorta everywhere in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*.
Sharpe, Surgery.

II. *intrans.* To become bone; undergo ossification; change or be changed from soft tissue to bone.

Along the surface of an *ossifying* bone, the yielding of the tissue when bent will not be uniform.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 301.

ossivorous (o-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *os* (*oss-*), bone, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating or feeding on bones.

In a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, 'tis [the caliber of the gullet is] very large.
Derham, Physico-Theol., I. 280, note.

ossspringer†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *osprey*. *Chapman*.

ossuarium (os-ū-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ossuaria* (-ä). [LL.: see *ossuary*.] Same as *ossuary*, 2.

Among the large number of important sepulchral remains lately found by Mr. Taylor in Newgate Street were several *ossuaria*, or leaden vessels for the reception of the calcined bones of the dead.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 841.

ossuary (os'ū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ossuaries* (-riz). [< LL. *ossuarium*, also *ossarium*, a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house, neut. of *ossuarius*, of or for bones, < L. *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *os*[1].] 1. A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

What time the persons of these *ossuaries* entered the famous nations of the dead, and slept with princes and counsellors, might admit a wide solution.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-Burial, v.

The *ossuaries* are probably the most interesting remains we have. They consist of round symmetrical holes dug to the required depth, and into which the bodies were promiscuously deposited; some of the larger ones contain the remains of several thousand bodies.
Nature, XXX. 587.

2. A vase, casket, or other vessel for the reception of the bones or calcined remains of the dead.

ost[1]† (ōst), *n.* A Middle English form of *oast*.

ost[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[2].

ostage†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostage*.

Ostariophysi (os-tā′ri-ō-fī′sī), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὀστάριον*, a little bone (dim. of *ὀστέον*, a bone), + *φῦσα*, bladder.] Those fishes which have a chain of ossicles between the air-bladder and the brain, including the characinoid, eventognath, gymnotoid, and nematognath types. *Sagemehl.*

ostariophysial (os-tā′ri-ō-fiz′i-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ostariophysi*.

ostariophytum (os-tā-ri-of′i-tum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστάριον*, a little bone, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant which bears a drupe. [Rare.]

ostaylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostel*.

osteal (os′tē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone; cf. L. *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *os*[1].] Bony; osseous; ossiform.

ostedet, *prep. phr.* A Middle English form of *instead*.

osteine (os′tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-ine*[2]. Cf. Gr. *ὀστέϊνος*, of bone, < *ὀστέον*, bone.] Same as *ossein*.

osteitic (os-tē-it′ik), *a.* [< *osteitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with osteitis. Also *ostitic*.

osteitis (os-tē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of bone. Also *ostitis*.

Portions of bone removed by operation are spongy, and appear to have undergone a proccas of rarefying *osteitis*.
Lancet, No. 3455, p. 999.

Osteitis deformans, osteitis with new formation of bone.

ostelt, ostelert. Middle English forms of *hostel, hosteler*.

ostelment†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hustlement*.

ostend† (os-tend′), *v.* [< L. *ostendere*, show, exhibit, lit. stretch out before, < *obs-*, for *ob*, before, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*. Cf. *contend, extend, intend*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To show; exhibit; manifest.

Mercy to mean offenders we'll *ostend*,
Not unto such that dare usurp our crown.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

II. *intrans.* To show itself; be exhibited or manifested.

The time was when his affection *ostended* in excess towards her. *Bp. Hall*, Cont., Adonijah Defeated.

ostensibility (os-ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *ostensible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being ostensible.

ostensible (os-ten′si-bl), *a.* [< F. *ostensible* = Sp. *ostensible* = Pg. *ostensivel* = It. *ostensibile*, < ML. *ostensibilis*, that can be shown or seen, < L. *ostendere*, pp. *ostensus, ostentus*, show, exhibit: see *ostend*.] 1. Put forth or held out as real, actual, or intended; apparent; professed: as, a person's *ostensible* reason or motive for doing something.

From Antwerp he [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the *ostensible* history of her life in the Luxemburgh. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

Her *ostensible* work
Was washing clothes, out in the open air
At the cistern by Citorio.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 156.

That enlargement of the oligarchy which occurred under Servius Tullius had for its *ostensible* motive the imposing on plebeians of obligations which up to that time had been borne exclusively by patricians.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 500.

2†. Capable of being shown; that may be shown; proper or intended to be shown.—**Ostensible partner**, in *law*, a partner whose name is made known, and who appears to the world, as such, as distinguished from a secret or dormant partner; also used in distinction from one so known who is really not such, called a *nominal partner*.=Syn. 1. *Ostensible, Colorable, Specious, Plausible*. The first three of these words are drawn from that which is addressed to the eye, *plausible* from that which is addressed to the ear. *Ostensible* is, literally, that may be or is held out as true, real, actual, or intended, but may or may not be so: thus, a person's *ostensible* motive for some action is the motive that appears to the observer, and is held out to him as the real motive, which it may or may not be. *Colorable* suggests the possibility of giving the color or aspect of one thing to another, especially of giving the appearance of truth or justice; it has a bad sense, but approaches a good one in the following: "All his [James I. of Scotland's] acquisitions, however fatal to the body of the nobles, had been gained by attacks upon individuals; and, being founded on circumstances peculiar to the persons who suffered, might excite murmurs and apprehensions, but afforded no *colorable* pretext for a general rebellion" (*Robertson*, quoted in Crabbe, p. 218). The word is much the least often used of the four. *Specious* is superficially fair, just, or correct, appearing well at first view but easily proved unsound. *Plausible* is applied to that which pleases the ear or the superficial judgment, but will not bear severe examination. *Ostensible* reasons; *colorable* claims; *specious* means; *plausible* explanations.

Epimenides was the *ostensible* director, but Solon concerted with him the various improvements in jurisprudence. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 477.

Much the most *specious* objection to free systems is that they have been observed in the long run to develop a tendency to some mode of injustice.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 162.

No doubt it is a *plausible* view, since there is evidently a ground of Natural Religion which is common to the Christian and Sceptic, that here a religion might be founded which should be influential in modern life and yet should avoid the arrogance of calling itself new.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 132.

ostensibly (os-ten′si-bli), *adv.* In an ostensible manner; as shown or pretended; professedly.

But from the official documents it is clear that their intercourse, though *ostensibly* amicable, was in reality hostile. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Unwise resistance . . . is too frequently the primary source of the mischief *ostensibly* arising from the opposite policy. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 202.

ostensio (os-ten′si-ō), *n.* [ML., < LL. *ostensio*, a showing: see *ostension*.] A tax paid in ancient times by merchants, etc., for leave to expose or display their goods for sale in markets.

ostension (os-ten′shon), *n.* [= F. *ostension* = Sp. *ostension* = It. *ostensione*, < LL. *ostensio(n-)*, a showing, < L. *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus, ostensus*, show, exhibit: see *ostend*.] *Eccles.*, the exposition of the sacrament or host. See *exposition*.

ostensive (os-ten′siv), *a.* [< F. *ostensif* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostensivo*, < L. as if **ostensivus*, < *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus, ostensus*, show: see *ostend, ostension*.] 1. Showing; betokening. *Johnson.* —2. Setting forth a general principle by virtue of which a proposition must be true. The old logicians supposed all strict proof to be either of this nature or else apagogic.

The proposition is reduced to the principle which they term a probation *ostensive*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 223.

Ostensive demonstration. See *demonstration*.—**Ostensive proof**, direct proof, without use of the reductio ad absurdum.—**Ostensive reduction** of syllogisms, direct reduction by conversions and transposition of premises. See *reduction*.

ostensively (os-ten′siv-li), *adv.* In appearance; ostensibly.

In dirty hue, with naked feet,
In rags and tatters stroll the street;
Ostensively exceeding wise.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

She had made up her mind to ignore, *ostensively* if not also from conviction, his pretensions to relationship with her. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 241.

ostensoir†, *n.* [F. *ostensoire*: see *ostensorium*.] Same as *monstrance*.

ostensorium (os-ten-sō′ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *ostensory*.] Same as *monstrance*.

The priest who carried the wafer, with an attendant priest at each elbow to support his gorgeous robes, walked under the canopy, and held the *ostensorium* up in an imposing manner as high as his head.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 371.

ostensory (os-ten′sō-ri), *n.*; pl. *ostensories* (-riz). [= F. *ostensoire* = It. *ostensorio*, < ML. *ostensorium*, < L. *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus, ostensus*, show: see *ostend*.] Same as *monstrance*.

ostent† (os-tent′), *n.* [< L. *ostentus* (*ostentu-*), a showing, show, parade, sign, proof; in def. 3, < *ostentum*, a prodigy, wonder, lit. a thing shown, neut. of *ostentus*, pp.; < *ostendere*, show: see *ostend*. Cf. *portent*.] 1. The act of showing, or an act which shows; hence, manifestation; indication; display; profession.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8. 44.

That [verse] is the author's epitaph and tomb,
Which, when ambitious pyles, th' *ostents* of pride,
To dust shall fall . . .
Feltham, On Randolph.

A scorner he
Of God and goodness, atheist in *ostent*,
Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce.
Cowper, Task, vi. 486.

2. Aspect; air; manner; mien.

Use all the observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*
To please his grandam.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 205.

3. That which is pointed out as strange or alarming; a sign; portent; wonder; prodigy.

I shall now expulse these dogges fatea sent to our abodes;
Who bring *ostents* of destinie, and blacke their threatning fleet. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii.

Which myraculous *ostent*, passing the ordinary course of naturall causes, as was sent of God, no doubt to foreshew the great and terrible persecution which afterward fell. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 809.

Latinus, frighted with this dire *ostent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 121.

ostent† (os-tent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *ostenter* = Sp. Pg. *ostentar* = It. *ostentare*, < L. *ostentare*, freq. of *ostendere*, show, display: see *ostend*.] To show; make a display of; flourish.

There be some that . . . can *ostent* or shewe a highe grauitie. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

Malice not only discovers, but *ostenteth* her devilish effects. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 415.

ostentate (os′ten-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ostentated*, ppr. *ostentating*. [< L. *ostentatus*, pp. of *ostentare*, show, display: see *ostent*.] To make a conspicuous or ambitious display of; display. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is so open-hearted and simple but they either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 169.

The viburnums *ostentate* their cymes of fruit.
The American, XII. 264.

ostentation (os-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *ostentation* = Sp. *ostentacion* = Pg. *ostentação* = It. *ostentazione*, < L. *ostentatio(n-)*, a showing, display, esp. idle or vain display, < *ostentare*, show, display: see *ostent, ostentate*.] 1†. Display; especially, public display.

Of every new framd fashion
This is the place to make moste *ostentation*,
To shew the bravery of our gay attire.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

You are come
A market-maid to Rome; and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love, which, left unshown,
Is often left unloved. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 52.

2†. A sight or spectacle; show; ceremony.

The king would have me present the princess, sweet chuck, with some delightful *ostentation*, or show, or pageant, or antique, or firework. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 118.

3. Ambitious display; pretentious parade; vain show; display intended to excite admiration or applause.

They which doe not good but for vaine glorie and *ostentation* shall be damned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 256.

Open *ostentation* and loud vainglory is more tolerable than this obliquity. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

A Third Fault in his Sentiments is an unnecessary *Ostentation* of Learning. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

The style is agreeable, clear, and manly, and, when it rises into eloquence, rises without effort or *ostentation*.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

=Syn. 3. *Show, Display, Parade, Ostentation*, flourish, dash. *Show* is the most general word for the purposed exhibition of that which might have been kept private; as such, it includes the others. *Ostentation* is always bad; the others may be good in certain relations. *Parade* and *display* are more suggestive of the simple act, *ostentation* of the spirit: as, to make a *parade* of one's learning; it was *ostentation* that led the Pharisees to make a *parade* or *display* of their charities and prayers. *Parade* is a matter of vanity; *ostentation*, of vanity, pride, or ambition.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a *show*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 187.

To his [Laud's] love of this clerical *display* may be traced one reason for the strong opposition he met with.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 324.

He loves to make *parade* of pain,
That with his piping he may gain
The praise that comes to constancy.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

Nor did her alms from *ostentation* fall,
Or proud desire of praise; the soul gave all.
Dryden, Elconora, l. 28.

ostentatious (os-ten-tā′shus), *a.* [< *ostentati(on)* + *-ous*.] 1†. Making public display.

Your modesty . . . is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do that it blushes even to have it known.
Dryden, To the Duke of Ormond, Ded. of Fables.

2. Characterized by ostentation; making display or vain show from vanity or pride.

He spread the little gold he had in the most *ostentatious* manner. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

Frederic aspired to the style of royalty. *Ostentatious* and profuse, negligent of his true interests and of his high duties, . . . he added nothing to the real weight of the state which he governed.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

True courage is not *ostentatious*; men who wish to inspire terror seem thereby to confess themselves cowards.
Emerson, Courage.

3. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display: as, *ostentatious* ornaments.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not *ostentatious*, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.
Johnson, Addison.

=Syn. Dashing, flaunting. See *ostentation*.

ostentatiously (os-ten-tā′shus-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with great display; boastfully; in a way intended to attract notice.

James (II.), with great folly, identified himself *ostentatiously* with the enemies of his country.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

ostentatiousness (os-ten-tā′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display; boastfulness; vanity; ostentation.

ostentator† (os′ten-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *ostentateur* = Sp. Pg. *ostentador* = It. *ostentatore*, < L. *ostentator*, one who makes a display or parade, < *ostentare*, display: see *ostentate*.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. *Sherwood.*

ostentful† (os-tent′ful), *a.* [< *ostent* + *-ful*.] Portentous; ominous.

All these [signs] together are indeed *ostentful*.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

ostentive† (os-ten'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **ostentivus*, < *ostendere*, pp. *ostentus*, show: see *ostend*. Cf. *ostensive*.] Ostentatious. *Stirling*, Doomsday, Sixth Hour.

ostentous† (os-ten'tus), *a.* [< *ostent* + *-ous*.] Ostentatious; making a show. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

osteoblast (os'tē-ō-blâst), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A cell concerned in the formation of bone. Osteoblasts seem to be connective-tissue cells in active multiplication and of undifferentiated form. They become inclosed in the osseous intercellular substance which they produce, and, assuming the characteristic form, constitute the bone-cells of the fully formed bones. Also called *osteoplast*.

osteoblastic (os″tē-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *osteoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osteoblasts; having the character of an osteoblast: as, *osteoblastic* cells; an *osteoblastic* process.

osteocarcinoma (os″tē-ō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *osteocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer: see *carcinoma*.] 1. Carcinoma of bone.—2. Ossifying carcinoma.

Osteocephalus (os″tē-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of fossil stegocephalous amphibians of elongate form, having the head shielded with bony plates.

osteochondritis (os″tē-ō-kon-drī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-itis*. Cf. *chondritis*.] Inflammation of cartilage and adjacent bone.

osteochondroma (os″tē-ō-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *osteochondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *chondroma*.] A tumor composed of interminglled bony and cartilaginous tissue.

osteoclasis (os-tē-ok'lā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κλάσις*, a breaking, fracture.] 1. The dissolution or resorption of osseous tissue; the destruction of bone. *Therapeutic Gazette*, VIII. 565.—2. In *surg.*, the fractnring, especially the refracturing, of a bone to remedy deformity.

osteoclast (os'tē-ō-klâst), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλᾶν*, break.] 1. In *surg.*, an apparatus for fracturing bones in order to correct deformities.—2. A large multinucleated cell supposed to be concerned in the absorption of bone-tissue. Originally *osteoklast* (*Kölliker*). Also called *giant cell*, *myeloplax*, and *myeloplaque*.

The medullary surface of the interior of the bone was thickly covered with *osteoclasts*. *Medical News*, LIII. 454.

osteoclastic (os″tē-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [< *osteoclast* + *-ic*.] Absorbing or breaking down bone; having the alleged character or quality of an osteoclast. See *osteoclast*, 2.

osteocolla (os″tē-ō-kol'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A deposited carbonate of lime, forming an incrustation on the roots and stems of plants, found in some parts of Germany in loose sandy grounds. It takes its name from an erroneous opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones.—2. An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones; bone-glue.

osteocomma (os″tē-ō-kom'ä), *n.*; pl. *osteocommata* (-a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόμμα* a piece: see *comma*.] A bone-segment: one of a segmented series of bones, as a vertebra. Also called *osteomere*.

osteocope (os'tē-ō-kōp), *n.* [< LL. *osteocopos*, < Gr. *ὀστεοκόπος* (sc. *ὀδύνη*), a pain that racks the bones, < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *κόπτειν*, strike.] Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone; bone-ache. *Dunglison*.

osteocopic (os″tē-ō-kop'ik), *a.* [< *osteocope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to osteocope; constituting or consisting in osteocope: as, *osteocopic* pains.

osteodentinal (os″tē-ō-den'ti-nal), *a.* [< *osteodentine* + *-al*.] Having the character or properties of osteodentine; pertaining or relating to osteodentine.

osteodentine (os″tē-ō-den'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + E. *dentine*.] One of the varieties of dentine, resembling bone; that modification of dentine observed in the teeth of the cachalot and some other cetaceans, also in those of many existing and extinct fishes, in which the tissue is traversed by irregularly ramified vascular or medullary canals.

osteodermatous (os″tē-ō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *δέρμα*(*τ-*), skin.] Having a bony skin or ossified integument.

osteodermous (os″tē-ō-dėr'mus), *a.* Same as *osteodermatous*.

Osteodesmacea (os″tē-ō-des-mā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *δεσμός*, a bond, band, + *-acea*.] The lantern-shells: same as *Anatinidæ*.

osteodynia (os″tē-ō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in a bone, especially persistent pain.

osteogen (os'tē-ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστεογενής*, produced by the bone (in neut. *τὸ ὀστεογενές*, marrow), < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The substance of which the osteogenic fibers are composed.

osteogenesis (os″tē-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *γένεσις*, generation, origin: see *genesis*.] The genesis, origination, or formation of bone; osteogeny; ossification. It consists essentially in the deposition of bone-earth in membrane or cartilage by means of osteoblasts, with the result of converting such tissues into bone, or of replacing them by bone. The tissue thus subject to ossification may be simply changed into bone, or it may be absorbed, and bone substituted in its stead. The conversion of membrane into bone is known as *intramembranous osteogenesis*; the substitution of bone for cartilage is called *intracartilaginous osteogenesis*.

osteogenesy (os″tē-ō-jen'e-si), *n.* Same as *osteogenesis*.

osteogenetic (os″tē-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *osteogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to osteogenesis; osteogenic; ossific: as, an *osteogenetic* process; an *osteogenetic* theory.—**Osteogenetic cells**, osteoblasts.

osteogenic (os″tē-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *osteogen*, *osteogen-y*, + *-ic*.] Bone-producing.—**Osteogenic fibers**, fibers of the osteogenic layer similar to white connective-tissue fibers, but straighter and less distinctly fibrillated.—**Osteogenic layer or tissue**, the deeper part of the perichondrium or periosteum, concerned in the production of osseous tissue. It is composed of osteogenic fibers and osteoblasts embedded in a homogeneous substance, with blood-vessels.

osteogeny (os-tē-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*. Cf. *osteogen*.] Same as *osteogenesis*.

Osteoglossidæ (os″tē-ō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Osteoglossum* + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous or isospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Osteoglossum*, having the skin of the head ossified, and the scales of the body hard, like bony mosaic. There are long anal and dorsal fins placed far back, and the caudal is small. The mouth is of great size, with small teeth. They are large pike-like fishes of tropical fresh waters. Only 6 species are known, among them the arapaima, the largest of fresh-water fishes. The family is restricted in Cope's system to forms with three pairs of branchibyals and three upper pharyngeals. In Gill's it includes only those *Osteoglossoidea* which have the body moderately elongated, the head moderate, with rudimentary interopercular and subopercular bones, and a pair of barbels on the lower jaw; there are only 3 species, of South America, Borneo, Sumatra, and Queensland.

osteoglossoid (os″tē-ō-glos'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Osteoglossum* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the *Osteoglossidæ*, or pertaining to the *Osteoglossoidea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Osteoglossidæ*.

Osteoglossoidea (os″tē-ō-glo-soi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *osteoglossoid*.] A superfamily of fishes; the *Osteoglossidæ* in the widest sense.

Osteoglossum (os″tē-ō-glos'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The typical genus of *Osteoglossidæ*, having the abdomen trenchant, a broad tongue-like bone, and two barbels on the lower jaw. There are 3 species, South American, East Indian, and Australian. Also called *Ischnosoma*.

osteographer (os-tē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *osteography* + *-er*[1].] A descriptive osteologist.

osteography (os-tē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of bones; descriptive osteology.

osteoid (os'tē-oid), *a.* [< Gr. **ὀστεοειδής*, contr. *ὀστεώδης*, like bone, < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling bone; bony; osseous.—**Osteoid cancer**, malignant tumor of bony hardness, most frequent about the femur.

osteolar, *a.* See *ostiolar*.

osteole, *n.* See *ostiole*.

Osteolepis (os-tē-ol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *λεπίς*, a scale: see *lepis*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a cartilaginous endoskeleton, an enameled and sculptured bony exoskeleton, two anal and two dorsal fins alternating in position with one another, and an extremely heterocercal tail.

osteolite (os'tē-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *λίθος*, stone.] An earthy kind of calcium phosphate, probably resulting from the alteration of apatite, occurring near Hanau in Prussia and at Amberg in Bavaria.

osteologer (os-tē-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *osteolog-y* + *-er*[1].] An osteologist.

Osteologers have very well observed that the parts appertaining to the bones which stand out at a distance from the bodies are either the adnate or the enate parts.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 176.

osteologic (os″tē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *osteolog-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to osteology.

osteological (os″tē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *osteologic* + *-al*.] Same as *osteologic*.

osteologically (os″tē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to osteology; as regards the bony system.

osteologist (os-tē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *osteolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in osteology; an osteological anatomist.

osteology (os-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστεολογία*, the science which treats of the bones, < *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which treats of bone or of bones.

osteoma (os-tē-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *osteomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of bony tissue.

osteomalacia (os″tē-ō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., also *osteomalakia*, < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *μαλακία*, softness: see *malacic*.] In *pathol.*, a disease, most frequent in women, but also occurring in men, in which there is progressive disappearance of the earthy salts from the bones, which in consequence become soft and misshapen. Also called *malacosteon*, and *mollities ossium*.

osteomalacial (os″tē-ō-ma-lā'shal), *a.* [< *osteomalacia* + *-al*.] Affected with osteomalacia; softened or half-destroyed as regards bony structure: as, an *osteomalacial* bone.

osteomalacic (os″tē-ō-ma-las'ik), *a.* [< *osteomalacia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to osteomalacia.

osteomancy† (os'tē-ō-man-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of bones. *Selden*, Illustrations on Drayton's Polyolbion, vi.

osteomere (os'tē-ō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *μέρος*, part.] Same as *osteocomma*.

osteometrical (os″tē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *osteometr-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining or relating to osteometry.

osteometry (os-tē-om'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] That part of zoömetry or anthropometry which has to do with the relative proportions or differences of the skeleton or its individual parts.

osteomyelitis (os″tē-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *osteomyelon* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the bone-marrow.

osteomyelon (os″tē-ō-mī'e-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *μυελός*, marrow.] Bone-marrow.

osteonecrosis (os″tē-ō-ne-krō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *necrosis*, q. v.] Necrosis of bone.

osteoperiostitis (os″tē-ō-per″i-os-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + NL. *periostitis*, q. v.] Periostitis involving the bone to a marked extent.

osteophlebitis (os″tē-ō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the veins of a bone.

osteophyte (os'tē-ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *φυτόν*, a growth, tumor, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] An abnormal bony excrescence or osseous outgrowth.

Three inches behind the coronal suture a small *osteophyte* was found, situated in the left line of attachment of the longitudinal sinus. *Lancet*, No. 3425, p. 788.

osteophytic (os″tē-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *osteophyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an osteophyte; of the nature of an osteophyte.

In the particular case exhibited there was a large *osteophytic* mass at the lower margin of the orbit.
Lancet, No. 3460, p. 1282.

osteoplast (os'tē-ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *osteoblast*.

osteoplastic (os″tē-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *osteoplast-y* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to osteoplasty.—2. Pertaining to the formation of bone.

In rickets the whole of the bone was affected, but in syphilis the *osteoplastic* formation was less diffused, and tended rather to form localised nodes.
Lancet, No. 3419, p. 481.

osteoplasty (os'tē-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-y*.] A plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied; the transplanting of bone to make good a loss by disease, accident, or operation.

osteoporosis (os″tē-ō-pō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] Mor-

bid absorption of bone proceeding from the Haversian canals, so that it becomes abnormally porous.

osteopsathyrosis (os″tē-op-sath-i-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, + *ψαθυρός*, friable, crumbling, loose, not cohering, < *ψάειν*, crumble away, vanish.] Fragility of the bones.

Osteopterygii (os-tē-op-te-rij′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing.] In Macleay's classification of fishes, one of five orders, including all fishes with branchiæ free externally: thus almost equivalent to the class of true teleostomous fishes.

osteopterygious (os-tē-op-te-rij′i-us), *a.* Pertaining to the *Osteopterygii*, or having their characters.

osteosarcoma (os″tē-ō-sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *osteosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of intermingled bony and sarcomatous tissue.

osteosarcomatous (os″tē-ō-sär-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *osteosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by osteosarcoma: as, *osteosarcomatous* tumors.

osteosclerosis (os″tē-ō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + NL. *sclerosis*.] The excessive formation of bone-tissue in the Haversian canals and other spaces of bone, so that it becomes denser.

Osteospermum (os″tē-ō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Calendulaceæ*, distinguished by the thick, hard, and wingless achenia of the ray-flowers, the disk-flowers being frequently all sterile. The species number 38, all South African; they are mostly shrubs or shrubby plants, the small or middle-sized yellow heads solitary at the ends of the branches or loosely paniced. The genus name is sometimes translated *boneseed* for common use. *O. spinosum*, a spiny bush, and *O. moniliferum*, the jungle-sunflower (which see, under *sunflower*), have sometimes been cultivated in Europe.

osteostomous (os-tē-os′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a bony mouth—that is, ossified jaws.

osteotheca (os″tē-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *ostcothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *θήκη*, box.] A reliquary for the bones of a saint.

osteotome (os′tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a saw-like instrument for cutting bones, specifically one for cutting the bones of the fetal cranium when it is necessary to reduce it considerably to permit delivery.

osteotomy (os-tē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the division of or incision into a bone.

Osteozoa (os″tē-ō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Osteozoaria*.

osteozoan (os″tē-ō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having bones, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Osteozoa* or *Ostcozoaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Osteozoa* or *Osteozoaria;* a vertebrate.

Osteozoaria (os″tē-ō-zō-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *ζῳάριον*, dim. of *ζῷον*, animal.] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification, the first branch of animals, or the *Vertebrata*, divided into two subbranches, allantoidian and anallantoidian, with classes mammals, birds, and reptiles of the first of these subbranches, and batrachians and fishes of the second. Also *Osteozoa*.

osteria† (os-te-rē′ä), *n.* [< It. *osteria*, an inn, hostelry: see *hostry*.] An inn; a tavern: especially in Italy.

> Thy master, that lodges here in my *osteria*, is a rare man of art; they say he 's a witch.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.
>
> Have not I
> Known him, a common rogue, come fiddling in
> To the *osteria*? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

ostesset†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hostess*.

ostia, *n.* Plural of *ostium*.

ostiarius (os-ti-ā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ostiarii* (-ī). [L.: see *ostiary*.] Same as *ostiary*.

> The Bishop . . . then washes the feet of all the Priests, beginning from the *Ostiarius* to the Œconomus.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 877.

ostiary (os′ti-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ostiaries* (-riz). [1 and 2. = F. *ostiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostiario*, < L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper, LL. eccl. a sexton, prop. adj., of a door, < *ostium*, a door, < *os*, mouth: see *os*[2], *oral*, etc. Cf. *usher*, nlt. < L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper. 3. < ML. **ostiarium* (?), the mouth of a river, neut. of *ostiarius*, adj.: see above.] 1. In the *early church* and in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the doorkeeper of a church. The office of ostiary is the lowest of the minor orders in the Western Church. It is as old as the third century in the Western Church, and as the fourth century in the Eastern Church. In the primitive church the duties of this office seem to have been discharged by deacons.

> The office of an acoluthite, of an exorcist, of an *ostiary*, are no way dependent on the office of a deacon.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 194.

2. The porter of a monastery.—3. A mouth of a river.

> We are carried into the dark lake, like the Egyptian river into the sea, by seven principal *ostiaries*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 4.

Ostinops (os′ti-nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστινος*, of bone, equiv. to *ὀστέϊνος* (see *osteine*), + *ὤψ*, face.] A remarkable genus of South American caciques, of the family *Icteridæ* and the subfamily *Cassicinæ*. The base of the bill mounts on the forehead, forming a frontal shield; the bill is lengthened

Japu (*Ostinops decumanus*).

and compressed, and the occiput is crested. There are about 8 species, such as *O. decumanus*, the japu of Brazil, which is black, and *O. viridis*, which is green, like the rest of the genus. *Ostinops* was named by Cabanis in 1851.

ostiola, *n.* Plural of *ostiolum*.

ostiolar (os′ti-ō-lär), *a.* [< *ostiolum* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to any ostiole: as, the *ostiolar* filaments of certain lichens; the *ostiolar* canal or the channel connected with the ostioles of bugs. Also spelled *osteolar*.

ostiolate (os′ti-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *ostiolum* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with an ostiole or small orifice.

ostiole (os′ti-ōl), *n.* [< L. *ostiolum*, a little door: see *ostiolum*.] A small opening or entrance; a little ostium. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the orifice or aperture in the apex of the conceptacles of certain algæ, the perithecia of many fungi, the anther-cells of certain phanerogams, etc., through which the spores, pollen-grains, etc., are discharged; same as *pore*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, one of the openings on the under side of the thorax of many heteropterous insects, through which a fluid of disagreeable odor may be discharged. Also spelled *osteole*.

ostiolum (os-tī′ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *ostiola* (-lä). [L., a little door or opening, dim. of *ostium*, a door, opening, orifice: see *ostium*, *ostiary*.] A small opening; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *ostiole*.

ostitic (os-tit′ik), *a.* [< *ostitis* + *-ic*.] Same as *osteitic*.

ostitis (os-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-itis*.] Same as *osteitis*.

ostium (os′ti-um), *n.*; pl. *ostia* (-ä). [L., a door, mouth, entrance; cf. *os*, mouth.] An opening or entrance; a mouth; an os. Specifically—(*a*) In *human anat.*, either opening, uterine or abdominal, of a Fallopian tube or oviduct. These are called respectively *ostium uterinum* and *ostium abdominale*. (*b*) In *ichth.*, the constricted communication between the dorsal and ventral parts of the cerebellar ventricle in some sharks. *W. K. Parker.*—**Gastric ostium**, in sponges, the mouth by which a radial tube opens into the paragaster.

ostler, ostleress. See *hostler, hostleress*.

ostlery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hostelry*.

Ostmen (ōst′men), *n. pl.* [< Dan. *ost*, east, + *mand*, man.] East men: the name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland. *Lord Lyttelton*.

Ostracea (os-trā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ὀστράκεος*, earthen, of clay (said of vessels), taken as 'testaceous,' < *ὄστρακον*, a shell, test, as of mussels, tortoises, snails, etc.: see *ostracize*, *oyster*.] The oyster family; the *Ostreidæ*.

ostracean (os-trā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *ostrace-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling an oyster; of or pertaining to the *Ostracea*. Also *ostraceous*, *ostreaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ostracea;* an oyster. Also *ostracine*.

ostraceous (os-trā′shius), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀστράκεος*, taken as 'testaceous': see *Ostracea*.] Same as *ostracean*.

Ostracidæ (os-tras′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστρακον*, a shell, + *-idæ*.] The oyster family. See *Ostreidæ*.

ostracine (os′trā-sin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ostracean*.

Ostracion (os-trā′si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστράκιον*, dim. of *ὄστρακον*, a shell: see *ostracize*, *oyster*.] 1. A genus of fishes with an exoskeleton of juxtaposed hexagonal plates forming a hard shell of bone, typical of the family *Ostracionidæ*. They are known as *cow-fishes*, *trunk-fishes*, and *coffer-fishes*. See cut under *cow-fish*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus; an ostraciont.

ostraciont (os-trā′si-ont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostraciont-*).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ostracions, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Ostracion* or of the family *Ostraciontidæ*.

Ostraciontidæ (os-trā-si-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostracion* (assumed stem *Ostraciont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoderm plectognath fishes, typified by the genus *Ostracion;* the trunk-fishes. They have the body inclosed in an angulated box formed by hard polygonal scutes joined edge to edge, distinct teeth in both jaws, dorsal and anal fins opposite each other, and no ventral fins. About 25 species are known, inhabiting tropical seas. Also called *Cataphracti*.

ostracise, *v. t.* See *ostracize*.

ostracism (os′trā-sizm), *n.* [= F. *ostracisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *ostracismo* = G. *ostracismus*, < NL. *ostracismus*, < Gr. *ὀστρακισμός*, ostracism, < *ὀστρακίζειν*, ostracize: see *ostracize*.] 1. A political measure employed under restrictions of law among the ancient Athenians, by which citizens whose presence seemed embarrassing to the state were banished by public vote for a term of ten years, with leave to return to the enjoyment of their estates at the end of the period. It has its name from the tablet of earthenware (*ostrakon*) on which every voter wrote the name of the person he desired to ostracize. Ostracism was practised in some other democratic states of Greece, as Argos and Megara, but the method of its administration, except in Athens, remains obscure. Compare *petalism*.

Hence—2. Banishment in general; expulsion; separation: as, social *ostracism* (banishment from good society).

> Virtue in courtiers' hearts
> Suffers an *ostracism* and departs.
> *Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

ostracite (os′trā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστρακίτης*, < *ὄστρακον*, a shell: see *ostracize*.] A fossil oyster or some similar shell; a fossil referred to an old genus *Ostracites*.

ostracize (os′trā-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ostracized*, ppr. *ostracizing*. [< Gr. *ὀστρακίζειν*, banish by vote, < *ὄστρακον*, a potsherd or tablet used in voting, a tile, an earthen vessel, the shell of a mussel, oyster, snail, etc., akin to *ὀστρεον*, an oyster: see *oyster*.] 1. To exile by ostracism; banish by popular vote, as persons dreaded for their influence or power were banished by the ancient Athenians. See *ostracism*, 1. Hence—2. To banish from society; put under the ban; exclude from public or private favor.

> The democratic stars did rise,
> And all that worth from hence did *ostracize*.
> *Marvell*, Lachrymæ Musarum (1650).

> It is a potent support and ally to a brave man standing single, or with a few, for the right, and out-voted and *ostracized*, to know that better men in other parts of the country appreciate the service, and will rightly report him to his own and the next age.
> *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Also spelled *ostracise*.

Ostracoda (os-trą-kō′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀστρακώδης*, like potsherds (like a shell), < *ὄστρακον*, a potsherd, a shell, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *Ostracopoda*.

ostracode (os′trą-kōd), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ostracoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ostracoda*.

ostracoderm (os′trą-kō-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀστρακόδερμος*, having a bony skin, < *ὄστρακον*, a shell, + *δέρμα*, skin.] **I.** *a.* Having a bony skin like a coat of mail; ostraciont, as a fish; pertaining to the *Ostracodermi*. Also *ostracodermal*, *ostracodermous*.

II. *n.* An ostraciont fish, as a member of the *Ostracodermi;* a pleetognath of the suborder *Ostracodermi*.

ostracodermal (os′trą-kō-dėr′mal), *a.* [< *ostracoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

Ostracodermata† (os′trą-kō-dėr′mą-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ostracodermatus*: see *ostracoderm*.] An old name of shell-fish, corresponding to the testaceous mollusks of modern zoölogists.

ostracodermatous (os′trą-kō-dėr′mą-tus), *a.* [< NL. **ostracodermatus*: see *ostracoderm*.] Having a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.

Ostracodermi (os″trą-kō-dėr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ostracodermus:* see *ostracoderm*.] A sub-

order of plectognath fishes, represented only by the ostracions or trunk-fishes, having the body covered with a solid coat of mail, no spinous dorsal fin, and teeth in the jaws. It contains only the family *Ostraciontidæ*, thus contrasted with the *Sclerodermi* and the *Gymnodontes*. See cut under *cow-fish*.

ostracodermous (os″trạ-kō-dėr′mus), *a.* [As *ostracoderm* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracoderm*.

ostracodous (os′trạ-kō-dus), *a.* [As *ostracode* + *-ous*.] Same as *ostracode*.

Ostracopoda (os-trạ-kop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὄστρακον, a shell, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] An order of entomostracous crustaceans, related to the *Cladocera* (*Daphniacea*) and *Phyllopoda*. It is characterized by a large, hard, and often calcified bivalve shell, or hinged shell-like valves, consisting of two unequal lateral parts of an unsymmetrical carapace, movably joined together and often peculiarly ornamented; a rudimentary abdomen; a very small shell-gland; the body not ringed, ending in a bifid tail; very few thoracic appendages (generally two or three), not foliaceous, but cylindroid, like the legs of higher crustaceans; branchiæ attached to the oral appendages; eyes, when present, median and coalesced or lateral and separate; and antennules and antennæ large and subserving locomotion. The *Ostracopoda* are mostly minute fresh-water crustaceans, swimming very actively by means of their antennæ; some carry their eggs about with them like ordinary *Crustacea*, but most attach them to foreign substances, as aquatic plants. These crustaceans are common in all geologic strata from the earlier Paleozoic formations, and appear to have undergone little modification. There are several families and a number of genera, such as *Cypris* and *Cythere*. Also called *Ostracoda* and *Ostrapoda*. See cuts under *Cypris* and *Cythereidæ*.

ostracostean (os-trạ-kos′tē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Ostracostei*, or having their characters; placoderm.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Ostracostei*; a placoderm.

Ostracostei (os-trạ-kos′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ostracosteus*: see *ostracosteous*.] A group of extinct placoganoid fishes having the head and generally the anterior part of the trunk incased in a strong armor composed of many large ganoid plates immovably joined to one another. Also called *Placodermata*.

ostracosteous (os-trạ-kos′tē-us), *a.* [< NL. *ostracosteus*, < Gr. ὄστρακον, a shell, + ὀστέον, a bone.] Covered with shell-like plates of bone; ostracostean; placodermatous.

ostralegus (os-tral′e-gus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ὄστρεον (L. *ostrea*), an oyster, + λέγειν, pick out.] An old book-name of the oyster-catcher, now called *Hæmatopus ostralegus* or *ostrilegus*. Also *ostralega*.

Ostrapoda (os-trap′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostracopoda*.

Ostrea (os′trē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *ostrea*, rarely *ostreum*, < Gr. ὄστρεον, an oyster: see *oyster*.] The typical and leading genus of the oyster family, *Ostreidæ*, having the shell inequilateral and inequivalve, with one valve flatter than the other. There are upward of 200 species, besides many natural and artificial varieties. The genus extends back to the Carboniferous, and there are more species extinct than extant. The common edible oyster of Europe is *O. edulis*; that of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *O. virginica*. See also cuts under *ciborium* and *integropalliate*.

A Jurassic Oyster (*Ostrea marshi*).

ostreaceous (os-trē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **ostreaceus*, < L. *ostrea*, an oyster: see *Ostrea*.] Same as *ostracean*.

> This distinction of two interior vehicles or tunicles of the soul, besides that outer vestment of the terrestrial body (styled in Plato τὸ ὀστρεῶδες, the crustaceous or *ostreaceous* body), is not a mere figment of the latter Platonists since Christianity, but a tradition derived down from antiquity.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 790.

ostreiculture (os″trē-i-kul′tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ostrea*, oyster, + *cultura*, culture.] Oyster-culture; the artificial breeding and cultivation of oysters. Also *ostreaculture*.

ostreiculturist (os″trē-i-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *ostreiculture* + *-ist*.] One who cultivates oysters, or is engaged in the industry of propagating these bivalves.

> The theory of hybridation advocated by some *ostreiculturists*.
> *The American*, V. 88.

Ostreidæ (os-trē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ostrea* + *-idæ*.] A family of monomyarian bivalve mollusks, the oysters, typified by the genus *Ostrea*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Woodward's and older systems, a large group including all forms with the mantle quite open, a very small foot or none, an inequivalve shell, free or adherent to foreign bodies, resting on one valve, with central beaks, internal ligament, single adductor muscle, and obscure pallial line. Thus it included not only the *Ostreidæ* proper, but also *Anomiidæ*, *Placunidæ*, *Pectinidæ*, *Limidæ*, and *Spondylidæ*. (*b*) Now restricted to oysters which have the mantle-margin double and finely fringed, nearly equal gills united to one another behind, and the mantle-lobes forming a complete branchial chamber. The shell is irregular, being both inequivalve and inequilateral, attached by the left valve, and the ligament-cavity is triangular or elongated. In structure the shell is subnacreous, and laminated with prismatic cellular substance. Thus limited, the *Ostreidæ* contain only the oysters and closely related bivalves, of which there are many species, extinct and extant. Pearl-oysters belong to a different though related family, *Aviculidæ*.

ostreiform (os′trē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ostrea*, an oyster, + *forma*, form.] Oyster-like; resembling an oyster in form; ostraceous.

ostreophagist (os-trē-of′ạ-jist), *n.* [< Gr. ὄστρεον, an oyster, + φαγεῖν, eat, + *-ist*.] An oyster-eater; one who or that which eats or feeds upon oysters.

ostrich (os′trich), *n.* [Formerly also *ostridge*, *austridge*, *estridge*; < ME. *ostriche*, *ostryche*, *ostrice*, *oystriche*, < OF. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, *austruche*, F. *autruche* = Pr. *estruz* = Sp. *avestruz* = Pg. *abestruz*, < LL. *avis struthio(n-)* (the native word *avis*, bird, being added to the foreign name of the bird), < Gr. στρουθίων, an ostrich, earlier στρουθοκάμηλος (> L. *struthiocamelus* for *struthio camelus* or **struthocamelus*), an ostrich, lit. 'camel-bird,' so called with ref. to its long neck, < στρουθός, a bird, esp. a sparrow; cf. ὁ μέγας στρουθός, lit. 'the great bird,' στρουθός κατάγαιος, 'ground-bird,' στρουθός χερσαῖος, 'land-bird,' στρουθός Λιβυκός, 'Libyan bird,' στρουθός Ἀράβιος, 'Arabian bird,' or simply στρουθός, all applied to the ostrich. From the LL. *struthio* are also AS. *strūta* = OHG. MHG. *strūz*, G. *strausz*; also, after MHG., MLG. *strūs* = D. *struis* = Sw. *struts* = Dan. *struds*; also It. *struzzo*, dim. *struzzolo*, = OF. *strucion* (> ML. reflex *strucio(n-)* and ME. *strucioun*), ostrich.] A very large ratite bird of the genus *Struthio*. The true or African ostrich (*S. camelus*) inhabits the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia, and is the largest of all existing birds, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. The head and neck are nearly naked, and the quill-feathers of the wings and tail have their barbs wholly disconnected. It is chiefly for these plumes, which are highly esteemed as articles of dress and decoration, that the bird is hunted and also reared in domestication. The legs are extremely strong, the thighs are naked, and the tarsi are covered with scales. There are only two toes, the first and second being wanting. The pubic bones are united—a conformation occurring in no other bird. The wings are of small size and incapable of being used as organs of flight; the birds can run with extraordinary speed, distancing the fleetest horse. The food consists of grass, grain, and other substances of a vegetable nature. Ostriches are polygamous, every male consorting with several females, and they generally keep together in larger or smaller flocks. The eggs are of great size, averaging three pounds each in weight, and several hens often lay in the same nest, which is merely a hole scraped in the sand. The eggs appear to be hatched mainly by incubation, both parents relieving each other in the task, but also partly by the heat of the sun. The South African ostrich is often considered as a distinct species under the name of *S. australis*. Three South American birds of the genus *Rhea* are popularly known as the *American ostrich*, though they are not very closely allied to the true ostrich, differing in having three-toed feet and in many other respects. The best-known of the three is *R. americana*, the *nandu* or *nanduguaçu* of the Brazilians, inhabiting the great American pampas south of the equator. It is considerably smaller than the true ostrich, and its plumage is much inferior. *R. darwini*, a native of Patagonia, is still smaller, and belongs to a different subgenus (*Pterocnemia*). The third species is the *R. macrorhyncha*, so called from its long bill; it is perhaps only a variety of the first.

A Male Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*).

> The daughter of my people is become cruel, like the *ostriches* in the wilderness. Lam. iv. 3.
>
> They ride on swift horses, . . . nor are they esteemed of if not of sufficient speed to overtake an *Ostridge*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 108.

ostrich-board (os′trich-bōrd), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, wainscot.

ostrich-farm (os′trich-färm), *n.* A place where ostriches are kept and reared for the commercial value of their feathers.

ostrich-farming (os′trich-fär″ming), *n.* The occupation of keeping and rearing ostriches for the sake of their feathers; the conduct of an ostrich-farm.

ostrich-feather (os′trich-feтн″ėr), *n.* One of the long curly plumes of the ostrich, used for ornamental purposes; an ostrich-plume.

ostrich-fern (os′trich-fėrn), *n.* The fern *Onoclea Struthiopteris* (*Struthiopteris Germanica* of earlier authors). See cut under *Onoclea*.

ostrich-plume (os′trich-plōm), *n.* **1.** A plume of an ostrich; an ostrich-feather; specifically, one of the quill-feathers of the wings or tail.—**2.** A name of *Aglaophenia struthionides*, one of the plumularian hydromedusans. See *Aglaophenia*.

Ostridæ (os′tri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Ostreidæ*.

ostridget, *n.* An obsolete form of *ostrich*.

ostriferous (os-trif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *ostrifer*, oyster-bearing, < *ostrea*, oyster, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing oysters.

Ostrogoth (os′trō-goth), *n.* [< LL. *Ostrogothi*, pl., < OHG. *ōstar*, east, + LL. *Gothi*, Goths: see *Goth*.] A person of the more easterly of the two great historical divisions of the Goths (see *Goth*). They established a monarchy in Italy in 493, which was overthrown in 555. Also called *East Goth*.

Ostrogothic (os-trō-goth′ik), *a.* [< *Ostrogoth* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Ostrogoths.

ostryt, *n.* Same as *hostry*.

Ostrya (os′tri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1772), < Gr. ὄστρυα, also ὀστρύς, some tree with hard wood; cf. ὄστρακον, a shell.] A genus of apetalous trees, the hop-hornbeams, of the order *Cupuliferæ*, or oak family, and the tribe *Coryleæ*, known by the cone-like fruit of flattish-inflated membranaceous bracts inclosing small sessile bony nuts. There are 6 species, natives of the north temperate zone, in the Old World and North and Central America. They bear alternate leaves and small catkins without floral envelops, the tubular bracts in fruit becoming bladdery sacs. See *hop-hornbeam*, *ironwood*, and *leverwood*.

Branches of Hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginica*).
1, male, and 2, female inflorescence; *a*, male flower; *b*, fruit.

Oswego tea. See *tea*.

Osyrideæ (os-i-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1802), < *Osyris* + *-ideæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the apetalous order *Santalaceæ*, distinguished by the coalescence of perianth-tube with the ovary or disk. It includes about 20 genera, *Osyris* being the type.

Osyris (os′i-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *osyris*, < Gr. ὄσυρις, a plant, identified by Sprengel with *Osyris alba*, by others with *Linaria vulgaris*; supposed to refer, like Gr. ὀσιρίτης, an Egyptian plant, to the Egyptian god Osiris: see

Osiris.] A genus of smooth shrubs, of the order *Santalaceæ*, type of the tribe *Osyrideæ*, known by its alternate leaves, distinct anther-cells, undivided disk, and dicœcious flowers. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of southern Europe, Africa, and eastern India. They bear small flowers and roundish drupes—in the typical European plant, *O. alba*, on erect broom-like branches with narrow dry leaves, in the others on spreading branches with broad fleshy leaves. *O. alba* has been called *gardrobe*, *poet's cassia*, etc. *O. compressa* of South Africa, which furnishes a valuable tan for fine leather, is now referred to the genus *Colpoon*.

-ot[1]. [< F. *-ot*, a var. of *-et:* see *-et*[1].] A diminutive suffix equivalent to *-et*. It occurs in *ballot*, *billot*, *parrot*, etc. It is not felt as an English formative.

-ot[2]. See *-ote*.

O. T. An abbreviation of *Old Testament*.

otacoustic (ō-ta-kōs′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὠτακουστής*, a listener (see *otacust*), < *ὠτακουστεῖν*, listen, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ἀκούειν*, hear, > *ἀκουστικός*, pertaining to hearing: see *acoustic*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting the sense of hearing: as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

II. *n.* An instrument to facilitate hearing; especially, an ear-trumpet.

It [a hare] is supplied with a bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustick* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

otacousticon† (ō-ta-kōs′ti-kon), *n.* [NL.: see *otacoustic*.] Same as *otacoustic*.

Here, to my great content, I did try the use of the *Otacousticon*, which was only a great glass bottle broke at the bottom, putting the neck to my ears, and there I did plainly hear the dancing of the oares of the boats in the Thames to Arundel gallery window, which, without it, I could not in the least do.
Pepys, Diary, III. 415.

otacust†, *n.* [< LL. *otacustes*, < Gr. *ὠτακουστής*, a listener, a spy: see *otacoustic*.] A scout; a spy. *Holland*.

Otaheite apple, gooseberry, myrtle, salep, walnut. See *apple*, etc.

otalgia (ō-tal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠταλγία*, earache, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the ear; earache.

otalgic (ō-tal′jik), *a.* and *n.* [< *otalg-ia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to earache.

II. *n.* A remedy for earache.

otalgy (ō-tal′ji), *n.* Same as *otalgia*.

Otaria (ō-tā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠταρός*, large-eared, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] The typical genus of *Otariidæ*. See cut under *otary*. *Peron*, 1807.

Otariidæ (ot-a-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine pinniped carnivorous mammals, of the order *Feræ* and the suborder *Pinnipedia*, typified by the genus *Otaria;* the otaries or eared seals. They have small but evident external ears. The fore and hind limbs are of proportionate lengths, and the latter are flexible forward. The digits of the fore flippers are clawless and rapidly graduated in length; those of the hind flippers are of equal lengths and provided with long flaps of skin, and the second, third, and fourth bear claws. The incisors are 6 above and 4 below, the former notched. The skull has strong salient mastoid processes distinct from the auditory bullæ, alisphenoid canals, and postorbital processes. Otaries are found on most sea-coasts and islands, excepting those of the North Atlantic. There are several good genera besides *Otaria*, as *Zalophus*, *Eumetopias*, *Arctocephalus*, and *Callorhinus*. The several species are known as *sea-elephants*, *sea-lions*, and *sea-bears*, and most of them furnish valuable pelts. *Callorhinus ursinus*, the sea-bear of the North Pacific, furnishes the material for sealskin garments. See cut under *fur-seal*.

Otariinæ (ō-tā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otaria* + *-inæ*.] The eared seals rated as a subfamily.

otarine (ot′ą-rin), *a.* Pertaining or relating to otaries or eared seals: distinguished from *phocine*, and from *rosmarine* or *trichechine*.

otarioid (ō-tā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Otaria*, *otary*, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Otariidæ;* relating to otaries.

II. *n.* An otary or eared seal.

otary (ō′tą-ri), *n.*; pl. *otaries* (-riz). [< NL. *Otaria*.] An eared seal; a seal of the family *Otariidæ*.

Otary (*Otaria forsteri*).

-ote. [F. *-ote* = Sp. Pg. It. *-ota*, < L. *-ota*, *-otes*, < Gr. *-ωτης*, a patrial suffix.] A suffix, of Greek origin, indicating country or nativity. It occurs in *Cypriote*, *Candiote*, *Epirote*, *Suliote*, etc. It occurs also as *-ot*, as in *Cypriot*, *Epirot*, etc., and in *patriot*.

othelcosis (ō-thel-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration, < *ἕλκος*, a wound, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] Ulceration of the ear.

othematoma, othæmatoma (ō-thē-ma-tō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + NL. *hæmatoma:* see *hematoma*.] Effusion of blood beneath the perichondrium of the pinna of the ear. Also called *hæmatoma auris*, and, from its frequency in the insane, *insane ear*.

otheoscope (ō′thē-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠθεῖν*, push, thrust, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument akin to the radiometer.

other[1] (uтн′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *other*, < AS. *ōther* (in inflexion often syncopated *ōthr-*) = OS. *ōthar*, *ōdhar*, *ōdher*, *ādhar*, *andar* = OFries. *other*, *oder*, *or*, also *ander* = MD. D. *ander* = MLG. LG. *ander* = OHG. *andar*, *ander*, MHG. G. *ander* = Icel. *annarr* = Sw. *annan* = Dan. *anden* = Goth. *anthar*, other, second, different, = L. *alter* (for **anter*?—assimilated to *alius*, other: see *else*) (> It. *altro* = Sp. *otro* = Pg. *outro* = Pr. *altre*, *autre* = OF. *altre*, *autre*, F. *autre*), other, = OBulg. *vŭtorŭ* = Bohem. *úterý* = Pol. *wtory* = Russ. *vtorno-*, second, = Lith. *antras* = Lett. *ōtrs* = OPruss. *antars* = Skt. *antara*, *anyatara*, other; with compar. suffix *-ther* = L. *-ter* = Gr. *-τερος*, etc., from a base seen in OBulg. *onŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *on* = Russ. *onŭ*, he, that, = Skt. *anya*, **ana*, that.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Second: as, every *other* day; every *other* week.

Nece, I have so grete a pyne
For love that everych *other* day I faste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1166.

Ac specialliche and propreliche of the rote of anarice guoth out manye smala roten. Thet byeth wel great dyadliche zennes [sins]. The uarste is gaueliuge [usury]. The *other* thyefthe [theft]. The thridde roberye.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

In particular—(*a*) Second of two: hence with singular substantives only, and regularly preceded by *the*. The antecedent correlative to *the other* is *one* or *the one*. In these combinations a possessive pronoun may take the place of *the*. Also used absolutely without repetition of the noun referred to.

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him *the other* also.
Mat. v. 39.

What next I bring shall please thee, be assured,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, *thy other* self,
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton, P. L., viii. 450.

My other dearer life in life.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

Whan tha Christians in Alhama beheld their enemies retreating on one side, and their friends advancing on *the other*, they uttered shouts of joy and hymns of thanksgiving.
Irving, Granada, p. 56.

The matter of the Declaration of Indulgence exasperated one half of [the king's] subjects, and the manner *the other* half.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(*b*†) Second of a pair; hence, left (as opposed to right).

Him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy disaray;
Her *other* leg was lame, that she no'te walke,
But on a staffe her feeble steps did stay.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

(*c*) Second of two opposites; opposite; contrary: as, the *other* side of the street.

On the *other* side of this plain, the Pilgrims came to a place where stood an old Monument hard by the highway-side.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 170.

Let us be thankful that those old apes [male dancers] have almost vanished off the stage, and left it in possession of the beauteous bounders of the *other* sex.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

(*d*) Second in order of thought, though first or previous in order of fact; hence, next preceding, or (taken substantively) that which immediately preceded.

He put it by thrice, every time gentler than *other*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 230.

Why do you mock God so often, and pretend every year to repent, and yet are every year as bad, if not worse than *other?*
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

2. Additional; further; hence, besides this (or these, that or those): with or without a clause with *than* or *but* following, expressed or understood.

For alle *other* Nacioun, thei seyn, ben but blynde in conynge and worchynge, in comparisoun to hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

Other tales they had, as that Minerua killed there a fire breathing beast.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 324.

Come on, my noble Hearts, this is the Mine we come for; and they who think there is any *other* are Fools.
Raleigh, quoted in Howell's Letters, ii. 61.

But for *other* Buildings, there is nothing now left in it except a Church.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 19.

Heaven be their resource who have no *other* but the charity of this world.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Monk.

Art no *other* sanction needs
Than beauty for its own fair sake.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

3. Different from this (the person or thing in view or under consideration or just specified); belonging to a class, category, or sort outside of, or apart and distinct in identity or character from (that which has been mentioned or is implied); not the same: used with or without a definitive or indefinite word (*the*, *that*, *an*, *any*, *some*, etc.) preceding, and often followed (as a comparative) by a clause with *than:* frequently used also as correlative to *this*, *one*, or *some* preceding: as, he was occupied with *other* reflections; *this* man I know, the *other* man I never saw before; *some* men seek wealth, *other* men seek fame. When preceded by *an*, *the*, or *that*, the two words were formerly often written together—*an other* as *another* (a usage now invariable), *the other* as *thother*, *that* (*thet*) *other* as *thetother* (whence *tother*).

"Thurh me men gon," than spak *that othir* syde,
"Unto the mortal strokis of the spere."
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 134.

Than Arthur asked yef he wolde declare *eny othir* wise to theire vndirstondinge, and he seide "Nay."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

Let one eye his watches keep,
Whilst the *t'other* eye doth sleep.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 1.

Fast we found, fast shut,
The dismal gates, and barricadoed strong;
But, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise *other than* the sound of dance or song;
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage.
Milton, P. L., viii. 243.

I would not have him in one jot or tittle *other than* he is.
Lamb, My Relations.

The English Constitution was not, indeed, without a popular element, but *other* elements generally predominated.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Bethink ye, Gods, is there no *other* way?
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

On this theme Kleamer's eloquence, gesticulatory and *other*, went on for a little while.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

Because we cannot explain how we know that which is *other than* ourselves, shall we deny that we do know things and being *other than* ourselves?
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 103.

Every other, each alternate.—**One or other.** See *one*.—**The other day.** See *day*[1].—**The other world,** the world of the dead; the world to come.

She 's dead; and what her entertainment may be
In *the other world* without me is uncertain.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

To have other fish to fry. See *fish*[1].

II. *pron.* **1.** The second of two reciprocally, either of the two being considered subject or object in turn: as, *each* and *other;* *either* and *other;* the *one* and the *other*. See *each*.

And *ayther* hateth *other* in alle manere werkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 223.

Ech of hem at *otheres* sinne lough.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 14.

Eke whit by blak, eke shame by worthynes,
Eche, set by *other*, more for *other* semeth.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 643.

Strike dead the whole weak race of venomous worms,
That sting *each other* here in the dust.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii.

2. An additional person or thing: in constructions as in def. 3.

That he myght be in erthe connersant with these *other*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 2.

3. A different person or thing from the one in view or under consideration or just specified: in the same constructions as the adjective, the difference being in the fact that with the adjective a noun is always expressed or obviously implied in the context. As a pronoun *other* takes a plural, which is properly (as with the pronouns *any*, *some*, etc.) the same in form as the singular; but a plural in *-s*, after the analogy of nouns, namely *others*, is now the usual form.

And euer whyl that oon hir sorwe tolde,
That *other* weep as she to water wolde.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 495.

Wise men also die, and perish together, as well as the ignorant and foolish, and leave their riches for *other*.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xlix. 10.

For his part, he excused himself to be innocent as well of the one as of the *other*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.

Nor can he fear so much the offence and reproach of *others* as he dreads and would blush at the reflection of his own severe and modest eye upon himself.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

And while these made their liberal contributions, either to the edifice or to the revenue of the Colledge [Harvard], there were *other* that enriched its library by presenting of choice books with mathematical instruments thereunto.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

While *others* yet doubted, they were resolved; where *others* hesitated, they pressed forward.
D. Webster, Speech in Commemoration of Adams and Jefferson, Aug. 2, 1826.

of all others, apart from, distinguished from, or to the exclusion of, all that remain.

Insolence is the crime *of all others* which every man is apt to rail at. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 294.

other[1] (uŦH′ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *other*; < *other*[1], *a.*] Otherwise.

Whan he wiste it may noon *other* be,
He pacïently took his adversitee.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 839.

No doubt he's noble;
He had a black mouth that said *other* of him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 58.

other[2]† (uŦH′ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [ME., also *outher*, *owther*; a var. of *either*, q. v.] Same as *either*. *Chaucer*.

If thaire men on *owthir* side
Come forto help tham in that tide,
Thay suld be cut for thaire iornay,
Thaire armes and thaire legges oway.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

Bote the bark of that on semede dimmore
Then *outher* of the other two.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 184.

other[2]†, *conj.* [ME., also *outher*, etc.; a var. of *either*, and the fuller form of *or*[1]: see *either* and *or*[1].] Same as *either* and *or*[1].

Ne hadde god suffred of som other than hym-selue,
He hadde nat wist wyterly whether deth wer soure *other* sweyte. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 219.

If thu were aliue,
With swerd *other* with kniue,
We scholden alle deie
And thi fader deth abeie.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Comaunded hem to bringe hym a-gein *other* be force, or be otherwise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 522.

othergates† (uŦH′ėr-gāts), *adv.* [< *other*[1] + *gate*[2]. Cf. *another-gates*.] In other ways; otherwise.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 198.

othergates† (uŦH′ėr-gāts), *a.* [See *othergates*, *adv.*, and *another-gates*.] Different; of another sort or kind; other.

If you were in my mistress's chamber, you should find *othergates* privy signs of love hanging out there.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

All which are the great works of true, able, and authoritative Ministers, requiring *othergates* workmen than are (now) in many places much in fashion among common people.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 19. (*Davies.*)

otherguess (uŦH′ėr-ges), *a.* A corruption of *othergates*. Compare *another-guess*.

If your kinsman, Lieutenant Bowling, had been here, we should have had *other-guess* work.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxxii.

This world contains *otherguess* sorrows than yours.
C. Reade.

otherguise (uŦH′ėr-gīz), *a.* [A further corruption of *otherguess*, simulating *guise*. Cf. *another-guise*.] Same as *otherguess*. *Ash.*

otherly†, *adv.* [ME. (compar. *otherloker*); < *other* + *-ly*[2].] Otherwise.

And ȝif he *other-loker* doth, he in the kynges mercy, as many tyme as the haylynes hem mowe of take.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

otherness (uŦH′ėr-nes), *n.* [< *other*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being other; alterity.

A sublime aspiration after the *otherness* of things is sublimely irrational. To know things as they are to us is all we need to know, all that is possible to be known.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 26.

Nor is nature to be confounded with created substance, or with matter as it exists in space and time; it is pure non-being, the mere *otherness*, alteritas, of God—his shadow, desire, want, or desiderium sui, as it is called by mystical writers. *Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., III. 174.

othersome†, *pron.* [ME. *othersome*, prop. *other some*, some (one) other, or some others: see *other*[1] and *some*, *a.*] Some other or others.

Some blasfemede hym and saide, fy one hym that distroyes; and *othersome* saide, othire mene saved he, bot hymselfe he may nott helpe.
MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 183. (*Halliwell.*)

There were at that time manie noblemen in England whose wynes and daughters the king hadde oppressed; and *othersome* whom with extreme exactions he had brought into great powertie; and *othersome* whose parents and friends the king hadde banished.
Stow, K. John, an. 1212.

Some of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder, and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be taken insunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 54.

otherward, otherwards (uŦH′ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *other*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] In another direction. *Carlyle*.

otherways (uŦH′ėr-wāz), *adv.* [< ME. *otherwaies*, *otherweys*; < *other* + *ways*, after *otherwise*.] Otherwise.

He asked the barons in that parlement,
If he achewed a thing *otherwaies* he ment.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 4.

The Captain told them, that for his own part he durst there live with fewer men than they were; yet . . . they were *otherways* minded.
Good News from New England, in Appendix to [New England's Memorial, p. 373.

It appeared she was *otherways* furnished before: she would none. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Liv. This gentleman
Is well resolv'd now.
Guar. I was never *otherways*.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iv. 2.

otherwhere (uŦH′ėr-hwār), *adv.* In some other place; elsewhere.

Where were ye borne? Some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and others *other-where*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 53.

The first equiuocation we reade of, *otherwhere* plainly tearmed a lye. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

The question therefore is whether we be now to seek for any revealed law of God *otherwhere* than only in the sacred Scripture. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, l. 13.

The main body of this truth I have *otherwhere* represented. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 905.

One hath had the vision face to face,
And now his chair desires him here in vain,
However they may crown him *otherwhere*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

otherwhile (uŦH′ėr-hwīl), *adv.* [< ME. *otherwhyle*, *otherquyle*; < *other*[1] + *while*.] 1. At other times; formerly; erst.

Bothe wyth bulleȝ & bereȝ, & boreȝ *otherquyle*,
& etaynes, that hym a-nelede, of the hege felle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 723.

Sometimes he was taken forth . . . to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., iii.

But the Gods went not now, as *otherwhile*,
Into the tilt-yard where the Heroes fought.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. Sometimes; at one time . . . at another time.

otherwhiles (uŦH′ėr-hwīlz), *adv.* [< ME. *otherwhyles*; adv. gen. of *otherwhile*.] Same as *otherwhile*.

Thursdaye we hadde *otherwhyles* calmes and *otherwhyles* metely good wynde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

Otherwhiles the famish'd English, like pale ghosts, . . .
Faintly beselge us. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 7.

otherwise (uŦH′ėr-wīz), *adv.* [< ME. *otherwise*, *otherwyse*; short for *in other wise*: see *other*[1] and *wise*[2].] 1. In a different manner or way; differently.

Ne thei don to no man *other wise* than thei wolde that other men diden to hem; and in this poynt thei fullefillen the 10 Commandementes of God; and thei zive no charge of Aveer ne of Riccheese. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 292.

Candy is called *otherwyse* Crete. There be ryght euyll people. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

When I seriously salute thee, I begin my Letter with one God; when *otherwise*, with many. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

Walpole governed by corruption because, in his time, it was impossible to govern *otherwise*.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

The stones composing a house cannot be *otherwise* used until the house has been pulled down.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

2. By other means; from other causes; on other terms.

Well ought ye be reson a grete mater to bringe to ende be so that ye be of oon acorde, and of oon will, ffor *otherwise* may ye not spede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 581.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of 8000 men. *Raleigh.*

By negotiation and *otherwise* he secured the alliance and the interests of the various Italian governments on his side.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

3. In other respects; under other circumstances; in a different case.

It is said truly that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard of society. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Such stories, which . . . are . . . consigned by the report of persons *otherwise* pious and prudent.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 371.

The feebleness of age in a man of this turn has something which should be treated with respect even in a man no *otherwise* venerable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

If the lighthouse-keeper happens to have plenty of oil, and is not out shooting or fishing, he lights his lamp; *otherwise*, he omits to perform this rather important part of his duties. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

Or otherwise, in *law*, when used as a general phrase following an enumeration of particulars, is commonly interpreted in a restricted sense, as referring to such other matters as are kindred to the classes before mentioned.—**Rather . . . than otherwise**, rather one thing than another and contrary thing; rather than not.

A born and bred lady as keeper of the place would be *rather* a catch *than otherwise*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 16.

Not that he cared about P. being snubbed—that he *rather* enjoyed *than otherwise*.
R. B. Kimball, Was he Successful?, iv.

otherwise (uŦH′ėr-wīz), *conj.* [< *otherwise*, *adv.*] 1. Else; but for the reason indicated.

I have sat in the stocks for puddings he hath stolen, *otherwise* he had been executed.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 34.

Otherwise an ill Angell commeth and causeth bralles and diseases. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 200.

2†. On the other hand.

A skilful artificer male sone put the vain sophister to silence. . . . Whereas *otherwise* an argumente made by the rules of logique cannot bee avoided.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

otherwise (uŦH′ėr-wīz), *a.* [Prop. the adv. *otherwise* in predicate.] Different; of a different kind or character.

If it prove
She's *otherwise*, I'll keep my stables where
I lodge my wife. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 134.

He prayed God to forgive him, and made vows that if the Lord spared his life he would become *otherwise*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 121.

other-world (uŦH′ėr-wėrld), *a.* [< *other world*: see under *other*[1], *a.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a different sphere of existence; extramundane; unearthly; belonging or relating to the future life.

otherworldliness (uŦH′ėr-wėrld′li-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being otherworldly; a disposition to act in this life with reference to another or future world; conduct of life prompted by a hope of heaven.

And yet not religion conceived as an affair of the private conscience, not the yearning and the search for the pearl of great price, not an increased predominance of *otherworldliness*, but the instinct of national freedom, and the determination to have nothing in religion that should impair it. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 764.

2. Reference to or insistence upon the existence of another world beyond the present; ideality; spirituality; the quality of being visionary.

Its [the church's] *other-worldliness*, while upholding an ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of discrediting the real. *G. H. Lewes*, Hist. Philos., II. 5.

otherworldly (uŦH′ėr-wėrld′li), *a.* Governed in this life by motives relating to the consideration of existence in another and better world.

But . . . we perceive with great clearness that the original Judaic religion, though it had supernaturalism, . . . instead of being monkish, *otherworldly*, and immutable, was social, political, and historical.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 244.

Othman (oth′man), *a.* and *n.* [< Turk. *'Othman*: see *Ottoman*[1], *Osmanli*.] Same as *Ottoman*[1].

Iskander, the pride and boast
Of that mighty *Othman* host.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Spanish Jew's Second Tale.

Othmanee (oth′man-ē), *a.* [< Turk. *Othmanī*: see *Ottoman*[1].] Ottoman; Turkish.

Syrian apples, *Othmanee* quinces.
T. B. Aldrich, When the Sultan goes to Ispahan.

Othniidæ (oth-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Othnius* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Othnius*. They have the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple, the ventral segments five, free, and the anterior coxæ small.

Othnius (oth-nī′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀθνεῖος*, strange, foreign.] The typical genus of *Othniidæ*. *Le Conte*, 1861.

Othonna (ō-thon′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *othonna*, < Gr. *ὀθόννα*, a Syrian composite plant.] A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ* and the tribe *Senecionideæ*, type of the subtribe *Othonneæ*, and known by its sterile disk-flowers and copious pappus. There are about 80 species, natives of South Africa. They are smooth shrubs or herbs, with small heads of yellow flowers and alternate or radical leaves, either undivided or dissected, and often fleshy. Their similarity to *Senecio* gives them the name of (*African*) *ragwort*. One of the few deserving culture is *O. crassifolia*, a trailing herb with fleshy leaves and bright-yellow flowers, suitable for baskets, rustic work, etc.

otiation† (ō-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **otiatio(n-)*, < *otiari*, idle about, take one's ease, < *otium*, ease: see *otiose*.] Same as *otiosity*.

Or as I have observed [others] in many of the Princes Courts of Italie to seeme idle when they be earnestly occupied, & entend to nothing but mischieuous practizes, and do busily negotiat by coulor of *otiation*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 252.

otiatrics (ō-ti-at′riks), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ἰατρικός*, of healing, medical: see *iatric*.] Aural therapeutics.

otic (ō′tik), *a.* [= F. *otique*, < Gr. *ὠτικός*, of the ear, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] Of or pertaining to the ear or organ of hearing; auditory; acoustic.—**otic (or periotic) bones**, those bones which result from the ossification of the cartilaginous otic or periotic capsule, and constitute, when coalesced, the *otocrane*, or skull of the ear; the compound petrosal or petromastoid bone, corresponding to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone in man. The otic bones are commonly three in number, the *prootic*, the *epiotic*, and the *opisthotic*; to which a fourth, the *pterotic*, may be added. See these words, and *periotic*; also cuts under *acrodont* and *Esox*.—**Otic capsule**, the otic bones collectively; the otocrane, especially in its early or formative stage.—**Otic ganglion**. See *ganglion*.

Otidæ (ō′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Otididæ*.

otides, *n.* Plural of *otis*.

otidia, *n.* Plural of *otidium*.

otidial (ō-tid′i-al), *a.* [< *otidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otidium or the auditory organ of a mollusk.

Otididæ (ō-tid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* (*Otid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pressirostral grallatorial birds, typified by the genus *Otis;* the bustards. They are charadriomorphic or plover-like, and especially related to such forms as the *Œdicnemidæ* or thick-knees (having holorhinal nostrils), and also exhibit some analogy to, if not affinity with, the gallinaceous birds. The cursorial feet are large and stout, and reticulated, with three short stout toes; the beak is short, stout, and comparatively vaulted. The *Otididæ* are all of the Old World, and dispersed from their African center of distribution into Europe, Asia, and Australia. There are about 35 species, of several modern genera, ranging in size from that of a turkey to that of a grouse. They fly well, and run with great celerity. Their food is chiefly vegetable. See *bustard*.

otidiform (ō-tid′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Otis* (*Otid-*) + L. *forma*.] Resembling or related to the bustards; otidine.

Otidinæ (ō-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otis* (*Otid-*) + *-inæ*.] The bustards as a subfamily of some other family, or as the only subfamily of *Otididæ*.

otidine (ō′ti-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Otidinæ* or *Otididæ*.

Otidiphaps (ō-tid′i-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠτίς* (*ὠτιδ-*), a kind of bustard (see *Otis*), + *φάψ*, a wild pigeon.] A remarkable genus of Papuan pigeons, probably belonging to the *Columbidæ*, but not related to the ground-pigeons of the genus *Goura*. The tail-feathers are 20, an unusual number, and the plumage is green, blue, and chestnut, with metallic sheen on the neck. They are of large size, about 18 inches long, live in the woods, and feed on fruits. *O. nobilis* is the best-known species.

otidium (ō-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *otidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον*.] The typical ear of a mollusk; the form of otocyst or auditory organ which occurs in the *Mollusca*.

Otinidæ (ō-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otina* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A small family of aquatic pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Otina;* the ear-snails. They are of small size, with very short tentacles, foot grooved for looping, and mouth vertically cleft; they live on rocks of the sea-shore. Sometimes called *dwarf-ears*.

Otion (ō′ti-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠτίον*, a little ear, an ear, a kind of shell-fish, dim. of *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] 1. A genus of thoracic cirripeds or barnacles: a synonym of *Conchoderma*.—2. [*l. c.*] A barnacle of this genus.

We also find *otions* attached to their surface.
Cuvier, Règne Anim. (trans. 1849), p. 386.

Otiorhynchidæ (ō″ti-ō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Shuckard, 1840), < *Otiorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] An important family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, or snout-beetles, typified by the genus *Otiorhynchus*. The elytra have a strong fold on the inner face, the male pygidium is divided, the tarsi are usually dilated, and brushy underneath, and the mandibles have a deciduous piece which falls off after the transformation from pupa to imago, leaving a scar. It is a large and wide-spread group, containing many noxious weevils, as *Epicærus imbricatus*, the imbricated snout-beetle, and *Aramigus fulleri*, or Fuller's rose-beetle. (See cut under *Epicærus*.) Many of the tropical species are highly ornamental, as *Entimus imperialis*. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

Otiorhynchinæ (ō″ti-ō-ring-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otiorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Otiorhynchidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Curculionidæ*.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Otiorhynchidæ*, containing the more typical forms of that family. Also *Otiorhynchini*. See cut under *Epicærus*.

otiorhynchine (ō″ti-ō-ring′kin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Otiorhynchinæ*, or having their characters.

Otiorhynchus (ō″ti-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1824), < Gr. *ὠτίον*, dim. of *οὖς*, ear, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of snout-beetles, typical of the family *Otiorhynchidæ*, having the metasternal side pieces entirely concealed by the elytra, the suture obliterated, and the hind tibiæ with two short fixed spurs. There are nearly 500 species, mostly European and Asiatic. The five which occur in North America are common to that continent and to Europe.

otiose (ō′shi-ōs), *a.* [= OF. *ocios, ocieus, oticus* = Sp. Pg. *ocioso* = It. *ozioso*, < L. *otiosus*, having leisure or ease, at leisure, < *otium*, leisure, ease; prob. not related to *ease:* see *ease*. Cf. *negotiate*, etc.] 1. Being at rest or ease; not at work; unemployed; inactive; idle.

Ndengei, the dull and *otiose* supreme deity [in the Fiji Islands], had his shrine or incarnation in the serpent.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 211.

2. Made, done, or performed in a leisurely, half-hearted way; perfunctory; negligent; careless; hence, ineffective; vain; futile; to no purpose.

If thinking about payment of the debt means merely an *otiose* contemplation of a possible event, the proposition may be true, but is little to the purpose.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 150.

The last dramatic possibility of the piece . . . is lost by the addition of two *otiose* acts, with a commonplace ending, once more drowned in platitude and priggishness.
Athenæum, No. 3084, p. 754.

otiosity (ō-shi-os′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *ociosite, otiosite* = Sp. *ociosidad* = Pg. *ociosidade* = It. *oziosità;* as *otiose* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being otiose or of having nothing to do; ease; relief from labor; idleness.

Joseph Sedley then led a life of dignified *otiosity*, such as became a person of his eminence.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lx.

2. Perfunctoriness; easy negligence; carelessness; ineffectiveness; futility.

otis (ō′tis), *n.*; pl. *otides* (ō′ti-dēz). [NL., < L. *otis*, < Gr. *ὠτίς*, a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] 1. The ear of a vessel, often ornamental. Compare *ansa*.—2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, the leading genus of *Otididæ*, or bustards. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the great bustard, *Otis tarda*. See cut under *bustard*.

otitis (ō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the ear.—**Otitis externa**, inflammation of the external ear.—**Otitis interna**, inflammation of the internal ear.—**Otitis media**, inflammation of the middle ear, or tympanum.

oto (ō′tō), *n.* [Central Amer.] The plant *Colocasia antiquorum*.

otoba-butter (ō-tō′bä-but″ėr), *n.* A fatty substance said to be obtained from the fruit of *Myristica Otoba*. It is nearly colorless, and smells like nutmegs when fresh, but has a disagreeable odor in the melted state.

otoconia, *n.* Plural of *otoconium*.

otoconial (ō-tō-kō′ni-al), *a.* [< NL. *otoconium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of an otoconium or otoconia: as, *otoconial* particles.

otoconite (ō-tok′ō-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *otoconium* + *-ite*[2].] An otoconium; a small otolith or calcareous concretion of the labyrinth of the ear.—**Syn.** See *otolith*.

otoconium (ō-tō-kō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *otoconia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κόνις*, dust.] One of the small otoliths, or gritty particles in the membranous labyrinth: used practically only in the plural.—**Syn.** See *otolith*.

Otocorys (ō-tok′ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κόρυς*, a helmet.] A genus of *Alaudidæ;* the horned larks: a synonym of *Eremophila*. The name is regularly used by those who hold that *Eremophila* in ornithology is untenable because of the prior *Eremophilus* in ichthyology. Also, improperly, *Otocoris*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

otocrane (ō′tō-krān), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κρανίον*, skull.] The bony structure of the middle and inner ear of a vertebrate, containing the essential parts of the organ of hearing. It consists of the otic or periotic bones more or less completely coalesced into a single petrosal or petromastoid bone. In man the otocrane is the petromastoid, consisting of the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone fused together. Also *otocranium*. See cuts under *periotic* and *tympanic*.

otocrania, *n.* Plural of *otocranium*.

otocranial (ō-tō-krā′ni-al), *a.* [< *otocrane* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the otocrane; otocranic; otic or periotic, as a bone or set of bones.

otocranic (ō-tō-kran′ik), *a.* [< *otocrane* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the otocrane: as, *otocranic* elements. *Cones*.

otocranium (ō-tō-krā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *otocrania* (-ä). [NL.: see *otocrane*.] Same as *otocrane*.

Otocyon (ō-tos′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κύων*, dog, = E. *hound*.] 1. A remarkable genus of African foxes of the alopecoid or vulpine series of the family *Canidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Otocyoninæ*. They have 46 or 48 teeth (more than any other known heterodont mammal); cranial characters as in *Fennecus*, but the hinder border of the lower jaw with a peculiarly expansive process; auditory bullæ and ears very large; vertebræ 52; limbs long; and toes 5–4, as is usual in *Canidæ*. There is but one species, *O. megalotis*, of South Africa. *Megalotis* is a synonym.

2. [*l. c.*] Any animal of this genus; a megalote.

Otocyoninæ (ō-tos″i-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Otocyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Canidæ*, represented by the genus *Otocyon*. Also called *Megalotinæ*.

otocyonine (ō-tō-sī′ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Otocyoninæ*.

otocyst (ō′tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst): see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*, an auditory vesicle; any cavity or cyst which contains the essential parts of an organ of hearing; especially, the auditory vesicle or capsule of some of the *Invertebrata*, often containing otoliths, and subservient to the function of audition. In *Hydrozoa*, otocysts are one of the several kinds of marginal bodies situated in the margin of the disk between tentacles, and containing otolithic concretions and hair-cells. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *lithocyst*.

otocystic (ō-tō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *otocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an otocyst.

otodynia (ō-tō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the ear.

otographical (ō-tō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *otograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to otography.

otography (ō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the ear.

Otogyps (ō′tō-jips), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *γύψ*, vulture.] A genus of Old World vultures of the family *Falconidæ* and the sub-

Eared Vulture (*Otogyps auricularis*).

family *Vulturinæ*, having ear-like flaps of skin; the eared vultures. There are several species, as the African *O. auricularis*, the Nubian *O. nubicus*, and the Indian or Pondicherry *O. calvus*.

otolite (ō′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *λίθος*, stone (see *-lite*).] Same as *otolith*.

otolith (ō′tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ωτ-*), ear, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A calcareous concretion within the membranous labyrinth of the ear. In fishes and fish-like vertebrates they are sometimes of great size. In higher animals otoliths are generally wanting or reduced to small particles or ear-dust. (See *otoconium*.) Among some common fishes the otolith decreases in size in the following order: cod, hake, haddock, whiting, conger, turbot, sole, gurnard, smelt, and trout. The concretions differ much in shape. In the conger the otolith is shaped like a sole, 1¼ inches long, ⅝ inch wide, and is thin and glassy. In the cod it is of the size of a horse-bean, and is curved on itself. The ear-stones of the American sheepshead are shaped like a tamarind-seed, and look like pieces of milky quartz. They are often carried in the pocket as "lucky stones."

2. One of the proper otic bones of some animals, as certain fishes; an otosteon. See cuts under *Esox* and *Python*.—**Syn.** *Otoliths, Otostea, Otoconia*, and *Otoconites* are all concretions in the inmost ear; the two first-mentioned words are by some restricted to the large solid "ear-stones" of lower animals, while the latter two designate the small ones or very fine "ear-dust" of higher animals. They have properly no part in the bony structure of the ear, but a vibratory or concussive function in audition. But *otolith* and *otosteon* are sometimes applied to the internal ear-bones of fishes.

otolithic (ō-tō-lith′ik), *a.* [< *otolith* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an otolith; otosteal: as, an *otolithic* concretion.—2. Containing otoliths; lithocystic: as, an *otolithic* capsule or lithocyst. Also *otolitic*.

Otolithic sac, in *Hydrozoa*, a lithocyst.

Otolithus (ō-tol′i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of sciænoid fishes; weakfish: now commonly called *Cynoscion*.

otolitic (ō-tō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *otolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *otolithic*.

otological (ō-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *otolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to otology.

otologist (ō-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *otolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in otology, especially in its medical and surgical aspects; an aurist.

otology (ō-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with the human ear, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

otomy (ot′ō-mi), *n.* A corruption of *atomy*[2].

She 's grown a mere *otomy*.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

otomycosis (ō″tō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *μύκης*, mushroom.] The presence of fungi, such as *Aspergillus nigricans*, in the external auditory meatus.

Otomys (ō′tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of gerbils or myomorphic rodents of the family *Muridæ* and the subfamily *Gerbillinæ*. They have large hairy ears, convex frontal profile, grooved incisors, molar teeth with discrete laminæ united by cement, and the tail of moderate length, not tufted.

otopathy (ō-top′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πάθη*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the ear.

otophone (ō′tō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] An ear-trumpet. *E. H. Knight.*

otophthalmic (ō-tof-thal′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *oculauditory*.

otoplastic (ō-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *otoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to otoplasty.

otoplasty (ō′tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the ear.

otoporpa (ō-tō-pôr′pä), *n.*; pl. *otoporpæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πόρπη*, a buckle.] In *Hydrozoa*, one of the hard cartilaginous processes of the marginal ring which proceed to an otocyst or tentaculicyst, as of a narcomedusan; an ear-rivet.

otoporpal (ō-tō-pôr′pal), *a.* [< *otoporpa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an otoporpa: as, an *otoporpal* process of the marginal cartilage.

otopyorrhea, otopyorrhœa (ō-tō-pī-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *otopyorrhœa*, < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πύον*, matter, pus (see *pus*), + *ῥεῖν*, flow, run, stream.] Purulent otorrhea.

otopyosis (ō″tō-pī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *πύωσις*, suppuration, < *πυοῦσθαι*, suppurate, < *πύον*, pus: see *pus*.] The presence of pus in the ear.

otorrhagia (ō-tō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] Hemorrhage from the ear.

otorrhea, otorrhœa (ō-tō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *otorrhœa*, < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A purulent or mucopurulent discharge from the ear.

otorrheal, otorrhœal (ō-tō-rē′al), *a.* [< *otorrhea* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with otorrhea.

otosalpinx (ō-tō-sal′pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet: see *salpinx*.] The Eustachian tube.

otoscope (ō′tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An ear-speculum. See *speculum*.

otoscopic (ō-tō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *otoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made with the otoscope: as, an *otoscopic* examination.

otoscopical (ō-tō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *otoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *otoscopic*.

otoscopy (ō′tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the ear; clinical examination of the ear.

Otosema (ō-tō-sē′mä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *σῆμα*, mark, sign.] A genus of noctuid moths containing the largest species of the family, *O.* (*Erebus*) *odora*, com-

Otosema odora, about one half natural size.

mon along the coast of America from Maine to Brazil.

otosis (ō-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] Mishearing; false impression as to sounds uttered by others, or a word-form so originated.

Negro English is an ear-language altogether, a language built up on what the late Professor Haldeman of Pennsylvania called *otosis*, an error of ear, a mishearing, similar to that by which Śirâdyhu-d-daula, a viceroy of Bengal, became in the newspapers of the day Sir Roger Dowler.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xxxi.

otosteal (ō-tos′tē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an otosteon or otolith.

II. *n.* An otosteon.

otosteon (ō-tos′tē-on), *n.*; pl. *otostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] **1.** An ear-stone; an otolith; a hard concretion in the cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, as in the cod and many other fishes: not to be confounded with any of the bones proper of the ear.—**2.** An ear-bone proper; an otic or periotic bone. =**Syn.** See *otolith*.

ototomy (ō-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Dissection of the ear.

Otozamites (ō″tō-zā-mī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1843), < Gr. *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), = E. *ear*[1], + NL. *Zamia* (see *Zamia*) + *-ites*.] A large genus of fossil plants belonging to the order *Cycadaceæ*, having more or less elongated pinnate fronds or leaves with forking veins, and distinguished from all other genera by a rounded auricle on the upper side of the base of each pinna or leaflet. More than 60 species have been described, all from Mesozoic strata, chiefly Jurassic, but ranging from the Buntersandstein to the Cenomanian, most abundant in the Oölite, Lias, and Rhetic of Europe and India.

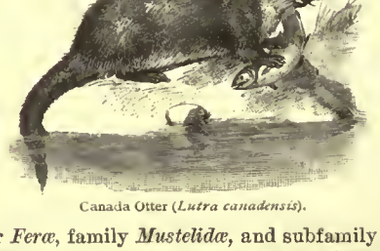
ottar (ot′är), *n.* Same as *attar*.

ottava (ot-tä′vä), *n.* [It.: see *octavc.*] An octave. In musical staff-notation, *al ottava* or 8*va*, 'at the octave,' is prefixed above to a note or passage which is to be performed an octave higher than it is written, the continuance of the direction being further indicated by a horizontal dotted line, and its end by the word *loco*, 'in place.' It is occasionally also prefixed below a note or passage to be performed an octave lower than it is written. The former effect is also indicated by *ottava alta*, and the latter by *ottava bassa*. In either case the intention is simply to avoid the excessive use of leger or added linea.

ottava rima (ot-tä′vä rē′mä). [It., eighth or octuple rime: see *octave* and *rime*[1].] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rime alternately and the last two form a couplet, the lines being in the proper Italian meter, the heroic of eleven syllables. Byron employed it in his "Beppo" and "Don Juan," using lines of eleven or often of ten syllables.

ottavino (ot-tä-vē′nō), *n.* [It., < *ottava*, octave: see *octave*.] Same as *piccolo*.

otter[1] (ot′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *oter, otir, otur, otyre*, < AS. *otor, oter, ottor, otr* = MLG. *otter* = MD. D. *otter* = OHG. *ottar, otter, ottir*, MHG. G. *otter* = Icel. *otr* = Sw. *utter* = Dan. *odder* = Goth. **utrs* (not recorded) = OBulg. *vydra* = Pol. Bohem. *wydra* = Russ. *vuidra* = Lith. *udra*, otter, = Gr. *ὕδρος*, *ὑδρα*, a water-snake (see *hydra*), = Skt. *udra*, otter: akin to Skt. *udan*, water, Gr. *ὑδωρ*, water, E. *water*: see *water*.] **1.** An aquatic digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the or-



Canada Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).

der *Feræ*, family *Mustelidæ*, and subfamily *Lutrinæ*. There are several genera, as *Barangia* (or *Leptonyx*), *Aonyx*, *Lontra* (or *Saricovia*), *Lutra* proper, *Hydrogale*, and *Pteronura*. They all have large flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes, crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. The common river-otter, the *Lutra vulgaris* of Europe, is a quadruped adapted to amphibious habits by its short, strong, flexible, palmated feet, which serve as oars to propel it through the water, and by its long and strong tail, which acts as a powerful rudder, and enables the animal to change its course with great ease and rapidity. It inhabits the banks of rivers, and feeds principally on fish. When its retreat is found, the otter instantly takes the water and dives, remaining a long time underneath it, and rising at a considerable distance from the place where it dived. The weight of a full-grown male is from 20 to 24 pounds, and its length is about 2 feet exclusive of the tail. In many parts of England, and especially in Wales, the otter is hunted with dogs trained for this purpose. The other species of *Lutra* proper, which are found in different parts of the world, do not differ greatly from the European otter. The American otter is a quite distinct species, *Lutra* (*Latax*) *canadensis*. Some Asiatic ottera with reduced claws constitute the genus *Aonyx*. There are South American otters, as *Lutra brasiliensis* and *L. chilensis*. The most remarkable form is the winged-tailed or margin-tailed otter of South America, *Pteronura sandbachi*. The fur of otters is valuable. One kind of it, from South America, is known as *nutria*.

2. The sea-otter. See *Enhydris*.—3. The larva of the ghost-moth, *Epialus humuli*, which is very destructive to hop-plantations.—4. A tackle with line and flies, used for fishing below the surface in lakes and rivers. [U. S.]—5. A breed of sheep: same as *ancon*, 3.—**Lesser otter**, a former name of the mink.

otter[2] (ot′ėr), *n.* A corruption of *arnotto*.

otter[3], *n.* Same as *attar*.

otter-canoe (ot′ėr-ka-nō″), *n.* A boat used by the hunters of the sea-otter, on the western coast of North America. It is 15 feet long, nearly 5 feet wide, 18 inches deep, sharp at each end, with flaring sides, and but little sheer. It is an excellent sea-boat, and is especially adapted for landing through the surf.

otter-dog (ot′ėr-dog), *n.* A variety of hound bred for or employed in the chase of the otter.

otterdown† (ot′ėr-doun), *n.* [A corruption of *eider-down*, simulating *otter*.] Same as *eider-down*.

There are now to be sold for ready money only some duvets for bedcoverings of down beyond comparison, superior to what is called the *otterdown*. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 4.

otter-hound (ot′ėr-hound), *n.* Same as *otter-dog*.

otter-pike (ot′ėr-pīk), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *adder-pike*.] Same as *adder-pike*.

otter-shell (ot′ėr-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ* and genus *Lutraria*. *L. maxima* is known on the northwest coast of America as the *great clam*, and is much eaten by the natives, especially in winter, being preserved by smoking. See cut under *Lutraria*.

otter-shrew (ot′ėr-shrō), *n.* An insectivorous animal of the genus *Potamogale*: so called from its resemblance both to an otter and to a shrew.

otter-spear (ot′ėr-spēr), *n.* A spear for killing otters.

ottetto (ot-tet′tō), *n.* [It.: see *octet*.] Same as *octet*.

otto (ot′ō), *n.* Same as *attar*.

Ottoman[1] (ot′ō-man), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ottoman* = Sp. *Otomano* = Pg. It. *Ottomano*, < Turk. *'Othman, 'Osman*, the founder of the Turkish empire in Asia: see *Osmanli*. Cf. *Othman*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to that branch of the Turks to which belong the founders and ruling class of the Turkish or Ottoman empire.

II. *n.* One of that branch of the Turks which founded and rule the Turkish empire. The Ottoman Turks lived originally in central Asia. Under their first sultan, Othman (reigned 1288–1326), they founded a realm in Asia Minor, which was soon extended into Europe. With the capture of Constantinople in 1453 they succeeded to the Byzantine empire, and their rule, at its height in the sixteenth century, extended over the greater part of southeastern Europe and much of western Asia and northern Africa. They have since lost Hungary, Rumania, Servia, Greece, etc., and practically Bulgaria, Egypt, etc. The Ottoman Turks are Sunnite Mohammedans, and regard the sultans as representatives of the former caliphs.

ottoman[2] (ot′ō-man), *n.* [= G. *ottomane*, < F. *ottomane* (= Sp. *otomana*), a kind of couch or sofa, fem. of *ottoman*, Ottoman, Turkish: see *Ottoman*[1].] **1.** A piece of furniture forming a seat or seats, used in a drawing-room or sitting-room. (*a*) A large piece of furniture like a divan, usually circular or many-sided (so that the persons occupying it turn their backs to one another), and commonly having a raised conical center for the back, upon which is frequently a vase, as for flowers, the seat and back being upholstered with springs and stuffing. (*b*) A small and movable seat like a chair without back or arms.

My seat, to which Bessie and the bitter Miss Abbot had left me riveted, was a low *ottoman* near the marble chimney-piece. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

2. A corded silk having large cords; a kind of gros-grain. Compare *faille*, 3.—**Box ottoman**, an ottoman the body of which is made hollow, usually of wood, with a top which can be lifted so that it can be used as a box.—**Double-pouffe ottoman**, an ottoman made to resemble two cushions or "pouffes" laid one upon another. If the seeming cushions are square, it is common to lay the upper one at an angle with the lower; if both are round, they are often covered with different materials.

Ottomite† (ot′ō-mit), *n.* [As *Ottom*(*an*) + *-ite*[2].] An Ottoman.

I do agnize
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness, and do undertake
These present wars against the *Ottomites*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 235.

ottrelite (ot′rel-īt), *n.* [< *Ottrez* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral occurring in small mica-like scales in a schistose rock (ottrelite schist) near Ottrez, in the Ardennes. It is a silicate of aluminium and iron with some manganese. The ottrelite group includes ottrelite proper and several related minerals, as chloritoid, sismondine, and masonite; they belong to the group of so-called *brittle micas*.

Otus (ō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠτός*, the long-eared owl, < *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear: see *ear*[1].] **1.** A genus of *Strigidæ*, containing owls of medium size, with

conspicuous horns, ear-tufts, or plumicorns; the eared owls. The common long-eared owl of Europe is *O. vulgaris;* that of North America is *O. wilsonianus*.

American Long-eared Owl (*Otus wilsonianus*).

There are many other species. The limits of the genus vary. The short-eared species of *Otus* are often placed in a different genus, *Brachyotus*. The genus is also called *Asio*.

2†. In *entom.*, a genus of sphinxes or hawk-moths, founded by Hübner in 1816.—3†. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Risso*, 1826.—4†. In *Crustacea*, a genus of amphipods. *C. Spence Bate*, 1862.

ouabe-oil (ö-ä′be-oil), *n.* A fixed oil valuable for lubricating, extracted from the Jamaica cobnut, *Omphalea triandra*.

oubit (ö′bit), *n.* [Also *oubat, oubut, oobit, oowbet, vowbet, wobat, wobart, woubit,* etc.: said to be ult. < AS. *wibba*, an insect (*se glisigenda wibba*, 'the glistening insect,' the glow-worm).] A caterpillar of the tiger-moth: generally with the qualifying term *hairy*. See *palmer-worm*. [Prov. Eng.]

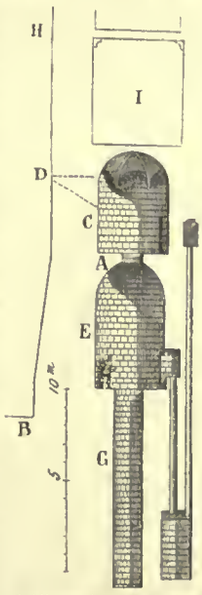
oubliette (ö-bli-et′), *n.* [F., < *oublier*, forget, < L. *oblivisci*, forget: see *oblivion*.] 1. A secret dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to perish secretly, such as exist in some old castles or other buildings.

The place was utterly dark, the *oubliette*, I suppose, of the accursed convent. *Scott.*

2. A secret pit, usually in the floor of a dungeon or a dark passage, into which a person could be precipitated and thus be destroyed unawares. Oubliettes of this form occur in medieval castles, though they were much less common than has been popularly believed.

And deeper still the deep-down *oubliette*,
Down thirty feet below the smiling day.
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

Oubliettes are common in old eastern houses, as in the medieval castles of Europe, and many a stranger has met his death in them. They are often so well concealed that even the modern inmates are not aware of their existence.
R. F. Burton, tr. of Arabian [Nights, III. 327, note.



Oubliettes (del. 2).—Castle of Pierrefonds, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

C, upper dungeon, with window, *D*; *E*, lower dungeon, with access from *C* by the trap-door *A*; *G*, oubliette, into which a victim could be precipitated from *C* or *E* through the open trap-doors in the floors; *B*, bottom of castle moat; *F H*, castle wall; *I*, an upper chamber.

ouch[1] (ouch), *n.* [< ME. *ouche;* a form of *nouch*, due to misdivision of *a nouch* as *an ouch:* see *nouch*.] 1. An ornament or jewel of the nature of a brooch or clasp; any jewel or ornament; specifically, a clasp used for a cope in place of the agraffe. Its use in the English Old Testament seems to be restricted to 'setting,' or 'socket.' Also *owche*.

An *ouche* of gold.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 743.

They wrought onyx stones inclosed in *ouches* of gold.
Ex. xxxix. 6.

Why did Vulcan make this excellent *Ouch!* to give Hermione Cadmus' wife. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 521.

I am got deep into the Sidney Papers; there are old wills full of bequeathed *owches* and gobiets with fair enamel. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 23.

She brought him a very pretty fortune in chains, *ouches*, and Saracen ear-rings. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 97.

2†. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Imp. Dict.*—3†. A tumor or boil on the skin; a carbuncle.

Up start as many aches in 's bones as there are *ouches* in his skin. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, i.

ouch[2] (ouch), *interj.* [Also *outch:* a mere exclamation; cf. *ow.*] An exclamation expressing pain, as when one is suddenly hurt, as by a slight burn, a prick of a pin, etc. [Colloq.]

oucher†, *n.* [< *ouch*[1] + *-er*[1].] An artist who made ouches.

Owchers, skynners, and cutlers.
Cock Lorelles Bote. (*Nares.*)

oudenarde (ö-de-närd′), *n.* [Named from *Oudenarde*, a town in East Flanders, Belgium, where this tapestry was formerly manufactured.] Decorative tapestry of which the chief subject is foliage, as landscapes with trees.

Oudenodon (ö-den′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὐδείς* (*οὐδεν-*), no one, none (< *οὐδὲ εἷς*, not one: *οὐδέ*, but not, and not; *εἷς*, one), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of extinct cryptodont reptiles with apparently toothless jaws and short confluent premaxillaries, based upon remains found in the argillaceous limestone of South Africa. By Owen it is associated with *Rhynchosaurus* in a family *Cryptodontia* (or *Cryptodontidæ*) of the order *Anomodontia*. It is now made type of a separate family *Oudenodontidæ*. It was named by Bain in 1856.

oudenodont (ö-den′ō-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Oudenodon* or the family *Oudenodontidæ*.

Oudenodontidæ (ö-den-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oudenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil reptiles, represented by the genus *Oudenodon*.

oughnet, *a.* A Middle English variant of *own*[1].

ought[1] (ôt), *n.* and *adv.* Same as *aught*[1]. Compare *naught, nought*.

ought[2] (ôt), *v., pret.* and *auxiliary.* [< ME. *ought, oughte, ouhte, aught, aughte, augte, ahte, agte,* < AS. *āhte*, pret. of *āgan* (pres. *āh*), owe, have: see *owe*[1].] 1†. Owned; the preterit of the verb *owe*[1], to possess, own. See *owe*[1].

He got from the improvident Pesants the Castle of Eltisse, . . . and the Castle of Banles from the Sheek that *ought* it, by a wile. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 165.

He that *ought* the cow, goes nearest her tail. [Scotch proverb.] *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 376.

2†. Owed; the preterit and past participle of the verb *owe*[1], to be indebted or obliged.

As Fortune hire *oughte* a foule meschaunce,
She wex enamoured upon this man.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1609.

This was but duty;
She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

Your brother had much money of me out of the £400 I had of him, beside what he *ought* to your sister Mary.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 449.

3. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

And so atte the begynnyng a man *aught* to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 2.

Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. Mat. xxv. 27.

We do not what we *ought*,
What we *ought* not we do.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

What I *ought* to do must be something that I can do.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 4.

4. To be fit or expedient in a moral view; be a natural or expected consequence, result, effect, etc.

My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be.
Jas. iii. 10.

All that 's good in nature *ought*
To be communicable.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 1.

The envious man is in pain upon all occasions which *ought* to give him pleasure. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 19.

Against irreligion, against secularity, Art, Science, and Christianity are or *ought* to be united.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 121.

5. To be necessary or advisable; behoove.

So wise a man as ye be *ought* not soche thinge to vndirtake to put hym-self in a-uenture of deth for covetise of londe, ne other auoir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 366.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? Luke xxiv. 26.

Both in partridge-shooting and in grouse-shooting one bird only *ought* to be singled out and shot at.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 834.

6†. To befit: used impersonally.

Wel *oughte* us werche and ydelnes withstonde.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 14.

=Syn. 3–5. *Ought, Should.* *Ought* is the stronger, expressing especially obligations of duty, with some weaker use in expressing interest or necessity: as, you *ought* to know, if any one does. *Should* sometimes expresses duty: as, we *should* be careful of others' feelings; but generally expresses propriety, expediency, etc.: as, we *should* dot our *i*'s and cross our *t*'s.

ought[3]†, *n.* [See *aught*[3].] Possession: same as *aught*[3].

I am as weel worth looking at as ony book in your *ought*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvi.

ought[4] (ôt), *n.* [A corruption of *nought, naught*.] Nought; a cipher. [Vulgar.]

"Three score and ten," said Chuffey, "*ought* and carry seven. Some men are so strong that they live to four score—four times *ought* 's an *ought*, four times two 's an eight—eighty." *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

oughten†, *v.* Plural of *ought*[2]. *Chaucer.*

oughtlings (ôt′lingz), *adv.* [< *ought*[1] + *-ling*[2].] Anything; in the least; in any degree. [Scotch.]

Does Tam the Rhymer spae *oughtlings* of this?
Or do ye prophesy just as ye wish? *Ramsay.*

The hizzies, if they're *aughtlins* fawsont,
Let them in Drury-lane be lesson'd!
Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

oughtness (ôt′nes), *n.* The state of being as it ought to be; rightness. [Rare.]

In this clear and full sense, *oughtness* or duty is a comparatively recent notion, foreign to the classical period of Greek ethics. *W. R. Sorley*, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 7.

oughwhere†, *adv.* See *owhere.*

ugly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ugly.*

oulachon (ö′la-kon), *n.* Same as *eulachon. C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 91.

oulderness†, **oulderesse**†, *n.* See the quotation.

Oulderes, a kinde of very course canuas which Tailers vse to stiffen doublets: so called because much thereof vsually commeth from the Iland *Oulderes* [*Holderness*]. Vi. *Poule-davies.* *Minsheu.*

oule[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *owl*[1].

oule[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *awl.*

oule[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *howl. Levins.*

oulo-. See *ulo-*.

oulong, *n.* See *oolong.*

oulopholite (ö-lof′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖλος*, woolly, woolen, + *φωλεός*, a cave, + *λίθος*, stone.] A local name for certain curved or twisted forms assumed by gypsum occurring in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

oulorrhagy (ö-lor′a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οὖλον*, in pl. *οὖλα*, the gums, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *med.*, bleeding or hemorrhage from the gums. Also *ulorrhagia.*

oumbert, **oumbrere**†. See *umber*[2], *umbriere.*

oumpert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *umpire.*

ounce[1] (ouns), *n.* [< ME. *ounce, unce* = D. *ons*, < OF. *unce, once*, F. *once* = Sp. *onza* = It. *oncia* = OHG. *unza*, MHG. G. *unze* = Sw. *uns* = Dan. *unze, unse* = Goth. *unkja* = Gr. *οὐγκία*, ounce, < L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot, an ounce, an inch: see *inch*[1], from the same source.] 1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight the ounce is 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains, the ounce being therefore 480 grains; in avoirdupois weight the ounce is equal to 437½ grains. The ounce was originally the Roman duodecimal subdivision of the pound. In modern systems it is generally a twelfth or sixteenth of a pound. Abbreviated *oz.*

2†. A small quantity.

By *ounces* henge hise lokkes that he hadde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 677.

3. In California, in the earlier years of the gold excitement, a Spanish double doubloon, or about sixteen dollars; the old doubloon onza of Spain.

The last lot of quinine . . . had sold for four *ounces* (sixty-four dollars) an ounce at auction.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 21.

Fluid ounce (also *fluidounce*, a form very common in medical use), a measure of capacity; a winegissesful. In the United Kingdom it contains one avoirdupois ounce or 437.5 grains of distilled water at 62° Fahr., weighed against brass weights in air at a pressure of 30 inches (at London), and at a temperature of 30° Fahr. In the United States the fluid ounce is declared by Act of Congress of July 27, 1866, to be the 128th part of a gallon—that is, it contains 456.033 grains of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air at a pressure of 30 inches (presumably at the Coast Survey Office in Washington), and at a temperature of 62° Fahr. The British fluid ounce is equal to 28.4 cubic centimeters, and that of the United States to 29.57 cubic centimeters.

ounce[2] (ouns), *n.* [Formerly also *once;* < F. *once* = Sp. *onza* = Pg. *onça* = It. *onza*, now *lonza* (appar. with attraction of the def. art.); NL. *uncia;* perhaps ult. < Pers. *yūz*, a panther, pard, lynx. The word has been referred, in view of the It. form *lonza*, to L. *lynx*, Gr. *λύγξ*,

lynx; but this is not at all probable. Cf. MHG. *lunze*, *linize*, lioness.] 1. A carnivorous mammal, *Felis irbis* or *F. uncia*, of the cat family,

Ounce, or Snow-leopard (*Felis irbis*).

Felidæ, closely related to but distinct from the other large spotted cats known as *leopards* or *panthers;* the snow-leopard or mountain panther. It is an alpine animal, inhabiting the mountains of Asia up to an altitude of 18,000 feet, and bearing the same relation to the leopards of warmer regions that the Canada lynx, for example, bears to the ordinary bay lynx or wildcat. In consequence of its habitat the fur is very thick and long, even forming a mane on the back, and the color is pale-gray with obsolete dark spotting, instead of reddish with sharp black spotting as in the leopards of low countries. The muzzle is notably obtuse, with arched frontal profile, in consequence of the shortness of the nasal bones.

2†. The bay lynx or the Canada lynx. *W. Wood.* —3. An occasional name of the American jaguar, *Felis onca.*

ounce-land (ouns'land), *n.* In Orkney, before the islands became a part of Scotland proper, the area or tract of land that paid an annual tax of an ounce of silver.

Each of the before-mentioned districts of land was called an *ounce-land* (Ork. urisland), because it paid an annual tax of one ounce of silver.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 689.

oundt, *n.* [< ME. *ounde*, < OF. *onde*, *ounde*, F. *onde* = Pr. *onda*, *unda*, *honda* = Sp. Pg. It. *onda*, < L. *unda*, a wave, water, = AS. *ȳth*, a wave: see *ithe.* Hence, from L. *unda*, E. *abound*, *redound*, *surround*, *abundant*, etc., *redundant*, etc.] 1. A wave.—2. Work waving up and down; a kind of lace. *Halliwell.*

Seyne come ther sewes sere, with solace ther-after,
Ownd of azure alle over and ardant them semyde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 193.

oundé, *a.* Same as *oundy*, 2.

ounded†, *a.* [ME. *ownded;* < *ound* + *-ed*².] Same as *oundy*, 1.

The hynde of hym was lyk purpure, and the tayle was *ownded* overthwert with a colour reede as rose.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

oundingt, *n.* [ME. *owndynge;* < *ound* + *-ing*¹.] Imitation of waves; laying in curls or rolls.

The disguise, endentynge, barrynge, *owndynge*, palynge, wyndynge or bendynge, and semblable waste of clooth in vanitee. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

oundy (oun'di), *a.* [ME. *oundy*, *oundie;* < OF. *onde*, *ounde*, < *onde*, wave: see *ound.*] 1. Wavy; curling.

Hir heere that *oundy* was and crips,
As burned gold hit shoon to see.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1386.

2. Scalloped: said of the edge of a piece of stuff, a garment, or the like. Also *oundé.*—3. In *her.*, same as *undé.*

ounga, *n.* See *gibbon.*

oupht, ouphet (öf), *n.* Obsolete and corrupt spellings of *oaf.*

We'll dress
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 49.

And now they deemed the courier *ouphe*
Some hunter-sprite of the elfin ground.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 46.

our¹ (our), *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *oure*, *ower*, *owre;* < ME. *oure*, *ure*, < AS. *ūre* (= OS. *ūsa* = OFries. *ūse*, *unse*, *onse* = D. *ons*, *onze* = MLG. *unse* = OHG. *unsar*, *unser*, MHG. G. *unser* = Icel. *vārr*, *vār*, mod. *vor* = Sw. *vår* = Dan. *vor* = Goth. *unsar*), poss., our, < *ūre*, gen. pl., of us: see *us.*] Pertaining or belonging to us: as, *our* country; *our* rights; *our* troops. *Ours* is a later possessive form from *our*, and is used in place of *our* and a noun, thus standing to *our* in the same relation as *hers* to *her*, *yours* to *your*, *mine* to *my:* as, the land is *ours;* your land and *ours.*

Sir, *oure* strengh myght no3t stabill tham stille,
They hilded for ought we couthe halde,
Oure vnwittyng.
York Plays (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

In this houre
I wol ben dede, or she shal bleven *oure.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 539.

Whether we preach, pray, baptize, communicate, condemn, give absolution, or whatsoever, as disposers of God's mysteries, *our* words, judgments, acts, and deeds are not *ours* but the Holy Ghost's.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 77.

One with *our* feelings and *our* powers
And rather part of us than *ours.*
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

our²†, *n.* A former spelling of *hour.*

There may areste me no pleasaunce,
And *our* be *our* I fele grevaunce.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

our-. For words so beginning, see *uro-.*

ourang-outang, *n.* An erroneous form of *orang-utan.*

ouranographist, *n.* Same as *uranographist.*

ouranography, *n.* Same as *uranography.*

Ourapteridæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Urapterygidæ.*

ourari (ö-rä'ri), *n.* Same as *curari.*

Ouratea (ö-rā'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *oura-ara*, the native name of the tree in Guiana.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Ochnaceæ* and the tribe *Ochneæ*, known also as *Gomphia*, and distinguished by the ten stamens and terminal panicles. There are about 100 species, natives of America, Africa, and Asia in the tropics. They have alternate shining evergreen leaves, yellow flowers of five petals (with the five sepals also commonly yellow), and a fruit of about five drupes sessile on a broad receptacle. See *candlewood*, 1.

Ourax (ö'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οὖραξ*, Attic name of the bird *τέτριξ.*] 1. Same as *Pauxi. Cuvier*, 1817.—2. Same as *Mitu*, 2. *Swainson*, 1837.

oure¹, *pron.* A Middle English form of *our*¹.

oure²†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hour.*

ourebi (ou're-bi), *n.* [Also *oribi;* S. African.] The bleekbok of South Africa, *Antilope scoparia* or *Scopophorus ourebi*, about 2 feet high, of a pale-dun color, white below, with sharp strong annulated horns in the male, inhabiting open plains.

ouretic, *a.* See *uretic.*

ourie, *a.* See *oorie.*

ourn (ourn), *pron.* [< *our* + *-n*, an adj. suffix used also in *hern*, *hisn*, etc.] Ours. [Prov. or dial., Eng. and U. S.]

Ourn's the fust thru-by-daylight train.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

ouro-. For words so beginning, see *uro-.*

ours (ourz), *pron.* See *our*¹.

ourself (our-self'), *pron.* [< ME. *oure self*, etc.: see *our*¹ and *self*, and cf. *himself*, *myself.*] Myself: relating to *we* and *us*, when used of a single person, as in the regal or formal style.

Graunte that we may *oure silf* to enserche & se,
As thou for us on roode were rent,
Thou chese us to thee for charite.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

What touches us *ourself* shall be last served.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 8.

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Ourself have ever vowed to esteem
As virtue for itself, so fortune, base.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron. pl.* [< *our* + *selves.*] We or us, not others: often, when used as a nominative, added to *we* by way of emphasis; when in the objective, often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us:* as, we blame *ourselves;* we pledge *ourselves.*

Not that we are sufficient of *ourselves* to think any thing as of *ourselves;* but our sufficiency is of God. 2 Cor. iii. 5.

All things that are
Made for our general uses are at war—
E'en we among *ourselves.*
Fletcher, Upon "An Honest Man's Fortune."

We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do. *Locke.*

All our knowledge is *Ourselves* to know.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 398.

To awaken and cherish this love of truth in *ourselves* and in others, to follow after it as long as we live, this is what has created the prophets, saints, heroes, and martyrs of history. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 152.

-ous. [ME. *-ous*, *-ouse;* < OF. *-ous*, *-os*, *-us*, *-eus*, later *-eux*, F. *-eux* = Sp. Pg. It. *-oso*, < L. *-ōsus*, for **-ousus*, orig. (Aryan) **-wansa*, **-wanta*, a suffix (equivalent to E. *-ful* or *-y*¹ or *-ed*²) attached to nouns to form adjectives noting fullness, as in *callosus*, hard-skinned, callous, *famosus*, noted, famous, *generosus*, well-born, generous, *odiosus*, hateful, odious, *religiosus*, scrupulous, religious, *sumptuosus*, costly, sumptuous, *vitiosus*, faulty, vicious, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming, from nouns, adjectives denoting fullness or abundance, or sometimes merely the presence, of the thing or quality expressed by the noun, as in *callous*, *famous*, *generous*, *odious*, *religious*, *sumptuous*, *vicious*, etc. (see etymology). Many modern English adjectives taken directly from the Latin have *-ose*, as *jocose*, *verbose*, with or without an equivalent form in *-ous*, as *herbose herbous*, *onerose onerous*, *vinose vinous*, *spicous spicose*, etc., the form in *-ose* being especially common in botanical terms. By reason of the agreement in the terminal pronunciation of English adjectives in *-ous* and the English pronunciation of Latin adjectives in *-us* (in Latin a mere nominative termination), many such adjectives in *-us* have been transferred into English with the accommodated termination *-ous*, as *anxious*, *conspicuous*, *devious*, *obvious*, *previous*, *serious*, etc., from Latin *anxius*, *conspicuus*, *devius*, *obvius*, *prævius*, *serius*, etc. So with Latin or New Latin adjectives in *-us* from Greek *-os*, as in *cephalous*, etc. The suffix *-ous* is felt as an English formative only when a noun accompanies the adjective, as in *famous*, *odious*, *religious*, *ambitious*, etc., associated with the nouns *fame*, *odium*, *religion*, *ambition*, etc. It is sometimes used (as also *-ose*), as an English formative, attached to words of non-Latin origin, as in *quartzous* or *quartzose*, etc.

ouset, *n.* An obsolete form of *ooze.*

ousel, *n.* See *ouzel.*

ouset (ou'set), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cluster of cottages; a hamlet or clachan. *Halliwell.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

oust¹ (oust), *v. t.* [< ME. **ouste*n, < OF. *ouster*, *oster*, F. *ôter* = Pr. *ostar*, remove, oust; perhaps < ML. **haustare*, draw out, remove (?), freq. of L. *haurire*, pp. *haustus*, draw (water): see *haurient*, *haust*², *exhaust.*] 1†. To take away; remove.—2. To turn out; eject; dispossess.

Afterwards the lessor, reversioner, remainder-man, or any stranger doth eject or *oust* the lessee of his term.
Blackstone, Com., III. xi.

Nothing less than the death of one Pharaoh, and the succession of another, could *oust* a favorite from his position. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 150.

He . . . sack'd my house;
From mine own earldom foully *ousted* me.
Tennyson, Geraint.

oust² (oust), *n.* Same as *oast.*

ouster (ous'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *ouster*, inf. used as noun: see *oust*¹.] In *law*, a putting out of possession; ejection; the act of depriving one of his freehold. In modern use it implies a wrongful exclusion, and is used only with reference to real property. Also called *dispossession.*

It is . . . stated that Smith the lessee entered; and that the defendant, William Stiles, who is called the casual ejector, ousted him; for which *ouster* he brings this action.
Blackstone, Com., III. xi.

Judgment respondeat ouster. See *judgment.*—**Ouster by discontinuance.** See *discontinuance.*

ouster-le-main, *n.* [< OF. *ouster*, remove, + *le*, *la*, the, + *main*, hand: see *main*³.] In feudal times, a writ or judgment for recovery of lands out of the hand of the superior lord.

The heir, at the age of twenty-one, and the heiress, originally at the age of fourteen, but subsequently at the age of eighteen, sued out his or her livery or *ousterlemain* (take the hand off), and obtained release from royal protection and control. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 35.

out (out), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *out*, *owt*, *oute*, *owte*, < (*a*) AS. *ūt* = OS. *ūt* = OFries. *ūt* = MD. *ut*, D. *uit* = MLG. *ut*, *ute*, *uten* = OHG. *ūz*, *ūzs*, *ūzz*, MHG. *ūz*, *ūsz*, *ūs*, G. *aus* = Icel. *út* = Sw. *ut* = Dan. *ud* = Goth. *ūt*, out; whence (*b*) AS. *ūte* = OS. *ūta*, *ūte* = OFries. *uta*, *ute* = OHG. *ūze*, *ūzze*, *ūzzi*, MHG. *ūze*, *ūzze*, *ouze* = Sw. *ute* = Dan. *ude* = Goth. *ūta*, out, without; (*c*) AS. *ūtan* = OS. *ūtan* = OHG. *ūzana*, *ūzān*, MHG. *ūzen*, G. *aussen* = Icel. *útan* = Sw. *utan* = Dan. *uden* = Goth. *ūtana*, from without; prob. = Skt. *ud*, up, out. Hence comp. *utter* (whence *utter*, *v.*, *utterance*, etc.), superl. *utterest*, *utmost*, *outmost*, etc., *about*, *without*, *outward*, etc.] **I**, *adv.* 1. Forth, either from a place, position, state, condition, or relation, or into a specified position, condition, existence, action, view, association, etc.—the original notion 'forth' or the resultant notion 'in' prevailing according to the context or to circumstances. (*a*) From within or the inside to the exterior or outside: as, to go *out;* to rush *out.*

Myrabell came and toke hym *owt* aside;
"Do after me," quod she, "as in this case."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 834.

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap *out.* Job xli. 19.

There he sat and sung their loves,
As she went *out* and in.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

(*b*) From a source or receptacle: as, to draw *out* a dagger; to pour *out* wine; to squeeze *out* a drop.

He saith unto them, Draw *out* now, and bear unto the governor of the feast. John ii. 8.

The sheepfold here
Pours *out* its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.
Cowper, Task, i. 291.

(*c*) From confinement, concealment, obscurity, entanglement, etc.: as, to let *out* a secret; to bring *out* the meaning of a passage.

Hit is lure of our lynes, and we let sholde
ffor to wreke vs of wrathe for any wegh *oute.*
Destruction of Troy, l. 2175.

One encompass'd with a winding maze,
That cannot tread the way *out* readily.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1152.

They gnash their tusks, with fire their eyeballs roll,
Till some wide wound lets *out* their mighty soul.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 168.

(*d*) From a proper or usual place, position, or connection: as, to cut *out* a line of verse; to put *out* of joint.

These worlds in Tarquin new ambition bred;
Who, like a foul usurper, went about
From this fair throne to heave the owner *out*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 413.

[The hook of Hall] was after by the Iewes altered, putting *out* and in at their pleasure.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

With this you may do what you please, put *out*, put in, communicate or suppress.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

It does not seem to be possible that you and your party should ever go *out*. *Bulwer*.

(*e*) From a number of objects; from among others, or from all the others, as by seeking, choosing, separating, omitting, etc.: as, to find *out*; to pick *out*; to leave *out*.

Of the yonge *oute* trio [pick, cull],
Oon here, oon there, and cites where hem dripe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

I, even I, will both search my sheep and seek them *out*.
Ezek. xxxiv. 11.

Till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none left *out*.
Milton, Comus, l. 137.

I desire to hear from you concerning Mr. Featherstone's resolution, and whether you have inquired *out* a chamber for me. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 420.

(*f*) From accustomed security to the field of combat, especially single combat: as, to call a man *out* to fight a duel.

Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,
He'd call thee brother, or he'd call thee *out*.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

We must have him *out*, Harry.
Thackeray, Virginians, x.

2. From any previous position, state, or condition. (*a*) In or into plain sight, prominence, or relief.

I am very cold; and all the stars are *out* too,
The little stars, and all that look like aglets.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

The stars come *out*, and the night-wind
Brings up the stream
Murmurs and accents of the infinite sea.
M. Arnold, The Future.

(*b*) Into public view or notice; hence, in or into vogue, fashion, or circulation: as, the book came *out* last year.

We gossips are bound to believe it, an't be once *out* and a-foot. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.

(*c*) In or into social notice; in or into society.

Pray, is she *out* or not? I am puzzled; she dined at the parsonage with the rest of you, which seemed like being *out*; and yet she says so little that I can hardly suppose she is. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, v.

(*d*) Into general knowledge or publicity: as, the story leaked *out*.

Sorwfuliche sche sigt last *out* schold it lett.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2971.

(*e*) In or into existence: as, the meanest man *out*.

To lowe-lybbyng men the larke is resembled;
Arestotle the greto clerke suche tales he telleth;
Thus he lykneth in his logyk the leste foule *oute*.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 267.

"Three admirable members of Parliament," I cried, "who, douning the cross of charity ——" "I know," interrupted S——; "the cleverest thing *out!*"
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, xii.

(*f*) In or into a state of confusion, vexation, dispute, variance, or unfriendliness: as, he is *out* in his calculations; to fall *out* about trifles.

We fell *out*, my wife and I,
O we fell *out*, I know not why.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

Disgruntle, according to an American authority, means to put any one *out* very seriously; not out of a theatre or musical hall, but *out* of temper.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 25.

(*g*) From among the number of contestants; so as to be no longer in the game: as, B was put *out* in the third round.

3. Forth as regards extension or protraction; in length or duration: as, to spread *out* a mat; to stretch *out* a hand.

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? Wilt thou draw *out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxv. 5.

And my laments would be drawn *out* too long,
To tell them all with one poor tired tongue.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1616.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And, stretch'd *out* all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 111.

4. Forth; forward; away, as from a point of departure.

They went *out* from us, but they were not of us.
1 John ii. 19.

When they were ready to set *out* for London, a man of my lord cardinal's, by commission and main power, took 'em from me. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 5.

Two stern-faced men set *out* from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist.
Hood, Eugene Aram.

5. Without; outside; forth or away from the place, house, or apartment; in the open air; out of doors: opposed to *in* or *within*: as, he went *out* at noon; to hang *out* a sign.

It is death to have any consultation for the commonwealth *out* of the council, or the place of the common election. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 3.

What man soever there be of the house of Israel, that killeth an ox, or lamb, or goat, in the camp, or that killeth it *out* of the camp. Lev. xvii. 3.

Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and *out*.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 60.

Did you see Sir Lucius while you was *out?*
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

The living words
Of so great men as Lancelot and our King
Pass not from door to door and *out* again,
But sit within the house. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

My camera really looked as though it were languishing for "a day *out*." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 457.

6. Not in or within; absent: as, when the wine is in, the wit is *out*. (*a*) Not in the house, at home, or at hand: as, my master is *out*; at the library the book was *out*.

When we reached Aibton Place they were *out*; we went after them, and found them on the pier.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, v.

(*b*) No longer in the game in which one has duly had his turn; not now engaged in playing.

He [the striker] is . . . *out* if he strikes the ball into the air, and it be caught by any of his antagonists before it reaches the ground, and retained long enough to be thrown up again. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 176.

I wish I had space to describe the whole match: . . . how the Lords' men were *out* by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

(*c*) Not in office or employment; unemployed; disengaged: as, a butler superannuated and *out* of service.

Talk of court news; and we'll talk with them too;
Who loses and who wins; who 's in, who 's *out*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 15.

(*d*) Not in place; dislocated.

O, good sir; softly, good sir! I fear, sir, my shoulder-blade is *out*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 77.

(*e*) Not in present or personal possession or use; let for hire, or placed at interest.

Thu. Considers she my possessions?
Pro. O, ay; and pities them.
Thu. Wherefore? . . .
Pro. That they are *out* by lease.
Shak., T. O. of V., v. 2. 29.

Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew.
Arbuthnot.

(*f*) At a loss (by a certain sum): as, he is *out* ten dollars.

He was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburst himself only by selling two copies. *Bp. Fell*.

(*g*) Not in practice; unskilful from want of practice.

Wide o' the bow-hand! i' faith, your hand is *out*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 135.

(*h*) Not in vogue or fashion.

Such practice hath been in England. But beware; it will be *out* one day.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Calling at my father's to change my long black cloak for a short one (long cloaks being now quite *out*).
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 7, 1660.

Probably by next winter this fashion will be at the height in the country, when it is quite *out* at London.
Addison, Country Fashions.

(*i*) At variance; at odds; unfriendly.

I beseech you, sir, be not *out* with me.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 19.

7. Beyond fixed or regular limits.

My Dove, but once let loose, I doubt
Wou'd ne'er return, had not the Flood been *out*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Welcome.

It was the sort of thing of which he might have died had the floods been *out*, or the atmosphere as deleterious as it sometimes was. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

8. So as to be exposed or made bare, as by rents in one's clothing.

If you be *out*, sir, I can mend you. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 19.

It is a fervour not very frequent . . . to embrace Religion in rags, and virtue when it is vagrant and mendicant, *out* at heels and elbows.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 257.

In three Weeks he shall be bare-foot; in a Month *out* at Knees with begging an Alms.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 12.

9. In a state of disclosure; so as to be no longer concealed.

Yes, yes, all 's *out*; I now see the whole affair.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

10. In a state of advanced development; specifically, of plants, in foliage; in blossom; in bloom.

The hedges were so full of wild flowers, the trees were so thickly *out* in leaf. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xviii.

I believe the weeping willows will be *out* by that time, and we can have real branches. Won't that be splendid!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 499.

11. Away from the mark; in error; wrong; out of line, time, key, and the like: as, he is quite *out* in his guess; the soprano is *out* with the other parts.

Raise your notes; you're *out:* fie, fie!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

He had no opinion of reputed felicities below, and apprehended men widely *out* in the estimate of such happiness. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

He is *out* if he thinks the whole world is blind.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

The convex has to be done so correctly that, if the lens is the 100th part of an inch *out*, its value is destroyed.
Mayhew.

12. In a state of confusion or perplexity; puzzled; at a loss.

Very good orators, when they are *out*, they will spit.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 76.

Do I not looke pale, as fearing to be *out* in my speech? Nay, haue I not all the signes of a Prologue about me?
T. Heywood, Prologue to Four Prentices of London.

13. In a state of completion; over; at an end.

Our hour
Is fully *out*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 33.

He was nere fourskore years of age (if not all *out*) when he dyed. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 408.

When Molly came home from the party to-night—
The party was *out* at nine. *St. Nicholas*, XVI. 363.

14. In a state of exhaustion or extinction.

When the butt is *out*, we will drink water; not a drop before. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 1.

When thy goods are gone and spent, the lamp of their love is *out*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 431.

The fire *out*, and — the tankard of ale *out* too!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 74.

"Woman! woman!" cried Pluck, "the keg is *out*, it [the rum] is all gone." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

15. Abroad; away. Especially—(*a*) Away from port; outward bound; on the outward voyage: as, when three days *out* we fell in with a wreck.

The cargo I have fitted out, the freight and assurance *out* and home, the customs to the queen, and the interest of my own money, and besides all these expenses a reasonable profit to myself. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

(*b*) At large; on the march; afield, or in the field; on duty; on a hunting expedition; on the dueling ground: as, the militia were *out* in force; the bushwhackers are *out*; the hounds are *out*; he was *out* in 1745 (that is, with the Jacobites).

Saue Eetor — was *oute*, as aunter befelle,
In a countre by coursse that of the coron helde . . .
ffor play or for purpos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1707.

You need not to have pricked me; there are other men fitter to go *out* than I. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 126.

I saw that there was no Credit to be given to his Word; for I was a Week *out* with him and saw but four Cows, which were so wild that we did not get one.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 364.

There sat Arthur on the daïs-throne,
And those that had gone *out* upon the Quest,
Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them,
And those that had not, stood before the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*c*) Abroad; absent in foreign lands; beyond the sea.

If any wight had spoke whit he was *oute*
To hire of love, he hadde of it no doute [fear].
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 366.

He hath been *out* nine years, and away he shall again.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 33.

16. To others; to outside parties, as for use at interest, premium, commission, wages, etc.: as, to lend *out* money; to let *out* lodgings; to farm *out* a contract; to hire *out* by the day.

They that were full have hired *out* themselves for bread.
1 Sam. ii. 5.

He shall, if he be minded to travel, put *out* money upon his return, and have hands enough to receive it upon any terms of repayment. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 129.

17. To an end. (*a*) To a conclusion or settlement: as, to hear one *out*; to face or fight it *out*; to hold *out* to the last; to have it *out* with an opponent.

O, how shall summer's honey breath hold *out*
Against the wreckful siege of battering days?
Shak., Sonnets, lxv.

I cannot be heard *out*; they cut me off,
As if I were too saucy.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run *out* thy race.
Milton, Time.

Week in, week *out*, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow.
Longfellow, The Village Blacksmith.

Her brother had it *out* with the archdeacon about the Bristol guano. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

(*b*) To development, completion, consummation, or perfection; to a successful issue: as, to work *out* a plan; to spell *out* a message; to make *out* or puzzle *out* something obscure; to carve *out* a fortune; to eke *out* a livelihood; to deck *out* a room.

Work *out* your own salvation with fear and trembling.
Phil. ii. 12.

She laughed at no mistakes they made, but helped them *out* with modesty. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

The church furnished him *out*, and provided a pinnace to transport him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 76.

On the 6th of May, . . . the Festa of St. Catherine, when a procession of priests and acolytes . . . and little girls

dressed *out* in white carry a splendid silver image of their patroness about the city.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 66.

(c) To exhaustion, extinction, or conclusion; to the end; so as to finish or exhaust or be exhausted or consumed; so as to bring to naught or render useless: as, the supplies have given *out;* to wear *out;* to eat *out* (consume); to pump *out* a well, or bail *out* a boat; to put *out* one's eyes or a light.

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. Prov. xxxl. 18.

You wear *out* a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a fosset-seller.
Shak., Cor., ll. 1. 78.

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put *out*.
Milton, S. A., l. 33.

Legion on legion on thy foeman roll,
And weary *out* his arm — thou canst not quell his soul.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 9.

Ring *out* the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvl.

18. So as to free from obstruction, encumbrance, or refuse: as, to sweep *out* a room; to thresh *out* grain; to weed *out* a garden.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth *out* the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

Mercury can warrant *out*
His undertakings, and make all things good.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

19. Without stint or reserve; in an open and unreserved manner; fully; completely; thoroughly; outright; hence, plainly; clearly; loudly: as, to speak *out;* to read *out* the names; to call or cry *out;* to ring or sing *out*.

Swears he [Cupid] will shoot no more, but play with sparrows
And be a boy right *out*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 101.

Speake *out*, Maisters; I would not have that word stick in your teeth, or in your throat.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs, no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, l. 36.

I have seen Stuart once; he seems tormented to death with friends, but he talked *out* about Paris very fairly and pleasantly. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

All the old echoes hidden in the wall
Rang *out* like hollow woods at hunting-tide.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

All out†. See *all.*—**Bred out.** See *breed.*—**From out of.** See *from out*, under *out, prep.*—**From this out.** See *from.*—**In and out,** to and fro; in waving lines.

The glancing lines of Giddyburn—*in and out, in and out*—showed like a Malay's krees.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 20.

Out and away, in a preëminent degree; by far.

Upolu is *out and away* the best island to possess, both commercially and politically.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 310.

Out and out, to the utmost; thoroughly and completely; absolutely; without qualification.

For *oute and oute* he is the worthyeste,
Save oonly Ector, which that is the beste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 739.

Allodial land was land in which a man had the full and entire property; which he held (as the saying is) *out and out*. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 69.

Out of. [In this connection *out* is properly an adverb, and *of* a preposition, but *out of* may be regarded as a compound preposition, like *into* or *upon*.] (*a*) Forth from. (1) From within; from the bounds, precincts, possession, containing, holding, or grasp of: as, *out of* the door or window; *out of* his clutches; *out of* the darkness and silence.

There thai demet the duke, as by du right,
All his londes to lose, & launche *out of* towne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S), l. 12306.

The swoord was never yet *out of* theyr hand.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

See where he looks *out of* the window.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 56.

Thou, at the sight
Pleased, *out of* heaven shalt look down and smile.
Milton, P. L., iii. 257.

The Butler refused to scratch Hough's name *out of* the buttery-book. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., viii.

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you *out of* the crannies.
Tennyson, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

(2) From an origin, source, or place of derivation or supply: as, *out of* evil good often comes.

She shall be called Woman, because she was taken *out of* Man. Gen. ii. 23.

And let him that is on the housetop not go down into the house, neither enter therein, to take anything *out of* his house. Mark xiii. 15.

These my sky-robes spun *out of* Iris' woof.
Milton, Comus, l. 83.

There came in my time to the Coll. one Nathaniel Conopios *out of* Greece. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1637.

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. O.'s censure of them *out of* Horsee.
Bp. Stillingfleet.

A military despotism rose *out of* the confusion.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

(3) From, as a motive or reason; on account of: as, he did it *out of* kindness, pity, fear, etc.

Out of much affliction and anguish of heart I wrote unto you. 2 Cor. ii. 4.

Out of my love to you, I came hither.
Shak., As you Like It, i. 1. 137.

I . . . unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,
Not *out of* levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing.
Milton, S. A., l. 880.

I resolved to walk it, *out of* cheapness; but my unhappy curiosity is such that I find it always my interest to take coach. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 454.

I took my place on the stage, whence I could see the actors of my poor piece. . . . I suppose the performers gave me a wide berth *out of* pity for me.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxx.

(4) From among; from the midst of; by selection from.

Officers chosen by the people yearly *out of* themselves, to order all things with public consent.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

I have chosen you *out of* the world. John xvi. 19.

They all or any six of them agreeing as before, may choose their president *out of* themselves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 125.

The Northermost of them [islands] where we first anchored I called the Duke of Grafton's Isle as soon as we landed on it, having married my Wife *out of* his Dutchess's Family. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 422.

(5) From; by means of; by.

Hold you *ought of* heie gates.
William of Palerne, l. 1691.

Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength. Ps. viii. 2.

I learnt it *out of* women's faces. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 12.

(*b*) Forth from, so as to pass or reach beyond; beyond the lines, limits, scope, sphere, reach, or influence of: as, to be *out of* sight; *out of* hearing; *out of* date; time *out of* mind (that is, beyond the reach of memory).

Laughing is reproveable if it be *out of* measure.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

If this had not been a gentlewoman, she should have been buried *out* o' Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 28.

Oh antiquity!
Thy great examples of nobility
Are *out of* imitation.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

Joseph S. William! atop Mr. Stanley, if he 's not gone.
Rowley. Oh, he 's *out of* reach, I believe.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

(c) Without; bereft of.

He wax neig *ought of* his witte for wrath & for anger.
William of Palerne, l. 1204.

Now, *out of* doubt, Antipholus is mad.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 83.

Oons! he 's a out of sight! and I'm *out of* breath! for my part! O, Sir Anthony, why didn't you stop him? why didn't you stop him? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 2.

He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

No one can get *out of* books, as some improvident people do of matches or coffee, and offer the fact as an excuse for borrowing. *The Author*, l. 58.

Out of all hot. See *hot*.—**Out of all nick†.** See *nick*.—**Out of assize†,** not in accordance with the statutory dimensions or weight.

That euerich chaloun oner thre ellen of lengthe *out of assyse* be forfeted. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 352.

Out of blood, breath, etc. See the nouns.—**Out of condition,** in poor condition; unserviceable.

The horses are by far the finest, excepting officers' mounts, in the service, and are so greatly beloved and so affectionately cared for that they seldom get *out of condition*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 826.

Out of countenance. See *countenance*.—**Out of course,** out of order; disordered.

All the foundations of the earth are *out of course*.
Ps. lxxxii. 5.

Out of court, in *law*, dismissed or dropped from the cause: usually said of one who by some default or for a defect in his case has lost his status as a suitor, and is no longer entitled to prosecute or defend the cause, unless by leave or fresh appearance.—**Out of cry,** out of reach; inaccessible or not obtainable.

I mused very much, what made them so to lie,
Sith in their countrey Downe is rife, and feathers *out of crie*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 387.

Out of date. See *date*1.—**Out of diapason, doors, drawing, dread†, fashion.** See the nouns.—**Out of frame†,** out of order; irregular; disordered.

The king's majesty, when he cometh to age, will see a redress of these things so *out of frame*. *Latimer.*

And therewithal came Curiousness and carpèd *out of frame*.
A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 39).

Like a German clock,
Still a-repairing, ever *out of frame*.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 193.

Out of gear, hand, hart, humor. See the nouns.—**Out of (his) time,** after completion of an agreed term of apprenticeship: said of an apprentice.—**Out of joint.** See *joint*.—**Out of kilter** or **kelter.** See *kilter*.—**Out of level,** not on the same plane; uneven, as a table.—**Out of one's beat.** See *beat*1.—**Out of one's element.** See *element*, 4.—**Out of one's head.** See *head*.—**Out of order, place, plumb, pocket, print, reason, register, season, sorts, square, temper.** See the nouns.—**Out of the common,** or **out of common,** unusual; extraordinary; more or less remarkable.

I daresay Mr. Lobyer is tired of being a millionaire—there are so many millionaires nowadays—and a man must be a billionaire if he wants to be anything *out of the common*. *Miss Braddon*, Lady's Mile, xxii.

Out of the way. See *way*.—**Out of time, touch, trim, true, tune, winding, work.** See the nouns.

II. *prep.* **1.** From the interior of; forth from.

You have pushed *out* your gates the very defender of them. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 41.

In and *out*

The figures [of a carven chair], like a serpent, ran a scroll.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. On the exterior of; outside of.

The gods confound—hear me, you good gods all—
The Athenians both within and *out* that wall!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 1. 38.

3†. Beyond; past.

William wel wiȝtli with-oute any fere,
Mornyng *out* mesure to Melior he wendes,
& siked ful sadli.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1640.

[The use of *out* as a preposition is obsolete or poetic. A prepositional use is generally secured by subjoining *of, from*, or some other preposition to the adverb *out*. As a preposition *out* is often pleonastically preceded by *from, from out of* being also used in place of *from out*.

I give this heavy weight from off my head,
And this unwieldy sceptre from my hand,
The pride of kingly sway *from out* my heart.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 206.

Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay erewhile a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd,
Revives. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1703.

Satan . . . landed safe
From out of Chaos. *Milton*, P. L., x. 317.

In those old days, one summer noon, an arm
Rose up *from out* the bosom of the lake.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

All feebleness *from out* her did she cast
With thought of love—and death that drew anear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 318.]

[In composition *out* has either its ordinary adverbial sense, as in *outcast, outcome, outlook*, etc., or a prepositional force, as in *outdoors*, or forms transitive verbs denoting a going beyond or surpassing of the object of the verb, in doing the act expressed by the word to which it is prefixed, as in *outrun, outshine, outvenom*, etc. In the last use especially *out* may be used with almost any noun or verb. Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered below; and if of modern formation they are left without further etymological note.]

out (out), *interj.* [Imperative and exclamatory use of *out, adv.*] Begone! away! See the verb.

Oute! oute! I go wode [mad] for wo. *York Plays*, p. 5.

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1016.

Cal. I would kill the King,
That wrong'd you and your daughter.
Mel. Out, traitor!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Out, out, hyæna! these are thy wonted arts,
And arts of every woman false like thee.
Milton, S. A., l. 748.

"*Out*, you imp of Satan!" said his master; "vanish—begone—or my conjuring rod goes about your ears."
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.

Out, harrow! alas, help me! See *harrow*3. *Skelton.*—**Out on, out upon,** shame on; a curse on.

Owte on the, Lucifer, lurdan! oure lyghte has thee lorne.
York Plays, p. 5.

I am wild as winter,
Ambitious as the devil; *out upon* me!
I hate myself, sir. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 4.

Out on my wretched humour! it is that
Makes me thus monstrous in true humane eyes.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

Now, *out upon* thee, canting knave!
Whittier, The Exiles.

Out with. (*a*) Away with.

Joseph S. Sir, by heaven you shall go!
Charles S. Ay, *out with* him, certainly!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

(*b*) Draw, do, say, etc., at once.

Out with thy sword; and, hand in hand with me,
Rush to the chamber of this hated king.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Out with it, Sir John; do not envy your friend the pleasure of hearing. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

out (out), *a.* and *n.* [< *out, adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** External; exterior: used in composition: as, which side—the *out*side or the inside?

I wish 200 footemen and fiftye horsemen to be placed . . . soe as they mighte keepe bothe the O-Relyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that *out*-skirte of Meathe in awe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Her fame had spread itself to the very *out*-edge and circumference of that circle. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. 13.

2†. Outlying: used in composition: as, *out*post, *out*house.

Orgayle and Orkenay, and olle this *owte* Iles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

Cephalonia . . . is an *out* Iland in the dominions of Grecia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 168.

3†. Out of the way; remote; foreign.

For this cause also doe I greatly dislike the Lord Deputyes seating at Dublin, being the *outest* corner in the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4†. Unpaid; still due: as, "*out* charges," *Paston Letters*, III. 126.

II. *n.* 1. One who is out; specifically, in *politics*, one out of office: opposed to an *in:* in this sense used chiefly in the plural.

There was then [1775] only two political parties, the ins and the *outs*. *J. Hutton.*

It was no longer an individual struggle, but a party contest between the ins and *outs*.
Dickens, Sketches from our Parish, iv.

2. See *ins and outs*, under *in*[1], *n.*—3. Leave to go out; an outing; a holiday ramble or excursion. [Colloq.]

Da London lawyers don't often get an *out;* and when we do, we like to make the most of it.
Dickens, Bleak House, vii.

She classed her scholars, heard their a's, ab's, acorns, and abandonments, gave them their *outs*, rapped with the ferule on the window to call them in—the only application she made of the instrument in question.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

Out to out, from outside to outside; so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness: applied to measurements. *Encyc. Dict.*

out (out), *v.* [< ME. *outen*, < AS. *ūtian*, put out, utter (= OHG. *ūzōn*, MHG. *ūzen*, put out, refl. go out), < *ūt*, out: see *out*, *adv.* Cf. *utter*. In the intransitive use *out* is the adverb used elliptically (*go*, *come*, or some other verb being understood).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put out; expel; eject; oust.

The Bishop of Segovia . . . was *outed* of his Office, banished the Court, and confined to his Diocese.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 21.

Thomas Cranmer was *outed* of his Fellowship in Jesus College for being married.
Fuller, Hist. Camb. Univ., vi. 34.

Some of the ministers that had been *outed* for their nonconformity holding conventicles in Northamptonshire, my Uncle Benjamin and Father Josiah adhered to them.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 9.

2†. To sell; dispose of; get rid of.

With daunger *oute* we al oure chaffare;
Greet prees at market maketh deere ware.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 521.

3†. To display; publish; utter.

Who so that listeth *outen* his folye,
Lat him come forth, and lerne multiplye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 281.

II. *intrans.* To go or come out; begone; be off; be removed or disclosed.

Thus plagud & torturde with dispaire & feare,
Out must the fact, he con noe more forbeare.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

At the length truth will *out*. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 85.

I have no great devotion, at this instant;
But for a prayer or two I will not *out*, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

There, you see relationship, like murder, will *out*.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

outact (out-akt'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To exceed in acting.

With that he fetch'd a groan,
And fell again into a swoon,
Shut both his eyes, and stopp'd his breath,
And to the life *out-acted* death.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1146.

He has made me heir to treasures
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining.
Otway.

II. *intrans.* To act openly and boldly.

Almost from the first there had stood out among the Kentuckiana some broad, outspeaking, *outacting* exhibitions of exuberant animal vigor, of unbridled animal spirits. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 553.

out-active† (out-ak'tiv), *v. t.* To exceed in activity.

No wonder if the younger *out-active* those who are more ancient. *Fuller*, Worthies (London), II. 335.

out-and-out, *adv.* See *out and out*, under *out*, *adv.*

He could spar better than Knuckles, the private, . . . and was the best batter and bowler, *out and out*, of the regimental club. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xiii.

out-and-out (out'and-out'), *a.* [< *out and out*, *adv.*: see under *out*, *adv.*] Thorough; thorough-paced; absolute; genuine; complete; unqualified: as, an *out-and-out* swindle. [Colloq.]

The want of personal interest which people in general must feel in houses which are not their *out-and-out* property. *Saturday Rev.*

out-and-outer (out'and-on'tėr), *n.* A thoroughgoer; a first-rate fellow; one to be depended upon. [Colloq. or slang.]

Master Clive was pronounced an *out-and-outer*, a swell, and no mistake. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvii.

I am the man as is guaranteed by unimpeachable references to be an *out-and-outer* in morals.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

outas[1]†, *n.* [Also *utas*, *utis;* < ME. *outas*, *utas*, < OF. (AF.) *utas*, *utes*, *ute*, the eighth, < *ut*, *uit*, *oit*, F. *huit*, < L. *octo* = E. *eight:* see *eight*[1].] The octave (of a feast).

Lette say these masses be zour hestes
With-Inne the *vtas* of the festes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 87.

The same Adam by a decree of the Church was on the Munday after the *outas* of Easter the yeere 1328, burnt at Hoggis. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 181. (*Davies.*)

outas[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *outis*, *utis*, *utas;* < ME. *outas*, *outas*, *outhees*, < ML. *uthesium*, outcry, huo and cry, < AS., etc., *ut*, out, + ML. *huesium*, *hutesium*, etc., hue: see *hue*[2]. The word has been assimilated to *outas*[1].] Hue; hue and cry; outcry; uproar.

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughyng, on his rage,
Armed compleint, *outhees*, and fiers out-rage.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1154.

God graunte, and at the reverence of God help too, that an *outas* and clamour be made upon the Lord Scales, preying hym for the weel of the cuntre. *Paston Letters*, I. 186.

Hee singeth as wee vse heere in Englande to hallow, whope, or shewte at houndes, and the rest of the company answere him with this *Outis*, Igha, Igha, Igha.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 284.

outas[2]†, *v. i.* [< *outas*[2], *n.*] To cry out with a loud voice; shout.

These cried there, like mad moody Bedlams, as they heard the thunder, "They are damned, they are damned"; their wise preachers *outasing* the same at Paul's cross.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 244.

outask (out-ask'), *v. t.* [= OFries. *utaskia* = Dan. *udæske*, challenge; as *out* + *ask*[1].] To announce as about to be married by the third publication of banns; ask in church for the last time. [Prov. Eng.]

All other suitors were left in the lurch,
And the parties had even been *out-asked* in church.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 286.

out-at-elbows (out'at-el'bōz), *a.* [< *out at elbows:* see *out*, *adv.*, 8.] Worn out; threadbare; used up; trito.

The threadbare and *out-at-elbows* theory of the Separatists. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 479.

outbalance (out-bal'ans), *v. t.* To outweigh; exceed in weight or effect.

Hardiness, strength, and valour *out-balanced* in the public estimation the accomplishments of the mind.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 5.

outbar (out-bär'), *v. t.* To bar out; especially, to shut out by bars or fortifications.

Which [bordragings] to *outbarre*, with painefull pyonings,
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

outbargain (out-bär'gān), *v. t.* To overreach or get the better of in a bargain.

The two parties [in the marriage market] with their opposite interests stand at bay, or try to outwit or *outbargain* each other. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xix. (*Davies.*)

outbear† (out-bār'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outberen* = Sw. *utbära* = Dan. *udbære;* < *out* + *bear*[1].] To bear out; support. *Palsgrave.*

outbid (out-bid'), *v. t.* To bid more than; go beyond in the offer of a price.

There is a good angel about him; but the devil *outbids* him too. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 363.

I was *outbid* for Oliver Cromwell's nightcap.
Walpole, Letters, II. 507.

outbidder (out-bid'ėr), *n.* One who outbids. *Ash.*

outblast (out-blást'), *v.* [< ME. *outblasten;* < *out* + *blast*[1].] To blow out.

outblown (out'blōn), *a.* Inflated; swelled with wind.

At their roots grow floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

outblush (out-blush'), *v. t.* To surpass in blushing; exceed in rosy color.

From my pale cheek the lively crimson fled,
Which in my softer hours, you oft have sworn,
With rosy beauty far *outblush'd* the morn.
Gay, Elegies, Panthea.

outbluster (out-blus'tėr), *v. t.* To exceed in blustering; get the better of by blustering; oust or deprive by means of blustering.

If ever I steal a teapot, and my women don't stand up for me, pass the article under their shawls, . . . *out-bluster* the policeman, . . . those beings are not what I take them to be.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Medal of George IV.

outboard (out'bōrd), *a. Naut.*, outward: noting anything that is without or on or toward the outside of a ship: as, the *outboard* works; the *outboard* end of a propeller-shaft. See *inboard.*

outboard (out'bōrd), *adv. Naut.*, in a direction laterally away from the center of a ship: the opposite of *inboard:* as, to move an object *outboard.*

out-bolt† (out-bōlt'), *v. t.* To bolt out.

Those . . . first blot out Episcopacy, that they may blot and *out-bolt*, set up and pull down Magistracy.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 557. (*Davies.*)

outbond (out'bond), *a.* In *arch.* See *inbond.*

outborn (out'bôrn), *a.* Foreign; not native. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

outbound (out'bound), *a.* Outward bound.

Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *out-bound* ships at home their voyage end.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 204.

outbounds (out'boundz), *n. pl.* Outward bounds; extreme limits or boundaries.

Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingfoord, which are now the most *out-boundes* and abandoned places in the English Pale. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

outbowed (out'bōd), *a.* Bowed or bent outward; curved outward; bellied.

The convex or *out-bowed* side of a vessell will hold nothing. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Panegyric.

outbrag (out-brag'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in bragging or bravado; outbrave.—2†. To surpass in beauty.

His phœnix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet, on that termless skin
Whose bare *out-bragg'd* the web it seem'd to wear.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 95.

outbraid†, *v. i.* [< ME. *outbreiden*, *outebreyden* (pret. *outebreyde*), awake, < *out* + *braid*, move, rouse, etc.: see *braid*[1].] To awake.

outbrast†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *outburst.* *Chaucer.*

outbrave (out-brāv'), *v. t.* To surpass in braving or defying; exceed in daring or audacity.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth, . . .
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 28.

He doth bear a golden bow,
And a quiver, hanging low,
Full of arrows that *outbrave*
Dian's shafts. *B. Jonson*, Hue and Cry.

outbray† (out-brā'), *v. t.* [< *out* + *bray*, used as a variant of *breathe* or perhaps *braid*[1].] To breathe out.

The snake that on his crest hot fire *outbrayed*. *Fairfax.*

Whiles the sad pang approaching shee does feele,
Braies out her lateat breath, and up her eies doth seele.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 38.

outbrazen (out-brā'zn), *v. t.* To exceed in brazening; disconcert or discomfit with a brazen face or impudence. *Johnson.*

outbreak (out'brāk), *n.* 1. A breaking out; an outburst; a sudden and violent manifestation: as, an *outbreak* of fever; an *outbreak* of popular indignation.

Breathe his faults so quaintly
That they may seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 33.

2. A rupture of the peace; a public disturbance or riot.

A Whiteboy *outbreak*, attended by the usual circumstances of disorder and violence, took place while Burke was in Ireland (1761–3). *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 25.

outbreak (out-brāk'), *v. i.* [= OFries. *utbreka* = D. *uitbreken* = MLG. *ūtbreken* = G. *ausbrechen;* as *out* + *break.*] To break or burst forth.

Disordinate authority, thus gain'd,
Knew not at first, or durst not, to proceed
With an *out-breaking* course, but stood restrain'd
Within the compass of respective heed.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh *outbreaking* of her beauty captivated.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 47.

From her worn tried heart there did *outbreak*
Wild sobs and weeping.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 14.

outbreaker (out'brā'kėr), *n.* A breaker or wave off the shore. *Southey.*

outbreaking (out'brā'king), *n.* The act of breaking out; an outbreak.

out-breast† (out-brest'), *v. t.* To surpass in power of breast, chest, or voice; outsing.

I have heard
Two emulous Philomels beat the ear o' the night
With their contentious throats, now one the higher,
Anon the other, then again the first,
And by and by *out-breasted*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

outbreathe (out-brēᵺ'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To exhaust or deprive of breath.

These mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreathed*,
To Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 108.

2. To breathe out; expire.

That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem. *Spenser.*

II. *intrans.* To issue as the breath; exhale.

No smoak nor steam, *out-breathing* from the kitchen?
There 's little life i' th' hearth then.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

outbrest†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *outburst*.

outbring (out-bring'), *v. t.* [ME. *outebringen*, < AS. *ūtbrengan* (= D. *uitbrengen* = MLG. *utbringen* = G. *ausbringen* = Sw. *utbringa* = Dan. *udbringe*), < *ūt*, out, + *brengan*, bring.] To bring out; deliver; utter; express.

Thus muche as now, O wommanlich wif,
I may *outebringe*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 107.

out-brother† (out'bruᵺ″ėr), *n.* An out-pensioner.

That good old blind bibber of Helicon [Homer] came begging to one of the chief cities of Greece and . . . promised them vast corpulent volumes of immortality, if they would bestowe upon him but a slender *outbrother's* annuity of mutton and broth.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 147).

outbud (out-bud'), *v. i.* To bud out; sprout forth.

Such one it was as that renowmed Snake
Which great Alcides in Stremona slew, . . .
Whose many heades, *out-budding* ever new,
Did breed him endlesse labor to subdew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 17.

outbuild (out-bild'), *v. t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 312.

outbuilding (out'bil″ding), *n.* A building near or subordinate to a main building; an outhouse.

A huge load of oak-wood was passing through the gateway, towards the *out-buildings* in the rear.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

outburn (out-bėrn'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To burn away; be consumed by fire.

She burn'd out love, as soon as straw *out-burneth*.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, i. 98.

II. *trans.* To exceed in burning; burn longer than.

Amazing period! when each mountain-height
Out-burns Vesuvius; rocks eternal pour
Their melted mass. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 165.

We drank the Libyan Sun to sleep, and lit
Lamps which *outburn'd* Canopus.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

outburst (out-bėrst'), *v. i.* [< ME. **outbersten*, *outbresten*, *outbrasten*; < *out* + *burst*.] To burst out.

Tho bigan his tere*s* more *outebreste*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 257.

outburst (out'bėrst), *n.* [< *outburst*, *v.*] A breaking or bursting out; a violent issue or discharge; an outbreak: as, an *outburst* of wrath.

outburst-bank (out'bėrst-bangk), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, the middle part in elevation of a sea-embankment. The normal ratio of its base to its height is as two to one.

outby, outbye (out'bī), *adv.* [< *out* + *by*[1].] 1. Outside; outdoors; abroad; at some distance from home: as, I had been *outby* and had just got home: the opposite of *inby*. [Scotch.]—2. In *mining*, going out of the mine or in the direction of the shaft: the opposite of *inby*.

outby (out'bī), *a.* [< *outby*, *adv.*] Outlying; remote or sequestered. [Scotch.]

outcarry (out-kar'i), *v. t.* To carry out; export.

Sum of the *out-carried* commodities in value and custom, £294,184.17.2. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 17.

outcast (out-kȧst'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outcasten*, *outkesten* (= Sw. *utkasta* = Dan. *udkaste*); < *out* + *cast*[1].] To throw out; cast forth; expel; reject.

It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts out to labour by all means they can to *outcast* the Court.
Heylin, Life of Land, p. 156. (*Davies.*)

outcast (out'kȧst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *outecaste*; pp. of the verb.] **I.** *a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected; hence, forsaken; forlorn; miserable; specifically, despised socially.

I all alone beweep my *outcast* state.
Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

The fugitive bond-woman, with her son,
Outcast Nebaioth, yet found here relief.
Milton, P. R., ii. 309.

Ghosts of *outcast* women return lamenting,
Purged not in Lethe. *Swinburne*, Sapphics.

II. *n.* 1†. That which is thrown away or cast forth; refuse.

Owte caste (or refuse). *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A person expelled or driven out; an exile; one who is rejected or despised.

I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord; because they called thee an *Outcast*, saying, This is Zion, whom no man seeketh after. Jer. xxx. 17.

O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 118.

He dies, and *outcast* of each church and state.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 204.

3. A falling out; a quarrel. *Burns.* [Scotch.]—4. In *malting* and *brewing*, increase by measure in the bulk of malt as compared with the bulk of the unmalted grain from which the malt was made. It is generally computed in bushels, and varies from 3 to 8 per cent.=**Syn. 2.** Reprobate, vagabond, tramp, pariah.

outcaste (out'kȧst), *n.* [Same as *outcast*, spelled and used so as to simulate a different origin, namely < *out* + *caste*.] In India, one who has suffered expulsion from caste.

On a forfeiture of caste by either spouse intercourse ceases between the spouses; if the *out-caste* be a soniess woman, she is accounted dead, and funeral rites are performed for her. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 191.

Besides the four castes [of India], there is a large population known as Pariahs or *outcastes*.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 59.

outcasting† (out'kȧs″ting), *n.* [< ME. **outcasting*, *outkestinge*; verbal n. of *outcast*, *v.*] 1. That which is thrown out or rejected; offscouring; hence, figuratively of persons, a reprobate; a castaway.

As clensyngis of this world we ben maad the *outcastynge* of alle thingis til ghit. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. iv. 13.

2. That which a tree puts forth; a shoot.

The vifte [fifth] *out-kestinge* of the like atocke [the tree of pride] is scorn. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

outcatch (out-kach'), *v. t.* To overtake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

outcept† (out-sept'), *prep.* and *conj.* [A forced form for *except*, by substitution of *out* for *ex-* (L. *ex*, out). Cf. *outtake*.] Except; unless.

Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left-hand.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Turfe. Any other county
In the kingdom.
Pan. Outcept Kent.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

outch, *interj.* See *ouch*[2].

outchase (out-chās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outchacen*; < *out* + *chase*[1].] To chase away; put to flight.

In so moche, that o [one] gode Cristene man, in gode Beleeve, achoide overcomen and *out chacen* a 1000 cursed myabeleevynge men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 261.

outclearance (out'klēr″ans), *n.* Clearance from a port.

You will find the duties high at *outclearance*.
Foote, Trip to Calais, i.

outclimb (out-klīm'), *v. t.* To climb beyond; surpass by or as by climbing; rise higher than; overtop.

Her buildings laid
Flat with the earth, that were the pride of time,
And did the barbarous Memphian heaps *outclimb*.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

They must be never'd or like palms will grow,
Which, planted near, *out-climb* their native height.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, iii. 1.

outcome (out'kum), *n.* [< ME. *outecome*, *utcume*; < *out* + *come*.] 1†. A going forth; a marauding expedition; incursion; inroad. Compare *outroad*.—2. That which comes out of or results from something else; issue; result.

The Crusades were the *outcome* of a combination between monasticism and knighthood.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 333.

The modern direct way of looking at things—the perfectly natural *outcome* of habit of every man's dealing with a thing for himself, and of first necessarily looking to see what the thing actually is.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 91.

Politicians, happily, seldom live to see the final *outcome* of their aspirations. *Stubbs*, Med. and Mod. Hist., p. 20.

out-comeling†, *n.* [ME. *outcomlyng*; < *out* + *comeling*.] A stranger; a foreigner.

Wost thou not wel that thou woneȝ here a wyȝe strange,
An *out-comlyng*, a carle, we kylle of thyn hened.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 876.

outcompass (out-kum'pas), *v. t.* To exceed due bounds; stretch or extend beyond.

If, then, such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge, how large soever, lest it should make it swell or *out-compass* itself.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

out-corner† (out'kôr″nėr), *n.* A remote or obscure place; a retired nook.

Through the want of catechizing, many who are well skilled in some dark *out-corners* of divinity have lost themselves in the beaten road thereof.
Fuller, Holy State, II. ix. 5.

outcountenance† (out-koun'tę-nans), *v. t.* 1. To outface; confront or oppose undauntedly.

While high Content in whatsoever chance
Makes the brave mind the starres *outcountenance*.
Davies, Muse's Teares, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

2. To put out of countenance.

Lucanio, loath to be *outcountenanst*, followed his aduise.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

out-court (out'kōrt), *n.* The exterior or outer court; the precinct.

Such persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the skirts and *out-courts* of Heaven, [may] chance to apostatize finally, and to perish.
South, Sermons, VII. xi.

outcrack† (out-krak'), *v. t.* 1. To outbrag; surpass in boasting.

Heele *out-cracke* a Germaine when hee is drunke.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

2. To outshine; surpass in show or pretensions.

Roberto aduised his brother . . . to furnish himselfe with more crownes, least hee were *outcrackt* with new commers. *Greene*, Groats-worth of Wit (ed. 1617).

outcrafty (out-krȧf'ti), *v. t.* To exceed in craft or cunning; overpower by guile.

That drug-damn'd Italy hath *out-craftied* him,
And he's at some hard point.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 15.

outcreep (out-krēp'), *v. i.* [< ME. *outcrepen*; < *out* + *creep*.] To creep out.

It gan *outcrepe* at som crevace.
Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 2086.

outcrier (out'krī″ėr), *n.* One who cries or proclaims; specifically, one who proclaims a sale; a public crier; an auctioneer.

That all such Citizens as . . . should be constrain'd to sell their Household stuff . . . should first cause the same to be cry'd thro' the City, by a Man with a Bell, and then to be sold by the common *Outcryer* appointed for that purpose. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 394.

outcrop (out'krop), *n.* The appearing at the surface of a stratum or series of strata, or of a vein or ore-deposit of any kind. The outcrop of a metalliferous vein or lode is frequently more or less concealed by the accumulation of partly decomposed material (see *gossan*), the result of the decomposition and oxidation of the metalliferous part of the lode by atmospheric agencies. This is called by Cornish miners the *broil*. The outcrops of many veins, on the other hand, are very conspicuous, especially when the amount of ore present is small, quartz forming the predominating veinstone of a large proportion of the mineral deposits, and being very indestructible. The outcrops of the stratified formations depend on the amount of inclination of the beds. When these lie quite horizontal, there can be no outcropping edges of the strata, except when the formation has been cut into by erosion. The position on the surface of any outcrop depends, therefore, on the inclination of the bed or vein in question, and on the nature and amount of the erosion which has taken place. See cut under *dip*.

outcrop (out'krop), *v. i.* To crop out or up; specifically, in *geol.*, to come out to the surface of the ground: said of strata.

outcry (out'krī), *n.*; pl. *outcries* (-krīz). 1. A loud or vehement cry or crying; a cry of indignation or distress; clamor; confused noise; uproar.

Thy son is rather slaying them; that *outcry*
From slaughter of one foe could not ascend.
Milton, S. A., i. 1517.

The reason that there is such a general *outcry* among us against flatterers is that there are so very few good ones. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

2. An auction; auction.

I'll sell all at an *out-cry*. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the spear at *outcry*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

A tax was first imposed upon property sold by auction—by *outcry*, knocking down of hammer, by candle, by lot, by parcel, or by any other means of sale at auction, or whereby the highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser—in Great Britain in 1777.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 156.

outcry (out-krī'), *v. t.* To cry louder than; overcome in crying; hence, to excel in any way.

You shall have some so impudently capected,
They will *outcry* the forehead of a man.
Middleton, Mad World, iv. 5.

In all the storm we must *outcry* the noise of the tempest, and the voices of that thunder.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

out-cut (out'kut), *a.* Shaped by cutting away a part.

The sollerets are remarkable for the large *out-cut* piece at the instep. *Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, II. 12.

outdacious (out-dā'shus), *a.* [Also *owdacious*; a corruption of *audacious*.] Audacious; bold; impudent; forward. [Prov. Eng. and vulgar.]

outdaciousness (out-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Audacity; impudence. [Prov. Eng. and vulgar.]

outdare (out-dār'), *v. t.* 1. To dare more than; surpass in daring.

O noble fellow!
Who sensibly *outdares* his senseless sword.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 53.

2. To overcome by daring; defy.

It was myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 40.

You will raise me,
And make me *out-dare* all my miseries?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

outdistance (out-dis'tans), *v. t.* 1. In *horse-racing*, to distance. Hence—2. To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career.

outdo (out-dō'), *v. t.* To excel; surpass; perform beyond.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 150.

He who before *out-did* Humanity.
Cowley, To the Bishop of Lincoln.

outdoor (out'dōr), *a.* 1. Out of doors; outside of the house; exterior; in the open air: as, *outdoor* amusements.—2. Not cared for within doors or in a particular house (as a poor-house): as, *outdoor* paupers.—3. In Cornish pumping-engines, outward: as, the *outdoor* stroke of the engine. In the ordinary type of Cornish pumping-engine, the water is forced upward in the lift by the weight of the descending pump-rod; this is the *outdoor* stroke of the engine. In the *indoor* stroke the rod is lifted by the pressure of the steam on the piston.—**Outdoor relief.** See *relief*.

outdoors (out-dōrz'), *adv.* Out of doors; out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

outdoors (out-dōrz'), *n.* [< *outdoors*, *adv.*] The outer air or outer world beyond the limits of the house. [Colloq.]

Out-doors was terrible to those who looked out of windows, and heard the raging wind, . . . and could not summon resolution to go forth and breast and conquer the blaster. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 122.

out-dress† (out'dres), *n.* Festal garb; gala-dress.

I ha' but dight ye yet in the *out-dress*,
And 'parel of Earine.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

outdure† (out-dūr'), *v. t.* To outlast; endure to the end of.

I feel myself,
With this refreshing, able once again
To *out-dure* danger.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

outdwell† (out-dwel'), *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond.

It is marvel he *out-dwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 3.

out-edge (out'ej), *n.* The extreme edge; the furthest bound. [Rare.]

Her fame had spread itself to the very *out-edge* and circumference of that circle. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 13.

outen[1] (ou'tn), *prep.* [< ME. *outen*, *uten*, < AS. *ūtan*, from without, out: see *out*.] Out; out of; out from. [Obsolete or provincial.]

outen[1] (ou'tn), *a.* [A var. of *out*, *a.*, after *outen*[1], *prep.*] Being from without; strange; foreign; peculiar: as, an *outen* man. [Prov. Eng.]

outen[2] (ou'tn), *v. t.* [< *out* + *-en*[1].] To put out; extinguish: as, *outen* the light. [Prov. Eng.]

outener (out'nėr), *n.* [< *outen*[1] + *-er*[1].] A foreigner. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

outer[1] (ou'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *outer*, < AS. *ūterra*, *ūttera* (= OHG. *ūzar*, *ūzzar*, *ūzer*, *ūzzer*, MHG. *ūzer*, G. *äusser*), outer, compar. of *ūt*, out: see *out*. Cf. *utter*, a doublet of *outer*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the outside; that is without or on the outside; external: opposed to *inner*: as, the *outer* wall.

The *outer* cold. *Bryant*, Little People of the Snow.

Armed feet
Thro' the long gallery from the *outer* doors
Rang coming. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Time and space are therefore respectively the forms of inner and *outer* perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 234.

2. Further removed; being outside with reference to some place or point regarded as inner or internal.

The sound of the cherubims' wings was heard even to the *outer* court. Ezek. x. 5.

One would pierce an *outer* ring,
And one an inner, here and there;
And last the master-bowman, he,
Would cleave the mark.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

Outer bailey. See *bailey*[1], 2.—**Outer bar**, in Great Britain, the junior barristers collectively, who plead outside the bar, as opposed to queen's counsel and serjeants-at-law, who are admitted to plead within the bar. Hence *outer barristers*, or *utter barristers*, all who are not queen's counsel or serjeants-at-law.—**Outer form**, in *printing*. See *form*.—**Outer garment**, a garment worn outside of others; especially, a coat, cloak, etc., worn out of doors.—**Outer house, jib, malleolus, peridium**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In *rifle-practice*: (*a*) The part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and thus nearer the outside. (*b*) A shot which strikes that part.

outer[1]† (ou'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *outren*; < *outer*, *a.* Cf. *utter*.] To utter.

outer[2] (ou'tėr), *n.* [Var. of *ouster*, *n.*, after *out*, *r.*, *outer*[1], or else < later OF. *outer*, F. *ôter*, oust: see *oust*[1], *ouster*.] In *law*, dispossession; an ouster.

outerest† (ou'tėr-est), *a. superl.* [ME. *outerest*, *owtereste*; < *outer* + *-est*[1].] Extremest; remotest.

The sonne . . . comynge from hys *outereste* arysyng.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 6.

outerly† (ou'tėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *outerly*; < *outer*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Toward the outside.

In the lower jaw two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cuttera.
N. Grew, Museum.

2. Utterly.

Than he lepte to and a-vaied the coyf of maile from his heed, and seide he wolde smyte it from the sholdres, but he wolde hym yelde *outerly*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

outermost (ou'tėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [Superl. from *outer*[1].] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; most distant of a series: as, the *outermost* row.

outewith†, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English form of *outwith*.

outface (out-fās'), *v. t.* 1. To confront boldly; brave; defy.

And with presented nakedness *out-face*
The winds and persecutions of the sky.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 11.

2. To keep or force by boldness. [Rare.]

Then did we two set on you four; and, with a word, *out-faced* you from your prize, and have it.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 283.

3. To face or stare down; confront with assurance, boastfully, or overbearingly; browbeat.

Dost thou come here to whine?
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 301.

Meer. O strange impudence,
That these should come to face their sin!
Ever. And *outface*
Justice! *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

4. To face out; counteract by assurance; put a good face on.

We'll have a swashing and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have
That do *outface* it with their semblances.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 124.

outfall† (out-fâl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outfallen*, *owtefallen* (= D. *uitvallen* = G. *ausfallen* = Sw. *utfalla*); < *out* + *fall*[1].] To burst forth, as upon the enemy; make a sally.

outfall (out'fâl), *n.* [= D. *uitval* = G. *ausfall*, sally, falling out, = Icel. *útfall*, ebbing tide, = Sw. *utfall* = Dan. *udfald*, sally, falling out; from the verb.] 1. The point or place of discharge of a river, drain, culvert, sewer, etc.; mouth; embouchure.

Rivers with greedier speed run neere
Their *out-falls* than at their springs.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour. (*Nares.*)

2†. A sudden eruption of troops from a fortified place; a sally.—3. A quarrel; a falling out. [Prov. Eng.]

outfangthef† (out'fang-thef), *n.* [ME. **outfangen thef*, AS. **ūtfangen theóf*: *ūtfangen*, < *ūt*, out, + *fangen*, pp. of *fōn*, take; *theóf*, thief. See *infangthef*.] In *law*: (*a*) A liberty or privilege whereby a feudal lord was enabled to call any man dwelling in his manor, and taken for felony in another place out of his fee, to judgment in his own court.

We haue granted also vnto them of our speciall grace that they hane *outfangthefe* in their lands within the Ports aforesaid. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 118.

(*b*) The felon so taken.

outfield (out'fēld), *n.* 1. In Scotland, arable land which is continually cropped without being manured, until it is exhausted. See *infield*.—2. A name given to unineclosed farm lands at a distance from the farmstead.—3. An outlying region; an undefined or indefinite sphere, district, or domain.

The enclosure of a certain district, larger or smaller, from the great *outfield* of thought or fact.
Trench, Study of Words (1851), p. 174.

out-field (out'fēld), 3. See *field*, 3.

out-fielder (out'fēl'dėr), *n.* In ball-games, one of the fielders who is posted in the out-field.

outfit (out'fit), *n.* 1. The act of fitting out or making preparation, as for a voyage, journey, or expedition, or for any purpose.—2. The articles prepared or expenses needed as outlay, as for an expedition; equipment of any kind and for any purpose, as a stock of goods, a team or rig, etc.—3. An establishment of any kind. [Slang, western U. S.]

Many *outfits* regularly shift their herds every spring and fall. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 498.

outfit (out'fit), *v. t.* [< *outfit*, *n.*] To fit out; equip; supply; provide necessaries for.

Freedom to transfer cargoes, to *outfit* vessels, buy supplies, obtain ice, engage sailors, procure bait, and traffic generally in Canadian and Newfoundland ports.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 785.

outfitter (out'fit-ėr), *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits; one who furnishes the necessary means or equipments for a voyage, journey, or expedition; in general, one who provides the requisites for any business.

outfitting (out'fit-ing), *n.* Equipment in general; specifically, equipment for a voyage or expedition; outfit.

outflank (out-flangk'), *v. t.* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of; hence, to outmanœuver; get the better of. See *flank*[1].

out-fleme†, *n.* [ME., < *out* + *fleme*.] One who is banished; an exile.

He payed fnl ille to be *out-fleme*
So sodenly of that fayre regioun.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1176.

out-fling (out'fling), *n.* A gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

outflow (out'flō), *n.* A flowing out or forth; efflux; issue.

outflow (out-flō'), *v. i.* To flow out.

Shall bitterness *outflow* from sweetness past?
Campbell.

outflush (out'flush), *n.* A sudden or violent glow or access of heat; hence, an ebullition. [Rare.]

An *outflush* of foolish young Enthusiasm.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 127.

outfly (out-flī'), *v.* I. *trans.* To fly beyond; fly faster than; pass or surpass by rapidity of flight; outdistance; escape by superior swiftness.

His evasion, wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 124.

II. *intrans.* To fly out; come suddenly into view.

He spake; and, to confirm his words, *outflew*
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 663.

outform† (out'fôrm), *n.* External appearance.

For Cupid, who (at first) tooke vaine delight
In mere *out-formes*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soule, and made his object you.
B. Jonson, Epig. 114, To Mistress Philip Sidney.

outfort† (out'fôrt), *n.* An outlying fort; an outwork.

After re-charging, they won the *out-fort* of the town, and slew all they found therein.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 66.

outforth† (out'fôrth), *adv.* On the exterior; externally; outside; without. *Chaucer.*

outfrown (out-froun'), *v. t.* To frown down; overbear by frowning.

Myself could else *out-frown* false fortune's frown.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 6.

outgate† (out'gāt), *n.* [< ME. *outgate*; < *out* + *gate*[1].] An outlet; a passage outward. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

outgeneral (out-jen'e-ral), *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; gain advantage over by superior military skill.

outglare (out-glār'), *v. t.* To outdo in brightness or dazzling effect; surpass in flagrancy.

His monstrous score, which stood *outglaring* all
Its hideous neighbours.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiv. 178. (*Davies.*)

I tell you, my friend, that, were all my former sins doubled in weight and in dye, such a villany would have *outglared* and outweighed them all. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxi.

outgo (out-gō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outgon*, < AS. *ūtgān* (= D. *uitgaan* = MLG. *ūtgān* = G. *ausgehen* = Sw. *utgå* = Dan. *udgaa*), go out, < *ūt*, out, + *gān*, go.] 1. To go beyond; advance so as to pass in going; go faster or further than; leave behind; outdistance.

Many knew him, and ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came together unto him.
Mark vi. 33.

No, sweet Octavia,
You shall hear from me still; the time shall not
Out-go my thinking on you. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2. 61.

2. To outdo; exceed; surpass.

After these an hundred Ladies moe
Appear'd in place, the which each other did *outgoe*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 11.

My divine Mosca!
Thou hast to-day *outgone* thyself.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

outgo (out'gō), *n.* [< *outgo*, *v.*] That which goes out; outflow; specifically, expenditure: the opposite of *income*.

outgoer (out'gō″ėr), *n.* One who goes out; one who leaves any place, land, office, etc.: opposed to *incomer*.

outgoing (out'gō″ing), *n.* 1. The act of going out.

Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to rejoice. Ps. lxv. 8.

2. That which goes out; outlay; expenditure: generally in the plural.—3. *pl.* Utmost border; extreme limits.

The *outgoings* of their border were at Jordan. Josh. xix. 22.

If I should ask thee . . . which are the *outgoings* of paradise: Peradventure thou wouldest say unto me, I never went down into the deep, not as yet into heli. 2 Esd. iv. 7, 8.

outgoing (out'gō″ing), *a.* Going out; departing; removing: as, an *outgoing* tenant.

outgrain† (out-grān′), *v. t.* To surpass in deepness of dye or coloring; outredden; outblush.

She blushed more than they, and of their own
Blush made them all asham'd, to see how far
It was outblushed and *outgrain'd* by Her.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 45.

outground (out'ground), *n.* Ground lying at a distance from one's residence, or from the main ground. *Imp. Dict.*

outgrow (out-grō′), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in growth; grow beyond; grow taller than.

O, my lord,
You said that idle weeds are fast in growth;
The prince my brother hath *outgrown* me far.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 104.

2. To grow beyond the limits of; become too large for: said of what covers or incloses: as, children *outgrow* their clothes.

Leaving thine *outgrown* shell by life's unresting sea!
O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.

3. To exhaust by too rapid growth.

"I doubt they'll *outgrow* their strength," she added, looking over their heads . . . at their mother.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

4. To pass beyond the limits of; leave behind or lose in the process of growth or development: as, to *outgrow* one's usefulness.

Much their work *outgrew*
The hands' dispatch of two, gardening so wide.
Milton, P. L., ix. 202.

On my Conscience, he 's a bashful Poet;
You think that strange—no matter, he'll *outgrow* it.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prol.

outgrowth (out'grōth), *n.* 1. That which grows out; an excrescence: specifically, in *bot.*, a collective term for the various excrescences or growths from the general surface of plants, such as trichomes, prickles, bristles, the ligule of grasses, etc.—2. A development or growth from some other or earlier condition or state of things; a growth, development, result, or resultant from any kind of cause or beginning.

outguard (out'gärd), *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; the guard at the furthest distance; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

These *outguards* of the mind. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

outhaul (out'hâl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope used to haul out the tack of a jib or lower studdingsail, or the clue of a spanker.

outhauler (out'hâ″lėr), *n.* 1. A line or rope used to haul a net up to the surface of the water.—2. Same as *outhaul*.

outheest†, *n.* See *outas*[2].

outher†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *other*[2], *either*.

out-herod (out-her′ọd), *v. t.* In the phrase *to out-herod Herod*, to be more violent than Herod (as represented in the old mystery plays); hence, to exceed in any excess of evil.

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant; it *out-herods Herod*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 15.

The figure in question had *out-Heroded Herod*, and gone beyond the bounds of even the prince's indefinite decorum.
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 343.

Yet another and a very favourite emperor *out-herods* even this butcher [Gallienus], by boasting of the sabring which he had let loose amongst crowds of helpless women.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

outhess†, *n.* Same as *outas*[2].

outhouse (out'hous), *n.* [= Sw. *uthus* = Dan. *udhus*; as *out* + *house*[1].] A small house or building separate from the main house; an outbuilding; specifically, in *law*, under the definition of arson, a building contributory to habitation, separate from the main structure, and so by the common-law rules a parcel of the dwelling-house or not, according as it is within or without the curtilage. A rude structure—for example, a thatched pigsty—may be an *outhouse*, but it must be in some sense a complete building. *Bishop.*

Ye'll gie to me a bed in an *outhouse*
For my young son and me,
And the meanest servant in a' the place
To wait on him and me.
Lady Margaret (Child's Ballads, III. 393).

outing (ou'ting), *n.* [< ME. *outing, owtynge*; verbal n. of *out*, *v.*] 1†. An issuing forth to attack; a sally; a foray. *Barbour.*—2. An airing; an excursion; an expedition; a pleasure-trip.

Full of the sentiment of Sunday *outings*.
The Century, XXVII. 34.

3†. A driving forth; expulsion; ejection.

The late *outing* of the Presbyterian clergy, by their not renouncing the Covenant as the Act of Parliament commands, is the greatest piece of state now in discourse.
Pepys, Diary, I. 330.

4†. Avoidance. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 375.—5. A feast given by a craftsman to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. [Prov. Eng.]

out-isle† (out'il), *n.* An outlying island.

I accordingly will end this booke, purposing to speake of the *out-Isles*, Orcades, Hebudes or Hebrides, and of Shetland in their due place.
Holland, tr. of Camden, ii. 54. (*Davies.*)

outjest† (out-jest′), *v. t.* To overcome or drive away by jesting.

Kent. But who is with him?
Gent. None but the fool; who labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 16.

outjet (out'jet), *n.* That which projects from anything. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

outkeeper (out'kē″pėr), *n.* In *surv.*, a small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in measurement by chain. *E. H. Knight.*

outlabor, outlabour (out-lā′bor), *v. t.* To outdo in labor, endurance, or suffering.

Still I have fought, as if in beauty's sight, . . .
Taught fasts, till bodys like our souls grew light;
Out-watch'd the jealous, and *outlabour'd* beast.
Sir W. Davenant, Goudibert, II. 2.

outlager†, *n.* [Also *outlicker*; < D. *uitlegger* = E. *outlier*, q. v.] An outrigger.

We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good *Outlagers* lasht very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 492.

outlaid† (out'lād), *a.* Laid out; exposed.

To guard the *out-laid* Isle
Of Wainey. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii. 12.

outlanced†, *a.* Projecting or edged like a lance.

Therein two deadly weapons fixt he bore,
Strongly *outlaunced* towards either side,
Like two sharpe speares his enemies to gore.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 82.

outland (out'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **outland*, outland, < AS. *ūtland*, foreign land (*ūtlenda*, a stranger) (= MLG. *ūtlant*, outlying land, = G. *ausland*, foreign countries, = Icel. *útlönd*, outlying fields, foreign countries, = Sw. *utlandet* = Dan. *udlandet*, foreign countries), < *ūt*, out, + *land*, land. Cf. *inland*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Land lying beyond the limit of occupation or cultivation; outlying or frontier land.

When they [Indians] go a hunting into the *outlands*, they commonly go out for the whole season with their wives and family. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 28.

2. In *feudal law*, that part of the land of the manor occupied or enjoyed by the tenants. Also called *utland* and *gesetics-land* or *gafol-land*, as distinguished from *inland*.

II. *a.* Foreign.

The little lamb
Nursed in our bosoms, . . .
The *outland* pagans, with unlawful claim,
Deprived us of. *Strutt*, Ancient Times, i. 1.

Sir Valence wedded with an *outland* dame.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

outlander† (out'lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. *uitlander* = G. *ausländer*; as *outland* + *-er*[2]. Cf. *inlander*.] A foreigner; a person who is not a native. *Wood.*

outlandish (out-lan'dish), *a.* [< ME. *outlandissh*, < AS. *ūtlendisc* (= D. *uitlandsch* = MLG. *ūtlandesch* = G. *ausländisch* = Sw. *utländsk* = Dan. *udenlandsk*), foreign, of outland origin, < *ūtland*, foreign land, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]. Cf. *outland*.] 1. Of or belonging to a foreign country; foreign; not native. [Obsolete or archaic.]

No marchaunt yit ne fette *outlandish* ware.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 22.

There is noe *outlandish* man will us abide,
Nor will us come nye.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 233).

Outlandish wares are conneighed into the same Citie by the famous riuer of Thames. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 127.

He had tak'n with him Aifrid his youngest Son to be there inaugurated King, and brought home with him an *outlandish* Wife; for which they endeavourd to deprive him of his Kingdom. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

I suppose now they are some of your *outlandish* troops; your foreign Hessians, or such like.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

2. Strange; unfamiliar; odd; uncouth; barbarous; bizarre.

You must not hunt for wild *outlandish* terms
To stuff out a peculiar dialect.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Divers good pictures, and many *outlandish* and Indian curiosities and things of nature.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 10, 1644.

When they preached, their *outlandish* accent moved the derision of the audience. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Out of the way; remote from society; secluded.

He resolved to settle in some *outlandish* part, where none could be found to know him.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

outlandisher†, *n.* A foreigner.

For ten weeks together this rabble rout of *outlandishers* are billetted with her [Yarmouth]; yet, in all that while, the rate of no kinde of food is raised.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

outlandishlike† (out-lan'dish-līk), *adv.* Outlandishly. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 204.

outlandishly (out-lan'dish-li), *adv.* In an outlandish manner.

outlandishness (out-lan'dish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being outlandish.

outlash† (out-lash′), *v. i.* To strike or hit out; make a sudden attack or outburst.

Malice hath a wide mouth, and loves to *outlash* in her relations. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. (pt. ii.) iii. 5. (*Davies.*)

outlash (out'lash), *n.* [< *outlash*, *v.*] A lashing or striking out; an outburst; an outbreak.

Underneath the silence there was an *outlash* of hatred and vindictiveness. She wished that the marriage might make two people wretched besides herself.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxx.

outlast (out-lást′), *v. t.* To last longer than; exceed in duration; outlive.

Sure I shall *outlast* him:
This makes me young again, a score of years.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

Nature and nationality will *outlast* the transient policy of a new dynasty. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 79.

outlaugh (out-läf′), *v. t.* [= D. *uitlachen* = G. *auslachen* = Dan. *udle*.] 1. To surpass in laughing.

Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest,
To make it seem they understood the jest.
Dryden, Prol. to Carleil's Arviragus and Philicia, l. 17.

2. To laugh down; discourage or put out of countenance by laughing.

outlaw (out'lâ), *n.* [< ME. *outlawe, utlawe, utlaze* (ML. *utlagus*), < AS. *ūtlaga*, an outlaw (= Icel. *útlagi*, an outlaw, *útlaga*, outlawed), < *ūt*, out, + *lagu*, law: see *law*[1].] 1. One who is excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly it was lawful in Great Britain for any one to kill such a person. See *outlawry*.

Got mot thee save, brave *Outlaw* Murray!
Thy ladye, and all thy chyvalrie!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

A poor, unminded *outlaw* sneaking home,
My father gave him welcome to the shore.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

2. A disorderly person living in defiant violation of the law; a habitual criminal.

It is only for the *outlaws*, the dangerous classes, those who have thrown off the restraints of conscience, that we build prisons and establish courts. The law is for the lawless. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 200.

=**Syn. 2.** Robber, bandit, brigand, freebooter, highwayman, marauder.

outlaw (out'lâ), *v. t.* [< ME. *outlawen* (ML. *utlagare*), < AS. *ūtlagian*, outlaw, < *ūtlaga*, an outlaw: see *outlaw*, *n.*] 1. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; declare an outlaw; proscribe.

I had a son,
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he sought my life,
But lately, very late: I lov'd him, friend.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 172.

In Westminster-Hall you may *Out-law* a Man for forty Shillings. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 48.

2. To remove from legal jurisdiction; deprive of legal force. An obligation which by reason of the lapse of time has become barred by the statute of limitations, so that no action will lie on it, is said to be *outlawed*.

outlawry (out'lâ-ri), *n.* [< ME. *outlawry* (ML. *utlagaria*); < *outlaw* + *-ry*.] 1. The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means; also, the process by which one is deprived of that protection, or the condition of one so deprived: a punishment formerly imposed on one who, when called into court, contemptuously refused to appear, or evaded justice by disappearing. In the earliest times outlawry

seems to have implied exclusion from all the protections and remedies with which the law guarded lawful men, but by successive ameliorations it was reduced in effect to the rule that it incapacitated a person for prosecuting actions for his own benefit, though he might still defend himself. In capital cases, as treason or felony, failure to appear was a sufficient evidence of guilt, and process of outlawry thereon entailed forfeiture of his personal estate. *Fugitation* is a term of similar meaning in Scots law.

He was holdun in *outlawrie* of Domycian the yle Patmos. *Wyclif*, Prol. on the Apocalips.

By proscription and bills of *outlawry*
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus
Have put to death an hundred senators.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 173.

2. The condition of a debt or other cause of action when by reason of lapse of time it can no longer sustain an action. Such a debt still subsists for some other purposes—such, for instance, as enabling the creditor to retain a pledge if he holds a security. —**Clerk of the outlawries.** See *clerk*.

outlay (out-lā′), *v. t.* To lay or spread out; expose; display. *Drayton.*

outlay (out′lā), *n.* [< *outlay*, *v.*] 1. A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure: as, that mansion has been built at a great *outlay*.

This business of cent-shops is overdone among the women-folks. My wife tried it, and lost five dollars on her *outlay*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

2†. A remote haunt.

I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, and *outlays*, and will discover all.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

outlayer (out′lā′ėr), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the ectoderm: correlated with *inlayer* and *midlayer* or *mesoderm*.

outleap (out′lēp), *n.* A sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be . . . under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke*, Education, § 97.

outlearn (out-lėrn′), *v. t.* 1†. To learn or ascertain from others; elicit.

He . . . oft of them did earnestly inquire,
Where was her won, and how he mote her find.
But, when as nought according to his mind
He could *out-learne*, he them from ground did reare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 22.

2. To pass or excel in learning; outstrip in learning.—3. To get beyond the study or learning of; outlive the practice of.

outler (öt′lėr), *a.* [Var. of *outer*[1], appar. resting on *outlier*.] Out-of-door; outlying; unhoused. [Scotch.]

outlet (out′let), *n.* [< ME. **outlete*, *utlete* (= Icel. *útlát*), outlet; < *out* + *let*[1]. Cf. *inlet*.] 1. The place or the opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a passage outward; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent.

Colonies and foreign plantations are very necessary as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

You could not live among such people; you are stifled for want of an *outlet* toward something beautiful, great, or noble. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

2†. The place or district through which one passes outward; outer part; in the plural, outskirts.

We got to the door of a dismal-looking house in the *outlets* of the town. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iv.

3. In *commerce*, a market for the sale of any product.—4. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house, with a walk or passage through it to the highway. [Prov. Eng.]

Any given spot in the garden or *outlet*. *Gilbert White.*

Outlet of the pelvis, the inferior strait or lower opening of the pelvic canal, bounded by the ischiopubic ramī, ischial tuberosities, sacrosciatic ligaments, and coccyx.

outlet† (out-let′), *v. t.* [< *out* + *let*[1].] To let forth; emit. *Daniel.*

outlicker†, *n.* [See *outlager*.] Same as *outrigger*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

outlie[1] (out-lī′), *v. i.* [< *out* + *lie*[1].] To remain in the open air; camp out.

We are not about to start on a squirrel-hunt, or to drive a deer into the Horican, but to *outlie* for days and nights, and to stretch across a wilderness where the feet of men seldom go. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xviii.

outlie[2] (out-lī′), *v. t.* [< *out* + *lie*[2].] To outdo in lying; be or show one's self to be a greater liar than.

A tongue that can cheat widows, cancel scores, . . .
And Oldmixon and Burnet both *outlie*.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 61.

outlier (out′lī′ėr), *n.* [= D. *uitlegger*, an outlier, an outrigger (> E. *outlager*, *outlicker*); < *out* + *lier*[1].] 1. One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

The *outliers* are not so easily held within the pale of the laws. *Marq. of Halifax*, quoted in Mason's Supp. to Johnson's Dict.

2. An outsider.

I hope every worthy and true English Protestant of the Establish'd Church (for I have no hopes of the *outlyers*) will favourably allow the following poem.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, Pref. (*Davies.*)

3. A part lying without or beyond the main body; an isolated or outlying part; specifically, in *geol.*, a part of a stratum or group of strata, or a mass of rock of any kind, which has been left behind while that part of the formation by which it was originally surrounded, and to which it belonged, has been removed by denudation. The outlier or mass which has escaped being worn away by atmospheric or other agencies remains as a witness of the former greater extension of the formation. Opposed to *inlier*.

4. In *zoöl.*, that which is outlying, subtypical, or aberrant, as a genus or family of animals.

outline (out′līn), *n.* 1. The line, real or apparent, by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour; external figure.

Penning the contours and *outlines* with a more even and acute touch. *Evelyn*, Sculpture, i. 5.

A triangle or quadrilateral, with all the sides unequal, gives no pleasure to the eye as a form or *outline*.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 230.

A city wall follows the *outline* of the hill.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 43.

2. A style or method of drawing in which an object or a scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading. In such drawings the effect of shading is sometimes produced by thickening the lines on the side away from the light; but this method is opposed to the true function of an outline. Compare cuts under *Hermes* and *hawse-hole*.

3. A rough draft or first general sketch of the main features of some scheme or design, the details of which can be filled in later if need be; a description of the principal features only.

His drama at present has only the *outlines* drawn.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

I will close this sketch of Ximenes de Cisneros with a brief *outline* of his person. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold;
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in *outline* and no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

4. In *angling*, a set-line.—**Outline embroidery**, a simple kind of embroidery done usually upon washable materials with crewel-stitch and similar simple stitches, the pattern being produced without any filling up of surfaces and entirely in slender tracery.—**Outline-stitch**, any one of the simple embroidery-stitches fit for outline embroidery. See *crewel-stitch*, *stem-stitch*, *rope-stitch*.—**Syn.** *Outline*, *Contour*, *Profile*, *Sketch*, *Delineation*. *Outline* is, literally, the outer or exterior line; but the word is freely used for a representation by the principal or distinguishing lines. *Contour* and *profile* retain this distinctive meaning of the outside line, the former referring to the boundary of the whole figure in any position, and the latter to the boundary of face or figure when seen directly from one side, with figurative uses in architecture and surveying. A *sketch* fills up the *outline* to a greater or less degree, not completely, but so that a lively idea of the original object or scene is conveyed. *Delineation* is rather indefinite, but is more than an outline and may be complete. *Outline*, *sketch*, and *delineation* bear the same relation to one another when used to express the representation of a subject in words.

outline (out′līn), *v. t.* [< *outline*, *n.*] To draw the exterior line of; draw in outline; delineate; sketch the main features of.

outlinear (out-lin′ē-ėr), *a.* [< *outline* + *-ar*[3], after *linear*.] Pertaining to or forming an outline. *Imp. Dict.*

outlist† (out′list), *n.* The extreme edge; the extremity of the border.

The *outlist* of Judah fell into the midst of Dan's whole cloth. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. x. 22. (*Davies.*)

outlive (out-liv′), *v.* I. *trans.* 1. To live longer than; continue to live after the death of; overlive; survive.

The people served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that *outlived* Joshua. Judges ii. 7.

This is old age; but then, thou must *outlive*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty.
Milton, P. L., xi. 538.

2. To surpass in duration; outlast.

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall *outlive* this powerful rhyme.
Shak., Sonnets, lv.

Youth fades; love droops; the leaves of friendship fall:
A mother's secret hope *outlives* them all.
O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

—**Syn.** *Outlive*, *Survive*. *Outlive* is generally the stronger, carrying something of the idea of surpassing or beating another in vitality or hold upon life; it is tenderer to say that one *survives* than that he *outlives* his wife or friend.

II. *intrans.* To live longer; continue to live.

Let not this wasp *outlive*, us both to sting.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 132.

outliver† (out-liv′ėr), *n.* A survivor.

Seven they were to all, all alive and well in one day, six dead in the other; the *outliver* becoming a convert to their religion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 186.

out-lodging (out′loj′ing), *n.* A lodging or domicile beyond usual or established limits; especially, at English universities, a lodging outside the college gates.

As for *out-lodgings* (like galleries, necessary evils in popular Churches), he rather tolerates than approves them.
Fuller, Holy State, II. xiv. 3.

outlook (out-lůk′), *v. t.* 1†. To look out; select.

Away to the brook,
All your tackle *outlook*.
Cotton, Angler's Ballad.

2. To face or confront bravely; overcome as by bolder looks or greater courage; hence, in general, to overcome. [In the passage from Shakspere the meaning is doubtful. It may be 'to procure as by courage or bold looks (to conquer conquest),' or 'to look forth in search of,' 'seek for,' or 'outface.']

I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown
Even in the jaws of danger and of death.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 115.

'Twill make him more insult to see you fearful.
Outlook his anger. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

Fictions and mormoes, too weak to *outlook* a brave glittering temptation. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 518. (*Latham.*)

outlook (out′lůk), *n.* 1. The act of looking out or watching for any object; vigilant watch: as, to be on the *outlook* for something.—2. The place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a watch-tower; a lookout.—3. The distance to which, under given circumstances, vision extends in searching or watching; extent of unobstructed vision; hence, power of foresight; breadth of view.

From magnanimity, all fear above;
From nobler recompense, above applause;
Which owes to man's short *out-look* all its charms.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 1154.

4. That which is perceived by the eye on looking forth; a view; a scene; hence, that which is looked forward to; a prospect: used literally and figuratively.

The condensed breath ran in streams down the panes, chequering the dreary *out-look* of chimney tops and smoke.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, ii.

outlooker (out′lůk′ėr), *n.* One who looks away or aside; one who does not keep an object steadily in view; an inconstant person. [Rare.]

They may be kinde, but not constant, and Loue loues no *out-lookers*. *Breton*, Packet of Letters, p. 43. (*Davies.*)

outloose† (out′lös), *n.* A way of escape or evasion. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 78.

outlope† (out′lōp), *n.* An excursion; a running away.

Outlopes sometimes he doth assay, but very short.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 228. (*Latham.*)

outloper† (out′lō′pėr), *n.* One who makes an excursion; one who runs away.

Touching any *outlopers* of our nation which may happen to come thither to trafike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 173.

outluster, outlustre (out-lus′tėr), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in luster or brightness. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 79.

outlying (out′lī′ing), *a.* 1. Lying without or beyond the boundary or limit; external; extraneous; non-appurtenant; alien.

The last survey I proposed of the four *outlying* . . . empires was that of the Arabians.
Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue, § 5.

2. Lying at a distance from the main body, design, etc.; appurtenant, but not contiguous; disconnected; isolated; hence, unrelated; extrinsic.

All the *outlying* parts of the Spanish monarchy.
Addison.

For the most part we allow only *outlying* and transient circumstances to make our occasions.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 145.

In the *outlying* possessions of either commonwealth greater licence was allowed.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 178.

outman (out-man′), *v. t.* 1. To excel in manhood or manliness; be more of a man than; outdo as a man.

In gigantic ages, finding quite other men to *outman* and outstrip than the mite-populace about me, or, at the best, here and there a Vulcanello. *Carlyle.*

2. To outnumber as regards men; have more men than.

outmanœuver, outmanœuvre (out-ma-nö′vėr or -nū′vėr), *v. t.* To surpass in manœuvering.

outmantle (out-man′tl), *v. t.* To surpass in dress or ornament. [Rare.]

Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse.
Cowper, Task, v. 680.

outmarch (out-märch′), *v. t.* To march faster than; march so as to leave behind.

The horse *outmarched* the foot. *Clarendon.*

outmatch (out-mach′), *v. t.* To surpass as rival; be more than a match for; vie successfully with; outdo; overmatch.

In labour the Oxe will out-toile him, and in subtilitie the Fox will *out-match* him. *Breton*, Dignitie of Man, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

outmate (out-māt′), *v. t.* To outmatch; outpeer; exceed.

Since the pride of your heart so far *outmates* its generosity. *J. Baillie.*

outmeasure† (out-mezh′ūr), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent.

And *outmeasure* time itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

outmost (out′mōst), *a. superl.* [< *out* + *-most.*] Furthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost. See *utmost.*

out-mouth† (out′mouth), *n.* A full, sensuous mouth.

A full nether-lip, an *outmouth* that makes mine water at it. *Dryden*, Maiden Queen, i. 2.

outmove (out-mōv′), *v. t.* To advance so as to pass in going; go faster than; outgo; exceed in quickness.

My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation as the translation *out-moved* my Uncle Toby's. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 39.

outname (out-nām′), *v. t.* To exceed in name, significance, or importance.

Why, thou hast rais'd up mischief to his height,
And found one to *outname* thy other faults.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

outness (out′nes), *n.* 1. The state of being out or beyond; separateness. Hence—2. In *metaph.*, the state of being out of, and distinguishable from, the perceiving mind, and not merely from the ego or subject; externality.

From what we have shewn it is a manifest consequence that the ideas of space, *outness*, and things placed at a distance are not, strictly speaking, the object of sight; they are not otherwise perceived by the eye than by the ear. *Bp. Berkeley*, Essay towards a New Theory of Vision, § 46.

If a man had no other sense than that of smell, and musk were the only odorous body, he could have no sense of *outness*—no power of distinguishing between the external world and himself. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 289.

outnim†, *v. t.* [< ME. *outnimen*, < AS. *ūtniman*, < *ūt*, out, + *niman*, take: see *out* and *nim.*] To take out; except.

And that ne no man *out nyme* by no manere of fraunchyse. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

outnoise (out-noiz′), *v. t.* To exceed in noise; surpass in noisiness. *Fuller.*

outnome†, *pp.* [ME., pp. of *outnim.*] Taken out; excepted; excepting.

Out-nome on to the meyres hows, and an other to the hospytal, and the thrydde to the clerkes of the town. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

out-nook (out′nůk), *n.* An outlying corner.

The midst of the Con-centrik Orbs,
Whom neuer Angle nor *out-nook* disturbs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnea.

outnumber (out-num′bėr), *v. t.* To exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addison*, Spectator.

out-of-door (out′o̤v-dōr′), *a.* Being or done out of the house; open-air: as, *out-of-door* exercise.

out-of-doors (out′o̤v-dōrz′), *a.* Same as *out-of-door.*

Her *out-of-doors* life was perfect; her in-doors life had its drawbacks. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, ii.

out-of-fashion (out′o̤v-fash′o̤n), *a.* That is no longer in fashion or accepted use; antiquated.

How does he fancy we can sit
To hear his *out-of-fashion* wit?
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

out-of-fashioned† (out′o̤v-fash′o̤nd), *a.* Out of the fashion; old-fashioned. [Rare.]

An old shabby *out-of-fashioned* hall. *Fielding*, Love in Several Masques, iii. 5.

out-of-the-way (out′o̤v-ŦHē-wā′), *a.* 1. Remote from populous districts; secluded; unfrequented: as, a small *out-of-the-way* village.

"Thakeham, the last place God made," so styled from its outlandish, or what a true Sussex man would call *out-of-the-way* situation. *Sussex Place-Rhymes and Local Proverbs*, [N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 402.

The traveller who begins his Dalmatian studies at Zara will perhaps think Dalmatia is not so strange and *out-of-the-way* a land as he had fancied before going thither. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 126.

2. Not easily found or observed; apart from what one ordinarily meets with or readily sees.

It is probable that the earthworms plant many of the ash and sycamore trees that we see perched in *out-of-the-way* corners. *Nature*, XXX. 57.

3. Unusual; uncommon.

It was impossible for a patient of the most *out-of-the-way* colour not to find a nose to match it. *Addison and Steele*, Tatler, No. 260.

4. Departing from the proper path; hence, improper; unbecoming; not the thing. [Colloq.]

out-oven (out′uv″n), *n.* See *oven.*

out-over (out-ō′vėr), *adv.* At a distance: opposed to *in-over.* [Scotch.]

outpace (out-pās′), *v.* I. *trans.* To outwalk or outrun; leave behind.

Arion's speed could not *outpace* thee. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii.

You are walking with a tall variet, whose strides *outpace* yours to lassitude. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

II. *intrans.* To pace out; pass or go out. *Richardson.*

The number cannot from my minde *outpace.* *Gascoigne*, Voyage to Holland, an. 1572.

outparagon (out-par′a̤-gon), *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.

A heroine of untold wealth, and a hero who *outparagons* the Admirable Crichton. *The Academy*, No. 892, p. 392.

outparamour (out-par′a̤-mör), *v. t.* To exceed in number of paramours or mistresses.

Wine loved I deeply, dice dearly; and in woman *outparamoured* the Turk. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 94.

out-parish (out′par″ish), *n.* A rural parish, as distinguished from an urban or a burghal parish; also, a parish lying outside of some place of more consequence.

There died of the plague this last week thirteen; whereof ten in six *out-parishes*, and three in two parishes without the walls. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 104.

outpart (out′pärt), *n.* A part remote from the center or main part.

In hope to hew out of his bole
The fell'ffs, or *out-parts* of a wheel that compasse in the whole,
To serve some goodly chariot. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

The day before, this massacre began in the *out-parts* of the country round about, and continued two days. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 199.

out-parter† (out′pär″tėr), *n.* In *old law*, a cattle-stealer. *Cowell.*

outpass, *v. t.* To surpass. *Minsheu.*

outpassion (out-pash′o̤n), *v. t.* To surpass in passionateness; exceed or go beyond in passion. [Rare.]

He fain had calcined all Northumbria
To one black ash, but that thy patriot passion,
Siding with our great Council against Tostig,
Out-passion'd his. *Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

out-patient (out′pā″shẹnt), *n.* A patient not residing in a hospital, but receiving medical advice, etc., from the institution.

outpeer† (out-pēr′), *v. t.* To outmatch; outmate; surpass; excel. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6. 86.

out-pensioner (out′pen″shọn-ėr), *n.* A non-resident pensioner, as of Chelsea or Greenwich hospital.

out-picket (out′pik″et), *n.* *Milit.*, an advanced picket.

outplay (out-plā′), *v. t.* To play better than; outmanœuver; outdo.

Surely 'twill no dishonour be, if I
Deign to *outplay* him in his own sly part.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 36.

outpoint (out-point′), *v. t.* To sail closer to the wind than (another vessel).

This style of yacht has practically no leeway, and would *outpoint* any water boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 470.

outpoise (out-poiz′), *v. t.* To outweigh.

I know the first would much *out-poise* the other. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

outporch (out′pōrch), *n.* An entrance; a vestibule.

Some *outporch* of the church. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

outport (out′pōrt), *n.* A port at some distance from the seat of trade or from the chief custom-house: distinguished from *close port. Simmonds.*

Wine landed in an *outport*, and afterwards brought to the port of London by certificate. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 19.

outpost (out′pōst), *n.* 1. A post or station outside of the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army: often used figuratively.

Louis the Fourteenth was carrying the *outposts* of his consolidated monarchy far into Germany. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 417.

The castle alone in the landscape lay,
Like an *outpost* of winter, dull and gray.
Lowell, The Vision of Sir Launfal, i. 2.

2. The soldier or soldiers placed at such post or station.

outpour (out-pōr′), *v. t.* To pour out; send forth in a stream; effuse.

He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates *outpour'd.* *Milton*, P. R., iii. 311.

outpour (out′pōr), *n.* [< *outpour, v.*] An outpouring; an outflow.

outpouring (out′pōr″ing), *n.* A pouring out; outflow; effusion.

Selden's Table-Talk is the spontaneous incidental *outpouring* of an overflowing mind. *Int. to Selden's Table-Talk* (ed. Arber), p. 10.

outpower (out-pou′ėr), *v. t.* To surpass in power; overpower.

In the Saxon Heptarchy there was generally one who *out-powered* all the rest. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 41. (*Davies.*)

Myriads of men, . . . *out-powering* by numbers all opposition. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvii.

outpray (out-prā′), *v. t.* 1. To go beyond or surpass in prayer; excel in sincerity or fervor of prayer or supplication.

Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps an hermit, and *outprays* a saint.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 261.

2. To surpass or excel as prayer.

Our prayers do *out-pray* his; then let them have
That mercy which true prayer ought to have.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 109.

outprize (out-prīz′), *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth.

Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's *outprized* by a trifle. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 4. 88.

out-put† (out-půt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outputten*; < *out* + *put*[1].] To put out; exclude.

Be the askere *out-putte* for euere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

output (out′půt), *n.* [< *out-put, v.*] The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, etc.; in general, production; amount or rate of production.

In England the system of subdivision is carried out very thoroughly and minutely, and with great results as to *output*, but under it the all-round workman is disappearing. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 533.

A writer in the "Saturday Review" computed not long ago that the yearly *output* of novels in this country [England] is about eight hundred. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 172.

outputter† (out′půt″ėr), *n.* In *old law*, one who set watches for the robbing of any manor-house. *Cowell.*

outquarters (out′kwâr″tėrz), *n. pl.* *Milit.*, quarters away from the headquarters.

A dragoon regiment, one of whose *outquarters* was at the barracks. *Warren.*

outrace (out-rās′), *v. t.* To race or move faster than; outstrip.

It [the bird] rests upon the air, subdues it, *outraces* it. *Ruskin*, Queen of the Air, § 65.

outrage[1] (out′rāj), *n.* [< ME. *outrage, owtrage, owterage, outtrage*, < OF. *outrage, outraige, oultrage*, F. *outrage* = Pr. *outratge, oltratge* = Sp. Pg. *ultraje* = It. *oltraggio* (ML. *ultragium*), excess, extravagance, insolence, outrage, < *oltre*, F. *outre*, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *ultra.*] 1†. A passing beyond bounds; a thing or act not within established or reasonable limits; in general, excess; extravagance; luxury.

They ne were nat forpampred with *outrage.* *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 5.

Quod Glotenie, "he is but felle & boone,
He loueth more mesure than *outrage.*"
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Thet same get wold vp be take and vayd,
And all the costlew *owtrage* refused.
Occleve (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII.), l. 105.

With equall measure she did moderate
The strong extremities of their *outrage.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 38.

2. Violence; a violent act; violent injury.

Yet saugh I woodnesse laughyng, on his rage,
Armed compleint, outhees, and fiers *out-rage.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1154.

Laste the hye emperour for his *outrage*
Come and destruye all hys lond.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 47.

The ecstasy hath so much overborne her that my daughter is sometime afeard she will do a desperate *outrage* to herself. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 159.

3. Gross insult or injury; infamous wrong; audacious and especially violent infraction of law and order; atrocious or barbarous ill treatment; wanton, indecent, or immoral violence, or an act of wanton mischief or violence, especially against the person.

Provided that you do no *outrages*
On silly women, or poor passengers.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 71.

Where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And injury, and *outrage*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 500.

Agrarian outrage. See *agrarian*. =Syn. 3. *Insult, Indignity*, etc. See *affront*.

outrage[1] (out'rāj), *v.* [< ME. *outragen*, < OF. *outrager, oultrager*, F. *outrager* = Sp. Pg. *ultrajar* = It. *oltraggiare*, outrage; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To attack; do violence, especially extreme wrong or violence, to; wrong heinously; maltreat.

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. To assault violently or brutally; commit a barbarous attack upon; especially, to violate; ravish.

Ah heavens! that doe this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 5.

An *outraged* maiden sprang into the hall,
Crying on help. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

3. To transgress shamefully; infringe audaciously upon; break through, violate, or offend against atrociously or flagrantly; act in utter or shameless disregard of the authority, obligation, or claims of.

This interview *outrages* all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broome.*

It is perilous for any government to *outrage* the public opinion.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Wherever *outraged* Nature
Asks word or action brave.
Whittier, The Hero.

=Syn. 1. See *affront*, *n.*

II.† *intrans.* To be excessive; commit excesses or extravagances; wanton; run riot; act without self-restraint or outrageously.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours. *Ascham.*

outrage[1]†, *a.* [< ME. *outrage, owtrage;* from the verb.] 1. Unreasonable; violent; mad.

Alas! whi haue y ben *outrage*,
And serued the feend that was thi foo?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 175.

2. Extraordinary; unexampled; unusual; surprising; extravagant.

An *outrage* aweníure of Arthurez wonderez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 29.

outrage[2] (out-rāj'), *v. t.* [< *out* + *rage*.] To exceed in raging; rage beyond or more than. *Young.*

outragely†, *adv.* [< *outrage*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Superfluously. *Hampole.*

outragenesst, *n.* [ME. *outeragenes;* < *outrage*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] Excess; extravagance. *Cath. Ang.*

outrageous (out-rā'jus), *a.* [< ME. *outrageous, outragious*, < OF. *outrageus, outraigeus, oultrageus*, F. *outrageux* (= Pr. *oltratgos, oltrajos* = Sp. Pg. *ultrajoso* = It. *oltraggioso*), < *outrage*, outrage: see *outrage*[1].] 1†. Extravagant; extraordinary; unusual.

Eche man complayned of his losse and harme, that was right grete and *outragiouse*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 547.

There be .iiij. rowes or range of pyiers thrughout ye church, of ye fynest marble yt may be, not onely merueylous for ye nombre, but for ye *outragyous* gretnes, length, and fayrenes therof. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 36.

2. Immoderate; excessive; unrestrained; violent; furious.

But though attempre weping be graunted, *outrageous* weping certes is defended. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

The states of Christendom,
Moved with remorse of these *outrageous* broils,
Have earnestly implored a general peace
Betwixt our nation and the aspiring French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 97.

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Embowel'd with *outrageous* noise the air.
Milton, P. L., vi. 587.

His zeal for a good author is indeed *outrageous*, and breaks down every fence and partition, every board and plank, that stands within the expression of his applause. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 235.

What makes you impatient of Sir Peter's temper, and *outrageous* at his suspicions?—why, the consciousness of your innocence. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

3. Atrocious; flagrantly contrary to or regardless of authority, law, order, morality, or decency.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile *outrageous* crimes,
That therefore I have forged.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 11.

Caught in a burst of unexpected storm,
And pelted with *outrageous* epithets.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. 2. Exorbitant, extravagant.—3. *Wicked, Heinous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), mad, frantic, villainous.

outrageously (out-rā'jus-li), *adv.* 1. To an extraordinary or unexampled extent or degree; excessively; extravagantly; unrestrainedly; hence, violently; furiously; madly; irrationally.

For ther biforn he stal but curteisly,
But now he was a theef *outrageously*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 78.

And munday all Day and all nyght it blew *outrageously*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

There being nothing so extravagant and *outrageously* wild which a mind once infected with atheistical sottishness and disbelief will not rather greedily swallow down than admit a Deity.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 106.

2. With shameless disregard of authority, order, morality, decency, or humanity; atrociously; audaciously; flagrantly; barbarously.

And sawe how *outragiously* they had slayne the bayly ha thought the mater shulde be yuell at length.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccci.

Lo, thy furious foes now swell,
And storm *outrageously*. *Milton*, Ps. lxxxiii. 2.

outrageousness (out-rā'jus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being outrageous.

outrager (out'rā-jėr), *n.* One who outrages or violates; a flagrant violator.

An *outrager* of all laws and social duties.
H. Spencer, Sociology, p. 208.

outraiet, *v.* A variant of *outray*[1].

outrake (out'rāk), *n.* 1. An expedition or foray.—2. A free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds or common lands. *Brockett.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

outrance (out'rans; F. pron. ö-tröns'), *n.* [Formerly also *utrance*; < OF. *outrance, oultrance*, F. *outrance* (= Pr. *ultranza* = It. *oltranza*), < *outre*, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *ultra*. Cf. *outrage*[1].] The last extremity. It is obsolete as an English word: but it occurs as French in the phrase *à l'outrance*, to the extreme; to the end; especially, in reference to a combat, until the complete defeat of one of the contestants; hence, to the death: a term derived from the practice in justs and tournaments of breaking a fixed number of lances, striking a fixed number of sword-blows, and the like, from which custom the combat *à l'outrance* was to be distinguished.

By reason that on both parts they were so stiffely set to fight to the *outrance*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

Let us fight at *oltrance*.
Fragment of an Interlude (Child's Ballads, V. 429).

outrange (out-rānj'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to outsail; sail ahead of; range by or past.

outrank (out-rank'), *v. t.* To excel in rank or precedence; be superior in rank to.

outray[1]† (out-rā'), *v.* [< ME. *outrayen, outraien, owtrayen, owterayen, owttrayen*, appar. < OF. *outrer, oultrer* (pp. *outre*), go beyond, pass beyond, surpass, etc., < *outre*, beyond, < L. *ultra*, beyond: see *ultra*. Cf. *outré* and *outrage*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go beyond limits; advance as in invasion or attack; spread out.

All the time the great Æacides
Was conversant in arms, your foes durst not a foot address
Without their posts, so much they fear'd his lance that all controll'd,
And now they *out-ray* to your fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 793. (*Davies.*)

2. To pass beyond usual, established, or rational limits; hence, to be extravagant or mad.

Thus his teching *outrayes*. *York Plays*, p. 323.

This warne I yow, that ye nat sodeynly
Out of youraelf for no wo shoulde *outraye*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 587.

II. *trans.* To go beyond; surpass; overcome; defeat.

"What knyghte is yender," quod he, "canne ye me saye?
That in the feld *outrayth* euerychone."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2426.

The cause why Demostenes so famously is brutid
Onely procedid for that he did *outray*
Eschines. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 156.

outray[2] (out-rā'), *v. i.* [< *out* + *ray*[1].] To radiate forth; flash out, as a ray.

Therefore man's soul from God's own life *outray'd*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 22.

outré (ö-trā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *outrer*, go beyond, run through, < *outre*, beyond: see *outray*[1].] Passing the bounds of what is usual and proper, or conventionally correct; extravagantly odd or peculiar; fantastically or preposterously exaggerated.

Such *outré* characters as militiamen themselves would join in ridiculing. *W. Cooke*, Foote, I. 67.

outreach (out-rēch'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To reach or extend beyond.

Man went to make an ambitious tower to *outreach* the clouds. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 665.

2. To cheat; overreach.

The man
Of cunning is *outreach'd*; we must be safe.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To reach out; be extended or proffered.

Love *outreaching* unto all God's creatures.
Whittier, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

outreason (out-rē'zn), *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning.

Able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest Rabbies, and to *outreason* the very Athenians.
South, Sermons, VII. ii.

outreckon (out-rek'n), *v. t.* To exceed in reckoning or computation.

A power that can preserve us after ashes,
And make the names of men *out-reckon* ages.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 1.

outrecuidance† (F. pron. ö-tr-kwē-doṅs'), *n.* [F. (= It. *oltracotanza, oltracuitanza*), < *outre*, beyond, + OF. *cuider* = It. *cuitare*, think, < L. *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] Overweening presumption; arrogant or insulting conduct.

Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and *outrecuidance*. *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, iv. 1.

It is a strange *outrecuidance;* your humour too much redoundeth. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

outredden (out-red'n), *v. t.* To surpass in redness; be or grow redder than. *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.

outredet, *v. t.* [ME., < *out* + *rede*[1].] Same as *atrede*.

outreign (out-rān'), *v. t.* To reign longer than; reign through the whole of (a period of time). *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 45.

outrely†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *utterly*.

outremer† (ö-tr-mār'), *n.* [F., ultramarine, < *outre* (< L. *ultra*), beyond, + *mer* (< L. *mare*), sea. Cf. *ultramarine*.] Ultramarine blue.

outrennet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *outrun*.

outrick (out'rik), *n.* A rick or heap of hay or of corn in the open air. *Pennant.*

outride (out-rīd'), *v.* [< ME. *outryden;* < *out* + *ride*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ride out.—2. To ride before or beside a carriage as attendant; be an outrider.

II. *trans.* To pass in riding; ride faster than.

My lord, Sir John Umfreville turn'd me back
With joyful tidings; and, being better horsed,
Out-rode me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 36.

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be *outridden*, though outrun.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 388.

outride (out'rīd), *n.* [< *outride*, *v.*] A riding out; an excursion; also, a place for riding.

Your province is the town; leave me a small *out-ride* in the country, and I shall be content.
Somerville, To Mr. Hogarth.

outrider (out'rī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *outrider;* < *outride* + *-er*[1].] One who rides out or forth. Specifically—(*a*†) A summoner whose office it was to cite men before the sheriff. (*b*†) A monk whose special duty it was to visit outlying or distant manors.

Here pelure and palfrayes poure menne lyflode,
And religious *out-ryders* reclused in here cloistres.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

(*c*) A person on horseback, especially a servant, who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

Then came the *out-rider* for the royal carriage, and then the Prince of Wales' carriage.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 30.

(*d*†) One who is in the habit of riding out for pleasure.

A monk ther was, a fair for the maistrie,
An *out-rydere*, that loved venerye [hunting].
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 166.

(*e*) A highwayman. [Prov. Eng.]

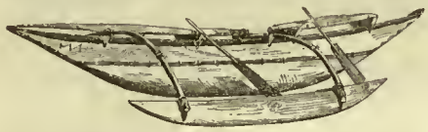
I fear thou art some *outrider*, that lives by taking of purses here on Basset's Heath.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 43).

outrigger (out'rig'ėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A spar rigged out from a ship's top or crosstrees, to spread the breast-backstays. (*b*) Any boom rigged out from a ship's side to hang boats by. (*c*) A heavy spar or strong beam of wood placed across a ship's deck, lashed securely to both sides of the ship, and having tackles from its projecting ends to the masthead, to assist in securing the mast while the ship is hove down. (*d*) Any spar thrust out to help to give a lead to a purchase or to extend a sail.—2. An iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat and carrying a rowlock at its extremity, designed to increase the leverage of the oar. Hence—3. A light boat provided with such apparatus.

Looking at the river, we find the introduction of the *outrigger*, a vessel which Leech represents as highly unpopular with short gentlemen requiring a "boat for an hour." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 54.

4. A frame rigged out from the side of canoes in the islands of the Indian and Pacific

oceans, to form a counterpoise and prevent the boat from upsetting. Such outriggers are sometimes placed on both sides of the boat, sometimes only on one



Canoe with Outrigger.

side. They generally consist of two spars, rigged out one from each end of the canoe, with a canoe-shaped block of wood or bamboo connecting their outer ends.

5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A pulley or wheel extended outside of the general frame of a machine. (*b*) The jib of a crane, or a joist projecting from a building to support a hoisting-tackle.—6. See the quotation.

παρήορος (sc. ἵππος), a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair (ξυνωρίς), an *outrigger*.
Liddell and Scott, English-Greek Lexicon, under παρήορος.

outrigger-hoist (out'rig-ėr-hoist), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus in guide-posts rigged out from an outer wall, as distinguished from a hatchway-hoist. *E. H. Knight.*

outright (out-rīt'), *adv.* [< ME. *outright, outryzte*; < *out* + *right, adv.*] 1. Straight on; right onward; directly; hence, at once; immediately; without delay.

A reuer of the trone ther ran *out-ryzte*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1057.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*.
Arbuthnot.

2. To the full extent; completely; entirely; altogether; without reservation: as, to settle a bargain *outright*.

Within a whyle after (as he that is falling is soone put ouer) the frere made the foole madde *outright*, and broughte him blyndfielde downe into the diepest doungeon of that deuelish hercsy. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 483.

Nay, Eleanor, then must I chide *outright*:
Presumptuous dame, ill-nurtured Eleanor.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 41.

When I had store of money,
I simper'd sometime, and spoke wondrous wise,
But never laugh'd *outright*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

A lie that is all a lie may be met and fought with *outright*.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

The relations between author and publisher are simply those between principal and agent, or, where an author sells *outright*, between buyer and seller. *The Author*, I. 52.

outrival (out-rī'val), *v. t.* To surpass; excel.

Having tried to *outrival* one another upon that subject.
Addison, Guardian, No. 138.

outrive† (out-rīv'), *v. t.* To tear apart or sever forcibly or violently. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. i. 11.

outroad (out'rōd), *n.* [Formerly also *outrode*; < *out* + *road*; cf. *inroad*.] An excursion, expedition, or foray: opposed to *inroad*.

That issuing out they might make *outroads* upon the ways of Judea, as the king had commanded him.
1 Mac. xv. 41.

But as for Africke, ever since the beginning of Valentinian his raigne it was all in combustion through the outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaughter and spoile, that they made by bold and adventurous *outrodes*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

outroar (out-rōr'), *v. t.* To exceed in roaring.

O, that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd! *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 127.

outromance (out-rō-mans'), *v. t.* To exceed in romantic character.

Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many errant adventurers. *Fuller.*

outroom (out'röm), *n.* A chamber on the confines of a house; an outlying or remote apartment.

Some *out-room* or corner of the dining-chamber.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

outrope†, *n.* [< *out* + *rope*[2], *roup*.] Sale by auction; outcry.

As at common *outropes*, when housholds-stuffe is to bee solde, they cry, Who gives more?
Dekker, Dead Tearme (1608). (*Nares.*)

Vendre à l'encant, to sell by portsale or *outrope*. *Cotgrave.*

outrun (out-run'), *v.* [< ME. *outrennen*; < *out* + *run*.] I. *trans.* 1. To run past or beyond; run further or more swiftly than; overcome in running or racing; leave behind, as by superior speed; hence, to surpass in competition; outrival; get the better of.

So they ran both together, and the other disciple did *outrun* Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. John xx. 4.

My Imagination *out-runs* all you can say.
Steele, Tender Husband, iv. 1.

2. To run so as to escape; escape by or as by running; hence, to elude.

If these men have defeated the law and *outrun* native punishment, though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 176.

3. To pass beyond the bounds of; exceed: as, to allow zeal to *outrun* discretion.

Those who formerly had *outrunne* the canons with their additional conformitie (ceremonizing more than was enjoyned) now would make the canons come up to them.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 14.

A boy whose tongue *outruns* his knowledge.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

To outrun the constable. See *constable*.

II. *intrans.* To run out.

When the whale has been harpooned, the first order given is "Stern all!" to clear the boat from the whale, and the next is "Wet line!" to prevent the friction from the *out-running* line. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 265.

out-runner† (out'run″ėr), *n.* That which runs or flows forth from a stream; a side channel or overflow.

In some *out-runner* of the river, where the streams run not strongly. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 194).

outrush (out-rush'), *v. i.* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

outrush (out'rush), *n.* A gushing or rushing out; an outflow.

outsail (out-sāl'), *v. t.* To sail faster than; leave behind in sailing.

She may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet *outsail* me.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

out-sale (out'sāl), *n.* A public sale; an auction.

[To] make away the inheritance of God's holy tribe in an *outsale*? 'Tis an unthrifty sin.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 206. (*Davies.*)

outscape† (out'skāp), *n.* A way or opportunity to escape; escape.

He will never leave you, but in the midst of temptation will give you an *outscape*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 186.

outscold (out-skōld'), *v. t.* To surpass in scolding.

We grant thou canst *outscold* us; fare thee well.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 160.

outscorn (out-skôrn'), *v. t.* To overcome by haughty disregard; defy; despise.

Kent. I know you. Where's the king?
Gent. Contending with the fretful element; . . .
Strives in his little world of man to *out-scorn*
The to-and-fro conflicting wind and rain.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1. 10.

outscouring (out'skour″ing), *n.* Substance washed or scoured out.

outsell (out-sel'), *v. t.* 1†. To exceed in value or worth; excel.

Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 102.

2. To exceed in amount of sales; sell better or more than.

Take notice, she has my commission
To add them in the next edition;
They may *out-sell* a better thing;
So halloo, boys; God save the King!
Swift, Furniture of a Woman's Mind.

3. To sell for more than.

He had his presses for 'em, and his wines
Were held the best, and *out-sold* other men's.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

So good the grain growing here, that it *outselleth* others some pence in the bushel.
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire, I. 221.

outsend† (out-send'), *v. t.* [< ME. *outsenden*; < *out* + *send*.] To send out or forth.

What! doth the Sun his rayes that he *out-sends*
Smother or choke?
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 42.

outsending† (out'sen″ding), *n.* A message abroad; a thing sent out.

The sea being open vnto him, his *outsendings* might bee without view or noting.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 122. (*Davies.*)

outsentry (out'sen″tri), *n.*; pl. *outsentries* (-triz). *Milit.*, a sentry placed considerably in advance; a sentry who guards the approach to a place at a distance in advance of it; a picket.

out-servant (out'sėr″vant), *n.* A servant who does outside work.

Perhaps one of the *out-servants* had, through malice, accident, or carelessness, flung in the stone.
Swift, Directions to Servants (Chamber-maid).

outset (out'set), *n.* A setting out; beginning; start.

This is no pleasant prospect at the *outset* of a political journey. *Burke.*

He had arrested himself in the very *outset*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 323.

outsetter (out'set″ėr), *n.* An emigrant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

outsetting (out'set″ing), *n.* A beginning; start; outset.

Giving little fortunes to young maidens in marriage with honest men of their own degree, who might, from such an *outsetting*, begin the world, as it is called, with some hope of success.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 18. (*Davies.*)

outsetting (out'set″ing), *a.* Setting outward or off-shore; drawing or tending away from the land.

A strong *outsetting* tide.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 229.

outsettlement (out'set″l-ment), *n.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

outsettler (out'set″lėr), *n.* One who settles at a distance from the main body.

outshine (out-shīn'), *v.* I. *intrans.* To shine out or forth; emit beams or luster.

Bright, *out-shining* beams. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 268.

II. *trans.* To shine more brightly than; surpass in brilliancy or luster; hence, to be more illustrious, beautiful, witty, etc., than; surpass in some good quality.

And all their tops bright glistening with gold,
That seemed to *outshine* the dimmed skye.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 21.

I am a queen, a godesse, I know not what,
And no constellation in all Heaven, but I *outshine* it.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, . . .
Satan exalted sat. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 2.

Homer does not only *out-shine* all other Poets in the Variety, but also in the Novelty of his Characters.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

outshoot (out-shōt'), *v. t.* 1. To surpass or excel in shooting.

Johnny Cock *out-shot* a' the foreaters.
Johnny Cock (Child's Ballads, VI. 244).

2. To shoot beyond; overshoot.

You see how too much wisdom evermore
Out-shoots the truth. *Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark. *Norris.*

outshot (out'shot), *n.* A projection; the projecting part of a building. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

There was connected with this chamber, and opening into it, a small *outshot*, or projecting part of the building, occupied by a little sleeping apartment.
Scott, Monastery, xxviii.

outshots (out'shots), *n. pl.* [See def.] In the manufacture of paper, the second quality of white paper-rags: so called from the fact that, in sorting the stock, the second-quality rags are sorted or "shot out" into a heap by themselves. [Eng.]

outshow† (out-shō'), *v. t.* To present publicly; exhibit openly.

He blusht to see another sunne below,
Ne durst again his fierie face *outshow*.
England's Helicon (1614). (*Nares.*)

outside (out'sīd or out-sīd'), *n.* and *a.* [< *out* + *side*[1].] I. *n.* 1. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure, barrier, or inclosing line or surface of any kind, as opposed to the *inside*, or the part or place that lies within.

And behold a wall on the *outside* of the house round about. Ezek. xl. 5.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator.*

2. One who or that which is without; particularly, a passenger on the outside of a coach or carriage. [Colloq.]

There was a good coach dinner, of which the box, the four front *outsides*, the one inside, Nicholas, the good-tempered man, and Mr. Squeers partook.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, v.

3. The external part of a thing; the outer surface; the exterior.

Show the inside of your purse to the *outside* of his hand, and no more ado. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 834.

Men that look no farther than their *outsides* think health an appurtenance unto life.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

Courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my *outside*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 6.

4. External aspect or garb; that which merely strikes the eye; appearance.

O, what a goodly *outside* falsehood hath!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 104.

Trusting our hopeful gentry unto pedants,
Fellows of *outside*, and mere bark.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

5†. One who or that which possesses a fair exterior, but lacks genuine underlying excellences; a mere hypocrite or a vain show.

The rest are "hypocrites, ambidexters," *outsides*, so many turning pictures, a lion on the one side, a lamb on the other. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 89.

6. An externality; an outward form; a mere formality.

Christians degenerated apace into *outsides*, as days and meats, and divers other ceremonies. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

7. The furthest limit; the utmost: generally with the definite article.

Two hundred load upon an acre they recken the *outside* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

8. *pl.* In *printing*, the top and bottom quires, more or less imperfect, of a ream of paper.—**Outside of a sword-hilt and guard**, that part of a sword-hilt which corresponds to the back of the hand, and that part of a sword-guard which protects the back of the hand when the sword is held as on guard. Compare *inside*.—**Patent outside.** See *patent*.—**Syn. 1.** *Outside, Exterior, Surface, Superficies.* *Outside* is opposed to *inside*, *exterior* to *interior*, *surface* to *substance*, and *superficies* to *contents*. *Outside* is the common word. *Exterior* is a dignified word, applying to a thing of some consequence: as, the *exterior* of a house. *Surface* is popular; *superficies* is scientific. A *surface* may be rough or smooth; a *superficies* is regarded as smooth. See *exterior*, *a.*

II. *a.* 1. Being on the outside; belonging to the surface or exterior; situated on or beyond the limits or bounds.—2. Limited to the surface or exterior; superficial; consisting in mere show; existing in appearance only.

The rest on *outside* merit but presume. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 135.

3. Situated, seated, carried, or traveling on the exterior of a vehicle: as, an *outside* place; an *outside* passenger.—4. Extreme; reaching or exceeding the limit; all that or more than is actual, is required, etc.: as, an *outside* estimate of expenses.

A Huguenot built this hall, who was not permitted to live on the soil of his own beautiful France, and it may naturally be supposed that he dedicated it to the most ultra, *outside* idea of liberty. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 56.

5. Not directly concerned or interested; occupying an external position or having an external relation.

It was time to show their teeth; and, as soon as they did, it became evident to all *outside* spectators that the old game was up. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 241.

Outside country, districts outside the line of settlement. [Australia.]

"When the humour seizes them they can be kind enough," returned the cattle-buyer, who had a large experience on the *out-side country*. *Grant*, Bush-Life in Queensland, p. 162.

Outside station, a station outside the line of settlement; in general, any station very remote in the bush. [Australia.]

I am to have charge of one of the *outside* sheep *stations* at what seems to me to be a liberal salary. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head-Station, p. 123.

outside (out-sīd'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *outside*, *n.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. On the outside; on the exterior; at or beyond the limits; externally; outwardly; without; not within; not in a house or assemblage.

He better sees who stands *outside*
Than they who in procession ride. *Whittier*, Maida of Attitash.

2. Beyond a harbor; out at sea: as, it is rough weather *outside*.—3. On the exterior of a vehicle: as, to travel *outside*.—4. To the exterior; from a point within to a point without; forth; out: as, to go *outside*.—**Outside of**, on or to the exterior of; without; outward from.

II. *prep.* 1. On the exterior of; beyond.

Suddenly a man, in foreign garments, . . . stood *outside* the window. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, ii.

The unanimous opinion of that community is that the Colonel and his household are, in reference to any and to everything *outside* their family circle, the "closest people" —strong emphasis on closest—in the world! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 41.

2. To the exterior of; outward from: as, to go *outside* the house.

outside-car (out'sīd-kär), *n.* An Irish jaunting-car.

outsideness (out'sīd-nes), *n.* Externality; outness. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 52.

outsider (out-sī'dėr), *n.* [< *outside* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is on the outside of an inclosure, barrier, boundary, etc., literally or figuratively; one who is without. Specifically—(*a*) One who is outside of or does not belong to some particular party, association, or set.

Outsiders looked with a kind of new, half-jealous respect on these privileged few who had so suddenly become the "General's party." *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, xii.

(*b*) One who is unconnected or unacquainted with the matter in question.

In regard to complex statistical statements the *outsider* cannot be too careful to ascertain from those who compiled them as far as possible what are the points requiring elucidation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 464.

(*c*) In *horse-racing*, a horse not included among the favorites, or not a favorite in the betting.

The success of a rank *outsider* will be described as "a misfortune to backers." *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 288.

2. *pl.* A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws which can be inserted in a keyhole from the outside to turn the key. [Thieves' slang.]

outsight (out'sīt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Sight for that which is without; outlook; power of observation.

If a man haue not both his insight and his *outsight*, he may pay home for his blindenesse. *Breton*, Old Man's Lesson, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

More insight and more *outsight*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, i. 747.

II. *a.* In *Scots law*, in the phrase *outsight plenishing*, a designation given to outdoor movables, as horses, cows, and oxen, or plows, carts, and other implements of husbandry.

outsit (out-sit'), *v. t.* 1. To sit beyond the time of.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure! *South.*

2. To sit longer than (another person); tire out in sitting.

He stubbornly *outsat*, that evening, his wife and daughter, who would remain upon the scene, the former determined, as long as they could. *The Century*, XXXV. 675.

outskin† (out'skin), *n.* The external skin; the surface.

The bark and *out skin* of a commonwealth
Or state. *Shirley* (*and Fletcher?*), Coronation, v. 1.

outskip† (out-skip'), *v. t.* To avoid by flight; escape.

Thou thoughtst
Thou couldst *outskip* my vengeance, or outstand
The power I had to crush thee into air. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

outskirt (out'skėrt), *n.* A section or part that skirts, runs, or lies along the edge or boundary of a specified area; a border or border region; a purlieu: used chiefly in the plural: as, the *outskirts* of a forest or of a town; the *outskirts* of science.

Soe as they mighte keepe both the O-Reiyes, and also the O-Farrels, and all that *out-skirte* of Meathe in awe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

outsleep (out-slēp'), *v. t.* To sleep beyond.

I fear we shall *out-sleep* the coming morn
As much as we this night have overwatch'd. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 372.

outslide (out-slīd'), *v. t.* To slide outward or forward; advance by sliding.

At last our grating keels *outslide*,
Our good boats forward swing. *Whittier*, At Port Royal.

outsling† (out-sling'), *v. t.* [ME. *outslyngen*; < *out* + *sling*.] 1. To sling out; scatter abroad.

I shal hym make his pens [pence] *outslynge*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5987.

2. To hurl forth from or as from a sling. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 5.

outsoar (out-sōr'), *v. t.* To soar beyond.

Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoared* them, not in vain opinion, but true worth. *Government of the Tongue*, § 9. (*Latham.*)

He has *outsoared* the shadow of our night. *Shelley*, Adonais, st. 40.

out-sole (out'sōl), *n.* The outer sole of a boot or shoe, which bears upon the ground when in use. Between the in-sole and the out-sole the margin of the upper is fitted and attached to both these soles by stitching or pegging.

outspan (out'span), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To unyoke or unhitch (oxen from a wagon); unharness or unsaddle (a horse or horses). [South Africa.]

II. *intrans.* To detach oxen from a wagon; hence, to encamp. [South Africa.]

outsparkle (out-spär'kl), *v. t.* To surpass in brilliancy; outglitter; outshine. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 61.

outspeak (out-spēk'), *v. t.* **I.** *trans.* To surpass in speaking; say or express more than; signify or claim superiority to; be superior to in meaning or significance.

Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing:
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household; which
I find at such proud rate that it *out-speaks*
Possession of a subject. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 127.

Why, this indeed is physic! and *outspeaks*
The knowledge of cheap drugs. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 2.

Whose graces do as far *outspeak* your fame
As fame doth silence. *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

II. *intrans.* To speak out or aloud.

Outspoke the hardy Highland wight,
I'll go, my chief, I'm ready. *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

outspeckle (out'spek-l), *n.* A spectacle; a laughing-stock. [Scotch.]

"Whae drives thir kye?" gan Willie say,
"To make an *outspeckle* o' me?" *Jamie Telfer* (Child's Ballads, VI. 111).

outspeed (out-spēd'), *v. t.* To surpass in speed or velocity; outstrip.

Outspeed the sun around the orbed world. *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

outspend (out-spend'), *v. t.* To surpass in outlay; spend more money than.

King Cole was not a merrier old soul than Illustrissimo of that day; he *outspent* princes. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

outspend† (out'spend), *n.* [< *outspend*, *v.*] Outlay; expenditure.

A mere *outspend* of savageness. *Jer. Taylor.*

outspent (out-spent'), *p. a.* Thoroughly spent or wearied; tired out; exhausted.

Outspent with this long course,
The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse. *Byron*, Mazeppa, iii.

outspin (out-spin'), *v. t.* To spin out; finish; exhaust.

Giles wisheth that his long-yarn'd life
Were quite *out-spun*. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, No. 42.

Patience with her cup o'errun,
With her weary thread *outspun*,
Murmurs that her work is done. *Whittier*, Texas.

outspoken (out'spō'kn), *a.* 1. Free or bold of speech; candid; frank.

I know the man I would have: a quick-witted, *outspoken*, incisive fellow. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

2. Uttered or expressed with frankness or boldness: as, *outspoken* disapproval.

outspokenness (out'spō'kn-nes), *n.* The quality of being outspoken; candidness; frankness of speech.

outsport (out-spōrt'), *v. t.* To sport beyond; outdo in sporting.

Good Michael, look you to the guard to-night:
Let 's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to *outsport* discretion. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 3.

outspread (out-spred'), *v. t.* To spread out; extend.

On the watery calm
His brooding wings the Spirit of God *outspread*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 235.

outspring† (out-spring'), *v. i.* [< ME. *outspringen*; < *out* + *spring*.] 1. To spring forth.

Duntes ther were strong ynou, that the fur *out-sprong*
Of the helmes al about, & some velle among. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 460.

2. To originate; descend.

As that there comen is to Tyrians court
Æneas, one *outsprong* of Troyan blood,
To whom fair Dido weld her self be wed. *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

outstand (out-stand'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1†. To resist effectually; withstand; sustain without yielding.

Thou thoughtst
Thou couldst outskip my vengeance, or *outstand*
The power I had to crush thee into air. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

2. To stand or remain beyond; outstay.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To the tender of our present. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 207.

II. *intrans.* 1. To project outward from the main body; stand out prominently; be prominent.

An *outstanding* feature of these rooms is their size. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 516.

2. To stand out to sea.

But many a keel shall seaward turn,
And many a sail *outstand*. *Whittier*, Dead Ship of Harpswell.

3. To stand over; remain untouched, unimpaired, unsettled, uncollected, unpaid, or otherwise undetermined: as, *outstanding* contracts.

Political union [among the Arabs] has left *outstanding* the family-organization, but has added something to it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 511.

Outstanding term. See *term*.

outstare (out-stär'), *v. t.* To stare out of countenance; face down; browbeat; outface.

I'll follow and *outstare* him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 11. 29.

outstart† (out-stärt'), *v. i.* [< ME. *outsterten*; < *out* + *start*.] To start out; start up.

The pepie *outsterte*, and caste the carle to grounde. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 227.

outstay (out-stā′), *v. t.* To stay longer than; overstay; remain beyond: as, to *outstay* one's welcome.

You, niece, provide yourself:
If you *outstay* the time, upon mine honour,
And in the greatness of my word, you die.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 90.

After a little deliberation, she concluded to *outstay* him.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 3.

outstep[1] (out-step′), *v. t.* To step or go beyond; exceed; overstep. *Imp. Dict.*

outstep[2]†, *conj.* A corruption of *outcept*.

My son's in Dybeli here, in Caperdochy, itha gaol; for peeping into another man's purae; and *outstep* the King be miserable [compassionate] hees like to totter.
Heywood, 1 Edward IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 72).

outstrain† (out-strān′), *v. t.* 1. To stretch to the utmost; extend to the full.

All his [a serpent's] foldes sre now in length *outstrained*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 280.

2. To exert one's self more than; surpass by more strenuous effort.

But John . . .
Hia fellow-traveller did soon *out-strein*
And gat before. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xiv. 130.

3. To stretch to excess; overstrain.

The *outstrain'd* tent flags loosely. *Southey*, Thalaba, iii.

out-street (out′strēt), *n.* A street in the outskirts of a town. *Johnson*.

outstretch (out-strech′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outstrecchen* (pret. **outstraught, outstrought*); < *out* + *stretch*.] To stretch or spread out; extend; expand: used chiefly in the past participle.

And forth his necke and heed *out-strought*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1515.

[So in early editions; modern editions read *he straught*, or *out straught*.]

The Lord brought us forth out of Egypt with a mighty hand, and with an *outstretched* arm. Deut. xxvi. 8.

Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
That raught at mountains with *outstretched* arms.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 68.

On the ground
Outstretch'd he lay, on the cold ground; and oft
Cursed his creation. *Milton*, P. L., x. 851.

outstride (out-strīd′), *v. t.* To surpass in stride.

Outstriding the colossus of the sun.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

outstrike (out-strīk′), *v. t.* 1. To surpass in striking; deal a harder or swifter blow than.

This blows my heart:
If swift thought break it not, a swifter mean
Shall *outstrike* thought; but thought will do't, I feel.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 36.

2. To strike out; mark out; cancel.

This sentence serves and that my hand *out-strikes*.
Drayton, Matilda to King John.

outstrip (out-strip′), *v. t.* [Appar. < *out* + *strip* (where some conjecture *trip*); but prob. a corruption of **outstrick* or **outstrike*, < *out* + *strike*, in the old sense 'go,' 'proceed,' 'advance' (as in '*stricken* in years'): see *strike*.] 1. To outrun; advance or go beyond; exceed.

He . . . farre *outstript* him in villainous words, and ouer-bandied him in bitter terms.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 38.

Especially when I runne as Hippomanes did with Atlanta, who was last in the course, but first at the crowne: So that I gesse that woemen are eyther easie to be *out stripped*, or willing.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (Arber reprints), p. 419.

You have *outstript* the wing of our desires.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

He had . . . a wonderful genius for mathematical learning, in which he far *outstripped* me.
Franklin, Autobiography, p. 55.

2. To flee beyond the reach of; escape.

Though they can *outstrip* men, they have no wings to fly from God. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 177.

outsubtle (out-sut′l), *v. t.* To exceed in subtlety. [Rare.]

The devil, I think,
Cannot *out-subtle* thee.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 2.

outsucken (out′suk‴n), *a.* In *Scots law*, pertaining to a district not astricted to a particular mill.—**Outsucken multure**, a fair remuneration to a miller for manufacturing the grain, paid by such as are not astricted. See *multure, multurer, sucken, insucken*.

outsum (out-sum′), *v. t.* To outnumber. [Rare.]

The prisoners of that shameful day *out-summ'd*
Their conquerors. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

outswear (out-swār′), *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; overcome by swearing.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll outface them, and *outswear* them too.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 17.

outsweat† (out-swet′), *v. t.* To obtain by sweat or labor; work hard for; earn.

Out upon't, caveat emptor, let the fool *out-sweat* it that thinks he has got a catch on't.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

outsweeten† (out-swē′tn), *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

outswell (out-swel′), *v. t.* 1. To swell to a greater degree than; surpass in inflation.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 9.

2†. To overflow.

A sad text in a sadder time; in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the letter, as the waters in the metaphor, *outswelling* and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our church and state. *Hewyt*, Sermon (1658), p. 185. (*Latham.*)

outswift† (out-swift′), *v. t.* To surpass in swiftness; leave behind in flight.

And on the sand leaving no print behinde,
Out-swifted Arrows, and out-went the Winde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

outsyllable (out-sil′a-bl), *v. t.* To exceed in number of syllables; contain more syllables than. [Rare.]

The name of Plantagenet; which, as it did *out-syllable* Tudor in the mouths, so did it out-vie it in the affections of the English. *Fuller*, Worthies, Warwickshire, III. 273.

out-take† (out-tāk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *outtaken*; < *out* + *take*.] To take out; except.

Therefore this tree alone,
Adam, this *owte-take* I,
The frute of it negh none,
For an ye do, then shall ye dye.
York Plays, p. 20.

out-take† (out-tāk′), *prep.* [ME., < *out-take*, *v.*] Except; besides.

Alle that y haue y graunt the,
Outtake my wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

Iche herbe also thai sayen it is to sowe,
In landes drie, *outtake* of hem the bene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

out-taken† (out′tā‴kn), *pp.* and *prep.* [ME., pp. of *out-take*. Cf. equiv. *except*.] Excepted; except.

And ye Alderman schal haue, euere-iche day whyles ye drynk lastes, *out-taken* ye first nyht and ye last, a galonn of ale. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

He badde that thei schuld maistirs be
Ouer alle-kynne thyng, *oute-tane* a tree he taught them tille. *York Plays*, p. 29.

out-takingly† (out′tā‴king-li), *adv.* Exceptionally. *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Satires, x.

out-talk (out-tâk′), *v. t.* To overpower by talking; surpass in talking.

What! this gentleman will *out-talk* us all.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 248.

out-tane†, *pp.* and *prep.* A contraction of *out-taken*.

out-tell† (out-tel′), *v. t.* To count beyond; overreckon.

This is the place, I have *out-told* the clock
For haste, he is not here.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 1.

out-term† (out′tėrm), *n.* Outward figure; superficial appearance; mere exterior.

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's *out-terms*,
Without the inward fires and lives of men.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

outthrow† (out-thrō′), *v. t.* To throw out; cast forth. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 1.

out-tongue (out-tung′), *v. t.* To speak louder than; drown the sound of.

Let him do his spite:
My services which I have done the signiory
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 19.

out-top (out-top′), *v. t.* To reach above the top or summit of; rise above or be higher than; overtop; hence, to be or become more eminent than; excel.

The treasurer began then to *out-top* me.
Cabbala, The Lord Keeper to the Duke, May 24, 1624.

So these dark giants *out-top* their fellow-vegetables.
The Century, XXVII. 33.

out-travel (out-trav′el), *v. t.* To surpass as a traveler; travel further, more swiftly, or more extensively than.

She then besought him to go instantly, that he might *out-travel* the ill news, to his mother.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, x. 2.

out-turn (out′tėrn), *n.* Quantity of goods or products produced; output: as, the *out-turn* of a mine.

At Kagmari alone 300 men are employed in the business [metal-working], and the yearly *out-turn* is over 150,000 lbs.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 159.

Statements of crop *out-turns* and prices.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 247.

out-twine† (out-twīn′), *v. t.* To disentangle; extricate; disengage.

He stopped, and from the wound the reed *outtwined*.
Fairfax.

outusure† (out-ū′zhūr), *v. t.* To exceed or surpass in usurious exactions. [Rare.]

Out-usure Jews, or Irishmen out-swear.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 38.

outvalue (out-val′ū), *v. t.* To exceed in value. *Boyle*, Works, I. 281.

The wondrous child,
Whose silver warble wild
Outvalued every pulsing sound.
Emerson, Threnody.

outvenom (out-ven′ọm), *v. t.* To surpass in venomous or poisonous character.

No, 'tis slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 37.

outvie (out-vī′), *v. t.* To outbid; outdo; surpass in rivalry or emulation.

Why, then the maid is mine from all the world
By your firm promise; Gremio is *out-vied*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 387.

I love thus to *outvie* a newa-monger.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

outvigil† (out-vij′il), *v. t.* To surpass in vigilance; outwatch.

The tender care of King Charles did *outvigil* their watchfullness. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent, II. 129.

outvillain (out-vil′ạn), *v. t.* To exceed in villainy.

He hath *out-villained* villainy so far that the rarity redeems him. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 305.

outvoice (out-vois′), *v. t.* To render inaudible by greater loudness of voice; be more clamorous or noisy than.

Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea.
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

outvote (out-vōt′), *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; defeat by greater number of votes; outnumber.

Sense and appetite *outvote* reason.
South, Sermons, III. vi.

outwail† (out′wāl), *n.* [ME., < *out* + *wail*[2], *wale*[2].] An outcast.

Now am I made an unworthy *outwaile*,
And al in care translated is my joy.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide.

outwait (out-wāt′), *v. t.* To lie in ambush longer than; surpass in waiting or expecting.

He'll watch this se'ennight but he'll have you; he'll *outwait* a serjeant for you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

outwake (out-wāk′), *v. t.* To remain watchful or sleepless longer than; outwatch.

And now I can *outwake* the nightingale,
Outwatch an usurer. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

outwalk (out-wâk′), *v. t.* To walk further, longer, or faster than; leave behind in walking.

Outwatch'd,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

outwall (out′wâl), *n.* 1. The exterior wall of a building or fortress.—2. External appearance; exterior. [Rare.]

For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purse, and take
What it contains. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 45.

outward, outwards (out′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< ME. *outward, outeward*, < AS. *ūteweard* (= OFries. *utward, utawerd, utaward* = MLG. *ūtwerdes* = OHG. *ūgwertes, ūgwert*, MHG. *ūgwert*, G. *auswärts*), outward, < *ūt, ūte*, out, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *outward, a.*] 1. To or toward the exterior; away from some point in the interior of a space or body to one beyond its limits; forth; outside.

An ladde her *outward* of the chyrche.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 339.

Crying with full voice
"Traitor, come out, ye are trapt at last," aroused
Lancelot, who rushing *outward* lionlike
Leapt on him and hurl'd him headlong.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Away from port: as, a ship bound *outward*.

[The ship] was fourteen weeks *outward*, and yet lost but one man. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 446.

3. So as to be exterior or visible; out.

A sentence is but a cheveril glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned *outward!*
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 14.

4. On the exterior; outwardly; externally; hence, visibly; apparently; seemingly; superficially.

It is a greet folye, a woman to have a fair array *outward* and in hireself foul inward. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful *outward*, but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

Let me comply with you in this garb, lest my extent to the players, which, I tell you, must show fairly *outward*, should more appear like entertainment than yours. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 392.

Outward face! a command to troops to face to the right and left from their center.

outward (out'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *outward*, < AS. *ūteweard*, outward, external: see *outward*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Directed toward the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey.
Dryden.

2. Of or pertaining to the exterior or outside; external; outer; extrinsic; formal: opposed to *inward:* as, mere *outward* change.

Commend not a man for his beauty; neither abhor a man for his *outward* appearance. Ecclus. xi. 2.

Haman was come into the *outward* court of the king's house. Esther vi. 4.

I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to immask our noted *outward* garments. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 203.

He may show what *outward* courage he will: but I believe, as cold a night as 'tis, he could wish himself in Thames up to the neck. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 118.

Being both blinded with Lightnings and amazed with inward terrours and *outward* Tempests.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 360.

I come to kiss these fair hands, and to shew,
In *outward* ceremonies, the dear love
Writ in my heart. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

He must have been still a very young man when that *outward* reformation took place which . . . gave evidence at least of right intentions under the direction of a strong will. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 35.

3†. Beyond the limits or boundaries; hence, foreign.

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *theol.*, carnal; fleshly; not spiritual: as, the *outward* man.

That circumcision, which is *outward* in the flesh.
Rom. ii. 28.

Though our *outward* man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day. 2 Cor. iv. 16.

The Magistrat hath only to deale with the *outward* part, I mean not of the body alone, but of the mind in all her *outward* acts, which in Scripture is call'd the *outward* man. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

5. See the quotation.

A man given to drinking and other vices, especially of living beyond his income and so reducing himself in his circumstances, would still be described by his neighbours [in Cumberland, England] as an *outward* man. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 149.

Outward angle. See *angle*[3], 1.—**Outward charges.** See *charge.*—**Outward euthanasia.** See *euthanasia.*
=Syn. 2. *External*, etc. See *exterior.*

II. *n.* **1.** External form; external appearance; the exterior.

I do not think
So fair an *outward* and such stuff within
Endowa a man but he. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 23.

2. That which is without; the outer or objective world. [Rare.]

There is nothing here,
Which, from the *outward* to the inward brought,
Moulded thy baby thought. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

out-ward (out'wârd), *n.* [< *out* + *ward.*] A ward in a separate wing or building attached to a hospital.

outward-bound (out'wärd-bound), *a.* Proceeding from a port or country: as, an *outward-bound* ship.

outwardly (out'wärd-li), *adv.* **1.** On the exterior or surface; outside; externally; hence, as regards appearance; visibly; perceptibly.

They could not so carry closely but both much of their doings and sayings were discovered, although *outwardly* they set a fair face on things.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 113.

I' the name of truth,
Are ye fantastical, or that indeed
Which *outwardly* ye show?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 54.

She is *outwardly*
All that bewitches sense, all that entices;
Nor is it in our virtue to uncharm it.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 1.

Even so ye also *outwardly* appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.
Mat. xxiii. 28.

2. Away from the center; toward the outer part or outside: as, in entomology, a mark prolonged *outwardly.*

outwardness (out'wärd-nes), *n.* The state of being outward; objectivity; externality.

outwards, *adv.* See *outward.*

outward-sainted (out'wärd-sān'ted), *a.* Publicly accounted or outwardly seeming to be a saint; by implication, hypocritical. [A nonce-word.]

This *outward-sainted* deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 89.

outwash (out-wosh'), *v. t.* [= D. *uitwasschen* = MLG. *ūtwaschen* = G. *auswaschen* = Sw. *utvaska* = Dan. *udvaske;* as *out* + *wash.*] To wash out; cleanse from. *Donne.* [Rare.]

outwatch (out-woch'), *v. t.* To surpass in watching; watch longer than; observe till the object watched disappears.

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft *outwatch* the Bear.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 87.

outway (out'wā), *n.* [= D. *uitweg* = MLG. *ūtwech* = G. *ausweg* = Sw. *utväg* = Dan. *udvej;* as *out* + *way*[1].] A way or passage out; an outlet.

Itself of larger size, distended wide,
In divers streets, and *outways* multiply'd.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

outwealth† (out-welth'), *v. t.* To surpass in wealth or prosperity. See the quotation under *outwit*[1], 1.

outwear (out-wâr'), *v. t.* **1.** To wear out; exhaust utterly; wear away; waste; impair; hence, to render obsolete.

Wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
And workes of noblest wits to nought *outweare*,
That famous moniment hath quite defaste.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 33.

Their knot of loue
Ti'd, weav'd, intangl'd with so true, so long,
And with a finger of so deep a cunning
May be *out-worn*, never undone.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

Better at home lie bed-rid, not only idle,
Inglorious, unemployed, with age *outworn.*
Milton, S. A., l. 580.

Hypocrisy and Custom make their minds
The fanes of many a worship now *outworn.*
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

2. To exhaust gradually by use or persistence; use up; consume; hence, to pass away (time); last out; endure to the end of; wait till the expiration or conclusion of.

All that day she *outwore* in wandering.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 29.

Come, come, away!
The sun is high, and we *outwear* the day.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 63.

Here by the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus spent already, how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air?
Pope, Odyssey, v. 601.

3. To wear or last longer than; outlast.

Loe! I have made a Calender for every yeare,
That steele in strength, and time in durance, shall *outweare.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

outweary (out-wēr'i), *v. t.* To weary out; exhaust by weariness; fatigue exceedingly.

Yet once more are we resolv'd to try
T' *outweary* them through all their sins' variety.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

The soldier *outwearied* with his nightly duties might on certain conditions absent himself from matins with the master's consent. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 163.

outweed (out-wēd'), *v. t.* To weed out; extirpate as a weed.

The springing seed *outweed.* *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 35.

outweep (out-wēp'), *v. t.* To surpass in weeping; weep more than.

You carry springs within your eyes, and can
Outweep the crocodile. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 3.

outweigh (out-wā'), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in weight; weigh more or be heavier than; turn the scale against; overweigh; overbalance; surpass in gravity or importance.

When the bad deedes of a great man lately dead *outweighed* the good, at a dead lift [St. Francis] cast in a siluer Chalice, which the dead partie had sometime bestowed on Franciscan deuotion, and weighed vp the other side, and so the Diuels lost their prey. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 208.

If any think brave death *outweighs* bad life,
And that his country 's dearer than himself,
Let him, alone, or so many so minded,
Wave thus. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 71.

It was a fault;
A fault, Bellario, though thy other deeds
Of truth *outweigh'd* it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Custom, that prepares the partial scale
In which the little oft *outweighs* the great.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xii.

One wise man's verdict *outweighs* all the fools'.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

The immense advantages which leisure and learning have conferred are largely neutralized, and in some cases utterly *outweighed*, by the blinding influences of a subtler, deeper, and more comprehensive selfishness.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 155.

2. To be too great a burden or task for; overtask.

When we see the figure of the house,
Then must we rate the cost of the erection;
Which if we find *outweighs* ability,
What do we then but draw anew the model?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 45.

outwell (out-wel'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To pour forth; outpour.

His [Nilus's] fattie waves doe fertile slime *outwell*,
And overflow each plaine and lowly dale.
Spenser, F. Q., i. i. 21.

II. *intrans.* To gush or flow forth.

The slumbrous wave *outwelleth.* *Tennyson*, Claribel.

outwelling (out'wel'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *outwell*, *v.*] An outflow.

The igneous beds were formed by great *outwellings* of molten matter, which spread widely over the surface.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 616.

outwend† (out-wend'), *v. i.* [ME. *outwenden;* < *out* + *wend.*] To go forth.

Manli made themperour his messageres *out-wende*,
Alle the lordes of that lond lelli to somounne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4853.

outwin† (out-win'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To get out of.

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thornes and barren brakes environd round,
That none the same may easily *out-win.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 20.

II. *intrans.* To get out.

outwind (out-wīnd'), *v. t.* To extricate by winding; unloose. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 9.

out-window† (out'win'dō), *n.* A bay-window; an oriel.

Many of their roomes have great *out-windows*, where they sit on cushions in the heat of the day.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 51.

outwing (out-wing'), *v. t.* **1.** To move faster than, on or as on the wing; outstrip in flying.

As she attempts at words, his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and ev'n a wish *out-wings.*
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

2. *Milit.*, to outflank.

Colonel Dean's and Colonel Pride's [men], *outwinging* the enemy, could not come to so much share of the action.
Cromwell to Lenthall, Aug. 20, 1648 (Carlyle's Cromwell, [I. 291). (*Davies.*)

outwit[1] (out-wit'), *v. t.* **1.** To surpass in intelligence.

What arts did Churchmen in former times use when they did so much *out-wit* and out-wealth us!
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 253. (*Davies.*)

2. To surpass in plots or stratagems; defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity; prove too clever for.

He never could get favour at Court, because he *outwitted* all the projecters that came neere him.
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

Do they [men] design to *outwit* infinite Wisdom, or to find such flaws in God's government of the World that he shall be contented to let them go unpunished?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

I little thought he should *outwit* me so!
Shelley, The Cenci, i. 1.

outwit[2]**†** (out'wit), *n.* [ME., < *out* + *wit.*] The faculty of observation, or the knowledge gained by observation and experience: opposed to *inwit.*

With inwit and with *outwitt* ymagenen and studye,
As best for his body be. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 289.

outwith (out'wiтн or -with), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *outwith, outewith;* < *out* + *with*[1]; a transposed form of *without.*] **I.†** *adv.* Without; on the outward side; outwardly; externally.

That signede Iheau crist for sake of vre kuynde
Was nout *out-with* so cler bote with-inne he was clene.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 186.

II. *prep.* Without; outside of. [Scotch.]

Uthir places *outewith* the borowis.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 339.

The evidence, *outwith* her family, of the major having previously said that he meant to marry her, was extremely meagre, and rested upon the testimony of two witnesses.
Lord Deas.

outwoman (out-wûm'an), *v. t.* To surpass as a woman; excel in womanliness. [Rare.]

She could not be unmann'd — no, nor *outwoman'd.*
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

outwood† (out'wûd), *n.* An outlying wood.

"But yonder is an *outwood*," said Robin,
"An *outwood* all and a shade."
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

outwork (out'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Work done outside, out of doors, or in the fields, as distinguished from indoor work. [Scotch.]—**2.** In *fort.*, one of the minor defenses constructed in advance of the main work or enceinte. Outworks are works raised within or beyond the ditch of a fortified place, for

the purpose of covering the place or keeping the besiegers at a distance. The principal outworks of a fortification are the covered way, the demilune, the redoubt, the tenail, the tenaillon, the counter-guard, and the crownwork and hornwork.

Meantime the foe beat up his quarters
And atorm'd the *out-works* of his fortress.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1136.

Hence—3. A bulwark; any defense against violence from outside.

I will recommend unto you the care of our *outworks*, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom, which are the walls therof. *Bacon*, Advice to Sir George Villiers.

outwork (out-wėrk'), *v. t.* [= D. *uitwerken* = MLG. *ūtwerken* = G. *auswirken* = Sw. *utverka* = Dan. *udvirke*, work out, complete; as *out* + *work*.] 1. To surpass in workmanship. [Rare.]

She did lie
In her pavilion—cloth-of-gold of tissue—
O'er-picturing that Venus where we see
The fancy *outwork* nature.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 206.

2. To surpass or exceed in labor, exertion, or agitation.

But, in your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noyse of tempests . . .
Be all *out-wrought* by your transcendent furies.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii.

3†. To work out or carry on to a conclusion; complete; finish.

For now three dayes of men were full *outwrought*
Since he this hardy enterprize began.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 65.

outworker (out'wėr″kėr), *n.* A person who works outside; especially, one employed by a tailor or dressmaker who works at home.

outworth† (out-wėrth'), *v. t.* To surpass in worth or value.

A beggar's book
Outworths a noble's blood.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 123.

outwrest (out-rest'), *v. t.* To draw out with or as with a twisting motion; detach or extract by violence; hence, to extort.

That my engreeved mind could find no rest,
Till that the truth thereof I did *out wrest*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 23.

Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest
The bedded fish in banks *out-wrest*.
Donne, The Bait.

outwring† (out-ring'), *v. t.* To wring out; shed.

Youre teres falsely *outewronge*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2527.

outwrite (out-rīt'), *v. t.* To surpass in writing. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

outyete†, *v. t.* [ME. *outyeten, outzeter, outzetten* (= D. *uitgieten* = MLG. *ūtgēten* = G. *ausgiessen* = Sw. *utgjuta* = Dan. *udgyde*); < *out* + *yete*.] To pour out.

Oleum effusum nomen tuum. That es on Inglysce "Oyle *owt-zettide* es thi name."
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

outzany† (out-zā'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *outzanied*, ppr. *outzanying*. To excel in acting the zany or fool; exceed in buffoonery. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, No. 129.

ouvarovite, *n.* See *uvarovite*.

Ouvirandra (ö-vi-ran'drä), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), < *ouvirandon*, native name in Madagascar.] A former genus of monocotyledonous water-plants belonging to the natural order *Naiadaceæ*, or pond-weed family, type of the tribe *Aponogctoneæ*, characterized by the lack of cellular tissue between the nerves of the leaves. There are five species, of India and Africa, with thickened, sometimes edible rhizomes, two-forked spikes of small flowers, and submerged, sometimes perforated leaves. The genus is now made a section of *Aponogeton*. See *lattice-leaf* and *water-yam*.

ouzel†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *ooze*.

ouzel, ousel (ö'zl), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *oozel;* < ME. *osel*, < AS. *ōsle* = OHG. *amsalā, amaslā*, MHG. G. *amsel* (see *amzel*), an ouzel.] 1. The blackbird, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, a kind of thrush. Also called *amzel*. See cut under *blackbird*.

House-doves are white, and *oozels* blackebirds bee,
Yet what a difference in the taste we see.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (*Halliwell.*)

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
With orange-tawny bill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 128.

The mellow *ouzel* fluted in the elm.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Some other thrush or thrush-like bird, as the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*. See cut in next column.—**Brook-ouzel**, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*. [Local, Eng.]—**Water-ouzel**, a dipper; any bird of the family *Cinclidæ*. See cuts under *Cinclidæ* and *dipper*.

ova, *n.* Plural of *ovum*.

oval[1] (ō'val), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *ovale* = Sp. Pg. *oval* = It. *ovale*, < ML. *ovalis*, of or pertaining to

Ring-ouzel (*Merula torquata*).

an egg, < L. *ovum*, an egg: see *ovum*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Of or pertaining to an egg.

That the Ibis feeding upon Serpents, that venemous food so inquinated their *ovall* conceptions or eggea within their bodies that they sometimes came forth in Serpentine shapes. *Sir T. Browne*, Pseud. Epid., iii. 7.

2. Having the shape of or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; hence, elliptical.

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an *oval* orbit circling run.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, ii.

The *oval* dingy-framed toilet-glass that hangs above her table. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, broadly elliptical, or elliptical with the breadth considerably more than half the length. *Oval* notes a shape or figure resembling a compressed circle (or ellipse), equally rounded at both ends; *ovate* notes the true egg shape, which is smaller at one end than at the other. See *egg-shaped*.—**Oval chuck, compass,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A figure in the general shape of the lengthwise outline of an egg, or resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. (*a*) A closed curve everywhere convex, without nodes, and more pointed at one end than at the other. (*b*) A curve or part of a curve returning into itself without a node or cusp. (*c*) A part of a curve returning into itself without inflections or double tangents.

2. Something which has such a shape, as a plot of ground, or an open place in a city: as, Berkeley *oval;* "The *Oval*" at Kennington, London.

The principall part thereof [the Mosque] riseth in an *ovall*, surrounded with pillars admirable for their proportion, matter, and workmanship. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 24.

3. Specifically, same as *cartouche*, 4.

The names of the kings whose *ovals* have been found have been mentioned already.
C. R. Gillett, Andover Rev., VIII. 88.

Bicircular, Cartesian, Cassinian, conjugate, etc., **oval.** See the adjectives.—**Carpenter's oval,** an irregular closed curve, formed of four arcs of circles having their centers at the vertices of a rhombus and joining one another so as not to make angles.

oval[2]† (ō'val), *a.* [< L. *ovalis*, of or belonging to an ovation, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice: see *ovation*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in an ovation: as, triumphal, *oval*, and civil crowns. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

ovalescent (ō-va-les'ent), *a.* [< *oval* + *-escent*.] Somewhat oval; tending to an oval form.

Ovalia (ō-vā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of ML. *ovalis*, oval: see *oval*[1].] In Latreille's system, one of two sections of læmodipodous crustaceans, having the form shorter and broader than in the *Filiformia*. The whale-lice, *Cyamidæ*, are an example. See cut under *Cyamidæ*.

ovaliform (o'val-i-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *ovalis*, oval, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the longitudinal section oval and the transverse circular; oval-shaped.

oval-lanceolate (ō'val-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* In *bot.*, lanceolate inclining to oval.

ovally (ō'val-i), *adv.* In an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovalness (ō'val-nes), *n.* The property of being oval; oval shape or formation.

ovaloid (ō'val-oid), *a.* [< *oval* + *-oid*.] Resembling an oval in shape; somewhat oval.

ovant† (ō'vant), *a.* [< L. *ovan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph: see *ovation*.] Triumphing with an ovation.

Plautius . . . sped so well in his battels that Claudius passed a decree that he should ride in petty triumph *ovant*.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 42. (*Davies.*)

ovaria, *n.* Plural of *ovarium*.

ovarial (ō-vā'ri-al), *a.* [< NL. **ovarialis*, < *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*.] Same as *ovarian*.

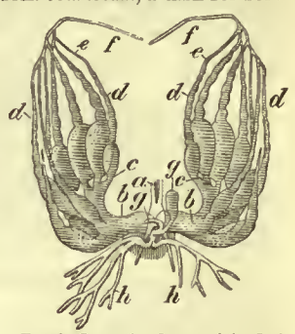
ovarialgia (ō-vā-ri-al'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the ovary. Also called *oöphoralgia*.

ovarialgic (ō-vā-ri-al'jik), *a.* [< *ovarialgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with ovarialgia.

ovarian (ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< NL. **ovarianus*, < *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*[1].] Of or pertaining to the ovary, ovarium, or female genital gland of any animal: as, *ovarian* tissue; an *ovarian* product; the *ovarian* function.—**Ovarian artery,** the artery of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic artery of the male.—**Ovarian cyst** or **cystoma,** a cystic tumor of the ovary, often growing to an enormous size, and containing a fluid varying from gelatinous to limpid.—**Ovarian plexus,** the pampiniform plexus of the female.—**Ovarian tumor,** a tumor of the ovary, especially a cystic tumor, or ovarian cyst.—**Ovarian veins,** veins of the ovary, corresponding to the spermatic veins of the male, and forming the ovarian or pampiniform plexus in the broad ligament.—**Ovarian vesicle,** the gynophore or female gonophore of a polyp, as a sertularian. See cut under *gonophore*.

ovariectomy (ō-vā-ri-ek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, excise, cut out.] Ovariotomy. *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 854.

ovariole (ō-vā'ri-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *ovariolum*, a small ovary (cf. ML. *ovariolum*, a dish for serving eggs), dim. of *ovarium*, q. v.] A small ovary; the ovary of a compound ovarium; one of the ovarian tubes or glands of which a composite ovary may be composed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 417.



Female Generative Organs of the Cockroach (*Periplaneta orientalis*), showing ovarioles: enlarged 3½ times.

a, posterior abdominal ganglion; *b*, *b*, right and left oviducts, formed by union of *c*, *d*, *e*, the ovarian tubes or ovarioles; *f*, filament by which ovarioles of opposite sides are united; *g*, spermatheca; *h*, *h*, the colleterial glands, or colleterium.

ovariotomist (ō-vā-ri-ot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *ovariotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises ovariotomy.

ovariotomy (ō-vā-ri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *ovarium*, ovary, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The removal of an ovary that has undergone cystic or other degeneration.—**Normal ovariotomy,** oöphorectomy; Battey's operation (which see, under *operation*).

ovarious (ō-vā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *ovarius*, used only as a noun, an egg-keeper; prop. adj., < L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] Consisting of eggs. [Rare.]

The . . . native, to the rocks
Dire clinging, gathers his *ovarious* food.
Thomson, Autumn, i. 875.

ovaritis (ō-vā-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ovarium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ovary; oöphoritis.

ovarium (ō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ovaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *ovary*[1].] An ovary or oöphoron. *Steno*, 1664.

ovary[1] (ō'va-ri), *n.*; pl. *ovaries* (-riz). [= F. *ovaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *ovario*, < NL. *ovarium*, ovary (cf. ML. *ovaria*, f., the ovary of a bird), < L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] 1. That part of a female animal in which ova, eggs, or germs are generated and matured; the essential female organ of reproduction, corresponding to the testes of the male; the female genital gland or germ-gland; the ovarium. In vertebrates the ovary is a glanduiar organ, usually paired, sometimes single, and morphologically identical with the testes, both these organs being developed from a primitively indifferent genital gland common to both sexes, the differentiation of this structure into ovary or testes being the fundamental distinction of sex upon which all other sexual differences are consequent. The ovary consists of its proper stroma or tissue peculiar to itself, in which the ova are produced, bound up in ordinary connective tissue, supplied with appropriate vessels or nerves, and fixed in the abdominal cavity by means of a mesentery. With the ovary is usually but not always associated a special structure, the *oviduct*, serving to convey away the eggs. The ovary is relatively largest in those animals which lay multitudinous eggs, as fishes, in which it is known as the *roe*. It is also large in oviparous animals which lay large meroblastic eggs with copious food-yolks, as birds and most reptiles. It is very small in mammals. The ovary in woman is a flattened ovoid body about 1½ inches long, ¾ inch wide, and ½ inch thick, resting on the broad ligament of the uterus and closely connected both with that organ and with the Fallopian tube or oviduct. Among invertebrates in which there is distinction of sex, the name *ovary* is applied to any part of the body which can be recognized as having the function of ovulation. Such organs are of almost endlessly varied character in all but the one essential physiological respect. Several kinds of ovaries receive specific names; and in many cases the analogy to

the part of a plant called the ovary (see def. 2) is striking. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *Nematoidea*.

2. In *bot.*, a closed case or receptacle, the lower section of the pistil, inclosing the ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit. Structurally the ovary is a modified leaf which is folded involutely so as to form a cavity, and with the style and stigma it constitutes the female sexual organs (gynœcium) of flowering plants. The ovary may be simple (that is, composed of a single leaf), or compounded of two or more leaves. The modified part of the interior of the ovary which bears the ovules is called the *placenta* (which see). The phrases *superior* and *inferior ovary* are used to designate the position of the ovary in relation to that of the floral envelops: thus, *ovary superior* is that in which the other parts of the flower are inserted upon the axis below the ovary; *ovary inferior* is that in which the other parts of the flower are inserted above, seemingly upon the ovary. See cuts under *anthophore*, *Araceæ*, *Didynamia*, *dimerous*, and *myrtle*.

Ovaries, with the Ovules, of different Flowers, shown in longitudinal section: *a*, *Stellaria media*; *b*, *Lilium superbum*; *c*, *Delphinium Consolida*; *d*, *Fuchsia coccinea*; *e*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; *f*, *Acer rubrum*.

ovary[2]† (ō′va-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph: see *ovation*. Cf. *oval*[2].] Of or pertaining to an ovation. *Davies.*

Their honorary crowns triumphal, *ovary*, civical, obsidional, had little of flowers in them.
Sir T. Browne, Tracts, ii.

ovate[1] (ō′vāt), *a.* [< L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped, < *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] Egg-shaped. (*a*) Having a figure like the longitudinal section of a hen's egg; oval, but broader at one end than at the other: applied in botany particularly to leaves. (*b*) Of a solid, having the figure of an egg. Also *ovated*. = **Syn.** See *oval*[1], 3.

Ovate Leaf of *Eupatorium rotundifolium*, var. *ovatum*.

ovate[2] (ō′vāt), *n.* [< W. *ofydd*, a man of letters or science, a philosopher: see *ogham*.] See the quotation.

Now an *ofydd*, or, as the word is sometimes rendered into English, *ovate*, is commonly understood to mean an Eisteddfodic graduate who is neither a bard nor a druid; but formerly it appears to have meant a man of science and letters, or perhaps more accurately a teacher of the same.
Rhys, Lect. on Welsh Philol., p. 294.

ovate-acuminate (ō′vāt-a̤-kū′mi-nāt), *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

ovate-cylindraceous (ō′vāt-sil-in-drā′shius), *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure.

ovated (ō′vā-ted), *a.* Same as *ovate*[1].

ovate-deltoid (ō′vāt-del′toid), *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

ovate-lanceolate (ō′vāt-lan′sē̤-ō̤-lāt), *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate.

ovate-oblong (ō′vāt-ob′long), *a.* Between ovate and oblong; shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

ovate-rotundate (ō′vāt-rō̤-tun′dāt), *a.* Roundly egg-shaped.

ovate-subulate (ō′vāt-sub′ṳ̄-lāt), *a.* Between ovate and subulate.

ovate-ventricose (ō′vāt-ven′tri-kōs), *a.* In *bot.*, ovate with a swelling or slight protuberance on one side.

ovation (ō̤-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *ovation* = Sp. *ovacion* = Pg. *ovação* = It. *orazione*, < L. *ovatio*(*n*-), a (lesser) triumph, < *ovare*, exult, rejoice, triumph, = Gr. *ἀϝειν*, shout.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a lesser triumph accorded to commanders who had conquered with little bloodshed, who had defeated a comparatively inconsiderable enemy, or whose advantage, although considerable, was not sufficient to constitute a legitimate claim to the higher distinction of a triumph. See *triumph*.

Rest not in an *ovation*, but a triumph over thy passions.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 2.

2. An enthusiastic reception of a person by an assembly or concourse of people with acclamations and other spontaneous expressions of popularity; enthusiastic public homage.

A day . . .
When dames and heroines of the golden year
Shall strip a hundred hollows bare of Spring,
To rain an April of *ovation* round
Their statues, borne aloft, the three.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

ovato-acuminate (ō̤-vā′tō-a̤-kū′mi-nāt), *a.* Same as *ovate-acuminate*.

ovatocylindraceous (ō̤-vā′tō-sil-in-drā′shius), *a.* Same as *ovate-cylindraceous*.

ovatodeltoid (ō̤-vā′tō-del′toid), *a.* Same as *ovate-deltoid*.

ovato-ellipsoidal (ō̤-vā′tō-el-ip-soi′dal), *a.* Nearly ellipsoidal, but larger toward one end than toward the other; ovoid or egg-shaped.

ovato-oblong (ō̤-vā′tō-ob′long), *a.* Same as *ovate-oblong*.

ovatorotundate (ō̤-vā′tō-rō̤-tun′dāt), *a.* Same as *ovate-rotundate*.

ovealty†, **ovelty**†, *n.* See *ovelty*.

oven (uv′n), *n.* [< ME. *oven*, < AS. *ofen*, *ofn* = OFries. *oven* = D. *oven* = MLG. *oven*, LG. *aven* = OHG. *ovan*, *ofan*, *ovin*, MHG. *oven*, G. *ofen* = Icel. *ofn*, *omn*, *ogn* = OSw. *ofn*, *omn*, *ogn*, Sw. *ugn* = Dan. *ovn* = Goth. *auhns*, an oven, = Gr. *ἰπνός* (for **ἰκνός*), an oven, furnace, kitchen; cf. Skt. *ukhā*, a pot; AS. *ofnet*, a closed vessel.] 1. A chamber or receptacle in which food is cooked by the heat radiated from the walls, roof, or floor. (*a*) A chamber built of brick, tiles, or the like, and usually heated by fuel which is allowed to burn away before the food is introduced, the cooking being done by the heat retained. (*b*) A chamber for baking or cooking in a cooking-stove, range, or furnace, the heat being usually transmitted through one or more of the sides.

In steed of bread they drie a kind of fish which they beat in mortars to powder, and bake it in their *ouens*, vntill it be hard and drie.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, I. x.

2. In general, any inclosed chamber adapted to or used for applying heat to raw materials or to articles in process of manufacture. The heat so applied may be radiated from the previously or continuously heated walls of the inclosure, or it may be derived from currents of heated air or gases or superheated vapors circulated through the oven, from interior or exterior coils of pipes heated by steam or hot water, or from the solar rays. The name *oven* is given to a great variety of structures and devices employed in domestic industry, in chemical operations, and in the mechanical arts. Specifically—(*a*) A kiln. (*b*) A muffle-furnace. (*c*) A leer.

3†. A furnace.

The kiog's servants, that put them in, ceased not to make the *oven* hot with rosin, pitch, tow, and small wood; so that the flame streamed forth above the furnace forty and nine cubits.
Song of the Three Holy Children (Apocrypha), v. 23.

4. An oven-bird or its nest.—**Air-oven**, an oven in which baking or drying is done by circulating heated air through it. It is much used in laboratories and in the arts. In some cases, as in drying gelatin plates for photography, the air is filtered on its way to the oven by passing it through cotton-wool. In air-ovens the air may be heated prior to its admission, or by interior heating appliances.—**Annealing-oven**, an oven used for annealing, as the leer of glass-manufactories for slowly cooling glass, which, if cooled rapidly, would be exceedingly brittle; or, as in the manufacture of malleable iron-castings, the inclosure in which the articles, after casting, are treated to render them malleable.—**Bakers' oven**, an oven used by bakers in baking bread, biscuits, crackers, and other articles of food. The principal oven still in use by bakers is a brick reverberatory oven with an arched roof; but in the manufacture of biscuits, crackers, wafers, etc., on a large scale reel ovens and rotary ovens are used.—**Beehive oven**. See *beehive*.—**Brick oven**, an oven constructed of brick, in contradistinction to an oven made of metal or other material. Brick ovens usually apply their heat from their walls previously heated by an interior fire, which is withdrawn prior to putting in the article to be baked. Such an oven for domestic use was once very common in dwellings, and was generally built at the side of or in close proximity to the chimney then in use. It often projected from the exterior of the building, and this construction is still to be seen in many old country houses. It has a smoke-uptake in the upper part of the mouth and a flue leading from the uptake, and connects at its upper end with the fireplace-chimney. Wood is the fuel used, and when the fire is kindled the air draws into the mouth and passes over the bottom of the oven, while the heated gases of combustion rise to the top and pass forward to the uptake.—**Bush-oven**, the long-tailed titmouse or oven-bird, *Acredula rosea*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—**Drying-oven**, an oven used for expelling moisture from substances or textures. The air-oven is the most generally used of this class. Drying-ovens heated to a point somewhat above the boiling-point of water, which expel water by converting it into steam, are also used for many purposes.—**Dutch oven**, a tin utensil for roasting meat, etc., closed at the sides, back, top, and bottom, and somewhat resembling in shape an open shed. The oven covers the joint or other article to be roasted on all sides except that facing the fire. (Also called *kitchen* or *tin kitchen* in the New England States and elsewhere.) The bake-kettle, a cast-iron vessel with a close-fitting convex cover upon which hot embers or coals are placed when the implement is used, is also sometimes called a *Dutch oven*.—**Egyptian oven**, a large earthen crock sunk in the ground, and heated by interior fire, which is removed to permit the baking of lumps of dough. These are thrown with force against the interior, and adhere thereto. The crock is then covered till the baking is finished. This is a very ancient form of oven, largely used in the East even to the present day.—**Elevated oven**, a range-oven situated higher than the fire-pot.—**Heating-oven**, an oven designed or used for simple heating, as in heating pieces of wood or other materials to be joined by glue or cement, or for heating vessels that must be used while hot; a hot-closet.—**Out-oven**, a domestic brick oven built by itself, apart from any building. Its construction is almost identical with that described under *brick oven*, except that it has a chimney extending straight upward over the mouth of the oven.—**Reel oven**, an oven in which the substances to be baked or dried are placed on swinging shelves attached to endless chains running on reels within a heated inclosure. The reels are turned at a velocity that permits the articles to be dried sufficiently, or baked completely, when the chain makes a complete circuit, which brings one of the swinging shelves on a level with the door of the oven. The finished articles are then removed from this shelf, and a new charge is put in their place. This discharging and recharging is successively performed for each shelf. Generally, ovens of this kind and rotary ovens are continuously heated by circulation of heated air through them, or by heated air through their walls, or by highly heated steam-coils.—**Revolving oven**, an oven in which the floor, or the shelves supporting the articles to be baked, etc., revolve horizontally or vertically. The articles are completely dried or baked in a single revolution, and are successively removed and replaced by new charges, as described under *reel oven*, which is an example of this kind of oven. In some ovens of this class a shaft with radial arms carrying swinging shelves rotates vertically in the heated inclosure. The manipulation and heating are as described under *reel oven*.—**Rotary-hearth oven**, an oven in which the floor or hearth revolves.—**Rotary oven**, an oven which can be horizontally rotated as a whole on a central pivot. Such ovens were formerly used with a form of kitchen stove called *rotary stove*. They were portable tin ovens made to fit the tops of the stoves, which were circular, and constructed to rotate on a central pivot. The top of the stove was toothed on the under side of its outer margin. The teeth were engaged by a small pinion operated by a crank. The articles to be baked were placed on the top of the stove, and covered with the portable tin oven, and, to prevent overheating of any part, the top of the stove was frequently turned to change the position of the parts relatively to the fire-pot.—**Traveling-apron oven**, an oven in which an endless belt traverses horizontally, carrying the articles to be baked from end to end of the oven. (See also *coke-oven*, *porcelain-oven*, *roasting-oven*, and *tile-oven*.)

oven-bird (uv′n-bėrd), *n.* 1. The golden-crowned thrush, *Siurus auricapillus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Mniotiltidæ*: so called from the fact that its nest is arched or roofed over like an oven. [Local, U. S.]—2. Any bird of the South American family *Furnariidæ*, which builds a domed or oven-like nest. See cut under *Furnarius*.—3. The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. Also called *ground-oven* and *oven-tit*. [Prov. Eng.]

Oven-bird (*Siurus auricapillus*).

oven-builder (uv′n-bil′dėr), *n.* The oven-bird *Acredula rosea*.

oven-cake (uv′n-kāk), *n.* A cake baked in an oven; a muffin. *Davies.*

I think he might have offered us a bit of his *oven-cake*.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, vii. 2.

oven-coke (uv′n-kōk), *n.* Coke made in an oven or retort, in contradistinction to that made in large heaps fired in the open air.

The hard sandy coating [of the mold] rubbed smooth with a piece of *oven-coke*.
F. Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 43.

ovened (uv′nd), *a.* [< *oven* + *-ed*[2].] Shriveled; sickly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

oven-tit (uv′n-tit), *n.* Same as *oven-bird*, 4. [Prov. Eng.]

oven-wood (uv′n-wůd), *n.* Brushwood; dead wood fit only for burning.

Oaks intersperse it, that had once a head,
But now wear crests of *oven-wood* instead.
Cowper, The Needless Alarm, l. 12.

over (ō′vėr), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also, in poet. or dial. use, contr. *o'er*, formerly written *ore;* < ME. *over*, *ovver*, *our*, < AS. *ofer* = OS. *obhar* = OFries. *over* = D. *over* = MLG. *over* = OHG. *ubar*, MHG. G. *über* = Icel. *ofr*, *yfir* = Sw. *öfver* = Dan. *over* = Goth. *ufar*, over, = L. *super* (where the *s*- is supposed to be the relic of a prefixed element not found in the other forms) = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, *ὑπείρ*, over, = Skt. *upari*, above; as adj., AS. *yfera* = L. *superus* = Skt. *upara*, upper; compar. of the prep. or adv., AS. **uf*, in *ufeweard*, upper, *bufan*, *ābufan*, above, etc. (see *above*), = OHG. *oba*, *opa*, *obe*, MHG. *obe*, *ob*, G. *oben*, above, = Icel. *of*, over, for, = Goth. *uf*, under, = L. *sub*, under, = Gr. *ὑπό*, under, = Skt. *upa*, near, on, under, etc. From this source, of AS. origin, are *over* and *above;* of L. origin, *super-*, *sub-*; of Gr. origin, *hyper-* and *hypo-*, etc.]

I. *prep.* 1. In a place or position higher than, and in a vertical direction from (the object); above in place, position, authority, etc. (*a*) Directly above in place or position: as, the roof *over* one's

head; clouds hang *over* the lake; a lamp burned *over* the altar.

The priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel *over* running water. Lev. xiv. 5.

Take not, good cousin, further than you should,
Lest you mistake the heavens are *o'er* our heads.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 16.

The Kalifs built several of them [mosques] as mausoleums *over* the places in which they were to be buried.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

Hence—(*b*) Overlooking or overhanging.

In less than a mile we arrived at that convent [of St. Saba], which is situated in a very extraordinary manner on the high rocks *over* the brook Kedron.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 84.

(*c*) Above in authority or in the exercise of power, government, supervision, or care.

They said, Nay; but we will have a king *over* us.
1 Sam. viii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are *over* the righteous, and his ears are open unto their prayers. 1 Pet. iii. 12.

Let Somerset be regent *o'er* the French.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 209.

He hath no more autority *over* the sword than *over* the law. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

Wed thou our Lady, and rule *over* us.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*d*) Above in strength, dignity, excellence, value, or charm: expressing eminence or superiority as ascertained by comparison, contest, or struggle, and hence implying overcoming, victory, triumph, exultation: as, victory *over* temptation.

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, exult, and all at once,
Over the wretched?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 37.

Angelick quires
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud.
Milton, P. R., iv. 595.

There are none who deserve superiority *over* others in the esteem of mankind who do not make it their endeavour to be beneficial to society. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 248.

There he fights,
And there obtains fresh triumphs *o'er* himself.
Cowper, Task, vi. 937.

(*e*) Above in height, extent, number, quantity, or degree; higher, deeper, or more than; upward of: as, *over* head and ears in debt or in love; *over* a thousand dollars.

I, man, was made to knowe my maker
And to love hym *ouer* alle thyng.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 186.

A man may go *over* shoes in the grime of it.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 106.

Madame de Villedeuil became indebted to Madame Eloffe to the extent of *over* two hundred livres for a presentation dress. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 287.

(*f*) In *her.*, resting upon and partly covering. Thus, a lion *over* a fesse means that the lion is charged upon the fesse, either contained within its borders or projecting beyond them, as distinguished from *above*, which means placed higher on the escutcheon.

2. About or upon, so as to cover; upon and around.

A lady with a handkerchief tied *over* her cap.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xiii.

In cold weather the chiefs wear *over* the shirt an Aba, or cloak. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 342.

3. On; upon; to and fro or back and forth upon, expressing relation of repeated or continued movement or effort; through or in all parts of (often with *all*): as, to ramble *over* the fields; to pore *over* a book; to think *over* a project; to search *all over* the city.

Thare the grete ware gederyde, wyth galyarde knyghtes,
Garneschit *over* the grene feide and graytheiche arayede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 721.

He'll go along *o'er* the wide world with me.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 134.

They wash a way the drosse and keepe the remainder, which they put in little baggs and sell it *all ouer* the country to paint there bodyes, faces, or Idolls.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 178.

There came letters from the court at Connecticut, . . . certifying us that the Indians *all over* the country had combined themselves to cut off all the English.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 95.

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And post *o'er* land and ocean without rest.
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

To pore *over* black-letter tracts.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 222.

As I rose and dressed, I thought *over* what had happened, and wondered if it were a dream.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

4. About; concerning; in regard to; on account of: as, to cry *over* spilt milk; to fret *over* a trifle.

Likewise joy shall be in heaven *over* one sinner that repenteth, more than *over* ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance. Luke xv. 7.

I will be more jealous of thee than a Barbary cock-pigeon *over* his hen. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 151.

I do heartily entreat him to be careful and tender *over* her. Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 273.

Then they need not carry such an unworthy suspicion *over* the Preachers of Gods word as to tutor their unsoundnesse with the Abcie of a Liturgy.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Tender hearts,
And those who sorrow'd *o'er* a vanish'd race.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Across. (*a*) From side to side of: implying a passing above a thing, or on the surface of it: as, to leap *over* a wall; to fly *over* a lake; to sail *over* a river.

Come *o'er* the bourn, Bessy, to me.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 27 (song).

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avernus, poison birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon.*

The poor people swim *over* the river on skins filled with wind. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 164.

"First *over* me," said Lancelot, "shalt thou pass."
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*b*) On the other side of.

I haue bene garre make
This crosse, as yhe may see,
Of that isye *ouere* the lake,
Men called it the kyngis tree.
York Plays, p. 339.

Also *ovyr* the watyr on the other syd, which ys distant a Calabris xxiij myle, ys the yle of Cecyli.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 64.

She does not seem to know she has a neighbour
Over the way!
Hood, *Over* the Way.

6. Across, in such a way as to rest on and depend from: as, to carry a cloak *over* one's arm.

Now this lustful lord leap'd from his bed,
Throwing his mantle rudely *o'er* his arm.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 170.

7. During the continuance or duration of; to the end of and beyond: as, to keep corn *over* the winter; to stay *over* night or *over* Sunday.

As hy the bok, that bit no body to with-holde
The hure [hire] of his hewe [servant] *ouer* eue til a morwe.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 310.

If any thing be wanting for a smith, let it be done *over* night. *Swift*, Duty of Servants.

8. While engaged in or partaking of: as, they discussed the matter *over* a bowl of punch, or *over* a game of billiards.

Peace, you mumbling fool!
Utter your gravity *o'er* a gossip's bowl;
For here we need it not.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 175.

Men that . . . talk against the immortality of the soul *over* a dish of coffee. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

He [Garth] sat so long *over* his wine that Steele reminded him of his duty to his patients.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 98.

From over. (*a*) From a position on or upon.

When the cloud was taken up *from over* the tabernacle, the children of Israel went onward. Ex. xl. 36.

(*b*) From the other side of: as, *from over* the sea.—**Over all.** (*a*†) See *all*. (*b*) In the measurement of ships, machinery, and, in general, of objects which have overhanging or projecting parts (as the bowsprit of a vessel, the flywheel of an engine, etc.), in a straight line between the most widely separated extremities, inclusive of such parts or projections.—**Over and above, over and besides** or **beside**, in addition to; beyond; besides.

Gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, *over and above* all that I have prepared for the holy house. 1 Chron. xxix. 3.

Over and beside
Signior Baptista's liberality,
I'll mend it with a largess.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 149.

Over coast†, from one coast or country to another.

Hit was the formast on flete that on flode past,
That euer saile was on set vpon salt water,
Or euer kairet *ouer cost* to cuntris O fer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 280.

Over head and ears, over the ears. See *up to the ears*, under *ear*¹.—**Over seas**, abroad; to foreign lands.

As if a man could remember such things for so many years even if he had not gone *over seas*.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxvi.

Over that†, moreover; also.

The furst artycle. Weleth that we haue graunted [etc.]. . . . The second artycle. And *ouer that* we haue graunted [etc.].
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 15.

Over the bay, drunk; more than "half-seas over." [Colloq.]=**Syn.** *Over*, *Above*. *Above* expresses greater elevation, but not necessarily in or near a perpendicular direction; *over* expresses perpendicularity or something near it: thus, one cloud may be *above* another, without being *over* it. *Over* often implies motion or extension where *above* would not; hence the difference in sense of the flying of a bird *over* or *above* a house, the hanging of a branch *over* or *above* a wall. In such uses *over* seems to represent greater nearness.

II. *adv.* **1.** On the top or surface; on the outside.

In the desk
That 's cover'd *o'er* with Turkish tapestry
There is a purse of ducats.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 104.

She passed pastures and extensive forest-skirted uplands crimsoned *over* with the flowering sorrel.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. In all parts; in all directions; throughout: often with *all*. See *all over*, under *all*.

A south-west blow on ye
And blister you *all o'er*! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 323.

The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite *o'er* with burning meteors.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 53.

Sable curls *all* silver'd *o'er* with white.
Shak., Sonnets, xii.

Down the long beam stole the Holy Grail,
All over cover'd with a luminous cloud,
And none might see who bare it.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. From side to side; in extent or width; across.

This laughing King at Accomack tels vs the land is not two daies iourney *ouer* in the broadest place.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 63.

At the top [of the hill] is a plain about 3 or 4 miles *over*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 107.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound together with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *N. Grew.*

The width of a net is expressed by the term *over*: e. g., a day-net is three fathoms long and one *over* or wide.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 359.

4. Across from this or that side (to the other); across an intervening space to the other side.

Her boat hath a leak,
And she must not speak
Why she dares not come *over* to thee.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 30 (song).

But I'm told Sir Oliver is coming *over*?—nay, some say he is actually arrived? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

I boated *over*, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart
The Sweet-Gale rustle round the shelving keel.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

5. Yonder; in the distance; in a direction indicated: as, *over* by the hill; *over* yonder.

Over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white.
Browning, How they Brought the Good News from Ghent [to Aix.

6. By actual and complete transference into the possession or keeping of another: as, to make *over* property to one; to deliver *over* prisoners; to hand *over* money.

This I say therefore, and testify in the Lord, that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, . . . who being past feeling have given themselves *over* unto lasciviousness. Eph. iv. 19.

My Lord Biron, see him deliver'd *o'er*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 307.

This question, so flung down before the guests, . . .
Was handed *over* by consent of all
To one who had not spoken, Lionel.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, The Golden Supper.

7. So as to reverse (something); so as to show the other or a different side: as, to roll or turn a stone *over*.

Turn *over* a new leaf.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 3.

8. Above the top, brim, rim, or edge: as, the pot boils *over*.

My cup runneth *over*. Ps. xxiii. 5.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom. Luke vi. 38.

9. Throughout; from beginning to end; thoroughly.

I have heard it *over*,
And it is nothing, nothing in the world:
Unless you can find sport in their intents.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 77.

I since then have number'd *o'er*
Some thrice three years.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

10. In excess; beyond that which is assigned or required; left; remaining: as, nineteen contains five three times and four *over*.

That which remaineth *over* lay up for you to be kept until the morning. Ex. xvi. 23.

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,
And something *over* to remember me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 151.

11. In or to an excessive degree; too; excessively: as, to be *over* careful; *over* hot; *over* hasty: in this sense commonly written as in composition, with a hyphen.

Or thay flitte *over* farre vs froo,
We sall garre feste thaim foure so fast.
York Plays, p. 86.

Tertullian *over* often through discontentment carpeth injuriously at them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 7.

Gray night made the world seem *over* wide,
And *over* empty.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 255.

12. Again; once more: as, I will do it *over*.

My villany they have upon record; which I had rather seal with my death than repeat *over* to my shame.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 248.

The thoughts or actions of the day are acted *over* and echoed in the night. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

13. In repetition or succession: as, he is rich enough to buy and sell you twice *over*.

You shall have gold
To pay the petty debt twenty times *over*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 309.

She weeps:
'Sdeath! I would rather fight thrice *o'er* than see it.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

14. At an end; in a state of completion or cessation; in the past: as, all is *over;* is the meeting *over?*

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is *over* and gone. Cant. ii. 11.

Athelstan, his anger *over*, soon repented of the fact. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Oh! Isaac, those days are *over*. Do you think there are any such fine creatures now living as we then conversed with? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

All over with. See *all, adv.*— **Over again,** once more; with repetition.

O kill not all my kindred *o'er again*. *Dryden*.

Proofs that Miss Baby would prove "her mother *over again*." *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

Over against, opposite; in front of.

Over a gens the forseyd yle of Clrigo to the se wardes ys the Stopull of Craggs called in Oreke Obaga, for it ys leke an egge. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

There was Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting *over against* the sepulchre. Mat. xxvii. 61.

Over and above. (*a*) Besides; in addition.

He gained, *over and above*, the good will of the people. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) Very; in great measure or degree: as, he is not *over and above* well. [Colloq.]

She is not *over and above* hale. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas.

Over and over, repeatedly; once and again.

For all of ancient that you had before
(I mean what is not borrowed from our store)
Was errour fulminated *o'er and o'er*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 584.

Bedloe was sworn, and, being asked what he knew against the prisoner, answered, Nothing. . . . Bedloe was questioned *over and over*, who still swore the same bilk. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 213.

To blow, do, give, hold, etc., **over.** See the verbs. [*Over* is much used as the first element in compounds, denoting either a going or passing over, through, across, etc., as in *overcast, overthrow*, etc., or as a preposition with a noun, as *overboard, overseas*, etc., or denoting, with a verb, excess or superiority, as in *overact, overcome*, etc. In the last use it may be joined with almost any verb. Only a few, comparatively, of such compounds are entered in this work. As a prefix, as well as when a distinct word, *over* is often poetically contracted into *o'er*.]

over (ō′vėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *over, adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Upper.

Cut the *ouer* cruste to your souerayne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 271.

2. Superior.

The *over*-lord, or lord paramount, or chief-superior, the under or middle, or mesne lord, and the vassal under him, formed ranks of manifest diversity. *Brougham.*

3. Outer; serving as or intended for an outer covering: as, *over*shoes; an *over*coat.

[Used chiefly in composition.]

II. *n.* **1.** In *cricket*, the number of balls delivered between successive changes of bowlers; also, the part or section of the game played between such changes. When the prescribed number of balls (four in first-class matches in England before 1889, five from that date) have been bowled, the umpire at the bowler's end calls out "Over!" another bowler takes his place at the other wicket, and the fielders change their places to suit the change of bowling.

2. An excess; the amount by which one sum or quantity exceeds another.

In counting the remittances of bank-notes received for redemption during the year, there was found $25,528 in *overs*, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and $8,246 in shorts, being amounts less than the amounts claimed.

Rep. of Sec. of Treasury (United States), 1886, p. 180.

Maiden over. See *maiden.*

over (ō′vėr), *v.* [< *over, adv.* In the intrans. use elliptical, a verb *go* or *come*, etc., being understood.] **I.** *trans.* To go over; leap or vault over, as in the game of leap-frog. [Rare.]

Never stopping for an instant to take breath, but *overing* the highest [tombstones] among them, one after the other. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxix.

II. *intrans.* To go, pass, or climb over.

I'll *over* then to England with this news,
And make this marriage to be solemnized.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 167.

overabound (ō′vėr-a-bound′), *v. i.* To abound to excess; be too numerous or too plentiful; be superabundant.

The world *over-aboundeth* with malice, and few are delighted in doing good unto men. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

If people *overabound*, they shall be eased by colonies. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 68.

overact (ō-vėr-akt′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To act so that the acting is overdone; act (a part) in an extravagant or unnatural manner.

If she insults me then, perhaps I may recover pride enough to rally her by an *over-acted* submission. *Cibber*, Careless Husband.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by *overacting* some things in religion. *Tillotson.*

2†. To over-influence; act upon unduly.

Now might be seen a difference between the silent or down-right spok'n affection of som Children to thir Parents and the talkative obsequiousness of others; while the hope of inheritance *over-acts* them, and on the Tongues end enlarges their duty. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

II. *intrans.* To act more than is necessary.

You *overact*, when you should underdo;
A little call yourself again and think. *B. Jonson.*

There while they acted, and *overacted*, among other young scholars, I was a spectator. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

overall† (ō′vėr-âl′), *adv.* [< ME. *overall, overal* = D. *overal* = MLG. *overal* = OHG. *ubar al*, MHG. *über al*, G. *überall* = Sw. *öfverallt* = Dan. *overalt;* as *over* + *-all.*] **1.** All over; in all directions; everywhere; generally.

He was nawher welcome for hus meny tales,
Ouer-al houted out and yhote trusse.
Piers Ploweman (C), iii. 228.

And knowyn *ouerall* ryght openly
That thay discended be of that line hy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6283.

But mongst them all was none more courteous Knight
Then Calidore, beloved *over-all*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 2.

2. Beyond everything; preëminently; especially.

Kepe hom from company and comonyng of folke;
And, *ouer all*, there onesty attell to saue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2265.

overall (ō′vėr-âl), *n.* An external covering; specifically, in the plural, loose trousers of a light, strong material, worn over others by workmen to protect them from being soiled; also, in the plural, waterproof leggings.

The vestural Tissue, namely, of woollen or other cloth, which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and *overall*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 2.

He wore a round-rimmed hat, straight-bodied coat with large pewter buttons, and a pair of *overalls* buttoning from the hip to the ankle. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

over-anxiety (ō′vėr-ang-zī′e-ti), *n.* The state of being over-anxious; excessive anxiety. *Roget.*

over-anxious (ō′vėr-angk′shus), *a.* Anxious to excess.

It has a tendency to encourage in statesmen a meddling, intriguing, refining, *over-anxious*, over-active habit. *Brougham.*

over-anxiously (ō′vėr-angk′shus-li), *adv.* In an over-anxious manner; with excessive solicitude.

overarch (ō-vėr-ärch′), *v. t.* **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with an arch.

Oaks and elms
Whose outspread branches *overarch* the glade.
Cowper, Task, vi. 71.

2. To form into an arch above.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High *overarch'd* imbower. *Milton*, P. L., i. 304.

II. *intrans.* To hang over like an arch.

Hast thou yet found the *over-arching* bower
Which guards Parthenia from the sultry hour?
Gay, Dione, iii. 2.

overawe (ō-vėr-â′), *v. t.* To restrain, subdue, or control by awe, fear, or superior influence.

None do you [churchmen] like but an effeminate prince, Whom, like a school-boy, you may *over-awe*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 36.

=**Syn.** To intimidate, cow, daunt.

overawning (ō-vėr-â′ning), *a.* [< *over* + **awning*, ppr. of **awn, v.*, developed from *awning, n.*] Covering as an awning or canopy; overshadowing.

Above the depth four *over-awning* wings,
Unplum'd and huge and strong,
Bore up a little car.
Southey, Thalaba, xii. st. 13.

overbalance (ō-vėr-bal′ans), *v. t.* **1.** To exceed in weight, value, or importance; surpass; preponderate over.

The hundred thousand pounds per annum wherein we *overbalance* them in trade must be paid us in money. *Locke.*

2. To destroy the balance or equilibrium of; cause to lose balance: often with a reflexive pronoun: as, to *overbalance ourselves* and fall.

overbalance (ō-vėr-bal′ans), *n.* Excess of weight or value; something which is more than an equivalent; a counterbalance: as, an *overbalance* of exports.

The racking pains of guilt, duly awakened, are really an *overbalance* to the greatest sensual gratifications. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

Were it [the judicial power] joined with the executive, this union might soon be an *over-balance* for the legislative. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

over-battle† (ō-vėr-bat′l), *a.* [< *over* + *battle*3.] Too fertile; too rich.

For in the Church of God sometimes it cometh to pass as in *over battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 3.

overbear (ō-vėr-bãr′), *v. t.* **1.** To bear down; overpower; bring under; overwhelm; overcome by superior force: literally or figuratively.

Overborne with the weight of greater men's judgments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Weak shoulders, *overborne* with burthening grief. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 10.

The barons *overbear* me with their pride. *Marlowe*, Edward II., iii. 2.

2†. To bear or impel across or along.

Him at the first encounter downe he smote,
And *overbore* beyond his crouper quight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 40.

overbearance† (ō-vėr-bãr′ans), *n.* [< *overbear* + *-ance.*] Overbearing behavior; arrogance; imperiousness. [Rare.]

Will this benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness, the same brow of *overbearance?* *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, ix.

overbearing (ō-vėr-bãr′ing), *p. a.* **1.** Bearing down; repressing; overwhelming.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap or *overbearing* multitude of documents or ideas at any one time. *Watts*, Improvement of the Mind, i. 17.

2. Haughty and dictatorial; disposed or tending to repress or subdue in an imperious or insolent manner: as, an *overbearing* disposition or manner.

An *overbearing* race,
That, like the multitude made faction-mad,
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth.
Cowper, Task, iii. 672.

=**Syn. 2.** Domineering, lordly, arrogant.

overbearingly (ō-vėr-bãr′ing-li), *adv.* In an overbearing manner; imperiously; with arrogant effrontery or boldness; dogmatically.

overbearingness (ō-vėr-bãr′ing-nes), *n.* Overbearing or arrogant character or conduct.

overbid (ō-vėr-bid′), *v.* [= D. *overbieden* = G. *überbieten* = Sw. *öfverbiuda* = Dan. *overbyde;* as *over* + *bid.*] **I.** *trans.* To outbid; overpay; do more than pay for.

A tear! You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To bid more than a just price; offer more than an equivalent.

Young Loveless. What money? Speak.
More. Six thousand pound, sir.
Cap. Take it, h'as *overbidden*, by the sun! Bind him to his bargain quickly. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

overbide† (ō-vėr-bīd′), *v. t.* [ME. *overbiden;* < AS. *oferbīdan*, outlast, < *ofer*, over, + *bīdan*, bide: see *bide.*] To outlive; survive.

Grace to *overbyde* hem that we wedde. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 404.

overblow1 (ō-vėr-blō′), *v.* [ME. *overblowen;* < *over* + *blow*1.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To blow over; pass over; pass away.

The sulphurous hail,
Shot after us in storm, *o'erblown* hath laid
The fiery surge. *Milton*, P. L., i. 172.

2. To blow hard or with too much violence.

They commaunded the Master and the companie hastily to get out the ship; the Master answered that it was vnpossible, for that the winde was contrary and *ouerblowed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 185.

Finding it was likely to *overblow*, we took in our sprit-sail. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To blow over or across.

So shall her eitheres werke been *overblowe*
With colde or hoote under the signes twelve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped hills that mound the sea,
Over-blown with murmurs harsh.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

2. To blow away; dissipate by or as by wind.

Time it is, when raging war is done,
To smile at scapes and perils *overblown*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 3.

When this cloud of sorrow 's *overblown*.
Waller, Death of Lady Rich, l. 45.

3. To blow or play (a musical wind-instrument) with sufficient force to sound one of the harmonics of the tube instead of its fundamental tone. Metal instruments, like the horn and the trumpet, are nearly always thus blown; while wooden instruments, like the flute and the clarinet, are played in both ways.

overblow2 (ō-vėr-blō′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *blow*2.] To cover with blossoms or flowers.

He *overblows* an ugly grave
With violets which blossom in the spring.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

overblowing (ō-vėr-blō′ing), *n.* The act, process, or result of blowing or playing a musical wind-instrument so as to sound one of the harmonics of the tube instead of its fundamental tone.

overblown[1] (ō-vėr-blōn′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *overblow*[1].] 1. Blown over, as wind or storm; hence, past; at an end.

Being seated, and domestic broils
Clean *over-blown*, themselves, the conquerors,
Make war upon themselves.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 61.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Untill the blustring storme is *overblowne*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 10.

2. In the Bessemer steel process, injured by the continuance of the blast after the carbon has been removed; burnt.

overblown[2] (ō-vėr-blōn′), *a.* [Pp. of *overblow*[2].] Past the time of blossoming or blooming; withered, as a flower.

Thus *overblown* and seeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

His head was bound with pansies *overblown*.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 33.

overboard (ō′vėr-bōrd), *adv.* [< ME. *overbord*, < AS. *ofer bord* (= D. *overboord* = Icel. *ofrbordh* = Dan. *overbord*), < *ofer*, prep., over, + *bord*, board, side: see *over* and *board*.] Over the side of a ship, usually into the water; out of or from on board a ship: as, to fall *overboard*.

But the hert ful hastili hent hire vp in armes,
And bare hire forth *ouer-bord* on a brod planke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2778.

What though the mast be now blown *overboard*,
The cable broke, the holding-anchor lost?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 3.

The owners partly cheated, partly robbed of truth, despoiled of their rich fraight, and at last turned *over-boord* into a sea of desperation. *Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain.

To throw overboard, to throw out of a ship; hence, to discard, desert, or betray.

overbody (ō-vėr-bod′i), *v. t.* To give too much body to; make too material. [Rare.]

Then was the priest set to con his motions and his postures, his liturgies and his lurries, till the soul by this means of *overbodying* herself, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downward.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

overbold (ō-vėr-bōld′), *a.* Unduly bold; bold to excess; forward; impudent.

Have I not reason, beldams as you are,
Saucy and *overbold?* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5. 3.

The island-princes *over-bold*
Have eat our substance.
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

over-bound† (ō′vėr-bound), *adv.* Across.

They went together lovingly and joyfully away, the greater ship towing the lesser at her stern all the way *over-bound*. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 124.

overbow† (ō-vėr-bou′), *v. t.* To bow or bend over; bend too far in a contrary direction.

That old error . . . that the best way to straighten what is crooked is to *overbow* it. *Fuller.*

overbowed (ō-vėr-bōd′), *a.* In *archery*, equipped with too strong a bow.

An archer is said to be *over-bowed* when the power of his bow is above his command. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

overbrim (ō-vėr-brim′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flow over the brim or edge: said of a liquid. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To be so full as to overflow the brim: said of the vessel or cavity in which any liquid is.

Till the cup of rage *o'erbrim*. *Coleridge.*

II. *trans.* To fill to overflowing; overfill.

Leading the way, young damsels danced along, . . .
Each having a white wicker, *overbrimmed*
With April's tender younglings. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

over-brimmed (ō-vėr-brimd′), *a.* Having a projecting or too large brim.

An *over-brimmed* blue bonnet. *Scott.*

overbrood (ō-vėr-brōd′), *v. t.* To brood over; spread or be extended above, as if to protect or foster.

O dark, still wood!
And stiller skies that *overbrood*
Your rest with deeper quietude!
Whittier, Summer by the Lakeside.

overbrow (ō-vėr-brou′), *v. t.* To hang over like a brow; overhang.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the valleys deep.
Collins, The Poetical Character.

overbuild (ō-vėr-bild′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover, overhang, span, or traverse with a building or structure; build over.

The other way Satan went down
The causey to hell-gate; on either side
Disparted Chaos *overbuilt* exclaim'd,
And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 416.

2. To build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires: as, that part of the town is *overbuilt*.

II. *intrans.* To build beyond the demand; build beyond one's means.

overbulk† (ō-vėr-bulk′), *v. t.* To oppress by bulk; overtower; overwhelm.

The seeded pride
That hath to this maturity blown up
In rank Achilles must or now be cropp'd,
Or, shedding, breed a nursery of like evil,
To *overbulk* us all. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 320.

overburden, overburthen (ō-vėr-bėr′dn, -ŦHn), *v. t.* To load with too great burden or weight; overload; overtask: as, trees *overburdened* with fruit.

But I neither wil for so plain a matter *ourburden* the reader in this boke, with the more manyfold then necessary rehersyng of euery place. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 824.

The *overburdened* mind
Broke down; what was a brain became a blaze.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 93.

overburden (ō′vėr-bėr″dn), *n.* Detrital material or rock which has to be removed, as being of no value, in order to get at some valuable substance beneath, which it is intended to mine or quarry: used in reference to quarrying or excavating clay and similar materials.

In its native state china clay generally occurs in extensive masses beneath several feet of superstratum termed *overburden*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 171.

overburn (ō-vėr-bėrn′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To burn too much or unduly.

Take care you *overburn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt so as to make it break. *Mortimer.*

2†. To cover with flames. *Davies.*

II. *intrans.* To burn too much; be overzealous; be excessive: as, *overburning* zeal.

overbusy (ō-vėr-biz′i), *a.* Too busy; also, obtrusively officious.

overbuy (ō-vėr-bī′), *v. t.* 1. To buy at too dear a rate; pay too high a price for.

You bred him as my playfellow, and he is
A man worth any woman, *overbuys* me
Almost the sum he pays.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 146.

A wit is a dangerous thing in this age; do not *over-buy* it. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2. To buy to too great an extent.

overby (ō-vėr-bī′), *adv.* [Sc. also *owerby*, *o'erby*; < *over* + *by*[1].] A little way over; a little way across.

overcanopy (ō-vėr-kan′ō-pi), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a canopy.

I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite *over-canopied* with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 251.

overcapable† (ō-vėr-kā′pa-bl), *a.* Too capable or apt.

Credulous and *overcapable* of such pleasing errors. *Hooker.*

overcare (ō′vėr-kâr), *n.* Excessive care or anxiety.

The very *over-care*
And nauseous pomp would hinder half the prayer.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 81.

overcark† (ō-vėr-kärk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overcarken*; < *over* + *cark*.] To overcharge; overburden; harass.

Shal nother kyng ne keyzt constable ne meyre
Ouer-cark the comune. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 472.

overcarve† (ō-vėr-kärv′), *v. t.* To carve or cut across; cross.

The embelif orisonte, wher as the pol is enhawsed upon the orisonte, *overkerwith* the equinoxial in embelif angles. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 26.

overcast (ō-vėr-kâst′), *v.* [< ME. *overcasten* (= Sw. *öfverkasta* = Dan. *overkaste*); < *over* + *cast*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw over or across.

His folk went vpto lond, him seluen was the last,
To bank ouer the sood, plankes thei *ouer kast*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 70.

2. To cover; overspread.

The colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

3. To cloud; darken; cover with gloom.

Right so can geery Venus *overcaste*
The hertes of hire folk, right as hire day
Is gereful, right so changeth she array.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 678.

The day with cloudes was suddeine *overcast*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 6.

Hie therefore, Robin, *overcast* the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon
With drooping fog as black as Acheron.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 355.

My Brain was *o'ercast* with a thick Cloud of Melancholy. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 16.

4. To cover with skin, as a wound; hence, to have (a wound) healed.

See that . . . the red stag does not gaul you as it did Diccon Thorburn, who never *overcast* the wound that he took from a buck's horn. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

5. To cast or compute at too high a rate; rate too high.

The King in his accompt of peace and caimes did much *ouer-cast* his fortunes. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 17.

6. In *sewing*, to fasten by stitching roughly through and over two edges of a fabric. Also *overcam*.

And Miss Craydocke *overcasted* her first button-hole energetically. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, ix.

Overcast stitch, a stitch used to work the edges of raised pieces in appliqué work or openings, such as eyelet-holes, and also to produce a raised ridge by covering with the stitch a cord or braid which is laid upon the foundation.

II. *intrans.* To become cloudy or dull; become dark or gloomy.

And they indeed had no cause to mistrust;
But yet, you see, how soon the day *o'ercast*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 88.

Toward evening it began to *over-cast*, and shortly after to raine. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 142, note.

overcasting (ō′vėr-kâs″ting), *n.* 1. A bookbinders' method of oversewing, in hemstitch style, the edges of a section of single leaves. It is done to give the section the pliability of folded double leaves.—2. In *sewing*, oversewing two edges of a fabric by whipping them together.

overcatch† (ō-vėr-kach′), *v. t.* 1. To catch up with; overtake; reach.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,
That in the very dore him *overcaught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. To outwit; deceive.

For feare the Ducke with some odde craft the Goose might *ouercatch*. *Breton*, Strange Newes, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

overcharge (ō-vėr-chärj′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overchargen*; < *over* + *charge*. Cf. *overcark*.] 1. To charge or burden to excess; oppress; overburden.

Thei were weri of-fougten and feor *ouercharged*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), l. 552.

Sometimes he calls the king,
And whispers to his pillow as to him
The secrets of his *overcharged* soul.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 376.

They had not march'd long when Cæsar discerns his Legion sore *overcharg'd*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. To put too great a charge in, as a gun.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an *overcharged* gun, recoil,
And turn the force of them upon thyself.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 331.

3. To surcharge; exaggerate: as, to *overcharge* a statement.

Characters, . . . both in poetry and painting, may be a little *overcharged*, or exaggerated.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

4. To make an exorbitant charge against; demand an excessive price from.

Here 's a Gloucester, a foe to citizens,
One that still motions war and never peace,
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 64.

5. To make an extravagant charge or accusation against.

There cannot be a deeper atheism than to impute contradictions to God, neither doth any one thing so *overcharge* God with contradictions as the transubstantiation of the Roman church. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

Overcharged mine (*mining*). See *mine*[2].

overcharge (ō′vėr-chärj), *n.* [< *overcharge*, *v.*] 1. An excessive charge, load, or burden; the state of being overcharged.

Thou art a shameless villain;
A thing out of the *overcharge* of nature,
Sent, like a thick cloud, to disperse a plague
Upon weak catching women.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

2. A charge, as of gunpowder or electricity, beyond what is necessary or sufficient.—3. A charge of more than is just; a charge that is too high or exorbitant; an exaction.

over-chord (ō′vėr-kôrd), *n.* See *major*, 4 (*f*).

overclimb (ō-vėr-klīm′), *v. t.* To climb over.

This fatal gin thus *ouerclambe* our walles,
Stuft with arm'd men. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

overclose† (ō-vėr-klōz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overelosen*; < *over* + *close*[1].] To close over; overshadow.

This eclipse that *ouer-closeth* now the sonne.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 140.

over-cloth (ō′vėr-klôth), *n.* A blanket or endless apron which conveys the paper to the press-rolls in a straw-paper machine. See *blanket*, 6.

It is highly requisite that the paper be well pressed and dried on the cylinders of the press, and that the *over-cloth* be neither too dry nor too damp.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 81.

overcloud (ō-vėr-kloud′), *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; hence, to cover with gloom, depression, or sorrow.

The labour of wicked men is . . . to *overcloud* joy with sorrow at least, if not desolation.
Abp. Laud, Sermons, p. 84. (*Latham.*)

O'erclouded with a constant frown.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 339.

overcloy (ō-vėr-kloi′), *v. t.* To cloy or fill beyond satiety.

Whom their *o'er-cloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate ventures and assured destruction.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 318.

overcoat (ō′vėr-kōt), *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat; a greatcoat.

overcoating (ō′vėr-kō-ting), *n.* [< *overcoat* + *-ing*[1].] Stuff or material from which overcoats are made.

overcolor, overcolour (ō-vėr-kul′ọr), *v. t.* To color to excess or too highly; hence, to exaggerate.

Perhaps Mr. Froude, who has the pen of a great artist, has somewhat *over-coloured* or overshaded both the brightest and the darkest scenes. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 326.

overcomable (ō-vėr-kum′ạ-bl), *a.* [ME. *overcomabylle*; < *overcome* + *-able*.] That may be overcome. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 263.

overcome (ō-vėr-kum′), *v.* [< ME. *overcomen*, *overcumen*, < AS. *ofercuman* (= D. MLG. *overkomen* = OHG. *ubarqueman*, MHG. *überkomen*, G. *überkommen* = Sw. *öfverkomma* = Dan. *overkomme*), overcome, < *ofer*, over, + *cuman*, come: see *over* and *come*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To come over; move or pass over or throughout.

Longe wēie he sithen *ouer-cam*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1633.

Can such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 111.

2†. To reach or extend over or throughout; spread over; cover; overflow; surcharge.

At length she came
To an hilles side, which did to her bewray
A little valley subject to the same,
All covered with thick woodes that quite it *overcame*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 4.

Caius Marcius was
A worthy officer i' the war; but insolent,
O'ercome with pride, ambitious past all thinking,
Self-loving. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 31.

About his [Hector's] lips a fome
Stood, as when th' ocean is inrag'd; his eyes were *overcome*
With fervor, and resembi'd flames, set off by his darke browes. *Chapman*, Iliad, xv.

Th' unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

3†. To overtake.

If meadow be forward, be mowing of some,
But mow as the makers may well *overcome*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, p. 162.

4. To overwhelm; oppress; overpower; surmount; conquer; vanquish; subdue.

Athre cunne wise he [Sathanas] vondi hyne bi-gon,
As he vondede Adam and hyne *ouer-com*.
Old Eng. Misc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Be not *overcome* of evil, but *overcome* evil with good.
Rom. xii. 21.

In some things to be *overcome* is more honest and laudable then to conquer. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

5. To get beyond; outstrip; excel.

And migte no kynge *ouercome* hym as bi kunnyng of speche.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 449.

They wound us with our own weapons, and with our owne arts and sciences they *overcome* us.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 14.

There is many a youth
Now crescent, who will come to all I am,
And *overcome* it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

=Syn. 4. *Vanquish*, *Subdue*, etc. See *conquer*.

II. *intrans.* To gain the superiority; be victorious; conquer.

For in the Olde Testament it was ordyned that whan on *overcomen* he schoide be crowned with Paime.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 11.

To him that *overcometh* will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also *overcame*, and am set down with my Father in his throne. Rev. iii. 21.

In thirteen battles Salisbury *o'ercame*;
Henry the Fifth he first train'd to the wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 78.

overcomer (ō-vėr-kum′ėr), *n.* One who overcomes, vanquishes, or surmounts.

And than sail thou be sothefastly Jacob, and ouerganger and *ouercommere* of all synnes.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

overcomingly† (ō-vėr-kum′ing-li), *adv.* In an overcoming or overbearing manner.

That they should so boldly and *overcomingly* dedicate to him such things as are not fit.
Dr. H. More, Conj. Cabbala (1653), p. 73.

over-confidence (ō-vėr-kon′fi-dẹns), *n.* The state of being over-confident; excessive confidence.

over-confident (ō-vėr-kon′fi-dẹnt), *a.* Confident to excess.

over-confidently (ō-vėr-kon′fi-dẹnt-li), *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

over-corrected (ō′vėr-kọ-rek′ted), *a.* In *optics*. See *correct*, *v.*, 5.

overcount (ō-vėr-kount′), *v. t.* 1. To rate above the true value.—2. To outnumber.

We'll speak with thee at sea; at land thou know'st
How much we do *o'er-count* thee.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 26.

overcover (ō-vėr-kuv′ėr), *v. t.* To cover over; cover completely.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

overcraw† (ō-vėr-krâ′), *v. t.* Same as *overcrow*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

overcritic† (ō′vėr-krit-ik), *n.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a hypercritic.

Let no *Over-critick* causlesly cavill at this coat [of arms] as but a moderne bearing. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devon, I. 431.

overcrow (ō-vėr-krō′), *v. t.* To triumph over; crow over; overpower.

O! I die, Horatio;
The potent poison quite *o'er-crows* my spirit.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 364.

overcrowd (ō-vėr-kroud′), *v. t.* To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

overcup-oak (ō′vėr-kup-ōk), *n.* 1. The bur-oak. See *oak*, 1.—2. The swamp post-oak. See *post-oak*.

over-curious (ō-vėr-kū′ri-us), *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

overcurtain (ō-vėr-kėr′tạn), *v. t.* To cover; shadow; obscure.

To see how sins *o'ercurtained* by night.
Brathwayt, Nature's Embassie. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

overdare (ō-vėr-dâr′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To exceed in daring; dare too much or rashly; be too daring.

II. *trans.* To dishearten; discourage; daunt.

Let not the spirit of Æacides
Be *over-dar'd*, but make him know the mightiest Deities
Stand kind to him. *Chapman*, Iliad, xx. 116.

overdaring (ō-vėr-dâr′ing), *a.* Unduly or imprudently bold; foolhardy; imprudently rash.

The *over-daring* Talbot
Hath sullied all his gloss of former honour
By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 5.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And *over-daring*? there, now, 's my disease;
Fool hardy, as they say.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 1.

overdark (ō-vėr-därk′), *adv.* Till after dark; after dark. [Rare.]

Whitefield would wander through Christ-Church meadows *overdark*. *North British Rev.*

overdate (ō-vėr-dāt′), *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period; cause to continue beyond the proper date.

Winnow'd and sifted from the chaffe of *overdated* Ceremonies. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

overdeal† (ō′vėr-dēl), *n.* Amount left over; excess.

The *overdeal* in the price will be double. *Holland.*

overdede†, *n.* [ME., < *over* + *dede*, E. *deed*.] Overdoing; excess.

Vor me ssel euremo habbe drede thet me ne mys-nyme be *ouerdede* [*i. e.*, for they shall evermore have dread that they do not mistake by excess].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

overdede†, *a.* [ME., < *overdede*, *n.*] Excessive.

Inne mete and inne drinke ic habbe ibeo *ouerdede*.
Old Eng. Misc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 198.

over-development (ō′vėr-dē-vel′up-mẹnt), *n.* In *photog.*, a development continued too long, or done with an excitant of too great strength. With under-exposed plates the result is usually a harsh black-and-white picture without half-tones, or a badly stained film; with over-exposed plates, flat or fogged pictures.

overdight† (ō-vėr-dīt′), *a.* Decked over; overspread; covered over.

And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick Arber goodly *over-dight*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 53.

over-diligent (ō-vėr-dil′i-jẹnt), *a.* Diligent to excess.

over-discharge (ō′vėr-dis-chärj′), *n.* The discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery beyond a certain limit: an operation which is generally injurious to the battery.

overdo (ō-vėr-dō′), *v.* [< ME. *overdon*, < AS. *ofердōn* (= OHG. *ubartuon*, *ubertuan*, MHG. *übertuon*, G. *überthun*), do to excess, < *ofer*, over, + *dōn*, do: see *do*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To do to excess; hence, to overact; exaggerate.

In wedes and in wordes bothe
Thei *ouerdon* hit day and nyght.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 191.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature: for anything so *overdone* is from the purpose of playing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 22.

2. To carry beyond the proper limit; carry, prosecute, etc., too far.

This business of keeping cent-shops is *overdone*, like all other kinds of trade, handicraft, and bodily labor. I know it to my cost! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. To cook too much: as, the roast is *overdone*.—4. To fatigue or harass by too much action or labor: usually reflexive or followed by *it*.

Are there five boys in an average class of sixty in any of our public schools who can run half a mile in even three minutes and a half without being badly blown and looking as if they had been *overdoing themselves*?
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 242.

5. To surpass or exceed in performance.

Are you she
That *over-did* all sges with your honour,
And in a little hour dare lose this triumph?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Resolute hungers
Know neither fears nor faiths; they tread on ladders,
Ropes, gallows; and *overdo* all dangers.
Fletcher, Bondues, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To do too much; labor too hard.

Nature . . . much oftener *overdoes* than underdoes; . . . you will find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none. *N. Grew.*

Fear still supererogates and *overdoes*.
South, Sermons, VIII. viii.

overdoer (ō-vėr-dō′ėr), *n.* One who overdoes; one who does more than is necessary or expedient.

Do you know that the good creature was a Methodist in Yorkshire? These *overdoers*, my dear, are wicked wretches; what do they but make religion look unlovely, and put underdoers out of heart?
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 50. (*Davies.*)

overdose (ō′vėr-dōs), *n.* An excessive dose.

overdose (ō-vėr-dōs′), *v. t.* To dose excessively.

overdraft, overdraught (ō′vėr-dräft), *n.* 1. (*a*) In furnaces of steam-boilers, and generally in domestic furnaces and stoves, a draft of air admitted over, and not passing through, the ignited fuel. (*b*) In kilns for bricks and tiles, a form of construction whereby the kiln is heated from the top toward the bottom. After a preliminary heating of the kiln, the stopping of upper and opening of lower chimney-connections compel the products of combustion first to ascend exterior flues, and then to pass over and down through the contents of the kiln, and to escape through lower chimney-connections. The overdraft consists of exterior flues leading from the furnace, extending upward to a chamber or chambers, or flues, over the contents of the kiln, and there connected with the chimney-flue, and also of other flues connecting the bottom of the kiln with the bottom of the chimney-flue or -flues. The term *overdraft* is also applied to the circulation, as described above, of the heated products of combustion; and a kiln thus constructed is called an *overdraft-kiln*.

2. The amount by which a draft exceeds the sum against which it is drawn; a draft against a balance greater than the balance itself.

overdraw (ō-vėr-drâ′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or strain too much.

Mr. Addenbrooke has, we think, most decidedly *overdrawn* the bow in endeavouring to make out that we in this country are not after all so far in arrears in this branch of electrical engineering. *Electric Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 574.

2. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit: as, to *overdraw* one's account with a bank.—3. To exaggerate in representation, either in writing, in speech, or in a picture: as, the tale of distress is *overdrawn*.

II. *intrans.* To make an overdraft.

overdraw (ō′vėr-drâ), *n.* [< *overdraw*, *v.*] 1. An excessive draft or drain; an undue or exhausting demand.

There is such an *overdraw* on the energies of the industrial population [of France] that a large share of heavy labour is thrown on the women.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 197.

2. Same as *overdraw-check*.

overdraw-check (ō′vėr-drâ-chek), *n.* A check-rein or strap which in use passes over the poll of a horse, and connects the bit with the check-hook. It extends about half down in front of the horse's face, where it is divided into two branches, one fastened to each extremity of the bit. Its action is not only to hold the animal's head up, but to keep the nose and head extended forward.

overdredge (ō-vėr-drej′), *v. t.* To dredge too much for oysters, so as to injure the beds: as, the beds were *overdredged*.

over-dreep†, *v. t.* [< *over* + **dreep*, var. of *drip*, *drop*: see *drip* and *drop*. Cf. *overdrop*.] To fall or droop over; overshadow.

The aspiring nettles, with their shadie tops, shall no longer *ouer-dreep* the best hearbs, or keep them from the smiling aspect of the sunne, that liue and thriue by comfortable beames. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

overdress (ō-vėr-dres′), *v.* To dress to excess; dress with too much display and ornament.

In all, let Nature never be forgot,
But treat the goddess like a modest fair;
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 52.

overdress (ō′vėr-dres), *n.* Any garment worn over another in such a way as to combine with it in forming a dress; any part of costume which is obviously intended to be worn over another.

This queen introduced the farthingale or large wired *over-dress*. *W. Thornbury*, Art Jour., N. S., XV. 137.

overdrink (ō-vėr-dringk′), *v. i.* [< ME. **overdrinken*, < AS. *oferdrincan* (= D. MLG. *overdrinken* = OHG. *ubartrinchan*, *upartrinchan*, MHG. G. *übertrinken*), < *ofer*, over, + *drincan*, drink: see *drink*, *v.*] To drink to excess.

overdrinkt, *n.* [ME., < AS. *oferdrync*; < *oferdrincan*, overdrink: see *overdrink*, *v.*] Excessive drinking.

overdrive (ō-vėr-drīv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overdriven*, < AS. *oferdrifan*, drive or drift over, also repel, refute (= D. *overdrijven* = MLG. *overdriven* = MHG. *übertrīben*, G. *übertreiben*, drive over, exaggerate, = Sw. *öfverdrifva* = Dan. *overdrive*, exaggerate), < *ofer*, over, + *drīfan*, drive.] 1. To drive too hard; drive or work to exhaustion.

Wen that he ys so *ouer-dryue*
That he may no lengur lyue.
J. Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), [l. 1813.

The flocks and herds with young are with me; and if men should *overdrive* them one day, all the flock will die. Gen. xxxiii. 13.

Violent headaches — Nature's sharp signal that the engine had been *overdriven*. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 305.

2. To use to excess.

The banishment of a few *overdriven* phrases and figures of speech from poetic diction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 670.

overdrop (ō-vėr-drop′), *v. t.* To drop over; overhang; overshadow.

What spoyle and havock they may be tempted in time to make upon one another, while they seek either to *overdrop* or to destroy each other.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

The king may be satisfied to settle the choice of his high promotions in one minion; so will never the people; and the Advanced is sure to be shaked for his height, and to be malign'd for *over-dropping*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 15. (*Davies.*)

overdrownt (ō-vėr-droun′), *v. t.* To drown or drench overmuch; wet excessively.

When casting round her *over-drowned* eyes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

overdry (ō-vėr-drī′), *v. t.* To make too dry.

Fried and broiled butter'd meats, condite, powdered, and *overdryed*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., I. 298.

overdue (ō-vėr-dū′), *a.* 1. Delayed or withheld beyond the usual or assigned time: as, an *overdue* ship. — 2. Unpaid at the time assigned or agreed on: as, an *overdue* bill.

overdye (ō-vėr-dī′), *v. t.* To dye over with a second color.

False
As *o'er-dyed* blacks, as wind, as waters.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 132.

overeat (ō-vėr-ēt′), *v. t.* [= D. MLG. *overeten* = OHG. *ubarezzan*, MHG. *überezzen*, G. *überessen*; as *over* + *eat*.] 1. To surfeit with eating: generally reflexive: as, to *overeat one's self*. — 2. To eat over again. [Rare.]

The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy relics
Of her *o'er-eaten* faith, are bound to Diomed.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 160.

over-emptyt (ō-vėr-emp′ti), *v. t.* To go beyond emptying; exhaust without having enough.

The women would be verie loth to come behind the fashion in newfangledness of the maner, if not in costlinesse of the matter, which might *ouer-empty* their husbands' purses. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 65.

over-entreat (ō″vėr-en-trēt′), *v. t.* To persuade or gain over by entreaty.

John Coles Esquire of Somersetshire *over-intreated* him into the Western parts.
Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire, I. 171.

overestt, *a. superl.* [ME. *overest*, superl. of *over*.] Uppermost.

Ful thredbare was his *overeste* courtepy.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 290.

overestimate (ō-vėr-es′ti-māt), *n.* An estimate that is too high; an overvaluation.

overestimate (ō-vėr-es′ti-māt), *v. t.* To estimate too highly; overvalue.

overestimation (ō-vėr-es-ti-mā′shon), *n.* The act of overestimating, or the state of being overestimated; overvaluation.

An antidote against the *over-estimation* of Rubens.
The Academy, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 345.

overexcite (ō″vėr-ek-sīt′), *v. t.* To excite unduly or excessively.

The same means incites nerves and muscles that are inactive, but to be beneficial in this case must evidently stop short of *overexciting* or tiring them out.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 656.

overexcitement (ō″vėr-ek-sīt′ment), *n.* The state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.

All transition from states of *over-excitement* to modes of quiet activity is agreeable.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 466.

over-exertion (ō″vėr-eg-zėr′shon), *n.* Excessive exertion.

over-exposure (ō″vėr-eks-pō′zūr), *n.* 1. Excessive exposure, as to external influences.

Through so many stages of consideration passion cannot possibly hold out. It gets chilled by *over-exposure*.
The Atlantic, LXIV. 586.

2. In *photog.*, the exposure to light for too long a time of the sensitive plate in taking a picture. Over-exposure tends to produce a negative full of detail in the shadows, but with insufficient density for successful printing, and characterized by flatness, or want of contrast between light and shadow.

over-exquisite (ō-vėr-eks′kwi-zit), *a.* Excessively or unduly exquisite or exact; too nice; too careful or anxious.

Peace, brother; be not *over-exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, l. 399.

overeyet (ō-vėr-ī′), *v. t.* To superintend; inspect; observe; witness.

Like a demigod here sit I in the sky,
And wretched fools' secrets heedfully *o'ereye*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 80.

over-facet (ō-vėr-fās′), *v. t.* To stare down; put out of countenance; abash; disconcert by staring, or with a look.

At the commencement "the lord chancellor," Gardiner, earnestly looked upon him, to have, belike, *over-faced* him; but Bradford gave no place.
Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. xxxvii.

overfallt (ō′vėr-fâl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A cataract; the fall of a river; a rapid.

He found many Flats in that tract of land, and many cataracts or *ouerfals* of water, yet such as hee was able to saile by. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 511.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea. (*b*) A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is propelled with great force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. *Admiral Smyth.*

A sea-board of these Islands there are many great *ouerfals*, as great streames or tides.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 448.

II. *a.* Overshot, as a water-wheel.

It [the well] sendeth forth of it self so plentiful a stream as able to turn an *over-fall* mill. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 99.

over-famet (ō-vėr-fām′), *v. t.* To repute too highly; exaggerate.

The city once entered was instantly conquered whose strength was much *over-famed*.
Fuller, Profane State, V. xviii. § 1.

overfart (ō-vėr-fär′), *adv.* Too much; to too great an extent.

Though I could not with such estimable wonder *overfar* believe that, yet thus far I will boldly publish her.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1. 29.

overfare (ō-vėr-fār′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overfaren*, < AS. *oferfaran*, pass over, < *ofer*, over, + *faran*, go: see *fare*[1].] To go over; pass.

overfawn (ō-vėr-fân′), *v. t.* To fawn or flatter grossly. *Davies.*

And never be with flatterers *ouerfawnd*.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 43. (*Davies.*)

overfeed (ō-vėr-fēd′), *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To feed to excess.

Now sleep yslaked hath the rout;
No din but snores the house about,
Made louder by the *o'er-fed* breast
Of this most pompous marriage-feast.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 3.

2. In *therap.*, to feed in excess of appetite, and in large amount.

overfill (ō-vėr-fil′), *v. t.* [< ME. **overfyllen*, *overfullen*, < AS. *oferfyllan* (= MLG. *overvullen* = G. *überfüllen* = Sw. *öfverfylla* = Dan. *overfylde* = Goth. *ufarfulljan*), < *ofer*, over, + *fyllan*, fill: see *fill*[1].] To fill to excess; surcharge.

over-firedt (ō-vėr-fīrd′), *a.* In *ceram.*, exposed to too great a heat in firing. Such exposure results in the destruction of the colors or of the enamel, or the melting of the whole into a mass.

over-fish (ō-vėr-fish′), *v. t.* To fish too much or to excess; fish so as unduly to diminish the stock or supply of: as, to *over-fish* a pond.

It is thought that for some years back we have been *over-fishing* the common herring. *Ill. London News.*

overflamet, *v. t.* [ME. *overflamen*; < *over* + *flame*.] To burn over.

Maithes colde in other crafte thou founde,
Ox bloode with pitche and synder alle to frame,
And make it like a salve, and *overflame*
Iche hoole and chene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

overfloatt (ō-vėr-flōt′), *v. t.* To overflow; inundate.

The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*
With a red deluge their increasing moats.
Dryden, Æneid, x.

overflood (ō-vėr-flud′), *v. t.* [= D. *overvloeden* = MLG. *overvlodigen* = Sw. *öfverflöda* = Dan. *overflyde*; as *over* + *flood*.] To flood over; fill to overflowing.

The morning pulsing full with life,
O'erflooded with the varied songs of birds.
Hebrew Leader, Jan. 25, 1889.

overflourish (ō-vėr-flur′ish), *v. t.* 1. To make excessive display or flourish of. *Collier.* — 2. To flourish or adorn superficially.

Virtue is beauty, but the beauteous evil
Are empty trunks *o'erflourish'd* by the devil.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 404.

3. To exaggerate. *Davies.*

I cannot think that the fondest imagination can *overflourish*, or even paint to the life, the happiness of those who never check nature.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 279. (*Davies.*)

overflow (ō-vėr-flō′), *v.* [< ME. *overflowen*, < AS. *oferflōwan* (= OHG. *ubarfliozan*, MHG. *überfliezen*, G. *überfliessen*), < *ofer*, over, + *flōwan*, flow: see *flow*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To flow or spread over; inundate; cover with water or other liquid; flood.

The bankes are *overflowne* when stopped is the flood.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 11.

Whose foundation was *overflown* with a flood.
Job xxii. 16.

Another Time there fell so much Rain that Holland and Holderness in Lincolnshire were *overflowed* and drowned.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 90.

When heavy, dark, continued s'-day rains
Wi' deepening deluges *o'erflow* the plains.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

2. To fill and run over the edge or brim of.

New milk that . . . *overflows* the pails.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 27.

3. To deluge; overwhelm; cover; overrun.

I am come into deep waters, where the floods *overflow* me. Ps. lxix. 2.

Monsieur Cobweb, . . . have a care the honey-bag break not; I would be loath to have you *overflown* with a honey-bag, signior. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 17.

4†. To overcome with drink; intoxicate.

Sure I was *overflown* when I spoke it, I could ne'er ha' said it else. *Middleton*, The Phœnix, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow over; swell and run over the brim or banks.

He shall pass through Judah; he shall *overflow* and go over, he shall reach even to the neck. Isa. viii. 8.

Then fill up a bumper an' make it *o'erflow*.
Burns, Cure for All Care.

2. To be so full that the contents run over the brim; be more than full.

The floors shall be full of wheat, and the fats shall *overflow* with wine and oil. Joel ii. 24.

When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth *o'erflow*?
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 222.

As I am a great lover of mankind, my heart naturally *overflows* with pleasure at the sight of a prosperous and happy multitude. *Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

overflow (ō′vėr-flō), *n.* [< *overflow*, *v.*] 1. A flowing over; an inundation.

Like a wild *overflow*, that swoops before him
A golden stack, and with it shakes down bridges.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

2. The excess that flows over; hence, superabundance; exuberance.

Leon. Did he break out into tears?
Mess. In great measure.
Leon. A kind *overflow* of kindness.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 26.

It is not to be wondered that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *overflows* of light. *Locke.*

3. Specifically, that form or style of verse in which the sense may flow on through more than a couple of lines, and does not necessarily terminate with the line.

The principle of the structure of the romantic poetry was *overflow;* that of the classical poetry was distich. . . . In thirty-two lines [of Waller's "To the King"] we find but one *overflow.* *E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 47.

4. Same as *overflow-basin*.

overflow-basin (ō′vėr-flō-bā′sn), *n.* A basin having a pipe that carries off fluid when it rises to a certain level in the basin, so that it may not run over the brim.

overflow-bug (ō′vėr-flō-bug), *n.* A caraboid beetle, *Platynus maculicollis*, which occasionally appears in enormous numbers, especially in southern California, becoming a pest simply from its numbers, as it does no damage. [Local, California.]

overflow-gage (ō′vėr-flō-gāj), *n.* A device in the nature of an overflow-pipe attached to the case of a wet gas-meter to maintain a constant water-line in the drum, and thereby insure accuracy in its measurements, and also to permit a constant change of water and discharge of impurities deposited from the gas.

overflowing (ō-vėr-flō′ing), *n.* A flowing over; overflow; superabundance; surplus.

The *overflowing* of the water passed by. Hab. iii. 10.

We have broken our covenant, and we must be saved by the excrescences and *overflowings* of mercy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.

Wide and more wide, the *o'erflowings* of the mind
Take every creature in, of every kind. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 360.

overflowing (ō-vėr-flō′ing), *p. a.* More than full; abundant; copious; exuberant.

Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn,
Pour'd out from Plenty's *overflowing* horn. *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 10.

The lovely freight
Of *overflowing* blooms, and earliest shoots
Of orient green. *Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

overflowingly (ō-vėr-flō′ing-li), *adv.* In an overflowing manner; exuberantly; in great abundance.

overflow-meeting (ō′vėr-flō-mē′ting), *n.* A subsidiary meeting of persons, as at a political gathering, who, on account of the numbers attending, have been unable to gain entrance to the main building or hall.

overflush (ō-vėr-flush′), *v. t.* To flush; flush or color over. [Rare.]

Love broods on such; what then? When first perceived
Is there no sweet strife to forget, to change,
To *overflush* those blemishes with all
The glow of general goodness they distnrb? *Browning*, Paracelsus.

overflux (ō′vėr-fluks), *n.* Excess; exuberance: as, "an *overflux* of youth," *Ford.* [Rare.]

overfly (ō-vėr-flī′), *v. t.* To pass over, across, or beyond in flight; outstrip; outsoar.

As they were mad, unto the wood they hie them,
Out-stripping crows that strive to *over-fly* them. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 324.

Gray, whose "Progress of Poesy," in reach, variety, and loftiness of poise, *overflies* all other English lyrics like an eagle. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 387.

overfold (ō′vėr-fōld), *n.* In *geol.*, a reflexed or inverted fold; an anticlinal flexure in which the bending has been carried so far that the strata on each side of the axis have become appressed, the axial plane being bent out of the vertical, so that one limb of the fold lies upon the other.

over-fond (ō-vėr-fond′), *a.* 1†. Excessively foolish or silly.

As for the chesse, I think it *over-fond*, because it is overwise and philosophicke a folly. *James I.*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

2. Fond to excess; doting.

Lament not, Eve, . . . nor set thy heart,
Thus *over-fond*, on that which is not thine. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 289.

overfondly (ō-vėr-fond′li), *adv.* In an overfond manner; with excessive fondness.

over-force (ō′vėr-fōrs), *n.* Excessive force or violence. [Rare.]

Then Jason; and his javelin seem'd to take,
But fail'd with *over-force*, and whizz'd above his back. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

over-forward (ō-vėr-fôr′wȧrd), *a.* Excessively forward.

over-forwardness (ō-vėr-fôr′wȧrd-nes), *n.* The state of being over-forward; too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Sir M. Hale.*

overfreight (ō-vėr-frāt′), *v. t.* To load or freight too heavily; overload.

Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the *o'erfraught* heart and bids it break. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 210.

A boat *ouerfraighted* with people, in rowing down the riuer, was, by the extreme weather, sunk. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 108.

over-frieze† (ō-vėr-frēz′), *v. t.* To cover over or overlay with or as with a frieze.

On their heddes were bonnettes all opened at the iiii. quarters, *ouerfrysed* with flat gold of damaske. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

over-fruitful (ō-vėr-frōt′fûl), *a.* Fruitful to excess; too luxuriant.

It had formerly been said that the easiness of blank verse renders the poet too luxuriant, but that the labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *over-fruitful* fancy. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

overfull (ō-vėr-fûl′), *a.* [< ME. **overfull*, < AS. *ofer-full* (= D. *overvol* = OHG. *ubarfoll*, MHG. *übervol*, G. *übervoll* = Sw. *öfverfull* = Dan. *overfuld* = Goth. *ufarfulls*), < *ofer*, over, + *full*, full.] Too full; hence, too much occupied.

Being *over-full* of self-affairs,
My mind did lose it. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 113.

overfullness (ō-vėr-fûl′nes), *n.* The state or condition of being overfull.

overgang† (ō-vėr-gang′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overgangen*, < AS. *ofergangan* (= OHG. *ubargangan*, *uparkankan* = Goth. *ufargaggan*), < *ofer*, over, + *gangan*, go: see *gang*, *v.*] To go beyond; transgress or trespass against. *Old. Eng. Misc.* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

overganger† (ō-vėr-gang′ėr), *n.* [ME.; < *overgang* + *-er*1.] One who overcomes.

By Jacob in Haly Writt es vndirstaude ane *ouerganger* of synnes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

overgarment (ō′vėr-gär′ment), *n.* A garment made for wearing over other garments; an outer garment.

overgart†, *a.* [ME.; perhaps an error for *overgate.*] Arrogant; proud.

The world was so *ouergart.* *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 341.

overgart†, *n.* [See *overgart*, *a.*] Pride; presumption. *Seinte Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 16.

overgate†, *adv.* [ME., < *over* + *gate*2.] Overmuch; unreasonably.

Hast thow I-coueted *ouer gate*
Worldes worschype or any a-state? *J. Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 1307.

over-gaze (ō-vėr-gāz′), *v. i.* 1†. To look too long, so as to become dazzled.

Oh that Wit were not amazed
At the wonder of his senses,
Or his eyes not *overgazed*
In Minerva's excellences. *Breton*, Melancholike Humours, p. 13.

2. To gaze or look over.

His altar the high places and the peak
Of earth's *o'er-gazing* mountains. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 91.

overget† (ō-vėr-get′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overgeten*; < *over* + *get*1.] 1. To reach; overtake.

Thei slough and maymed alle that thei myght *ouer-gate*, so that er the vanguarde com of thre thousande ther ascaped not xl. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 276.

With six hours' hard riding, through so wild places as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes than of myself so rightly to hit the way, I *overgot* them a little before night. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To get over. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Edith cannot sleep, and till she *overgets* this she cannot be better. *Southey*, Letters (1803), I. 230.

overgild (ō-vėr-gild′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overgilden*, < AS. *ofergyldan*, < *ofer*, over, + *gyldan*, gild: see *gild*1.] To cover with gilding: as, to *overgild* the carving of a piece of furniture.

Of alluere, wele *ouer-gilt.* *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 167.

overgird (ō-vėr-gėrd′), *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus *over-girded* by your imprisonment. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii.

overgive (ō-vėr-giv′), *v.* [= D. MLG. *overgeven* = G. *übergeben* = Sw. *öfvergifva* = Dan. *overgive;* as *over* + *give*1.] I. *trans.* To give over or surrender.

Constrain'd that trade to *overgive.* *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 249.

II. *intrans.* To surpass in giving.

So doth God love a good choice that He recompenses it with *overgiving.* *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1836), III. 31.

overglance (ō-vėr-glȧns′), *v. t.* To glance over; run over with the eye. [Rare.]

I will *overglance* the superscript. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 135.

overglaze (ō-vėr-glāz′), *v. t.* To glaze over; cover with superficial brilliancy; hide (an inferior material) with something more showy.

The saddler he stuffes his panuels with straw or hay, and *overglaseth* them with haire. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

overglaze (ō′vėr-glāz), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *ceram.*, a second glaze applied to a piece of porcelain of which the first glaze is deeply colored or crackled, or covered with paintings in enamel. The term is applied in many cases where its propriety is doubtful: thus, most crackled porcelains seem not to have received any second glaze, but to have been merely rubbed with the color which penetrates the cracks.

II. *a.* In *ceram.*, used for painting upon the glaze: said of a vitrifiable pigment: as, an *overglaze* color.

overglide (ō-vėr-glīd′), *v. t.* To glide over.

That sun, the which was never cloud could hide,
Pierceth the cave, and on the harp descendeth;
Whose glancing light the chords did *overglide.* *Wyatt*, Ps. xxxii., The Author.

overgloom (ō-vėr-glōm′), *v. t.* To cover with gloom; render gloomy.

The cloud-climbed rock, sublime and vast,
That like some giant king *o'er-glooms* the hill. *Coleridge*, To Cottle.

overglut† (ō-vėr-glut′), *a.* Glutted or filled to repletion.

While epicures are *overglut*, I ly and starue for foode. *Breton*, Melancholike Humours, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

overgo (ō-vėr-gō′), *v.* [< ME. *overgon*, < AS. *ofergān* (= D. *overgaan* = OHG. *ubargān*, MHG. *übergen*, G. *übergehn* = Sw. *öfvergå* = Dan. *overgaa*), go over, overrun, overspread, pass by, surpass, < *ofer*, over, + *gān*, go: see *go.* Cf. *overgang.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pass over or through; go over; traverse.

Hear haued moyses *ouer-gon.* *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1903.

For tyme mispent and *ouergone*
Cannot be calde agayne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

How many weary steps,
Of many weary miles you have *o'ergone,*
Are number'd in the travel of one mile? *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 196.

2†. To cover.

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,
But rather, that the earth shall *overgo*
Some one at least. *Chapman.*

3. To excel; go beyond; surpass; exceed.

In the nobleness of his nature abhorring to make the punishment *overgo* the offence, he stepped a little back. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Your pride *overgoes* your wit. *Courteous Knight* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 276).

He shall not *overgo* me in his friendship. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 1.

4. To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Philanax . . . entered into his speech, . . . being so *overgone* with rage that he forgot in his oration his precise method of oratory. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care,
Here sits a king more woful than you are. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 123.

5†. To surmount; get the better of.

His evil sort was *ouer-gon.* *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1186.

With ziftis men may wommen *ouer goon.* *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go by; pass over; pass away; disappear.

The newe love, labour, or other wo,
Or elles selde scynge of a wight
Don olde affeccions alle *overgo.* *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 424.

2. To go to excess; be extravagant.

Is he not monstrously *overgone* in frenzy? *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

overgorge (ō-vėr-gôrj′), *v. t.* To gorge to excess.

By devilish policy art thou grown great
And, like ambitious Sylla, *overgorged*
With gobbets of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 84.

overgrace (ō-vėr-grās′), *v. t.* To honor unduly, excessively, or above measure.

That you think to *overgrace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

overgrain (ō-vėr-grān′), *v. t.* and *i.* In the *art of graining*, to put on additional lights and shades after the first graining has been effected. It is usually done in water-color. See *top-graining.*

overgrainer (ō-vėr-grā′nėr), *n.* A special kind of flat bristle brush, thin and with long bristles, used in imitating the natural grain of woods.

overgrass†, *v. t.* To cover with grass.

For they bene like foule wagmoires *overgrast.* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

overgreat (ō-vėr-grāt′), *a.* [< ME. *overgreet* (= D. *overgroot* = MLG. *overgrōt* = G. *übergross*); < *over* + *great.*] Too great.

For whan a man hath *over-greet* a wit,
Ful ofte him happeth to misusen it. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 95.

overgreatness (ō-vėr-grāt′nes), *n.* Excessive or undesirable greatness or power.

The *overgreatness* of Seleucus.
Raleigh, Hist. World, IV. v. § 5.

overgreedy (ō-vėr-grē′di), *a.* [< ME. **overgredy*, < AS. *ofergrǣdig*, overgreedy, < *ofer*, over, + *grǣdig*, greedy.] Greedy to excess.

The commonwealth is sick of their own choice;
Their *over-greedy* love hath surfeited.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 88.

overgreen (ō-vėr-grēn′), *v. t.* 1. To cover with verdure.—2†. To color so as to conceal blemishes; embellish.

What care I who calls me well or ill,
So you o'*er-green* my bad, my good allow?
Shak., Sonnets, cxii.

overground (ō′vėr-ground), *a.* Above the ground; not underground: as, *overground* travel.

overgrow (ō-vėr-grō′), *v.* [< ME. *overgrowen* (= D. *overgroeijen* = Dan. *overgro*); < *over* + *grow*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To cover with growth or herbage.

Yf that thi land with hem be *overgrowe*,
Devide it thus.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow-rooted;
Suffer them now, and they'll *o'ergrow* the garden.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 32.

2. To grow beyond; rise above; grow too big for; outgrow.

This was a wondir world ho so well iokyd,
That gromes *ouere-grewe* so many grette maistris.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 344.

If the binds be very strong, and much *over-grow* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

3†. To overcome; weigh down; oppress.

Cure my cattle when they're *overgrown* with labour.
Cibber, Love Makes the Man, i.

II. *intrans.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

Princes do keep due sentinel, that none of their neighbours do *overgrow* so (by increase of territory, by embracing of trade, by approaches, or the like) as they become more able to annoy them. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

The chief source of the distractions of the country lay in the *overgrown* powers, and factious spirit, of the nobility. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

overgrown† (ō-vėr-grōn′), *p. a.* Fully grown.

Few Countreyes are lesse troubled with death, sicknesse, or any other disease, nor where *overgrowne* women become more fruitfull.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 258.

Overgrown mackerel. See *mackerel*[1].

overgrowth (ō′vėr-grōth), *n.* 1. A growth over or upon something else.—2. Exuberant or excessive growth.

A wonderful *overgrowth* in riches. *Bacon*, Riches.

over-hair (ō′vėr-hār), *n.* The longer and usually stiffer hairs of a mammal's pelage which overlie the main fur. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 836.

overhale† (ō-vėr-hāl′), *v. t.* [= D. *overhalen* = Sw. *öfverhala* = Dan. *overhale*; as *over* + *hale*[1].] 1. To draw or haul over; overhaul.

And nowe the frosty Night
Her mantle black through heaven gan *overhaile*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

2. To overcome.

The only kind of hounds, for mouth and nostril best;
That cold doth seldom fret, nor heat doth *over-hale*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 33.

overhand (ō′vėr-hand′), *adv.* 1. With the hand over the object; with the knuckles upward; with the hand raised higher than the elbow: opposed to *underhand*: as, he bowls *overhand*.

Also, the spoon is not generally used *over-hand*, but under. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxii.

2. In *mining*, from below upward: used in reference to stoping out the contents of the vein. See *stope*, *n.* and *v.*—3. In *needlework*, over and over.

overhand (ō′vėr-hand), *a.* 1. In *cricket*, with the hand raised above the elbow or over the ball: as, *overhand* bowling.—2. In *base-ball*, with the hand above the shoulder: as, *overhand* pitching.—3. In *mining*, done from below upward: as, *overhand* stoping.—**Overhand knot.** See *knot*[1].

overhand† (ō′vėr-hand), *n.* [< ME. *overhand* = D. *overhand* = MLG. *overhant* = MHG. *überhant*, G. *oberhand* = Sw. *öfverhand* = Dan. *overhaand*; as *over* + *hand*.] The upper hand; superiority; supremacy.

And trust suerly, ye shall wele vnderstonde,
That we shall haue of them the *ouer hande*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2996.

overhand (ō′vėr-hand), *v. t.* [< *overhand*, *adv.*] In *needlework*, to sew over and over.

overhanded (ō′vėr-han″ded), *a.* Having the hand above the object or higher than the elbow; overhand.

overhandle (ō-vėr-han′dl), *v. t.* To handle too much; discuss too often.

Your idle *over-handled* theme.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 770.

overhang (ō-vėr-hang′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To impend or hang over; jut or project over; hence, to threaten.

Look o'er thy head, Maximian;
Look to thy terrour, what *over-hangs* thee.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess (ed. 1778), v. 1.

Aids me, ye forests, in your closest bowers, . . .
Where bordering hazel *overhangs* the streams.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 62.

He was persuaded that immediate and extreme danger *overhung* the life of the nation.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 109.

There is a path along the cliffs *overhanging* the sea.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

The gray-blue eyes, I see them still,
The gallant front with brown *o'erhung*.
Lowell, To Holmes.

2. To overdo with ornamentation.

To him the upholsterer is no Pontiff, neither is any Drawing-room a Temple, were it never so begilt and *overhung*. *Carlyle*.

3. To support from above.—**Overhung door.** See *door*.

II. *intrans.* To jut over: opposed to *batter*.

The rest was craggy cliff that *overhung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 547.

The sea-beat *overhanging* rock.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

overhang (ō′vėr-hang), *n.* [< *overhang*, *v.*] A projecting part; also, the extent to which some part projects: as, the *overhang* of the ship's stern is 20 feet.

The under side of the *overhang* near the stern is cut out in the middle, forming a cavity needed to give free sweep to the propeller-blades. *The Century*, XXXI. 293.

overhardy† (ō-vėr-här′di), *a.* Excessively or unduly hardy, daring, or confident; foolhardy. *Gascoigne*.

overhaste (ō′vėr-hāst), *n.* Too great haste.

overhastily (ō-vėr-hās′ti-li), *adv.* In an overhasty manner; with too much haste.

Excepting myself and two or three more that mean not *overhastily* to marry. *Hales*, To Sir D. Carleton. (*Latham*.)

overhastiness (ō-vėr-hās′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being overhasty; too much haste; precipitation. *Sir J. Beresby*.

overhasty (ō-vėr-hās′ti), *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate.

Not *overhasty* to cleanse or purify.
Hammond, Works, IV. 505.

overhaul (ō-vėr-hâl′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *haul*. Cf. *overhale*.] 1. To turn over for examination; examine thoroughly with a view to repairs.

During our watches below we *overhauled* our clothes, and made and mended everything for bad weather.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 331.

2. To reëxamine, as accounts.—3. To gain upon; make up with; overtake.—**To overhaul a rope**, to clear or disentangle a rope; pull a part of it through a block so as to make it slack.—**To overhaul a ship.** *Naut.*: (*a*) To come up with or gain ground upon a ship. (*b*) To search a ship for contraband goods.—**To overhaul a tackle** (*naut.*), to open and extend the several parts of a tackle so as to separate the blocks, in order that they may be again placed in a condition for use.

overhaul (ō′vėr-hâl), *n.* [< *overhaul*, *v.*] Examination; inspection; repair.

overhauling (ō-vėr-hâ′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overhaul*, *v.*] Same as *overhaul*.

overhead (ō′vėr-hed′), *adv.* 1. Aloft; above; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.

The sail
Flapped *o'erhead* as the wind did fail
Fitful that eve.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 96.

2. Per head: properly two words.

overhead (ō′vėr-hed), *a.* [< *overhead*, *adv.*] Situated above or aloft.—**Overhead crane.** See *crane*[2].—**Overhead gear.** See *gear*.—**Overhead motion** or **work.** See *motion*.—**Overhead rein.** See *rein*.—**Overhead seam**, the seam of a sack by which its mouth is closed after it is filled.—**Overhead steam-engine**, an engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, the thrust-motion being downward.

overheal† (ō-vėr-hēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overhelen*, *overhilen*; < *over* + *heal*[2].] To cover over.

In a shadow of shene trea & of shyre floures,
Ouer hild for the hete hengyng with leuea.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2374.

overhear (ō-vėr-hēr′), *v. t.* [< ME. **overheren*, < AS. *oferhȳran*, *oferhīran*, *oferhiéran*, overhear, also disobey (= OS. *obharhōrjan* = D. *overhooren* = MHG. G. *überhören* = Dan. *overhöre*), < *ofer*, over, + *hȳran*, hear: see *hear*.] 1. To hear (one who does not wish to be heard or does not know that he is heard, or what is not addressed to the hearer or is not intended to be heard by him); hear by accident or stratagem.

You may look pale, but I should blush, I know,
To be *o'erheard*, and taken napping so.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 130.

2†. To hear over again; hear from beginning to end.

I stole into a neighbour thicket by,
And overheard what you shall *overhear*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 95.

overheat (ō-vėr-hēt′), *v. t.* To heat to excess.

overheat (ō′vėr-hēt), *n.* 1. Excessive heat.—2. Sunstroke. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 509.

overheating-pipe (ō-vėr-hē′ting-pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, a pipe through which steam is made to pass in order that it may be superheated. *E. H. Knight*.

overheave† (ō-vėr-hēv′), *v. i.* [< ME. *overhebben*, < AS. *oferhebban*, pass by, omit, < *ofer*, over, + *hebban*, heave, raise: see *heave*.] To overcast.

When other seen derk cloudes *over hove*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

overhend† (ō-vėr-hend′), *v. t.* To overtake. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 18.

overhip† (ō-vėr-hip′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overhippen*; < *over* + *hip*[3].] To leap over; skip over; omit.

Wher-fore I am afered of folke of holikirke,
Leat thei *ouerhuppen* as other don in offices and in houres.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 379.

When the time is *overhipt*. *Holland*.

overhold† (ō-vėr-hōld′), *v. t.* To overvalue; hold or estimate at too dear a rate.

If he *overhold* his price so much,
We'll none of him. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 142.

overhours (ō′vėr-ourz), *n. pl.* Time beyond the regular number of hours; too long hours of labor.

Sir John Lubbock . . . brought in a Bill limiting the hours in which persons could be employed in shops. . . . I was astonished at discovering where the worst cases of *over-hours* were. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 686.

overhouse (ō′vėr-hous), *a.* Stretched along or across the roofs of houses or other buildings, as distinguished from stretched or carried on poles or underground: as, *overhouse* telegraph-wires. [Rare.]

In the city of Providence, Rhode Island, there is an *overhouse* wire about one mile in extent with a telephone at either end. *Prescott*, Electrical Inventions, p. 79.

over-inform (ō″vėr-in-fôrm′), *v. t.* To animate or actuate to excess. [Rare.]

Wit so exuberant that it *over-informs* its tenement.
Johnson.

overissue (ō-vėr-ish′ō), *v. t.* To issue in excess, as bank-notes or bills of exchange beyond the number or amount authorized by law or warranted by the capital stock; more loosely, to issue in excess of the wants of the public or the ability of the issuer to pay; issue contrary to law, prudence, or honesty.

overissue (ō′vėr-ish″ō), *n.* An excessive issue; an issue in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it. See the verb.

He performed the most base and pernicious frauds on the currency, which he not only debased by an *overissue* of government paper, but actually changed by secret forgeries. *Brougham*.

overjoy (ō-vėr-joi′), *v. t.* To give great or extreme joy to; transport with gladness: generally in the past participle.

Bid him shed tears, as being *overjoy'd*
To see her noble lord restored to health.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 120.

Well, thou art e'en the best man—
I can say no more, I am so *overjoy'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

overjoy (ō′vėr-joi), *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

To salute my king
With ruder terms, such as my wit affords
And *over-joy* of heart doth minister.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 31.

Death came so fast towards me that the *overjoy* of that recovered me. *Donne*, Letters, cvii.

overjump (ō-vėr-jump′), *v. t.* To jump over; overleap; hence, to pass over; pass without notice; permit to pass.

Can not so lightly *overjump* his death. *Marston*.

overkeep† (ō-vėr-kēp′), *v. t.* To keep or observe too strictly.

If God would have a Sabbath kept, they *overkeep* it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 339. (*Davies*.)

overkind (ō-vėr-kīnd′), *a.* Kind to excess; kind beyond deserts; unnecessarily kind. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 23.

over-king (ō′vėr-king), *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

The clansmen owed fealty only to their chiefs, who in turn owed a kind of conditional allegiance to the *over-king*, depending a good deal upon the ability of the latter to enforce it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 251.

overknowing (ō-vėr-nō′ing), *a.* Too knowing or cunning: used disparagingly.

The understanding *overknowing*, misknowing, dissembling. *Bp. Hall*, Great Impostor.

overlabor, overlabour (ō-vėr-lā′bor), *v. t.* 1. To harass with toil. *Dryden.*—2. To execute with too much care. *Scott.*

overlactation (ō′vėr-lak-tā′shon), *n.* Lactation in excess of what the strength of the person will bear.

overlade (ō-vėr-lād′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overladen* (= D. *overladen* = OHG. *ubarhladan, uparhladan, uparladan*, MHG. G. *überladen*); < *over* + *lade*[1].] To load with too great a cargo or other burden; overburden; overload.

Ouerlade not your verse with too many of them [dactyls]; but here and there enterlace a Iambus or some other foote of two times to giue him grauitie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 103.

Their hearts were alway heavy, and *overladen* with earthly thoughts. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 37.

The house was . . . *overladen* with guests. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

overlaid (ō-vėr-lād′), *a.* 1. In *her.*, lapping over; doubled for a part of its length.—2. In *entom.*, seeming as if covered with a semi-transparent pigment through which the markings are dimly visible: as, basal portion of the wing *overlaid* with ochraceous.

overland (ō′vėr-land′), *adv.* Over or across the country.

I desire of you
A conduct *over-land* to Milford-Haven.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 8.

overland (ō′vėr-land), *a.* Passing by land; made or performed upon or across the land: as, an *overland* journey.—**Overland route**, a route which is wholly or largely over land. Especially—(*a*) The route from Great Britain to India by way of the Isthmus of Suez, as opposed to that around the Cape of Good Hope. (*b*) The route from the country east of the Mississippi to the Pacific coast across the plains and the Rocky Mountains, as opposed to that around Cape Horn, or by way of the Isthmus of Darien.

overlap (ō-vėr-lap′), *v. t.* 1. To lap or fold over; extend so as to lie or rest upon: as, one slate on a roof *overlaps* another.

Those circles, of which there are now so many—artistic, esthetic, literary—all of them considering themselves to belong to society, were then [1837] out of society altogether; nor did they *overlap* and intersect each other. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 85.

2. To cause to lap or fold over: as, to *overlap* slates or shingles on a roof.

overlap (ō′vėr-lap), *n.* [< *overlap*, *v.*] The lapping of one thing over another; also, the thing or part which overlaps; specifically, in *geol.*, a disposition of the strata such that newer or more recent members of a formation lap over or are deposited beyond the limits of the older beds. This is caused by the subsidence of the regions in which deposition is taking place, so that each successive layer extends further inland than the preceding one.

overlap-joint (ō′vėr-lap-joint), *n.* A joint in which the edges lap on each other, instead of being merely in contact as in a butting-joint.

overlash† (ō-vėr-lash′), *v. i.* 1. To exaggerate; boast or vaunt too much. *Bp. Hall.*—2. To proceed to excess.

The *ouerlashings* desires of the flesh. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 182.

overlashing† (ō-vėr-lash′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overlash*, *v.*] Excess; exaggeration.

Before whose bar we shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*. *Bp. Hall*, Old Religion, To the Reader.

overlashingly† (ō-vėr-lash′ing-li), *adv.* Extravagantly; with exaggeration.

overlaunch (ō-vėr-länch′), *v.* In *ship-building*, to make long splices or scarfs in joining timbers together, so as to make strong work.

overlay (ō-vėr-lā′), *v.* [< ME. *overleyen* (= D. *overlegen* = MLG. *overleggen* = MHG. G. *übertegen* = Sw. *öfverlägga* = Dan. *overlægge* = Goth. *ufarlagjan*); < *over* + *lay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay upon or over; cover or spread over the surface of: as, cedar *overlaid* with gold.

He made the staves of shittim wood, and *overlaid* them with brass. Ex. xxxviii. 6.

The folding gates a dazzling light display'd
With pomp of various architrave *o'erlaid*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx.

Never see them [pine-trees] *overlaid*
With narrow moon-lit slips of silver cloud,
Between the loud stream and the trembling stars.
Tennyson, Œnone.

The walls and roof with gold were *overlaid*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

2†. To burden or encumber; oppress.

Than disparbled the cristin, for thei were so sore *overleids* with grete multitude of saisnes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 249.

So fights a Lion, . . .
When, *over-layd* with might and Multitude,
He needs must dy. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

The Scots resolutely maintain'd the Fight three hours and more; but in the end, *overlaid* with a number, they were put to flight. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 308.

3. To lie upon; hence, to smother by lying upon: for *overlie*.

This woman's child died in the night; because she *overlaid* it. 1 Ki. iii. 19.

4. To obscure by covering; cloud; overcast.

For so exceeding shone his glistring ray
That Phœbus golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beames doth *over-lay*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 34.

The Mohammedan pilgrimages of devotion are very numerous, and are chiefly connected with the saint-worship which has *overlaid* and obscured the original strict monotheism of Islam. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

The bravery of our free working people was *overlaid*, but not smothered. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 10.

5. To span; join the opposite sides of.

And *overlay*,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.
Milton, P. L., x. 370.

6. In *printing*, to make even or graduate the impression of, on a printing-press, by means of overlays.

II. *intrans.* In *printing*, to use overlays.

overlay (ō′vėr-lā), *n.* [< *overlay*, *v.*] 1. In *printing*, a bit of paper accurately cut and pasted on the impression-surface of a printing-press with intent to increase the impression in a place where it is not strong enough. A woodcut in strong contrast of light and shade, as ordinarily treated, receives one overlay, or one thickness of paper, over the parts in light gray, two over those in dark gray, three over blackish gray, and four or more over intense black.

2. In *tile-ornamenting* (by the process of pressing leaves, laces, or embossed patterns upon the unbaked tiles), a part of a leaf, cutting of lace, etc., which lies over and upon another leaf, cutting, or pattern.—3. A second tablecloth laid in various ways over a larger cloth on the table.—4. A cravat; a neckcloth. [Scotch.]

Dear sir, the Captain says a three-nookit handkercher is the maist fashionable *overlay*, and that stocks belang to your honour and me that are auld-warld folk. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvi.

5. Loosely, anything laid over another for protection or ornament.

overlaying (ō-vėr-lā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overlay*, *v.*] 1. A superficial covering.

The sockets for the pillars were of brass; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver; and the *overlaying* of their chapiters of silver. Ex. xxxviii. 17.

2. In *printing*, the act or art of using overlays.

overlead† (ō-vėr-lēd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overleden*, < AS. *oferlǣdan*, oppress, < *ofer*, over, + *lǣdan*, lead: see *lead*[1].] To dominate; domineer over; oppress.

A milksope or a coward ape
That wol been *overlad* with every wight.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 23.

Lete neuere thi wil thi witt *ouer lede*;
Of wrathful wordis euermore be ware.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

overleaf (ō′vėr-lēf′), *adv.* On the other side of the leaf, or on either of the pages seen on turning a leaf.

A tabular form . . . in this volume is given *overleaf*. *S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 621.

overleap (ō-vėr-lēp′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overlepen*, < AS. *oferhlēapan*, overleap, < *ofer*, over, + *hlēapan*, leap: see *leap*[1].] To leap over; overstep or go beyond; pass over or move from side to side of by leaping, literally or figuratively; hence, to omit; pass over.

I do beseech you,
Let me *o'erleap* that custom.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2. 140.

Satan . . . *overleap'd* all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within
Lights on his feet. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 181.

But nature still *o'erleaps* reflection's plan.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

To overleap one's self, to exert one's self too much in leaping; leap too far.

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which *o'erleaps itself*.
And falls on the other. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 27.

overlearnedness (ō-vėr-lėr′ned-nes), *n.* Excessive erudition; pedantry.

A man may wonder at these learned Criticks *overlearnednesse*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 556, Com.

overleather† (ō′vėr-leтн′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *overlether*, *overleder* (= D. *overleder* = MLG. *overledder* = Sw. *öfverläder* = Dan. *overlæder*); < *over* + *leather*.] The upper-leather (of a shoe). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 373.

Nay, sometime [I have] more feet than shoes, or such shoes as my toes look through the *overleather*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 12.

overleaven (ō-vėr-lev′n), *v. t.* To leaven too much; cause to rise and swell too much: also used figuratively.

You grow not mad withall; I love your spirit.
You are not *over-leaven'd* with your fortune.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 6.

Some habit that too much *o'er-leavens*
The form of plausive manners. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 29.

overlie (ō-vėr-lī′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overliggen* (= D. *overliggen*), < AS. *oferliegan*, < *ofer*, over, + *liegan*, lie: see *lie*[1].] To lie over or upon; hence, to smother by lying upon. [*Overlie* and *underlie* are used extensively in geology with reference to the relative position of strata.]

Tertiary, *overlain* in considerable part by detrital accumulations of still later age. *J. D. Whitney*, United States, p. 51.

Eek if a womman by neciigence *overlyeth* hire child in hir slepyng, it is homycide and deedly synne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

overlight† (ō′vėr-līt), *n.* [< *over* + *light*[1].] Too strong a light; excessive light.

An *overlight* maketh the eyes dazell. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 871.

overliness† (ō′vėr-li-nes), *n.* Carelessness; indifference.

I have seen friends upon neglect of duty grow overly; upon *overlinesse* strange; upon strangenesse to utter defiance. *Bp. Hall*, Art of Divine Meditation.

overling†, *n.* [< ME. *overlyng*; < *over* + *-ling*[2].] A superior; ruler; governor; lord.

I have made a kepare, a knyghte of thyne awene,
Overlynge of Ynglande undyre thy selvene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 710.

overlink† (ō-vėr-lingk′), *v. t.* To fasten together by links one over another. *Richardson.*

We came at noone to a bridge made of many barges, *overlinked* al together with two mightie chaines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 77.

over-lip† (ō′vėr-lip), *n.* [< ME. *overlippe* (= Sw. *öfverläpp* = Dan. *overlæbe*); < *over* + *lip*.] The upper lip.

Hire *over-lippe* wypede she so clene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 133.

overlive (ō-vėr-liv′), *v.* [< ME. *overliven*, < AS. *oferlibban* (= D. MLG. *overleven* = MHG. G. *überleben* = Sw. *öfverlefva* = Dan. *overleve*), < *ofer*, over, + *libban*, live: see *live*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To outlive; live longer than; survive.

Basilius will not long *overlive* this loss. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that *overlived* Joshua. Josh. xxiv. 31.

II. *intrans.* 1. To live too long.

Why do I *overlive*?
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton*, P. L., x. 773.

2. To live too fast or too actively. *Browning.* [Rare in both senses.]

overliver (ō-vėr-liv′ėr), *n.* One who survives or lives longer than another; a survivor.

And if it chanced anie of them to depart this life, the *overliuers* should persist therein. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1388.

overload (ō-vėr-lōd′), *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; overburden; overcharge.

overload-magnet (ō′vėr-lōd-mag′net), *n.* Same as *overload-switch*.

overload-switch (ō′vėr-lōd-swich), *n.* A device used in regulating the discharge of an accumulator or storage-battery, by the operation of which a too rapid discharge is prevented.

overlock (ō-vėr-lok′), *v. t.* To turn the key in a lock, after locking, in such a manner as to push (the bolt) beyond its normal position when locked.

The way to open it then is to turn the key the other way, as if to *overlock* the bolt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 746.

overlook (ō-vėr-lůk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overlooken*; < *over* + *look*[1].] 1. To look over; view from a higher place; see from a higher position.

Off with his head, and set it on York gates.
So York may *overlook* the town of York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 180.

I will do it with the same respect to him as if he were alive, and *overlooking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

Half that the Devil *o'erlooks* from Lincoln town.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 246.

2. To rise or be elevated above; rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on.

Shall . . .
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And *overlook* their grafters?
Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 9.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a space of flowers.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, t.

A little heathy mound,
That *overlooked* the scrubby woods and low.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

3. To view fully; look over; peruse; read.

Whan I had red this tale wel,
And *overloked* hyt everydel.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 232.

I would I had *o'erlooked* the letter.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 50.

The time and care that are required
To *overlook* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

4. To keep an eye on; inspect; superintend; oversee; care for or watch over.

His sole child, my lord, and bequeathed to my *overlooking*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 45.

We say "He *overlooked* the transaction," meaning that he gave it his supervision. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 152.

5. To look beyond or by so as to fail to see, or so as to disregard or neglect; pay no attention to; disregard; hence, to pass over indulgently; excuse; forbear to punish or censure.

The learned and wise of this world seem to have been *overlooked* by God in the first plantation of the Gospel.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iv.

The fault he has I fairly shall reveal
(Could you *o'erlook* but that): it is to steal.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 20.

Finding that, if he [Dryden] continued to call himself a Protestant, his services would be *overlooked*, he declared himself a Papist. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. To bewitch by looking on; confound; unsettle.

Beshrew your eyes;
They have *o'erlook'd* me and divided me.
Shak., M. of V., III. 2. 15.

I tell you she has *overlooked* me, and all this doctor's stuff is no use unless you can say a charm as will undo her devil's work. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, viii.

overlook (ō'vėr-lůk), *n.* A strong-growing leguminous twining plant of the tropics, *Canavalia ensiformis*. It is so named by the West Indian negroes, who plant it to mark boundaries, with the idea that it acts as a watchman.

overlooker (ō-vėr-lůk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who overlooks or sees.

Thus must thou coner all thy villanies,
And keepe them close from *ouerlookers* eyes.
Heywood, Edw. IV., ii.

2. An overseer; a superintendent; specifically, in Australia, a man in charge of convicts.

Bushrangers, nine or ten devils loose on the upper Macquarrie, caught the publican at Marryong alone in the bush; he had been an *overlooker* or some such thing in old times. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

overloop†, *n.* [< D. *overloop*, orlop, < *over*, over, + *loopen*, run: see *overleap*. Cf. *orlop*.] Same as *orlop*.

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water. *Raleigh*.

overlord (ō'vėr-lôrd), *n.* One who is lord over another; a feudal superior; a master; specifically, in reference to early English history, a king of one of the Anglo-Saxon realms who enjoyed a preëminence or authority over certain other kings or chiefs.

Champagne and Anjou were the fiefs of princes well-nigh as powerful as their *over-lord*.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., III. 78.

overlordship (ō'vėr-lôrd-ship), *n.* The state, office, or dignity of an overlord; specifically, in reference to early English history, the preëminence or authority of one of the Anglo-Saxon kings or kingdoms over certain other kings, kingdoms, chiefs, etc. Such an overlordship was held at different times by kings of Kent, Northumberland, Mercia, and Wessex.

Summoning the chiefs of the North Welsh before him at Hereford, Æthelstan forced them to own his *over-lordship* as Mercian king, to pay a yearly tribute of corn and cattle, and to accept the Wye as a boundary between Welshmen and Englishmen.
J. R. Green, Conquest of Eng., p. 211.

overlove (ō-vėr-luv'), *v. t.* To love to excess; prize or value too much.

Pray, leave me;
And, as you love me, do not *over-love* me.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

overly (ō'vėr-li), *a.* [< *over* + *-ly*1.] 1. Outside; superficial; negligent; inattentive; casual. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Therefore no marvaile if they abate contrition, by acquiring onely a sufficient and enough, a kinde of *overly* desire to serve God anew.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.

So have we seen a hawk cast off at an hernshaw to look and fil quite other way, and, after many careless and *overly* fetches, to toure up unto the prey intended.
Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis, § 15.

2. Excessive; too much. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

overly (ō'vėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *overly*, superficially (also excessively ?), < AS. *oferlīce*, excessively, < *ofer*, over, + *-līce*, E. *-ly*2.] 1†. Superficially. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 373.—2. Excessively; too much; too: used independently instead of the usual *over-* in composition: as, not *overly* good; *overly* particular. [Colloq.]

Ther' was n't *overly* much pie et
Durin' the Army.
J. W. Riley, The Century, XXXIX. 480.

overman (ō'vėr-man), *n.*; pl. *overmen* (-men). In *coal-mining*, the person having charge of the work below ground. [Great Britain.]

overman (ō-vėr-man'), *v. t.* To employ too many men on or in, as on a ship.

Either Scotland is ridiculously *overmanned*, or England is absurdly undermanned, as regards official medical visitation of the insane. *Lancet*, No. 3429, p. 994.

The sequence of events that have led to the present impetus in adopting magazine arms in the *over-manned* and under-armed armies of Europe is more or less amusing.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 367.

overmannert (ō'vėr-man'ėr), *adv.* [ME. *over maner*.] Above measure; excessively.

For *ouer maner* we weren greued ouer-myght so that it anoiede us ghe to lyue. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. i. 8.

overmantel (ō'vėr-man-tl), *n.* In *furniture-making*, the frame of shelves, decorative panels, or the like, often including a mirror, which covers the chimney-breast above the mantel-shelf.

overmarch (ō-vėr-märch'), *v. t.* To fatigue or exhaust by too much marching; cause to march too far.

The Prince's Horse were so *over-marched*, and the Foot so beaten off their Legs by long Marches, that he found his Men not very able to engage anew.
Phillips, in Baker's Chronicles, p. 488.

overmask (ō-vėr-mask'), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a mask; hide.

The lift was clad with cloudes gray,
And *overmaskit* was the moone.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 218).

overmast (ō-vėr-mast'), *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy.

The one [matter] . . . respecting the ship (as afterwards was found) was that she was *over-masted*; which when she came to her trim in that respect she did well.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 31.

overmaster (ō-vėr-mas'tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *overmaistren*; < *over* + *master*1.] 1. To overpower; subdue; vanquish.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster 't as you may. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 140.

He had fought fiercely with *overmastering* inclinations.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

2†. To retain by superior force; have in one's power.

How comes it then that thou art call'd a king,
When living blood doth in these temples best
Which owe the crown that thou *o'ermasterest*?
Shak., K. John, II. 1. 109.

overmatch (ō-vėr-mach'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overmacchen*; < *over* + *match*1.] 1. To be more than a match for; oppose with superior force, numbers, skill, etc.; surpass; outdo: commonly in the past participle.

Here is Sir William Lucy, who with me
Set from our *o'ermatch'd* forces forth for aid.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 11.

It was indeed impossible for any intelligent and candid Roman Catholic to deny that the champions of his Church were in every talent and acquirement completely *overmatched*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To give in marriage above one's station.

If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must *over-match* her above her birth and calling to a gentleman forsooth.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 579.

overmatch (ō'vėr-mach), *n.* One who or that which is more than a match; one who or that which is too powerful, skilful, difficult, etc., to be overcome.

Pompey vaunted him self for Sylla's *overmatch*.
Bacon, Friendship.

There is in my apprehension much danger that sensibility will be an *overmatch* for policy.
A. Hamilton, in H. Cabot Lodge, p. 259.

overmeasure (ō'vėr-mezh''ūr), *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

overmeasure (ō-vėr-mezh'ūr), *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

overmerit† (ō'vėr-mer''it), *n.* Excessive merit.

Those helps were overweighed by diuers things that made against him. . . . First, an *ouer-merit*; for conuenient merit, vnto which reward may easily reach, doth best with Kings. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 133.

overmickle (ō-vėr-mik'l), *a.* and *adv.* [Also *overmuckle*; < ME. *overmikel*, *overmykel*, *overmuchel*, etc. (see *overmuch*); < AS. *ofermicel*, < *ofer*, over, + *micel*, mickle, much: see *mickle*. Cf. *overmuch*.] Overmuch. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

overmodest (ō-vėr-mod'est), *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors seldom speed. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 143.

overmoney†, *v. t.* To bribe. [A nonce-word.]

Some suspect his officers' trust was undermined (or *over-moneyed* rather), whilst others are confident they were betrayed by none save their own security.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, I. 558.

overmore† (ō-vėr-mōr'), *adv.* [ME., < *over* + *more*.] Beyond; also; moreover.

"And zut on poynt," quath Peers, "Ich praye zow *ouermore*;
Loke ze tene no tenaunt bote yf Treuth wolle assente."
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 35.

And *ouermore* destreyned with sekenesse
Besyde al this he was ful grevously.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 134.

over-morrow† (ō'vėr-mor''ō), *n.* [= D. *overmorgen* = MLG. *overmorne* = MHG. G. *übermorgen* = Sw. *öfvermorgon* = Dan. *overmorgen*; as *over* + *morrow*.] The day after to-morrow.

Vp Sara, let vs make our prayer vnto God to daye, to morrowe, and *ouermorowe*; for these thre nightes wyll we reconcyle our selues with God. *Bible of* 1551, Tobit viii.

overmost† (ō'vėr-mōst), *a.* [< ME. *overmoste*; < *over* + *-most*.] Uppermost; highest.

Fro the nethemaste lettre to the *overmaste* [var. *uppereste*]. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, I. prose 1.

overmount (ō-vėr-mount'), *v. t.* To surmount; go higher than.

With your theme, I could
O'ermount the lark. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 94.

overmount (ō'vėr-mount), *n.* In framing or mounting pictures to be covered with glass, a piece of stiff paper or board cut to correspond with the margin of the engraving or picture to be mounted, and laid upon the picture to separate its surface from the glass in the frame; a mat.

overmuch (ō-vėr-much'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *overmoch*; < ME. *overmoche*, *overmiche*; < *over* + *much*. Cf. the earlier *overmickle*.] Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.

I cold say more, and yet not *ouermoch*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

With *over much* studie they affect antiquitie.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Ded.

Neither capable of lies,
Nor asking *overmuch* and taking less.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

overmuch (ō-vėr-much'), *adv.* [< ME. *overmoche*; < *over* + *much*. Cf. *overmickle*.] In too great a degree; too much.

Be not righteous *over much*. Eccl. vii. 16.

O, he hath kept an evil diet long,
And *overmuch* consumed his royal person.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 140.

I count it crime
To mourn for any *overmuch*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

overmuchness† (ō-vėr-much'nes), *n.* Superabundance.

Superlation and *overmuchenesse* amplifies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

overmuckle (ō-vėr-muk'l), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *overmickle*.

overmultiply (ō-vėr-mul'ti-plī), *v.* I. *trans.* To multiply or repeat too often.

Our Romantists exceed this way, in their devotions to the cross, both in *over-multiplying* and in over-magnifying of it. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, Phil. iii. 18, 19.

II. *intrans.* To multiply or increase too rapidly or in too great numbers.

overmultitude (ō-vėr-mul'ti-tūd), *v. t.* To exceed in number; outnumber. [Rare.]

The herds would *over-multitude* their lords.
Milton, Comus, l. 731.

overname† (ō'vėr-nām), *n.* A surname; a nickname.

One [emperor] was named Nero the Cruell, the other, Antony the Meeke. The which *overnames* the Romanes gaue them, the one of Meeke, because he could not but pardon, the other of Cruell, because he neuer ceassed to kill. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 4.

overname (ō-vėr-nām′), *v. t.* To name over; name one after another.

I pray thee, *over-name* them; and, as thou namest them, I will describe them. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 39.

overneat (ō-vėr-nēt′), *a.* Unnecessarily neat; excessively neat. *Spectator.*

overnet (ō-vėr-net′), *v. t.* To cover with or as with a net.

He . . . has spider-threads that *overnet* the whole world; himself sits in the centre, ready to run.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, iv.

overnice (ō-vėr-nīs′), *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious.

Away with such *over-nice* and curious companions (quoth he againe). *Bp. Hall*, Noah's Dove.

overnicely (ō-vėr-nīs′li), *adv.* In an overnice manner; too nicely.

You don't take your Friend to be *over-nicely* bred?
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 6.

overnight (ō′vėr-nīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *overnyght;* < *over* + *night.*] Through the night; during the evening or night; especially, during the night just passed.

Thanne to ther tentye sone they ganne them dight,
And dressid all ther harnes *ouer nyght.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

Sil. And so, good rest.
Pro. As wretches have o'*ernight*
That wait for execution in the morn.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 133.

I had been telling her all that happened *overnight.*
Dickens.

overnight† (ō′vėr-nīt), *n.* Night before bedtime, referring to the night just passed.

Pardon me, madam;
If I had given you this at *over-night,*
She might have been o'erta'en; and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 4. 23.

overnim†, *v. t.* [ME. *overnimen;* < AS. *ofer-niman,* take: see *nim.*] To overtake; seize.

The cold of deth that hadde him *overnome* [mod. editions read *overcome*].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1942 of C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt).

overnoise (ō-vėr-noiz′), *v. t.* To overpower by noise.

No tide of wine would drown your cares,
No mirth or music *over-noise* your fears.
Cowley, tr. of Horace, iii. 1.

overold† (ō-vėr-ōld′), *a.* [< ME. *overold,* < AS. *ofereald,* very old, < *ofer,* over, + *eald,* old: see *old*[1].] Very old; too old.

Of which foolk the renon nis neyther *overold* ne unsolempne. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

overpart (ō-vėr-pärt′), *v. t.* To assign too high or too difficult a part to.

He is a marvellous good neighbour, faith, and a very good bowler; but for Alisander — alas, you see how 'tis; — a little *o'erparted.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 588.

How now, Numps! almost tired in your protectorship? *overparted, overparted?*
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

overpass (ō-vėr-pȧs′), *v. t.* 1. To pass over; cross.

I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'erpass.*
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

2. To pass by; pass by without notice or regard; omit to notice or include; overlook.

All the beauties of the East
He slightly view'd and slightly *overpass'd.*
Milton, P. R., ii. 198.

3. To pass through; pass; spend.

The pains that he hath indured, and the perils that he hath *over-passed.*
North, tr. of Plutarch, Amiot to the Readers.

In prison hast thou spent a pilgrimage,
And like a hermit *overpass'd* thy days.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 117.

4. To surpass.

It seems you have abjured the helps which men
Who *overpass* their kind, as you would do,
Have humbly sought. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

overpassed, overpast (ō-vėr-pȧst′), *a.* That has already passed; past.

In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be *overpast.* Ps. lvii. 1.

That thou hast wronged in the time o'*erpast;* . . .
Swear not by time to come; for that thou hast
Misused ere used, by times misused o'*erpast.*
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 388.

No time is *overpast,* 'tis never too late.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 651.

overpay (ō-vėr-pā′), *v. t.* 1. To pay in excess; pay more than is necessary.

"My lord, you *overpay* me fifty-fold."
"Ye will be all the wealthier," cried the Prince.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To reward beyond the price or value.

Let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over-pay* and pay again
When I have found it.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7. 16.

3. To be more than a recompense or reward for.

A moment like this *overpays* an age of apprehension.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

overpayment (ō′vėr-pā′ment), *n.* A payment in excess of what is just or required.

overpeer (ō-vėr-pēr′), *v. t.* To overlook; look down on; rise above; overhang.

The cliffs
That *overpeer* the bright and golden shore.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Your argosies with portly sail . . .
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,
That curtsy to them. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 12.

overpeople (ō-vėr-pō′pl), *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants: usually in the past participle.

overperch† (ō-vėr-pėrch′), *v. t.* To perch upon or over.

With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* these walls.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 66.

over-persuade (ō′vėr-pėr-swād′), *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion.

Like him who, being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house, and was *over-persuaded* by his landlord to take physic, of which he died, for the benefit of his doctor. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

overperted†, *a.* Having too much pertness, self-conceit, or self-sufficiency. *Richardson.*

When an unable spirit, being *overperted* with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office as cannot be checked but by violence.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xxii. 10.

overpick-loom (ō′vėr-pik-lōm), *n.* A loom which has a picking or shuttle-driving arrangement above, as distinguished from one having an under- or a side-picking motion. *E. H. Knight.*

over-picture (ō-vėr-pik′tūr), *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture of; represent or picture in an exaggerated manner.

She did lie, . . .
O'er-picturing that Venus where we see
The fancy outwork nature.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 205.

overplant (ō-vėr-plant′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overplanten;* < *over* + *plant.*] 1†. To transplant.

And the Lord sayd, if ye han feith as the corn of Seneuey, ye schulen seye to this more tre, be thou drawen up by the roote, and be *ouer-plantid* into the see, and it schal obeye to you. *Wyclif*, Luke xvii. 6.

2. To plant too abundantly.

At that time the high price of oysters caused *overplanting,* which led to the impoverishment of the planting-grounds. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 527.

over-plate (ō′vėr-plāt), *n.* In *armor,* the large pauldron introduced about the middle of the fifteenth century; also, the large cubitière of the same epoch — these being applied over the complete brassard of plates.

overplaw†, *n.* [ME., < *over* + *plaw.*] A boiling over. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 373.

overplus (ō′vėr-plus), *n.* [< E. *over* + L. *plus,* more. Cf. *surplus.*] Surplus; that which remains after a supply or beyond a quantity proposed; excess.

If the rich men did believe this premise of God, they would willingly and readily give a little to have the *overplus.* *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Our *overplus* of shipping will we burn;
And, with the rest full-manned, from the head of Actium
Beat the approaching Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7. 51.

overply (ō-vėr-plī′), *v. t.* To ply to excess; exert with too much vigor.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them [my eyes] *overplied*
In Liberty's defence. *Milton*, Sonnets, xvii.

overpoise (ō-vėr-poiz′), *v. t.* To outweigh. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

overpoise (ō′vėr-poiz), *n.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden*, Epistle to his kinsman J. Dryden.

overpopulate (ō-vėr-pop′ū-lāt), *v. t.* To overpeople.

overpopulation (ō-vėr-pop-ū-lā′shon), *n.* Excess of population. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 182.

overpost (ō-vėr-pōst′), *v. t.* To hasten over quickly.

You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet o'*erposting* that action. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 171.

overpower (ō′vėr-pou-ėr), *n.* Too great a power; extensive power.

For when a state growes to an *over-power,* it is like a great flood, that will be sure to overflow.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things.

overpower (ō-vėr-pou′ėr), *v. t.* 1. To vanquish by superior power or force; subdue; reduce to silence, inaction, or submission; defeat.

The lion dying thrusteth forth his paw,
And wounds the earth, if nothing else, with rage
To be o'*erpowered.* *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 31.

2. To be too intense or violent for; overcome by intensity; overwhelm: as, his emotions *overpowered* him.

Madam, the greatness of your goodness *overpowers* me — that a lady so lovely should deign to turn her beauteous eyes on me so. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

Overpower'd quite,
I cannot veil, or droop my sight.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

=Syn. 1. *Beat, Overwhelm,* etc. (see *defeat*), overbear, master, crush.

overpoweringly (ō-vėr-pou′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

overpraise (ō-vėr-prāz′), *v. t.* To praise too much; praise unduly or beyond measure.

overpraising (ō-vėr-prā′zing), *n.* Excessive praise. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 615.

over-preach (ō-vėr-prēch′), *v. t.* To preach what is too profound for (the hearer or the mental capacity of the hearer).

Many of us . . . *over-preached* our people's capacities.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 117. (*Davies.*)

overpress (ō-vėr-pres′), *v. t.* 1. To bear upon with irresistible force; crush; overwhelm.

Who with dolour and woe the hert *ouer-presse.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6226.

The prease and store of the Turkes was so great that they were not able long to endure, but were so *overpressed* that they could not wield their weapons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 131.

I am so *overpressed* with business as I have no time for these or other mine own private occasions.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 447.

2. To overcome by importunity.

overpressor†, *n.* An oppressor.

Fitz Stephen calleth him Violentus Cantii incubator: that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 352. (*Davies.*)

overpressure (ō′vėr-presh′ūr), *n.* Excessive pressure.

The intellectual *overpressure* of children in the schools.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 864.

Overpressure-valve, a valve in a steam-boiler which opens when a certain pressure is attained; a safety-valve.

overprize (ō-vėr-prīz′), *v. t.* 1. To value or prize at too high a rate.

My foes with wond'ring eyes shall see
I *ouer-prize* my death.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.

I am much beholden to your high opinion,
Which so *o'erprizes* my light services. *Coleridge.*

2. To surpass in value.

By being so retired,
O'er-prized all popular rate.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 92.

over-production (ō′vėr-prō-duk′shon), *n.* Excessive production; production of commodities in excess of demand.

I know not of any economical facts, except the two I have specified, which have given rise to the opinion that a general *over-production* of commodities ever presented itself in actual experience. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., iii. 14, § 4.

overproof (ō-vėr-prōf′), *a.* Having a less specific gravity than 0.91984: said of alcoholic liquors. If 10 volumes of water to 100 volumes of the spirit are needed to reduce the latter to proof, the liquor is said to be 10 *overproof,* and so on, the number preceding the word *overproof* indicating in all cases the number of volumes of water required to reduce 100 volumes of the spirit to the specific gravity above named. In practice, 0.920 is the specific-gravity number used, which is sufficiently accurate for commercial purposes. See *proof* and *underproof.*

over-purchase†, *v. i.* To pay too high a price.

Whosoever buys either wealth or honour at the price of a crime *over-purchases.*
Gentleman Instructed, p. 528. (*Davies.*)

over-purchase (ō′vėr-pėr′chās), *n.* A dear bargain.

Mirth at the expence of Virtue is an *over-purchase.*
Jeremy Collier, Short View, p. 161.

overput† (ō-vėr-pùt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overputten;* < *over* + *put*[1].] To overthrow; subdue.

overquell† (ō-vėr-kwel′), *v. t.* To quell; subdue; gain power over.

What champion now shal tame the power of hell,
And the unrulie spirits *overquell?*
Bp. Hall, Elegy on Dr. Witaker.

over-rack (ō-vėr-rak′), *v. t.* To rack or torture to excess; overstrain; overtax.

I'm *over-rack'd* with expectation
Of the event this plot will train him to.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 1.

over-rake (ō-vėr-rāk′), *v. t.* To rake fore and aft, as a heavy sea a vessel at anchor with her head to the wind; sweep over.

The seas did so *over-rake* them as many times those upon ye decke knew not whether they were within bord or without. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

[The ship] was laid over on one side two and a half hours, so low as the water stood upon her deck, and the aes *over-raking* her continually.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 75.

overrank (ō-vėr-rangk′), *a.* Too rank or luxuriant.

Oh great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of *o'er-rank* states!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v.

overrate (ō-vėr-rāt′), *v. t.* To rate or estimate too highly.

Sir, you *o'er-rate* my poor kindness.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 41.

overrate (ō′vėr-rāt), *n.* An excessive estimate or rate.

At what an *overrate* I had made purchase. *Massinger.*

overreach (ō-vėr-rēch′), *v.* [< ME. *overrechen*; < *over* + *reach*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To overtake.

Madam, it so fell out, that certain players
We *o'er-raught* on the way.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 17.

2. To reach beyond in any direction; rise above; extend or go beyond.

And now is no Man in Grace but the new Marquess of Suffolk; all Favours from the King and Queen must pass by him, and the Extent of his Power *over-reacheth* all the Council. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 188.

A common error when working to windward in a race for the purpose of rounding a weather mark-boat, is for a boat to *overreach* herself—that is to say, stand on farther than necessary for westhering the mark.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 138.

3. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; cheat; outwit.

For that false spright . . .
Was so expert in every subtile slight
That it could *overreach* the wisest earthly wight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 10.

Upon my life, by some device or other
The villain is *o'er-raught* of all my money.
They say this town is full of cozenage.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 96.

4. To reach or stretch too far.

She *over-reached* her right arm, and felt pain in the shoulder. *Lancet*, No. 3466, p. 241.

=**Syn.** 3. To dupe, circumvent, cozen, gull, bamboozle, take in.

II. *intrans.* In the *manège*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot: said of a horse.—**Overreaching device**, an attachment to the foot or leg of a horse to prevent overreaching.

overreacher (ō-vėr-rē′chėr), *n.* 1. One who overreaches; one who deceives.—2. A horse that overreaches.

overread (ō-vėr-rēd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overreden*, < AS. *oferrǣdan*, read over, consider, < *ofer*, over, + *rǣdan*, read: see *read*[1].] To read over; peruse.

Many other bokes that I haue sought & *ouerredde* for to accomplysshe hit.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. vi.

You shall anon *over-read* it at your pleasure.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 212.

overread (ō-vėr-red′), *a.* Having read too much.

For him as for few in this *overread* age literature meant the time-tested masterpieces.
The Academy, May 4, 1889, p. 305.

overreckon (ō-vėr-rek′n), *v. t.* To reckon, compute, or estimate in excess.

If we will needs *over-reckon* our condition, we do but help to aggravate our own wretchednesse.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, ix.

O God, if he were a doer of good, *over-reckon* his good deeds; and if he were an evil-doer, pass over his evil-doings. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, III. 164.

overred† (ō-vėr-red′), *v. t.* To smear with a red color. [Rare.]

Go prick thy face, and *over-red* thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 14.

over-refine (ō′vėr-rē-fīn′), *v. i.* To refine too much; refine with an undue amount of subtlety.

over-refinement (ō′vėr-rē-fīn′ment), *n.* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

over-rent (ō-vėr-rent′), *v. i.* To exact too high a rate of rent; rack-rent.

The lords and landed *ouer-rent*,
And cunningly the same
The parsaite doth ouer-reach,
And beares away the game.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 22.

override (ō-vėr-rīd′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overriden* (= D. *overrijden* = G. *überreiten* = Dan. *override*); < *over* + *ride*.] 1. To ride over; hence, to trample down; supersede: as, a decision that *overrides* all previous decisions.

Thare myghte mene see Romaynez rewfully wondyde,
Over-redyne with renkes of the round table!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 1524.

The cartere, *overryden* with his carte,
Under the whel ful lowe he lay adoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 1164.

I wol that reaume *ouer-ride* and rediliche destrue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4147.

Whatever reluctance other members of the tribe have to recognize the leadership of any one member is likely to be *over-ridden* by their desire for safety when recognition of his leadership furthers that safety.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 473.

2. To ride too much; fatigue by riding.

How like a troop of rank *overridden* jades
Yon bushy-bearded cittizens appeare!
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 27).

3. To outride; pass in riding.

I *over-rode* him on the way. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 30.

4. In *surg.*, to overlap: said of a fragment of a broken bone in relation to another fragment.—**To override one's commission**, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner, or with too high a hand.

over-righteous (ō-vėr-rī′tyus), *a.* Righteous overmuch; affecting excessive sanctity. *Roget.*

overripe (ō-vėr-rīp′), *a.* Too ripe; also, in an intensive use, more than ripe.

Thy years are ripe and *over-ripe*; the son
Of Macedonian Philip had ere these
Won Asia, and the throne of Cyrus held
At his dispose. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 31.

We may not be forced to trust the matter so long agitated, and now *overripe* for settlement, to chance, to the unopened future. *Gladstone.*

overripen (ō-vėr-rī′pn), *v. t.* To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 1.

overroast (ō-vėr-rōst′), *v. t.* To roast too much.

Better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed it with such *over-roasted* flesh.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 178.

overrule (ō-vėr-röl′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To rule against; reject; pronounce to be invalid or untenable; set aside: as, the plea was *overruled*.

All these objections . . . were *overruled*; so that I was obliged to comply. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

He *overrules* or reverses, with the most philosophical coolness, many of the decisions made by Jeffreys and other hanging judges among his predecessors.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 17.

2. To have sway over; exercise rule or controlling influence over; control.

Civil law, being the act of the whole body politic, doth therefore *overrule* each several part of the same body.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

My lord, you shall *o'er-rule* my mind for once.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 57.

3. To influence or turn in another direction, or to another course of action, by greater authority or power: as, the accident was *overruled* for good.

Good faith, you shall not; I will *overrule* you.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

He talked a good deal about honour, and conscience, and deceiving some dear friend; but, lord, we soon *overruled* that. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 2.

But God *o'errules* all human follies still,
And bends the tough materials to his will.
Cowper, Charity, l. 463.

II. *intrans.* To exercise control; prevail.

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness *over-ruled*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 50.

overruler (ō-vėr-rö′lėr), *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs. *Sidney*, Defense of Poesy.

overrulingly (ō-vėr-rö′ling-li), *adv.* In an overruling manner.

overrun (ō-vėr-run′), *v.* [< ME. **overrunnen, overrennen, overrinnen*; < *over* + *run*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To run over in speech or in thought; traverse; go over.

Thus much, Sir, I have briefly *overronne* to direct your understanding to the wel-head of the History.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

O Clifford, but bethink thee once again,
And in thy thought *o'er-run* my former time;
And, if thou canst for blushing, view this face.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 45.

2. To run or spread over; grow over; cover all over; extend over or throughout; be propagated throughout.

Till the tears that she hath shed for thee
Like envious floods *o'er-run* her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 67.

Of all false religions, the Mahometan came nearest to the Christian in the swift manner of its propagation; for in a small time it *over-ran* a great part of the eastern world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

Stone walls *overrun* with privet and barberries.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xxi.

3. To harass by hostile incursions; overcome and take possession of by invasion.

It is easye to forraie and *overrunne* the whole lande.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

An army have I muster'd in my thoughts,
Wherewith already France is *overrun*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 102.

4. To outrun; run faster than (another) and leave (him) behind.

Anaxius followed me; but his proud heart did so disdain that exercise that I had quickly *over-run* him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

By Mr. Allertons faire propositions and large promises, I have *over runne* my selfe.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 309.

In pursuit of his interests, he made all the doubles which he thought necessary to attain his object. He often *over-ran* his prey, and missed that which he might have gained by observing a straighter course. *Scott*, Monastery, xxiii.

5. To run beyond; exceed; especially, to go beyond some prescribed or recognized limit, as of space or time.

The bounty *overruns* our due,
The fulness shames our discontent.
Whittier, For an Autumn Festival.

6. To run over or run down; tread down; overwhelm; crush by superior force.

Keeping his cattle in inclosure where they shall always have fresh pasture that now is all trampled and *overrun*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Such is thy wont, that still when any Knight
Is weakned, then thou doest him *over-ronne*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 44.

7. In *printing*, to extend, as composed types, beyond the limit first determined; carry over (words or lines) to the next line, column, or page.—**To overrun the constable.** Same as *to outrun the constable* (*b*) (which see, under *constable*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To become superabundant or excessive; overflow; run over.—2. To extend beyond the due or desired length, as a line or page in printing, or beyond any prescribed or desired limit, as in the paying out of a line from a reel, etc.

overrunner (ō-vėr-run′ėr), *n.* One who overruns.

Vandal *o'er-runners*, Goths in Literature.
Lovelace, Lucasta, ii.

oversail (ō-vėr-sāl′), *v. i.* In *arch.*, to project beyond the general face.

oversay (ō-vėr-sā′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oversaid*, ppr. *oversaying*. To say over; repeat. *Ford.* [Rare.]

overscape†, *v. t.* [ME. *overscapen*; < *over* + *scape*[1].] To escape.

Whiche for to counte is but a jape,
As thynge whiche thou myȝte *overscape*.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

overscent (ō-vėr-sent′), *v. t.* To scent excessively; scent so as to cover or conceal the original odor.

Sandera himself having the stench of his railing tongue *over-scented* with the fragrant ointment of this prince's memory. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. 303.

overscore (ō-vėr-skōr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overscored*, ppr. *overscoring*. To score or draw a line or lines over; erase by drawing lines over.

It had originally been written London, and afterwards carefully *overscored*—not, however, so effectually as to conceal the word from a scrutinizing eye.
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 379.

over-scrupulous (ō-vėr-skrö′pū-lus), *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Men are not apt to be *over-scrupulous* as to measures which they deem essential to their personal safety.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

over-scrupulousness (ō-vėr-skrö′pū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being over-scrupulous; excess of scrupulousness.

over-scutched (ō-vėr-skucht′), *a.* Probably, over-switched, over-whipped, or over-drubbed.

And sung those tunes to the *over-scutched* huswives that he heard the carmen whistle. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 340.

oversea (ō′vėr-sē′), *adv.* To or in a place beyond the sea; abroad. *Scott*, Peveril of the Peak, xxvi.

oversea (ō-vėr-sē′), *a.* [< *oversea*, *adv.* Cf. AS. *ofersǣlic*, also *ofersǣwisc*, from over the sea, transmarine.] Foreign; from beyond the sea.

Some far-journeyed gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in foreign apparel, so they will powder their talk with *oversea* language.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, iii.

overseam (ō′vėr-sēm), *n.* A seam in which the thread is, at each stitch, passed over the edges of the margins sewed together, in such a manner as to bind the edges; an overhand seam.

overseam (ō-vėr-sēm′), *v. i.* To do overseaming: same as *overcast*, 6, and *overhand*.

overseaming (ō′vėr-sē-ming), *n.* A kind of sewing in which, while the margins of two pieces are seamed together, the thread is also laid

over the edges of the pieces, and drawn down in a manner which binds the edges. In overseaming by hand the needle is passed through the material always from the same side, the thread being laid over the edges at each stitch. In machine overseaming the thread is "looped" over the edges at each stitch. Buttonhole-stitching, where the buttonhole is first cut and then stitched, is a kind of overseaming, though not usually so called. Overseaming is employed in the manufacture of kid gloves, the seaming together of breadths of carpet, etc. See *stitch* and *overhand*.

overseas (ō'vėr-sēz'), *adv.* Same as *oversea*.

He lost the sense that handles daily life, . . .
And sick of home went *overseas* for change.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

oversee (ō-vėr-sē'), *v.* [< ME. *overseen, oversen*, < AS. *oferseón* (= D. *overzien* = MLG. *oversên* = OHG. *ubarsehan*, MHG. G. *übersehen* = Sw. *öfverse* = Dan. *overse*), look over, look down upon, despise, < *ofer*, over, + *seón*, see: see *see*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To look over; superintend; overlook; take cure of; look out for.

Ouer-seye me at my sopere and some tyme at nones.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 378.

That he should rule, *overse*, and correct the manners and condicions of the people.
Hall, 1548, Hen. V., f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou, Collatine, shalt *oversee* this will.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1205.

A . . . wife . . . without noise will *oversee*
His children and his family.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 65.

2†. To revise.

I therefore the said towne clerk . . . exhorte and pray all suche worshipfulle persones as hereafter shall be callid and electid to the selde offices, at theire ceasons of leysoure, to rede or do to be redde and *overseen* this present boke. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

3†. To pass unheeded; omit; neglect; overlook.

Nay, Madam, I advise nothing; I only lay before you, as a Friend, the Inconveniences which perhaps you have *overseen*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

To be overseen†. (*a*) To be deceived, deluded, or mistaken.

They 're mightily *o'erseen* in it, methinks.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

How *are* poor women *overseen!* We must
Cast away ourselves upon a whining lover,
In charity. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 2.

(*b*) To be tipsy; be intoxicated.

Syte not to longe vppe at euene,
For drede with ale thou *be ouer-sene*.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 49.

All this is come through the occasion of making . . . a supper in my chamber: the Lord pardon me, I trust no more to *be* so far *overseen*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 31.

II. *intrans.* To omit or neglect to see; overlook.

The most expert gamesters may sometimes *oversee*.
Fuller.

overseer (ō-vėr-sēr'), *n.* [< *oversee* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor; one who has the care or superintendence of any matter.

The *overseer* also of the Levites at Jerusalem was Uzzi the son of Bani. Neh. xi. 22.

Your family and children be without good *overseers*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 217.

For all this, he [a prince] is nothing but a servant, *overseer*, or graff, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ. *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, Pref.

2. Specifically, one who oversees or superintends workmen, especially slaves; one who has charge, under the owner or manager, of the work on a plantation, or, in Australia, on a station.

From the earliest dawn of the day they [field-hands] had been to the fields, pressed to work under the driving lash of the *overseers*. *Mrs. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xxxii.

3†. A reviser; a critic.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure in this respect would fall as sharp on us as it hath done on many others.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 31.

4†. An executor or an adviser to an executor, formerly sometimes named in wills.

Overseer to most of their wills.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 31.

Overseers of highways, in certain States, local officers charged with supervising the construction and repair of public roads. [U. S.]—**Overseers of the poor**, officers appointed annually by the justices in all the parishes of England and Wales, whose primary duty it is to rate the inhabitants for the poor-rate, and collect the same. The relief of the poor is now administered by the boards of guardians, who may appoint assistant overseers. The office is compulsory, and entirely gratuitous, but several classes of persons are exempt from serving. Numerous miscellaneous duties, over and above their original duty of relieving the poor, are now imposed by statute on overseers: such as making out the lists of voters, lists of persons in arrears of rates, etc. In certain of the United States, also, there are officers of local government called overseers of the poor; their duties, however, are generally confined to the administering of relief to the poor.

overseership (ō-vėr-sēr'ship), *n.* [< *overseer* + *-ship*.] The office or station of an overseer.

oversell (ō-vėr-sel'), *v. t.* and *i.* 1. To sell at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame.
Dryden, Æneid, ix.

2. To sell more than can be delivered or more than is in existence; to "sell short": as, to *oversell* a stock.

As, however, the ordinary reason for the non-delivery of a stock is that one has not got it to deliver, backwardation usually marks that the stock has been *oversold* by speculators. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 458.

overset (ō-vėr-set'), *v.* [< ME. *oversetten*, set over (= D. *overzetten* = G. *übersetzen* = Sw. *öfversätta* = Dan. *oversætte*, translate); < *over* + *set*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To set over.—2. To turn over; overturn; capsize.

The winds thy sighs:
Who, raging with thy tears, and they with them,
Without a sudden calm, will *overset*
Thy tempest-tossed body. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 137.

A small bark of Salem, of about twelve tons, . . . was *overset* in a gust. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 71.

3. To overthrow; subvert; overturn.

We might . . . *overset* the whole power of France.
Addison, Present State of the War.

She made no scruple of *oversetting* all human institutions, and scattering them as with a breeze from her fan.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, vi.

4. To overcome. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The people were so *ouersette* with their enemies that manye of them were as yolden, and tooke partie againe their owne neighboures. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 62.

5†. To overcharge; assess at too high a rate.

The usurers and publicans . . . bought in great the emperor's tribute, and, to make their most advantage, did *overset* the people. *Tyndale*, Works, II. 71. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To be overturned; be upset.

The pilot kept in close by the land, to see if no bight, or inlet, offered to bring up in; but we were going with such violence that I was satisfied we should *overset* if we attempted this. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 216.

While kingdoms *overset*,
Or lapse from hand to hand.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

overset (ō'vėr-set), *n.* [< *overset*, *v.*] 1. An upsetting; overturn; ruin.—2†. An excess; superfluity.

This *overset* of wealth and pomp. *Burnet.*

oversew (ō-vėr-sō'), *v. t.* To sew in a manner similar to overcasting, but more closely, so as completely to cover the edge of the material, and with greater care. *Dict. of Needlework.*

overshade (ō-vėr-shād'), *v. t.* To cover with shade; cover with anything that causes darkness; render dark or gloomy.

Black night *o'ershade* thy day, and death thy life!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 131.

overshadow (ō-vėr-shad'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **overshadwen*, < AS. *ofersceadwian* (= MHG. *überschateweu*, G. *übersehatten* = Goth. *ufarskadwjan*), overshadow, < *ofer*, over, + *sceadwian*, shadow: see *shadow*, *v.*] 1. To throw a shadow over; overshade; shade.

While he yet spake, behold, a bright cloud *overshadowed* them. Mat. xvii. 5.

Except by the rivers and savage habitations, where they are not *overshadowed* from the annne, they are covered with fruit. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 122.

2. To shelter; protect; cover with protecting influence.

The power of the Highest shall *overshadow* thee.
Luke i. 35.

overshadower (ō-vėr-shad'ō-ėr), *n.* One who throws a shade over anything. *Bacon*, To the King, Jan. 2, 1618.

overshadowy† (ō-vėr-shad'ō-i), *a.* [< *overshadow* + *-y*[1].] Overshadowing. [Rare.]

The Fig Tree . . . hath her Figs aboue the leaf, because it is so large and *ouershadowie*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny's Nat. Hist., xvi. 26. (*Davies.*)

overshake (ō-vėr-shāk'), *v. t.* 1†. To shake away; disperse.

Now welcom somer, with thy sonne softe,
That hast this wintres weders *over-shake*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 686.

2. To shake excessively.

overshave (ō'vėr-shāv), *n.* In *coopering*, same as *backing jointer* (which see, under *jointer*[1]).

overshine (ō-vėr-shīn'), *v. t.* [< ME. **overshinen*, < AS. *ofersċinan* (= D. *overschenen* = OHG. *uberskīnen*, MHG. *übersehînen*, G. *überscheinen*), shine upon, < *ofer*, over, + *sċinan*, shine: see *shine*.] 1. To shine upon; illumine.

That we, the sons of brave Plantagenet,
Each one already blazing by our meeds,
Should notwithstanding join our lights together
And *over-shine* the earth as this the world.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 38.

2. To outshine; surpass in brightness.

Therefore, lovely Tamora, queen of Goths,
That like the stately Phœbe 'mongst her nymphs
Dost *overshine* the gallant'st dames of Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 317.

overshirt (ō'vėr-shėrt), *n.* An outer shirt.

overshoe (ō'vėr-shō), *n.* [= D. *overschoen* = G. *überschuh* = Sw. *öfversko* = Dan. *oversko*; as *over* + *shoe*.] A shoe worn over another; specifically, an outer water-proof shoe; also, an outside shoe lined with fur or other warm material, worn in winter for the sake of warmth.

overshoot (ō-vėr-shōt'), *v.* [< ME. *oversheten*, < AS. **ofersceótan*, shoot over, < *ofer*, over, + *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] I. *trans.* 1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel.—2. To shoot or go beyond; fly beyond; hence, to exceed; overstep.

The houndes had *overshet* hym alle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 383.

In the fogge . . . [he] missed the shippe, and *ouershot* her, and afterwards, returning backe, he found the ship.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 429.

But this caused us to *overshoot* our time, the moon spending so fast. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 406).

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch, to *overshoot* his trouble
How he outruns the wind.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 680.

The lark is gay,
That drives his feathers, saturate with dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
Of dayspring *overshoot* his humble nest.
Cowper, Task, i. 466.

3. To shoot over or beyond, as a mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction by *overshooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotson.*

There was, however, a kind of wholesale sanctity about the place which *overshot* the mark.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 138.

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far; go too far in any course of action; overreach one's self.

In finding fault with the lawes, I doubt me, you shall much *over-shoote your self*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Believe me, you shall not *overshoot yourself*, to send him that word by me. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

My Lord of Rochester . . . *overshot himselfe*, by the same carriage and stiffnesse, which their friends thought they might have well spar'd, . . . and that it had ben sufficient to have declar'd their dissent with lesse passion.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 21, 1689.

II. *intrans.* To shoot over or too far; hence, to overstep due bounds in any respect.

Your ladyship will pardon me my fault;
If I have *over-shot*, I'll shoot no more.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 1.

overshooting† (ō-vėr-shō'ting), *p. a.* Excessive.

I am to require you not to have an *overshooting* expectation of me. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

overshot (ō-vėr-shot'), *p. a.* 1. Exceeded in shooting or in any effort; surpassed.

But are you not ashamed? nay, are you not,
All three of you, to be thus much *o'ershot?*
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 160.

2. Having exceeded proper limits in drinking; intoxicated; tipsy. [Colloq.]

Death! Colonel, I knew you were *overshot*. *Chapman.*

Overshot leaves, in *bot.*, in the *Musci*, those leaves in which the anterior margin turned toward the vegetative point of the stem stands higher than the posterior one, and thus the anterior margin of every leaf overlaps the posterior margin of the leaf which stands before it, while its own posterior margin is overlapped by the anterior margin of the leaf which stands behind it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 67.—**Overshot water-wheel**, a wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the descent. The circumference of the wheel is furnished with buckets, so fashioned and disposed as to receive the water at the top of the wheel and retain it until they reach, as nearly as possible, the lowest point. The water acts principally by its gravity, though some effect is also due to the velocity with which it strikes the wheel.

Overshot Water-wheel.

overshot (ō'vėr-shot), *n.* A mill with an overshot wheel.

More water for another mill,
An old weak *over-shot* I must provide for.
Beau. and Fl., Mad Lover, iv. 1.

overside (ō'vėr-sīd'), *adv.* Over the side, as of a ship. [Rare.]

The bulk of the cargo, instead of being put upon the quays, is discharged *overside* into lighters and conveyed to wharves. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 232.

overside (ō-vėr-sīd′), *a.* Acting over the side: as, *overside* dredges (that is, dredges that discharge over the side).

oversight (ō′vėr-sīt), *n.* [= D. *overzigt* = G. *übersicht* = Sw. *öfversigt* = Dan. *oversigt;* as *over* + *sight.*] 1. Superintendence; inspection; watchful care.

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the *oversight* thereof, not by constraint, but willingly.
1 Pet. v. 2.

2. A mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission; error.

Be not always ready to excuse every *over-sight,* or indiscretion, or ill action. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, ii. 4.

=Syn. 1. Supervision, inspection, control, direction, management, charge.—2. *Inadvertence,* etc. (see *negligence*), mistake, blunder, slip.

oversightedness (ō′vėr-sīt-ed-nes), *n.* Longsightedness; hypermetropia.

oversile†, *v. t.* [< *over* + *sile,* var. of *ceil:* see *ceil.*] To cover over; conceal.

Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile,*
In giving lzac such a counseli vile.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares.*)

oversize[1] (ō-vėr-sīz′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *size*[1].] To surpass in bulk or size. [Rare.]

Or for that [Dalmatians] bred in a mountainous countrey, who are generally observed to *over-size* those that dwell on low levels. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 2.

oversize[2] (ō-vėr-sīz′), *v. t.* [< *over* + *size*[2].] To cover with size or viscid matter. [Rare.]

O'er-sized with coagulate gore,
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 484.

overskip (ō-vėr-skip′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overskippen;* < *over* + *skip.*] 1. To skip or leap over; pass over by leaping; hence, to omit.

Many a worde I *overskipte*
In my tale, for pure fere.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1208.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold. Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, Pref., iii.

2. To pass by or fail to see or find; pass by or treat with indifference; neglect; slight.

But then the mind much sufferance doth *o'erskip,*
When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 113.

But if we haue *overskipped* it, we will not enuie them that shall find it.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 221.

overskipper† (ō-vėr-skip′ėr), *n.* One who skips (as passages in reading).

So is he a goky, by god, that in the godspel failleth, . . .
And *ouer-skippers* also. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 123.

overskirt (ō′vėr-skėrt), *n.* 1. An outer skirt. —2. Drapery arranged upon or over the skirt of a dress.

overslaugh (ō-vėr-slâ′), *v. t.* [< D. *overslaan* (= G. *überschlagen*), skip over, pass by, omit, < *over,* = E. *over,* + *slaan,* = E. *slay,* strike: see *over* and *slay.*] 1. To pass over in favor of another: as, to *overslaugh* a bill in a legislature. [U. S.]—2. To hinder or obstruct: as, to *overslaugh* a military officer. [U. S.]—3. To oppress; keep down. [U. S.]

Society is everywhere *overslaughed* with institutions. Instead of being robust and healthy, it is getting into the condition of a sick man.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 89.

overslay† (ō′vėr-slā), *n.* [< ME. *overslay* (also *over slauth*), < AS. *oferslege, oferslæge,* lintel, < *ofer,* over, + *slege,* < *sleán,* strike: see *slay.*] A lintel or transom. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 374.

oversleep (ō-vėr-slēp′), *v.* I. *trans.* To sleep beyond: as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising. —**To oversleep one's self,** to sleep longer than one ought or desires to sleep.

II. *intrans.* To sleep beyond the proper or desired time of waking.

overslide† (ō-vėr-slīd′), *v. i.* To slide over or by; pass by.

For lacke of time I let *ouerslide.*
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii.

overslip (ō-vėr-slip′), *v. t.* 1. To slip or pass without notice; pass undone or unused.

It [this poem] was soe sodainlie thrust into the presse that I had noe competencie of time . . . with a more diligent pervsall to correct any easily *overslipped* errour.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Faultes escaped in the Printing correcte with your pennes: omitted by my neglygence, *ouerslippe* with patience. *Lyly,* Euphues and his England, p. 224.

2. To pass over (any one); pass by. *Shak.,* T. G. of V., ii. 2. 9.

overslop† (ō′vėr-slop), *n.* [< ME. *oversloppe,* < AS. *oferslop,* also *oferslype* (= Icel. *yfirsloppr*), an overgarment, surplice, < *ofer,* over, + **slop,* **slype* (in comp.), a garment: see *slop*[2], *slip.*] An upper garment; a surplice.

His *oversloppe* nia nat worth a myte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 80.

overslow† (ō-vėr-slō′), *v. t.* To render slow; check; curb. *Hammond,* Works, IV. 563.

oversman (ō′vėrz-man), *n.*; pl. *oversmen* (-men). An overseer; a superintendent; specifically, in *Scots law,* an umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves, under powers given them by the submission.

oversnow (ō-vėr-snō′), *v. t.* 1. To cover with snow.

Beauty *o'ersnow'd* and bareness every where.
Shak., Sonnets, v.

Hence—2. To cover and whiten as with snow; make hoary.

Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnowed* my head.
Dryden, Æneid, v.

oversoon (ō-vėr-sön′), *adv.* Too soon.

oversorrow (ō-vėr-sor′ō), *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess.

He . . . shall restore the much-wronged and *over-sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton,* Divorce, Pref.

over-soul (ō′vėr-sōl), *n.* [Imitated from Skt. *adhyātman,* < *adhi,* over, + *ātman,* breath, spirit, soul, self: see *atmo-.*] The divine spiritual unity of things; God as the spiritual unity of all being and the source of spiritual illumination: used by Emerson, without precise definition, as a philosophical conception.

The only prophet of that which must be is that great nature in which we rest, as the earth lies in the soft arms of the atmosphere; that Unity, that *Over-soul,* within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other; that common heart.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 244.

The *over-soul* of Emerson is that aspect of Deity which is known to theology as the Holy Spirit.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 411.

oversow (ō-vėr-sō′), *v. t.* [< ME. **oversowen,* < AS. *ofersāwan* (= OS. *obharsājan* = OHG. *ubarsāwen*), oversow, < *ofer,* over, + *sāwan,* sow: see *sow*[1].] 1. To sow over; scatter or sprinkle over.

Whilst he sleeps, the enemy *over-sows* the field of his heart with tares. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 480.

2. To sow too much of: as, to *oversow* one's wheat.—3. To sow too much seed upon: as, to *oversow* a lot with rye.

overspan (ō-vėr-span′), *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

oversparred (ō-vėr-spärd′), *a.* Having too large spars, or masts and yards: said of a vessel.

overspeak (ō-vėr-spēk′), *v.* I. *intrans.* To speak too much; use too many words.

II.† *trans.* To express in too many or too big words: used reflexively.

Describing a small fly, he extremely over-worded and *over-spake himself* in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 229.

overspent (ō-vėr-spent′), *a.* Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree.

Thestylis wild thyme and garlic beats
For harvest hinds, o'*erspent* with toil and heats.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 9.

oversprat†. A Middle English contracted third person singular of *overspread.*

overspread (ō-vėr-spred′), *v.* [< ME. *overspreden,* < AS. *ofersprædan* (= D. *overspreiden* = MHG. G. *überspreiten*), < *ofer,* over, + *sprædan,* spread: see *spread.*] I. *trans.* 1. To spread over; cover over.

And after this, Theseus hath ysent
After a heer, and it al *overspradde*
With cloth of gold, the richeste that he hadde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2013.

Darkness *overspread* the deep,
Ere Nature rose from her eternal sleep.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 636.

2. To be scattered over.

Here wild olive shoots o'*erspread* the ground,
And heaps of berries strew the fields around.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 254.

II. *intrans.* To be spread or scattered about.

overspring (ō-vėr-spring′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overspringen* (= D. *overspringen* = MHG. *überspringen,* G. *überspringen*); < *over* + *spring.*] To overtop; overclimb; rise above.

That fyve fadme at the leeste it *overspringe*
The hyeste rokke in Armorik Briteyne.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 332.

overstain (ō-vėr-stān′), *v. t.* To stain the surface of; besmear.

We well could wash our hands; . . .
Heaven knows they were besmear'd and *overstain'd.*
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 236.

overstand (ō-vėr-stand′), *v. t.* To stand too strictly on the demands or conditions of.

Hers they shall be if you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice?
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii.

overstare (ō-vėr-stâr′), *v. t.* To outstare.

I would *o'erstare* the sternest eyes that look.
Shak., M. of V. (ed. Knight), ii. 1. 27.

overstate (ō-vėr-stāt′), *v. t.* To exaggerate in statement; express or declare in too strong terms.

All needless multiplication of points of controversy, whether in the form of *overstating* differences, or understating agreements. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVIII. 616.

overstatement (ō-vėr-stāt′ment), *n.* An exaggerated statement; an overcharged account or recital.

Emerson hates the superlative, but he does unquestionably love the tingling effect of a witty *over-statement.*
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vi.

overstay (ō-vėr-stā′), *v. t.* To stay or delay beyond; stay beyond the limits or duration of: as, to *overstay* one's time.

overstep (ō-vėr-step′), *v. t.* [< ME. **oversteppen,* < AS. *ofersteppan* (= D. *overstappen* = OHG. *uberstephen*), cross over, exceed, < *ofer,* over, + *steppan,* step: see *step, v.*] To step over or beyond; exceed.

When a government, not content with requiring decency, requires sanctity, it *oversteps* the bounds which mark its proper functions. *Macaulay,* Leigh Hunt.

overstock (ō′vėr-stok), *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient.

overstock (ō-vėr-stok′), *v. t.* To stock or supply in excess of what is wanted; fill to overflowing; glut; crowd: as, to *overstock* the market with goods, or a farm with cattle.

Some think the fools were most, as times went then,
But now the world's *o'erstock'd* with prudent men.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 102.

overstocks† (ō′vėr-stoks), *n. pl.* [< *over* + *stocks.* Cf. *nether-stock.*] Knee-breeches.

overstore (ō-vėr-stōr′), *v. t.* To store to excess; supply in superabundance. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 148.

overstory (ō′vėr-stō″ri), *n.*; pl. *overstories* (-riz). In *arch.,* a clearstory or any upper story.

overstrain (ō-vėr-strān′), *v.* I. *intrans.* To strain or strive to excess; make exhausting or injurious efforts.

He [Apelles] wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 54.

II. *trans.* To stretch or strain too far; exert to an injurious degree.

Even the largest love may be *overstrained.*
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), II. 376.

Some wild turn of anger, or a mood
Of *overstrain'd* affection, it may be,
To keep me all to your own self.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

From the *overstraining* and almost slumberless labor of the last days and nights. *The Century,* XXIX. 89.

overstrain (ō′vėr-strān), *n.* Excessive strain; exhausting effort.

Nancy, who does not love him, . . . says it was such an *overstrain* of generosity from him that it might well overset him.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 144. (*Davies.*)

He was suffering from the universal malady of *overstrain,* with its accompanying depression of vitality.
New Princeton Rev., II. 106.

overstraw†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overstrew.*

overstream (ō-vėr-strēm′), *v. t.* [= D. *overstroomen* = MHG. *überströmen,* G. *überströmen* = Sw. *öfverströmma* = Dan. *overströmme;* as *over* + *stream.*] To stream or flow over.

Overstream'd and silvery-streak'd
With many a rivulet high against the Sun.
Tennyson, Islet.

overstretch (ō-vėr-strech′), *v. t.* To stretch or strain excessively; overstrain; exaggerate.

overstrew (ō-vėr-strō′), *v. t.* [Also *overstrow,* formerly also *overstraw;* = D. *overstrooijen* = MLG. *overstrouwen* = MHG. *überstrouwen,* G. *überstreuen;* as *over* + *strew.*] To strew or scatter over.

See how the bold usurper mounts the seat
Of royal majesty; how *overstrowing*
Perils with pleasure, pointing ev'ry threat
With bugbear death. *Quarles,* Emblems, i. 15.

overstride (ō-vėr-strīd′), *v.* To step or stride beyond. *Drayton,* Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

overstrike (ō-vėr-strīk′), *v. t.* [= MHG. *überstrîchen,* G. *überstreichen;* as *over* + *strike.*] To strike with excessive force; strike beyond.

The Forsaken Knight *overstrake* himself so as almost he came down with his own strength.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

overstring (ō-vėr-string′), *v.* In *pianoforte-making*, to arrange the strings in two sets, one of which crosses obliquely over the other.

overstringing (ō′vėr-string′ing), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the act, process, or result of arranging the strings in two sets, one of which, usually comprising the largest and longest strings, crosses obliquely over the other. This arrangement makes the instrument more compact, and brings the tensions into better opposition to each other.

overstrow (ō-vėr-strō′), *v. t.* Same as *overstrew*.

overstrung (ō-vėr-strung′), *a.* 1. Too highly strung; too sensitively organized.

Many women will, no doubt, resent that one should take as a type a personality so excessive, so absorbed and enamored of itself, *overstrung* and overbalanced.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 633.

2. Noting a pianoforte in which the strings are arranged in two sets, one crossing obliquely over the other.

overstudied (ō-vėr-stud′id), *a.* Excessively learned; too carefully taught.

Fondly *overstudied* in useless controversies.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Conclusion.

overstudy (ō′vėr-stud-i), *n.* Excessive study.

There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by *over-study*.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 41.

oversum† (ō′vėr-sum), *n.* A surplus.

Whatsoeuer *ouer-summe* of the liquor did accrue to him by leasca and other exchcats, wherof also I haue seen mention. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, xviii.

oversup (ō-vėr-sup′), *v. i.* [< ME. *oversopen*; < *over* + *sup*.] To eat or drink to excess.

And *ouer-soped* at my soper. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 429.

oversupply (ō′vėr-su-plī′), *v. t.* To supply in excess of demand.

oversupply (ō′vėr-su-plī′), *n.* A supply in excess of demand.

A general *over-supply* or excess of all commodities above the demand, so far as demand consists in means of payment, is thus shown to be an impossibility.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., iii. 14.

overswarming (ō-vėr-swâr′ming), *a.* Swarming to excess.

oversway (ō-vėr-swā′), *v. t.* To sway, influence, or control by superior force or power; overrule.

But that great command *o'ersways* the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
Till the last trumpet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 251.

His ungovernable temper had *overswayed* him to fail in his respects to her majesty's person.
Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

overswell (ō-vėr-swel′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To rise above the rim, bounds, or banks of; overflow.

Fill, Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 161.

II. *intrans.* To rise, as a flood; overflow.

Let floods *o'erswell*, and fiends for food howl on!
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 97.

overt (ō′vėrt), *a.* [< ME. *overte*, < OF. *overt*, *ouvert*, F. *ouvert*, open, opened, pp. of *ovrir*, F. *ouvrir*, open, prob. a contraction of OF. *aövrir*, *aüvrir* = Pr. *adubrir*, open, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *deoperire*, open, uncover, < L. *de*, off, out, + *operire*, cover, perhaps < **obperire*, < *ob*, before, in front, + *-perire*, as in *aperire*, uncover: see *aperient*. The two forms appear to have been somewhat confused, and OF. *ovrir*, if not < *aövrir*, must be considered a var. of *avrir*, < L. *aperire*, open.] 1†. Open; yielding easy passage.

The air therto is so *overte* . . .
That every soun mot to hit pace.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 718.

2. Plain to the view; apparent; not covert; open; manifest.

In sauter is sayd a verce *ouerte*
That spekes a poynt determynable.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 592.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. *Bacon.*

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more *overt* test
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods
Of modern seeming do prefer against him.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 107.

The possibility of co-operation depends on fulfilment of contract, tacit or *overt*. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 99.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings spread: said of a bird. The wings are represented with the points downward unless blazoned as *overt elevated*. (*b*) Open: said of anything that is commonly shut: as, a purse *overt*.—**Letters overt.** See *letter*[3].—**Market overt.** See *market*.—**Overt act**, as commonly defined, an open or manifest act from which criminality is inferred; but the better opinion is that *open* and *manifest* are here used in contrast not to secret and concealed acts, but to intent and words. The writing and sending of a letter may be an overt act, however secretly done.

Treason begins in the heart before it appears in *overt acts*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 7.

It is but seldom that any one *overt act* produces hostilities between two nations. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 73.

overtake (ō-vėr-tāk′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overtaken*; < *over* + *take*.] 1. To come up with in traveling the same way, or in pursuit (with or without the idea of passing the person or thing overtaken); catch up with in any course of thought or action.

Spes spaklich hym spedde, spede if he myȝte,
To *ouertake* hym and talke to hym ar thei to toun come.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 82.

Is this true? or is it else your pleasure,
Like pleasant travellers, to break a jest
Upon the company you *overtake*?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 73.

I walked on so fast that even he could hardly have *overtaken* me had he tried. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxii.

2. To take by surprise; come upon unexpectedly; surprise and overcome; carry away.

If a man, through the frailty of humane Nature, or the sudden surprise of a Temptation, be *overtaken* in a fault, do not, saith he, trample upon him, nor insult over him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

All so *overtaken* with this good news.
Pepys, Diary, June 6, 1666.

He walk'd abroad, *o'ertaken* in the rain.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 277.

Hence—3. To overpower the senses of.

If her beauties have so *overtaken* you, it becomes a true lover to have your heart more set upon her good than your own. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

O you blind men, with feminine shape *oretaken*,
Whose amorous hearts are with their culture shaken.
Heywood, Dialogues, iii.

4. Specifically, to overcome with drink; intoxicate: chiefly in the past participle.

I will not be drunk in the streets; . . . if I be *overtaken*, it shall be in civil and genteel company.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 798.

I walked here after nine, two miles, and I found a parson drunk, fighting with a seaman. . . . It mortified me to see a man in my coat so *overtaken*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, May 5, 1711.

overtalk (ō-vėr-tâk′), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To talk too much.

II. *trans.* To overcome or persuade by talking; talk over.

Merlin, *overtalk'd* and overworn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

overtask (ō-vėr-tâsk′), *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or duty upon: as, to *overtask* a pupil; to *overtask* the memory.

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art.
Milton, Comus, l. 309.

overtax (ō-vėr-taks′), *v. t.* To tax too heavily or oppressively; hence, to exact too much from in any way.

A river is competent to effect its own purification unless *overtaxed* with pollution. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 127.

We . . . have loved the people well,
And loathed to see them *overtax'd*.
Tennyson, Godiva.

overteemed (ō-vėr-tēmd′), *a.* Worn out or exhausted with too much teeming or bearing.

And for a robe,
About her lank and all *o'er-teemed* loins,
A blanket, in the alarm of fear caught up.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 531.

His [Livy's] mind is a soil which is never *overteemed*, a fountain which never seems to trickle.
Macaulay, History.

overthrow (ō-vėr-thrō′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overthrowen*; < *over* + *throw*[1].] 1. To overturn; upset.

His wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To throw down; prostrate.

The King and Sir William Kingston ran together, which Sir William, though a strong and valorous Knight, yet the King *overthrew* him to the Ground.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 264.

Hence—(*a*) To overcome; defeat; vanquish.

O, sir, you have *overthrown* Alisander the conqueror!
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 577.

The claimants whose pretensions, just or unjust, had disturbed the new settlement, were *overthrown*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) To subvert; overturn; ruin; spoil.

Here 's Gloucester, a foe to citizens, . . .
That seeks to *overthrow* religion,
Because he is protector of the realm.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 65.

The Dutch are planted nere Hudsons Bay, and are likely to *overthrow* the trade.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 163.

(*c*†) To cast down; deject.

Goode men beth *overthrowen* for drede of my peril.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

=Syn. 2. *Overpower*, *Overwhelm*, etc. (see *defeat*), overcome, master, worst, crush. *Subvert*, etc. See *overturn*.

overthrow (ō′vėr-thrō), *n.* [ME. *overthrowe*; < *overthrow*, *v.*] The act of overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; subversion; destruction; discomfiture; defeat; conquest: as, the *overthrow* of a tower, of a city, of plans, of one's reason.

Sundrye victories hadde bee, and sometimme *ouerthrowes*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 37.

What! shall we curse the planets of mishap,
That plotted thus our glory's *overthrow*?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 24.

To give the overthrow, to defeat; overthrow.

Manie of them which now do offer to take Armour for your sake, yf occasion be offered, will be the fyrst to stryke yow, to *gyve yow the overthrowe*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

Let them set on at once; for I perceive
But cold demeanour in Octavius' wing,
And sudden push *gives* them *the overthrow*.
Shak., J. C., v. 2. 5.

=Syn. Prostration, wreck, rout. See *defeat*, *v. t.*

over-throw (ō′vėr-thrō), *n.* In *cricket*, a throw of the ball which sends it past the fielder at the wicket, so that additional runs are made in consequence.

overthrower (ō-vėr-thrō′ėr), *n.* One who overthrows, vanquishes, or destroys.

Sundrie were brought home who were the king's enemies, *ouerthrowers* of the kingdome, and enemies to religion. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1578.

overthrowing† (ō-vėr-thrō′ing), *p. a.* [ME. *overthrowing* (tr. L. *præceps*); ppr. of *overthrow*, *v.*] Rashly inclined; headlong; hasty; rash.

The nature of som man is . . . *overthrowenge* to yvel, and . . . uncovenable. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

overthrust (ō′vėr-thrust), *n.* In *geol.*, a faulted overfold accompanied by a distinct separation of the masses on both sides of the faults, which are thrust or shoved apart in the direction of the line of the fault or thrust-plane.

overthwart (ō-vėr-thwârt′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *overthwart*, *overthwert*, *overtwert*, *overqwert*, *overwhart* (= D. *overdwars* = Dan. *overtvært*); < *over* + *thwart*, *a.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. Athwart; across; crosswise; from side to side.

For that pece that wente upright fro the Erthe to the Heved was of Cypresse; and the pece that wente *overthwart*, to the whiche his Honds weren nayled, was of Paime; and the Stock, that stode within the Erthe, in the whiche was made the Morteys, was of Cedre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

Here at this closet dore withoute,
Right *overthwart*, youre wommen liggen alle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 685.

Like a beame, or by the circumference, and that is *ouerthwart* and dyametrally from one side of the circle to the other. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

A rich full robe of blue silk girt about her, a mantle of silver worn *overthwart*, full gathered, and descending in folds behind. *Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple.

2. Exceedingly; excessively.

Ouerthwart cruel and ryght perilous.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3171.

II. *prep.* 1. Across; from side to side of.

[He] was sory for his nevew that he saugh ly deed, and began to prike *ouerthwert* the felde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 653.

It is aboue 30. daies iourney to passe *ouerthwart* the desert. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 109.

They haue a custome, when any of their fathers die, in token of lamentation, to draw (as it were) a Leather thong *ouerthwart* their faces, from one eare to the other.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 404.

Thir Towns and strong holds were spaces of ground fenc't about with a Ditch and great Trees fell'd *overthwart* each other. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. On the other side of.

Far beyond, and *overthwart* the stream,
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds.
Cowper, Task, i. 169.

3. Over against; opposite.

Do'st thou know the man
That doth so closely *overthwart* us stand?
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

overthwart† (ō′vėr-thwârt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *overthwart*: see *overthwart*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Opposite; situated on the opposite side.

Faire mistresse, . . . mine *ouerthwart* neighbour.
Greene, Never Too Late.

We whisper for fear our *o'erthwart* neighbours should hear us cry Liberty. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, v. 2.

2. Contrary; cross; perverse; contradictory.

Be not to orped, ne to *ouerthwart*, & oothis thou hate.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

If they reply any *ouerthwart* words, or speake any bitter injurie, the hurt is that you haue a heart to feele it, and not strength to reuenge it.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 183.

Alas, what cause is there so *overthwart*
That Nobleness itself makes thus unkind?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 525).

II. *n.* 1. An adverse or thwarting circumstance.

A hart well stay'd in *overthwartes* depe
Hopeth amendes; in swete, doth feare the sowre.
Surrey, Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.

2. Contradiction; quarreling; wrangling.

What have wee herc before my face, these unseemely and malepart *overthwarts?*
Lyly, Endimion, iii. 1. (*Nares.*)

overthwart (ō-vėr-thwârt'), *v. t.* [< *overthwart, adv.*] 1. To cross; pass or lie across.

News were brought hither that many of the Turk's galleys were drowned by *over-thwarting* the seas.
Ascham, To the Fellows of St. John's.

[Pallas] stood
Somewhat apart, her clear and bared limbs
O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. To thwart; oppose; hinder.

When I pretend to please, she *overthwarts* me still.
Gascoigne, Flowers, Divorce of a Lover.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and *overthwart.*
Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith (1565), fol. 127. (*Latham.*)

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

overthwarting† (ō-vėr-thwâr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *overthwart, v.*] Contradiction; wrangling.

Necessary it is that among fri[e]nds there should bee some *ouerthwarting.*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 378.

overthwartly† (ō-vėr-thwârt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *overthwertly, overqwertly;* < *overthwart* + *-ly*2.] Transversely; across; crossly; perversely.

Obstinate operam dat. He deales *overthwartly* with me. He yieldes not an inch. He stands to his tackling.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

overthwartness† (ō'vėr-thwârt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being athwart or lying across.—2. Contrariness; perverseness.

Of verie *overthwartnes* you did write to me so, by cause I should aunswere to the same purpose.
Ouevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 56.

My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it. *Lord Herbert*, Life, p. 53.

overtilt (ō-vėr-tilt'), *v. t.* [< *overtilten;* < *over* + *tilt, v.*] To tilt over; overturn.

Antecryat cam thanne and al the croppe of treuthe
Torned it vp so doune and *ouertilte* the rote.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 53.

overtime (ō'vėr-tīm), *n.* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours.

overtime (ō'vėr-tīm'), *adv.* During extra time: as, to work *overtime.*

overtimely† (ō-vėr-tīm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *overtimelyche;* < *over* + *timely, adv.*] Untimely; prematurely; unseasonably.

Heeres hore are shad *overtymeliche* upon myn heved.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

overtimely† (ō-vėr-tīm'li), *a.* [< *over* + *timely, a.*] Unseasonable; premature.

Call to remembrance (I praithee) the vaine youthfull fantasie and *ouertimelie* death of fathers and thy brethren.
Holinshed, Hist. of England, Coanus, an. 546.

overtippled† (ō-vėr-tip'ld), *a.* Intoxicated.

Richard, the last Abbot, Sonne to Earle Glalebert, being *over-tipled*, as it were, with wealth, disdaining to bee under the Bishop of Lincoln, dealt with the king . . . that a Bishops See might be erected here.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 493. (*Davies.*)

overtire (ō-vėr-tīr'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To tire excessively; fatigue to exhaustion.

Marching with al possible speede on foote, notwithstanding . . . the *ouertiring* tedious deepe sands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 613.

He his guide requested, . . .
As *over-tired*, to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars.
Milton, S. A., l. 1632.

II. *intrans.* To become excessively fatigued.

Which is the next, and must be, for fear of your *overtiring*, the last of our discourse.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxxiii., Ps. ix. 2.

overtitle (ō-vėr-tī'tl), *v. t.* To give too high a title to; claim too much for.

Overtilling his own quarrels to be God's cause.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 250.

overtly (ō'vėrt-li), *adv.* [< ME. *overtlye;* < *overt* + *-ly*2.] In an overt manner; in open view; openly; publicly.

Whatsoever he *overtly* pretended, he held in secret a contrary council. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 29.

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are first calumniated. *Young*, Sermons, IL 389.

overtoil (ō-vėr-toil'), *v. t.* To overtask or overdrive with work; overwork; wear out by toil.

The truth is, that valour may be *overtoil'd* and overcom at last with endless overcomming. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

They were so *ouer-toiled*, many fell sicke, but none died.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 128.

Overtoil'd
By that day's grief and travel.
Tennyson, Geraint.

over-toise (ō-vėr-toiz'), *v. t.* [< E. *over* + F. *toiser*, measure, < *toise*, a fathom, a certain measure: see *toise.*] To measure over; measure out.

Picking a sustenance from wear and tear
By implements it sedulous employs
To undertake, lay down, mete out, *o'er-toise*
Sordello. *Browning*, Sordello.

overtone (ō'vėr-tōn), *n.* In *music*, a harmonic. See *harmonic, n.*, 1.

The series of elementary sounds into which a clang can be resolved we shall call its partial tones, sometimes distinguishing, among these, the lowest, or fundamental tone, from the others, or *overtones* of the clang.
S. Taylor, Science of Music, p. 73.

overtop (ō-vėr-top'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To rise above or beyond the top of.

Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains,
And proudly *over-tops* the spacious neighbouring plains.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 16.

I see a column of slow-rising smoke
O'ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
Cowper, Task, i. 558.

2. To overstep; exceed.

If Kings presume to *overtopp* the Law by which they raigne for the public good, they are by Law to be redne'd into order. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. To excel; surpass; outstrip.

The Majestie of the Gospel must be broken and lie flat, if it can be *overtopt* by the novelty of any other Decree.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

What they do in present,
Though less than yours in past, must *o'ertop* yours.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 164.

A distant imitation of a forward fop, and a resolution to *overtop* him in his way, are the distinguishing marks of a Dapper. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

In them [Dante and Milton] the man somehow *overtops* the author. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

II. *intrans.* To rise above others; throw others into the shade.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them, who to advance and who
To trash for *over-topping.* *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 81.

overtower (ō-vėr-tou'ėr), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To tower or soar too high.

This miscarriage came very seasonably to abate their *overtowering* conceits of him. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 83.

II. *trans.* To tower over; overtop.

overtrade (ō-vėr-trād'), *v. i.* To purchase goods or lay in a stock beyond the means of payment, the needs of the community, or one's means of disposal to advantage.

Whereby the kingdomes stocke of treasure may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any *ouer-trading* of the forrainer. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 60.

In 1836 and 1837, the *overtrading* carried on in this country and in the United States caused a rapid increase in the number of joint-stock banks.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 24.

overtreat† (ō-vėr-trēt'), *v. t.* To prevail upon as by treating or entreaty; over-persuade; overtalk.

Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares
So hard to *ouertreate?* *Surrey*, Æneid, iv.

overtrip (ō-vėr-trip'), *v. t.* To trip over; walk nimbly over.

In such a night
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 7.

overtrow†, *v. i.* [ME. *overtrowen;* < *over* + *trow.*] To trust too much.

For I am no thing *ouer-trowynge* to my self, but not in this thing I am justified, for he that demeth me is the Lord. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. iv. 4.

overtrow†, *n.* [ME., < *overtrow, v.*] Mistrust; suspicion.

Bi quinte contenance to come he granted,
For he ne durst openly for *over-trowe* of gile.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1402.

overtrust (ō-vėr-trust'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To have too much trust or confidence.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman *overtrusting,*
Lets her will rule. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1183.

II. *trans.* To trust with too much confidence.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

overtrust (ō'vėr-trust), *n.* Too much trust or confidence.

Wink no more in slothful *overtrust.*
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

overture (ō'vėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *overture*, F. *ouverture*, an opening, a proposal, < *overt*, open: see *overt.*] 1†. An opening; an aperture; a hole.

The squirrels also foresee a tempest coming; and look, in what corner the wind is like to stand, on that side they stop up the mouths of their holes, and make an *overture* on the other against it. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 38.

2†. An open place.

The wastefull hylls unto his threate
Is a playne *overture.* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

3. Opening; disclosure; discovery. [Rare.]

I wish . . .
You had only in your silent judgment tried it,
Without more *overture.* *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 172.

Then Heracleon demanded of him whether this doctrine concerned Plato? and how it was that Plato had given the *overture* and beginning of such matter?
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1085.

4. In *music*, an orchestral movement properly serving as a prelude or introduction to an extended work, as an opera or oratorio. Its form varies from a brief flourish to a medley of melodies or themes extracted from the body of the work, or to a composition of independent form complete in itself. In some cases overtures are divided into two or more sections or movements, resembling those of a suite or a symphony, each modeled upon some dance form, the sonata form, the fugue form, etc.; but they are more frequently in a single continuous movement. Many veritable overtures being successfully used as concert pieces, it is now customary to give the name to detached works for orchestra which are intended simply for concert use, though in such cases a special title is usually given to the composition.

5. Something offered to open the way to some conclusion; something proposed for acceptance or rejection; a proposal: as, to make *overtures* of peace.

Sec. Lord. I hear there is an *overture* of peace.
First Lord. Nay, I assure you, a peace concluded.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 46.

I believe without any Scruples what you write, that Sir Wm. St. Geon made an *Overture* to him [Sir Walter Raleigh] of procuring his pardon for 1500*l.*
Howell, Letters, ii. 61.

Specifically—6. *Eccles.*, in Presbyterian church law, a formal proposal submitted to an ecclesiastical court. An overture may proceed either from an inferior court or from one or more members of the court to which it is presented. In the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (as in the supreme courts of most Presbyterian churches) legislative action is initiated by adopting an overture and sending it to presbyteries for their consideration. See the quotation.

Before the General Assembly passes any Acts which are to be binding rules and constitutions to the Church, . . . the same must be first proposed as an *overture* to the Assembly, and, being passed by them as such, be remitted to the consideration of the several Presbyteries of this Church, and their opinions and consent reported to the next General Assembly. . . . If returns . . . show that a majority of the Presbyteries approve, the *overture* as sent down may then be passed, and most frequently is passed, into an Act by the Assembly.
W. Mair, Digest of Church Laws, p. 36.

=**Syn.** 5. *Proposition*, etc. See *proposal.*

overture (ō'vėr-tūr), *v. t.* [< *overture, n.*] *Eccles.*, to submit an overture to. See *overture, n.*, 6.

overturn (ō-vėr-tėrn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *overturnen, overtyrnen;* < *over* + *turn.*] 1. To overset; upset; overthrow.

I dreamed a dream, and, lo, a cake of barley bread tumbled into the host of Midian, and came unto a tent, and smote it that it fell, and *overturned* it, that the tent lay along. Judges vii. 13.

When wasteful war shall statues *overturn,*
And broils root out the work of masonry.
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

2. To subvert; ruin; destroy; bring to naught.

But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and, excessive, *overturns*
All patience. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 463.

3. To overpower; conquer; overwhelm.

Achilles also afterward arose,
Hit on his horse, hurlit into fight,
Mony Troiens *ouertyrnyt*, tumblit to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7243.

He withholdeth the waters, and they dry up; also he sendeth them out, and they *overturn* the earth. Job xii. 15.

Let us but blow on them,
The vapour of our valour will *o'erturn* them.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 24.

=**Syn.** *Overturn, Overthrow, Subvert, Invert*, upset, throw down, beat down, prostrate. The first three of the italicized words indicate violence and destructiveness. *Invert* is rarely used where the action is not careful and with a purpose: as, to *invert* a goblet to prevent its being filled. That which is *overturned* or *overthrown* is brought down from a standing or erect position to lie prostrate. *Overthrow* indicates more violence or energy than *overturn*, as *throw* is stronger than *turn.* That which is *subverted* is reached to the very bottom and goes to wreck in the turning: as, to *subvert* the very foundations of justice. To *invert* is primarily to turn upside down, but it may be used figuratively, of things not material, for turning wrong side before or reversing: as, to *invert* the order of a sentence. See *defeat, v. t.*, and *demolish.*

II. *intrans.* To be overturned; capsize: as, a boat that is likely to *overturn.*

overturn (ō'vėr-tėrn), *n.* 1. The state of being overturned or subverted; the act of overturning; overthrow.

No awkward *overturns* of glasses, plates, and salt-cellers. *Chesterfield*, Letters. (*Latham.*)

The only evidence of this great *overturn* of everybody's habits in the house was that the room in which the dancing had been remained untouched. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxiii.

2. Refrain; burden.

There were pipers playing in every neuk,
And ladies dancing, jimp and sma';
And aye the *owreturn* o' their tune
Was "Our wee wee man has been lang awa!"
Motherwell, quoted in Child's Ballads, I. 127, note.

overturner (ō-vėr-tėr′nėr), *n.* One who or that which overturns or subverts.

I have brought before you a robber of the public treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice. *Swift.*

overwert†, *adv.* and *prep.* A Middle English variant of *overthwart*. *Chaucer.*

overtwine (ō-vėr-twīn′), *v. t.* To twine over or about; inwreathe. *Shelley.*

overuse (ō-vėr-ūz′), *v. t.* To use to excess; use too much or too frequently.

overuse (ō′vėr-ūs), *n.* Too much or too frequent use.

overvail†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *overveil*.

overvaluation (ō-vėr-val-ū-ā′shon), *n.* Too high valuation; an overestimate.

overvalue (ō-vėr-val′ū), *v. t.* 1. To set too great value on; rate at too high a price: as, to *overvalue* a house; to *overvalue* one's self.

He was so far from *overvaluing* any of the appendages of life that the thoughts even of life itself did not seem to affect him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

2. To exceed in value.

I dare thereupon pawn the moiety of my estate to your ring: which, in my opinion, *o'ervalues* it something. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 4. 120.

overvault (ō-vėr-vâlt′), *v. t.* To arch over.

Full of long-sounding corridors it was,
That *over-vaulted* grateful gloom.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

overveil (ō-vėr-vāl′), *v. t.* To cover or conceal with or as with a veil.

The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy mantle *over-veil'd* the earth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 2. 82.

overview† (ō′vėr-vū), *n.* An overlooking; inspection.

Too bitter is thy jest.
Are we betray'd thus to thy *over-view*?
Shak., L. L. L., Iv. 3. 175.

overview (ō-vėr-vū′), *v. t.* To overlook.

It *overviews* a spacious garden,
Amidst which stands an alabaster fountain.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

over-violent (ō-vėr-vī′ō-lent), *a.* Excessively violent or passionate; prone to violence or abuse. *Dryden.*

overvote (ō-vėr-vōt′), *v. t.* To outvote; outnumber in votes given. *Eikon Basilike.*

overwalk (ō-vėr-wâk′), *v. t.* To walk over or upon.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous,
As full of peril and adventurous spirit
As to o'*er-walk* a current roaring loud
On the unsteadfast footing of a spear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3. 192.

overwalt†, *v. t.* [ME. *overwalten*; < *over* + *walt*.] To roll over; overturn.

All the folke, with there fos, frusahet to dethe,
And the walls *ouerwalt* into the weta dychea.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8155.

overwar† (ō-vėr-wâr′), *v. t.* To surpass in war; conquer. *Warner*, Albion's England, v. 25.

overward† (ō′vėr-wärd), *adv.* [< ME. *overward*, < *over* + *-ward*.] Across; crosswise.

And wethir thou thi landes eree or delve,
Overward and afterlonge [lengthwise] extende a lyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

overwash (ō-vėr-wosh′), *v. t.* To wash or flow over; spread over or on.

But durst not ask of her audaciously
Why her two suns were cloud-eclipsed so,
Nor why her fair cheeks *over-wash'd* with woe.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1225.

overwatch (ō-vėr-woch′), *v.* **I.** *trans.* 1. To watch to excess.—2. To exhaust or fatigue by long want of rest.

What! thou speak'st drowsily?
Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art o'*erwatch'd*.
Shak., J. C., Iv. 3. 241.

It happeth many times that the mother *over-watcheth* her selfe to spinne, and the father to grow old in gathering a sufficient portion. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 298.

3. To watch over; overlook.

What must be the ever *overwatching* of a steeple like that of Wellingborough to a middling town of a dozen thousand people? *Art Jour.* (London), No. 56, p. 231.

II. *intrans.* To watch too long or too late.

I fear we shall out-sleep the coming morn
As much as we this night have *overwatch'd*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 373.

overwatch†, *n.* [ME. *overwaeche*: see *overwatch*, *v.*] Watching too long or too late.

And euere shall thou ffynde, as ffer as thou walkiste,
That wisdom and *ouere-waeche* wonneth ffer asundre.
Richard the Redeless, III. 282.

overwax†, *v. i.* [ME. *overwaxen*, increase greatly (cf. AS. *oferweaxan*, grow over); < *over* + *wax*[1].] To increase greatly.

For ȝhoure feith *ouerwexith*, and the charite of ech of ȝhou to othir aboundith. *Wyclif*, 2 Thes. I. 3.

overwear (ō-vėr-wâr′), *v. t.* 1. To wear too much; consume, exhaust, or wear out: chiefly in the past participle.

With Time's injurious hand crush'd and o'*erworn*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxiii.

The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herself,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 1. 81.

That, *overworn* at noonday, I must yield
To other hands. *Whittier*, Prisoner of Naples.

2. To wear until it is worn out; wear threadbare; render trite.

As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over;
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O'erworn and soil'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 123.

Who you are and what you would are out of my welkin, I might say "element," but the word is *over-worn*. *Shak.*, T. N., III. 1. 66.

3†. Hence, to pass through; leave behind.

But all that [measles] is so safely *overworn* that I dare not only desire to put myself into your presence, but, by your mediation, a little farther. *Donne*, Letters, xix.

overwear (ō′vėr-wâr), *n.* Outer clothing, as overcoats, cloaks, etc.: a trade-name.

overweary (ō-vėr-wēr′i), *v. t.* To exhaust with fatigue; tire out.

Might not Palinurus . . . fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overwearied* with watching? *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

overweather (ō-vėr-weŦH′ėr), *v. t.* To bruise or batter by the violence of weather. [Rare.]

How like the prodigal doth she return,
With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged sails!
Shak., M. of V., II. 6. 18.

overween (ō-vėr-wēn′), *v.* [Formerly also *overwean*; < ME. *overwenen*; < *over* + *ween*.] **I.** *intrans.* To think too highly or confidently, especially of one's self; be arrogantly conceited; presume: now chiefly in the present participle.

Mochel is he fol and *ouerweninde* thet wythoute ouercominge abit [*abideth*, *i. e.* expecteth] to babbe the coroune. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Having myself *ouer-weaned* with them of Nineute in publishing sundry wanton Pamphlets, and setting forth Axiomes of amorous Philosophy. *Greene*, Address prefixed to Mourning Garment.

This o'*erweening* rascal,
This peremptory Face. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

My eye 's too quick, my heart o'*erweens* too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 2. 143.

II.† *trans.* To make conceited or arrogant.

Injuries can no more discourage him than applause can *overween* him. *Ford*, Line of Life.

To overween one's self†, to flatter one's self; imagine vainly or presumptuously.

Another Ambassadour vsed the like oversight by *ouerweening himselfe* that he could naturally speake the French tongue, whereas in troth he was not skilfull in their termes. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 227.

overweener† (ō-vėr-wē′nėr), *n.* One who is conceitedly confident or thinks too highly or too favorably of himself; a presumptuous or conceited person.

Vor the proude *ouerwenere* . . . yef me him chasteth: he is wroth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

A flatterer of myself, or *overweener*.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

overweening (ō-vėr-wē′ning), *n.* [< ME. *overweening*; verbal n. of *overween*, *v.*] Presumption; arrogance.

Ouerweeninge thet we clepeth presumcion.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Take heed of *over-weening*, and compare
The peacock's feet with the gay peacock's train.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiv.

Enthusiasm, . . . though founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works yet, where it once gets footing, more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men than either. *Locke*, Humane Understanding, IV. xix. 7.

overweeningly (ō-vėr-wē′ning-li), *adv.* In an overweening manner; with too much conceit or presumption.

overweeningness (ō-vėr-wē′ning-nes), *n.* The quality of being overweening; undue confidence; presumption; arrogance.

overweigh (ō-vėr-wā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overwegen* (= D. MLG. *overwegen* = OHG. *ubarwegan*, MHG. *überwegen*, G. *überwiegen* = Sw. *öfverväga* = Dan. *overveje*); < *over* + *weigh*.] To exceed in weight; preponderate over; outweigh; overbalance.

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life, . . .
Will so your accusation *overweigh*
That you shall stifle in your own report
And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 4. 157.

overweight (ō′vėr-wāt), *n.* [= D. *overwigt* = MLG. *overwicht* = G. *übergewicht* = Dan. *overvægt*; as *over* + *weight*.] 1. Greater weight than is required by law, custom, or rule; greater weight than is desired or intended.—2. Preponderance: sometimes used adjectively.

He displaced Guy, because he found him of no *overweight* worth, scarce passable without favourable allowance. *Fuller*, Holy War, ii. 42. (*Davies.*)

overweight (ō-vėr-wāt′), *v. t.* To weigh down; burden to excess; hamper.

It is urged that the moral purpose of the book has *overweighted* the art of it. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 265.

overwell (ō-vėr-wel′), *v. t.* [< ME. **overwellen*, overflow, < AS. *oferwillan*, boil down, boil too much (= D. *overwellen* = MHG. *überwellen*, *überwallen*, G. *überwallen*, boil over), < *ofer*, over, + *willan*, well, boil: see *well*[1].] To overflow.

The water [of the spring] *overwelled* the edge, and softly went through lines of light to shadows and an untold bourne. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xix.

overwent† (ō-vėr-went′), *pp.* Overgone. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.

overwet† (ō′vėr-wet), *n.* Excessive wetness or moisture.

Another ill accident is *over-wet* at sowing time. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 669.

overwhelm (ō-vėr-hwelm′), *v. t.* [< ME. *overwhelmen*, *overqwelmen*, also *overwhelven*; < *over* + *whelm*.] 1. To overturn and cover; overcome; swallow up; submerge; overpower: crush: literally or figuratively.

The sea *overwhelmed* their enemies. Ps. lxxviii. 53.

I do here walk before thee, like a sow that hath *overwhelmed* all her litter but one. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 13.

Your goodness, signiors,
And charitable favours, *overwhelm* me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Part of the grot,
About the entry, fell, and *overwhelmed*
Some of the waiters. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 1.

Gaza yet stands, but all her sons are fallen,
All in a moment *overwhelm'd* and fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 1559.

These evil times, like the great deluge, have *overwhelmed* and confused all earthly things.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

2†. To turn up; stir up; toss.

Ofte the horyble wynd Aquilon moeveth boylynge tempentes and *overwelneth* [var. *overwhelweth*, in sixteenth-century editions *overwhelveth*] the see. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, II. meter 3.

3†. To overhang or overlook. [Rare.]

I do remember an apothecary—
And hereabouts he dwells—which late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of simples. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. I. 39.

4†. To turn over so as to cover; put over.

Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first.
Dr. Papin, quoted in Birch's Hist. Roy. Soc., IV. 288.

=Syn. 1. *Overpower*, *Overthrow*, etc. (see *defeat*), overbear.

overwhelm (ō′vėr-hwelm), *n.* [< *overwhelm*, *v.*] The act of overwhelming; an overpowering degree. [Rare.]

In such an *overwhelm*
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight
Rushes Omnipotence. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 687.

overwhelmingly (ō-vėr-hwel′ming-li), *adv.* In an overwhelming or overpowering manner. *Dr. H. More.*

overwhelvet†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *overwhelm*, 2.

overwhile (ō-vėr-hwīl′), *adv.* Sometimes; at length. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

overwin†, *v. t.* [ME. *overwinnen*, < AS. *oferwinnan* (= OHG. *ubarwinnan*), overcome, < *ofer*, over, + *winnan*, fight, win: see *win*.] To overcome; conquer.

What! wenys that woode warlowe *ouere-wyn* vs thus lightly? *York Plays*, p. 310.

overwind (ō-vėr-wīnd′), *v. t.* To wind too much.

"My watch has stopped," said Mr. Nickleby; "I don't know from what cause."
"Not wound up," said Noggs.
"Yes, it is," said Mr. Nickleby.
"*Over-wound* then," rejoined Noggs.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, li.

Specifically, in *mining*, to wind (a hoisting apparatus) so that the cage rises above its proper position for being un-

loaded. Overwinding is a fruitful source of danger in mining, and many expedients have been adopted for its prevention.

overwing (ō-vėr-wing′), *v. t.* 1. To fly over or beyond.

My happy love will *overwing* all bounds.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. To outflank; extend beyond the wing of, as an army.

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged*, stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

overwise (ō-vėr-wīz′), *a.* Too wise; affectedly wise.

Be not righteous over much; neither make thyself *over wise*. Eccl. vii. 16.

And Willy's wife has written; she never was *over-wise*,
Never the wife for Willy. *Tennyson*, Grandmother.

overwisely (ō-vėr-wīz′li), *adv.* In an affectedly wise manner; wisely to affectation.

overwiseness (ō-vėr-wīz′nes), *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom.

Tell wisdom, she entangles
Herself in *overwiseness*. *Raleigh*, The Lie.

overwit† (ō-vėr-wit′), *v. t.* To overreach in wit or craft; outwit. *Swift*, Answer to Paulus.

overwoody (ō-vėr-wůd′i), *a.* Producing branches rather than fruit; running to wood.

Fruit-trees *over-woody* reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitless embraces. *Milton*, P. L., v. 213.

overword (ō′vėr-wėrd), *n.* The leading idea or a repeated phrase, as of a song or ballad; the refrain; burden.

And aye the *o'erword* o' the sang
Was—"Your love can no win here."
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 279).

Prudence is her *o'erword* aye.
Burns, Oh Poortith Cauld, and Restless Love.

overword† (ō-vėr-wėrd′), *v. t.* To express in too many words: sometimes used reflexively.

Describing a small fly, . . . he extremely *overworded* and overspake *himself* in his expression of it, as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 229.

overwork (ō′vėr-wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *oferwerc*, < AS. *oferweorc*, *ofergeweorc*, a superstructure (as a tomb), < *ofer*, over, + *weorc*, *geweorc*, a work: see *over* and *work*, *n.*] 1†. A superstructure.

Oferr thatt arrke wass
An *oferwerrc* [the mercy-seat] wel limmbredd.
Ormulum, l. 1035.

2. Excessive work or labor; work or labor that exceeds the strength or capacity of the individual or endangers his health.—3. Work done beyond the amount stipulated; work done in overhours or overtime.

overwork (ō-vėr-wėrk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *overworked*, *overwrought*, ppr. *overworking*. [= D. *overwerken*; as *over* + *work*, *v.*] To cause to work too hard; cause to labor too much; impose too much work upon; wear out by overwork: often used reflexively.

Seeing my maister so continually to chide me, . . . so to *overworke* me, and so cruelly to deale with me, . . . I desired him oftentimes that it might please him to sell mee, or else to giue order to kill me.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 143.

overworry (ō-vėr-wur′i), *n.* Excessive worry or anxiety.

The whole train of nervous diseases brought on by overwork or *overworry*. *The Century*, XXIX. 514.

overwrest (ō-vėr-rest′), *v. t.* To distort; wrest out of proper position, relation, or semblance.

Such to-be-pitied and *o'er-wrested* seeming
He acts thy greatness in. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 157.

overwrestle (ō-vėr-res′l), *v. t.* To subdue by wrestling.

At last, when life recover'd had the raine,
And *over-wrestled* his strong enimy.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 24.

overwrite (ō-vėr-rīt′), *v. t.* 1. To write over some other writing, or to cover, as a manuscript, with other writing.

This [MS. of the Gospel of St. Matthew] was cut to pieces . . . and another Book *overwritten* in a small Modern Greek Hand, about 150 years ago.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

2. To superscribe; entitle.

'Tis a tale indeed! . . . and is *overwritten*, the Intricacies of Diego and Julia. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

overwrought (ō-vėr-rât′), *p. a.* 1. Worked too hard or too much.—2. Worked up or excited to excess; overexcited: as, *overwrought* feelings, imagination, etc.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is *overwrought*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. Worked all over; covered with decorative work: as, a garment *overwrought* with embroidered flowers.

Of Gothic structure was the Northern side,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 120.

4. Labored or elaborated to excess; overdone.

A work may be *overwrought* as well as underwrought; too much labour often takes away the spirit by adding to the polishing.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting. (*Latham.*)

overwry†, *v. t.* [ME. *overwrien*, *overwrigen*, cover over; < *over* + *wry*[1], cover.] To cover over.

A roten swerd and welny blaake, it selve
Suffysing wel with graas to *ouerwrie*,
And tongh to glue ayeln though thowe it delve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

overyear (ō′vėr-yēr′), *adv.* Over the year; until next year.

overyear (ō′vėr-yēr), *a.* [< *overyear*, *adv.*] Kept over until next year: as, an *overyear* bullock. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

Bullocks which are not finished at three years old, if home-breds, or the first winter after buying, if purchased, but are kept through the ensuing summer to be fatted the next winter, are said to be kept over-year, and are termed *over-year* bullocks. *Halliwell.*

overyear† (ō-vėr-yēr′), *v. t.* To keep over or through the year; make too old; make overripe.

Sir, the letters that you hane to sende, and the daughters that you hane to marrie, care ye not to leaue them farre *ouer yeared:* for in our countrie they do not *ouer yeare* other things than their bacon, which they will eate, and their store wine, which they will drinke.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 52.

There is not a proverb saits your tongue, but plants
Whole coloules of white hairs. Oh, what a business
These hands must have, when you have married me,
To pick out sentences that *over-year* you!
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iv. 13.

Among them dwelt
A maid whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*.
Fairfax.

overzealed† (ō-vėr-zēld′), *a.* Too much excited with zeal; actuated by too much zeal. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 214.

oves†, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *eaves*.

The nyght crowe abideth in old walles. And the sparowe maketh his restynge place in the coverynge of an house or in the house *oves*.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxliii. 1.

Ovibos (ō′vi-bos), *n.* [NL., a combination of the two generic words *Ovis* and *Bos*; < L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *bos*, an ox: see *Ovis* and *Bos*.] The only genus of *Ovibovinæ* extant, with one living species, *O. moschatus*, the musk-ox.

Ovibovinæ (ō″vi-bō-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovibos* (*-bov-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Bovidæ*, intermediate in character between sheep and oxen; the musk-oxen. They have narrow molars with supplementary tubercles, and a broad flat basioccipital bone ridged and fossate on each side. There is but one extant genus, *Ovibos*. See cut under *musk-ox*.

ovibovine (ō-vi-bō′vin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *bovinus*, of an ox: see *ovine* and *bovine*. Cf. *Ovibovinæ*.] **I.** *a.* Ovine and bovine, or like a sheep and an ox; of or pertaining to the *Ovibovinæ*.

II. *n.* An ovibovine animal, as the musk-ox.

ovicapsular (ō-vi-kap′sū-lăr), *a.* [< *ovicapsule* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to an ovicapsule: as, *ovicapsular* epithelium.

ovicapsule (ō-vi-kap′sūl), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *capsule*.] An egg-case; an ovisac; a capsule of an individual ovum, answering to what is called a *Graafian follicle* in the human species, or a case of several ova. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 380.

ovicell (ō′vi-sel), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *cella*, a cell: see *cell*.] 1. The oöcyst of a polyzoan; a dilatation of the body-wall of the polypid, in which the germs may undergo early stages of their development.—2. An early state of the ampullaceous sacs in sponges. *H. J. Carter.*

ovicellular (ō-vi-sel′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *ovicell*, after *cellular*.] Pertaining to an ovicell; oöcystic: as, the *ovicellular* dilatation of a polyzoan.

ovicide (ō′vi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *ovis*, a sheep, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] Sheep-slaughter. [Humorous.]

There it [a dog] lay—the little sinister-looking tail impudently perked up, like an infernal gnomon on a Satanic dial-plate—Larceny and *Ovicide* shone in every hair of it.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 364.

ovicyst (ō′vi-sist), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + Gr. *κύστις*, a pouch: see *cyst*.] In *Ascidia*, the pouch in which incubation takes place; a diverticulum of the wall of the atrium, which projects into the atrial cavity, and into which is received the ovarian follicle containing an impregnated ovum. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 533.

ovicystic (ō-vi-sis′tik), *a.* [< *ovicyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the ovicyst or incubatory pouch of an ascidian.

Ovidæ (ō′vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ovis* + *-idæ*.] Sheep and goats as a family of ruminants apart from *Bovidæ*. *Capridæ* is a synonym. See *Ovinæ*.

Ovidian (ō-vid′i-an), *a.* [< L. *Ovidius*, Ovid (see def.), + *-an*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso), born 43 B. C., died A. D. 17.

oviducal (ō′vi-dū-kal), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Having the character of an oviduct; pertaining in any way to oviducts; oviducent: as, an *oviducal* tube; *oviducal* arteries or veins; *oviducal* gestation.

The *oviducal* veins: two or three vessels entering . . . (in the female) immediately behind the dorso-lumbar vein.
Huxley and Martin, Elem. Biol., p. 83.

oviducent (ō′vi-dū-sent), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] Same as *oviducal*.

oviduct (ō′vi-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *oviductus*, < L. *ovum*, egg, + *ductus*, a leading, duct: see *duct*.] The excretory duct of the female genital gland, or female gonaduct; a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of an animal: chiefly applied to such a structure in an oviparous animal, not differentiated into Fallopian tube, womb, and vagina. An oviduct exists in most vertebrates, and is usually paired, there being one to each ovary, but often single, the duct of one or the other side remaining undeveloped, as in birds. When well formed, as in birds and other animals which lay large eggs to be hatched outside the body, the oviduct is a muscular membranous tube or canal, of which one end is in relation with or applied to the ovary, and the other debouches in the cloaca, the tube being held in place by a special mesentery or mesometrium. In the course of the oviduct its mucous membrane acquires special characteristics, and secretes different substances; so that the ovum, escaping from the ovary as a ball of yellow yolk, becomes successively coated with white albumen, with a soft egg-pod, and finally, as in birds, with a hard chalky shell. The oviducts of the lowest mammals, which are oviparous, are of similar character; but in most mammals the pair of oviducts coalesce in the greater part of their length, whence result a single vagina and womb, with a pair of Fallopian tubes or oviducts in a restricted sense. A womb or uterus is simply a specialized part of an oviduct, where the ovum is detained long enough to be developed into a fetus and born alive. The oviducts of invertebrates, where any exist, are as diverse in character as the ovaries. See *ovary*[1], and cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Dibranchiata*, *Epizoa*, and *germarium*.

oviferous (ō-vif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, an egg, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing eggs; ovigerous: specifically applied to certain receptacles into which ova are taken upon their escape from the ovary, as in some crustaceans.

oviform[1] (ō′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *forma*, form.] 1. Egg-shaped; ovaliform. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, shaped like an egg; having the longitudinal section ovate and the transverse circular: as, an *oviform* terminal joint of an antenna. (*b*) In *ichth.*, having an oval lateral outline or profile, in which the greatest height or depth is in advance of the middle, as in the opah and other fishes. (*c*) In *decorative art*, having the greater or more important part egg-shaped: as, an *oviform* vase or pitcher (one which has the body of this form).

2. Having the morphological character of an ovum.

oviform[2] (ō′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ovis*, sheep, + *forma*, form.] Sheep-like; ovine.

ovigenous (ō-vij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Giving rise to an ovum; producing ova, as the ovary: as, an *ovigenous* organ.

ovigerm (ō′vi-jėrm), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + E. *germ*.] An ovum.

The *ovigerms*, with their germinal vesicles and spots.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 58.

ovigerous (ō-vij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing ova or eggs; oviferous.—**Ovigerous frenum**, a process projecting on each side from the inner wall of the sac of a cirriped, serving to stick the eggs together till they hatch. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 257. See cut under *Balanus*.

Ovina (ō-vī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep: see *ovine*.] Ovine animals, including sheep and goats: same as *Ovidæ*. See *Ovinæ*, *Caprinæ*.

Ovinæ (ō-vī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of LL. *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep: see *ovine*.] Sheep alone as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*, having horns curved spirally outward and forward, with a continuous ridge along the convexity of the curve. Three genera are commonly referred to *Ovinæ*—*Ovis*, *Pseudovis*, and *Ammotragus*. The group includes all kinds of wild sheep, as the bighorn, argali, moufion, musimon, and aoudad. See cuts under *aoudad*, *bighorn*, and *Ovis*.

ovine (ō′vin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *ovinus*, pertaining to sheep, < L. *ovis*, sheep: see *Ovis*.] **I.** *a.* Sheep-like; oviform; of or pertaining to the *Ovinæ* or to sheep.

In Provence the shepherds whistle to their flocks, and the sheep always follow very promptly, with *ovine* unanimity. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 202.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ovinæ*; a sheep.

Ovipara (ō-vip′a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *oviparus*, egg-laying: see *oviparous*.] Animals which lay eggs to be hatched outside the body of the female parent, or those which are oviparous: opposed to *Vivipara*. Most animals, up to and including all birds and the lowest mammals, are of this character, though there are exceptions among reptiles, fishes, and many invertebrates. The term has no classificatory significance.

oviparity (ō-vi-par′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *oviparité*, < LL. *oviparus*, egg-laying: see *oviparous*.] The property of being oviparous; the habit of laying eggs to be hatched outside the body; oviparousness.

W. H. Caldwell's discovery of the *oviparity* of the Monotremata. *L. C. Woodbridge*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 57.

oviparous (ō-vip′a-rus), *a.* [= F. *ovipare* = Sp. *oviparo* = Pg. It. *oviparo*, < LL. *oviparus*, that produces eggs, egg-laying, < L. *ovum*, egg, + *parere*, produce.] Laying eggs to be hatched, or producing ova to be matured, outside the body of the parent; pertaining to the *Ovipara*: distinguished from *ovoviviparous* and from *viviparous*. The lowest mammals, all birds, most reptiles, most fishes, and the great majority of invertebrates are oviparous. See *ovoviviparous*.

oviposit (ō-vi-poz′it), *v. i.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, lay: see *posit*.] To lay eggs; specifically, in *entom.*, to deposit eggs with an ovipositor, as an insect.

oviposition (ō″vi-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< *oviposit* + *-ion*, after *position*.] The act of ovipositing; deposition or laying of eggs, especially with an ovipositor.

ovipositor (ō-vi-poz′i-tor), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *positor*, builder, founder, < *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, lay: see *posit*.] The ovipositing organ with which many (especially hymenopterous, orthopterous, coleopterous, and dipterous) insects are provided, and by means of which they place their eggs in a position suitable for development. It forms the end of the abdomen, several of the rings or somites of which are specially modified for this purpose. It normally or usually consists of three pairs of rhabdites, the outer two pairs of which incase or sheathe the inner pair, and form an extensile tube, of very variable size and shape in different insects. It is sometimes longer than the body of the insect. In the terebrant hymenopters the ovipositor forms a saw or an auger (serra or terebra). In the aculeate hymenopters, as bees and wasps, the ovipositor is the sting or aculeus. In orthopters it is often conspicuous, as seen in the cut. Also called *oviscapt*. See also cuts under *canker-worm* and *Cecidomyia*.—**Exserted ovipositor.** See *exserted*.

Field-cricket. *o*, ovipositor.

Ovis (ō′vis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ovis* = Gr. *ὄις* (orig. **ὄϝις*), a sheep, = E. *ewe*: see *ewe*1.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Ovinæ*, including the domestic sheep, *Ovis aries*, with its wild originals and most other wild sheep. *O. montana* is the Rocky Mountain bighorn; closely related species are *O. argali* and *O. musimon*. See cut under *bighorn*.

Fighting Ram, a variety of *Ovis aries*.

ovisac (ō′vi-sak), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *saccus*, sack: see *sac*, *sack*1.] A sac, cyst, or cell containing an ovum or ova; an ovicell, ovicyst, or ovicapsule: variously applied. (*a*) A Graafian follicle or proper ovarian ovisac. (*b*) An egg-pod or egg-case; a membranous or gelatinous tissue or substance investing a number of ova, forming a mass of eggs, roe, or spawn thus connected or coherent. See cuts under *Copepoda*, *cyathozooid*, and *Epizoa*.

oviscapt (ō′vi-skapt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *σκάπτειν*, dig.] Same as *ovipositor*. *De Serres*.

ovism (ō′vizm), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the egg contains all the organs of the future animal. See *incasement*.

ovispermary (ō-vi-spėr′ma-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + NL. *spermarium*, spermary: see *spermary*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *ovispermaries* (-riz). A hermaphroditic sexual organ generating both ova and spermatozoa; an ovotestis.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to an ovispermary; ovotesticular: as, an *ovispermary* product.

ovist (ō′vist), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + *-ist*.] Same as *ovulist*: opposite of *spermist* or *animalculist*. See *incasement*.

The *ovists*, who regarded the egg as the true germ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 815.

ovococcus (ō-vō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *ovococci* (-sī). [NL., < L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *κόκκος*, berry: see *coccus*.] The nucleus of an ovule or egg-cell before impregnation, corresponding to the spermococcus of the sperm-cell.

ovogenesis (ō-vō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ovum*, egg, + *genesis*, generation: see *genesis*.] The generation of an ovum; the process of originating or producing ova. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 947. Also *oögenesis*.

ovogenetic (ō″vō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< NL. *ovogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to ovogenesis; oögenetic; ovogenous. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXVI. 598.

ovogenous (ō-voj′e-nus), *a.* [Cf. *ovigenous*.] Same as *ovogenetic*.

I have interpreted the first polar body of the Metazoan ovum as a carrier of *ovogenous* plasm. *Nature*, XLI. 322.

ovoid (ō′void), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Egg-shaped: said of solids.

II. *n.* An egg-shaped body. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 284.

ovoidal (ō′voi-dal), *a.* [< *ovoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ovoid*.

ovolo (ō′vō-lō), *n.*; pl. *ovoli* (-lō). [< It. *ovolo*, ovolo, < ML. *ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovule*, *ovulum*. Cf. *ovum*, 4.] In Roman and later architecture, a convex molding forming in section a quarter of a circle. Also called *quarter-round*. In Greek architecture moldings of this class are bounded by an arc of an ellipse, the curve being greatest toward the top, and resembling that of an egg, whence the molding derives its name. See also cuts under *column* and *quirk*.—**Ovoli pattern,** a pattern formed of ovoli, or similar to the egg-and-dart or egg-and-anchor molding, as applied in a molding or a narrow border.

Ovolo, from Theater of Marcellus, Rome.

ovology (ō-vol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *oölogy*.

ovolo-plane (ō′vō-lō-plān), *n.* A joiners' plane for making ovolo moldings.

ovoplasm (ō′vō-plazm), *n.* [< L. *ovum*, egg, + Gr. *πλάσμα*, something formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The protoplasmic substance of an ovule or egg-cell before fecundation, corresponding to the spermoplasm of the sperm-cell.

ovoplasmic (ō-vō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *ovoplasm* + *-ic*.] Protoplasmic, as the substance of ovoplasm.

ovotestes, *n.* Plural of *ovotestis*.

ovotesticular (ō″vō-tes-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *ovotestis*, after *testicular*.] Having the character of an ovotestis; hermaphrodite, as a genital gland; functioning both as ovary and as testis.

ovotestis (ō-vō-tes′tis), *n.*; pl. *ovotestes* (-tēz). [NL., < L. *ovum*, egg, + *testis*, testicle.] A hermaphrodite generative organ, having at once the function of an ovary and of a testis, such as occur in many monœcious mollusks. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 425.

Cæcal End of a Follicle of Ovotestis of a Snail, *Helix*.

b, *b*, bundles of spermatozoa in various positions; *a*, *a*, ova in the walls of the follicle.

Ovoviviparat (ō″vō-vī-vip′a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ovoviviparus*: see *ovoviviparous*.] In Blyth's classification (1849), a subclass of *Mammalia*, including the marsupials and monotremes, which latter have since been shown to be truly oviparous.

ovoviviparity (ō-vō-viv-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *ovoviviparous* + *-ity*.] The character of being ovoviviparous; the ovoviviparous state, or the function of producing eggs to be hatched inside the body of the parent.

ovoviviparous (ō″vō-vī-vip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ovoviviparus*, < L. *ovum*, egg, + LL. *viviparus*, bringing forth alive: see *viviparous*.] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body of the parent but without placental attachment, so that the young are born alive, yet have not been developed in that direct connection with the blood-vessels of the mother which is characteristic of viviparous animals. Ovoviviparous animals are intermediate in this respect between oviparous and viviparous ones, whence the name. The process is a kind of internal incubation, but not a true gestation or pregnancy. It occurs in some fishes, many reptiles, some insects, as flesh-flies, various worms, and a great many other invertebrates. The carrying of eggs in any special receptacle about the body, from the time they leave the ovary until they hatch, also constitutes ovoviviparity. The implacental mammals, as marsupials, whose young are born very imperfect and then placed in a pouch, are sometimes called ovoviviparous.

ovula, *n.* Plural of *ovulum*.

ovular (ō′vū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *ovularis*, < *ovulum*, an ovule: see *ovule*.] Pertaining to an ovule; resembling an ovule. Also *ovulary*.—**Ovular abortion,** abortion occurring before the twentieth day after conception.

Ovularia (ō-vū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *ovular*.] Those protozoans which do not progress in development beyond the condition of the cell, and thus in their mature state resemble an ovum; egg-animals. *Haeckel*.

ovularian (ō-vū-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Ovularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ovularia*.

II. *n.* An egg-animal; a member of the *Ovularia*.

ovulary (ō′vū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *ovule* + *-ary*.] Same as *ovular*.

ovulate (ō′vū-lāt), *a.* [< *ovule* + *-ate*1.] Having or bearing ovules.

ovulate (ō′vū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ovulated*, ppr. *ovulating*. [< *ovule* + *-ate*2.] To generate or produce ovules; effect ovulation; form or produce ova; lay eggs, as a process of maturing ovules in the ovary and discharging them therefrom.

ovulation (ō-vū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *ovulate*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] The formation or production of ova or ovules; also, a discharge of an ovum from the ovary. In women ovulation normally recurs thirteen times a year during the sexual life of the individual, and is accompanied by the phenomena of menstruation.

ovule (ō′vūl), *n.* [< F. *ovule*, < ML. *ovulum*, a little egg (NL. an ovule), dim. of L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] 1. A little egg; specifically, in *anat.*, *physiol.*, and *zoöl.*, an ovulum or ovum, especially a small one, as that of a mammal, or one not yet matured and discharged from the ovary: specifically applied by Haeckel to the ovum or fertilizable but unfertilized egg-cell of the female, conformable with the use of *spermule* for the male sperm-cell. Its protoplasm is termed by him *ovoplasm*, and its nucleus *ovococcus*.—2. In *bot.*, a young or rudimentary seed; a peculiar outgrowth or production of the carpel which, upon fertilization and the formation of an embryo within, becomes the seed. In the angiospermous gynœcium the ovules are normally produced along the margins, at some part of the margins of the carpellary leaf, either immediately or by the intermediation of a placenta, which is a more or less evident development of the leaf-margins for the support of the ovules. Rarely ovules are developed from the whole internal surface of the ovary, or from various parts of it, in no definite order, directly from the walls, and without the intervention of anything which can be regarded as a placenta. In gymnosperms the ovules are borne on the face of the carpellary scale or at its base; or on metamorphosed leaf-margins, as in *Cycas*; or, when there is no representative of the carpel, on the cauline axis, seemingly as a direct growth of it. (*Gray*.) The only essential part of the ovule is its *nucleus*, or *nucellus*, as it has been termed recently, which is usually invested by one or two coats, the *primine* and *secundine*. The coats are sacs with a narrow orifice called the *foramen*, the closed vestige of which becomes the *micropyle* in the seed. The proper base of the ovule is the *chalaza*, and it may be either sessile or on a stalk (funiculus) of its own. The *hilum* is the scar left when the seed is detached from its funiculus. As to shape, ovules may be orthotropous, campylotropous, amphitropous, or anatropous; and as to position in the ovary, they may be erect, ascending, horizontal, pendulous, or suspended. In regard to numbers, they may be solitary, few, or indefinitely numerous. See cuts under *accumbent*, *anatropous*, *funicle*, *magnolia*, *orthotropous*, and *ovary*.

3. Some small body like or likened to an ovule: as, an *ovule* of Naboth. See *ovulum*.—**Ascending ovule.** See *ascending*.

Ovulidæ (ō-vū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ovulum* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Ovulum;* the egg-shells and shuttle-shells. The family is often united with the cowries, *Cypræidæ*. The shell is elongated, the ends of the lips being drawn out in some cases to such length that the resulting figure resembles a weaver's shuttle. Also rarely called *Amphiperatidæ*. Also *Ovulinæ*, as a subfamily of *Cypræidæ*. See cut under *ovulum*.

ovuliferous (ō-vū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing ovules; oviferous.

ovuligerous (ō-vū-lij′e-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Same as *ovuliferous*.

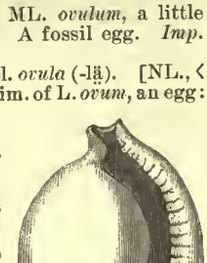
ovuline (ō′vū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ovulinæ* or *Ovulidæ*.

ovulist (ō′vū-list), *n.* [⟨ NL. *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of incasement in the female: the opposite of *spermist* or *animalculist*. Also *ovist*. See *incasement*.

In mother Eve, according to the evolutionists called *Ovulists*, were contained the miniature originals of the entire human race. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 349.

ovulite (ō′vū-līt), *n.* [⟨ ML. *ovulum*, a little egg (see *ovule*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil egg. *Imp. Dict.*

ovulum (ō′vū-lum), *n.*; pl. *ovula* (-lą). [NL., ⟨ ML. *ovulum*, a little egg, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg: see *ovule*, *ovum*.] 1. An ovule; an ovum.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Ovulidæ*. *O. ovum* is the egg-shell or china-shell. *O.* (*Radius*) *valva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—**Ovula Nabothi**, small retention-cysts formed by the mucous follicles of the cervix uteri. Also called *Nabothian glands*.



Egg-shell (*Ovulum ovum*).

ovum (ō′vum), *n.*; pl. *ova* (ō′vą). [L., = Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg: see *egg*[1].] 1. An egg, in a broad biological sense; the proper product of an ovary; the female germ or seed, which when fertilized by the male sperm, and sometimes without such fecundation, is capable of developing into an individual like the parent. There is a great similarity in the ova of different animals throughout the metazoic series, from the sponge to the human being, no ova in their early stages being distinguishable from one another in their essential characters. All true ova, as distinguished from spores and products of fission or gemmation, are referable to the single morphological type of the *cell;* and they are furthermore indistinguishable from unicellular animals, and from many of the cells composing the bodies of the higher animals. An ovum consists of a quantity of protoplasm or cell-substance called the *vitellus* or *yolk*, inclosed in a cell-wall or vitelline membrane, and provided with a nucleus and usually a nucleolus; it is engendered in the ovarium, usually in an ovisac or so-called Graafian follicle, is discharged from its matrix, usually then meeting with the male element, and proceeds to develop within or without the body of the parent. The ovum proper, like most cells, is usually of microscopic size; but its bulk may be enormously increased by the addition of extrinsic or adventitious protoplasmic or albuminous substance, and it may be further protected by various kinds of egg-pod or egg-shell, all without losing its essential character as a cell. The largest ova, relatively and absolutely, are birds' eggs, these being by far the largest cells known in the animal kingdom. Here the quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo transformation into the body of the chick is out of all proportion to the formative yolk proper, which makes only a speck in the great ball of "yellow" and "white." Such ova are called *meroblastic*, in distinction from *holoblastic*. The human ovum is very minute, relatively and absolutely, averaging about $\frac{1}{200}$ of an inch in diameter. It is said to have been first recognized by K. E. von Baer in 1827. The parts of the ovum have been badly named, without reference to its morphology as a cell. Thus, the cell-wall is called the *zona pellucida;* the nucleus is named the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Purkinje*, and its nucleolus the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner*. The phrases *germinal vesicle* and *germinal spot* are misleading. The first stages of development of an ovum, consequent upon fertilization, consist in the *segmentation of the vitellus*, or yolk-division, by which the cell-substance becomes a mulberry-mass of spherules, called the *morula*. The rest is an intricate process of differentiation and specialization of these spherules, and their multiplications into the myriads of different kinds of cells of which the whole body of most adult animals is fabricated. Some of the early special stages of this process are known as the *morula*, *gastrula*, *blastula*, etc. The first tissue or coherent layer of cells produced is called a *blastoderm*. When there are two layers, inner and outer blastodermic layers, they are distinguished as *endoderm* and *ectoderm;* when a third intermediate layer is formed, it is the *mesoderm*. An ovum is called, in general, a *germ* until the rudiments of its specific characters appear, when it becomes an *embryo*, and later may be a *fetus*. That department of ontology which treats of the development of the ovum is *embryology*. See cuts under *diphyzoöid*, *gastrulation*, *gonophore*, and *ovotestis*.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Ovulum*. *Martini*, 1774.—3. [*cap.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.—4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the shape of an egg.—**Ephippial ovum.** See *ephippial*.—**Ova Graafiana**, Graafian follicles. See *follicle*, 2.

ovum-cycle (ō′vum-sī″kl), *n.* An ovum-producet.

The genealogical individual of Gallesio and Huxley, common also to all the categories, may be designated with Haeckel the ovum-product or *ovum-cycle*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

ovum-product (ō′vum-prod″ukt), *n.* The whole product of an ovum; an individual animal in the widest possible sense; an ovum-cycle.

ow[1] (ou), *interj.* [⟨ ME. *ow*, *owh;* a mere exclamation, var. of *oh*, *ah*, etc. Cf. *ouch*[2].] An interjection expressing surprise, pain, or other feeling, according to circumstances.

"*Owh!* how!" quath ich tho; . . . "ge fare lik the wouwere [wooer]
That wilneth the wydewe bote for to wedde here goodes."
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 19.

ow[2]†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *you*.

What thia mountein be-meneth and this derke dale,
And this feire feld, ful of folk feire, I schal *ow* schewe.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 2.

owbet, *n.* Same as *oubit*.

owchet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ouch*[1].

owe[1] (ō), *v.*; pret. *owed* (formerly *ought*), pp. *owed* (formerly *own*), ppr. *owing*. [⟨ ME. *owen*, *ozen*, *awen*, *azen* (pret. *ought*, *aught*, *ahte*, etc., pp. *owen*, *awen*, *azen*, etc.), ⟨ AS. *āgan* (pres. ind. *āh*, pret. *āhte*, pp. *āgen*), have, possess, = OS. *ēgan* = OFries. *āga* = OHG. *eigan*, MHG. *eigen* = Icel. *eiga* = Sw. *äga* = Dan. *eie* = Goth. *aigan* (pres. *aih*), have, possess; akin to Skt. √*ic*, possess. From this verb, from the pret. (AS. *āhte*), comes the E. *ought*, now used as an auxiliary; from the pp. (AS. *āgen*), the E. adj. *own*[1], and from that the verb *own*[1], which has taken the place of *owe* in its orig. sense 'possess,' *owe* having become restricted to the sense of obligation. See *own*[1], *a.*, *own*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To possess; have; own; be the owner or rightful possessor of.

And of thys towne was Joseph of Aramathia, that *awght* the new Tumbe or Monyment that our Savir Crist was buryed in. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

And I pray you tell the lady . . . that *owes* it that I will direct my life to honour this glove with serving her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth *owes*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 407.

2†. To be bound (to do something); be under obligation; ought: followed by an object infinitive.

Ye *owen* to encyne and bowe youre herte to take the pacience of oure Lord Jhesu Criat.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

And that same kirk gert acho make
Coriosly for that croa sake,
For men auld hald that haly tre
In honore als it *aw* to be.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

Therby may we knowe that I *owe* to haue Rome by heritage as I haue Bretaigne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

Thanne somme of yow for water *owe* to goo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

3. To be indebted for; be or feel bound or under obligation for; of a debt, to be under obligation to pay: followed by *to*, it often indicates origin or cause: as, to *owe* a thousand dollars; to *owe* some one a grudge; to *owe* success *to* family influence.

"How?" quath alle the comune, "consailest thou ous to gelde
Al that we *owen* eny wyght er we go to housele?"
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 394.

Host. He . . . said this other day you *ought* him a thousaand pound.
Prince. Sirrah, do I *owe* you a thousand pound?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 152.

The injuries I receiv'd, I must confess,
Made me forget the love I *ow'd* this country.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Christian charity and beneficence is a debt which we *owe* to our kings, as well as to the meanest of their subjects.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

The debtor *owes* his liberty *to* his neighbour, as much as the murderer does his life *to* his prince.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

I have no debt but the debt of Nature, and I want but patience of her, and I will pay her every farthing I *owe* her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 7.

He says but little, and that little said
Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, *to* lead.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 302.

To owe one a day in harvest. See *harvest*.

II. *intrans.* To be in debt; continue to be in debt.

A fig for care, a fig for woe!
If I can't pay, why, I can *owe*.
J. Heywood, Be Merry, Friends.

A grateful mind
By *owing owes* not, but still pays.
Milton, P. L., iv. 56.

To be owing, to be due, as a debt; also, to be due, ascribable, or imputable.

For strength of nature in youth passeth over many excesses which *are owing* a man till his age.
Bacon, Regimen of Health.

Your Happiness *is owing* to your Constancy and Merit.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

Such false impressions *are owing* to the abandoned writings of men of wit. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

owe[2]† (ō), *v. t.* [A var. of *own*[2], by confusion with *owe*[1].] To own; acknowledge; confess.

You have charged me with bullocking you into *owing* the truth; it is very likely, an 't please your worship, that I should bullock him; I have marks enow about my body to show of his cruelty to me.
Fielding, Tom Jones, ii. 6. (*Davies.*)

owelty† (ō′el-ti), *n.* [ME. **owelty*, ⟨ OF. *oelte*, *oeltet*, *uelte*, *ovellete*, *eiwaliteit*, *ivelte*, etc., other forms of *egalte*, *equalite*, etc., equality: see *equality*.] Equality; in *law*, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. *Wharton*. Also *ovealty*, *ovelty*.—**Owelty of exchange, owelty of partition**, that which is required to be given by him who receives the greater value to him who receives the less, to compensate for the inequality.

Owenia (ō-ē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named in all senses after Richard *Owen*.] 1. A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Meliaceæ* and the tribe *Trichilicæ*, characterized by the short style, exserted anthers, three- (in one species twelve-) celled ovary, and drupaceous fruit. There are 5 species, all Australian. They are smooth trees, covered with gummy particles. They bear pinnate leaves, axillary panicles of small greenish flowers, and acid edible fruit. *O. cerasifera* and *O. venosa* are in Queensland called respectively *sweet* and *sour plum*. Both have hard wood, that of the latter highly colored and very strong, used in cabinet-making and wheelwrights' work. *O. venosa* is called *tulip-wood*.

2. A genus of saccate ctenophorans of the family *Mertensiidæ*.—3. A genus of marine annelids of the family *Clymenidæ*. Also called *Ammochares*.

Owenite (ō′en-īt), *n.* [⟨ *Owen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Robert Owen (1771–1858), a British reformer, and the father of English socialism, who advocated the formation of social communities.

owenne†. An Old English form of *own*.

ower[1] (ō′ėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *owere;* ⟨ *owe*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who possesses; an owner.

The great *Ower* of Heauen.
Bp. Hall, Sermon at Exeter, Aug., 1637.

2. One who owes or is in debt.

They are not, sir, worst *owers* that do pay
Debts when they can.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxiv.

ower[2] (ou′ėr), *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *over*.

owerby (ou′ėr-bi), *adv.* A Scotch form of *overby*.

owerloup (our′loup), *n.* 1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.—2. An occasional trespass of cattle.—3. The streamtide at the change of the moon. [Scotch in all uses.]

owhere†, *adv.* [ME., also *oughwhere*, *owghwhere;* ⟨ AS. *āhwǣr*, anywhere, ⟨ *ā*, ever, a generalizing prefix, + *hwǣr*, where: see *where*.] Anywhere.

And if thou se a wastour *owher*, y thee pray,
His felowschip fayn y wolde that thou left.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

owl[1] (oul), *n.* [⟨ ME. *owle*, *oule*, *ule*, ⟨ AS. *ūle* = D. *uil* = MLG. *ūle*, LG. *ūle* = OHG. *ūwila*, *ūla*, *hūwela*, *hiuwela*, MHG. *iuwel*, *iule*, *hūwel*, *hiuwel*, G. *eule* = Icel. *ugla* = Sw. *uggla* = Dan. *ugle*, an owl; cf. OHG. *hūwo*, MHG. *hūwe*, *ūwe*, an owl; F. *huette*, an owl; L. *ulula*, an owl, Hind. *hūhū*, an owl, also a dove; all prob. orig. based on an imitation of the bird's cry, and thus remotely related to *howl*.] 1. A raptorial nocturnal bird of prey of the family *Strigidæ*. Owls constitute a highly monomorphic group, the suborder *Striges* of the order *Raptores*. With few exceptions, they are of distinctively nocturnal habits and a peculiar physiognomy produced by the great size and breadth of the head and the shortened face with large eyes looking forward and usually set in a facial ruff or disk of modified feathers, which hide the base of the bill. Many owls have also "horns" (that is, ear-tufts) or plumicorns. The bill is hooked, but never toothed, and the nostrils open at the edge of the cere, not in it. The plumage is very soft and blended, without aftershafts, and the flight is noiseless. The talons are large, sharp, and hooked as in other birds of prey; the outer toe is versatile; and the feet are usually feathered to the claws. (See cut under *braccate*.) There are many anatomical characters. (See *Striges*.) Owls are among the most nearly cosmopolitan of birds. They feed entirely upon animal substances, and capture their prey alive, as small quadrupeds and birds, various reptiles, fishes, and insects. They lay

from three to six white eggs of subspherical shape. There are about 200 species, assigned to some 50 modern genera, and now usually considered as constituting 2 families, *Aluconidæ* and *Strigidæ*, or barn-owls and other owls. See cuts under *barn-owl*, *Bubo*, *Glaucidium*, *hawk-owl*, *Nyctala*, *Otus*, *snow-owl*, and *Strix*.

The *oule* eek that of dethe ihe bode bryngeth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 343.

The *owl* shriek'd at thy birth — an evil sign.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 44.

And euen this did Adam seeke, if God had not brought him out of his *Owles* nest. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 26.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon: so called from its owl-like physiognomy. The head is round, and the beak very short. There are several strains of owls, known as English, African, and Chinese. All run in various colors.

The *owls* are African, English, and Chinese. The African is at home in Tunis, whence many thousands have been sent to England, and of which scarcely dozens remain. The bird is the smallest of the family, and so delicate that its term of life out of African air is very limited. The English *owl* is fair in size, with eye round and prominent, the dewlap well developed, and the frill extending to the lower point of the breast. In the Chinese this frill-feathering is excessive, even extending up about the throat to the eyes. *The Century*, XXXII. 107.

3. A person whose pleasure or business it is to be up or about much at night. [Colloq.]—**An owl in an ivy-bush**†, a stupid, blundering fellow.

Lord Sp. Prithee, how did the fool look?
Col. Look! egad, he look'd for all the world like *an owl in an ivy bush*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Burrowing owl, a small owl which burrows in the ground in many parts of North and South America and the West Indies, the *Speotyto cunicularia* and its varieties. It is 9

Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*).

or 10 inches long; grayish-brown, profusely spotted with white; with the head smooth, without plumicorns; the facial disk incomplete; and with the ear-parts small and

Nest of Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*).

not operculate, and the legs long and partly bare. This is the owl well known on the western prairies in connection with the prairie-dogs, in the deserted burrows of which it makes its nest, and on the pampas of South America in similar relations with the viscachas. There is a colony in Florida, and there are several in the West Indies. These owls are diurnal, and feed upon insects and small mammals and reptiles. See *Speotyto*.—**Gray owl**, one of sundry owls of a gray color. One of the species to which the name applies is the common European *Strix stridula*. The great gray owl of North America is *Strix cinerea*, or *Surnium cinereum*, one of the largest and most boreal species of the family.—**Hissing owl**, the barn-owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*. *Montagu*.—**Horned owl**, **horn-owl**, any owl with horns in the shape of plumicorns or feathery egrets on the head; an eared owl; a cat-owl. There are many species, of such genera as *Otus* or *Asio*, *Scops*, *Bubo*, etc. The great horned owl of Europe is *Bubo maximus*; that of America is *B. virginianus*. See cut under *Bubo*.—**Long-eared owl**. See *long-eared* and *Otus*.—**Short-eared owl**. See *short-eared*.—**To bring** or **send owls to Athens**, to perform unnecessary labor; "carry coals to Newcastle"; take a commodity where it already abounds. A small brown owl (probably *Scops giu*) is especially common on the Acropolis and about Athens, and was hence taken as the emblem of the city, and of its patron goddess, Athene or Pallas (Minerva).

owl[1] (oul), *v. i.* [< *owl*[1], *n.*] To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade at night or in secrecy; skulk about with contraband goods; smuggle; especially, to carry wool or sheep out of the country, at one time an offense at law. [Eng.]

owl[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *wool*.

owl-butterfly (oul'but$^{\prime}$ėr-fli), *n.* A very large South American nymphalid butterfly, *Caligo eurylochus*, attaining an expanse of nine inches: so called because the wings when folded at rest present at the base of the second series a pair of large ocelli likened to owls' eyes. See cut under *ocellate*.

owler[1]† (ou'lėr), *n.* One guilty of the offense of owling; a smuggler, especially of wool.

To gibbets and gallows your *owlers* advance,
That, that 's the sure way to mortify France,
For Monsieur our nation will always be gulling,
While you take such care to supply him with woollen.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 134. (*Davies.*)

owler[2]† (ou'lėr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *alder*[1].] An alder-tree. [Prov. Eng.]

He advises that you plant willows or *owlers*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 198.

owlery (ou'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *owleries* (-iz). [< *owl*[1] + *-ery*[1].] 1. An abode or haunt of owls. *Imp. Dict.*—2. An owlish or owl-like character or habit.

Man is by birth somewhat of an owl. Perhaps, too, of all the *owleries* that ever possessed him, the most owlish, if we consider it, is that of your actually existing Motive-Millwrights. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 152.

owlet (ou'let), *n.* [Also *howlet*, q. v.; < *owl*[1] + *-et*.] 1. An owl; a howlet.

As faulcon fares to bussarde's flight,
As egles eyes to *owlatts* sighte.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xvi.

2. A young owl; a little owl.—3. Same as *owlet-moth*.

owlet-moth (ou'let-môth), *n.* One of various noctuid moths, so called from their nocturnal habits and soft fluffy appearance. The spiderwort owlet-moth, *Prodenia flavimedia*, is a well-known species, whose larva feeds on many different plants and resembles a cutworm in habits. See also cut under *Prodenia*.

Spiderwort Owlet-moth (*Prodenia flavimedia*).

owl-eyed (oul'īd), *a.* Having eyes like an owl's; seeing best in the night.

owl-faced (oul'fāst), *a.* Having a face like an owl's.

Owlglass†, *n.* [Also *Owleglass*, *Howleglass*, *Hollglass*, etc.; also *Owlspiegle*; < MD. *Uylespigel*, *Uylespieghel* (G. *Tyll Eulenspiegel*), Owlglass, < *uyle*, *wl*, D. *uil*, G. *eule*, owl, + *spiegel*, < L. *speculum*, looking-glass: see *speculum*.] The name of the hero of a popular German tale translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century. He is represented as practising all manner of pranks and having all sorts of comical adventures.

Ride on my best inventiou like an asse,
To the amazement of each *Owlglasse*;
Till then fare well (if thou canst get good fare);
Content 's a feast, although the feast be bare.
Taylor, Workes (1630). (*Nares.*)

1. Or what do you think
Of *Owl glass* instead of him?
2. No, him
I have no mind to.
1. O, but Ulen-spiegle
Were such a name.
B. Jonson, Masque of Fortune, vi. 190.

owl-gnat (oul'nat), *n.* A noctuiform gnat of the family *Psychodidæ*.

owl-head (oul'hed), *n.* The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. *Trumbull*. [New Jersey.]

owling† (ou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *owl*[1], *v.*] The offense of carrying wool or sheep out of the country, formerly puuished by fine or banishment.

owlish (ou'lish), *a.* [< *owl*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Owl-like; resembling an owl or some one of its features.

Whose *owlish* eyes are dazled with the brightnesse of this light. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 2.

2. Having an appearance of preternatural gravity and wisdom.—3. Stupid; dull; fat-witted.

owlishness (ou'lish-nes), *n.* The nature or character of an owl; stupidity, as that of an owl when dazed by the light.

owlism (ou'lizm), *n.* [< *owl*[1] + *-ism*.] An owlish or preying disposition or habit.

Their [lawyers'] *owlisms*, vulturisms, to an incredible extent, will disappear by and by; their heroisms only remaining. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 17.

owl-light (oul'līt), *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light; twilight.

I do not like his visits; commonly
He comes by *owl-light*; both the time and manner
Is suspicious; I do not like it.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

owl-monkey (oul'mung$^{\prime}$ki), *n.* A night-ape.

owl-moth (oul'môth), *n.* A moth, *Thysania agrippina*. It is probably the largest moth known, measuring nearly a foot from tip to tip of wings. It is a native of Brazil, and is so called from its color and from the resemblance of the hind wings to the head of an owl.

owl-parrot (oul'par$^{\prime}$ọt), *n.* The kakapo, *Strigops habroptilus*: so called from its owlish as-

Owl-parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*)

peet and nocturnal predatory habits. It is a native of New Zealand. Also called *night-parrot*. See *kakapo*.

Owlspiegle†, *n.* Same as *Owlglass*.

Thou should'st have given her a madge-owl, and then
Thou'dst made a present o' thyself, *Owlspiegle*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

owl-swallow (oul'swol$^{\prime}$ō), *n.* A goatsucker or night-jar of the family *Podargidæ*.

owl-train (oul'trān), *n.* A railroad-train running during the night. [U. S.]

owly (ou'li), *a.* [< *owl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Seeing no better than an owl by day; purblind; blear-eyed.

As seemes to Reason's sin-bleard *Owlie* sight.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

owly-eyed† (ou'li-īd), *a.* Same as *owl-eyed*.

Their wicked minds, blind to the light of vertue, and *owly eyed* in the night of wickednesse.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

own[1] (ōn), *a.* [= Sc. *ain*, *awen*; < ME. *own*, *owen*, *awen*, *aghen*, *azen*, *on*, *owe*, < AS. *āgen* = OS. *ēgan* = OFries. *eigen*, *ēgen*, *ein*, *ain* = MD. *eghen*, *ceghen*, D. *eigen* = MLG. *egen*, LG. *egen* = OHG. *eigan*, MHG. G. *eigen* = Icel. *eiginn* = Sw. Dan. *egen* = Goth. **aigans*, own (cf. *aigin*, n., property), lit. 'possessed,' orig. pp. of *āgan*, etc., owe: see *owe*[1].] I. Properly or exclusively belonging to one's self or itself; pertaining to or characteristic of the subject, person or thing; peculiar; proper; exclusive; particular; individual; private: used after a possessive, emphasizing the possession: as, to buy a thing with one's *own* money; to see a thing with one's *own* eyes; he was beaten at his *own* game; mind your *own* business.

God wrouȝt it and wrot hit with his *ou* fynger,
And toke it Moyses vpon the mount alle men to lere.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 163.

He sett them by hys *awne* syde,
Vp at the hyȝe dese.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 25).

To thine *own* self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 78.

Portius, behold thy brother, and remember
Thy life is not thy *own*, when Rome demands it.
Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

And Jove's *own* thunders follow Mars's drums.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 68.

Beneath her father's roof, alone
She seemed to live; her thoughts her *own*;
Herself her *own* delight. *Wordsworth*, Ruth.

Our *own* sun belongs to the class of yellow stars, probably somewhat past maturity. *Tait*, Light, § 328.

[In this sense *own* is often used elliptically, the noun which it is to be regarded as qualifying being omitted: as, to hold one's *own* (that is, one's own ground, or one's own cause); a man can do as he likes with his *own* (that is, his own property, possessions, goods, etc.).

He came unto his *own* [possessions], and his *own* [people] received him not. John i. 11.

My study is to render every man his *own*, and to contain myself within the limits of a gentleman.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

These poor canteners could not enjoy their *own* in quiet.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 67.

The cup, the cup itself, from which our Lord
Drank at the last sad supper with his *own*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.]

[The superlative is sometimes used.

My bride to be, my evermore delight,
My own heart's heart, and *ownest* own, farewell.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 8.]

2. Actual: used without a possessive, with *to* instead before the possessor: as, *own* brother *to* some one.

My lady Claytone, who, never having had any child of her own, grew to make so much of me as if she had been an *own* mother *to* me.
Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p. 2. (*Nares.*)

"*Own* brother, sir," observes Durdles, . . . "*to* Peter the Wild Boy!" *Dickens*, Edwin Drood, v.

Of one's own motion, of spontaneous impulse; at one's own suggestion; of one's own accord; spontaneously.—**The own**†, its own.

The bodie whereof was afflicted on the East by the Persians, on the West by the Gothes and other Barbarians, and fretted withiu *the owne* bowels by intestine rebellions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 246.

To be one's own man. (*a*†) To be in one's right senses or normal state of mind.

Ferdinand, her brother, found a wife
Where he himself was lost, Prospero his dukedom
In a poor isle, and all of us ourselves
When no *man was his own*. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 213.

Which so cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion, that hee *was* never *his owne man* afterward.
Dekker, Strange Horse Race (1613). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) To be free to control one's own time.—**To hold one's own.** See def. 1, and *hold*[1].

own[1] (ōn), *v. t.* [< ME. *ownen, ohnien, ognien, ahnien, agnien*, < AS. *āgnian, āhnian*, have as one's own, own, possess, claim as one's own, appropriate to oneself, = OHG. *eiginen*, MHG. *eigenen, eignen*, G. *eignen* = Icel. *eigna* = Sw. *egna* = Dan. *egne*, be proper, be becoming, beseem; from the adj.: see *own*[1], *a.*] To have or hold as one's own; possess; hold or possess rightfully or legally; have and enjoy the right of property in; in a general sense, to have: as, to *own* a large estate, or a part interest in a ship.

Not Afric *owns* a serpent I abhor
More than thy fame and envy.
Shak., Cor., i. 8. 3.

But none of them *owns* the landscape.
Emerson, Nature, p. 11.

=**Syn.** *Hold, Occupy*, etc. See *possess*.

own[2] (ōn), *v.* [In the present form due to confusion with *own*[1], *v.* (being formerly also sometimes *owe* (see *owe*[2]), by further confusion with *owe*[1]); < ME. *unnen*, < AS. *unnan* = OS. *unnan, giunnan* = OHG. *unnan, giunnan*, MHG. *gunnen, günnen*, give, G. *gönnen* = Icel. *unna* = Sw. *unna* = Dan. *unde*, grant; a preterit-present verb, the present, orig. pret., being AS. *an, on* (= OS. *an* = MHG. *an, on*, etc.), pl. *unnon*, weak pret. *ūthe*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To grant; give.

God *hunne* [read *unne*] him ethemodes [well-disposed] ben,
And sende me miu childre agen.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2249.

He *on* the [thee] muchele more.
Proverbs of Ælfred, l. 241.

2. To admit; concede; acknowledge: as, to *own* a fault; to *own* the force of a statement.

"Ich *an* wel," cwath the nigte gale,
"Ah [but], wranne, nawt for thire tale."
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1739.

Her. 'Tis a saying, sir, not due to me.
Leon. You will not *own* it.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 60.

But, for singing, among other things, we got Mrs. Coleman to sing part of the Opera, though she would not *own* she did get any of it without book in order to the stage.
Pepys, Diary, II. 319.

He *owns* himself deterred from suicide by the thoughts of what may follow death. *Goldsmith*, Metaphors.

I *own* the soft impeachment. *Sheridan*, Rivals, v. 3.

Let each side *own* its fault and make amends!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 87.

In the long sigh that sets our spirit free,
We *own* the love that calls us back to Thee!
O. *W. Holmes*, Dedication of the Pittsfield Cemetery.

3. To recognize; acknowledge: as, to *own* one as a son.

How shall I *own* thee? shall this tongue of mine
E'er call thee daughter more?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

The Scripture *ownes* no such order, no such function in the Church. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

I went with it and kiss'd his Maties hand, who was pleas'd to *own* me more particularly by calling me his old acquaintance. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 30, 1660.

To own up, to confess fully and unreservedly; make a "clean breast" of a matter: usually implying confession as the result of pressure or when brought to bay. [Colloq.]

=**Syn.** 2. *Admit, Confess*, etc. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* To confess: with *to:* as, to *own to* a fault. [Colloq.]

May did not *own to* the possession of the bond.
Mrs. Crowe.

owndt, *n.* Same as *ound*[2].

owner (ō'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *ownere, ogenere* (= D. *eigenaar* = G. *eigner*); < *own*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who owns; the rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not; in a general sense, one who has or possesses. When used alone it does not necessarily imply exclusive or absolute ownership. One who holds subject to a mortgage, or otherwise has only a qualified fee, is generally termed *owner* if he has a right to possession.

Zuych [such—*i. e.*, theft] is the zenne . . . of ham of religion thet byeth *ogeneres*, uor hi behoteth to libbe wy[th]-oute ogninge. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

That love is merchandized whose rich esteeming
The *owner's* tongue doth publish every where.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

With no *Owner* Beauty long will stay,
Upon the Wings of Time borne swift away.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Abutting owner. See *abut.*—**Beneficial owner.** See *beneficial.*—**Dominant owner.** See *dominant tenement*, under *dominant.*—**Equitable owner**, an owner having only an equitable estate.

ownerless (ō'nėr-les), *a.* [< *owner* + *-less.*] Having no owner: as, *ownerless* dogs.

ownership (ō'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *owner* + *-ship.*] The state of being an owner; the right by which a thing belongs specifically to some person or body; proprietorship; possession as an owner or proprietor. See *owner*.

The party entitled may make a formal, but peaceable entry thereon, declaring that thereby he takes possession; which notorious act of *ownership* is equivalent to a feodal investiture by the lord. *Blackstone*, Com., III. x.

No absolute *ownership* of land is recognized by our lawbooks except in the crown. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 12.

Bonitarian ownership. See *bonitarian*.

own-form (ōn'fôrm), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to a plant having stamens of a length corresponding with the style of the plant to be fertilized: a term applied by Darwin to pollen used in cross-fertilizing dimorphic and trimorphic flowers.

I have invariably employed pollen from a distinct plant of the same form for the illegitimate unions of all the species: and therefore it may be observed that I have used the term *own-form* pollen in speaking of such unions.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 24.

ownness (ōn'nes), *n.* [< *own*[1], *a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being peculiar to one's self.

Napoleon, . . . with his *ownness* of impulse and insight, with his mystery and strength, in a word, with his originality (if we will understand that), reaches down into the region of the perennial and primeval.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 198.

own-root (ōn'röt), *a.* In *hort.*, grown upon its own root, without grafting or budding: applied to many plants, as roses.

owset, *n.* An obsolete form of *ooze*.

owsellt, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *owse, ooze.*] A slough; a quagmire.

I am verily perswaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drewe these into that damnable and untwineable traine and *owsell* of perdition. *J. Melton*, Sixefold Politician.

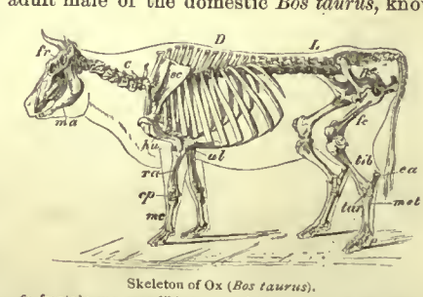
owsen (ou'sn), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *oxen*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Twenty white *owsen*, my gude lord,
If you'll grant Hughie the Graeme to me.
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 56).

An' *owsen* frae the furrow'd field
Return sae dowf an' weary, O.
Burns, My Ain Kind Dearie, O.

owtt, owtet, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *out*.

ox (oks), *n.*; pl. *oxen* (ok'sn). [< ME. *oxe* (pl. *oxen*), < AS. *oxa* (pl. *oxan*) = OS. **ohso* = OFries. *oxa* = MD. *osse*, D. *os* = MLG. LG. *osse* = OHG. *ohso*, MHG. *ohse*, G. *ochse, ochs* = Icel. *oxi, uxi* = Sw. Dan. *oxe* = Goth. *auhsa, auhsus*, an ox: an old Aryan word, like *cow* and *steer*, though not, like these, found in Gr. and L.; = W. *ych*, an ox, = Skt. *ukshan*, an ox, bull; referred by some, as 'impregnator,' to Skt. √ *uksh*, sprinkle; by others to Skt. √ *uksh*, increase, wax, = E. *wax*[1], q. v. The noun *ox*, plural *oxen*, is notable as being the only one still having in familiar use the old plural in *-en* (AS. *-an*), the plurals *eyne, hosen*, and *peasen*, though of AS. origin, being obs. or archaic, and *children, brethren, kine*, and *shoon*, in which the plural in *-en* (*-n, -ne*) appears first in ME., being all (except *children*) archaic, or at least (as *brethren*) confined to a limited and non-vernacular use.] 1. The adult male of the domestic *Bos taurus*, known in the natural state as a *bull*, whose female is a *cow*, and whose young is a *calf;* in a wider sense, an animal of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ* or *Ovibovinæ;* a bovine. The several animals of this kind have each of them specific designations, as *buffalo, bison, aurochs, zebu, musk-ox*, etc.: the word is commonly restricted to the varieties of *Bos taurus*, the common ox, which is one of the most valuable of domestic animals. Its flesh is the principal article of animal food, and there is scarcely any part of the animal that is not useful to mankind: the skin, the horns, the bones, the blood, the hair, and the refuse of all these, have their separate uses. Having been specially domesticated by man from a stock which it is probably impossible to trace, the result has been the formation of very many breeds, races, or permanent varieties, some of which are valued for their flesh and hides, some for the richness and abundance of their milk, while others are in great repute for both beef and milk. Among the first class may be mentioned the Durham or shorthorn, the polled Aberdeen or Angus, and the West Highland or kyloe. Among the most celebrated for dairy purposes are the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, and Suffolk dun. For the purposes both of the dairy-farmer and of the grazier, the Hereford and a cross between a shorthorn and an Ayrshire are much fancied. The ox is used in many parts of the world as a beast of draft. The "wild ox," now surviving in only a few parks, as at Chillingham Park in Northumberland, and at Cadzow Forest in Lanarkshire, seems, whatever its origin, to have been formerly an inhabitant of many forest-districts in Great Britain, particularly in the north of England and the south of Scotland.



Skeleton of Ox (*Bos taurus*).

fr, frontal; *ma*, mandible; *c*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *hu*, humerus; *ul*, ulna; *ra*, radius; *mc*, metacarpal; *fe*, pelvis; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *ca*, calcaneum; *met*, metatarsus; *cp*, carpus; *tar*, tarsus.

2. In a restricted sense, the castrated male of *Bos taurus*, at least 4 years old and full-grown or nearly so. (See *steer.*) Such animals are most used as draft-animals and for beef.—**Galla ox**, the sanga, a kind of ox found in the Galla country. *Hamilton Smith.*—**Indian ox**, the brahminy bull.—**To have the black ox tread on one's foot**†, to know what sorrow or adversity is.

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their eie, or *the black oxe tread on their foote*—who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 1.

ox-acid (oks'as'id), *n.* Same as *oxyacid*.

oxalamide (ok-sal'a-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *amide.*] Same as *oxamide*.

oxalate (ok'sa-lāt), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base: as, potassium *oxalate*.

oxalemia, oxalæmia (ok-sa-lē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *oxal-ic* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Excess of oxalic acid or oxalates in the blood.

oxalic (ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< NL. *oxalicus*, < L. *oxalis*, < Gr. *ὀξαλίς*, sorrel: see *Oxalis*.] Of or pertaining to sorrel.—**Oxalic acid**, $(COOH)_2$, the acid of sorrel, first discovered in the juice of the *Oxalis acetosella*. It is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom in the form of potassium, sodium, and calcium salts, and is made artificially by heating sawdust with a mixture of caustic potash and soda. It forms white crystals, is readily soluble in water and alcohol, has an intensely acid taste, and is violently poisonous. It is often sold under the erroneous name of *salt of lemons*. Oxalic acid is used largely in calico-printing, dyeing, and the bleaching of flax and straw.—**Oxalic-acid diathesis**, the condition of the system when there is marked oxalemia.

Oxalidaceæ (ok-sal-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Oxalis* (*-id-*) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Oxalideæ*, regarded by Lindley as an order.

Oxalideæ (ok-sa-lid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Oxalis* (*-id-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Geraniaceæ*, the geranium family, distinguished by the regular flowers, imbricate sepals, and capitate stigmas. It includes five genera, of which *Oxalis* is the type. They are herbs or trees, usually with compound leaves and ten stamens.

Oxalis (ok'sa-lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *oxalis*, < Gr. *ὀξαλίς*, sorrel, also sour wine, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, pungent, acid, sour.] 1. A genus of ornamental plants, type of the tribe *Oxalideæ* of the order *Geraniaceæ*. It is characterized by the ten perfect stamens, five distinct styles, and five-lobed loculicidal pod with ten persistent valves. There are about 205 species, mostly of South Africa and South America, with one or two widely scattered throughout the tropics, and three or four throughout the temperate zones. They produce short stems with alternate leaves, or more commonly radical leaves from a fleshy rootstock or bulb. The characteristic leaves are of three radiating inversely heart-shaped leaflets; others are pinnate or undivided. The flowers are yellow, pink, or white, usually in long-stalked umbels, with additional minute

Flowering Plant of *Oxalis violacea* (wood-sorrel). *a*, pistil with some of the stamens.

spetalous flowers close-fertilized in the bud. Several species yield edible tubers. *O. Deppei* of Mexico, with four leaflets and red flowers, has fusiform edible roots. Several exotic species are important to the conservatory. Certain pinnate-leafed species exhibit irritability. See cut under *obcordate*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

oxalite (ok'sa-līt), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *-ite*2.] Same as *humboldtine*.

oxaluria (ok-sa-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *oxal-ic* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, the presence of crystallized oxalate of lime in the urine in considerable amount.

oxaluric (ok-sa-lū'rik), *a.* [< *oxal-ic* + *uric*.] Derived from urea and oxalic acid.—**Oxaluric acid**, an acid ($C_3H_4N_2O_4$) produced by the decomposition of parabanic acid. It is a white or slightly yellow crystalline powder of an acid taste. It forms salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths.

oxalyl, oxalyle (ok'sa-lil), *n.* [< *oxal-ic* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, the hypothetical radical of oxalic acid, C_2O_2.

oxamate (ok'sa-māt), *n.* [< *oxam-ic* + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt of oxamic acid.

oxamic (ok-sam'ik), *a.* [< *ox(alic)* + *am(ine)* + *-ic*.] Produced from acid ammonium oxalate by dehydration or the elimination of water, and in other ways: noting the monobasic acid so produced ($C_2O_2.NH_2OH$).

oxamide (ok-sam'id or -īd), *n.* [< *ox(alic)* + *amide*.] A white substance ($C_2O_2(NH_2)_2$), insoluble in water, produced by the distillation of neutral ammonium oxalate, whence its name. Also called *oxalamide*.

ox-antelope (oks'an'tē-lōp), *n.* A bubaline antelope, as the oryx. See *reem*. Num. xxiii. 22 (revised version, margin).

ox-balm (oks'bäm), *n.* Same as *horse-balm*.

oxberry (oks'ber'i), *n.* The black bryony. See *bryony*. [Prov. Eng.]

ox-bird (oks'bėrd), *n.* 1. An oxbiter or oxpecker; an African bird of the family *Buphagidæ* (which see).—2. A weaver-bird, *Textor alector*. *P. L. Sclater.*—3. The dunlin, *Pelidna alphina* or *Tringa variabilis*, a kind of sandpiper. *Nuttall*, 1834; *A. Newton.*—4. The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. [Essex, Kent, England.]

oxbiter (oks'bī'tėr), *n.* 1. An ox-bird or oxpecker. See *Buphagidæ*.—2. The American cow-bird, *Molothrus pecoris* or *M. ater*.

ox-bow (oks'bō), *n.* [< ME. *oxebowe*; < *ox* + *bow*2.] 1. A curved piece of wood the ends of which are inserted into an ox-yoke and held by pins. In use it encircles the neck of the animal. See *yoke*.

> With *ox-bowes* and ox-yokes, and other things mo,
> For ox-teeme and horse-teeme in plough for to go.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, September.

2. A bend or reach of a river resembling an ox-bow in form: a use common in New England.

oxboy† (oks'boi), *n.* A boy who tends cattle; a cow-boy.

> The *ox-boy* as ill is as hee,
> Or worser, if worse may be fonnd.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry, A Comparison.

ox-brake (oks'brāk), *n.* A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeing.

ox-cheek (oks'chēk), *n.* See *jowl*, 2.

> The king regaled himself with a plate of *ox-cheek*.
> *Smollett*, Ferdinand Count Fathom, xl.

oxea (ok-sē'ä), *n.*; pl. *oxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ὀξεία, fem. of ὀξύς, sharp.] An acicular or needle-shaped sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, sharp at both ends, produced by growth from a center at the same rate in opposite directions along the same axis. An oxea is therefore uniaxial and equibiradiate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

oxeate (ok-sē'āt), *a.* [< *oxea* + *-ate*1.] 1. Having the character of an oxea; uniaxial, equibiradiate, and sharp at both ends, as a sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.—2. Sharp-pointed at one end; acute. *Sollas*.

oxen, *n.* Plural of *ox*.

oxer (ok'sėr), *n.* [< *ox* + *-er*.] Same as *ox-fence*. [Slang.]

> Then [they rode] across the road over an *oxer* "like a bird." *Cornhill Mag.*, V. 722.

oxeye (oks'ī), *n.* 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Any plant of the composite genus *Buphthalmum*. (*b*) The oxeye daisy. See *daisy*, and cut in next column. (*c*) The corn-marigold (which see, under *marigold*). (*d*) The American plant *Heliopsis lævis*.—2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The greater titmouse, *Parus major*, called specifically *big oxeye*. (*b*) The blue titmouse, *P. cæruleus*, called specifically *blue oxeye*.

Occhio bovino (It.), a bird called an *oxeye*. *Florio.*

Oxeies, Woodpeckers, and in winter Flocks of Parakitoes.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations [in America.

(*e*) The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. (*d*) The American dunlin, *Pelidna americana*. [U. S.]—3. A cloudy speck or weather-gall, often seen on the coast of Africa, which presages a storm.—4. *pl.* Small concave mirrors made, especially in Nuremberg, of glass.—**Creeping oxeye**, *Wedelia carnosa*. Also called *West Indian marigold*. [West Indies.]—**Oxeye bean**. See *bean*1.—**Oxeye daisy**. See *daisy*.—**Seaside oxeye**, *Borrichia arborescens*. [West Indies.]—**Yellow oxeye**, the corn-marigold.

1. Branch with Heads of Oxeye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*). 2. The lower part of the plant. *a*, a ray-flower; *b*, a disk-flower.

ox-eyed (oks'īd), *a.* [< *ox* + *eye* + *-ed*2; tr. Gr. βοῶπις, ox-eyed: see *boöpic, boöps*.] Having large full eyes, like those of an ox.

> Homer useth that epithet of *ox-eyed* in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 471.

oxfair† (oks'fãr), *n.* [< ME. *oxfayre*; < *ox* + *fair*2.] A cattle-fair. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 265.

ox-fence (oks'fens), *n.* A fence to keep oxen from straying; specifically, in *fox-hunting*, a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing. [Eng.]

ox-fly (oks'flī), *n.* The œstrus or bot-fly, *Hypoderma bovis*, which infests cattle.

ox-foot (oks'fůt), *n.* In *farriery*, the hind foot of a horse when the horn cleaves just in the middle of the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe.

Oxford chrome, clay. See *chrome, clay*.

Oxford corners (oks'fȯrd kôr'nėrz). In *printing*, ruled border-lines that cross and project slightly at the corners, thus ⊕. [Eng.]

Oxford crown. See *crown*, 13.

Oxfordian (oks-fôr-di-an), *a.* [< *Oxford* (see def.) + *-ian*.] An epithet applied to a division of the Jurassic as developed in England. It is the lower portion of the middle or Oxford subdivision of the series, and is divided into two groups or stages, the Oxford clay and the Kellaways rock. The Oxfordian is also well developed in France and Germany.

Oxford marbles. Same as *Arundel marbles* (which see, under *marble*).

Oxford mixture, movement, ocher, school, etc. See *mixture*, etc.

ox-gall (oks'gâl), *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox. When clarified by boiling with animal charcoal and filtering, it is used in water-color painting and in ivory-painting to make the colors spread more evenly; mixed with gum arabic, it thickens and fixes the colors. A coating of it sets black-lead or crayon drawings.

oxgang (oks'gang), *n.* [< ME. *oxgang, oxegang*; < *ox* + *gang*.] Same as *oxland*.

oxgate (oks'gāt), *n.* Same as *oxgang*. [Scotch.]

ox-goad (oks'gōd), *n.* A goad for driving oxen.

ox-head (oks'hed), *n.* [< *ox* + *head*. Cf. *hogshead*.] 1. The head of an ox. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 292.—2†. A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a dolt.

> Dost make a mummer of me, *ox-head*? *Marston.*

oxheal (oks'hēl), *n.* Same as *setterwort*.

oxheart (oks'härt), *n.* A large variety of cherry: so called from its shape.

ox-hide (oks'hīd), *n.* 1. The skin of an ox.—2. A hide of land. See *hide*3.

oxhoof (oks'hůf), *n.* The name given to the leaves of species of *Bauhinia* used in Brazil as mucilaginous remedies. *Lindley*, Veg. Kingdom, p. 550.

ox-horn (oks'hôrn), *n.* and *a.* [= MHG. *ohsenhorn*, G. *ochsenhorn*, etc.; as *ox* + *horn*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The horn of an ox.—2. A tree, *Bucida Buceras*, the olivebark or black olive of Jamaica, etc. Its wood is valued as safe from insects, and its bark is used in tanning. [Properly *oxhorn*.]

II. *a.* Resembling the horn of an ox.—**Ox-horn cockle**, a bivalve, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell*.

oxid, oxide (ok'sid, ok'sid or -sīd), *n.* [Formerly, less prop., *oxyde, oxyd*; = F. *oxyde* = Sp. *oxido* = Pg. *oxydo* = It. *ossido* (after E.); < Gr. ὀξύς (stem ὀξί-, reduced in this case to ὀξ-), sharp, keen, pungent, sour, acid, + *-id*1, *-ide*1.] In *chem.*, a compound of oxygen with another element. The oxids are grouped as acid-forming, basic, or neutral. The acid-forming oxids, also called *acid anhydrids*, are compounds of oxygen with negative or acid radicals. Most of them unite directly with water to form acids, as sulphuric oxid, SO_3, which unites with water to form sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4. The basic oxids are compounds of oxygen with positive elements. Many of them form hydroxids, all of which neutralize acids, forming salts, as barium oxid, BaO, which forms the hydrate $Ba(OH)_2$. The neutral oxids or peroxids usually contain more oxygen than the others, and have only very feeble acid or basic properties. Certain oxids cannot be classed with any of these groups, having both acid and basic properties.

oxidability (ok'si-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *oxidable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being converted into an oxid.

oxidable (ok'si-da-bl), *a.* [< *oxid(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being converted into an oxid. *Whewell*.

oxidant (ok'si-dant), *n.* [< *oxid* + *-ant*.] An oxidizing agent; a substance which yields up oxygen readily to other bodies.

oxidate (ok'si-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oxidated*, ppr. *oxidating*. [< *oxid* + *-ate*2.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into an oxid, as metals, etc., by combination with oxygen. Also *oxygenate*.

II. *intrans.* To become oxidized; become an oxid.

> Iron *oxidates* rapidly when introduced in a state of ignition into oxygen gas.
> *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry, I. 300.

oxidation (ok-si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *oxydation* = Sp. *oxidacion* = Pg. *oxydação* = It. *ossidazione*; as *oxidate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act or process of oxidizing, or causing a substance to combine with oxygen.—2. The act or process of taking up or combining with oxygen. Also *oxidization, oxygenation*.

oxidational (ok-si-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *oxidation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to oxidation.

oxidator (ok'si-dā-tor), *n.* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp. Also *oxygenator*.

oxide, *n.* See *oxid*.

oxidizable (ok'si-dī-za-bl), *a.* [< *oxidize* + *-able*.] Capable of being oxidized.

oxidization (ok'si-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *oxidize* + *-ation*.] Same as *oxidation*.

oxidize (ok'si-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oxidized*, ppr. *oxidizing*. [< *oxid* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to combine with oxygen; effect oxidation of.

II. *intrans.* To take up oxygen; combine with oxygen.—**Oxidized minium.** See *minium*.—**Oxidized silver**, in *silversmiths' work*, the dark and shadow effects produced on silver by a sulphid, usually in combination with some other substance. The dark so-called "oxid" is generally a pure sulphid.—**Oxidizing flame.** See *flame*, 1.

oxidizement (ok'si-dīz-ment), *n.* [< *oxidize* + *-ment*.] Oxidation.

oxidizer (ok'si-dī-zėr), *n.* That which oxidizes.

oxidulated† (ok-sid'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *oxid* + *-ule* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] In *chem.*, applied to a compound containing oxygen.

oxisalt (ok'si-sâlt), *n.* See *oxysalt*.

ox-land (oks'land), *n.* In early English tenures, as much land as could be tilled with the use of an ox; an oxgang or oxgate. It was a descriptive term by which land was often granted, and carried the buildings on the land as a part thereof. It varied in area according to the local customs of husbandry and the arableness of the soil, but in general it may be regarded as amounting to about fifteen acres more or less.

> That the eight-ox plough was the normal plough, and not, as you suggest, an exceptional plough "of double strength," is sufficiently shown by the fact that eight *oxlands*, and not four, constitute a "plough-land."
> *Isaac Taylor*, Athenæum, No. 3082, p. 671.

oxlip (ok'slip), *n.* [Prop. **oxslip*, formerly *oxelip*, esp. in pl. *oxelips*; < ME. **oxeslyppe*, < AS. *oxanslyppe, oxan slyppe*, oxlip, < *oxan*, gen. of *oxa*, ox, + *slyppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, etc.: see *cowslip*, of similar formation.] The variety *elatior* of the common primrose, *Primula veris*, in which the limb of the corolla is broader and flatter and the flowers are raised on a common pedunele. By many it is considered a distinct species.

> I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
> Where *oxlips* and the nodding violet grows.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 250.

oxman (oks'man), *n.*; pl. *oxmen* (-men). A man who drives or tends a yoke of oxen. [Eng.]

> Oxen are still used as beasts of labour on many South Down farms. I met the *oxman* with his team a few days ago. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 317.

ox-mushroom (oks'mush'röm), *n.* A name sometimes given to very large specimens of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*.

Oxon. An abbreviation of *Oxonia* (or *Oxoniæ*), a Middle Latin name for Oxford in England, noted

for its university, or of *Oxoniensis*, belonging to Oxford: sometimes placed after an academic degree conferred by that seat of learning: as, D. C. L. *Oxon.*

Oxonian (ok-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. ML. *Oxonia*, a Latinized form of AS. *Oxnaford, Oxonaford* (ME. *Oxenford, Oxenforth*, E. *Oxford*), lit. 'oxen's-ford,' < *oxena*, gen. pl. of *oxa*, ox, + *ford*, ford: see *ford*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Oxford.—**Oxonian button-over.** See the quotation. [Eng.]

I've been selling *Oxonian button-overs* ("Oxonian" shoes, which cover the instep, and are closed by being buttoned instead of being stringed through four or five holes) at 3s. 6d. and 4s., but they was really good, and soled and heeled.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 49.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.—2. An Oxonian button-over. [Eng.]

Not long since I had a pair of very good *Oxonians* that had been new welted, and the very first day I had them on sale—it was a dull drizzly day—a lad tried to prig them. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 48.

oxpecker (oks′pek′ėr), *n.* An African bird of the genus *Buphaga*, or family *Buphagidæ*: so called from its habit of alighting on cattle to peck for food. See cut under *Buphaga*.

ox-pith† (oks′pith), *n.* Marrow. *Marston.*

ox-ray (oks′rā), *n.* A batoid fish, the horned ray, *Cephaloptera* or *Dicerobatis giorna*. [Eng.]

ox-reim (oks′rīm), *n.* [Appar. adapted from a S. African D. **osriem*, < *os*, ox, + *riem* (= G. *riemen*), a strap, thong.] A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in Cape Colony for horse-halters, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, etc.

ox-shoe (oks′shȯ), *n.* A flat piece of iron, with or without calks, shaped to one part of the hoof of an ox and pierced with holes near the outer edge to receive the wrought-iron flat-headed clinch-nails used to fasten it.

ox-skin† (oks′skin), *n.* [Also dial. *oskin*; < *ox* + *skin*, equiv. to *hide*[2], taken as equiv. to *hide*[3].] A hide of land. *Halliwell.*

Fabian, a chronographer, writing of the Conquerour, sets downe in the history thereof another kinde of measure, very necessary for all men to understand: fonre akers (saith he) make a yard of land, five yards of land contain a hide, and 8 hides make a knights fee, which by his conjecture is so much as one plongh can well till in a yeare; in Yorkeshire and other countries they call a hide an *oxeskinne*. *Hopton*, Baculnm Geodæticum (1614).

ox-sole (oks′sōl), *n.* The whiff, a fish. [Irish.]

ox-stall (oks′stâl), *n.* [< ME. *oxestalle*; < *ox* + *stall*[1].] A stall or stand for oxen.

ox-team (oks′tēm), *n.* A team of oxen.

And Goad-man Sangar, whose industrions hand
With *Ox-teem* tills his tributary land.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

oxter (oks′tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *oekster*; < ME. **oxte* (?), < AS. *ōhsta, ōcusta*, the armpit; cf. *ōxn* = OHG. *uohsana*, armpit; cf. L. *axis*, axis, dim. **axla, āla*, armpit, wing, etc.: see *axis, axle*, etc.] The armpit; also, the embrace of the arms.

Wi' a Bible nnder their *oxter* and a speerit o' prayer in their heart. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thrawn Janet.

oxter (oks′tėr), *v. t.* [< *oxter*, *n.*] To support under the arm; embrace with the arms. [Scotch.]

The priest he was *oxter'd*, the clerk he was carried,
And that 's how Meg o' the Mill was married.
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

ox-tongue (oks′tung), *n.* [< ME. *oxe tunge*.] 1. The tongue of an ox.—2. One of several plants with rough tongue-shaped leaves, especially *Picris* (*Helminthia*) *echioides*, and the alkanet, *Anchusa officinalis*. Compare *bugloss*.—3. A name sometimes given to the anlace, braquemart, and similar short broadswords.

oxy[1] (ok′si), *a.* [< *ox* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to an ox; resembling an ox; bovine. [Rare.]

He took his arrow by the nock, and to his bended brest
The *oxy* sinew close he drew. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv. 139.

oxy[2] (ok′si), *a.* [Appar. an irreg. var. of **ousy* for *oozy*.] Wet; soft; spongy: applied to land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

oxyacanthous (ok″si-a-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἀκανθα*, a spine.] In *bot.*, furnished with many sharp thorns or prickles.

oxyacid (ok′si-as-id), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *acid*.] An acid containing oxygen. Also called *oxacid*.

Oxyæna (ok-si-ē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-æna*, a fem. termination.] The typical genus of *Oxyænidæ*. There are several species, as *O. morsitans, O. lupina, O. forcipata*.

Oxyænidæ (ok-si-en′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxyæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil carnivorous mammals of the Eocene of North America, belonging to the suborder *Creodonta*, and typified by the genus *Oxyæna*. They had the back upper molar transverse, the preceding ones sectorial, and all the lower ones sectorial.

oxyæsthesia (ok″si-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses: see *æsthesia*.] Abnormally acute sensibility; hyperæsthesia. Also written *oxyesthesia*.

oxyanthracene (ok-si-an′thra-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + E. *anthracene*.] Same as *anthraquinone*.

oxyaphia (ok-si-ā′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἁφή*, touch, < *ἅπτειν*, grasp, touch.] Abnormally acute sense of touch.

oxyaster (ok-si-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A regular polyact sponge-spicule, whose long acute rays radiate from one point.

oxybaphon (ok-sib′a-fon), *n.*; pl. *oxybapha* (-fä). [< Gr. *ὀξύβαφον* (see def.), < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βάπτειν*, immerse, dip (> *βαφή*, a dipping).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large, deep, wide-mouthed wine-vase, tapering interiorly to a point at the base

Greek Oxybaphon, with combat between Cadmus and the Theban dragon.

and resembling in use and somewhat in shape the crater, but in the main convex instead of concave in vertical profile, and having its two handles immediately below the rim.

The additional discovery of two pieces of æs rude— . . . one among the ashes in the *oxybaphon*—proves that the inhumation of the first and the cremation of the second must be accepted as contemporary events.
Athenæum, No. 3231, p. 424.

Oxybaphus (ok-sib′a-fus), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1806), so called in allusion to the enlarged involucre; < Gr. *ὀξύβαφον*, a vase: see *oxybaphon*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Nyctagineæ*, the tribe *Mirabilieæ*, and the subtribe *Boerhaavieæ*, having a short perianth and involucre with connate bracts. There are about 23 species, chiefly of western North and South America, a few, as *O. albidus*, eastward in the United States. They are erect or prostrate branching herbs, with opposite leaves, and small white, pink, or scarlet flowers. A gardeners' name for plants of the genus is *umbrellawort*.

Oxybelus (ok-sib′e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *βέλος*, an arrow.] A genus of wasps of the family *Crabronidæ*. The submarginal is confluent with the first discoidal cell, or separated from it by a faint nervure only; the postscutellum is slate with a membranous appendage on each side; and the metathorax has a curved spine near the base. There are about 30 European and 12 American species of these wasps, of active habits, small size, dark color, with usually white spots on the abdomen, and they prey in the main upon dipterous insects.

oxyblepsia (ok-si-blep′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *-βλεψία*, < *βλέπειν*, see, look on.] Abnormal acuteness of vision.

oxycalcium (ok-si-kal′si-um), *a.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *calcium*.] Noting the combined action of calcium and oxygen.—**Oxycalcium light.** Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

oxycarpous (ok-si-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing or characterized by sharp-pointed fruit.

oxycephaly (ok-si-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The character of a skull having a high vertical index; hypsicephaly.

oxychlorid, oxychloride (ok-si-klō′rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *chlorid*.] A compound of a metallic chlorid with oxygen: as, *oxychlorids* of iron, tin, etc.

oxy-coal-gas (ok′si-kōl′gas), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a mixture or combination of oxygen and coal-gas.

By means of the *oxy-coal-gas* flame we can determine the spectrum of any vapor given off.
J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 582.

Oxycoccus (ok-si-kok′us), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1801), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Vacciniaceæ* and the tribe *Euvaccinieæ*, known by its eight blunt awnless anthers, four-celled berries, and deeply or completely four-parted revolute corolla; the cranberry. There are 2 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. They are smooth and prostrate vine-like shrubs, rooting in the mud or moss of swamps, and sending up short erect stems clad with small alternate evergreen leaves, and bearing nodding rose-colored flowers, mostly solitary and terminal, followed by edible acid crimson berries. This genus has often been included in *Vaccinium*. *O.* (*Vaccinium*) *macrocarpus* is the ordinary American cranberry; *O. palustris*, the European cranberry. See *cranberry* and *Vacciniaceæ*.

oxycrate (ok′si-krāt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύκρατον*, sour wine mixed with water, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + **κρατός*, verbal adj. of *κεραννύναι*, mix: see *crater*.] A mixture of water and vinegar. [Rare.]

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wiseman.*

oxyd, oxyde, *n.* See *oxid, oxide*.

oxydactyl, oxydactyle (ok-si-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having slender toes not dilated at the ends: applied specifically to a group of batrachians, in distinction from *platydactyl* or *discodactyl*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Oxydactyla*.

Oxydactyla (ok-si-dak′ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *oxydactyl*.] A division of phaneroglossate batrachians, containing those which are oxydactyl: distinguished from *Platydactyla*.

Oxydendrum (ok-si-den′drum), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1839), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sour, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of the gamopetalous order *Ericaeeæ* and the tribe *Andromedeæ*, characterized by the needle-shaped seeds and two-bracted persistent unchanged calyx of separate sepals. There is but one species, *O. arboreum*, a tree from 15 to 40 feet high, native of rich woods from Pennsylvania southward, mostly in the Alleghanies. It bears leaves resembling those of the beech, white egg-shaped flowers in terminal panicles of long one-sided racemes, followed by small woody five-angled capsules, with many minute seeds. Its hard, close-grained wood is used for tool-handles, bearings of machinery, etc. The tree is called *sorrel-tree* or *sour-wood*, also *elk-tree*.

oxydiact (ok-si-dī′akt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and two pointed rays lying in one straight line; oxyhexact with four of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n.* An oxydiact sponge-spicule.

oxyfluoride (ok-si-flō′ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *fluoride*.] A compound of an oxid and a fluoride: as, the *oxyfluoride* of lead.

oxygen (ok′si-jen), *n.* [< F. *oxygène* = Sp. *oxígeno* = Pg. *oxygeneo* = It. *ossigeno, ossigene*; < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + √ *γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] 1. Chemical symbol, O; atomic weight, 16. An element discovered by Priestley in 1774, who called it *dephlogisticated air*. It was finally called *oxygen* by Lavoisier, because supposed to be present in all acids. Further investigation, however, has proved that this is not the case. Oxygen is a chemical element existing as a permanent gas, colorless, odorless, and tasteless, and somewhat heavier than atmospheric air. It is soluble in water, which at a temperature of 60° F. dissolves $\frac{1}{25}$ of its volume of oxygen. Oxygen combines very readily with most of the elements, and forms oxids with all of them excepting fluorin. The act of combination is so energetic in many cases as to evolve light and heat, the phenomena of combustion. In other cases, as in the tarnishing or rusting of metals and the decay of animal or vegetable substances, oxidation takes place so slowly that, while the result is the same, the heat evolved at one time is not enough to produce luminous effects or even to be sensible. Free or uncombined oxygen is essential to all animal and vegetable life. Animal heat and muscular energy are results of a slow combustion produced in all parts of the system by oxygen carried in the blood from the lungs. In sunlight oxygen is exhaled by growing plants, but a certain quantity is assimilated and is essential to life. Oxygen is the most widely distributed and abundant element in nature; it constitutes about one fifth of the total volume of the atmosphere, which is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. Water contains about 89 per cent. of it by weight, and it is found in most animal and vegetable products, acids, oxids, and salts. The rocks which make up most of the earth's crust contain between 40 and 50 per cent. of oxygen. Under certain conditions oxygen may be made to pass into an allotropic or condensed form called *ozone*.

It was Lavoisier who gave to this curious kind of air or gas the name of *Oxygen*, by which it is now universally known; and it was he, too, who first showed, by the most conclusive experiments, what was really the composition of atmospheric air. His determination of the constitution of the air was made in the year 1777.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 78.

2. A manufacturers' name for bleaching-powder. *Simmonds.*

oxygenate (ok′si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxygenated*, ppr. *oxygenating*. [< *oxygen* + *-ate*[2].] 1. To mix with oxygen; impregnate or saturate with oxygen: as, the blood is *oxygenated*

in the lungs.—2. Same as *oxidate*.—**Oxygenated water**, hydrogen peroxid in water.

oxygenation (ok″si-je-nā′shon), *n.* [< *oxygenate* + *-ion*.] 1. The process or act of oxygenating, or impregnating or saturating with oxygen.—2. Same as *oxidation*.

oxygenator (ok′si-jen-ā-tor), *n.* [< *oxygenate* + *-or*[1].] Same as *oxidator*.

oxygenic (ok-si-jen′ik), *a.* [< *oxygen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oxygen.

oxygenizable (ok′si-jen-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *oxygenize* + *-able*.] Capable of being oxygenized. Also spelled *oxygenisable*.

oxygenize (ok′si-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxygenized*, ppr. *oxygenizing*. [< *oxygen* + *-ize*.] To oxygenate. Also spelled *oxygenise*.

oxygenizement (ok′si-jen-īz-ment), *n.* [< *oxygenize* + *-ment*.] Oxidation. Also spelled *oxygenisement*.

oxygenizer (ok′si-jen-ī-zėr), *n.* That which oxidates or converts into an oxid. Also spelled *oxygeniser*.

oxygenous (ok-sij′e-nus), *a.* [< *oxygen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen; containing oxygen.

> The exclusive food of the natives of India is of an *oxygenous* rather than a carbonaceous character.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 213.

oxygeusia (ok-si-jū′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acute, + *γεῦσις*, sense of taste, < *γεύεσθαι*, taste: see *gust*[2].] Morbid acuteness of the sense of taste.

Oxyglossus (ok-si-glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In *herpet.*, a remarkable genus of firmisternal batrachians of the family *Ranidæ*, containing Asiatic frogs whose tongue is angulate behind, whence the name.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidæ*, with one species, *O. subcyaneus*, of Brazil. *Chaudoir*, 1843.—3. In *ornith.*, same as *Mniotilta*. *Swainson*, 1827.

oxygnathous (ok-sig′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaws smooth or only finely striated: noting the *Limacidæ*, *Vitrinidæ*, etc.

oxygon, oxygone (ok′si-gon, -gōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξυγώνιος*, acute-angled, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, acute, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *geom.*, a triangle having three acute angles.

oxygonal (ok-sig′ō-nal), *a.* [< *oxygon* + *-al*.] Oxygonial.

oxygonial (ok-si-gō′ni-al), *a.* [< *oxygon* + *-ial*.] Acute-angled.

Oxygyrus (ok-si-jī′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *γῦρος*, a ring, circle.] A genus of heteropods of the family *Atlantidæ*. The small spiral shells of *O. keraudreni* occur in abundance in globigerina-ooze.

Oxygyrus keraudreni.

oxyhemoglobin (ok-si-hem-ō-glō′bin), *n.* [< *oxy*(*gen*) + *hemoglobin*.] Hemoglobin united with oxygen in loose combination, 1 gram of hemoglobin taking up 1.76 cubic centimeters of oxygen. It has a characteristic spectrum with two dark bands, quite distinct from that of reduced hemoglobin.

> Crystals obtained under free access of air contain oxygen in loose chemical combination, which is parted with in a vacuum, or when the former are heated. This is the *oxyhæmoglobin* of Hoppe.
> *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 19.

oxyhexact (ok-si-hek′sakt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἓξ* = E. *six*, + *ἀκτίς*, a ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and six pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a double square pyramid, as a spongo-spicule.

II. *n.* An oxyhexact sponge-spicule.

oxyhexaster (ok″si-hek-sas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + E. *hexaster*.] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays are pointed.

oxyhydrogen (ok-si-hī′drō-jen), *a.* [< *oxy*(*gen*) + *hydrogen*.] Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or employing a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen: as, *oxyhydrogen* gas.—**Oxyhydrogen blowpipe.** See *blowpipe*, 1.—**Oxyhydrogen lamp**, a lamp in which streams of oxygen and hydrogen in regulated quantities are commingled and burned, the resulting flame being directed on a ball of quicklime and forming an extremely bright light.—**Oxyhydrogen light**, the lime-light; the Drummond light.—**Oxyhydrogen microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is illuminated by the flame of oxyhydrogen gas on a piece of lime under the action of the compound blowpipe. The lime is placed in front of a concave mirror, and the object between this and a convex lens, by which its image, highly magnified, is thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to a large number of spectators.

Oxylebiinæ (ok-si-leb-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxylebius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chiridæ*, exemplified by the genus *Oxylebius*, with the head pointed, the preopercle with two or three spines, and with three anal spines.

Oxylebius (ok-si-lō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *λέβιος* for *λεβίας*, a kind of fish.] The only genus of *Oxylebiinæ*, containing one species, *O. pictus*, a handsome fish of small size, found on the Pacific coast of the United States.

oxymel (ok′si-mel), *n.* [< L. *oxymeli*, < Gr. *ὀξύμελι*, a mixture of vinegar and honey, < *ὀξύς*, acid, sour (< *ὀξος*, sour wine), + *μέλι*, honey: see *mell*[2].] A mixture of vinegar or acetic acid and honey.—**Oxymel of squill**, vinegar of squill with honey.

oxymoron (ok-si-mō′ron), *n.*; pl. *oxymora* (-rą). [< L. *oxymorus*, < Gr. *ὀξίμωρος*, in neut. *ὀξίμωρον*, an expression that seems absurd but has a point, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, quick, clever, + *μωρός*, foolish.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in adding to a word an epithet or qualification apparently contradictory; in general, close connection of two words seemingly opposed to each other (as, *cruel kindness;* to make *haste slowly*); an expression made epigrammatic or pointed by seeming self-contradictory.

oxymuriate† (ok-si-mū′ri-āt), *n.* [< *oxy*(*gen*) + *muriate*.] Same as *chlorid:* formerly so called on the erroneous assumption that muriatic acid was an oxygen acid, and that chlorin differed from it in containing more oxygen.

oxymuriatic† (ok-si-mū-ri-at′ik), *a.* [< *oxymuriate* + *-ic*.] Being a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid: formerly applied to chlorin. See *oxymuriate*.

oxyntic (ok-sin′tik), *a.* [< Gr. **ὀξυντός*, verbal adj. of *ὀξύνειν*, make sharp, make acid (< *ὀξύς*, sharp), + *-ic*.] Rendering acid.—**Oxyntic cells**, the ovoid or parietal cells of the cardiac gland, which have been supposed to secrete hydrochloric acid.—**Oxyntic glands**, the cardiac glands of the stomach, or, more generally, any gastric glands secreting hydrochloric acid.

> The glands which possess these acid-forming cells have of late been termed (Langley) *oxyntic glands* (*ὀξύνειν*, to render acid). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 674.

ox-yoke (oks′yōk), *n.* A yoke for oxen. See *yoke*.

Oxyopes (ok-si-ō′pēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Oxyopidæ*, having the eyes placed in four rows. Six species inhabit the United States, of which *O. viridans* is an example.

oxyopia (ok-si-ō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξυωπία*, sharp-sightedness, < *ὀξύωπης*, sharp-sighted, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὤψ*, eye.] Abnormal acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

Oxyopidæ (ok-si-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < *Oxyopes* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders of the superfamily *Citigradæ*, closely allied to the *Lycosidæ*, having the eyes in three or four rows, the four middle ones forming a trapezium which is narrower behind. This family comprises 3 genera, the species of which are found on plants and low shrubs, and are very swift runners.

oxyopy (ok′si-ō-pi), *n.* Same as *oxyopia*.

oxyosphresia (ok″si-os-frē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ὀσφρησις*, a smelling, smell: see *osphresiology*.] Morbid acuteness of the sense of smell. Also *oxyosphrasia*.

oxypentact (ok-si-pen′takt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πέντε*, five, + *ἀκτίς*, ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and five pointed rays, whose ends form the corners of a single square pyramid; oxyhexact with one ray rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n.* An oxypentact sponge-spicule.

oxyphonia (ok-si-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξυφωνία*, sharpness of voice, < *ὀξύφωνος*, sharp-voiced, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *φωνή*, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

oxyphony (ok′si-fō-ni), *n.* Same as *oxyphonia*.

oxyphyllous (ok-si-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύφυλλος*, having pointed leaves, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, pointed, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Having acuminated leaves. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Oxypoda (ok-sip′ō-dą), *n.* [NL. (Mannerheim, 1830), < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of rove-beetles of the family *Staphylinidæ*. It is one of the largest genera, with over 200 species, represented in all parts of the globe; many are European, but only three have been found in North America. They vary much in habits, being found on fungi, in vegetable debris, in ants' nests, under moss, dead leaves, or bark, etc.

Oxypogon (ok-si-pō′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πώγων*, beard.] A genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing humming-birds with a pointed crest and beard, as *O. lindeni* of Venezuela, and *O. guerini* of Colombia; helmet-crests. *J. Gould*, 1848.

oxypycnos (ok-si-pik′nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύπυκνος*, of one higher than the *πυκνόν*, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *πυκνόν*, a small interval, neut. of *πυκνός*, close.] In *anc. Gr.* and *medieval music*, a tetrachord in which the short step or semitone lay at the upper end; also, a mode composed of such tetrachords.

oxyrhine (ok′si-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having a sharp snout: as, the *oxyrhine* frog, *Rana arvalis*.

oxyrhynch (ok′si-ringk), *n.* [< NL. *Oxyrhynchus*, q. v.] 1. A crab with a sharp or pointed rostrum, as a spider-crab or maioid; any member of the *Oxyrhyncha*.—2. The oxyrhynchus, a fish; the mizdeh.

Oxyrhyncha (ok-si-ring′ką), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Oxyrhynchus*.] A superfamily of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, having usually a triangular cephalothorax with projecting rostrum (whence the name), nine pairs of gills, and the male genital pores on the last pair of thoracic legs; the maioid crabs. The species crawl about, but do not swim, and many of them are known as *spider-crabs*. Also called *Maioidea*.

Spider-crab (*Libinia dubia*), one of the *Oxyrhyncha*.

Oxyrhynchidæ (ok-si-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxyrhynchus* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family of clamatorial passerine birds, named from the genus *Oxyrhynchus*. They are usually included in *Tyrannidæ*, differing only in the conic-acute instead of hooked bill.

oxyrhynchous (ok-si-ring′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀξύρυγχος*, sharp-nosed (noting a kind of sturgeon), also sharp-pointed, < *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] Having a sharp snout or pointed beak; oxyrhine; maioid, as a crab.

Oxyrhynchus (ok-si-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Oxyrrhynchus:* see *oxyrhynchous*.] 1. [*l. c.*] A celebrated Egyptian fish, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus;* the mizdeh, formerly reverenced throughout Egypt, and sacred to the goddess Hathor. It is represented both in sculptures and on coins, and was anciently embalmed. See *Mormyrus*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of American tyrant-flycatchers, having a long straight conic-acute bill, and green plumage with orange crown. *O. frater* is a Central American species. *Temminck*, 1820.—3. A genus of reptiles. *Spix*, 1824.—4. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Curculionidæ*, containing a few East Indian species. *Schönherr*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyidæ*, characterized by the cylindric produced and attenuate neck. *Rondani*, 1840.

Oxyria (ok-sir′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hill, 1765), so called from the acid leaves; < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid.] A genus of plants of the apetalous order *Polygonaceæ* and the tribe *Rumiceæ*, characterized by a four-parted perianth. There are 2 species, low perennial herbs, native in arctic and high northern regions of the whole world, and on the higher mountains of Europe, Asia, and America. They bear long-stalked kidney-shaped radical leaves, and panicled racemes of small greenish flowers on a slender and usually leafless stem. They are called *mountain-sorrel*, in allusion to their place of growth and to their acid sorrel-like leaves.

oxyrrhodin, oxyrrhodine (ok-sir′ō-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, acid, + *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mixture of vinegar and oil of roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. *Dunglison*.

oxysaccharum (ok-si-sak′a-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] A mixture of vinegar and sugar.

oxysalt (ok′si-sâlt), *n.* [< *oxy*(*gen*) + *salt*[1].] A salt of an oxyacid. See *oxyacid*. Also spelled *orisalt*.

Oxystomata (ok-si-stō′ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *oxystomatus:* see *oxystomatous*.] In *Crustacea*, a superfamily of crabs. The cephalothorax is rounded, the buccal frame is triangular, the frontal region does not project, and the male genital pores are on the last pair of thoracic legs. The box-crabs, *Calappidæ*, are an example. Also called *Leucosioidea*.

oxystomatous (ok-si-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *oxystomatus*, < Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + στόμα, mouth.] Having the mouth or mouth-parts produced, pointed, or sharp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Oxystomata*.

oxystome (ok'si-stōm), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *oxystomatous*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Oxystomata*.

oxystrongylous (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *a.* Constituting or having the form of an oxystrongylus, as a sponge-spicule.

oxystrongylus (ok-si-stron'ji-lus), *n.*; pl. *oxystrongyli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + NL. *strongylus*, q. v.] In sponges, a supporting or megasclerous spicule like a strongylus, but sharp at each end. *Sollas.*

oxysulphid, oxysulphide (ok-si-sul'fid, -fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *sulphid.*] A sulphid in which one atom of sulphur is replaced by oxygen: as, antimony *oxysulphid*, Sb_2OS_2.

oxysulphuret (ok-si-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [< *oxy(gen)* + *sulphuret.*] Same as *oxysulphid*.

Oxytelinæ (ok-sit-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxytelus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Staphylinidæ*, typified by the genus *Oxytelus*. It is a large group of some 15 genera, having the prothoracic stigmata invisible; antennæ inserted under the lateral margin of the front; the labrum corneous, usually with membranous appendages; no ocelli; abdomen of seven distinct segments; anterior coxæ conical and prominent; and tarsi of five or three joints.

Oxytelus (ok-sit'e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1802).] A genus of rove-beetles, typical of the *Oxytelinæ*, having the head, thorax, and elytra strongly punctate and rugose. It is a large and wide-spread genus of over 100 species, found in all quarters of the globe; 13 are North American. Many of them are most abundant in dung.

oxytetract (ok-si-tet'rakt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + τετρα-, four, + ἀκτίς, ray.] **I.** *a.* In sponges, having three axes and four pointed rays, representing the edges of a square pyramid; oxyhexact with two of the rays rudimentary or wanting.

II. *n.* An oxytetract sponge-spicule.

oxytocic (ok-si-tos'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀξυτόκιον, a medicine to produce quick delivery, < ὀξύς, sharp, quick, + τόκος, parturition, < τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth.] **I.** *a.* That serves or tends to induce or accelerate parturition.

> Indian hemp . . . is credited, I believe justly, with *oxytocic* properties. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 170.

II. *n.* A medicine or drug that tends to accelerate parturition.

> In some individuals it [quinine] produces an erythematous eruption, and it is also known to act as an *oxytocic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 186.

oxytone (ok'si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀξύτονος, having the acute accent on the final syllable, < ὀξύς, sharp, acute, + τόνος, accent: see *tone*.] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, especially *Gr. gram.*: (*a*) Having or characterized by the acute accent on the last syllable.

> On the last syllable of an *oxytone* word, when in the connection of discourse its higher pitch changes to a lower, the lower pitch is represented in . . . the same way as in the latter part of the circumflex accent. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 111.

(*b*) Causing a word to take the acute accent on the final syllable: as, an *oxytone* suffix.

II. *n.* A word which has the acute accent on the last syllable.

oxytone (ok'si-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxytoned*, ppr. *oxytoning*. [< *oxytone*, *a.*] In *gram.*, to pronounce or write with the acute accent on the final syllable: as, to *oxytone* a word.

oxytonesis (ok*si-si-tō-nē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ὀξυτόνησις, a marking with an acute accent, < ὀξυτονεῖν, mark or pronounce with an acute accent on the final syllable, < ὀξύτονος, having the acute accent on the final syllable: see *oxytone*, *a.*] Pronunciation or notation of a word with the acute accent on the final syllable. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 15.

oxytonical (ok-si-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *oxytone* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *oxytone*.

oxytonize (ok'si-tōn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oxytonized*, ppr. *oxytonizing*. [< *oxytone* + *-ize.*] To render oxytone.

> A demonstrative particle, pa- or pe-, is found before almost every noun, and in some verbs also. There is also a tendency to *oxytonize* many words, especially substantives, although the accent shifts, as in other Indian languages. *Science*, IX. 412.

Oxytricha (ok-sit'ri-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] 1. The typical genus of *Oxytrichidæ*. Several species of these animalcules are found both in fresh and in salt water. They are soft and plastic, without caudal setæ, and with fine large ventral setæ. *O. pellionella* is an example.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.

Oxytrichidæ (ok-si-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oxytricha* + *-idæ*.] A large family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, containing *Oxytricha* and more than 20 other genera of free-swimming animalcules which are among the most highly specialized of their order, or, indeed, of their class. The numerous species inhabit either fresh or salt water, and some of them are known as *hackle-animalcules*. Also *Oxytrichina*.

oxytrichine (ok-sit'ri-kin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or relating to an oxytricha; of or pertaining to the *Oxytrichidæ*.

II. *n.* Any animalcule of the family *Oxytrichidæ*.

oxytrope (ok'si-trōp), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxytropis*.

Oxytropis (ok-sit'rō-pis), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1802), < Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + τρόπις, keel, < τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ* and the subtribe *Astragaleæ*, distinguished from *Astragalus* by the sharp appendage on the keel-petals. There are about 200 species, in cold or mountainous regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are herbs

Flowering Plant of Loco-weed (*Oxytropis Lamberti*). *a*, the fruit.

or shrubs, sometimes set with stiff spines. They bear pinnate leaves, and violet, purple, white, or yellowish flowers in racemes or spikes. *O. Lamberti* of the Rocky Mountain region, one of the loco-weeds, is a handsome large-flowered example. Many species are suitable for the flower-garden, especially for rockwork and borders. Some Old World species, as *O. pilosa*, have claims as pasture-herbs in barren soil. The name is sometimes Anglicized as *oxytrope*. See *crazy-weed* and *loco-weed*.

oxytylotate (ok-si-til'ō-tāt), *a.* [< *oxytylote* + *-ate*[1].] Sharp at one end and knobbed at the other, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of an oxytylote.

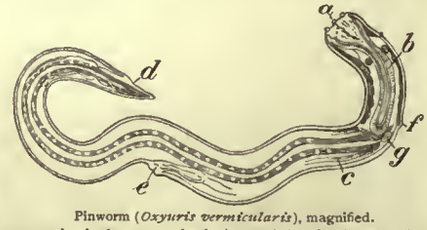
oxytylote (ok-sit'i-lōt), *n.* [< Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + τύλος, a knob, knot.] A sponge-spicule of the simple rhabdous type, tylotate or knobbed at one end and sharp at the other, like a common pin.

Oxyura (ok-si-ū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of ducks: same as *Erismatura*.

oxyuric (ok-si-ū'rik), *a.* [< NL. *Oxyur(is)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or caused by *Oxyuris vermicularis*, the pinworm or threadworm of the large intestine: as, *oxyuric* irritation.

oxyuricide (ok-si-ū'ri-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *Oxyuris* + *-cida*, < L. *cædere*, kill.] Any anthelmintic which is destructive to worms of the genus *Oxyuris*, or pinworms. *T. S. Cobbold.*

Oxyuris (ok-si-ū'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of small threadworms



Pinworm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*), magnified.

a, mouth; *b*, pharynx; *c*, beginning, and *d*, end of intestine, intermediate part not figured; *e*, genital aperture; *f*, opening of vessels; *g*, their receptacle.

or nematoids of the family *Ascaridæ*, founded by Rudolphi in 1809; the pinworms. *O. vermicularis* infests the rectum; the female is half an inch long, the male much smaller.

oxyurous (ok-si-ū'rus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, + οὐρά, tail.] Having a sharp tail, or pointed behind.

oxyus (ok'si-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀξύς, sharp.] In sponges, a fusiform or spindle-shaped supporting spicule or megasclere, such as occurs in the genus *Spongilla*.

oyapock (ō'ya-pok), *n.* A Brazilian opossum: same as *yapok*.

oye (oi), *n.* Same as *oe*[2].

oyer (ō'yėr), *n.* [< AF. *oyer*, OF. *oïr*, *ouïr*, F. *ouïr*, < L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] 1. In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes.—2. The production of a document or copy of a document which an adversary has mentioned in his pleading; anciently, the hearing of the reading of such document. In early times often called *oyer and determiner*.

> He may crave *oyer* of the writ, or of the bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought: that is, to hear it read to him, the generality of defendants in the times of antient simplicity being supposed incapable to read it themselves. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xx.

Court of oyer and terminer [OF. *oyer et terminer*, hear and determine], a court for the trial of indictments in England, held under a commission by virtue of which the judges have power, as the terms imply, to hear and determine specified offenses, usually all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors. In some of the United States the name has been adopted for the higher criminal courts of corresponding jurisdiction.

oyes, oyez (ō'yes, ō'yez). [< AF. OF. *oyez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *oyer*, F. *ouïr*, hear: see *oyer*.] Hear! the introduction to a proclamation made by an officer of a law-court, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention: it is thrice repeated: occasionally used as a substantive, in the sense of 'exclamation' or 'proclamation.'

> And there with all commaunded his heraude to make an *oyes*. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 1.
>
> On whose bright crest Fame, with her loud'st *oyes*,
> Cries, "This is he!" *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 143.

oylet†, *n.* See *oilet*.

oynount†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *onion*. *Chaucer.*

oyst†, *n.* A Middle English form of *use*.

oyset†, *v.* A Middle English form of *use*.

oyster (ois'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *oister*, *oistre*; < ME. **oyster*, *oystur*, *oystre*, *eyster*, *ostyre*, < OF. *oistre*, *ouistre*, *huistre*, F. *huître* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ostra* = It. *ostrea*, now *ostrica* = AS. *ōstre* = D. *oester* (> G. *üster*, now *auster*) = Icel. Sw. *ostra* = Dan. *østers*, < L. *ostrea*, f., rarely *ostreum*, neut., < Gr. ὄστρεον, an oyster, named from its hard shell (cf. ὄστρακον, a shell, potsherd, earthen vessel: see *ostracize*, etc.), akin to ὀστέον, a bone, shell, L. *os* (*oss-*), a bone: see *os*[1].] 1. An edible bivalve mollusk of the family

A Fossil Oyster, *Ostrea longirostris*.

Ostreidæ, such as *Ostrea edulis*, the common species of Europe, and *O. virginica*, that of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The species are very numerous, and are found in all temperate and tropical countries, in salt and brackish water; there are also many fossil species. The shell is very irregular, both inequivalve and inequilateral, with one valve flattened and the other more concavo-convex, both rough outside and nacreous inside. Each valve has one purplish eye or spot, showing where the single adductorial muscle is attached, oysters being thus monomyarian. The gristly button-shaped body in the flesh is this ligament. The soft greenish substance corresponds to a liver. The fluted layers around a part of the body are the gills or breathing-organs. Oysters have sex, and are very prolific. They spawn in north temperate countries in May and June, during which period and for some time afterward they are not so good for food; whence the common saying that oysters are not eatable in those months which have no *r* in their names. The spawn or fry is called *spat* or *spet*. Oysters are now very extensively cultivated, the resulting stock being superior to the natural oyster. Starfishes and some carnivorous gastropods (see *borer*) are among the great obstacles to success with which oyster-culture has to contend. Oysters feed upon a great many different aquatic organisms of minute size. In confinement they eat corn-meal greedily. See cuts under *ciborium*, *integropalliate*, and *Ostrea*.

Oysturs in Ceuy, *oysturs* in grauey, your helthe to renewe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

But thilke text hcold he nat worth an *oystre*.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 182.

It is unseasonable and unwholesome in all months that have not an R in their name to eat an *oyster*.
Butler, Dyet's Dry Dinner (1599). (*Bartlett.*)

The tongue of a Purple [a murex or some such shell] is about the length of a finger, so sharp and hard that he can open therewith the shell of an *oister*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 168.

2. One of many other bivalves of the same order, but of a different family. Thus, the pearl-oyster belongs to the *Aviculidæ*.—3. The oyster-shaped bit of dark meat in the front hollow of the side-bone of a turkey or similar bird.—4. Figuratively, some profit or advantage which one may seize and hold. [Slang.]—**A choking** or **stopping oyster**†, a reply that leaves one nothing to say, as if choked with an oyster too large to swallow.

At an other season, to a fcloe laiyng to his rebuke that he was ouer deintie of his mouthe and diete, he did with this reason giue *a stopping oistre*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 61.

Herewithall his wife, to make up my mouth,
Not onely her husband's taunting tale avouth,
But thereto deviseth to cast in my teeth
Checks and *choking oysters*.
J. Heywood's Proverbs, xi.

Bench oyster, an oyster sold at a lunch-counter as a fancy or extra grade.—**Blue Point oyster**, originally, an oyster obtained off Blue Point, near Great South Bay, Long Island; now, any oyster from the south shore of Long Island, whether native or transplanted. They are commonly called *Blue Points*, and the name is popularly but wrongly supposed to refer to the large dark-bluish "eye" on the inside of the shell. These oysters are of small size, but very delicate and well-flavored.—**Box oyster**, an oyster from seven to ten years old, of handsome round shape, not less than three inches wide and five inches long. It is the second grade in the New York market, inferior to Saddlerock, and superior to cullings and bushel oysters. The name is due to the fact that they used to be shipped in boxes instead of barrels. [Connecticut and New York.]—**Bushel oysters**, oysters of inferior quality, sold by the bushel. They form the fourth grade in the New York market, rated below Saddlerock, box, and cullings.—**California oyster**, *Ostrea lurida* of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Canadian oyster**, a northern oyster which has been distinguished by the name *Ostrea canadensis*.—**Cape oyster**, an oyster obtained from Cape Cod or vicinity; a kind of northern native or hard oyster. Also called *Capes*. [Boston, Massachusetts.]—**Cat's-tongue oyster**, a very narrow and elongated oyster. The habit of growing in the erect position, where the banks are prolific and undisturbed, crowds the oysters together, so that under such conditions they do not have a chance to expand laterally.—**Cockscomb oyster**. Same as *cockscomb*, 3.—**Cove oyster**. (*a*) A name of oysters growing singly in or scattered over coves, creeks, bays, old planting-grounds, etc., too sparsely to be taken by the ordinary method of tonging, but captured singly in from four to eight feet of water with nippers. Such oysters are usually large and fat, and are commonly called *coves*. (*b*) Among packers, steamed oysters packed in hermetically sealed cans: a trade-name.—**Dragon oyster**, a small but delicate oyster from New Haven harbor (named from *Dragon*, nickname of the oystering village of Fair Haven). [New Eng.]—**English oyster**, the common European oyster, *Ostrea edulis*.—**Hard oyster**, the native northern oyster of the United States.—**Mangrove oyster**, an oyster growing on the submerged trunks or roots of mangrove-trees, as in Florida.—**Mountain-oyster**, a lamb's testicle.—**Northern oyster**, *Ostrea borealis*, growing in northerly parts of the United States, sometimes supposed to be a distinct species from the southern *Ostrea virginica*.—**Raccoon oyster**, an oyster growing in shallow water and daily exposed to the air during ebb-tide, whence they become small and poor. They have many fanciful local names.—**Reef-oyster**, an oyster growing naturally on reefs; a rocker. [Alabama to Texas.]—**Saddlerock oyster**, the first or largest grade of oysters in the New York market. The oysters that first bore that name were taken from a rock so called in Little Neck Bay, Long Island, the supply from which was soon exhausted.—**Sand-oysters**, oysters which have been scattered and exposed or damaged on sand-shoals; sanded oysters.—**Shrewsbury oysters**, oysters from Shrewsbury river, New Jersey.—**Single oyster**, an oyster which becomes detached from the bunches after two years' growth; hence, a grown or merchantable oyster.—**Soft oyster**, the oyster obtained from the Chesapeake and southward: distinguished from the *hard* or native northern oyster.—**Thorny oysters**, bivalves of the genus *Spondylus*.—**Tongsd oysters**, oysters taken with the tongs: they are preferred to those which are dredged.—**Vegetable oyster**. Same as *oyster-plant*, 2.—**Wild oyster**, an oyster of natural growth, neither artificially propagated nor transplanted.—**Window oysters**, the *Placunidæ*. See cut under *Placuna*. (See also *coon-oyster*, *pearl-oyster*, *rock-oyster*.)

oyster (ois'tėr), *v. i.* [< *oyster*, *n.*] To engage in oyster-fishing; take oysters in any way.

Many more are *oystering* now than before the war.
E. Ingersoll.

oyster-bank (ois'tėr-bangk), *n.* A bank on which oysters grow; an oyster-bed.

oyster-bar (ois'tėr-bär), *n.* An oyster-bank. [Southern United States.]

oyster-bay (ois'tėr-bā), *n.* An oyster-shop. [Local, U. S.]

oyster-bed (ois'tėr-bed), *n.* 1. An oyster-bank; a place where oysters breed or are bred; a place prepared and sown or planted with spat. In the northern United States, oyster-beds are also called *oyster-banks*; in the southern United States, *oyster-bars* and *oyster-rocks*; in the Gulf States, *oyster-reefs*.

2. A bed, layer, or stratum containing fossil oysters.

oyster-bird (ois'tėr-bėrd), *n.* An oyster-catcher.

oyster-boat (ois'tėr-bōt), *n.* 1. A small boat used in the oyster-fishery.—2. A large establishment or floating house, constructed on a raft, generally one story and sometimes two high. These houses are usually moored together, and kept in constant communication with the wharf by means of a swinging bridge, which rises and falls with the tide. They are usually about 15 yards long by 10 wide, and are divided into several compartments.

oyster-bottom (ois'tėr-bot'um), *n.* Any kind of bottom whereon oysters grow, or a bottom suitable to the growth of oysters; an oyster-bed, -rock, -reef, etc.

oyster-brood (ois'tėr-bröd), *n.* A young or small oyster, about half an inch in diameter.

oyster-catcher (ois'tėr-kach'ėr), *n.* A maritime wading bird of the family *Hæmatopodidæ*: so called from the habit of feeding upon small oysters and other mollusks. There are several species, found on the sea-coast of most countries, all of the single genus *Hæmatopus*, about 18 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings, with stout red or bright-colored bill and feet, and the plumage either party-colored with black and white or entirely blackish. The common European oyster-catcher, *H. ostrilegus*, has the head, neck, and most of the upper parts glossy-black, the under parts, rump, and parts of the wings and tail white. It is very widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The American oyster-catcher is a similar but distinct species, *H. palliatus*, having the back smoky-brown in contrast to the black head. It is common along the Atlantic coast. *H. niger*, the black oyster-catcher, inhabits the Pacific coast. See cut under *Hæmatopus*.

oyster-crab (ois'tėr-krab), *n.* One of the little crabs which live with oysters in the shells of the latter; a pea-crab. The kind which lives in the common oyster is a grapsoid crustacean, *Pinnotheres ostreum*. See *Pinnotheres*.

oyster-cracker (ois'tėr-krak'ėr), *n.* A small kind of cracker or biscuit served with oysters. [U. S.]

oyster-culture (ois'tėr-kul'tūr), *n.* The cultivation of oysters; the artificial breeding and rearing of oysters; oyster-farming; ostreiculture.

oyster-culturist (ois'tėr-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One who is engaged in oyster-culture.

oyster-dredge (ois'tėr-drej), *n.* A small dredge or drag-net for bringing up oysters from the oyster-bed.

oysterer (ois'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who deals in oysters.

Not scorning Scullions, Cobblers, Colliers,
Jakes-farmers, Fidlers, Ostlers, *Oysterers*.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

oyster-farm (ois'tėr-färm), *n.* A place where oyster-farming is conducted.

oyster-farming (ois'tėr-fär'ming), *n.* Oyster-culture.

oyster-field (ois'tėr-fēld), *n.* An oyster-bed; an oyster-bank.

If a barrel of oysters were planted in an estuary of the sea and their progeny preserved in successive generations for ten years, the *oyster-field* thus produced would supply a bounteous repast for every man, woman, and child on the face of the earth. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 297.

oyster-fish (ois'tėr-fish), *n.* 1†. An oyster. *Florio*.—2. A batrachoid fish, *Batrachus tau*, generally called *toad-fish*.—3. A labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the tautog.

oyster-fishery (ois'tėr-fish'ėr-i), *n.* The practice or business of taking oysters.

oyster-fishing (ois'tėr-fish'ing), *n.* The act or business of fishing for oysters.

oyster-fork (ois'tėr-fôrk), *n.* A small and light fork designed for use in eating oysters, especially raw oysters served on the half-shell.

oyster-gage (ois'tėr-gāj), *n.* A model of an oyster in metal or other permanent material, used as a standard of marketable size.

oyster-grass (ois'tėr-gras), *n.* Kelp and other seaweed growing upon oysters and mussels or upon beds in which they occur. [New Jersey coast.]

oyster-green (ois'tėr-grēn), *n.* A plant, *Ulva latissima*: same as *laver-bread*.

oyster-hammer (ois'tėr-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer used for breaking the shells of oysters to open them.

oystering (ois'tėr-ing), *n.* The act or business of dredging for or otherwise taking oysters.

The capital which carries on the *oystering* in the Delaware waters is almost wholly derived from Philadelphia, and most of the men employed belong there.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 529.

oyster-keg (ois'tėr-keg), *n.* A small wooden keg for transporting raw oysters, formerly used in the United States, especially in Connecticut.

oyster-knife (ois'tėr-nīf), *n.* A knife designed for use in opening oysters, having ordinarily a strong handle and a rather long and slender blade.

oysterling (ois'tėr-ling), *n.* [< *oyster* + *-ling*[1].] A young oyster; an oyster not fully grown.

Not one of the young *oysterlings* of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost. *Times* (London), Oct. 15, 1867.

oysterman (ois'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *oystermen* (-men). A man engaged in rearing, taking, or selling oysters; an oysterer.

It was a tall young *oysterman* lived by the river-side.
O. W. Holmes, Ballad of the Oysterman.

Oysters may be bred from eggs, arrangements for producing and saving which, together with the preservation of the embryos, form a part of the *oysterman's* plan and process. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 520.

oyster-mushroom (ois'tėr-mush'röm), *n.* *Agaricus ostreatus*, an esculent fungus with a large, thick, fleshy pileus.

oyster-park (ois'tėr-pärk), *n.* [< F. *parc d'huîtres*.] An oyster-bed.

oyster-plant (ois'tėr-plant), *n.* 1. The sea-lungwort, *Mertensia maritima*, whose leaves have an oyster flavor. [Eng.]—2. The goat's-beard or salsify, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. See *salsify*. Also called *vegetable oyster*.—**Black oyster-plant**, black salsify.—**Spanish oyster-plant**, *Scolymus Hispanica*, a plant with large prickly leaves and yellow thistle-like heads, whose root is used like salsify.

oyster-plover (ois'tėr-pluv'ėr), *n.* An oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*.

oyster-rake (ois'tėr-rāk), *n.* A rake for lifting oysters from their bed. It is shaped like a farmers' rake, is made of iron except the handle, and the tines are from 6 to 12 inches long, straight or curved nearly in a semicircle. It is used chiefly along the coast of Massachusetts.

oyster-reef (ois'tėr-rēf), *n.* See *oyster-bed*.

oyster-rock (ois'tėr-rok), *n.* A rocky oyster-bed. These beds are often conglomerate masses of shell and marine deposit rising from a depth of sixty feet to within a few feet of the surface of the water. [Southern United States.]

oyster-shell (ois'tėr-shel), *n.* The shell of an oyster.—**Oyster-shell bark-louse**, a scale-insect, *Mytilaspis pomorum*, which infests the apple. See *Mytilaspis*.—**Oyster-shell stains**, in photography by the wet or collodion process, stains on the plate formed by a deposit of reduced or metallic silver, resulting from a partial drying of the film before development, from the presence of impurities in the baths, etc.

"*Oyster-shell*" *stains* of reduced silver (also called "matt silver stains"), with a gray metallic surface and in curious curved and arabesque patterns, occasionally make their appearance. *Lea*, Photography, p. 327.

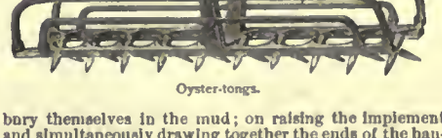
Prepared oyster-shell (*testa preparata*), oyster-shell cleaned and reduced to a fine powder like prepared chalk: used as an antacid.

oyster-shop (ois'tėr-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of oysters.

And now they keep an *oyster-shop* for mermaids down below. *O. W. Holmes*, Ballad of the Oysterman.

oyster-sign (ois'tėr-sīn), *n.* A large letter O painted on a board affixed to a stake, to mark the boundaries of marshland claimed for purposes of oyster-culture.

oyster-tongs (ois'tėr-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A tool used to dredge up oysters in deep water. It consists of a pair of hinged rakes with teeth bent inward, and in use is lowered from a boat until the rakes



Oyster-tongs.

bury themselves in the mud; on raising the implement and simultaneously drawing together the ends of the handles, the tongs close and drag up the oysters caught between the interlocking teeth.

oyster-wench† (ois'tėr-wench), *n.* A woman whose occupation is the sale of oysters.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oyster-wench*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4. 31.

oyster-wife (ois'tėr-wīf), *n.* Same as *oyster-woman*.

So soon as thy eyelids be unglued, thy first exercise must be, either sitting upright on thy pillow, or rarely lolling at thy body's whole length, to yawn, to stretch, and to gape wider than any *oyster-wife*.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 65.

oyster-woman (ois'tėr-wum'an), *n.* A woman who sells oysters.

oyther†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English variant of *other*[1].

oz. An abbreviation of ounce. The second letter here, while identical in form with the letter z, is really the character used by early printers for the arbitrary mark of terminal contraction, 3, which is common in medieval manuscripts. It occurs also in *viz.*

ozæna (ō-zē′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ozæna*, < Gr. *ὀζαινα*, a fetid polypus in the nose, < *ὀζειν*, smell: see *odor.*] 1. Fetor from the nose, usually dependent on ulceration.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Ozæninæ*, with one species, *O. dentipes*, from Cayenne. *Oliviar*, 1791.

Ozæninæ (ō-zē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ozæna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Ozæna*, having the middle coxæ contiguous by reason of the extreme narrowness of the mesosternum. The species, usually found under fallen leaves, exhale a strong odor, whence the name. Also *Ozænidæ.*

ozarkite (ō′zärk-kīt), *n.* [< *Ozark* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A massive variety of thomsonite from Magnet Cove in the Ozark Mountains, Arkansas.

oziert, *n.* An obsolete form of *osier.*

ozite (ō′zīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀζειν*, smell, + *-ite*².] A heavy distillate of petroleum, used, in conjunction with cotton thread or other fibrous material, as an insulating covering for some kinds of electrical conductors.

ozocerite, ozokerite (ō-zō-sē′rīt, -kē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀζειν*, smell, + *κηρός*, wax: see *cere.*] A mixture of natural paraffins existing in the bituminous sandstones of coal-measures. It is like resinous wax in consistence and translucency, of a brown or brownish-yellow color, and of a pleasantly aromatic odor. In Moldavia it occurs in sufficient quantities to be used for economic purposes, and it is made into candles. A related resin is found in considerable quantities in southern Utah. Also called *mineral tallow* and *mineral wax.*

ozocerite, ozokerite (ō-zō-sē′rīt, -kē′rīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozocerited, ozokerited*, ppr. *ozoceriting, ozokeriting.* [< *ozocerite, n.*] To treat with ozocerite or native paraffin.—**Ozocerited core**, an electrical conductor covered with india-rubber and afterward "cured" or soaked in melted ozocerite under high pressure so as to fill the pores of the rubber with the paraffin wax. The name is also given to wires covered with a mixture of substances, as of asbestos and ozocerite.—**Ozocerited leads**, heavy electrical conductors covered with any ozocerited compound.

ozonation (ō-zō-nā′shon), *n.* [< *ozone* + *-ation.*] The act or process of treating with ozone. *Faraday.*

ozone (ō′zōn), *n.* [= F. *ozone;* < Gr. *ὀζειν*, smell, + *-one.*] A modification of oxygen, having increased chemical activity; a colorless gas having a peculiar odor like that of air which contains a trace of chlorin. The density of ozone is one and one half times that of oxygen. It is produced when the electric spark is passed through air or oxygen, when a stick of phosphorus is allowed to oxidize slowly, and in various other ways. At a high temperature ozone is changed into ordinary oxygen, two volumes of the former yielding three volumes of the latter. Chemical tests show that ozone exists in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and in greater quantity in country districts than in towns, while in crowded thoroughfares it ceases to be recognizable. Ozone has a great power of destroying offensive odors, and is a powerful bleacher and an intense oxidizer.

> The proportion of *ozone* in the air stands in a direct relation to the amount of atmospheric electricity present.
> *Roscoe and Schorlemmer*, Chemistry, I. 200.

ozone-box (ō′zōn-boks), *n.* A box in which ozonic test-papers are exposed to the free passage of the air while protected from the light. Many different forms have been devised.

ozone-paper (ō′zōn-pā″pėr), *n.* A chemical test-paper used to indicate the presence and the relative amount of ozone in the air. See *ozonoscope.*

ozonic (ō-zō′nik), *a.* [< *ozone* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to ozone; containing ozone.

> It [kauri gum] renders the air *ozonic.*
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 129.

> Having *ozonic* oxygen for its active principle, Condy's Fluid acts in harmony with nature.
> *Lancet*, No. 3441, p. 30 of adv'ts.

Ozonic ether, a solution of hydrogen peroxid in ether: it has been used in diabetes.

ozoniferous (ō-zō-nif′ė-rus), *a.* [< E. *ozone* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry.

ozonification (ō-zō″ni-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *ozonify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of producing or converting into ozone.

ozonify (ō-zō′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonified*, ppr. *ozonifying.* [< *ozone* + *-i-fy.*] To produce or convert into ozone.

ozonization (ō-zō-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *ozonize* + *-ation.*] The operation of impregnating with ozone; the state of being impregnated with ozone. Also spelled *ozonisation.*

ozonize (ō′zō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ozonized*, ppr. *ozonizing.* [< *ozone* + *-ize.*] To impregnate with ozone. *Graham*, Elem. of Chemistry. Also spelled *ozonise.*

ozonizer (ō′zō-nī-zer), *n.* An apparatus for the continuous production of ozone. *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 117. Also spelled *ozoniser.*

ozonograph (ō-zō′nō-gràf), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for automatically exposing ozonic test-papers; a self-acting ozonoscope.

ozonographer (ō-zō-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [As *ozonograph* + *-er*¹.] One skilled in observing atmospheric ozone.

ozonometer (ō-zō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A scale of tints with which ozonic test-papers are compared in order to determine the relative amount of ozone in the air.

> *Ozonometers* have been variously constructed and tried, but no clear and consistent results have yet been obtained by ordinary observers, so much individual tact is essential to dealing satisfactorily with the test papers and their alterations. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 29.

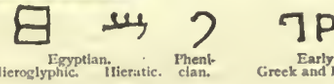
ozonometric (ō-zō-nō-met′rik), *a.* [< *ozonometry* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the measurement of ozone.

ozonometry (ō-zō-nom′et-ri), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring the relative amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ozonoscope (ō-zō′nō-skōp), *n.* [< E. *ozone* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A test-paper which is oxidized and discolored by ozone. When properly exposed, the degree of discoloration indicates the relative amount of ozone in the air. Ozone-papers are usually either red litmus-paper dipped in a dilute solution of potassium iodide, or paper saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch. In the litmus-paper the ozone decomposes the potassium iodide and combines with the potassium, forming potash, by which the red litmus is rendered blue. In the iodized starch-papers, the ozone combines with the potassium, and the free iodine combines with the starch, forming a blue iodide of starch.

ozonoscopic (ō-zō-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *ozonoscope* + *-ic.*] Indicating the presence of ozone.

1. The sixteenth letter and twelfth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding position in other alphabets. The scheme of parallel forms, as given in the case of the other letters (see especially *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The usual Greek Π was made by extending the originally short second perpendicular limb; the Latin (whence our) *P*, by curving the same around to meet the perpendicular (see *R*). *P* in all these alphabets stands for the same unvarying sound: namely, for the surd labial mute (corresponding to *b* as sonant, and *m* as nasal), made with closure of the lips, during the maintenance of which closure there is complete silence, its character being brought to light by explosion upon the following sound. The *p*-sound is in English much less common (below a third) than the *t*-sound, and slightly less common (about four fifths) than the *k*-sound. The character *p* has no varieties or irregularities of pronunciation in English save as it is silent at the beginning of a few Greek words, as *psalm*, *pneumatic*, *pteropod*, and, much more rarely, elsewhere, as in *receipt*, *accompt*. It enters into one important digraph, namely *ph*, found in numerous words of classical origin, and pronounced as *f* (but originally as written, or as an aspirated *p*, a *p* with an audible *h* after it, as in our compound *uphill*). (See *ph*.) According to the general law of correspondence, a *p* in the Germanic part of our language should represent an original *b*; but *b* appears to have been almost altogether wanting in the primitive language of our family; and hence our *p*, when not of classical origin, or borrowed from elsewhere, is the result of some irregular process.

2. As a medieval numeral, 400; with a dash over it (P̄), 400,000.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *chem.*, the symbol for *phosphorus*. (*b*) In *math.*, the Greek capital Π denotes a continued product. Thus, $\prod_{1}^{m}{}_{\rho}(1+\rho)$, for which $\Pi(1+m)$ is also written, denotes the product $(1+m)\,m\,(m-1)\ldots 3.2.1$. The small Greek letter π denotes the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or 3.14159265359 +. This notation was introduced by Euler. The other form of the Greek minuscule, ϖ, denotes in astronomy the longitude of the perihelion.

4. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *post* in *P. M.*, *post meridiem*, afternoon, and *P. S.*, *postscript*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Of *page* (*pp.* standing for *pages*). (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *music*, of *piano*, softly (*pp.* standing for *pianissimo*, very softly). (*d*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *passing showers*. (*e*) [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*: (1) Of *partim*. (2) In dental formulas, same as *pm*. (3) In *ichth.*, of *pectoral* (fin). (4) In echinoderms, of *polyplacid*. (*f*) In *med.*, of (1) (Optic) *papilla*; (2) *pupil*; (3) *pugillus*, handful.—**To mind one's p's and q's.** See *mind*[1].

pa[1] (pä), *n.* [A short form of *papa*[1]. Cf. *ma*[2] for *mama*.] A more childish form of *papa*[1].

pa[2], **pa'**, *n.* A Scotch form of *pall*[1].

> The cowardly Whittam, for fear they should cut him,
> Seeing glittering broad swords with a *pa'*.
> *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

p. a. An abbreviation of *participial adjective*, employed in this dictionary.

paaget, *n.* [OF., also *poiage*, *paiage*, F. *péage*, etc.: see *pedage*.] Same as *pedage*.

> Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts.
> *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., iii. 5.

paalstab (päl'stab), *n.* Same as *palstaff*.

paas[1]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pace*.

paas[2]† (pâs), *n.* [An old form of *pasc*[3], *pasch*; in mod. use (in New York), < D. *paasch* = E. *pasch*: see *pasch*.] Same as *pasch*.

> Here will I holde, as I have hight,
> The feeste of *Paas* with frendis in feere.
> *York Plays*, p. 233.

> Under his [Peter Stuyvesant's] reign there was a great cracking of eggs at *Paas* or Easter.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 408.

Paas day† (pâs'dā). Easter day.

> *Paas Day.*—Easter Day, in an old English sermon: "*In die Pasche post Resurreccionem*—Goode men and women as ye knowe welle this day is called in sume places Astur Day, in sume places *Paas Day*, &c."—Lansd. MS. 392, *fo.* 55 *b*.
> *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kelendarium, II. 299 (Glossary).

paast, *n.* An obsolete form of *paste*[1].

pab, *n.* Same as *pob*.

pabouche (pa-bösh'), *n.* A slipper: same as *baboosh*.

> I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches*; it's the way all over the East.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

pabular (pab'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *pabularis*, fit for fodder, < *pabulum*, fodder, food: see *pabulum*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pabulum; affording food or aliment. *Johnson*.

pabulation† (pab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pabulatio*(*n*-), pasture, foraging, < *pabulari*, graze, forage, < *pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] 1. The act of grazing or foraging; the act of feeding or of procuring food to eat. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. Same as *pabulum*.

pabulous† (pab'ū-lus), *a.* [< LL. *pabulosus*, abounding in fodder, < L. *pabulum*, food, fodder: see *pabulum*.] Same as *pabular*.

pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* [= OF. *pabule* = Sp. *pábulo* = Pg. It. *pabulo*, < L. *pabulum*, food, fodder, < √ *pa* in *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*.] 1. Food, in the widest sense; aliment; nutriment; that which nourishes an animal or vegetable organism; by extension, that which nourishes or supports any physical process, as fuel for a fire.

> Which seems the sole use of oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element [fire]. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 197.

> Nutrition, then, involves the conversion of lifeless *pabulum* into living germinal matter.
> *Beale*, Protoplasm, p. 102.

2. Hence, food for thought; intellectual or spiritual nourishment or support.

> There is an age, we know, when tales of love
> Form the sweet *pabulum* our hearts approve.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VII. 44.

pac, *n.* See *pack*[4].

paca (pak'ä), *n.* [NL. (< Sp. Pg. *paca*), < Braz. *pak*, *paq*, the native name.] 1. The spotted cavy, *Cœlogenys paca*, a large hystricomorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Dasyproctidæ*, inhabiting South America and Central America. It is one of the largest rodents, though far inferior in size to the capibara, and is a near relative of the agouti and other cavies. Its length is about two feet, and its stature one foot. The body is robust, with coarse close-set hair of a variable brownish color above and whitish below, with several streaks or rows of spots of white on the sides. The head is large and broad, with obtuse muzzle; the tail is a mere stump; and the inner digit of each foot is reduced, the others being stout and hoof-like. The animal is somewhat nocturnal, spending most of the day in burrows, often several feet deep, dug usually in moist ground near watercourses. It is a vegetable-feeder, sometimes injurious to crops, and its flesh is edible. See cut under *Cœlogenys*.

> Their *Pacas* [in Brazil] are like Pigs, their Flesh is pleasant, they never bring forth above one at a time.
> *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 282.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Cœlogenys*. *Fischer*, 1814.

pacable (pā'ka-bl), *a.* [< ML. *pacabilis*, paid, taken in sense 'that may be pacified,' < L. *pacare*, pacify, pay: see *pacate*, *pay*[1]. Cf. *payable*.] Capable of being pacified; pacifiable; placable.

> The august prince who came to rule over England was the most *pacable* of sovereigns.
> *Thackeray*, Virginians, iii.

pacanet, *n.* Same as *pecan*.

pacatet (pā'kāt), *a.* [= F. *payé*, paid, expiated, = Sp. *pacato*, *pacado* = Pg. It. *pacato*, pacified, < L. *pacatus*, pp. of *pacare*, pacify, < *pax* (*pac*-), peace: see *pay*[1], *peace*.] Peaceful; tranquil.

> Poured out those holy raptures, hymns, and sentences, as moved by the Holy Spirit; but with this difference from the Pagan oracles, that it was in a *pacate* way, not in a furious transport. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 364.

pacation (pā-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pacatio*(*n*-), pacification, < *pacare*, pp. *pacatus*, pacify: see *pacate*.] The act of pacifying or appeasing. *Coleridge*.

pacay (pa-kā'), *n.* [Peruv.] The tree *Inga Feuillei*. The name is apparently also applied in Peru to *Prosopis juliflora*, the mesquit.

paccant, *n.* Same as *pecan*.

Paccanarist (pak-a-nar'ist), *n.* Same as *Buccanarist*.

pachet, *n.* A Middle English form of *patch*.

Pacchionian (pak-i-ō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Pacchioni* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist (born about 1665, died 1726).—**Pacchionian depressions** or **fossæ**, irregular depressions, variable in number, depth, and position, commonly found near the course of the sutures of the vault of most adult human skulls, produced by the Pacchionian bodies.—**Pacchionian glands** or **bodies.** See *gland*.

Paccinian, *a.* See *Pacinian*.

pace[1] (pās), *n.* [< ME. *pace*, *paas*, *pas*, < OF. *pas*, F. *pas* = Sp. *paso* = Pg. It. *passo*, < L. *passus*, a step, pace, lit. 'a stretch,' sc. of the feet in walking, < *pandere*, pp. *passus*, *pansus*, stretch, be open; cf. *patere*, be open: see *patent*[1]. Hence ult. *pass*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. The space or distance traversed by the foot in one completed movement in walking; hence, the movement itself; a step.

> The general's disdain'd
> By him one step below; . . . so every step,
> Exampled by the first *pace* that is sick
> Of his superior, grows to an envious fever
> Of pale and bloodless emulation.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 132.

> She left the web, she left the loom,
> She made three *paces* thro' the room.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

2. A lineal measure of variable extent, representing the space naturally measured by the movement of the foot in walking. In some cases the name is given to the distance from the place where either foot is taken up, in walking, to that where the same foot is set down, being assumed by some to be 5 feet, by others 4½ feet—this pace of a double step being called a *geometrical pace*, or *great pace*. The pace of a single step (the military pace) is estimated at 2½ feet. The Welsh pace is 2½ English feet. The ancient Roman pace, the thousandth part of a mile, was 5 Roman feet, and every foot contained between 11.60 and 11.64 English inches, hence the pace was about 58.1 English inches.

> Ful of degrees, the heighte of sixty *paas*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1032.

> The lower towne . . . is about a hundred *paces* distant from the higher. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

3. Manner or rate of walking or of progression; gait; rate of advance; velocity: as, a quick *pace*; to set the *pace*; it is *pace* that kills.

> Kemme inne an esy *pace*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

> Thei . . . rode as faste as the horse myght hem bere, till that thei were passed all theire pepie, and than thei encreased her *pas* gretter, and rode towarde the siege.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

> To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
> Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 20.

> Go on, Sir Poet, ride once more
> Your hobby at his old free *pace*.
> *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

4. Specifically, in *music*, same as *tempo*.—5†. The rate of moving on foot; footpace.

> Forth we riden a litel more than *paas*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 825.

6. A gait of the horse, in which the legs of the same side are lifted together. See *rack*.

> They rode, but authors having not
> Determined whether *pace* or trot, . . .
> We leave it and go on, as now
> Suppose they did, no matter how.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 46.

7. A step; measure; thing to be done. [Rare.]

> The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Sir W. Temple*.

8†. A pass or passage. See *pass*.

> But when she saw them gone she forward went,
> As lay her journey, through that perilous *Pace*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 19.

9†. Course; direction.

But William perceyued what *pas* the king went,
And hastili hized after and him of-toke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3915.

10†. A space; while.

Lystyn a lytyl *pas*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 245.

11†. A part of a poem or tale; passage; passus.

Thus passed is the first *pas* of this pris tale.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 161.

12. A part of a floor slightly raised above the general level; a dais; a broad step or slightly raised space above some level, especially about a tomb.

Marble Foot *paces* to the Chimneys, Sash, Windows, glaised with fine Crown Glass, large half *Pace* Stairs, that 2 People may go up on a Breast.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 62.

13†. A herd or company of beasts: as, a *pace* of asses. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.—**Alderman's pace.** See *alderman*.—**Day-tale pace.** See *day-tale*.—**Geometrical pace.** See *geometric*.—**Great pace.** See def. 2.—**To keep or hold pace with,** to keep up with; go or move as fast as: literally or figuratively.

Now that the Sun and the Spring advance daily toward us more and more, I hope your Health will *keep pace with* them. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 45.

If riches increase, let thy mind *hold pace with* them.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 5.

Hope may *with* my strong desire *keep pace*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 24.

pace[1] (pās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paced*, ppr. *pacing*. [< ME. *pacen*, pace, pass: see *pace*, *n.*, and cf. *pass*, *v.* *Pace*[1], *v.*, is now used with ref. only to *pace*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To step; walk; move; especially, to step slowly or with measured or stately tread; stride.

I am prowde and preste to *passe* on a passe,
To go with this gracious, hir gudly to gyde.
York Plays, p. 275.

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 101.

Up and down the hall-floor Bodli *paced*,
With clanking sword, and brows set in a frown.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 276.

2†. To go on; advance.

With speed so *pace*
To speak of Perdita. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 1. 23.

3. Specifically, in the *manège*, to go at the pace; move by lifting both feet of the same side simultaneously; amble. See *pace*[1], *n.*, 6, and *rack*.

II. *trans.* 1. To walk over step by step: as, the sentinel *paces* his round.

To and fro
Oft *pacing*, as the mariner his deck,
My gravelly bounds. *Cowper*, Four Ages.

2. To measure by stepping; measure in paces: as, to *pace* a piece of ground.

A good surveyor will *pace* sixteen rods more accurately than another man can measure them by tape.
Emerson, Works and Days, p. 141.

3†. To train to a certain step, as a horse; hence, to regulate.

My lord, she 's not *paced* yet; you must take some pains to work her to your manage. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 68.

Far hence, ye proud hexameters, remove!
My verse is *paced* and trammelled into love.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Amours, i. 32.

pace[2]†, *v. t.* A corruption of *parse*[1].

Livia. I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conster it.
Can. So I will, and *pace* it too; thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, i. 3. (*Nares.*)

pace[3] (pās), *n.* A dialectal form of *pasch*.

pace[4] (pā'sē), *prep.* or *adv.* [L., abl. of *pax*, peace: see *peace*.] With or by the leave, permission, or consent of (some person mentioned): usually employed as a courteous form of expressing disagreement, like "A. B. must give me leave (or allow me) to say."

Pace Professor Huxley, I venture to assert that you can derive no ethical conception whatever from "the laws of comfort," that in mere physics there is no room for the idea of right. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 68.

pace-aisle (pās'īl), *n.* An ambulatory. *Lee's Glossary*.

pace-board (pās'bōrd), *n.* A wooden footpace or dais for an altar. See *footpace*, 5. *Lee's Glossary*.

paced (pāst), *a.* [< *pace*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a certain pace or gait: chiefly in composition: as, the slow-*paced* lemur.

The cattle . . . wait
Their wonted fodder, . . . silent, meek,
And patient of the slow-*paced* swain's delay.
Cowper, Task, v. 32.

Pace day†. Easter day. Compare *Paas day*.

pace-egger†, *n.* See the quotation.

In Lancashire, young people fantastically dressed, armed with wooden or tin swords, and their faces smeared, go from house to house, at each of which, if permitted, they perform a sort of drama. The performers are called *Pace Eggers*. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 202.

pace-eggs (pās'egz), *n. pl.* [< *pace*[3] + *eggs*.] Easter eggs; eggs boiled hard and dyed or stained various colors, given to children about the time of Easter. *Halliwell*.

In Scotland, and the North of England generally, it is customary to boil eggs hard, and after dyeing or staining them of various colours to give them to the children for toys on Easter Sunday. In these places children ask for their *Pace Eggs*, as they are termed, at this season for a fairing. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 201.

paceguard† (pās'gärd), *n.* Same as *passegarde*.

pace-maker (pās'mā″kėr), *n.* One who sets the pace for others, as in racing.

A number of well-known cyclists were asked to assist as *pace-makers*. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 96.

pacer (pā'sėr), *n.* 1. One who paces, or measures by pacing.

Dante, *pacer* of the shore
Where glutted hell disgorgeth filthiest gloom.
Browning, Sordello, i.

2. A horse whose natural gait is a pace.

One sunshiny afternoon there rode into the great gate of the Manhattoes two lean, hungry-looking Yankees, mounted on Narragansett *pacers*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

3. Hence, a fast horse; by extension, anything that exhibits remarkable speed or activity. [Colloq.]

pacha, *n.* A French spelling of *pasha*.

pachalic, *n.* A French spelling of *pashalic*.

pachisi (pa-chē'si), *n.* [Also *parchisi*, *parchecsi*; < Hind. *pachīsī*, a game played on a kind of cloth chess-board with cowries for dice, and so named from the highest throw, which is twenty-five, < *pachchīs*, *pachīs*, twenty-five, < Skt. *pancha vinçati*, twenty-five: *pancha* = E. *five*; *vinçati* = E. *twenty*.] A game of Hindu origin, resembling backgammon, played by four persons.

The description [of another game] minutely corresponds with the Hindoo game of *pachisi*, played in like manner with cowries instead of beans. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 165.

pachnolite (pak'nō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πάχνη*, hoarfrost, rime, + *λίθος*, stone.] A native fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with cryolite in Greenland, and also in Colorado: so called in allusion to the frost-like appearance of the crystals.

pachometer (pa-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *pachomètre*, < Gr. *πάχος*, thickness (< *παχύς*, thick), + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pachymeter*.

pachyæmia, *n.* See *pachyemia*.

pachyblepharosis (pak-i-blef-a-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid: see *blepharitis*.] Thickening and induration of the eyelids from chronic inflammation.

Pachybrachys (pa-kib'rā-kis), *n.* [NL. (Suffrian, 1848; orig. *Pachybrachis*, Chevrolat), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *βραχύς*, short, small, little.] In *entom.*, a notable genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of very wide distribution, comprising 150 species, of which about 50 are North American. They have simple claws, the prothorax margined at base, not crenulate, and the prosternum feebly channeled.

Pachycardia (pak-i-kär'di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *καρδία*, heart: see *heart*.] Those vertebrates which have a thick muscular heart divided into auricular and ventricular parts, and a well-defined skull: opposed to *Leptocardii*. This primary group of *Vertebrata* contains all except the lancelets, and is conterminous with *Craniota*. *Haeckel*.

pachycardian (pak-i-kär'di-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pachycardia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having a thick, fleshy heart; of or pertaining to the *Pachycardia*; not leptocardian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pachycardia*, as any skulled vertebrate.

pachycarpous (pak-i-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the pericarp very thick.

Pachycephala[1] (pak-i-sef'a-lą), *n.* [NL., fem. of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of *Pachycephalinæ*, founded in 1826 by Vigors and Horsfield, having the head uncrested, and the bill as broad as it is high at the nostrils. It is an extensive group of thick-headed shrikes, containing about 50 species, ranging in the Indian and Australian regions, but not in New Zealand. The type is *P. gutturalis* of Australia. Also called *Hylocharis* or *Hyloterpe*, *Muscitrea*, and *Pucherania*. See cut in next column.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of tachina-flies, or dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. *Lioy*, 1863.

Thick-headed Shrike (*Pachycephala mentalis*).

Pachycephala[2] (pak-i-sef'a-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] In *Crustacea*, a division of *Epizoa* or fish-lice, containing the families *Ergasilidæ* and *Dichelestiidæ*.

pachycephalia (pak″i-se-fā'li-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *pachycephaly*.] Same as *pachycephaly*.

pachycephalic (pak″i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *pachycephal-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or exhibiting pachycephaly.

Pachycephalinæ (pak-i-sef-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pachycephala*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laniidæ*, typified by the genus *Pachycephala*; the thickheads, or thick-headed shrikes. Other genera are *Pachycephalopsis*, *Pachycare*, *Eopsaltria*, *Oreœca*, and *Falcunculus*. These birds range in the Austromalayan and Polynesian subregions. They have a stout grypanian bill; the nostrils are scaled, and beset with small feathers or bristles; the first primary is at least two thirds as long as the second; the point of the wing is formed usually by the fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries; the tail is generally two thirds as long as the wing, diversiform, but not graduated; the head is crested or not; the plumage is without red or blue; and the sexes are generally of different colors. Also *Pachycephalidæ* as a separate family.

pachycephaline (pak-i-sef'a-lin), *a.* Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachycephalinæ*.

pachycephalous (pak-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *pachycephalus*, thick-headed, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Same as *pachycephalic*.—2. In *Crustacea*, thick-headed; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala*.

pachycephaly (pak-i-sef'a-li), *n.* [< NL. *pachycephalia*, < *pachycephalus*, thick-headed: see *pachycephalous*.] Abnormal thickness of the bones forming the vault of the cranium. Also *pachycephalia*.

pachydactyl, pachydactyle (pak-i-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παχυδάκτυλος*, thick-fingered, < *παχύς*, thick, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having thick digits; having fingers or toes enlarged, especially at their ends; not leptodactyl. See cut under *footprint*.

II. *n.* A pachydactyl animal.

Pachydactyli (pak-i-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pachydactylus*: see *pachydactyl*.] Thick-toed animals; a division of ornithichnites, contrasted with *Leptodactyli*. *Hitchcock*.

pachydactylous (pak-i-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *pachydactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *pachydactyl*.

We should infer a larger number of *pachydactylous* than leptodactylous animals to have made the tracks.
Hitchcock, Ichnol. Mass., p. 81.

pachyderm (pak'i-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pachyderme*, < Gr. *παχύδερμος*, thick-skinned, < *παχύς*, thick, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] **I.** *a.* Thick-skinned, as a member of the *Pachydermata*. Also *pachydermal*, *pachydermatous*, *pachydermous*.

II. *n.* A non-ruminant hoofed quadruped; any member of the old order *Pachydermata*.

pachydermal (pak-i-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *pachyderm* + *-al*.] Same as *pachyderm*.

Pachydermata (pak-i-dėr'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *δέρμα(τ-)*, skin: see *pachyderm*.] The non-ruminant ungulate mammals, or hoofed quadrupeds which do not chew the cud; in Cuvier's classification, the seventh order of *Mammalia*, divided into *Proboscidea*, *Ordinaria*, and *Solidungula*. The order contained the elephants, hippopotamuses, swine, rhinoceroses, hyraxes, tapirs, horses, etc., corresponding to some extent with the *Belluæ* of Linnæus. It is disused, its components now forming the orders *Proboscidea*, *Hyracoidea*, the perissodactyl suborder of *Ungulata*, and a few of the artiodactyls. Also called *Jumenta*.

pachydermatoid (pak-i-dėr'ma-toid), *a.* [As *pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + *-oid*.] Somewhat thick-skinned; resembling a pachyderm; related to the *Pachydermata*.

pachydermatous (pak-i-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [As *pachyderm*, *Pachydermata*, + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *pachyderm*.—2. Figuratively, thick-skinned; insensible to ridicule, abuse, reproof, etc.

A man cannot have a sensuous nature and be *pachydermatous* at the same time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 312.

pachydermia (pak-i-dėr'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύδερμία*, thickness of skin, < *παχύδερμος*, thick-skinned: see *pachyderm*.] A chronic disease marked by repeated attacks of dermatitis of erysipelatous form, with more or less phlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphadenitis, accompanied and followed by hypertrophy and infiltration of the skin and subjacent tissues. The legs, scrotum, and labia are most frequently affected, and they may reach an enormous size, being hard and either smooth or warty. A discharge of lymph is frequent. The *Filaria sanguinis-hominis* seems to be the cause of at least some of the forms. Also called *elephantiasis Arabum*, *buenemia*, *Barbados leg*, *spargosis*, and *elephantopus*.

pachydermoid (pak-i-dėr'moid), *a.* [< *pachyderm* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to a pachyderm, or to the *Pachydermata;* pachydermatous.

Now as I write, short of all meat, without an ounce of walrus for sick or sound, my thoughts recall the frost-tempered junks of this *pachydermoid* amphibian as the highest of longed-for luxuries.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 16.

pachydermous (pak-i-dėr'mus), *a.* [< *pachyderm* + *-ous*.] 1. Same as *pachyderm*.—2. In *bot.*, thick-coated: applied sometimes to a thick-walled capsule of mosses.

Pachydomidæ (pak-i-dom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pachydomus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Pachydomus*. The shell was massive and oval or roundish, the ligament external, the hinge surmounted by a very long dentiform ridge, and the pallial impression entire. They lived in the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, and have been found only in Australian rocks.

Pachydomus (pa-kid'ō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *δόμος*, house.] A genus of extinct bivalves, typical of the family *Pachydomidæ*. They had thick shells, and resembled the *Veneridæ* in form.

pachyemia, pachyæmia (pak-i-ē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύαιμος*, having thick blood, < *παχύς*, thick, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A thickening of the blood.

Pachyglossæ (pak-i-glos'ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of lizards with short or thick fleshy tongues. It was formerly a comprehensive division, including the geckos, iguanas, and agamas, being then synonymous with *Brevilinguia;* or restricted to the iguanas and agamas, then synonymous with *Strobilosauria;* or confined to the agamoid acrodont lizards alone, then synonymous with the family *Agamidæ* in a broad sense. Also *Pachyglossa* and *Pachyglossata*.

pachyglossal (pak-i-glos'ąl), *a.* [As *Pachygloss-æ* + *-al*.] Pachyglossate.

pachyglossate (pak-i-glos'āt), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ate*[1].] Having a thick tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pachyglossæ*.

Pachygnatha (pa-kig'nā-thą), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), fem. of *pachygnathus:* see *pachygnathous*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Pachygnathidæ*, formerly united with the *Theridiidæ*, now placed in *Tetragnathidæ*. They have a short rounded abdomen, short legs, and very thick, strong, and widely divergent mandibles, whence the name. *E. clercki* is an example. Also *Pachygnathus*.

Pachygnathidæ (pak-ig-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menge, 1866), < *Pachygnatha* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, now generally united with the *Tetragnathidæ*. The distinguishing feature is the receptaculum seminis, which consists of three pouches opening from a semicircular sac. They make no web, although placed from structural characters among the orb-weavers.

pachygnathous (pa-kig'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *pachygnathus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Having thick or heavy jaws; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Pachygnatha*.

Pachylis (pak'i-lis), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. **παχυλός* (in adv. *παχυλῶς*), dim. of *παχύς*, thick.] A genus of coreoid heteropterous insects founded by St. Fargeau and Serville in 1825. *P. gigas* is a species of great size and striking colors, which lives on cactus-plants in the southwestern United States and Mexico. It is 1¾ inches long, velvety-blackish, veined with yellow, the legs and antennæ banded with orange. The nymph is steel-blue, spotted and banded with red and orange. See cut under *Mictidæ*.

pachymenia (pak-i-mē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ὑμήν*, a membrane.] A thickening of the skin.

pachymenic (pak-i-mē'nik), *a.* [< *pachymenia* + *-ic*.] Thick-skinned.

pachymeningitic (pak-i-men-in-jit'ik), *a.* [< *pachymeningitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pachymeningitis.

pachymeningitis (pak-i-men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pachymeninx* (*-mening-*) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the dura mater.

The post-mortem showed an extensive *pachymeningitis* of the right half of the dura mater.
Medical News, XLIX. 554.

Pachymeningitis externa, pachymeningitis involving the outer layers of the dura, usually traumatic.—**Pachymeningitis interna**, inflammation of the inner layers of the dura.—**Pachymeningitis interna hemorrhagica**, internal pachymeningitis with the formation on the inner surface of the dura of layers of delicate connective tissue containing thin-walled and easily rupturing blood-vessels. Hence may be found extensive hemorrhages between the layers of the newly formed membrane or between this and the pia. Also called *pachymeningitis chronica hemorrhagica*.

pachymeninx (pak-i-mē'ningks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μῆνιγξ*, membrane: see *meninx*.] The dura mater.

pachymeter (pa-kim'e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring small thicknesses. One form determines the thickness of paper; another is adapted for measuring the thickness of glass. Also *pachometer*.

pachyodont (pak'i-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having thick or massive teeth, as a mammal or a mollusk.

pachyopterous (pak-i-op'tę-rus), *a.* Same as *pachypterous*. *Imp. Dict.*

pachyote (pak'i-ōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] **I.** *a.* Having thick leathery ears, as a bat.

II. *n.* A thick-eared bat, as of the genus *Pachyotus*.

pachypod (pak'i-pod), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύπους*, thick-footed, < *παχύς*, thick, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Having thick, massive, or heavy feet.

Pachypoda (pa-kip'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pachypod*.] In *zoöl.*, one of several different groups of animals characterized by thick, massive, or heavy feet. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, a division of molluska. *J. E. Gray*, 1821. (*b*) In *entom.*, a division of beetles. *Erichson*, 1840. (*c*) In *herpet.*, a division of dinosaurs. Also *Pachypodes*. *Meyer*, 1845.

pachypterous (pa-kip'tę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] Having thick wings or fins, as an insect, a bat, or a fish. Also *pachyopterous*.

Pachypus (pak'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύπους*, thick-footed: see *pachypod*.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously applied. (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Billberg*, 1820; *Dejean*, 1821. (*b*) A genus of mammals. *D'Alt*, 1839. (*c*) A genus of arachnidans. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1873.

Pachyrhamphus (pak-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Pachyrrhamphus*, < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥάμφος*, a beak, bill, neb.] 1. A genus of South American birds of the family *Cotingidæ*, established by G. R. Gray in 1838, in the form *Pachyramphus*, upon such species as *P. surinamus*, *P. cinereus*, and *P. viridis*, and extended by others to such as the rose-throated flycatcher, *P. aglaiæ*. The form *Pachyrhamphus* is of *Kaup*, 1851.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

Pachyrhizus (pak-i-rī'zus), *n.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1825), prop. **Pachyrrhizus*, < Gr. *παχύρριζος*, with thick roots, < *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and the subtribe *Euphascoleæ*, characterized by the round stigma upon the flattened apex of the thick style. The two species are high-climbing herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, and flowers clustered on long axillary peduncles. One is a Mexican plant; the other, *P. angulatus*, is widely diffused through the tropics, either native or cultivated for its edible starchy tubers, which become eight feet long and many inches thick. Its stems yield a tough fiber. See *yam-bean*, under *bean*[1].

pachyrhynchous (pak-i-ring'kus), *a.* [Prop. **pachyrrhynchous*, < Gr. *παχύρρυγχος*, having a thick bill or snout, < *παχύς*, thick, + *ῥύγχος*, bill, beak.] Having a thick bill, beak, or rostrum.

Pachysandra (pak-i-san'drą), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] A genus of prostrato plants of the apetalous order *Euphorbiaceæ* and the tribe *Buxeæ*, known by its four stamens, and alternate usually coarse-toothed leaves. There are 2 species, one North American, the other of Japan. They bear ascending branches leafy only at the apex, and rather long spikes of very numerous small flowers, which in the American species, *P. procumbens*, are sweet and very attractive to insects. For want of a better name, that of the genus is sometimes translated *thick-stamen*. The plant has also been called *Alleghany-mountain spurge*.

pachystichous† (pa-kis'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] Thick-sided; in *bot.*, having thick sides: said of cells.

Pachytherium (pak-i-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of gigantic edentate mammals of Post-Pliocene age, from the bone-caves of South America.

Pachytylus (pa-kit'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1852), < Gr. *παχύς*, thick, + *τύλος*, knob, knot.] A genus of locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididæ*, having the pronotal carina strongly incised and the pronotum itself truncate. It is a wide-spread genus of few species, among them one of the most famous of insects, *P. migratorius*, the migratory locust of the Old

Migratory Locust (*Pachytylus migratorius*), natural size.

World, which has ravaged western Asia, northern Africa, and eastern Europe since the beginning of history. In its roving habits and devastations it resembles the migratory locust or "hateful" grasshopper of western North America, *Caloptenus* or *Melanoplus spretus*, but it is much larger.

pacience†, **pacient**†. Obsolete forms of *patience*, *patient*.

pacifiable (pas'i-fī-ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *pacifiable*, < *pacifier*, pacify: see *pacify*.] Capable of being pacified.

The conscience . . . is not *pacifiable* whiles sin is within to vex it; the hand will not cease throbbing so long as the thorn is within the flesh.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 251.

pacific (pą-sif'ik), *a.* [< F. *pacifique* = Sp. *pacífico* = Pg. It. *pacífico*, < L. *pacificus*, peace-making, peaceful, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace (see *peace*), + *facere*, make. Cf. *pacify*.] 1. Serving to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; peace-making; conciliatory; mild; appeasing: as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power.

Returning, in his bill
An olive-leaf he brings, *pacific* sign.
Milton, P. L., xi. 860.

2. Peaceful; not warlike: as, a man of *pacific* disposition.

My own aldermen conferr'd the bays,
To me committing their eternal praise,
Their full-fed heroes, their *pacific* mayors.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 281.

3. Characterized by peace or calm; calm; tranquil: as, a *pacific* state of things.

The conversation became of that *pacific* kind which implies curiosity on one side and the power of satisfying it on the other. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

4. [*cap.*] Appellative of the ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia: so called on account of the exemption from violent tempests which early navigators supposed it to enjoy; hence, relating to or connected with that ocean.

Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
He stared at the *Pacific*—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

Pacific iron, an iron band round a lower yard-arm into which the boom-iron screws.—**Syn. 1–3.** *Pacific*, *Peaceable*, *Peaceful*, gentle, quiet, smooth, unruffled. *Pacific*, making or desiring to make peace; *peaceable*, desiring to be at peace, free from the disposition to quarrel; *peaceful*, in a state of peace.

pacificæ (pą-sif'i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *pacificus*, peace-making, peaceful: see *pacific*.] 1. Same as *pacifical letters*. See *pacifical*.—2. A missal or eucharistic litany near the beginning of Western liturgies, corresponding to the *irenica* of Eastern offices. It fell into disuse about the ninth century, but the Kyrie still remains as a trace of it. In the Ambrosian liturgy, however, it continues to be used on Sundays in Lent, and on Holy Saturday a litany is still said at the beginning of the Roman mass. See *litany*.

pacifical† (pą-sif'i-kal), *a.* [< ML. *pacificalis*, peace-making, < L. *pacificus*, peace-making: see *pacific*.] Pacific. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 497. [Rare.]—**Pacifical letters**, in the *early church*, originally, letters recommending one in peace and communion with the church to the church in other countries; later, more especially, such letters recommending the bearer to the alms of the faithful. Also *letters of peace*, *pacificæ* or *literæ pacificæ* (*εἰρηνικαὶ* or *ἐπιστολαὶ εἰρηνικαί*).

No stranger shall be received without *letters pacifical*.
Canon VII. of Antioch, in Fulton's Index Canonum, p. 237.

pacifically (pą-sif'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pacific manner; peaceably; peacefully.

pacificate (pą-sif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacificated*, ppr. *pacificating*. [< L. *pacificatus*, pp. of *pacificare*, pacify: see *pacify*.] To make peaceable; free from disturbance or violence; give peace to.

The citadel of its whole kingdom it has thus gained by assault, and will keep inexpugnable; outwards from which the remaining dominions, not indeed without hard battling, will doubtless by degrees be conquered and *pacificated*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 117.

pacification (pā-sif-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *pacification* = Sp. *pacificacion* = Pg. *pacificação* = It. *pacificazione*, < L. *pacificatio(n-)*, < *pacificare*, pp. *pacificatus*, pacify: see *pacify*.] The act of pacifying or reducing to a state of peace; appeasement; reconciliation; the establishment of peaceful relations or of a condition of peace.

He [Henry VII.] sent . . . to the French king his chaplain, . . . as best sorting with an embassie of *pacification*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 46.

This *Pacification* has given us no small occasion of Joy and Satisfaction, as believing it will prove to the common Benefit of both Nations [England and Portugal].
Milton, Letters of State, Aug. —, 1656.

Edicts of Pacification, in *French hist.*, royal edicts in the sixteenth century which granted concessions to the Huguenots. Such edicts were issued in 1563, 1570, etc., but the most important was the edict of Nantes, 1598 (which see, under *edict*).

pacificator (pā-sif′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *pacificateur* = Sp. Pg. *pacificador* = It. *pacificatore*, < L. *pacificator*, a peacemaker, < *pacificare*, make peace, pacify: see *pacify*.] A peacemaker; one who restores amity between contending parties or nations.

He [Henry VII.] had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 50.

pacificatory (pā-sif′i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *pacificatorius*, peace-making, < *pacificator*, a peacemaker: see *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Whereupon a certayne agreement *pacificatorie* was concluded betweene them.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1949.

"Molly 's but four-and-twenty," said Sylvia, in a *pacificatory* tone.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

pacificous† (pā-sif′i-kus), *a.* [< L. *pacificus*, pacific: see *pacific*.] Peaceful. *Cotgrave.*

He watch'd when the king's affections were most still and *pacificous*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 63. (*Davies.*)

pacifier (pas′i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who pacifies.

pacify (pas′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pacified*, ppr. *pacifying*. [< ME. **pacifien*, *pacefyen*, < OF. *pacifier*, F. *pacifier* = Sp. Pg. *pacificar* = It. *pacificare*, < L. *pacificare*, make peace (cf. *pacificus*, making peace: see *pacific*), < *pax* (*pac-*), peace (see *peace*), + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. To appease; calm; quiet; allay the agitation or excitement of: as, to *pacify* a man when angry.

Soft words *pacify* wrath.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 379.

My Guide at last *pacify'd* them and fetched my Hat, and we marched away as fast as we could.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

My dear sir, be *pacified*. What can you have but asking pardon?
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

2. To restore peace to; tranquilize: as, to *pacify* countries in contention.

He *pacefyed* the contre thorugh-oute,
As well in meddes as at endya had.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2530.

He went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries.
Bacon.

=Syn. To conciliate, assuage, still, lull, smooth, compose, soothe, mollify.

Pacinian (pā-sin′i-ạn), *a.* [< *Pacini* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the anatomist Pacini (1812–83), or described by him, as an anatomical structure. Also *Paccinian*.—**Pacinian body** or **corpuscle**. See *corpuscle*.

pack[1] (pak), *n.* [< ME. *pak* = D. *pak* = MLG. *packe*, LG. *pack* = G. *pack* = Icel. *pakki* = Sw. *packe* = Dan. *pakke*, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc.; also in Rom.: OF. *pacque*, *pasque* = It. *pacco* (ML. *paccus*), dim. OF. *pacquet*, *paquet*, F. *paquet* (> E. *packet*, q. v.) = Sp. *paquete* = It. *pacchetto*, *pachetto*; also in Celtic: Gael. Ir. *pac* = Bret. *pak*, a pack, bundle, parcel, etc. The Teut. forms are prob. from the Rom. forms; whether these are from the Celtic is uncertain. The ult. root is prob. that of L. *pangere* (√ *pag*), Skt. *paç*, fasten: see *pact*. In some later uses (defs. 8–11) the noun is from the verb.] 1. A bundle of anything inclosed in a wrapping or bound fast with cords; especially, a bundle or bale made up to be carried on the back of man or beast: in modern times applied especially to such a bale carried by a peddler.

There the poure presseth by-fore with a *pak* at hus rygge [back].
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 55.

He rolled his *pack* all on his back,
And he came tripping o'er the lee.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 249).

The imagery [of speech] doth appear in figure, whereas in thoughts they lie but in *packs*.
Bacon, Friendship.

A furnish'd *pack*, whose wares
Are sullen griefs, and soul-tormenting cares.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 8.

A pedlar's *pack*, that bows the bearer down.
Cowper, Task, i. 465.

2. A collection; a budget; a stock or store: as, a *pack* of troubles; a *pack* of lies.

I rather chose
To cross my friend in his intended drift
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows which would press you down.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 20.

3. A bundle of some particular kind or quantity. (*a*) A local and customary unit of weight for wool and flax, generally 480 or 240 pounds. (*b*) A measure of coal containing about three Winchester bushels. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) The staves and heads of a cask secured in a compact bundle; a shook. (*d*) A bundle of sheet-iron plates intended to be heated together or rolled into one. (*e*) A package of gold-leaf containing 20 "books" of 25 leaves each. (*f*) A load for a pack-animal.

4. A complete set, as of playing-cards (52 in number), or the number used in any particular game.

The *pack* or set of cards, in the old plays, is continually called a pair of cards, which has suggested the idea that anciently two *packs* of cards were used, a custom common enough at present in playing at quadrille.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 433.

"Sir Mulberry Hawk," said Ralph. "Otherwise the most knowing card in the *pack*, Miss Nickleby," said Lord Frederick Verisopht.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

5. A number of animals herded together by gregarious instinct for combined defense or offense (as a *pack* of wolves), or kept together for hunting in company (as a *pack* of hounds). See *hound*.

He cast off his friends as a huntsman his *pack*,
For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 107.

He kept a *pack* of dogs better than any man in the country.
Addison, Sir Roger and Will Wimble.

6. A set or gang (of people): used derogatorily, and especially of persons banded together in some notorious practice, or characterized by low ways: as, a *pack* of thieves.

And yit they were hethene al the *pak*,
That were so sore adrad of alle shame.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 299 (1st version).

The Archbishop of Canterbury was lately outraged in his House by a *pack* of common People.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 43.

Bickerstaff . . . is more a man of honour than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the street on nights.
Swift, Squire Bickerstaff Detected.

7†. A person of low character: as, a naughty *pack*. See *naughty*.

The women of the place are . . . the most of them naughtie *packes*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 207.

Cocles. God save you, sir!
Master. What does this idle *pack* want?
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 76.

8. A considerable area of floating ice in the polar seas, more or less flat, broken into large pieces by the action of wind and waves, and driven together in an almost continuous and nearly coherent mass. A pack is said to be *open* when the pieces of ice are generally detached, and *close* when the pieces are in contact.

In one hour after we reached it [free water], the place we left was consolidated into *pack*.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 35.

9. In *hydrotherapy*, a wet sheet with other covering for closely enveloping the body or a part of it; the process of thus wrapping, or the state of being so wrapped.—10. In the *fisheries*: (*a*) The quantity or number of that which is packed, as fish: as, the salmon-*pack* was large that year. (*b*) Same as *steeple*.

After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a *pack* or steepie, for the purpose of sweating.
Perley.

11. In *coal-mining*, a wall of rough stone or of blocks of coal built for the purpose of supporting the roof.—**Mazy pack.** See *mazy*.= **Syn. 1.** Packet, parcel, burden, load.—**2.** Assortment.—**5.** *Brood, Covey.* See *flock*[1].—**6.** Gang, crew, lot.

pack[1] (pak), *v.* [< ME. *packen*, *pakken* = D. *pakken* = MLG. *packen*, *paken* = G. *packen* = Icel. *pakka* = Sw. *packa* = Dan. *pakke* = OF. *pacquier*, *pacquer*, *packer* (ML. *paccare*), pack; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put together compactly in a bundle, bale, package, box, barrel, or other receptacle, especially for transportation, or convenience in storing or stowing; make up into a package, bale, bundle, etc.: as, to *pack* one's things for a journey.

And gepliche he secheth
Pruyde, with alle the portinaunce, and *packeth* hem togederes.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 329.

The gifts she looks from me are *pack'd* and lock'd
Up in my heart.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 369.

The farmer vext *packs* up his beds and chairs,
And all his household stuff.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. To fill with things arranged more or less methodically; stow: as, to *pack* a chest or a hamper.

Our thighs *pack'd* with wax, our mouths with honey,
We bring it to the hive, and, like the bees,
Are murdered for our pains.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 77.

There were my trunks, *packed*, locked, corded, ranged in a row along the wall of my little chamber.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxv.

3. To arrange or dispose with a view to future use and activity; especially, to prepare and put up in suitable vessels for preservation, or in a form suitable for market: as, to *pack* herrings; to *pack* pork, fruit, eggs, etc.

Almost as neat and close as Nature *packs*
Her blossom or her seedling.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. In *hydrotherapy*, to envelop (the body or some part of it) in wet cloths, which may be covered over with dry ones.—5. To stuff an interstice or space with something that will render it air-, vapor-, or water-tight; make air-tight, steam-tight, etc., by stuffing: as, to *pack* a joint, or the piston of a steam-engine.—6. To force or press down or together firmly; compact, as snow, ice, earth, sand, or any loose or floating material.

In Robeson Channel the ice was *packed* closely to the Greenland coast, while to the north the sea was covered with level ice, broken in occasional places by water-spaces.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 98.

7. To assemble or bring together closely and compactly; crowd, as persons in a room or a vehicle.

He [Cæsar] was fayne to *packe* vp his souldiers in lesse roume closer together.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 122.

Two citizens, who take the air,
Close *pack'd*, and smiling, in a chaise and one.
Cowper, Task, i. 80.

8. To bring together, arrange with, or manipulate (cards, persons, facts, statements, etc.) so as to serve one's own purposes; manipulate. (*a*) In *gaming*, to arrange (the cards) in such a way as to secure an undue advantage.

There be that can *pack* the cards, and yet cannot play well.
Bacon, Cunning.

To *pack* the cards, and with some coz'ning trick
His fellow's purse of all his coin to pick.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 157).

And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half-a-crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 142.

(*b*) To bring together (the persons who are to constitute some deliberative body) improperly and corruptly, with the view of promoting or deciding in favor of some particular interest or party: as, to *pack* a jury; to *pack* a committee.

What course may be taken that, though the King do use such providence . . . and leave not things to chance, yet it may . . . have no shew, nor scandal, nor nature of the *packing* or bringing of a Parliament; but, contrariwise, that it tendeth to have a Parliament truly free and not *packed* against him.
Bacon, Incidents of a Parliament.

If any durst his factious friends accuse,
He *packed* a jury of dissenting Jews.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 607.

It is evident that, so far as New York and Pennsylvania are concerned, all efforts to *pack* the delegations to the National Republican Convention this year will meet with strenuous opposition.
The Nation, XXXVIII. 132.

9. To carry on the back; transport on the backs of men or beasts.

I take old Manitou to carry me to and from the grounds and to *pack* out any game that may be killed.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 139.

The [gold-]"dust" . . . filled the buckskin pouches, not unfrequently to such plethoric dimensions as to require the assistance of a sumpter horse to *pack* it down from the mines.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 52.

10. To load with a pack or packs.

An it be not four by the day, I'll be hanged: Charles' wain is over the new chimney, and yet our horse not *packed*. What, ostler!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 3.

11. To send off or away summarily; specifically, to dismiss or discharge from one's employment: with *off*, *away*, etc.: as, to *pack off* an impudent servant.

You lie not in my house; I'll *pack* you *out*,
And pay for your lodging rather.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

She shall be soon *pact after* too, that 's flat.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Mr. Alerton . . . for a while used him [Morton] as a scribe to doe his business, till he was caused to *pack* him *away*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 253.

She will be *packed off* to live among her relations.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xix.

To pack out, to unpack or give out, as a cargo of fish: as, the schooner *packed out* 500 barrels of mackerel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in putting together or stowing goods, etc., in packs, bundles, bales, boxes, barrels, etc., for transportation or storage.—2. In *mining*, to strike light blows on the edge of the keeve, so as to assist the separation of the ore from the veinstone. See *toss*.—3. To admit of being stowed or put together in an orderly arrangement in small compass: as, the goods *pack* well.—4. To settle into a compact mass; become compacted or firmly pressed: as, wet snow *packs* readily.—5. To gather toge-

ther in packs, flocks, or bands: as, the grouse begin to *pack*.—6. To depart in haste, as when summarily dismissed; be off at once: generally with *off*, *away*, etc.

Go, *pack* thou *hence* unto the Stygian lake.
Greene, Alphonsus, ii.

Then down came Jacob at the gate,
And bids her *pack* to hell.
Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 153).

Gentle or simple, *out* she shall *pack*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

To send (one) packing, to pack (a person) off, or dismiss (him) without ceremony.

So once again is Gaveston *sent packing* out of the Kingdom, and goes into France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 106.

Its walls had been cracking
Since Harry the Eighth *sent* its people *a-packing*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 161.

pack[2]† (pak), *n.* [A corruption of *pact*.] An agreement or compact; a pact.

A. Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?
C. A pact to make thee tell thy secrecy.
Daniel, Works, sig. K k 5. (*Nares.*)

It was found straight that this was a gross *pack* betwixt Saturninus and Marius. *North*, tr. of Plutarch. (*Nares.*)

pack[2]† (pak), *v.* [< *pack*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a pact; especially, to confederate for bad purposes; join in collusion.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 155.

II. *trans.* 1. To plot; contrive fraudulently.

The forging and *packing* of miracles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 225.

This is *pack'd*, sure, to disgrace me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2. To join in collusion; ally for some bad purpose.

That goldsmith there, were he not *pack'd* with her,
Could witness it, for he was with me then.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 219.

pack[3] (pak), *a.* [Appar. elliptical for *in pack*, i. e. in league: see *pack*[2].] Intimate; confidential; "thick." [Scotch.]

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,
And unco *pack* and thick thegither.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

package (pak'āj), *n.* [< OF. *pacquage*, the act of packing; as *pack*[1] + *-age*.] 1. A bundle or parcel; a quantity pressed or packed together: as, a *package* of cloth.—2. A unit of freight or luggage; an article of transportation, as a box or a bundle.—3. A charge made for packing goods.—4. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were sons of aliens.—**Original package**, in commerce and American constitutional law of foreign and interstate commerce, the package or casing in which goods are handled in the course of transportation in the commerce in question. Thus, if wine is imported in hogsheads, the hogshead is the original package; if in bottles packed in cases handled separately, the case is the original package.

packaging (pak'āj-ing), *n.* [< *package* + *-ing*[1].] The act of making into packages.—**Packaging-machine**, a machine for bundling yarns or other goods into compact shape for transportation; a bundling-press. *E. H. Knight.*

packall (pak'âl), *n.* A sort of basket made in South America from the outer parts of the leaves of the ita-palm.

pack-animal (pak'an″i-mal), *n.* A beast of burden used to carry packs, or to transport goods in bales, boxes, etc., on its back. See cut under *pack-mule*.

Fourteen miles of *pack-animal* trail have been built around the Big Bend, in order to make all portions of the claim accessible. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 85.

pack-cinch (pak'sinch), *n.* A wide girth, about 33 inches long, made of strong canvas or hair, having a hard-wood hook at one end and a ring at the other, used with the pack-saddle in adjusting the burden of a pack-animal: it is in general use in the United States army, and is of Spanish-American origin.

pack-cloth (pak'klôth), *n.* A stout coarse cloth used for packing goods; packsheet; burlap.

pack-duck (pak'duk), *n.* A coarse sort of linen for pack-cloths.

packer (pak'ėr), *n.* [= D. *pakker* = MLG. G. *packer* = Sw. *packare* (cf. ML. *paccarius* and *paccator*); as *pack*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who packs; specifically, a person whose business it is to pack goods for transportation.—2. One who prepares and packs provisions, as beef, pork, oysters, fruit, etc., for preservation or for market.—3. A machine used for packing.—4. One who is engaged in transporting goods, etc., on pack-animals.

Rough-looking miners and *packers*, whose business it is to guide the long mule-trains that go where wagons cannot, and whose work in packing needs special and peculiar skill. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 502.

5. A government officer charged with the inspection of provisions packed for export.—6. A ring by which the space between the tubing and the walls of an oil-well is closed and made gas-tight. See *oil-well packing*, under *packing*[1].—7. The variously constructed mechanism by which the grain cut by a reaping-machine is packed or compressed on the binding-table and held till embraced and bound by the twine.

packet (pak'et), *n.* [Formerly also *pacquet* (= G. *packet*); < OF. *pacquet*, *paquet*, F. *paquet* = Sp. *paquete* = It. *pacchetto*, dim. of *pacque*, a pack: see *pack*[1].] 1. A small pack or package; a parcel; a mail of letters.

The Heathenish and Popish, and all those other *packets* of miracles, which we receive by the Iesuites annuall relations from the East and West Indies.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 93.

All Letters more than 80 Miles is 3d. Single and 6d. Double *Pacquet* 12d. an Ounce.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 133.

Your Lashp staid to peruse a *Pacquet* of Letters.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

I have lately been looking over the many *packets* of letters which I have received from all quarters of Great Britain. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

2. A despatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed to convey letters from country to country or from port to port; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers at stated intervals; hence, a vessel starting on regular days, or at an appointed time. Also called *packet-boat*, *packet-ship*, *packet-vessel*.

From the earliest times New York has been the port of departure for *packets* steering for our Southern ports.
The Century, XXXVIII. 356.

3. The panel of a packhorse. [Cheshire, Eng.] *Wright.*—4. A pack (250 leaves) of leaf-metal.

packet (pak'et), *v. t.* [< *packet*, *n.*] 1. To bind up in a package or parcel.

My resolution is to send you all your letters well sealed and *packeted*. *Swift*, Letters.

When Mr. Müntz has done, you will be so good as to *pacquet* him up, and send him to Strawberry.
Walpole, Letters, II. 472.

2. To despatch or send in a packet-vessel.

Her husband was *packeted* to France. *Ford.*

packet-boat (pak'et-bōt), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-day (pak'et-dā), *n.* Mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the sailing of a packet-ship. *Simmonds.*

packet-note (pak'et-nōt), *n.* A folded writing-paper, 9 × 11 inches.

packet-ship (pak'et-ship), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packet-vessel (pak'et-ves″el), *n.* Same as *packet*, 2.

packfong (pak'fong), *n.* An erroneous form of *paktong*.

packhorse (pak'hôrs), *n.* A horse used as a pack-animal in carrying burdens; hence, figuratively, a drudge.

I was a *pack-horse* in his great affairs, . . .
To royalise his blood I spilt mine own.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 122.

The slaves of custom and establish'd mode,
With *packhorse* constancy we keep the road.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 252.

Flour is to be had in the stony land only by seeking it within the Austrian frontier, and to the Austrian frontier, accordingly, the *packhorses* go, with a strong convoy of Turkish soldiers to guard them.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 266.

pack-house (pak'hous), *n.* A warehouse for receiving and storing goods.

pack-ice (pak'īs), *n.* In the polar seas, a collection of large pieces of floating ice of indefinite extent. Compare *pack*[1], *n.*, 8.

As the tide turned, a strip of *pack-ice* about a mile wide separated us from open water to the south.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 91.

packing[1] (pak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pack*[1], *v.*] 1. Any material used for filling an empty space, closing a joint, and the like; stuffing, as the filling of a piston or a well-tube.

One day, in the forenoon, the engine was working badly, the *packing* having got too loose.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 69.

2. In *printing*, the fabric used on printing-presses between the iron platen or cylinder and the sheet to be printed. A soft packing is a blanket of wool or rubber cloth, which equalizes the impression. A hard packing is made of glazed millboard or of smooth hard paper, which prevents indentation.

3. In *masonry*, small stones embedded in mortar, employed to fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of walls; rubble.—4. The act of bringing together or manipulating to serve one's own purposes. See *pack*[1], *v. t.*, 8.

We affirm, then, that the results which these tables present, and which seem so favourable to Mr. Sadler's theory, are produced by *packing*, and by *packing* alone.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Metallic packing, in *mach.*: (*a*) A system of packing in which metal is used, as metallic rings for piston-packing. Such rings are either so cast as to be elastic, or they are divided into segments and fitted with springs to press them against the interior of the cylinder so as to form a steam-tight contact.

In 1786 he [Cartwright] devoted himself to improvements, which include *metallic packing* to the piston in the steam-engine, which he patented in 1797 and 1801.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 235.

(*b*) Tubes of lead or other soft metal filled with some vegetable material, such as hemp or cotton. The ends of the tubes are either forced or soldered together.—**Oil-well packing**, a packing inserted between the pipe and the interior surface of the boring in an oil-well to keep surface-water, or water from the sides of the hole, from running into the well, and to prevent oil in some wells from being forced out around the pipe by a pressure of gas. The packing originally used was a leather bag filled with flaxseed, called a *seed-bag*, made in the form of a ring. The flaxseed, swelling on being wetted, closed tightly the opening to be stopped. This packing swelled so tightly as to be very difficult to remove—a difficulty which led to the invention of many substitutes. One of these is the modern water-packing, which consists of an annular leather packing, concave on the upper surface, surrounding the pipe, and held in position by a screw-joint. The weight of the superincumbent water presses this packing closely against the interior of the bore. Another form of oil-well packing, which stops efflux of oil under internal gas-pressure, as well as influx of surface-water, is shown in the accompanying cut.

Oil-well Packing.
a, an elastic substance surrounding the main tubing; *b*, the ordinary coupling resting on the washer *c*, their surfaces ground together and made water-tight; *d*, a loose nut running upon a screw-thread cut on the main tubing; *e e*, elliptic springs, dovetailed or otherwise fastened to the sides of the loose nut *d*, and partially clasping the tubing at *f*.

packing[2] (pak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pack*[2], *v.*] Collusion; trickery; cheating.

Here 's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all!
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 121.

There may be tricks, *packing*, do you see?
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, v. 1.

That which Suipitius writes concerning Origens Books gives cause vehemently to suspect there hath bin *packing* of old. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

packing-awl (pak'ing-âl), *n.* A form of awl which pierces a hole through packing-cloth or other material, and carries with it packthread for sewing or fastening.

packing-block (pak'ing-blok), *n.* A rectangular block gained into center-sills and double-spring draw-bar timbers, and serving to connect them firmly together longitudinally. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

packing-bolt (pak'ing-bōlt), *n.* In a steam-engine, a bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box. *E. H. Knight.*

packing-box (pak'ing-boks), *n.* 1. A box or case in which goods, etc., are packed for transportation.—2. In a steam-engine, same as *stuffing-box*.

packing-case (pak'ing-kās), *n.* Same as *packing-box*.

packing-cell (pak'ing-sel), *n.* In *bot.* See *lenticel*, 1.

packing-crib (pak'ing-krib), *n.* A place where mackerel are packed in barrels and marked according to their respective grades.

packing-expander (pak'ing-eks-pan″dėr), *n.* A spring or other device for spreading the packing of a valve or piston against the surface upon which it traverses.

packing-gland (pak'ing-gland), *n.* In a steam-engine, the cover of a stuffing-box, which is screwed or pressed into the stuffing-box to hold the packing tightly against the piston.

packing-leather (pak'ing-leтн″ėr), *n.* 1. A ring of leather on a plunger or piston traversing against the cylinder or barrel, to form with it a tight joint or packing.—2. A dust-guard.

packing-needle (pak'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A strong needle for sewing up packages wrapped in burlap or packing-sheet. See cut under *needle*.

packing-nut (pak'ing-nut), *n.* A form of packing-gland or stuffing-box cover which screws into the stuffing-box.

packing-officer (pak'ing-of″i-sėr), *n.* An excise-officer who superintends or inspects the packing of excisable articles.

packing-paper (pak'ing-pā″pėr), *n.* Strong paper used for wrapping parcels; a strong and thick kind of wrapping-paper.

packing-penny† (pak'ing-pen″i), *n.* A small sum given in dismissing a person.—**To give a packing-penny,** to send (a person) packing, or about his business.

Fie, fie! Will you *give*
A packing penny to virginity?
I thought you'd dwell so long in Cypres isle,
You'd worship Madam Venus at the length.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

packing-press (pak'ing-pres), *n.* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, employed to compress goods, as cotton, linen, hay, straw, etc., into small bulk for convenience of transport.

packing-ring (pak'ing-ring), *n.* A ring of metal or rubber used as seat for a coupling-valve in a railway-car, or to make a joint air-tight, etc. *Sci. Amer.,* LIV. 69.

packing-shed (pak'ing-shed), *n.* A shed where fish are packed.

packing-sheet (pak'ing-shēt), *n.* 1. A sheet for packing or covering goods.—2. In *hydrotherapy,* a wet sheet for packing or wrapping a patient. Also *packsheet.*

packing-stick (pak'ing-stik), *n.* A stick used for straining up the cords around rolled fleeces in packing wool for transportation; a woolder.

pack-load (pak'lōd), *n.* The usual load or pack which a beast of burden carries, as 300 pounds for a mule, or 150 for a burro.

packman (pak'man), *n.*; pl. *packmen* (-men). One who carries a pack; a peddler.

The course of the day would, in all probability, bring them another *packman,* who would "border with them," prating of the town he had last quitted.
Jeaffreson, Live it Down, xxviii.

A class of persons termed "duffers," "*packmen,*" or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 38.

pack-moth (pak'môth), *n.* A certain clothes-moth, *Anacampsis sarcitella,* whose larva eats wool and woolen fabrics. *Harris,* Insects Injurious to Vegetation, p. 493.

pack-mule (pak'mūl), *n.* A mule used to carry packs or burdens.

Pack-mule, as used in the Rocky Mountains, United States.

packneedle (pak'nē″dl), *n.* [< ME. *paknedle, paknelde, pakneelde;* < *pack*[1] + *needle.*] A large needle for sewing up packages; a packing-needle. See cut under *needle.*

Amonge the riche rayes I rendred a lessoun,
To broche hem with a *pak-nedle* and plaited hem togyderes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 212.

pack-paper† (pak'pā″pėr), *n.* Packing-paper.

Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.
Nomenclator (1585), p. 6. (*Nares.*)

packpaunch†, *n.* [< *pack*[1], *v.*, + obj. *paunch, n.*] A greedy eater. *Stanihurst.*

pack-road (pak'rōd), *n.* A road or trail suitable for pack-animals, but not for vehicles.

A wild region of tumbled hills, traversed but by a few *pack-roads.* *J. R. Green,* Making of Eng., p. 61.

pack-saddle (pak'sad″l), *n.* The saddle of a pack-animal, made to be loaded with packs or burdens, and furnished with straps, hooks, and rings sewed to it for securing the packs. Such saddles are variously fitted according to the nature of the pack, which may consist of provisions or utensils, arms or ammunition, or even wounded men.

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a botcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's *pack-saddle.* *Shak.,* Cor., ii. 1. 99.

packsheet (pak'shēt), *n.* Same as *packing-sheet.*

packstaff (pak'stȧf), *n.*; pl. *packstaves* (-stȧvz). A staff on which a peddler rests the weight of his pack when he stops.

To make all "as plain as a *pack-staff.*"
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 319.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,
But *pack-staffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment.
Bp. Hall, Satires, vii., Prol.

[Sometimes used attributively in contempt.

O, *packstaff* rhymes!
Why not, when court of stars shall see these crimes?
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, i. 42.]

packthread (pak'thred), *n.* Strong thread or twine used for sewing up packages or bales, or for tying up parcels.

A woman's crupper of velure, . . . here and there pieced with *packthread.* *Shak.,* T. of the S., iii. 2. 64.

You may take me in with a walking-stick,
Even when you please, and hold me with a *pack-thread.*
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

I slid down by a bottom of *packthread* into the street, and so 'scaped.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.

pack-train (pak'trān), *n.* A train of pack-animals with their loads.

No one who has not tried it can understand the work and worry that it is to drive a *pack-train* over rough ground and through timber. *The Century,* XXX. 223.

pack-wall (pak'wâl), *n.* Same as *pack*[1], 11.

packware (pak'wār), *n.* Goods carried in a pack; especially, the articles offered for sale by a peddler.

Desirous to utter such popish pelfe and *packware* as he broght with him, he opened there his baggage of pestilent doctrine. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 1388.

packwax (pak'waks), *n.* Same as *paxwax.*

packway (pak'wā), *n.* A pack-road.

paco[1] (pä'kō), *n.* [Peruv. See *alpaca.*] Same as *alpaca.*

paco[2] (pä'kō), *n.* [< *paco*[1].] In South America, a gossany ore: so called because of its brownish color, resembling that of the paco.

The principal ores [at Cerro de Pasco] are the *pacos* so called, analogous to the colorados of the Mexican miners: they are ferruginous earths, mingled with argentiferous ores, and evidently resulting from the decomposition of the sulphurets.
J. D. Whitney, Metallic Wealth of the U. S., p. 169.

paco[3] (pä'kō), *n.* Same as *pacu.*

pacoc†, **pacok**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *pcacock.*

pacoury-uva (pa-kou'ri-ū'vä), *n.* See *Platonia.*

pacquet† (pak'et), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *packet.*

pact (pakt), *n.* [= F. *pacte,* OF. *pact, pache* = Sp. Pg. *pacto* = It. *patto* = OFries. *pacht* = D. MLG. *pacht* = MHG. *phaht, pfacht,* G. *pfacht* = Dan. *pagt,* < L. *pactum,* an agreement, < *pacisci,* pp. *pactus,* inceptive form of OL. *paccre,* agree, bargain, covenant; akin to *pangere,* fasten: see *pack*[1]. Cf. *pack*[2].] An agreement; a compact.

O wretch, doost thou not knowe
One cannot vse th' ayde of the Powers belowe
Without som *Pact* of Counter-Seruices,
By Prayers, Perfumes, Homage, and Sacrifice?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

This world of ours by tacit *pact* is pledged
To laying such a spangled fabric low,
Whether by gradual brush or gallant blow.
Browning, Sordello.

But ye're all in the same *pact*—all in the same *pact*—and not one o' ye caring for anything but your own selfish ends and enjoyments. *W. Black,* In Far Lochaber, vii.

Nude pact. See *nude.*—**Pact de non alienando,** a covenant common in mortgages in Louisiana, binding the mortgager not to alienate, encumber, etc., the mortgaged property. This pact renders an alienation, etc., in violation of it, void as against the mortgagee.—**Pacte commissoire,** in *French law,* a clause in a contract of sale whereby the vendor stipulates that, if the buyer does not pay the price agreed upon within a certain time, the sale shall be rescinded. In the Province of Quebec, under the law anterior to the civil code, this condition was implied in all sales.—**Pretorian pact,** a pact supported by a consideration, and therefore (in Roman law of the later periods) recognized and enforced by the pretor.

pacta, *n.* Plural of *pactum.*

paction (pak'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *paction* = OSp. *paccion,* < L. *pactio(n-),* an agreement, < *pactus,* pp. of *pacisci,* agree: see *pact.* Cf. *compaction*[2].] A compact, agreement, or contract.

They made a *paction* 'tween them twa.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

The *paction* evangelical, in which we undertake to be disciples to the holy Jesus.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 349.

pactional (pak'shọn-al), *a.* [< *paction* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a pact. *Bp. Sanderson,* Cases of Conscience, p. 126.

pactitious† (pak-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *pactitius, pacticius,* stipulated, < L. *pactus,* pp. of *pacisci,* agree, stipulate: see *pact.*] Settled by agreement or stipulation. *Johnson.*

Pactolian (pak-tō'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Pactolius* (= Gr. Πακτώλιος), < L. *Pactōlus,* < Gr. Πακτωλός, a river in Lydia.] Of or pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for the gold anciently found in its sands.

Pray pay to Mr. William Trim, or Order, the Sum of—How sweetly it runs!—*Pactolian* Guineas chink every Line. *Steele,* Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

pactum (pak'tum), *n.*; pl. *pacta* (-tȧ). [L.: see *pact.*] 1. In *Scots law,* a pact or agreement between two or more persons to give or perform something.—2. In *Rom. law,* such a convention or agreement as did not fall within the number of those to which full effect was given by the law, and thus distinguished from *contractus.* A *contract* was a pact or agreement of the parties, plus an obligation affixed by the proper formalities. A *pactum* did not (until a late period) give rise to an action (a few *pacta,* called *pacta legitima,* excepted), but an exception was given if a party tried to enforce a claim in violation of the pactum. If, for instance, a creditor had given a formal release (*acceptilatio*), the obligation was entirely destroyed, so that no action would lie; if he had made a covenant not to sue (*pactum de non petendo*), the action would lie, but the pretor would give the debtor an exception (*exceptio doli*).—**Nudum pactum.** See *nude pact,* under *nude.*—**Pactum illicitum,** a general phrase covering all contracts opposed to law, either as being *contra legem* (contrary to law), *contra bonos mores* (contrary to morality), or inconsistent with the principles of sound policy.

pacu (pak'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American characinoid fish of the genus *Myletes,* found in fresh waters, especially of Brazil. Also *paco.*

pad[1] (pad), *n.* [A dial. var. of *path,* perhaps in part due to the cognate D. *pad,* a path: see *path.*] A path; a footpath; a road. [Obsolete or slang.]

I am no such nipping Christian, but a maunderer upon the *pad.* *Middleton and Dekker,* Roaring Girl, v. 1.

The Squire of the *Pad* and the Knight of the Post.
Prior, Thief and Cordelier.

To stand pad, to stand by the wayside begging. [Gipsy, or thieves' slang.]

I obtained three children, two girls and a boy, between the ages of five and ten years, of their parents, at a common "padding-ken" in Blakeley Street (now Charter Street) for three shillings, to *stand pad* with me from seven o'clock until twelve p. m. on a Saturday.
Letter from G. A. Brine (1875), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 642.

pad[1] (pad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *padded,* ppr. *padding.* [< *pad*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To travel on foot; tramp slowly or wearily along; trudge or jog along.

Something most like a lion, and it came a great *padding* pace after. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

The muzzled ox that treadeth out the corn,
Gone blind in *padding* round and round one path.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 277.

II. *trans.* 1. To travel on foot over or along; proceed on foot through; journey slowly, steadily, or wearily along. [Obsolete or slang.]

Though the weather be foul and storms grow space, yet go not ye alone, but other your brothers and sisters *pad* the same path.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 46.

2. To tread or beat down; make smooth and level by treading: as, to *pad* a path.—**To pad the hoof,** to go on foot; "foot it." [Slang.]

pad[2] (pad), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *padd, padde;* < ME. *padde, pade* (not in AS., the alleged AS. **padde* resting on the early ME. pl. *pades* in the AS. Chronicle, under date of 1137, but written many years later) = MD. *padde, pedde,* D. *padde, pad* = MLG. *padde,* LG. *pad* (> G. dial. *padde*) = Icel. *padda* = Sw. *padda* = Dan. *padde,* a toad. Hence *paddock*[1], etc.] A toad; a frog. [Now rare.]

I scal prune that paddok and prevyn him as a *pad.*
Coventry Mysteries, p. 164.

A pad in the straw†, something wrong; a hidden danger; "a snake in the grass."

Here lyes in dede the *padde within the strawe.*
Collier's Old Ballads, p. 108. (*Halliwell.*)

Ye perceive by this lingring there is *a pad in the straw.*
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, v. 2. (*Davies.*)

pad[3] (pad), *n.* [Early mod. E. *padde;* perhaps a var. of *pod* (as *nab*[2] of *nob*[1], etc.), in sense of 'bag': see *pod.* In def. 1 (*c*), cf. MD. *pad, patte,* the sole of the foot (Kilian); with this cf. F. *patte,* paw (see *patrol, paw*).] 1. A soft cushion, or something of the nature of a cushion, or a stuffed part, as of a garment, a saddle, etc., used to fill up a hollow, to relieve pressure, or as a protection.

He was kept in the hands, hsuing vnder him but onely a *pad* of straw. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 854.

In certain Beasts, as the Cow and the Sheep, the front edentulous part of the upper jaw is invested by a horny epithelial *pad,* against which the teeth of the front of the lower jaw bite. *Mivart,* Encyc. Brit., XXII. 108.

Specifically—(*a*) In *cricket*, a wadded guard worn to protect the leg by a batsman or wicket-keeper. (*b*) In *embroidery*, a small quantity of fibrous material, such as raw cotton or silk, used for raising parts of a pattern, the stitch covering it closely. (*c*) One of the large, fleshy, thick-skinned protuberances of the sole of the foot of various quadrupeds, as the dog or fox; hence, specifically, the foot of a fox. (*d*) One of the tylari of a bird's foot; one of the cushion-like enlargements on the under side of a bird's toes. Compare *heel-pad* and *pterna*. (*e*) In *anat.*, the splenium of the corpus callosum. See *splenium*. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 692. (*f*) In *entom.*, a projecting part of the body covered only with a membrane or semi-chitinous sheath: generally used in composition: as, the wing-*pads* of a pupa; the foot-*pads* or cushions on the tarsi.

2. A cushion used as a saddle; a saddle of leather and padding, without any tree, such as are used by country market-women or by equestrian performers in a circus.—3. A number of sheets of writing-, drawing-, or blotting-paper held together by glue at one or more edges, forming a tablet from which the sheets can be removed singly as used: as, a writing-*pad;* a blotting-*pad*.—4. A bundle; bale; pack: as, a *pad* of wool; a *pad* of yarn. Among fish-dealers a *pad* of mackerel is 60 (sometimes 120) fish.

I had two *pads* of soles, sir, and lost 4*s*.—that is, one *pad*—by them.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 57.

5. The handle of some tools: as, the *pad* of a keyhole-saw.—6. In *ship-building*, a piece laid over a ship's beam to give the camber.—7. *pl.* Thick ribbons, double-faced and watered, much in use at certain times for watch-guards. Compare *Petersham ribbon*, under *ribbon*.—**Optic pad.** See *optic*.

pad[3] (pad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *padded*, ppr. *padding*. [< *pad*[3], *n.*] 1. To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding: often with *out*.

I thought we knew him: What, it 's you,
The *padded* man—that wears the stays!
Tennyson, The New Timon.

2. To expand by the insertion of extraneous or needless matter, or the use of unnecessary words: as, to *pad* an article in a newspaper; to *pad* out a page in a book.—3. In *calico-printing*, to impregnate (the cotton cloth to be printed) with a mordant. It is done in a machine called a *padding-machine* (which see).

The cloth intended to be dyed is first steeped and *padded* about in buffalo's or sheep's milk, and next exposed to the sun. *W. Crookes*, Dycing and Calico-Printing, p. 321.

4. To glue the edges of (sheets of paper) together, so as to form a pad. [Colloq.]

A half-pint of the cement will *pad* a vast quantity of sheets. *The Writer*, III. 82.

5. In *mech.*, to puncture with numerous fine holes, as the end of a pipe, or the rose on the end of a nozle. [Eng.]

In order to prevent a false reading of the water gauge, it was "*padded*"—that is to say, the end of the tube in the top of the upcast shaft was perforated with numerous small holes. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 39.

Padded cell, padded room, in a prison or an insane-asylum, a room having the walls padded or cushioned, to prevent prisoners or violent patients confined in it from doing themselves injury by dashing themselves against the walls.

pad[4] (pad), *n.* [Also *ped;* < ME. *pedde;* perhaps another use of *pad*[3]. Hence *pedder, pedler, pedlar, peddler*, etc., and (prob.) in comp. *padlock*.] A pannier; a basket. *Halliwell.*

pad[5] (pad), *n.* [Abbr. of *pad-nag, pad-horse*.] A road-horse; a horse for riding on the road, as distinguished from a hunter or a work-horse, etc.; a roadster.

A careless groom of mine has spoiled me the prettiest *pad* in the world with only riding him ten miles.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

pad[6] (pad), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *padder*[1] or **padman*. Cf. *footpad*.] A robber; a footpad.

These freeborn sounds proceeded from four *pads*
In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter
Behind his carriage. *Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 11.

pad[6] (pad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *padded*, ppr. *padding*. [< *pad*[6], *n.*; associated also with *pad*[1], *v.*] To be a footpad, or highway robber; frequent roads or highways in order to rob.

These *pad* on wit's high road, and suits maintain
With those they rob. *Swift*, To Mr. Congreve.

padar†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Groats; coarse flour or meal.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ.

pad-bracket (pad'brak*ʳ*et), *n.* A wall-bracket of a shape adapted to receive a saddle: used in a stable or harness-room.

pad-clinking (pad'kling*ʳ*king), *a.* Given to hobnobbing with footpads; frequenting the company or society of footpads. [Slang.]

Good day, my veterans, my champions. My bonny, *pad-clinking*, out-after-eight-o'clock-parade, George Street bucks, good day. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xix.

pad-cloth (pad'klôth), *n.* A cloth or blanket covering the loins of a horse; a housing-cloth.

pad-crimp (pad'krimp), *n.* In *saddlery*, a press in which dampened leather is molded into form between the dies of a former with protruding and hollow parts. When the leather dries, it retains the convex shape acquired under pressure.

Padda (pad'ä), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1850), < native name for rice.] A genus of ploceine birds of the subfamily *Spermestinæ* (or a subgenus of *Munia*), the type of which is *P. oryzivora*, the paddy-bird, commonly called *Java sparrow*.

paddet, *n.* See *pad*[2].

padder[1] (pad'ėr), *n.* [< *pad*[6] + *-er*[1].] A highway robber; a footpad.

Well. Nay more, dine gratis.
Mar. Under what hedge, I pray you? or at whose cost?
Are they *padders* or abram-men that are your consorts?
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 1.

padder[2] (pad'ėr), *n.* [< *pad*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who pads or cushions.

paddies (pad'iz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Pantalets or knee-drawers with flounces. [Southern U. S.]

padding (pad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pad*[3], *v.*] 1. The act of stuffing so as to make a pad.—2. The cotton, hair, straw, or other material used in stuffing anything, as a bolster, saddle, or garment; the stuffing used to keep in shape any part of a garment according to the fashion which requires it to be more in relief or drawn tighter than the natural forms allow. The materials used are, especially—(*a*) a rough felted cloth, a kind of shoddy; (*b*) fibrous and loose material; (*c*) wadding, batting, and bombast.

3. In *calico-printing*, the process of imbuing the fabric all over with a mordant which is dried. A design is next printed on it in acid discharge (usually lime-juice and bisulphate of potash), the result being that, after the cloth has been dyed in the bath and cleared, white patterns appear upon a ground of uniform color. These white patterns or spaces may be afterward printed upon in steam or pigment colors. Calicoes produced in this way are said to be in the *padding* or *plaquage style*.

A brown ground is produced over the entire surface by *padding* in solutions of a salt of manganese.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 212.

4. Any unnecessary matter inserted in a column, article, book, etc., merely to bring it up to a certain size; vamp; hence, written or printed matter of no real value or utility; whatever has merely the effect of increasing the size of anything without adding to its interest or value.

Anybody who desires to know what is within the power of the average clergyman may take up one of the inferior magazines and read one of the articles which serve for *padding*. *Saturday Rev.*

I am perhaps more struck now with the enormous amount of *padding*—the number of third- and fourth-rate statues which weary the eye that would fain approach freshly the twenty and thirty best.
Henry James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 205.

padding-flue (pad'ing-flö), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a drying-chamber in which cotton cloth is dried after the process of padding. It has several forms, but each generally comprises an inclosed passage of considerable length through which heated air is circulated in one direction, while the padded piece is unwound from a roller and passed through the flue in the opposite direction, being dried during its passage, and finally rewound upon another cylinder. See *pad*[3], *v.*, 3, and *padding*, 3.

padding-ken (pad'ing-ken), *n.* A low lodging-house patronized by footpads, professional beggars, thieves, vagrants, etc. [Thieves' slang.]

Ragged Schools and City Missions are of no avail as preventitives of crime so long as the wretched dens of infamy, brutality, and vice, termed *padding-kens*, continue their daily and nightly work of demoralization.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 454.

padding-machine (pad'ing-ma-shēn*ʳ*), *n.* In *calico-printing*, an apparatus for imbuing cotton cloth uniformly with a mordant solution in the process of dyeing. It consists of a combination of rollers for unwinding and receiving the fabric, which is caused to pass through a vat containing the mordant.

paddle[1] (pad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paddled*, ppr. *paddling*. [Also dial. *paidle;* prob. a var. of *pattle*[1], freq. of *pat*[1]: see *pattle*[1], *pat*[1], *patter*[1]. Cf. *pattle*[2], a var. of *paddle*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To finger idly or fondly; toy or trifle with the fingers, as in fondling.

Paddling in your neck with his damn'd fingers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 185.

2. To dabble or play about in or as in water.

And then to *paddle* in the purer stream
Of his [the Son of Glory's] spilt blood is more than most extreme. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 2.

We twa ha'e *paidl't* i' the burn,
Frae mornin' sun till dine.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

3. To sail or swim along or about with short strokes of a paddle or oar; row or move about or along by means of a paddle.

She was as lovely a pleasure-boat
As ever fairy had *paddled* in.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

4. To move along by means of paddles or float-boards, as a steamboat.

Round the lake
A little clock-work steamer *paddling* plied,
And shook the lilies. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

5. To move in the water by means of webbed feet, flippers, or fins, as a duck, turtle, fish, penguin, etc.

Ducks *paddle* in the pond before the door.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 499.

II. *trans.* 1. To finger; play with; toy with.

To be *paddling* palms and pinching fingers.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 115.

2. To propel by paddle or oar: as, to *paddle* a canoe.—3. To strike with the open hand, or with some flat object, as a board; spank. [Colloq.]—**To paddle one's own canoe.** See *canoe*.

paddle[1] (pad'l), *n.* [< *paddle*[1], *v.*, in part confused with *paddle*[2], *n.*] 1. An oar; specifically, a sort of short oar having one blade or two (one at each end), held in the hands (not resting in the rowlock) and dipped into the water with a more or less vertical motion: used especially for propelling canoes.

He seized his *paddle*, and tried to back out of the snare.
Kingsley, Hypatia, iii.

2. The blade or broad part of an oar.—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A fore limb constructed to answer the purpose of a fin or flipper, as that of a penguin, a whale, a sea-turtle, a plesiosaurus, or an ichthyosaurus. See cuts under *Ichthyosaurus* and *penguin*. (*b*) In *Ctenophora*, one of the rows of cilia which run parallel with the longitudinal canals of the body; a ctenophore or paddle-row. (*c*) The long flat snout of the paddle-fish.—4. One of the float-boards placed on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steamboat.—5. A panel made to fit the openings left in lock-gates and sluices for the purpose of letting the water in and out as may be required; a clough.—6. An implement with a flat broad blade and a handle, resembling a paddle. Specifically—(*a*) In *glass-making*, a somewhat shovel-shaped implement used for stirring and mixing the materials. (*b*) In *brickmaking* and similar industries, an instrument for tempering clay. (*c*) An implement used for beating garments while held in running water to wash. (*d*) See the quotation.

The tools used by the puddler are not usually numerous, consisting only of a long straight chiselled-edged bar called a *paddle*, and a hooked flat-ended bar known as the rabble. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 280.

7. The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. See *paddlecock*. Also *cockpaidle*. [Eng.]

paddle[2] (pad'l), *n.* [Also dial. *paidle* and *pattle, pettle*, appar. for orig. **spaddle*, dim. of *spade:* see *spade*[1]. The word has been in part confused with *paddle*[1], *n.*] A small spade, especially a small spade used to clean a plow; a plow-staff; a paddle-staff.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* upon thy weapon, . . . and . . . thou shalt dig therewith. Deut. xxiii. 13.

paddle-beam (pad'l-bēm), *n.* One of two large beams projecting beyond the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

paddle-board (pad'l-bōrd), *n.* One of the floats on the circumference of the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel; a paddle.

paddle-boat (pad'l-bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by paddle-wheels.

paddle-box (pad'l-boks), *n.* The box or sheath, of curved upper outline, which covers a paddle-wheel of a side-wheel steamer, to protect it and to keep it from throwing water on board the vessel.

paddlecock (pad'l-kok), *n.* [Also *paidlecock, cockpaidle;* < *paddle* (?) + *cock*[1].] The common lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus:* so called in allusion to its dorsal ridge enveloped in tubercular skin, which resembles the comb of the domestic cock. See cut under *Cyclopterus*.

paddle-crab (pad'l-krab), *n.* A crab whose legs are flattened like the blade of a paddle and used for swimming; a swimming-crab. The common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, is an example. Also *paddling-crab*. See cut on following page.

paddle-end (pad'l-end), *n.* A feature or element of ornamental design, consisting of an

Paddle-crab (*Callinectes hastatus*).

oval enlargement at the end of a line or band resembling the handle of a spoon.

paddle-fish (pad'l-fish), *n.* The spoon-billed sturgeon, *Polyodon* (or *Spatularia*) *spatula*, a ganoid fish of the family *Polyodontidæ* (or *Spatulariidæ*), attaining a length of five or six feet,

Paddle-fish (*Polyodon spatula*). *A*, under view; *B*, side view.

abundant in the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. It has a very long spatulate or paddle-like projection of the snout; the body resembles a sturgeon's, but is scaleless; 15 or 20 fulcra are appressed to the upper margin of the caudal fin. Also called *spoon-billed cat* and *duck-billed cat*, in reference to the salient feature of the snout and some fancied resemblance to a catfish.

paddle-hole (pad'l-hōl), *n.* One of the passages which conduct the water from the upper pond of a canal into the lock, and out of the lock to the lower pond. See *paddle*[1], *n.*, 5. Also called *clough-arch*.

paddler (pad'lėr), *n.* One who or that which paddles or uses a paddle; hence, one who acts in a purposeless way, as a child paddles in the water.

> He may make a *paddler* i' the world,
> From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

paddle-row (pad'l-rō), *n.* The paddle or ctenophore of a ctenophoran.

paddle-shaft (pad'l-shâft), *n.* The shaft by means of which the paddle-wheels of a steamboat are driven.

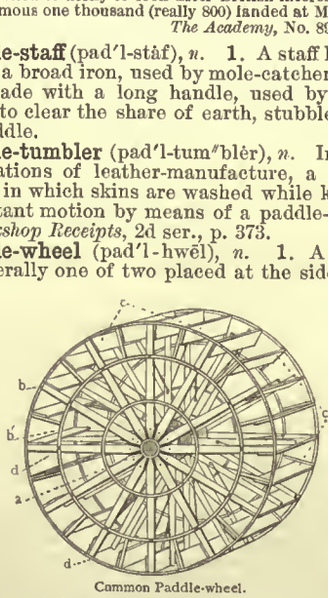
paddle-sloop (pad'l-slöp), *n.* A sloop of war propelled by paddle-wheels.

> In 1860 it was the author's chance again to meet Garibaldi, for he was in command of the *paddle-sloop* Argus, despatched to Sicily to look after British interests when the famous one thousand (really 800) landed at Marsala.
> *The Academy*, No. 899, p. 52.

paddle-staff (pad'l-stâf), *n.* **1.** A staff headed with a broad iron, used by mole-catchers.—**2.** A spade with a long handle, used by plowmen to clear the share of earth, stubble, etc.; a paddle.

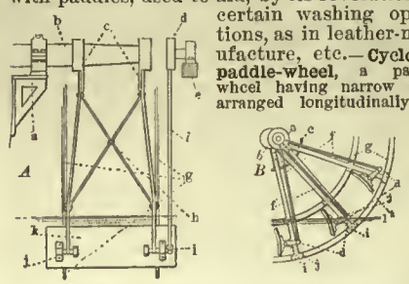
paddle-tumbler (pad'l-tum″blėr), *n.* In some operations of leather-manufacture, a water-tank in which skins are washed while kept in constant motion by means of a paddle-wheel. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 373.

paddle-wheel (pad'l-hwēl), *n.* **1.** A wheel (generally one of two placed at the sides of a

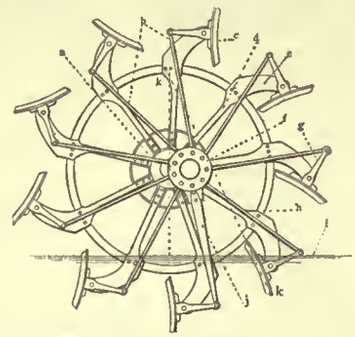


Common Paddle-wheel.
a, shaft; *b*, *b'*, rims; *c*, *c*, paddles; *d*, *d*, arms.

steam-vessel) provided with boards or floats on its circumference, and driven by steam, for the propulsion of the vessel.—**2.** A wheel fitted with paddles, used to aid, by its revolution, in certain washing operations, as in leather-manufacture, etc.—**Cycloidal paddle-wheel**, a paddle-wheel having narrow floats arranged longitudinally one



A. Transverse Section of American Feathering Paddle-wheel. *B*. Quarter-elevation of Feathering Paddle-wheel, being the general form used for American fast steamers, with light frame and extra rim to protect buckets. *a*, gunwale-bearing; *b*, shaft; *c*, wheel-flanges; *d*, paddle-eccentric; *e*, paddle-eccentric bearing; *f*, radius-bar; *g*, rims; *h*, braces; *i*, rocker-arm; *j*, bracket; *k*, bucket; *l*, water-level.



European or English Feathering Paddle-wheel.
a, wheel-flanges; *b*, radius-bars; *c*, bucket; *d*, wheel-arm; *e*, bracket; *f*, paddle-eccentric or "Jenny Nettle"; *g*, rocker-arm; *h*, rim; *i*, water-level; *j*, driving-bar. *k k* shows line of intersection of vertical diameter of wheel with plane of bucket entering water at *i*, and indicates the greater radius of a common wheel which would enter the water with greater effect to the feathering-wheel.

above another, in a slightly retreating order, the better to distribute the pressure, and to lessen the concussion against the water.—**Feathering paddle-wheel**. Same as *feathering-wheel*.

paddlewood (pad'l-wůd), *n.* A tree of Guiana, *Aspidosperma excelsum* of the *Apocynaceæ*. It has a singular fluted or buttressed trunk, from the projecting radii of which the Indians make paddles. The hard elastic wood also affords rollers for cotton-gins. The seeds are beautifully winged. Also called *wheel-tree*, from the form of a section of the trunk.

paddling-crab (pad'ling-krab), *n.* Same as *paddle-crab*.

paddock[1] (pad'ọk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *padock*, < ME. *paddok*; < *pad*[2] + dim. *-ock*.] **1.** A toad or frog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> For who . . .
> Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
> Such dear concernings hide?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 189.
>
> Here a little child I stand,
> Heaving up my either hand:
> Cold as *paddocks* though they be,
> Here I lift them up to thee.
> *Herrick*, Another Grace for a Child.

2. The tadpole-fish. [Local, Scotch.]

paddock[2] (pad'ọk), *n.* [A corruption of *parrock*, prob. due in part to association with *pad*[1]: see *parrock*.] A small field or inclosure; especially, a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable; a small turfed inclosure in which animals, especially horses, are kept.

> Villas environed with parks, *paddocks*, [and] plantations.
> *Evelyn.*
>
> The prices of admission to the *paddocks*, the grand stand, and the various points of advantage throughout the grounds, are higher than on our racing tracks.
> *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 15.

paddock[2] (pad'ọk), *v. t.* [< *paddock*, *n.* Cf. *parrock*, *v.*] To confine or inclose in or as in a paddock.

> Shakespeare himself would have been commonplace had he been *paddocked* in a thinly-shaven vocabulary.
> *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

paddock-cheese† (pad'ọk-chēz), *n.* The asparagus. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

paddock-pipe (pad'ọk-pīp), *n.* One of various species of *Equisetum*, or horsetail; also, *Hippuris vulgaris*, the mare's-tail: so named from their hollow stems and fenny locality.

paddock-rud (pad'ọk-rud), *n.* The spawn of frogs. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

paddock-stone (pad'ọk-stōn), *n.* Same as *toadstone*.

paddockstool (pad'ọk-stöl), *n.* [< ME. *paddokstole*; < *paddock*[1] + *stool*.] A toadstool.

Paddy[1] (pad'i), *n.*; pl. *Paddies* (-iz). [A dim. of *Pat*, abbr. of *Patrick*, < Ir. *Padraic*, a frequent Christian name in Ireland, after St. Patrick (< LL. *Patricius*), its tutelar saint: see *Pat*[6].] **1.** An Irishman. [Slang.]—**2.** [*l. c.*] A sailors' name for the lesser sheathbill of Kerguelen Island, *Chionis minor*. See *sheathbill* and *Chionis*.—**3.** [*l. c.*] The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. Also *paddywhack*. [North Carolina.]—**4.** [*l. c.*] Same as *paddywhack*, 3.—**Paddy's watch.** Same as *paddywhack*, 3.

paddy[2] (pad'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Mean; poor; contemptible; low in manners or character.

paddy[3] (pad'i), *n.* [Also *padi*; < Malay *padi*, rice.] Rice in the husk, whether in the field or gathered. [East Indies.]

paddy-bird (pad'i-bėrd), *n.* The Java sparrow or ricebird, *Munia* or *Padda oryzivora*: so called from its frequenting paddy-fields.

paddy-field (pad'i-fēld), *n.* A rice-field; a field in which rice is grown. [East Indies.]

> A strolling company of players will act on the threshing-floor beside the *paddy-fields* in the old primitive fashion.
> *Colonial and Indian Exhibition*, p. 38.

paddy-melon (pad'i-mel″ọn), *n.* Same as *pademelon*.

paddy-pounder (pad'i-poun″dėr), *n.* In the East Indies, a machine for removing the husk from rice.

> The dried pulp is then removed by pounding in common *paddy-pounders*.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 705.

paddywhack (pad'i-hwak), *n.* [< *Paddy*[1] + *whack*, used with vague emphasis.] **1.** [*cap.*] Same as *Paddy*[1], 1.—**2.** Same as *paddy*[1], 3.—**3.** A cheap almanac or calendar, on one sheet. Also called *paddy* and *Paddy's watch*. [Local, Eng.]

pad-elephant (pad'el″ē-fant), *n.* [< *pad*[1] + *elephant*. Cf. *pad-horse*, *pad-nag*.] A road- or working-elephant, as distinguished from a hunting- or war-elephant.

padelion† (pad'ē-lī-ọn), *n.* [< F. *patte de lion*, lit. lion's paw: *patte*, paw; *de*, of; *lion*, lion. Or else < F. *pied de lion* = Sp. *pié de leon* = Pg. *pe de leão* = It. *piede de leone*, lion's foot: L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot; *de*, of; *leo*(*n-*), lion.] A plant, *Alchemilla vulgaris*. See *lion's-foot*.

> *Pied de lion*, lions foot, hare foot, ladies mantle, great sanicle, *padelion*.
> *Cotgrave.*

padella (pā-del'ä), *n.* [It., a frying-pan: see *pail*, *patella*.] A large metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted: used in illuminations.

pademelon (pad'ē-mel-ọn), *n.* [Also *padmelon*, *pedmelon*, accom. *paddy-melon*, and *melon*; an Australian name.] A brush-kangaroo or whallabee; an ordinary kangaroo of the genus *Halmaturus*, such as *H. thetidis* and related species. See cut under *Halmaturus*.

> In the neighbourhood of these scrubs the game was especially plentiful; and kangaroos, *paddy-melons*, wallabees, and kangaroo rats crossed the road continually.
> *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 47.

pad-hook (pad'hůk), *n.* **1.** A kind of center-draft hook used on trawl-lines in New England since 1884, having the shank flattened at the upper end instead of an eye, whence the name.—**2.** In *saddlery*, a curved hook on the back-pad for holding up the bearing-rein.

pad-horse† (pad'hôrs), *n.* [< *pad*[1], a road, + *horse*[1]. Cf. *pad-nag* and *pad*[3].] A road-horse; a pad-nag; a pad.

> Oh for a *pad-horse*, pack-horse, or a post-horse,
> To bear me on his neck, his back, or his croup!
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

Padina (pā-dī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of olive-colored seaweeds with membranaceous or coriaceous broadly fan-shaped fronds, which may be either entire or variously cleft, each lobe being then fan-shaped. The frond is smooth, olive-colored (or greenish toward the summit), and marked with concentric bands along each of which is developed a fringe of slender orange-colored jointed hairs. They are tufted annual plants, 2 to 6 inches in height, growing on stones about low-water mark, mostly in warm seas. The common (perhaps the only) species is *P. pavonia*, the peacock's-tail.

padishah (pä'di-shä), *n.* [Pers. (> Turk.) *pādishāh*, < *pād*, protector, master (Skt. *pati*, master: see *despot*), + *shāh*, king: see *shah*.] Great king; emperor: a title given by the Turks to the Sultan, and by extension to various European monarchs.

padji (paj'i), *n.* [Ceylonese.] A Ceylonese boat. See *madel-paroowa*.

padlette (pad'let), *n.* A spangle used in embroidery and decorative costume.

padlock (pad'lok), *n.* [Perhaps orig. 'a lock for a pannier or hamper' (one of its present uses), < *pad*[4], *ped*, a pannier, + *lock*[1].] A portable lock with a pivoted bow or hasp or a sliding hasp, designed to fit over a staple or engage a ring and to hang suspended when closed. Such locks are made in a great variety of styles, and range from simple gate-locks to complicated permutation-locks. Some padlocks are self-locking; others are locked with a key, the keyhole being in the side or at the bottom.

> Whate'er the talents, or howe'er design'd,
> We hang one jingling *padlock* on the mind.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 162.

Dead padlock, a padlock having no spring for either bolt or hasp, the key turning the bolt, while the hasp is opened by the hand.

padlock (pad'lok), *v. t.* [< *padlock*, *n.*] To fasten by or as by means of a padlock.

> Let not . . . such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be *padlocked* upon the neck of any Christian.
> *Milton*, Colasterion.

padmelon (pad'mel-on), *n.* Same as *pademelon*.

pad-nag (pad'nag), *n.* [< *pad*[1], a road, + *nag*[2]. Cf. *pad-horse*.] An ambling nag; an easy-going pad.

> A New Epilogue by Mrs. Pack in a Riding Habit, upon a *Pad-Nagg*, representing a Town Miss Travelling to Tunbridge. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 15.

pad-nag (pad'nag), *v. i.* [< *pad-nag*, *n.*] To ride a pad-nag. [Rare.]

> Will it not, moreover, give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to *pad-nag* it hither to good Mrs. Howe's fair daughter?
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 235. (*Davies.*)

padou (pad'ō), *n.* [< F. *padou*, appar. < *Padoue*, It. *Padua*, Padua. Cf. *paduasoy*.] A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. *Simmonds.*

padovana, padovane, *n.* Same as *pavan*.

padow-pipe (pad'ō-pīp), *n.* Same as *paddock-pipe*.

pad-plate (pad'plāt), *n.* In *saddlery*, an iron bow for stiffening a harness-pad and forming a base for the harness-mountings.

padre (pä'dre), *n.* [Sp. Pg. It. *padre*, lit. father, < L. *pater* = E. *father*: see *father*.] Father: used with reference to priests in Spain, Italy, Mexico, southwestern United States, South America, etc.

padrone (pa-drō'ne), *n.*; pl. *padroni* (-nē). [It., a patron, protector, master: see *patron*.] A master; especially, a person, generally an Italian, who owns hand-organs and lets them out to itinerant players, or who systematically employs destitute children to beg for his benefit; also, an Italian labor-contractor; one who lets out Italian laborers in a body.

pad-saddle (pad'sad'l), *n.* A saddle made of leather and padding without a tree. *E. H. Knight.*

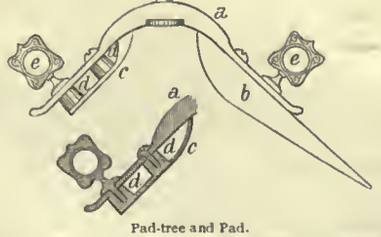
pad-screw (pad'skrö), *n.* In *saddlery*, a screw-bolt with an ornamental head, used for fastening the pad-sides to the pad-plate.

padstool† (pad'stöl), *n.* [= D. *paddestoel* = G. *paddenstuhl*; as *pad*[2] + *stool*.] A toadstool: same as *paddockstool*. *Levins.*

> Hermolaus also writeth this of the Lycurium, that it groweth in a certaine stone, and that it is a kind of mushrom, or *padstoole*.
> *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 494. (*Halliwell.*)

pad-top (pad'top), *n.* In *saddlery*, the ornamental leather that forms the top or finish to the pad. *E. H. Knight.*

pad-tree (pad'trē), *n.* In *saddlery*, a piece of



Pad-tree and Pad.

a, pad-tree; *b*, pad; *c*, *d*, *d*, pad-plate; *e e*, terrets; *f*, check-hook.

wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness-pad. *E. H. Knight.*

Paduan[1] (pad'ū-an), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Paduano*, < *Padua*, Padua.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Padua, a city of northern Italy, or to the province of Padua.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Padua. —**2.** One of the imitations of Roman bronze coins and medallions made in the sixteenth century by Giovanni Cavino, assisted by his friend A. Bassiano, both of Padua in Italy. These pieces were struck in copper, alloyed, and in silver, and were designed as works of art, not as forgeries.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Paduan (imitation of coin of Domitian), in British Museum. (Size of the original.)

paduan[2], **paduana,** *n.* Same as *pavan*.

paduasoy (pad'-ū-a-soi), *n.* [Also *padusoy, padesoy*; appar. orig. **Padua soy*, tr. F. *soie de Padoue*: see *padou* and *soy*.] A smooth, strong, rich silk, originally manufactured at Padua, used for garments of both women and men in the eighteenth century; also, a garment made of this material.

> My wife herself retained a passion for her crimson *paduasoy*, because I formerly happened to say it became her.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

> Item, from Mrs. Malaprop, for betraying the young people to her, . . . two guineas, and a black *padusoy*.
> *Sheridan*, Rivals, i. 2.

p, æ. An abbreviation of the Latin *partes æquales*, equal parts.

pæan[1] (pē'an), *n.* [Also *pean*; < L. *pæan*, < Gr. *παιάν*, Epic *παιήων*, a hymn in honor of Apollo, < Παιάν, Παιών, a name of Apollo (first applied, in Homer, to the physician of the gods).] Originally, a hymn to a help-giving god, especially Apollo, under the title of *Pæan* or *Pæon*, containing the invocation 'Io Pæan' (*ἰὼ* or *ἰήϊε Παιάν*), asking for aid in war or other trouble, or giving thanks for aid received; hence, a war-song sung before a battle in honor of Ares, or after a battle as a thanksgiving to Apollo; in later times, a hymn in praise of other gods, or even of mortals; hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

> With ancient rites,
> And due devotions, I have ever hung
> Elaborate *Pæans* on thy golden shrine.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

> I sung the joyful *Pæan* clear,
> And, sitting, burnished without fear
> The brand, the buckler, and the spear —
> Waiting to strive a happy strife.
> *Tennyson*, The Two Voices.

> Through all his tones sound the song of hope and the *pæan* of assured victory. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

pæan[2] (pē'an), *n.* See *pæon*.

pæanism (pē'an-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *παιανισμός*, a chanting of the pæan, < *παιάν*, a choral song: see *pæan*[1].] Songs or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Mitford.*

Pæcilo-. For words beginning thus, see *Pœcilo-*.

pædagogic, pædagogue†, etc. Obsolete forms of *pedagogic*, etc.

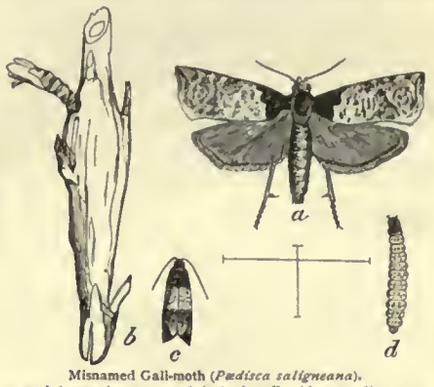
pæderastia (ped-e-ras'ti-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pederasty*.

Pæderia (pē-dē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), irreg. < Gr. *παιδέρως*, a rosy-flowered plant used for wreaths, also rouge, and a kind of opal.] A genus of plants of the gamopetalous order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, type of the tribe *Pædericæ*, characterized by the two hair-like twisted stigmas and two-celled ovary. There are 9 or 10 species, one in Brazil, the others in tropical Asia. They are twiners with shrubby stems, fetid when bruised, bearing opposite leaves, and small flowers in cymes. *P. fœtida* is diffused from India to China and the Malayan islands. It is the *bedolee sutta* of Assam, and is sometimes called *Chinese fever-plant*. In Hindu medicine it furnishes a specific for rheumatism, administered externally and internally; its root is said to be used as an emetic. Its stems yield a strong, flexible, and durable fiber, of a silk-like appearance, seemingly adapted to the finest textile purposes.

Pæderieæ (ped-ē-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Pæderia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, distinguished by the solitary basilar ovules, inferior radiele, valvate corolla, and capsule of two carpels. It includes 7 genera and about 29 species, mostly vines, with stems or leaves fetid when bruised, mainly tropical.

pædeutics (pē-dū'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *παιδευτικός*, of or pertaining to teaching (*τὰ παιδευτικά*, the science of teaching, *ἡ παιδευτική* (se. *τέχνη*), education), < *παιδεύειν*, teach, < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child: see *pedagogue*.] The science of teaching or of education. Also *paideutics*.

Pædisca (pē-dis'ką), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1830), < Gr. *παιδίσκη*, a young girl, fem. of *παιδίσκος*, a young boy, dim. of *παῖς*, a boy, girl.] A large genus of small tortricid moths. There are over



Misnamed Gall-moth (*Pædisca saligneana*).

a, moth (cross shows natural size); *b*, gall, with protruding pupa-shell; *c*, moth with wings closed; *d*, larva.

100 species, 60 of which inhabit North America north of Mexico, as *P. scudderiana* or *saligneana*, which commonly makes galls on the stems of various goldenrods in the United States, and is sometimes called *gall-moth*, a name more properly belonging to a species of *Gelechia*. See also cut under *gall-moth*.

pædobaptism, pædogenesis, etc. See *pedobaptism*, etc.

paen†, *n.* See *pagan*.

pænula (pē'nū-lą), *n.*; pl. *pænulæ* (-lē). **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a long sleeveless cloak, provided with an opening for the head only, worn by travelers. —**2.** *Eccles.*, a chasuble, especially in its older form as a sleeveless circular or elliptical vestment, with an opening for the head and reaching nearly to the feet. See *chasuble*, *phelonion*. Also spelled *penula*.

pæon (pē'on), *n.* [= F. *péon* = Sp. *peon*, < L. *pæon*, < Gr. *παιών*, a song in honor of Apollo, a metrical foot (see def.), < Παιών, a name of Apollo: see *pæan*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four times or syllables, one of which is long, the other three being short. According to the position of the long in the first, second, third, or fourth place respectively, the foot assumes four forms, distinguished as *first pæon* (– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *second pæon* (⏑ – ⏑ ⏑), *third pæon* (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), and *fourth pæon* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –). The pæon has a magnitude of five moræ or primary times (*i. e.*, is pentasemic), its resolved form being the pentabrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑). Three of these times belong to the thesis and two to the arsis, or vice versa (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑, or ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), so that the pæon belongs to and is the type of the hemiolic or pæonic class of feet. Only the first pæon and the fourth pæon were in use in pæonic verse, the contracted form, known as the *Cretic*, being, however, more common; the second and third occurred in verses analyzed by the ancients as mixed Ionic, or epionic. The Cretic (– ⏑ | –) was sometimes known as the *pæon diagyios*, as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (– | – ⏑ | –), in which each short of the pentabrach was doubled (*i. e.*, represented by a long). The pæon received its name from its original use in compositions in honor of Apollo (see *pæan*[1]). See *diagyios*, *epibatus*. Also spelled, less correctly, *pæan*.

> In the first *pæon*, an equivalent of the cretic, an arsis consisting of a long and short is followed by a thesis consisting of two shorts. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 98.

Pæon diagyios. See *diagyios*.

Pæonia (pē-ō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *pæonia*, peony: see *peony*.] A genus of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pæonicæ*. About 7 species are known, natives of north temperate regions. They are perennial herbs, with large radical and alternate pinnately divided leaves, and showy white, red, or purple flowers, each producing from 2 to 5 many-seeded pod-like follicles. See *peony* and *chesses*.

pæonic (pē-on'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *pæon* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a pæon; constituting or equivalent to a pæon, or consisting of pæons: as, a *pæonic* foot, colon, verse; *pæonic* rhythm. The pæonic rhythm or movement was regarded by the ancients as especially enthusiastic and fiery in character. (*b*) Having the pedal ratio of a pæon (2:3); hemiolic: as, the *pæonic* (hemiolic) class of feet. See *hemiolic*.

II. *n.* A pæonic foot or verse.

Pæonieæ (pē-ō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Pæonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Ranunculaceæ*, consist-

ing of the genus *Pæonia*, and distinguished by the five to ten large and broad petals, and the many-seeded carpels enveloped by a disk.

pæonin (pē′ō-nin), *n.* [< *Pæonia* + *-in*[2].] A poisonous red coloring matter obtained from phenilic acid by the action of sulphuric and oxalic acids. It gives to wool and silk brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet.

pæony†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peony*.

paff (paf), *n.* [< G. *paff!* pop! bang! *piffpaff*, pop! an interjection of contempt.] A meaningless syllable, used, with *piff*, to imitate what is regarded as jargon.

> Of a truth it often provokes me to laugh
> To see these beggars hobble along,
> Lamed and maimed, and fed upon chaff,
> Chanting their wonderful piff and *paff*.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

pagadore† (pag′a-dōr), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *pagador*, a payer: see *payer*.] A paymaster or treasurer.

> This is the manner of the Spaniards captaine, who never hath to meddle with his souldiers pay, and indeed scorneth . . . to be counted his souldiers *pagadore*.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

pagan (pā′gan), *n.* and *a.* [In ME. *payen, paien, *pain, payn, paen* (a word extant in the surname *Pain, Paine, Payne*), < OF. *paen, paien, payen*, F. *païen* = Pr. *pagan, paguan, paien* = Sp. *pagano* = Pg. *pagão, pagã* = It. *pagano*, a pagan, heathen; < LL. *paganus*, a heathen, prop. adj., heathen, a later use of *paganus*, rustic, rural, as a noun a villager, countryman, peasant, rustic; also (opposed to *military*) civil, civic, as a noun a citizen; prop. of or pertaining to the country or to a village, < *pagus*, a district, province, the country: see *pagus*. Cf. *heathen*, lit. 'of the heath' or country. From L. *paganus* comes also ult. E. *paynim*, and from *pagus*, ult. E. *pais*[2] and *peasant*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is not a Christian or a member of a Christian community; in a later narrower sense, one who does not worship the true God—that is, is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan; a heathen. See the quotation from Trench; see also *paynim*.

> Me uint [I find] ina the writinge thet amang the *paenes* the prestes thet lokeden chaatete ine the temple weren to-deld uram the othren thet hi ne loren hire chaatete.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 235.

> The Christian Church fixed itself first in the seats and centres of intelligence, in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire, and in them its first triumphs were won; while long after these had accepted the truth, heathen superstitions and idolatries lingered on in the obscure hamlets and villages of the country; so that *pagans* or villagers came to be applied to all the remaining votaries of the old and decaying superstitions, inasmuch as far the greater number of them were of this class. The first document in which the word appears in this its secondary sense is an edict of the Emperor Valentinian, of date A. D. 368. The word "heathen" acquired its meaning from exactly the same fact, namely, that at the introduction of Christianity into Germany the wild dwellers on the "heaths" longest resisted the truth.
> *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 102.

2. A heathenish or ungodly person; in old slang, a prostitute.

> In all these places [villages out of London]
> I have had my several *pagans* billeted
> For my own tooth. *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Heathen*, etc. See *gentile*, *n.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the worship or worshipers of any religion which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; heathenish; irreligious.

> What a *pagan* rascal is this! an infidel!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 31.
>
> With high devotion was the service made,
> And all the rites of *pagan* honour paid.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 952.
>
> A herald of God's love to *pagan* lands.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 136.

paganalia (pā-ga-nā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [L., < *paganus*, of a village: see *pagan*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a local annual festival celebrated by every pagus, or fortified village with its surrounding district.

pagandom (pā′gan-dum), *n.* [< *pagan* + *-dom*.] Pagans collectively; pagan peoples as a whole.

> All *pagandom* recognized a female priesthood.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 390.

paganic† (pā-gan′ik), *a.* [= OF. *paienique* = It. *paganico*, < LL. *paganicus*, heathenish, L. rural, rustic, < *paganus*, a rustic, LL. a heathen: see *pagan*.] Of or pertaining to the pagans; relating to pagans; pagan.

> Notwithstanding which, we deny not but that there was also in the *paganick* fables of the Gods a certain mixture of History and Herology interserted, and complicated all along together with Physiology.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 289.

paganical† (pā-gan′i-kal), *a.* [< *paganic* + *-al*.] Same as *paganic*.

> They are not so much to be accompted atheists as spurious, *paganical*, and idolatrous atheists.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 133.

paganically† (pā-gan′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pagan manner; as a pagan. *Cudworth*.

paganise, *v.* See *paganize*.

paganish (pā′gan-ish), *a.* [< *pagan* + *-ish*[1].] Heathenish; pertaining to or characteristic of pagans. *Bp. Hall*.

paganism (pā′gan-izm), *n.* [= F. *paganisme*, OF. *paienisme* (> E. *paynim*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. *paganismo* = It. *paganismo, paganesmo, paganesimo*, < LL. *paganismus*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen: see *pagan*.] The religious beliefs and practices of pagans; religious opinion, worship, and conduct which is not Christian, Jewish, or Mohammedan.

> In the country districts *paganism* (as the name indicates) lingered longest, even beyond the age of Constantine. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 21.

paganity† (pā-gan′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *paienete, payennete*, etc., < LL. *paganita(t-)s*, heathenism, < *paganus*, heathen: see *pagan*.] The state of being a pagan; paganism. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 561.

paganize (pā′gan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paganized*, ppr. *paganizing*. [= F. *paganiser* = It. *paganizzare*, < ML. *paganizare*, act as a pagan, < L. *paganus*, pagan: see *pagan* and *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render pagan; convert to heathenism; adapt to pagan systems or principles.

> God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized* as to sacrifice their sons and daughters unto devils. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 29.
>
> The week was accepted for its convenience; but while accepted it was *paganized;* and the seven days were allotted to the five planets and the sun and moon.
> *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 473.

II. *intrans.* To adopt pagan customs or practices; become pagan.

> This was that which made the old Christians *Paganize*, while by their scandalous and base conforming to heathenisme they did no more, when they had done thir utmost, but bring some Pagans to Christianize.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Also spelled *paganise*.

paganly† (pā′gan-li), *adv.* In a pagan manner. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of the Soul, i. 14.

page[1] (pāj), *n.* [< ME. *page*, < OF. *page*, F. *page* = Sp. Pg. It. *pagina* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *pagina*, < L. *pagina*, a page, writing, leaf, slab, plate, ML. also a card, book, and prob. plank (see *pageant*), < *pangere*, OL. *pagere, pacere*, fasten: see *pact*. From the same source (L. *pagina*) are *pagine* and *pageant*, and *pagination*, etc.] **1.** One side of a written or printed leaf, as of a book or pamphlet. A folio volume contains 2 leaves or 4 pages in every sheet; a quarto (4to), 4 leaves or 8 pages; an octavo (8vo), 8 leaves or 16 pages; a duodecimo (12mo), 12 leaves or 24 pages; and an octodecimo (18mo), 18 leaves or 36 pages. Abbreviated *p.*, plural *pp*.

> You shall see them on a beautiful quarto *page*, where a neat rivulet of text shall meander through a meadow of margin. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2. In *printing*, types, or types and cuts, properly arranged as to length and width for printing on one side of the leaf of a book or pamphlet.—**3.** Any writing or printed record: as, the *page* of history; also, figuratively, a book: as, the sacred *page*.

> But Knowledge to their eyes her ample *page*,
> Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll.
> *Gray*, Elegy.
>
> Look on this beautiful world, and read the truth
> In her fair *page*. *Bryant*, The Ages.

4. In the manufacture of bricks by hand-molding, a slideway formed of iron rails on wooden supports. Each brick, as molded, is laid on a thin piece of board called a *pallet*, and slid on the page to the taking-off boy, to be wheeled away to the hack-ground. [Eng.]—**Even page.** See *even*[1].—**Full page,** in *printing*, a page containing its full complement of printed lines.

page[1] (pāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paged*, ppr. *paging*. [< *page*[1], *n.*] **1.** To mark or number the pages of (a book or manuscript).—**2.** To make up (composed type) into pages.

page[2] (pāj), *n.* [< ME. *page* = D. *paadje, pagie* = G. Sw. Dan. *page*, < OF. *page, paige*, F. *page* (Sp. *paje* = Pg. *pagem*, after F.) = mod. Pr. *pagi* = It. *paggio*, < ML. *pagius*, a servant, prob. for *pagensis*, lit. a peasant, < L. *pagus*, country: see *pagan*. The supposed derivation < Gr. *παιδίον*, a little boy, a young slave (dim. of *παῖς*, a boy, servant), is untenable.] **1.** A male servant or attendant. Especially—(*a*) A boy attendant upon a person of rank or distinction; a lad in the service of a person of rank or wealth.

> With Neptune's *pages* oft disporting in the deep.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 113.
>
> The laird's *page* or henchman, who remained in the apartment to call for or bring whatever was wanted, or, in a word, to answer the purposes of a modern bell-wire.
> *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, v.

(*b*) A boy or young man who attends upon the members and officers of a legislative body while in session: as, a Senate *page;* the *pages* in the House of Representatives. (*c*†) A stable-boy; a groom.

> *Page* of a stabylle, equarius, stabularium.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 377.

(*d*) A shepherd's servant, whether boy or man. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

2†. In general, a child; a boy; a lad.

> A child that was of half yeer age,
> In cradel it lay, and was a propre *page*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 52.
>
> A braver *page* into his age
> Ne'er set a foot upon the plain.
> *The Weary Coble o' Cargill* (Child's Ballads, III. 32).

3. A contrivance of cord and steel clips for holding up a woman's train or skirt to prevent it from dragging on the ground. *Imp. Dict.*—**Plover's page,** some small bird found in company with plovers, as the dunlin or purre. [West of Scotland.]

page[2] (pāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paged*, ppr. *paging*. [< *page*[2], *n.*] To attend as a page.

> Will these moss'd trees,
> That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels,
> And skip when thou point'st out?
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 224.

pageant (paj′ant or pā′jant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *pagent, pagiant, pagiaunt, padgiant, paiande, payante*, with excrescent *-t;* earlier *pagen, pagyn*, a scaffold, < ML. *pagina*, a scaffold, a stage for public shows, < L. *pagina*, a leaf, slab (ML. also prob. plank): see *page*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A scaffold, in general movable (moving on four wheels, as a car or float), on which shows, spectacles, and plays were represented in the middle ages; a stage or platform; a triumphal car, chariot, arch, statue, float, or other object forming part of or carried in public shows and processions.

> And bytwene enery of the *pagentis* went lytell chiidren of bothe kyndes, gloryously and rychely dressyd.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 8.
>
> In 1500, "the cartwryghts [are] to make iiij new wheles to the *pagiaunt*." *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxv.
>
> The manor of these playes were, every company had his *pagiant*, or p'te, wch *pagiants* weare a high scafold w'th 2 rowmes, a higher and a lower, upon 4 wheels. In the lower they apparelled themselves, and in the higher rowme they played, beinge all open on the tope, that the beholders might heare and see them. The places where they played them was in every streete.
> Quoted in *A. W. Ward's* Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 32.
>
> At certain distances, in places appointed for the purpose, the *pageants* were erected, which were temporary buildings representing castles, palaces, gardens, rocks, or forests, as the occasion required.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26.

2. The play performed upon such a scaffold or platform; a spectacle; a show; an entertainment; a theatrical exhibition; hence, a procession or parade with stately or splendid accompaniments; a showy display.

> Any forein vsing any part of the same craft that cumyth into this citie to sell any bukes or to take any warke to wurk shall pay to the vp-holding of their *padgiant* yerelie iiijd. Quoted in *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxix.
>
> If you will see a *pageant* truly play'd, . . .
> Go hence a little and I shall conduct you,
> If you will mark it. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 55.
>
> We see the *pageants* in Cheapside, the lions and the elephants; but we do not see the men that carry them: we see the judges look big, look like lions; but we do not see who moves them. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 59.
>
> In the first *pageant*, or act, the Deity is represented seated on his throne by himself.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 229.
>
> Once in a while, one meets with a single soul greater than all the living *pageant* which passes before it.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, x.

3. Hangings of tapestry and the like decorated with scenes, incidents, etc.

II. *a.* Brilliant and showy; ostentatious.

> Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own
> The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, v. 1.

pageant† (paj′ant or pā′jant), *v. t.* [< *pageant*, *n.*] To exhibit in show; flaunt.

> With ridiculous and awkward action,
> Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
> He *pageants* us. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 151.
>
> To set a pompous face upon the superficial actings of State, to *pageant* himself up and down in Progress among the perpetual bowing and cringings of an abject People.
> *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

pageant-house† (paj′ant-hous), *n.* [ME. *pagent house, pagiaunt house;* < *pageant* + *house*[1].] The building in which the movable stages called pageants, used in medieval plays and processions, were kept when not in use. *York Plays*, Int., p. xxxvi.

pageantry (paj′an-tri or pā′jan-tri), *n.* [< *pageant* + *-ry*.] Pageants collectively; theatrical display; splendid display in general.

> What *pageantry*, what feats, what shows . . .
> The regent made in Mytilene
> To greet the king. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 2. 6.

They dishonour and make a *pageantry* of the sacrament.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

The streetes strew'd with flowres, and full of *pageantry*, banners, and bravery. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 25, 1644.

pageaunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pageant*.

page-cord (pāj′kôrd), *n.* In *printing*, twine used to tie up pages of type so that they can be safely handled.

pagehood (pāj′hůd), *n.* [< *page*[2] + *-hood*.] The state or condition of a page.

She bears herself like the very model of *pagehood*.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

Pagellus (pā-jel′us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), dim. of L. *pagrus*, *pager*, sea-bream: see *Pagrus*.] A genus of sparoid fishes with several rows of rounded molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, and long front teeth like canines. There are several European species: the common sea-bream of Europe is *P. centrodontus*, the gilthead; the Spanish sea-bream is *P. owenii*. By Cuvier the genus was made to include some tropical fishes now placed elsewhere.

pagency†, *n.* [< *pagen(t)*, *pagean(t)*, + *-ey*.] A pageant, stage, or scaffold. *Halliwell*.

pagent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pageant* and of *pagine*.

pagery† (pā′jėr-i), *n.* [< *page*[2] + *-ry*.] The employments or the station of a page.

These [stealing, etc.] are the arts,
Or seven liberal deadly sciences,
Of *pagery*, or rather paganism.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Paget's disease. 1. Eczema about the nipple, terminating in carcinoma.—2. Arthritis and osteitis deformans.

pagi, *n.* Plural of *pagus*.

pagilt, *n.* See *pagle*.

pagina (paj′i-nä), *n.*; pl. *paginæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *pagina*, page: see *page*[1], *pagine*.] In *bot.*, the surface, either upper or under, of any flat body, such as a leaf.

paginal (paj′i-nal), *a.* [< ML. *paginalis*, epistolary, lit. of a page, < L. *pagina*, page: see *page*[1], *pagine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pages; consisting of pages.

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books in use among the Jews. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

2. Page for page.

A verbal and *paginal* reprint.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Int., p. xv.

paginate (paj′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paginated*, ppr. *paginating*. [< ML. *paginatus*, pp. of *paginare*, page, also brief, abstract, epitomize, < L. *pagina*, page: see *page*[1].] To number or mark with consecutive numbers, as the pages of a manuscript, etc., in order to facilitate reference.

It is entitled "The Vievv of France," and forms a small quarto, not *paginated*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 428.

pagination (paj-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *pagination* = Sp. *paginacion* = Pg. *paginação*, < ML. *paginatio(n-)*, < *paginare*, page, paginate: see *page*[1], *paginate*.] 1. The act of paging.—2. The figures or marks on pages by which their order is indicated and reference to them facilitated.

The recollections of these two players were so inaccurate that they at first totally omitted the "Troilus and Cressida," which is inserted without *pagination*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 207.

paginet, *n.* [ME., also *pagyne* and *pagent*; < OF. *pagine*, < L. *pagina*, a leaf, a written page: see *page*[1]. Cf. *pageant*.] 1. A page.

The philisopher ful wyse was and sage
Which declarid in hys first *pagent*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 79.

2. A writing; Scripture.

Perfeccioun of dyuyne *pagyne*. *Hampole*, Psalter, p. 4.

paging (pā′jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *page*[1], *v.*] Order of the pages of a book or writing, or the marks by which this order is indicated; pagination.

paging-machine (pā′jing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine analogous to a numbering-stamp, and operating upon the same principle, used for printing page-numbers in blank-books, numbering documents or tickets, and similar work. Compare *numbering-stamp*.

paglet (pā′gl), *n.* [Also *paigle*, *pagil*; origin obscure. Cf. *paggle*.] The cowslip, *Primula veris*.

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

pagod†, *n.* [Also *pagode*; now *pagoda*: see *pagoda*.] 1. A pagoda; hence, any Oriental temple.

They [in Pegu] have many Idol-houses, which they call *Pagods*, all the tops whereof are covered with Leaf-gold.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 33.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of Mahound, or some queer *pagod*.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 239.

2. An image of a deity; an idol.

The hilt [of a "creeze"] of Wood, Horn, the better sort of Gold, Silver, or Ivory, cut in the figure of a deformed *Pagod*. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 36.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son!
Pope, Epil. to Satires, l. 157.

pagoda (pa-gō′dä), *n.* [Formerly also *pagod*, *pagode* (see *pagod*), *pagathoe*, etc.; < F. *pagode* = G. *pagode*, < Sp. *pagoda* = Pg. *pagoda*, *pagode*; < Pers. (> Hind.) *butkadah*, an idol-temple, a pagoda, < *but*, an idol, image, statue, + *kadah*, temple. Cf. equiv. Hind. *but-khāna*, < *but*, an idol, + *khāna*, a house. The Chinese name is *peh-kuh-t'a* or *pah-kuh-t'a* ('white bone tower'), *pao-t'a* ('precious pile or tower'), or simply *t'a*, pile, tower.] 1. In the far East, as India, China, Burma, etc., a sacred tower, usually more or less pyramidal in outline, richly carved, painted, or otherwise adorned, and of several stories, connected or not with a temple. Such towers were originally raised over relics of Buddha, the bones of a saint, etc., but are now built chiefly as a work of merit on the part of some pious person, or for the purpose of improving the luck of the neighborhood. In China pagodas are from three to thirteen stories high (always an odd number). See *pagod*, 1.

Great Pagoda, Tanjore, Southern India. (Dravidian style of architecture.)

Near the *pagoda*, under a sacred canopy, hangs, within two feet of the ground, the Great Dagon bell.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 121.

2†. An idol.

In that kingdome [Pegu] they spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call Varely, for their idoles which they call *Pagodes*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 239.

Many deformed *Pagathoes* are here [in Calicut] worshipped. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 29.

3. [Formerly also *pagody*; so called with ref. to the figure of a pagoda on the coin. The natives in Madras called the coin *hun* and *varahā* (Telugu) or *varāhan* (Tamil).] A gold coin current in India from the sixteenth century. There were several varieties. Its value was approximately $1.70. Half- and quarter-pagodas were coined in silver.

Obverse. Reverse.
Pagoda, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

At the going out of Goa the horses pay custome, two and forty *pagodies* for euery horse, which *pagody* may be of sterling money sixe shillings eight pence, they be pieces of golde of that value. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 219.

A portrait-painter, in the hope of picking up some of the *pagodas* which were then lightly got and as lightly spent by the English in India [etc.].
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Agassiz*, 1837.

pagoda-sleeve† (pa-gō′dä-slēv), *n.* Same as *pagode*, 2.

pagoda-stone (pa-gō′dä-stōn), *n.* A limestone found in China inclosing numerous fossil orthoceratites, whose septa when cut present a resemblance to a pagoda. The Chinese believe that the fossils are engendered in the rock by the shadows of the pagodas that stand above them.

pagoda-tree (pa-gō′dä-trē), *n.* One of several trees so called in allusion to their form. That of Japan and China is *Sophora Japonica*; that of India, *Ficus Indica*, also *Plumeria acutifolia*, a tree with fragrant blossoms, naturalized from tropical America; that of the West Indies, *Plumeria alba* (see *nosegay-tree*).—**To shake the pagoda-tree**, to make a fortune in India: an expression in frequent use in the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth century.

The Nabob of a couple of generations past, who had enriched himself when the *pagoda-tree* was worth *the shaking*. *Saturday Rev.*, Sept. 3, 1881, p. 307.

pagodet† (pa-gōd′), *n.* 1. Same as *pagod*.—2. A part of fashionable dress of the first half of the eighteenth century, apparently at first adopted by women and then by men who affected fashion. It consisted of an outer sleeve funnel-shaped and turned back, exposing the lining and an inner sleeve of lawn or lace. Also *pagoda-sleeve*.

pagodite (pa-gō′dīt), *n.* [< *pagoda* + *-ite*[2].] A name given to the mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, images of idols, and ornaments. It is properly a variety of pinite, though the name is sometimes extended to include a compact kind of pyrophyllite. Also called *agalmatolite* and *figure-stone*.

pagody†, *n.* See *pagoda*, 3.

Pagomys (pag′ọ-mis), *n.* [NL., so named, apparently, because the common species of arctic seas, *P. fœtidus*, is sometimes called *floe-rat*; < Gr. πάγος, frost (ice), + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of *Phocidæ* founded by J. E. Gray in 1864; the ringed seals.

Ringed Seal (*Pagomys fœtidus*).

Pagonetta (pag-ọ-net′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πάγος, frost (ice), + νῆττα, duck: see *Anas*.] A genus of sea-ducks: same as *Harelda*.

Pagophila (pā-gof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πάγος, frost, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of *Laridæ* named by Kaup in 1829; the ice-gulls or ivory-gulls: so called from the fondness of the birds for ice. There is but one species, *P. eburnea*, the adult of which is pure-white all over, with black feet. See cut under *ivory-gull*.

pagri, *n.* See *puggree*.

Pagrina (pā-grī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagrus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourth group of the family *Sparidæ*, typified by the genus *Pagrus*, having conical teeth in front and molars on the sides. The *Pagrina* are carnivorous. There are several genera, of which the principal are *Sparus*, *Pagrus*, and *Pagellus*. By most authors called *Sparinæ*.

pagrine (pā′grin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pagrina*, or having their characters; sparine.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pagrina*; a sparine.

Pagrus (pā′grus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pagrus*, *pager*, < Gr. πάγρος, said to be for φάγρος, the sea-bream.] The typical genus of *Pagrina*, having two rows of molar teeth on the sides of the upper jaw, and large canine teeth in front; the sea-breams. It includes several species very closely related to the gilt-heads or genus *Sparus*, and by some referred to that genus. *P. vulgaris*, a common European species, is known as the *braize* or *becker*; it is red, and weighs five or six pounds.

Paguma (pā-gū′mä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864); a made word.] 1. A genus of palm-cats or paradoxures of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*, having a short sectorial tooth. Several species inhabit Asia and some of the adjoining islands. The best-known is the masked pagume, *P. larvata*, of a grayish-brown color, with black feet and head, the latter marked with a white frontal streak and white rings around the eyes. *P. leucomystax* inhabits Sumatra and Borneo.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a pagume.

pagume (pā′gūm), *n.* A member of the genus *Paguma*: same as *palm-cat*.

pagurian (pā-gū′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pagurus* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pagurus* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Pagurus*; a hermit-crab.

Paguridæ (pā-gū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagurus* + *-idæ*. Cf. Gr. Παγουρίδαι, a humorous patronymical name, with ref. to πάγουρος, a crab.] A family of anomurous decapod crustaceans, represented by the genus *Pagurus*, formerly coextensive with the *Paguroidea*, now restricted to aquatic hermit-crabs with short antennules.

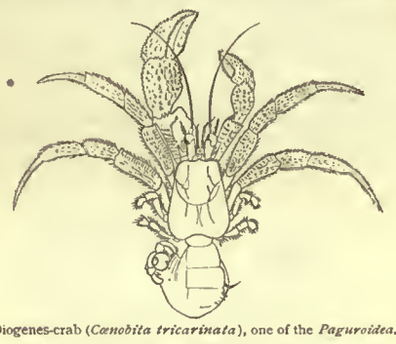
See *hermit-crab*, and cuts under *cancrisocial*, *Eupagurus*, and *Paguroidea*.

Paguridea (pag-ū-rid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paguroidea*.

paguroid (pag'ū-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a hermit-crab; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Paguroidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Paguroidea*.

Paguroidea (pag-ū-roi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pagurus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A superfamily of hermit- or soldier-crabs, represented by the *Paguridæ* and *Cœnobitidæ*, having the posterior abdominal segments modified for attachment of the animal to the shell in which it takes up its residence. Most of the species of this family inhabit the deserted shells of mollusks, such as whelks, which



Diogenes-crab (*Cœnobita tricarinata*), one of the *Paguroidea*.

they change for larger ones as they increase in size. They are provided with a tail, and with two or three pairs of rudimentary feet, by means of which they retain their position in their borrowed dwelling. The carapace is not strong, but the claws are well developed, one being always larger than the other. The most common British species is *Eupagurus bernhardus*. Also *Paguridea*. See also cuts under *cancrisocial* and *Eupagurus*.

Pagurus (pā-gū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *pagurus*, < Gr. *πάγουρος*, a crab, < *πηγνύναι* (√ *παγ-*), fix (cf. *πηγός*, hard), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of hermit-crabs of the family *Paguridæ*. The species have a soft tail and live in the shells of various mollusks. See cut under *cancrisocial*.

pagus (pā'gus), *n.*; pl. *pagi* (-jī). [L., a district, province, canton, village, the country; < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten: see *pact*. Hence ult. *pagan*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a fortified place or village in a rural district, within which the population of the surrounding territory took refuge in the event of any threatened attack. Every pagus had its own magistrates, who kept a register of persons and property, collected the taxes, and performed other necessary acts of local administration.

2. In *early Teut. hist.*, a division of the people or of the territory larger than a vicus or village. In early England it seems to have been equivalent to a hundred or wapentake (a division or subdivision of a county).

From Ecgberht's day, however, we have grounds for believing that the whole of the West-Saxon kingdom was definitely ordered in separate *pagi*, each with an ealdorman at its head, and these *pagi* can hardly have been other than shires. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 224.

pah[1] (pä), *interj.* [A mere exclamation. Cf. *bah*, *pooh*, etc.] An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust; bah!

Pah! pah! Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten my imagination. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 132.

pah[2] (pä), *n.* [Also *pau;* New Zealand.] In New Zealand, a fortified native or Maori camp.

We had the opportunity of seeing a Maori *pah* in full fighting condition. *The Century*, XXVII. 923.

Pahlavi, Pehlevi (pä'lạ-vē, pā'lẹ-vē), *n.* and *a.* [Pers. *Pahlavi*.] **I.** *n.* The name given by the followers of Zoroaster to the language in which are written the ancient translations of their sacred books and some other works which they preserve; also, the character in which these works are written. *Encyc. Brit.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to or written in Pahlavi.

The *Pahlavi* books present the strangest spectacle of mixture of speech. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 134.

pahoehoe (pä-hō'e-hō'e), *n.* [Hawaiian word, meaning 'smooth,' 'polished,' also 'tone.'] Compact lava. The spongy or rough lava is called *a-a*.

The *pahoehoe* or velvety lava, which is folded and twisted in the manner of a viscid fluid, and may be compared to the homely illustration of a thick coat of cream drawn towards one edge of the milk-pan.
W. T. Brigham, Notes on the Volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, p. 31.

Paictes (pā-ik'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1873), < Gr. *παίκτης*, a dancer or player, < *παίζειν*, sport, play, dance, < *παίς*, a child.] Same as *Philepitta*.

paid (pād). Preterit and past participle of *pay*[1].

paidt, *p. a.* Contented; satisfied; pleased. Also *payd*, *payed*. [Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch).]

Whoso that halt hym *payd* of his poverte,
I holde hym riche, al hadde he nat a sherte.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 329.

Also praying Heydon that he wold sey to Richard Ernold of Crowmer that he was sory, and evyl *payd* that his men maden the afray up on hym. *Paston Letters*, I. 81.

paideutics (pā-dū'tiks), *n.* Same as *pædeutics*.

paidle[1], *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[1].

paidle[2], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[2].

paiet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *pay*[1].

paig, *n.* Same as *paca*.

paiglet (pā'gl), *n.* See *pagle*.

paijamas, *n. pl.* See *pajamas*.

paik (pāk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To beat; drub. [Scotch.]

paik (pāk), *n.* [< *paik*, *v.*] A beating; a drubbing. [Scotch.]

They got their *paiks*, wi' sudden strsiks.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).

pail (pāl), *n.* [< ME. *pail*, *paylc*, < OF. *paile*, *paielle*, *payelle*, *paille*, *paele*, *paelle*, *pacsle*, *poisle*, F. *poêle* = Pr. *padela* = Sp. *padilla* = It. *padella*, a pan, frying-pan, = Ir. Gael. *padhal*, a pitcher, ewer, < L. *patella*, dim. of *patina*, pan: see *pan*[1] and *patella*. The senses 'bucket, pitcher, ewer,' etc., appear to be developed from that of 'pan,' but perhaps other words are confused with that derived from L. *patella*. Cf. AS. *pægel*, a wine-vessel (glossed *gillo*), Dan. *pægel*, half a pint.] A vessel of wood (staves) or sheet-metal (usually tin), nearly or quite cylindrical, with a hooped handle or bail, used for carrying water, milk, or other liquids.

And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in *pail*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 925 (song).

May 1st. To Westminster; in the way meeting many milk-maids with their garlands upon their *pails*, dancing with a fiddler before them. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 118.

pail-brush (pāl'brush), *n.* A hard brush, furnished with bristles at the end, used in dairies, etc., to clean the angles of vessels.

pailet, *n.* An obsolete form of *peel*[4].

Lesly, in his account of the Scottish Borderers, says they care little about their houses or cottages, but "construct for themselves stronger towers of a pyramidal form, which they call *Pailes*," which cannot be so easily destroyed.
Destruction of Troy, Notes, p. 470.

pailert, *n.* [< OF. *pailler*, *paillier*, bed-straw, a rick or stack of straw, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*[4], *pallet*[1].] A straw bed.

As for vs here in Italy, even as our maner was in old time to lie and sleep vpon straw-beds and chaffy couches, so at this day wee vse to call our *pailers* still by the name of Stramenta. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1. (*Davies.*)

pailett, *n.* An obsolete form of *pallet*[1]. *Chaucer*.

pailful (pāl'fúl), *n.* [< *pail* + *-ful*.] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond same cloud cannot choose but fall by *pailfuls*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 24.

paillasse (pa-lyas'), *n.* [Also *palliasse;* < F. *paillasse*, a bed of straw, < *paille*, straw: see *palliard*.] 1. Originally, a straw bed; in modern upholstery, an under-mattress.—2†. A garment trimmed with plaited straw sewed on like galloon or passement: women's dresses were so ornamented about 1785.—3†. A buffoon whose costume was generally striped like the ticking or stuff of which the covering of a mattress is made, whence the name: a character assumed by masqueraders.

paillasson (F. pron. pa-lya-sôṅ'), *n.* [F., < *paillasse*, a bed of straw, < *paille*, straw: see *paillasse*.] A kind of straw bonnet for women, introduced about 1850.

pail-lathe (pāl'lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe for turning the outer and inner sides of wooden pails, making the ends true, and forming the croze.

paille-maillet, *n.* Same as *pall-mall*.

pailletț, *n.* An obsolete form of *pallet*[1].

paillette (pa-lyet'), *n.* [F., < *paille*, straw: see *pale*[4], *pallet*[1].] 1. A spangle or glittering piece of metal (or glass) forming a part of costume, either sewed to a garment or hanging with others in a bunch secured to a feather or in a similar position where it could move freely.—2. In *enamel-painting*, a bit of metal or colored foil.

The lights were picked out in gold, while the brilliant effect of gems was obtained by the use of *paillettes* or coloured foils. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 184.

Also *papilette*.

paillon (F. pron. pa-lyôṅ'), *n.* [F., a spangle, foil, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*[4].] Bright metal foil, used in decorative art to show through a thickness of enamel or painting to alter its color or give it brilliancy; by extension, gilding applied upon a surface, as of wood, papier-maché, etc., upon which painting is to be done in translucent colors.

pail-machine (pāl'mạ-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making wooden pails; a pail-lathe.

pailmailț, *n.* Same as *pall-mall*.

pail-stake (pāl'stāk), *n.* A bough with branches, fixed in the ground in a dairy-yard for hanging pails on. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

paimentț, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *payment*.

pain[1] (pān), *n.* [< ME. *paine*, *payne*, *peine*, *peyne*, < OF. *peine*, *paine*, *payne*, *poine*, *pocne*, F. *peine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *pena*, < L. *pœna*, < Gr. *ποινή*, a fine, penalty, punishment, later also hardship, pain, < Gr. *ποινή*, a fine, penalty, retribution, punishment, vengeance. Hence ult. (< L. *pœna*) E. *penal*, *penalty*, *punish*, *punitive*, *impune*, *impunity*, *penitent*, *penitence*, *penance*, *repent*, etc., and (through AS.) E. *pine*[2].] 1. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.

Therto he nom gret *peine* of hom, and from Salesburi to Wight he wende. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 377.

His offence is so, as it appears,
Accountant to the law upon that *pain*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 86.

The keeper telleth me it is *pain* of death for any to speak with me.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 253.

2. Uneasiness or distress of body or of mind; bodily or mental suffering. (*a*) That property of sensations or states of consciousness which induces in the sentient being an effort or a desire to suppress or be rid of them: the opposite of *pleasure*. Pain may have any degree of intensity, from the least perceivable to a maximum at or about which consciousness is destroyed. It may be local or general, physical or mental, or both together. In many sensations, as those produced by burns, the prick of a pin, or a colic, the element of pain is so predominant that such sensations are distinctively called *pains*.

For to bye and to delyvere us from *Peynes* of Helle, and from Dethe withouten ende. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 2.

Absent thee from felicity awhile,
And in this harsh world draw thy breath in *pain*,
To tell my story. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 350.

My *pain* hath drawn my head so much awry, and holds it so, that mine eye cannot follow mine hand.
Donne, Letters, xlv.

By pleasure and *pain*, delight and uneasiness, I must all along be understood . . . to mean not only bodily *pain* and pleasure, but whatsoever delight or uneasiness is felt by us, whether arising from any grateful or unacceptable sensation or reflection.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 15.

Specifically—(*b*) In the plural, the throes or distress of travail or childbirth.

She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her. 1 Sam. iv. 19.

(*c*) Uneasiness of mind; mental distress; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude; grief; sorrow.

Whon God sat in his blisse bosked in heuene,
He seiȝ the peple thorw *peine* passen in-to helle.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

What *pain* do you think a man must feel when his conscience lays this folly to his charge? *Law.*

3. Labor; exertion; endeavor; especially, labor characterized by great care, or by assiduous attention to detail and a desire to secure the best results; care or trouble taken in doing something: used chiefly in the plural: as, to spare no *pains* to be accurate; to be at great *pains* or to take great *pains* in doing something. The form *pains* has been used by good writers as a singular, as in the quotation from Shakspere below.

Ser, think you not but we shall do our *payn*
To coumfort yow, and do yow suche seruice
As our counyng and Powre may suffice.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1018.

Many couet much, and little *paynes* therefore intende to take. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Thou lovest it not;
And all my *pains* is sorted to no proof.
Here, take away this dish.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 43.

What ignorant persons you are, to take upon you so tedious a journey, and yet are like to have nothing but your travel for your *pains!* *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 193.

He took me under his shelter at an early age, and bestowed some *pains* upon me. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

4†. Trouble; difficulty.

Up I clomb with moche *payne*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1118.

I bridle in my struggling Muse with *pain*,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

Bill of pains and penalties, a bill introduced into Parliament to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law. Such bills (or acts) are, in fact, new laws

made as a special occasion may require. *Imp. Dict.*—**Lancinating pain.** See *lancinate.*—**On or under pain of,** under penalty of.

I observe that to such grievances as society cannot readily cure it usually forbids utterance, *on pain of* its scorn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxii.

To die in the pain†, to be tortured to death.

And of o thynge ryght siker maystow be,
That certein for to *dyen in the peyne*,
That I shal never mo discoveren thie.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 674.

To take pains, to be careful; make an effort. See def. 3.

Riot in the Waste of that Estate
Which thou hast *taken* so much *Pains* to get.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 4.

= **Syn. 2.** *Pain, Ache, Twinge.* All the words expressing physical pain are applicable, by familiar and therefore not emphatic figure, to pain of mind. *Pain* is the general term; *ache* represents a continued local pain; it is often compounded with a word expressing the place, as head-*ache*, tooth*ache*. *Twinge* represents a sudden, momentary pain, as though one had been griped or wrung. See *agony*. —**2** (*c*). Bitterness, heartache, affliction, woe, burden.

pain[1] (pān), *v.* [< ME. *paynen, peinen, peynen*, OF. *peiner, pener, painer, poener*, F. *peiner* = Sp. Pg. *penar* = It. *penare*, < ML. *pœnare*, inflict as a penalty, punish, < L. *pœna*, penalty, pain: see *pain*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To inflict suffering upon as a penalty or punishment; torture; punish.

Fals witnes vpon him thei berid,
And nailed him upon the roode,
And *peyned* him there til that he deied.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

On that Roche drepped the Woundes of our Lord, whan he was *payned* on the Crosse; and that is cleped Golgatha.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

2. To trouble or annoy with physical or mental suffering. (*a*) To render physically uneasy; inflict physical pain upon; distress.

Excess of heat as well as cold *pains* us. *Locke.*

(*b*) To render uneasy in mind; trouble or annoy with mental suffering; distress; disquiet; grieve.

I am *pained* at my very heart. Jer. iv. 19.

A coarse taste is one which finds pleasure in things which *pain* the fully developed normal man by suggestions of physical pain, immorality, and so forth.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.

3†. To cause to take pains; put to exertion: used reflexively.

Wherfor I am, and wol ben ay redy
To *peynen me* to do yew this servyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 989.

So blessed beo Peers Plouhman that *peyneth hym* to tulle,
And trauailleth and tuleth for a tretour al-so sore
As for a trewe tydy man alle tymes ylyke.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 439.

4. To put to trouble or pains. [Rare.]

O, give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and *pain'd*
Your unknown sovereignty!
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 391.

= **Syn. 2.** To hurt, agonize, torment, torture, rack, excruciate.

II.† *intrans.* To suffer; be afflicted with pain.

And Grace gaf hym the croys with the corone of thornes,
That Crist vp-on Caluarie for mankynde on *peynede*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 324.

pain[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *payn, payne*, < OF. *pain*, F. *pain* = Sp. *pan* = Pg. *pão* = It. *pane*, < L. *panis*, m., sometimes *panc*, neut., bread, a loaf; akin to *pabulum*, food, *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*. Hence, from L. *panis*, ult. E. *panter*[3], *pantry*, *appanage*, etc.] Bread.

The prophete his *payn* eet in penaunce and wepyng.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 106.

Than take youre loof of light *payne* as y haue said zett.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

pain[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pane*[1].

painable† (pā'na-bl), *a.* [< *pain*[1] + *-able*. Cf. *penible.*] Capable of giving pain; painful.

The manicles of Astyages were not, therefore, the less weighty and *painable* for being composed of gold or silver.
Evelyn, Liberty and Servitude, ii.

paindemaine†, *n.* [ME., also *payndemayn*, also *paynmayne, payne mayne, paynman*, also simply *demayn*, < OF. *pain demaine*, < ML. *panis dominicus*, lit. 'Lord's bread,' so called because stamped with a figure of Christ: L. *panis*, bread; LL. *dominicus*, of the Lord: see *dominical.*] Bread of peculiar whiteness; the finest and whitest bread.

Whyt was his face as *payndemayn*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, i. 14.

pained[1] (pānd), *a.* [< *pain*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having pain; indicating pain; as, a *pained* expression.

Visit the speechless sick and still converse
With groaning wretches; and your task shall be . . .
To enforce the *pained* impotent to smile.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 864.

pained[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *paned*.

painful (pān'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *paynful;* < *pain*[1] + *-ful.*] **1.** That gives or is characterized by pain; of a nature to pain, render uneasy, or inflict suffering, whether bodily or mental; distressing: as, a *painful* operation in surgery; a *painful* effort; a *painful* subject.

The aged man that coffers-up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and *painful* fits.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 856.

It was, indeed, *painful* to be daily browbeaten by an enemy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. That requires or necessitates labor, exertion, care, or attention; troublesome; difficult; toilsome.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the *painful* field.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 111.

A *painful* passage o'er a restless flood.
Cowper, Hope, l. 3.

3†. Painstaking; industrious; busy; careful; laborious; hard-working.

I think we have some as *painful* magistrates as ever was in England. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 142.

We will you deliuer him one or more of such *painfull* young men as he shal thinke meetest for his purpose.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 301.

A moderate maintenance distributed to every *painfull* Minister, that now scarce sustains his Family with Bread.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Racking, agonizing, tormenting, torturing, excruciating, arduous, severe, grievous, trying, afflictive.

painfully (pān'fûl-i), *adv.* In a painful manner. (*a*) With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind. (*b*) With great pains or painstaking; laboriously; with toil; with careful effort or diligence. (*c*) Oppressively; unpleasantly: as, a floor looking *painfully* clean.

painfulness (pān'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being painful, in any sense of that word.

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible instruments is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 22.

painim†, painimry†. See *paynim, paynimry.*

painless (pān'les), *a.* [< *pain*[1] + *-less.*] Free from pain; not attended with pain: as, a *painless* surgical operation.

painlessly (pān'les-li), *adv.* In a painless manner; without suffering or inflicting pain.

painlessness (pān'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being painless: as, the *painlessness* of certain diseases.

painstaker (pānz'tā'kėr), *n.* One who takes pains; a careful, laborious person.

I'll prove a true *pains-taker* day and night. *Gay.*

painstaking (pānz'tā'king), *n.* The taking of pains; assiduous and careful labor.

Then first of all began the Galles to fortifye their campes, and they were dismayde in heart, bicause they were men not acquainted with *paynes takynge*.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 196.

For my *paines-taking* that day the king greatlye commended me, and honorably rewarded me.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 34.

painstaking (pānz'tā'king), *a.* That takes pains or trouble; characterized by close, careful, assiduous, or conscientious application or labor; industrious; laborious and careful: as, a *painstaking* person.

The good burghers, like so many *painstaking* and persevering beavers, slowly and surely pursuing their labors.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 166.

painstakingly (pānz'tā'king-li), *adv.* With painstaking, or careful attention to every detail; carefully.

painsworthy (pānz'wėr'ŦHi), *a.* Deserving of pains or care; recompensing pains or care.
Edinburgh Rev.

paint (pānt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *paynt, peinct;* < ME. *paynten, peinten, peyntyn, poynten,* < OF. **peinter, paineter* (= Sp. Pg. *pintar*), freq. of *paindre, poindre*, F. *peindre* (pp. *peint, paint, point*, F. *peint*) = It. *pignere, pingere*, < L. *pingere*, paint: see *picture.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To coat or cover with a color or colors; color or cover with a paint or pigment.

There be two tables of our blessyd Lady, which seynt Luke *paynted* with his awne handes at Padowa.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

She *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 Ki. ix. 30.

To gild refined gold, to *paint* the lily.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

2. To depict or delineate in colors or paints of any kind, usually on a prepared surface; represent in colors; represent in a picture: as, to *paint* a landscape or a portrait; to *paint* a battle-scene; also, to execute in colors: as, to *paint* a picture.

The iiijth tyme he shewyd the pepyll a pictur *poyntyd* on a clothe, of the passion of our lorde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

On the south side of the wall of another court, there was a very pretty and merry story *painted*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 73.

A couple, fair
As ever painter *painted*, poet sang.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Figuratively, to delineate, depict, or describe in words; present vividly to the mind's eye; set forth or represent as in a picture: formerly with *out:* as, to *paint* the joys of heaven.

Their infamous life and tyrannies were layd open to all the world, their miserable ends *painted out* in playes and pageants, to shew the mutabilitie of fortune.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

Claud. Disloyal?—
D. John. The word is too good to *paint out* her wickedness. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 112.

He *painted* to himself what were Dorothea's inward sorrows, as if he had been writing a choric wail.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvii.

4. To color, deck, decorate, or diversify; ornament; adorn.

Is al this *peinted* proces seyd, alas,
Ityght for this fyn? *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 424.

He can purtraye wel the pater-noster and *peynte* it with aues. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 176.

The Rose and Lilly *paint* the verdant Plains.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or gray,
Till the sun *paint* your fleecy skirts with gold.
Milton, P. L., v. 187.

Knaves are men
That . . . *paint* the gates of Hell with Paradise.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

To paint coffee, to color the berries of coffee artificially with a view to defraud.—**To paint out.** (*a*) See def. 3. (*b*) To erase or blot out by covering with pigments: as, to *paint out* an unsatisfactory picture.—**To paint the town red,** to go on a boisterous and disorderly spree. (Slang, U. S.)

Mere horse-play; it is the cow-boy's method of *painting the town red*, as an interlude in his harsh monotonous life.
The Century, XXXVI. 838.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise painting; use pigments in depicting faces, scenes, etc.

My Lord mighty merry; among other things, saying that the Queen is a very agreeable lady, and *paints* well.
Pepys, Diary, I. 282.

2. To lay artificial color on the face, usually with the view of beautifying it; hence, to blush.

Let her *paint* an inch thick, to this favour she must come.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 213.

Mrs. Fitz. You make me *paint*, sir.
Wit. They are fair colours,
Lady, and natural!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

3. To indulge in strong drink; drink. [Slang.]

The Muse is dry,
And Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene,
And fain would *paint*—imbibe the vulgar call—
Or bot or cold, or long or short.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

4†. To counterfeit; disguise.

And y wole neithir glose ne *peynt*,
But y waarne thee on the othir side.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

paint (pānt), *n.* [< *paint*, *v.*] **1.** A substance used in painting, composed of a dry coloring material intimately mixed with a liquid vehicle. It differs from a *dye* in that it is not designed to sink into the substance to which it is applied, but to form a superficial coating. The term *pigment* is sometimes restricted to the dry coloring material of which a paint is made.

2. Color laid on the face; rouge.

His coloura laid so thick on every place,
As only show'd the *paint*, but hid the face.
Dryden, To Sir Robert Howard, l. 76.

All *paints* may be said to be noxious. They injure the skin, obstruct perspiration, and thus frequently lay the foundation for cutaneous affections. *Dunglison.*

3. In *rubber-manuf.*, any substance fixed with caoutchouc in the process of manufacture, for the purpose of hardening it. Various materials are employed, such as whiting, plaster of Paris, sulphate of zinc, lampblack, pitch, etc.—**Copper paint,** a paint composed of finely divided metallic copper mixed with a medium, usually oil and wax, used to coat the bottoms of vessels to prevent fouling.—**Indian paint.** (*a*) The red Indian paint, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, the bloodroot. (*b*) The yellow Indian paint, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, the yellow puccoon, or yellowroot.—**Lithic paint.** See *lithic*[2].—**Luminous paint,** a paint made by heating powdered oyster-shells and sulphur together in a closed crucible. This forms a polysulphid of calcium, which is mixed with a mastic varnish to form the paint. The polysulphid of calcium has the peculiar property of emitting in darkness light which it has previously absorbed. Luminous paint has been used for clock-dials, match-safes, lanterns for powder-magazines, etc. It has been suggested for many other purposes, but the amount of light emitted is so small that its practical application has failed except under a few special conditions.—**Mineral paint,** any dry earthy material powdered and used as a paint; specifically, a hematite iron ore so used.—**Mixed paints,** paints prepared by the manufacturer in a condition ready to be used by the consumer. Paint is usually sold in the form

of a paste, to which the consumer has to add oil to thin it sufficiently to be applied with a brush. In mixed paints the oil, tinting-colors, and driers are all present.—**Phosphorescent paint.** Same as *luminous paint.*—**Pick's paint,** a protective dressing in skin affections, composed of gelatin, glycerin, and zinc oxid with water.

paintable (pān'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *paint* + *-able.*] That can be painted; admitting of artistic reproduction in colors.

It is a strange Victor Hugoish conception, not without grandeur and poetry: *paintable* perhaps by an artist who combined in himself Michael Angelo, Tintoretto, and Turner. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 41.

paint-box (pānt'boks), *n.* A box, usually with compartments, for the convenient holding of the different paints used by an artist or painter.

paint-bridge (pānt'brij), *n. Theat.,* a suspended platform on which a scenic artist works, and which he can raise or lower at will.

paint-brush (pānt'brush), *n.* A brush for applying paint. For ordinary painting the brushes are made of hog-bristles; but for artists' use the finer elastic hair of other animals is employed, as of the fitch, badger, and sable.

paint-burner (pānt'bėr″nėr), *n.* A gas- or oil-lamp, with a blowpipe, used to burn off old paint in order to prepare a surface for repainting.

painted (pān'ted), *p. a.* 1. Coated or covered with paint, or with designs executed in colors.

Now to the gude green-wood he 's gane,
She to her *painted* bower.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 308).

2. In *zoöl.*, highly colored; having a bright, rich, or varied coloration, as if artificially painted.—3. Depicted in colors.

As idle as a *painted* ship
Upon a *painted* ocean.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Hence—4. Existing merely as a picture or representation; artificial; counterfeit; feigned; unreal; disguised.

This Lecherye leyde on with a laughyng chiere,
And with pryue speche and *peynted* wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 114.

The grappling vigour and rough frown of war
Is cold in amity and *painted* peace.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 105.

Are the flames of another world such *painted* fires that they deserve only to be laughed at, and not seriously considered by us? *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, I. ii.

Painted bat, a bat of the genus *Kerivoula:* so called from the bright and varied colors, which make them appear

Painted Bat (*Kerivoula picta*).

like butterflies as they repose on the leaves of trees.—**Painted bunting,** *Plectrophanes pictus,* a very common longspur of western and northwestern America, of many variegated colors.—**Painted cloth,** tapestry, especially a cheap form of it. The designs were principally human figures, and had sage sentences issuing in scrolls from their mouths and otherwise introduced: hence the phrase was applied to hackneyed and trite rimes and sayings.

A witty poesy, a saw that smells of the *painted cloth.*
Rowley, Match at Midnight, i.

Care not for those coarse *painted-cloth* rhymes made by the university of Salerne. *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook, p. 57.

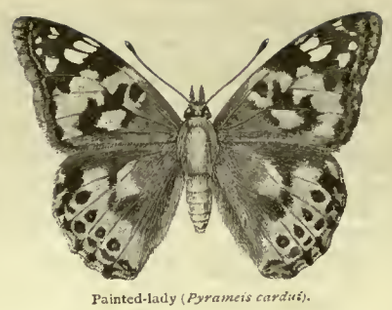
Painted duck. See *duck.*—**Painted finch.** See *finch,* and also cut under *Passerina.*—**Painted glass.** (*a*) See *glass-staining* and *glass,* (*b*) Minute and delicate decorative work done in the middle ages on rondels and lens-shaped pieces of glass, in imitation of miniatures in manuscripts: but few pieces remain, a collection having been brought together by the Marquis d'Azeglio in 1876. In a few cases rock-crystal was used instead of glass.—**Painted goose.** See *goose.*—**Painted hyena,** the African hyena-dog. See cut under *Lycaon.*—**Painted quail,** any quail of the genus *Excalfactoria.*—**Painted ray,** a batoid fish, *Raia maculata.*—**Painted snipe,** any snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa.*

painted-cup (pān'ted-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Castilleia,* primarily *C. coccinea,* the scarlet painted-cup: so called from the highly colored dilated bracts about the flowers.

painted-grass (pān'ted-gràs), *n.* Same as *ribbon-grass.*

painted-lady (pān-ted-lā'di), *n.* 1. The thistle-butterfly, *Vanessa* (or *Pyrameis*) *cardui,* of an orange-red color spotted with white and black. See cut in next column.—2. The sweet pea, *Lathyrus odoratus.*

painter[1] (pān'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *payntour,* < OF. *peintour, peintor, painteor,* also (nem.) *peintre,*



Painted-lady (*Pyrameis cardui*).

paintre, F. *peintre* = Sp. Pg. *pintor* = It. *pintore,* also (without the nasal, which is due to inf.) *pittore,* < L. *pictor,* a painter, < *pingere,* pp. *pictus,* paint: see *pictor* and *paint.*] One who paints. Specifically—(*a*) A workman who coats or covers articles with paint: as, a house-*painter* or carriage-*painter.* (*b*) An artist who represents the appearance of natural or other objects on a plane or other surface by means of colors.

Mine eye hath play'd the *painter,* and hath stell'd
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiv.

After dinner I visited that excellent *painter* Verrio, whose works in fresco in the King's palace at Windsor will celebrate his name as long as those walls last.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

Painter's colic, lead-colic.—**Painter's-easel larva.** See *pluteus.*—**Painter's etching.** See *etching.*

painter[2] (pān'tėr), *n.* [A var. of *panter*[2], q. v.] A rope attached to the bow of a boat, and used to fasten it to a stake, a ship, or other object.—**Lazy painter,** a small rope used for securing a boat in smooth water.—**To cut one's painter,** to set one adrift; hence, to send one away; hinder one from doing mischief or injury.

painter[3] (pān'tėr), *n.* [A var. of *panther,* q. v.] A panther: applied in the United States to the puma, cougar, or American lion, *Felis concolor.*

painterly† (pān'tėr-li), *a.* [< *painter*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like a painter. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

paintership (pān'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *painter*[1] + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a painter. [Rare.]

Admit also a curious, cunning painter to be the chiefe painter; let him striue also to continue still in his chiefe *paintourship,* least another passe him in conning.
Ep. Gardiner, True Obedience, fol. 47.

painter-stainer (pān'tėr-stā'nėr), *n.* 1. A painter of coats of arms; a heraldic painter or draftsman.—2. A member of the livery company or gild in London bearing this name.

paint-frame (pānt'frām), *n. Theat.,* a movable iron framework used for moving scenes from the stage to the paint-bridge.

paintiness (pān'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being painty, or overcharged with paint: said of a picture.

painting (pān'ting), *n.* [< ME. *peintunge, peyntynge, poyntynge;* verbal n. of *paint, v.*] 1. The act, art, or employment of laying on paints. Specifically, the art of forming figures or representing objects in colors on any surface; or the art of representing, by means of figures and colors applied on a surface, objects presented to the eye or to the imagination, in general in such a manner as to produce the appearance of relief and of distance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear:
This is the air-drawn dagger which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iii. 4. 61.

2. A picture; specifically, a likeness, image, or scene depicted with paints.

For righte as the Bokes of the Scripture of hem techen the Clerkes how and in what manere thei schulle beleeven, righte so the Ymages and the *Peyntynges* techen the lewed folk to worschipen the Seyntes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 313.

We visited divers other churches, chapells, & monasteries, for the most part neatly built, & full of pretty *paintings.* *Evelyn,* Diary, May 6, 1644.

And with choice *paintings* of wise men I hung
The royal dais round. *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

3. Color laid on.

This *painting,*
Wherein you see me smeared.
Shak., Cor., i. 6. 63.

Encaustic painting. See *encaustic.*—**Florentine school of painting.** See *Renaissance.*—**Graffito painting.** See *graffito.*—**Gray cameo-painting,** a method of glass-painting in which the markings and shadings are very delicate, producing a sort of light-gray monochrome.—**Ionic school of painting.** See *Ionic.*—**Italian mural, etc., painting.** See the qualifying words.—**Muffle-painting.** See *muffle*[1].

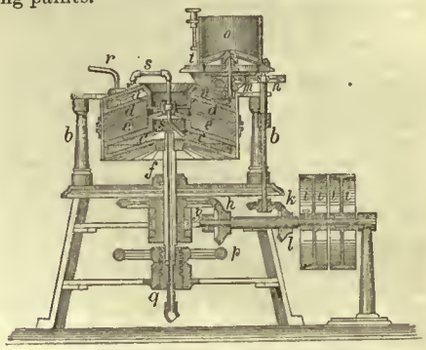
paintless (pānt'les), *a.* [< *paint* + *-less.*] 1. Without paint.—2. Incapable of being painted or represented; not to be painted or described. [Rare.]

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in *paintless* patience it excels.
Savage, Wanderer, ii.

paintment† (pānt'ment), *n.* [< *paint* + *-ment.*] Paint; color.

And Nature's *paintments,* red, and yellow, blew,
With coloura plenty round about him grew.
Good Newes and Bad Newes (1622). (*Nares.*)

paint-mill (pānt'mil), *n.* A machine for grinding paints.



Masury's Paint-mill (Section).

a a, upper millstone-bed; *b b,* pillars supporting *a a; c c,* lower millstone-bed (both beds are hollow and fitted with annular stone plates *d d, e e;* the lower bed is supported upon and rotated horizontally by a hollow vertical shaft *f,* and bevel-gearing *h g*); *s t,* the driving-pulley and idler-pulley. The shaft *f* is splined in the gear *g,* and is raised or lowered by the screw-gearing *p q.* Water is run through the pipe *r* into the open spaces *a a* and *c c* in the millstone-beds, escaping through *s* and *f;* this keeps the mill cool. The paint passes from a hopper *o* through an opening *t* provided with a gate to the stones; it may be ground to great fineness without heating. The discharge-chute is not shown.

paint-mixer (pānt'mik″sėr), *n.* A cast-iron cylinder, fitted with a vertical shaft with paddles, used to mix paint with oil, turpentine, etc.

paint-remover (pānt'rē-mö″vėr), *n.* A caustic alkaline paste used to take off old paint in order to prepare the surface for repainting.

paint-room (pānt'röm), *n.* The room in a theater where the scenic artist works.

paintroot (pānt'röt), *n.* The Carolina redroot, *Lachnanthes tinctoria.*

paint-strake (pānt'strāk), *n. Naut.,* the uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. Also *sheer-strake.* See *strake.*

painture† (pān'tụ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *peinture, peynture, peyntowre, poyntowre,* < OF. *painture, peinture,* F. *peinture* = Sp. Pg. *pintura* = It. *pintura,* also (without the nasal, which is due to inf.), *pittura,* < L. *pictura,* painting: see *picture* and *paint.*] 1. The art or act of painting.

Right as she [Nature] kan peynte a lilie whit
And reed a rose, right with swich *peynture*
She peynted hath this noble creature.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 33.

2. Paint or painted decoration.

And ztt there is at Altzandre a faire Chirche, alle white withouten *peynture;* and so hen alle the othere Chirches, that waren of the Cristene Men, alle white with inne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 56.

3. A picture; a painting.

Both the ymages and the *peyntures*
Gan I biholde bysyly. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 142.

paintwork (pānt'wėrk), *n.* Painting done on surfaces or articles.

The *paintwork* and furniture looked as though the whole had been blackleaded. *The Engineer,* LXIX. 7.

painty (pān'ti), *a.* [< *paint* + *-y*[1].] 1. Overcharged with paint; displaying obtrusively or inharmoniously the colors which have been used or the manner of using them.

His cattle are conscientiously painted, perhaps a little too *painty.* *The Studio,* III. 129.

As the picture stands, . . . it is refreshingly airy and sunny, and makes the pictures about it seem heavy and *painty* by comparison. *The Nation,* XLVIII. 313.

2. Smeared or spotted with paint: as, his clothes are all *painty.*

pair[1] (pār), *n.* [< ME. *paire, payre, peire, peyre, peir, peer, peere, per,* a pair (applied to any number of like things), < OF. *paire, peire,* F. *paire,* f., also OF. *pair,* m., a pair, couple, = Sp. Pg. *par* = It. *paro, pajo* = D. *paar* = MLG. *pār,* MHG. *pār, bār,* G. *paar* = Icel. *par* = Sw. Dan. *par,* < L. *par,* a pair, < *par,* equal: see *par*[2], *peer*[2].] 1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, identical in purpose, and matched or used together: as, a *pair* of gloves; a *pair* of shoes.

Let it then suffice
To drown one woe, one *pair* of weeping eyes.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1680.

Two *Pair* of the purest white worsted Stockings you can get of Womens Size. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 14.

2. A single thing composed essentially of two pieces or parts which are used only in combination and named only in the plural: as, a *pair* of scissors, trousers, or spectacles.

With that the wicked carle, the maister Smith,
A *paire* of red-whot yron tongs did take
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipt. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 44.

Lo a black horse; and he that sat on him had a *pair* of balances in his hand. Rev. vi. 5.

Set Forme are a *pair* of Compasses.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 90.

3. A couple; a brace; a span: as, a *pair* of pistols; a *pair* of horses.

And *peyer* of grett Candylstykes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

To-morrow is our wedding day,
And we will then repair
Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and *pair*.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

"Come to my dressing-room, Becky, and let us abuse the company"—which, between them, this *pair* of friends did perfectly. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi.

A human heart should beat for two,
Whate'er may say your single scorners;
And all the hearths I ever knew
Had got a *pair* of chimney-corners.
F. Locker, Old Letters.

Specifically—4. A married couple; in general, two mated animals of any kind.

Alle shullen deye for hus dedes by daies and hulles,
And the foules that fleo forth with othere hestes,
Except oniche of eche kynde a *peyre*,
That in thy shyngiede schip with the shal be saued.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 231.

Two women faster welded in one love
Than *pairs* of wedlock. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

5. A set of like or equal things: restricted to a few (mostly obsolete) phrases: as, a *pair* (or pack) of cards; a *pair* (or flight) of stairs; a *pair* of organs (that is, a set of organ-pipes, hence an organ); a *pair* of gallows (that is, a gibbet); a *pair* of beads (see *bead*).

Of smal coral aboute hire arm she baar
A *peire* of bedes gauded al with grene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 159.

What talkest thou to me of the hangman? if I hang, I'll make a fat *pair* of gallows; for if I hang, old Sir John hangs with me, and thou knowest he is no starveling.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 74.

I ha' nothing but my skin,
And my clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair* of cards.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Prudence took them into the dining-room, where stood a *pair* of excellent virginals.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Though you live up two *pair* of stairs, is any home happier than yours, Philip?
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, xxxiv.

6. In *archery*, a set of three arrows.—7. In *mining*, a set or gang of men working together at the same hours.—8. In deliberative bodies, two members belonging to opposing parties who for their own convenience (as to permit one or both of them to be absent) arrange with each other to refrain from voting for a specified time or on a specified question, thus nullifying a vote on each side; also, the arrangement thus effected. See *pairing*[1].—9. In *poker*, two of the same denomination, without regard to suit or color: as, a *pair* of aces or deuces.—**A pair of colors**, the two flags carried by an infantry regiment, as in the armies of Great Britain and the United States: one of these flags is the national ensign or some modification of it, and the other bears devices, mottos, etc., peculiar to the regiment.—**A pair of knives**†. See *knife*.—**Contractible, expansible, etc., pair.** See the adjectives.—**Double pair royal**, four similar cards, as four kings.—**Pair royal** (also contracted *pairial*†, *parial*†, *prial*†), three similar things; specifically, three cards of a kind in certain games, as three kings or three queens.

Hath that great *pair-royal*
Of adamantine sisters late made trial
Of some new trade? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 7.

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death:
My sovereign, as his liegeman; on my mistress,
As a devoted servant; and on Ithocles,
As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

The game is counted . . . by fifteens, sequences, pairs, and *pairials*, according to the numbers appertaining to the partitions occupied by the half-pence.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

There goes but a pair of shears†, there is little or no difference.

Lucio. Thou thyself art a wicked villain, despite of all grace.
First Gent. Well, *there went but a pair of shears* between us. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 28.

There goes but a pair of shears between a promoter [informer] and a knave. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, ii.

To contract a pair. See *contract*.—**To expand a pair.** See *expand*.—**Syn. 1–3.** *Pair*, *Couple*, *Yoke*, *Brace*, *Dyad*, *Duad*. *Pair* and *couple* properly express two individuals or unities naturally or habitually going together or making a set: as, a *pair* of horses, gloves, oars; a wedded *pair*; a loving *couple*; but *pair* also means two things alike and put together, and *couple* has by colloquial use come to be often applied to two, however accidentally brought together: as, give him a *couple* of apples. *Yoke*, on the other hand, applies only to two animals customarily yoked together: as, a *yoke* of oxen. *Brace* is rather a hunters' term, with limited and peculiar application: as, a *brace* of partridges, pistols, slugs. *Dyad* is used in philosophical and mathematical language only. *Duad* is a special mathematical word signifying an unordered pair.

pair[1] (pãr), *v.* [= G. *paaren* = Sw. *para* = Dan. *parre*; from the noun: see *pair*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To form a pair or pairs; specifically, to be joined in pairs as birds are in the breeding season; mate; couple.

Your hand, my Perdita: so turtles *pair*,
That never mean to part. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 154.

2. To suit; fit; match.

Had our prince,
Jewel of children, seen this hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 116.

This with the other should, at least, have *pair'd*.
Milton, S. A., l. 208.

Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine.
Rowe, The Royal Convert, iii.

To pair off. (*a*) To separate from a company in pairs or couples.

At the end of the third set supper was announced; and the party, *pairing off* like turtles, adjourned to the supper-room. *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, xiii.

(*b*) To abstain from voting by arrangement with a member of the opposite party to do the same: said of members of deliberative assemblies. See *pairing*[1].

The judges are certainly the hardest-worked class of office-holders—except members of Congress in session, and even they can *pair off*. *The Century*, XXX. 329.

II. *trans.* 1. To join in couples; specifically, to cause to mate: as, to *pair* a canary with a siskin.

Minds are so hardly matched, that even the first,
Though *paired* by Heaven, in Paradise were cursed.
Dryden, To John Dryden, l. 22.

Turtles and doves of differing hues unite,
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white.
Pope, tr. of Ovid's Sappho to Phaon, l. 44.

2. To unite or assort in twos as well suited to each other.

Virtue and grace are always *paired* together.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

The first summons, Cuckoo! of thy bill,
With its twin notes inseparably *paired*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 14.

Innocent child and snow-white flower!
Well are ye *paired* in your opening hour.
Bryant, Innocent Child and Snow-white Flower.

pair[2]†, *v.* [ME. *pairen*, *payren*, *peiren*, by aphæresis for *empairen*, impair: see *impair*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To impair.

Lete of this Langore, as my lete brother,
That puttes the to payne and *peires* thi sight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3588.

Whatsoever is new is unlooked for—and ever it mends some, and *pairs* others. *Bacon*, Innovations (ed. 1887).

II. *intrans.* To become impaired; deteriorate.

If tho thingis that schulen perische & *pairs*
Vnto thi sighte thus semeli bee,
Weel maist thou wite y am weel faire,
Of whom ech thing hath his bewte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

The life of man is such that either it *paireth* or amendeth. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

paired (pãrd), *a.* 1. Arranged in pairs: said of corresponding parts situated on opposite sides of the body, as the arms of a man, the wings of insects, etc.—2. Mated, as any two individuals of different sexes.—**Paired fins**, in *ichth.*, the lateral fins, pectoral or ventral: distinguished from *median* or *vertical fins*.

pairer† (pãr'ėr), *n.* [ME. *peirer*; < *pair*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who impairs or injures.

Envious mennis sein that I am a *peirer* of hooli scripturis. *Wyclif*, Prol. to James.

pairial†, *n.* Same as *pair royal* (which see, under *pair*[1]).

pairing[1] (pãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pair*[1], *v.*] In deliberative assemblies, a practice by which two members belonging to opposite parties agree that both shall be absent for a specified time, or that both shall abstain from voting on a particular question, so that a vote is nullified on each side. Also called *pairing off*.

pairing[2]† (pãr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *peyringe*; verbal n. of *pair*[2], *v.*] Impairment; injury.

What profitith it to a man if he winne al the world, and do *peyringe* to his soule? *Wyclif*, Mark viii. 36.

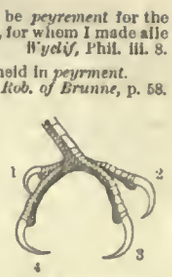
pairing-time (pãr'ing-tīm), *n.* The time when animals, as birds, pair for breeding; mating-time.

pairment† (pãr'ment), *n.* [ME. *peyrement*; < *pair*[2] + *-ment*. Cf. *impairment*.] Impairment; injury; damage.

Nethelesse I gesse all thingis to be *peyrement* for the cleer science of Iesus Crist my Lord, for whom I made alle thingis *peyrement*. *Wyclif*, Phil. iii. 8.

Engle his wife he drofe away, & held in *peyrment*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 58.

pair-toed (pãr'tōd), *a.* In *ornith.*, yoke-toed or zygodactyl; having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind. See *zygodactyl*.



Pair-toed or Zygodactyl Foot of Woodpecker, with digits 1, 2, 3, 4, of which the 4th is the reversed one.

pairtrick (pãr'trik), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *partridge*.

pairwise (pãr'wīz), *adv.* [< *pair*[1] + *-wise*.] In pairs.

Such as continued refractory he tied together by the beards, and hung *pairwise* over poles. *Carlyle*.

pais[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pais[2]† (pā), *n.* [< OF. *pais*, F. *pays*, country: see *peasant*.] In *law*, the people from among whom a jury is taken.—**Act in pais.** See *act*.—**Estoppel en pais.** See *estoppel*.—**In pais**, in pays, literally, in the country, or in the community; in the knowledge or judgment of the vicinage. The phrase, in its original use, has no exact equivalent in modern English.—**Per pais**, by a jury of the country. Questions of facts coming before the common-law courts were mostly determined *per pais*. The chief if not the only exception was where a question was made as to a matter depending upon a record, in which case no jury was called, but the trial was by bare inspection of the record. From these two classes of trials came the custom of designating matters which if litigated could not be determined by the record as matters *in pais*.

pais[3], *n.* [W. *pais*, a coat, petticoat.] In *archæol.*, a garment worn by the ancient Britons, and perpetuated in the belted plaid. The name is used alike by archæologists for the plaid in one piece and also for the filibeg. *H. S. Cuming*, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., X. 172; *Planché*, Hist. of Costume, p. 14.

paisano (Sp. pron. pä-ē-sä'nō), *n.* [Sp., lit. rustic, peasant: see *peasant*.] The chaparral-cock or road-runner, *Geococcyx californianus*. See *Geococcyx*, and cut under *chaparral-cock*. [Southwestern United States.]

paiset†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

paisible†, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable*.

paitrel†, *n.* A Middle English variant form of *poitrel*.

paitrick (pā'trik), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *partridge*.

The *paitrick* whirrin' o'er the ley,
The swallow jinkin' round my shiel,
Amuse me at my spinning-wheel.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

paiwurt, *n.* An undetermined plant, said by Halliwell to be the herb saxifrage. [Prov. Eng.]

Paixhans gun. See *gun*[1].

pajamas (pa-jä'măz), *n. pl.* [Also *paijamas*, *pyjamas*; < Hind. *pāējāmā*, in popular use *paijāmā*, *pājāmā*, *pajāmā*, drawers (see def.), lit. 'leg-garments,' < *pāē* (< Pers. *pāi*), foot, leg (= E. *foot*), + *jāma*, garment.] Loose drawers or trousers, usually of silk or silk and cotton, tied round the waist with a cord, used by both sexes in India, and adopted from the Mohammedans by Europeans as a chamber garment. In colloquial or trade use the term is sometimes extended to include also coveriag for the upper part of the body.

pajero, *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of small spotted wild cat of South America, *Felis pajeros*: sometimes taken as a generic name of the same: same as *pampas-cat*.

pajock†, *n.* [Also (Sc.) *peajock*; < *pea*[2] (Sc. *pae*), earlier *po*, *pa*, a peacock, + *Jock*[2], Sc. form of *Jack*[1].] A much-disputed word: in the quotation from Hamlet considered by many commentators to mean 'a peacock.'

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very—*pajock*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 295.

Pajock is certainly equivalent to peacock. I have often heard the lower classes in the North of Scotland call the peacock the "peajock"; and their almost invariable name for the turkey-cock is "bubbly-jock."
Dyce, quoted in Furness's Hamlet, p. 263.

Pajonism (paj'ọn-izm), *n.* [< *Pajon* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines promulgated by Claude Pajon, a French Protestant clergyman of the seventeenth century, who denied all immediate and special interferences by God in either the course of events or the spiritual life of the individual.

pak[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pack*[1].

pak[2] (pak), *n.* Same as *paca*.

pakald†, *n.* [ME., appar. < *pak*, pack, + *-ald*, var. of *-ard*.] A pack; burden.

It forthereș to fene me
This *pakald* here me bus [behooves]
Of all I plege and pleyne me.
York Plays, p. 143.

pake (pāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *paked*, ppr. *paking*. A dialectal variant of *peak*[2], *peck*[1].

pakfong, *n.* See *paktong*.

pakket, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pack*[1].

pakokt, *n.* A Middle English form of *peacock*.

paktong (pak'tong), *n.* [Chinese, < *pch*, white, + *tung*, copper.] The Chinese name of the alloy known as *German silver* (which see, under *silver*). Also, erroneously, *packfong* or *pakfong*.

pal[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pale*[1].

pal[2] (pal), *n.* [Also *pall;* said to be Gipsy. See the second quot.] Partner; mate; chum; accomplice. [Slang.]

Highborn Hidalgos,
With whom e'en the King himself quite as a *pal* goes.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 63.

Pal is a common cant word for brother or friend, and it is purely Gipsy, having come directly from that language without the slightest change. On the Continent it is *prala* or *pral*. In England it sometimes takes the form of *pel*.
C. G. Leland, Eng. Gipsies and their Language, vi.

pala[1] (pā'lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *palæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *pala*, a spade, a shovel: see *pale*[3], *pecl*[3], and *palus*[2].] 1. The flattened and spade-like fore tarsus of certain insects, usually employed for swimming. See *Corisidæ*.—2. One of the nodules or ossicles in the mouth-parts of some starfishes, as brittle-stars, borne upon the torus angularis, moved by proper muscles, and collectively serving as teeth. More fully called *pala angularis*.—3. The conessi-bark (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**Pala angularis.** See def. 2, *torus*, and cut under *Astrophyton*.

A number of short flat processes, the *palæ angulares*, are articulated with it [the torus angularis of an ophiurian] and moved by special muscles. They doubtless perform the function of teeth. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

pala[2] (pā'lạ̈), *n.* Same as *palay*, 1.

palabra (pa-lä'brạ̈), *n.* [Sp., a word: see *palaver*, *parole*, and *parable*[1].] A word; hence, speech; talk; palaver.

To conquer or die is no theatrical *palabra* in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 6. (*Davies.*)

palace (pal'ās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pallace;* < ME. *palace, palas, palais, paleis, pales, palys, palays, paleys, paloys* (= OFries. *palas* = D. *paleis* = MLG. *palas, palās, pallas, pallās* = MHG. *palas*, G. *palast* = Sw. *palats* = Dan. *palads*, < OF. *palais, paleis, palois*, F. *palais* = Pr. *palais, palait, palaitz* = Sp. Pg. *palacio* = It. *palazzo* = AS. *palant, palentse* = OS. *palencea* = OFries. *palense* = OHG. *phalanza, phalinza, palinza*, MHG. *phalanze, pfalze, paliza*, G. *pfalz*, < L. *palatium*, ML. also *palacium* (also **palantium* (?): cf. *palantia*, palatinate), a palace, so called with ref. to the residence of the emperor Augustus on the Palatine hill in Rome (where Nero afterward built a more splendid residence), < *Palatium*, rarely *Pallatium* (Gr. Παλάτιον, Παλάντιον, Παλλάντιον), the Palatine hill, supposed to have been named with ref. to *Pales*, a pastoral goddess; cf. Skt. *pāla*, a guardian, < √ *pā*, protect.] 1. The house in which an emperor, a king or queen, a bishop, or other exalted personage lives: as, an imperial *palace;* a royal *palace;* a pontifical *palace;* a ducal *palace*.

And to haue caried them to Cayre to haue buylded his *paloys* with ye same, and for yt entent he come to Bethlem in his owne psone to se them taken downe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 36.

Thou seem'st a *palace*
For the crown'd Truth to dwell in.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 122.

Equally time-honoured is the use of the word *palace* to describe an English bishop's official residence. Yet there seems to be a feeling among the present bishops that it would be well to abandon it, and in one case (Lichfield) this has been done. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 78.

Hence—2. A magnificent, grand, or stately dwelling-place; a magnificent mansion or building.

To a riche Cite hi buth icume,
Uaire hi habbeth here in inome
At one *paleis* authe riche,
The lord of ther inne nas non his liche.
Floriz and Blauncheflur (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

'Mid pleasures and *palaces* though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there 's no place like home.
J. H. Payne, Home, Sweet Home.

Crystal Palace. See *crystal*.—**Mayor of the palace.** See *mayor*.

palace-car (pal'ās-kär), *n.* A railway-car elegantly equipped and furnished with reclining-chairs, sofas, etc. [U. S.]

The traveller no longer climbs the Continental Divide in a jolting coach and six or a laboring freight-wagon, but takes his ease in a Pullman *palace-car*.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII., Supp., p. 57.

palace-court (pal'ās-kōrt), *n.* The court of the sovereign's palace of Westminster, which had jurisdiction of personal actions arising within the limits of 12 miles around the palace, excepting the city of London. This court was instituted in the middle of the seventeenth century, and was abolished in 1849.

palaceous (pā-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *palaceus*, < L. *pala*, a shovel: see *pale*[3].] In *bot.*, having the edges decurrent on the support: said of a leaf as thus becoming spade-shaped. *Gray.*

palaciousł (pā-lā'shus), *a.* [< *palace* + *-ious*. Cf. *palatial*[1].] Palatial; like a palace; magnificent.

London increasses daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements. *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

paladin (pal'ạ-din), *n.* [< F. *paladin*, < It. *paladino* = Sp. *paladin* = Pg. *paladim, paladino*, < ML. *palatinus*, a warrior, orig. one of the imperial household: see *palatine*[1].] In the cycle of romances of Charlemagne, one of the knightly champions who accompanied that monarch to war; hence, by extension, a knight errant; a heroic champion.

He seems to have imagined himself some doughty *paladin* of romance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The Count Palatine was, in theory, the official who had the superintendence of the households of the Carlovingian emperors. As the foremost of the twelve peers of France, the Count Palatine took a prominent place in mediæval romance, and a *paladin* is the impersonification of chivalrous devotion. *Isaac Taylor.*

palæ, *n.* Plural of *pala*[1].

palæ-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *pale-*.

Palæarctic, *a.* See *Palearctic*.

Palæchinidæ (pā-lē-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæchinus* + *-idæ*.] The representative family of *Palæchinoidea* or paleozoic tessellated sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Palæchinus*. It is commonly regarded as conterminous with the higher group, and contains numerous genera.

palæchinoid (pā-lē-kī'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tessellated sea-urchins or *Palæchinoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæchinoidea*.

Palæchinoidea (pā'lē-ki-noi'dē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæchinus* + *-oidea*.] An order or suborder of paleozoic sea-urchins having pluriserial interambulacral plates. See *Tessellata*.

Palæchinus (pā-lē-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., erroneously for **Palæechinus*, < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + ἐχῖνος, sea-urchin: see *Echinus*.] The typical genus of *Palæchinidæ*, founded by Scouler in 1840. *P. sphæricus* is a Carboniferous species.

palæichthyan (pā-lē-ik'thi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Palæichthyes* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *palæichthyic*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæichthyes*.

Palæichthyes (pā-lē-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + ἰχθύς, pl. ἰχθύες, fish.] In Günther's system of classification, one of four subclasses of fishes, composed of the *Chondropterygii* and the *Ganoidei*, or the elasmobranchs and the ganoids. It is characterized by the presence of an optic chiasm and the development of a contractile conus arteriosus, with several pairs of valves to the heart.

palæichthyic (pā-lē-ik'thi-ik), *a.* [< NL. *Palæichthyes* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Palæichthyes:* as, a *palæichthyic* type of structure; a *palæichthyic* fauna. Also *palæichthyan*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 676.

Palæmon (pā-lē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *Palæmon*, < Gr. Παλαίμων, a sea-god.] The typical genus of *Palæmonidæ*. It contains numerous species, commonly called *prawns*, found in both fresh and salt water of various parts of the world, some attaining a length of nearly two feet. Such are the East Indian *P. carcinus* and the West Indian *P. jamaicensis*. A smaller prawn of this genus, *P. ohionis*, is found in the Ohio river. The name is an old one, and has been applied with great latitude to forms now placed in other genera.

Palæmonidæ (pal-ē-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæmon* + *-idæ*.] A family of caridean macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palæmon*, and containing numerous species known as *shrimps* and *prawns*.

palæo-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *paleo-*.

Palæocarida (pā'lē-ō-kar'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + καρίς, a kind of small lobster.] One of two main series of *Crustacea* (the other being *Neocarida*), represented by the earlier and more generalized types of crustaceans, of which the king-crabs are the only living representatives. They abounded in the paleozoic age, almost to the exclusion of other forms. Packard names *Palæocarida* as a subclass with two "orders," *Trilobita* and *Merostomata*, the latter including *Eurypterida*. The term is synonymous with *Merostomata* in the widest sense, and also with *Gigantostraca*. See these words, *Pœcilopoda*, and *Hæmatobranchia*.

Palæocaris (pā-lē-ok'ạ-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + καρίς, a small crustacean.] A genus of fossil crustaceans founded by Meek and Worthen in 1865 upon *P. typus*, a synthetic form, of Carboniferous age, from the North American coal-measures, subsequently giving name to an extensive group of crustaceans, the *Palæocarida*, which it represents.

Palæocircus (pā'lē-ō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + κίρκος, a kind of hawk or falcon of wheeling flight, < κίρκος, a ring, circle: see *circle, circus*.] A genus of fossil birds of prey founded by Milne-Edwards (1870) upon remains from the Miocene of Europe. The species is named *P. cuvieri*.

Palæocrina (pā-lē-ok'ri-nạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Palæocrinus*, q. v.] In some systems, one of two orders of *Crinoidea:* distinguished from *Neocrina*.

palæocrinoid (pā'lē-ō-krī'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Palæocrinoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæocrinoidea*.

Palæocrinoidea (pā'lē-ō-kri-noi'dē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæocrina* + *-oidea*.] A suborder or superfamily of *Crinoidea*, represented by such genera as *Actinocrinus, Cyathocrinus*, and *Platycrinus*, and containing all the earlier extinct crinoids; encrinites, or fossil crinoids.

Palæocrinus (pā-lē-ok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + κρίνον, a lily.] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Palæodictyoptera (pā'lē-ō-dik-ti-op'tę-rạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + NL. *Dictyoptera*, q. v.] An order of insects, now extinct, the remains of which have been found in Permian and older rocks. They appear to have combined the characters of the *Hemiptera* and the *Neuroptera*, as is well shown in one of the genera, *Eugereon*. This was a gigantic form, having net-veined wings recalling those of *Neuroptera*, while the mouth-parts were formed into a beak like that of the *Hemiptera*.

Palæogæa (pā'lē-ō-jē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + γαῖα, earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the Old World; the eastern hemisphere: the opposite of *Neogæa*. It includes four of Sclater's six faunal regions—the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian.

palæogæan, paleogæan (pā'lē-ō-jē'ạn), *a.* [< NL. *Palæogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Palæogæa.

Palæonemertea (pā'lē-ō-nē-mėr'tē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of anoplonemertean worms, correlated with *Schizonemertea*, having the lowest and most primitive organization in *Nemertea*, whence the name. The group is represented by such genera as *Carinella, Cephalothrix*, and *Polia*.

palæonemertean (pā'lē-ō-nē-mėr'tē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Palæonemertea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Palæonemertea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæonemertea*.

palæonemertine (pā'lē-ō-nē-mėr'tin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *palæonemertean*.

Palæonemertini (pā'lē-ō-nem-ėr-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hubrecht), < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of anoplonemertean worms, containing those having no fissures on the sides of the head: contrasted with *Schizonemertini*. The mouth is behind the ganglia, and the proboscis is unarmed. It corresponds to a family *Gymnocephalidæ*. Synonymous with *Palæonemertea*.

Palæoniscidæ (pā'lē-ō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæoniscus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification, a family of lepidosteid fishes, named from the genus *Palæoniscus*. They have a fusiform body covered with rhombic ganoid scales; a persistent notochord, but ossified vertebral arches; the tail heterocercal, and the fins with fulcra; the dorsal fin short; the branchiostegals numerous, the foremost pair being developed as broad gulars; and the teeth small, and conic or cylindric. The forms, all now extinct, were numerous in the Paleozoic epoch, extending from the Devonian to the Liassic formations.

palæoniscoid (pā'lē-ō-nis'koid), *a.* [< *Palæoniscus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Palæoniscidæ;* related to or possessing the characters of the *Palæoniscidæ*.

Palæoniscus (pā'lē-ō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + ὀνίσκος, a sea-fish, cod: see *Oniscus*.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Palæoniscidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of fossil crustaceans.

Palæophis (pā-lē'ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + ὄφις, a serpent.] A genus of fossil ophidians of Eocene age, founded by Owen, forming the earliest known representatives of

the order *Ophidia*. *P. toliapicus* was a species about 12 feet long, whose remains occur in the Sheppey clay. *P. typhoeus*, from the Eocene of Bracklesham, was a larger species, 20 feet long, apparently resembling a python or boa-constrictor.

Palæophycus (pā″lē-ō-fī′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φῦκος*, a seaweed.] The name given by Hall to certain markings found in various localities in New York in the calciferous sandstone (Lower Silurian). These markings were supposed to represent some kind of seaweed. Some of the Lower Silurian fucoids included in the genera *Palæochorda*, *Palæophycus*, *Scolithus*, etc., are considered to be the tracks or burrows of worms. Their nature and affinities are extremely doubtful.

The genus *Palæophycus* of Hall includes a great variety of uncertain objects, of which only a few are true Algæ.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 38.

Palæopteris (pā-lē-op′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, established by Schimper (1869). The ferns included in this genus differ from the living *Adiantum* in some details of fructification, and under the name of *Palæopteris* are included species previously referred by authors to the genera *Cyclopteris*, *Sphenopteris*, *Nœggerathia*, and others. This genus, as constituted by Schimper, is chiefly of Devonian age; but several species supposed to belong to it are reported from the Carboniferous. Same as *Archæopteris*. *Dawson*, 1871.

Palæorhynchidæ (pā″lē-ō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Palæorhynchus*. They have a long compressed body, long vertical fins, a long beak (toothless or with very small teeth), the dorsal fin extending the whole length of the back, the anal reaching from the vent to the caudal, the caudal forked, and the ventrals thoracic in position and composed of several rays. The species are all extinct; they lived during the later Cretaceous and early Tertiary, and, as is supposed, in the deep sea.

Palæorhynchus (pā″lē-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] An extinct genus of fishes which were provided with an elongated beak resembling that of the swordfish, and which form the type of the family *Palæorhynchidæ*.

Palæornis (pā-lē-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The typical genus of *Palæornithinæ*, founded by Vigors in 1825: so called because some bird of this kind was known to the ancients of Greece and Rome. One species was named by Linnæus *P. alexandri*, on the supposition that it was that mentioned by Onesicritus, a historian of Alexander the Great. These birds are known as *ring-parrots*, from the characteristic collar around the neck. *P. torquatus* is the common ring-parrot of India, in parts of which country it abounds, sometimes in flocks of thousands. This appears to be the bird often figured as an attribute or accessory of some of the Hindu goddesses in sculpture and painting, like the owl of Minerva or the dove of Venus. *Palæornis* is the largest as well as the name-giving genus of its group, with upward of 20 species, inhabiting chiefly the Oriental regions, but also Africa. The general color is green, the bill waxy-red in the male, the lores feathered, the tail long and cuneate, the wings pointed, and the form rather lithe. The voice is very loud and harsh, but the birds may be taught to talk a little, and prove tractable in confinement. See cut under *ring-parrot*.

Palæornithidæ (pā″lē-ôr-nith′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Palæornithinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. In Garrod's arrangement, the usual scope of the group is extended to include the cockatoos, which are generally placed in a separate family, *Cacatuidæ*; in this case the family is divided into two subfamilies, *Palæornithinæ* and *Cacatuinæ*.

Palæornithinæ (pā″lē-ôr-ni-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Palæornis*, found in the Austromalayan region, India, and Africa, including Madagascar. They are technically distinguished by the presence of two carotids, and the absence of an ambiens. See *Palæornis*.

palæornithine (pā-lē-ôr′ni-thin), *a.* [< *Palæornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Palæornithidæ*; possessing the characters of the *Palæornithidæ*: as, *palæornithine* genera.

palæosaur (pā′lē-ō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Palæosaurus*.] A fossil reptile of the genus *Palæosaurus*.

Palæosauria (pā″lē-ō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Palæosaurus*.] A group of reptiles named from the genus *Palæosaurus*. Also *Palæosaurii*. *Agassiz*, 1835.

Palæosaurus (pā″lē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles based by Geoffroy on teeth of Triassic age, referred by Owen to his order *Thecodontia*, later considered to belong to the *Dinosauria*.

palæoselachian (pā″lē-ō-sē-lā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Palæoselachii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Palæoselachii*.

Palæoselachii (pā″lē-ō-sē-lā′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + NL. *Selachii*, q. v.] A suborder of *Selachoidei*, represented alone by the family *Notidanidæ*: distinguished from *Neoselachii*. *W. A. Haswell*.

Palæospalax (pā-lē-os′pa-laks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπάλαξ*, a mole.] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, based by Owen upon remains found, along with those of the elephant, deer, and beaver, in a lacustrine deposit at Ostend on the Belgian coast. The type species, *P. magnus*, was as large as a hedgehog.

Palæospiza (pā″lē-ō-spī′zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind.] A genus of apparently passerine fossil birds founded by J. A. Allen in 1878 upon remains from the insect-bearing shales of Florissant, Colorado. The species is named *P. bella*. It was little larger than a sparrow. The specimen is in a very perfect state of preservation, plainly showing the impress of the feathers, which are rarely visible in ornithichnites.

Palæostoma (pā-lē-os′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of sea-urchins: same as *Leskia*, 2.

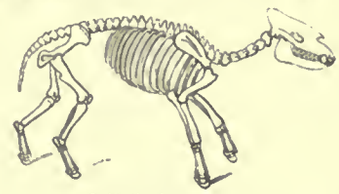
palæothere (pā′lē-ō-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Palæotherium*.] An animal of the genus *Palæotherium*, or the family *Palæotheriidæ*.

palæotherian, paleotherian (pā″lē-ō-thō′ri-an), *a.* [< *Palæotherium* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the palæotheres or *Palæotheriidæ*, or having their characters.

Palæotheriidæ (pā″lē-ō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palæotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl mammals, typified by the genus *Palæotherium*, and including also such genera as *Propalæotherium* and *Palaplotherium* (or *Plagiolophus*). These animals lived in late Eocene and Miocene times, and were of a general tapir-like aspect. They had the typical number of 44 teeth, interrupted by wide diastemata; the canines were well developed; the skull was tapiroid; and there were but three toes on the fore feet, as well as on the hind. Also *Palæotheridæ*.

palæotheriodont (pā″lē-ō-thē′ri-ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Palæotherium* + Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition characteristic of the *Palæotheriidæ*, in which the upper molars have the external tubercules longitudinal and subcrescentic in section, the inner being united with them by obliquely transverse crests.

Palæotherium (pā″lē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Palæotheriidæ*, first discovered in the gypsum of



Palæotherium magnum.

the Paris basin, of Upper Eocene age. The original species is named *P. magnum*. Several others have been described.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a palæothere.

palæotheroid (pā″lē-ō-thē′roid), *a.* [< NL. *Palæotherium* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the genus *Palæotherium*; related to or resembling the *Palæotheriidæ*.

Palæotringa (pā″lē-ō-tring′gä), *n.* [NL., prop. **Palæotrynga*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τρίγγας*, a kind of wagtail.] A genus of fossil mesozoic birds, based by Marsh in 1870 upon remains of Upper Cretaceous age from the greensand of New Jersey. They were snipe-like birds, apparently, and seem to have been originally discovered by Dr. S. G. Morton in 1834. Several species have been described, as *P. vetus*, *P. vagans*, and *P. littoralis*. The last-named was as large as a curlew.

palæotype, paleotype (pā′lē-ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, old, ancient, + *τίπος*, stamp, impression, type: see *type*.] A phonetic system of spelling devised by Alexander J. Ellis, in which the introduction of new types is avoided by the distinctive use of all the available present forms (italic, roman, small capital, etc.) of the old types, some of them being turned and thus made to do double duty. Compare *Glossic* and *Nomic*[1].

palæste (pā-les′tē), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιστή*, later form of *παλαστή* = *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, hence a palm, four fingers' breadth: see *palm*[1].] An ancient Greek measure of length, the fourth part of a foot, or about 3.1 English inches. Also *dochme*, *daetylodochme*.

palæstra, *n.* Seo *palestra*.

palætiological, palætiologist, etc. See *paletiological*, etc.

palafitte (pal′a-fit), *n.* [< F. *palafitte*, < It. *palafitta*, a fence of piles, Olt. also *palificata*, a fence of piles, a palisade, < *palificare* = F. *palifier*, make a foundation of piles: see *palification*.] In *archæol.*, a lake-dwelling or hut of prehistoric times constructed on piles over the surface of a lake or other body of water. This name is given especially to the remains of this character found in many of the lakes of Switzerland and the neighboring lakes of Italy. Closely similar structures are actually in use in New Guinea and elsewhere.

palagonite (pa-lag′ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Palagonia*, in Sicily, where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] A volcanic rock closely allied to basalt and having a decidedly vitreous structure. Fragments of palagonite having a more or less angular form, and intermixed with small pieces and dust of basaltic lava, form the so-called palagonite-tuff, which occurs in large quantity in Iceland, Sicily, the Eifel (in Germany), and other volcanic districts.

palagonitic (pa-lag-ō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *palagonite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of palagonite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 189.

palama (pal′a-mä), *n.*; pl. *palamæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] In *ornith.*, the webbing or webbed state of the toes of a bird, constituted by any of the conditions known as *totipalmation*, *palmation*, and *semipalmation*, according as all four toes or the three front toes are webbed, or the front toes are only partly webbed. See cuts under *palmate*, *semipalmate*, and *totipalmate*.

palamate (pal′a-māt), *a.* [< NL. *palama* + *-ate*[1].] Having a palama or palamæ; more or less palmate or webbed, as a bird's feet.

Palamatism (pal′a-ma-tizm), *n.* [< *Palamas* (see *Palamite*) + *-ism*.] In *ch. hist.*, the doctrines of the Palamites. See *Palamite*.

The movement was as much a political as a religious one, and may as fitly be named, as it was named, Cantacuzenism as *Palamatism*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 872, note.

Palamedea (pal-a-mē′dē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *Palamedes*, < Gr. Παλαμήδης, son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, a hero who lost his life before Troy, famed for his supposed inventions; prob. 'inventor,' < *παλάμη*, the hand, craft, device, art: see *palm*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Palamedeidæ*, containing one species, *P. cornuta*, the kamichi or horned screamer. The general aspect of the bird is very peculiar; the bill is shaped somewhat as in gallinaceous birds; the legs are long and massive, with the tibiæ naked below, the toes long, with

Horned Screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*).

long straight claws and hallux incumbent; the wing has a pair of stout spurs, metacarpal and phalangeal; and the head has a slender recurved horn, 5 or 6 inches long. Synonymous with *Anhima*.

Palamedeæ (pal-a-mē′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Palamedea*.] In Sclater's system of classification (1880), an order of birds, containing only the family *Palamedeidæ*.

palamedean (pal-a-mē′dē-an), *a.* [< NL. *Palamedea* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the *Palamedeidæ*, and especially to the genus *Palamedea*, or having their characters.

Palamedeidæ (pal′a-mē-dē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palamedea* + *-idæ*.] A family of chenomorphic birds, represented by the genera *Palamedea* and *Chauna*, forming a separate suborder, *Palamedeæ* or *Anhimoideæ*, related to the lamellirostral birds and to the *Alectorides*; the kamichis and chahas. The skull is simply desmognathous, with recurved mandibular angle, conforming in

general to the lamellirostral type, though not in the shape of the rostral part; the tracheal structure is likewise anserine; the alimentary canal is very long, with saccular cæca situated high up, and provided with special sphincters; the pterylosis is almost uniform, having only auxiliary apteria; and the whole body, as well as the skeleton, is remarkably pneumatic. There are only 2 genera, with 3 species, *Palamedea cornuta*, *Chauna chavaria*, and *C. derbiana*. *Anhimidæ* is a synonym. Also *Palamedeinæ*, as a subfamily.

Palamite (pal'a-mīt), *n.* [< *Palam(as)* (see def.) + *-ite*.] One of the followers of Gregory Palamas, a monk of Mount Athos in the fourteenth century. Simeon, abbot of a monastery at Constantinople in the eleventh century, taught that by fasting, prayer, and contemplation, with concentration of thought on the navel, the heart and spirit would be seen within, luminous with a visible light. This light was believed to be uncreated and the same which was seen at Christ's transfiguration, and is known accordingly as the *Uncreated Light of Mount Tabor*. The doctrine was more carefully formulated and defended by Palamas, who taught that there exists a divine light, eternal and uncreated, which is not the substance or essence of deity, but God's activity or operation. The Palamites were favored by the emperor John Cantacuzene, and their doctrine was affirmed by a council at Constantinople in 1351. They were called by their opponents *Euchites* and *Massalians*. Also *Hesychast*, *Umbilicanimus*.

palampore, palempore (pal'am-pōr, pal'em-pōr), *n.* [Also *palempour*, *palampour*, *pallampoor*; prob. so named from the town of *Palampūr* in India.] A flowered-chintz bed-cover of a kind formerly made at many places in India, but now extensively elsewhere, and used all over the East.

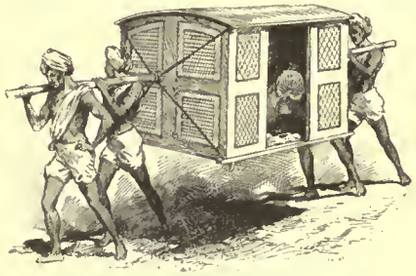
Oh, sir, says he, since the joining of the two companies we have had the finest Bettelees, *Palempores*, Baffa, and Jamwars come over that ever were seen.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 213. (*Davies.*)

Scraps of costly India chintzes and *palempours* were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

palandriet, *n.* See *palendar*.

palankas (pa-lang'kas), *n.* [Turk. *palangha*, a small fort or stockade.] A kind of permanent intrenched camp attached to frontier fortresses. [Turkey.]

palanquin, palankeen (pal-an-kēn'), *n.* [Formerly also *palankin*, *palanchine* (also *palankee*, *palkee*); < F. *palanquin* = It. *palanchino* = Sp. *palanquin*, < Pg. *palanquim* = Javanese *palangki*, *palanghan*, < Pali *palanki*, Hind. *pālki*, *palaki*, a palanquin (cf. Hind. *palang*, a bed, couch), < Skt. *palyanka*, Prakrit *pallanka*, a couch, a bed.] A covered conveyance, generally for one person, used in India and elsewhere in the East, borne by means of poles on the shoulders of four or six men. The palanquin proper is a sort of box about 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and



Palanquin.

as much in height, with wooden shutters made on the principle of the Venetian blind. It used to be a very common conveyance in India, especially among the European residents, but the introduction of railways and the improvement of the roads have caused it to be almost wholly abandoned by Europeans. In Japan the palahquin is called *norimond*, and is suspended from a pole or beam passing over the top. A similar conveyance called a *kiao-tsŭ* is extensively used in some parts of China; it is, however, furnished with long shafts before and behind instead of the pole, and is carried by mules. Compare *kago*.

Palanchines or little litters . . . are very commodious for the way. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

The better sort [in India] ride upon Elephants, or are carried on men's shoulders in Sedans, which they call *Palankeenes*. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 47.

King Solomon made himself a *palanquin*
Of the wood of Lebanon.
Cant. iii. 9 (revised version).

Palapterygidæ (pa-lap-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palapteryx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of subfossil birds of great size, found in New Zealand, of dinornithic characters and much resembling the moas, but differing therefrom in possessing a hallux, being thus four-toed, like the apteryx. Like the *Dinornithidæ*, they were contemporary with man, but are now extinct. The family is composed of two genera, *Palapteryx* and *Euryapteryx*, each of two species.

Palapteryx (pa-lap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., prop. **Palæapteryx*, < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + NL. *Apteryx*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Palapterygidæ*. *Owen*, 1846.

Palaquieæ (pal-a-kwī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Palaquium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of trees of the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceæ*, typified by the genus *Palaquium*, besides which it includes the two genera *Bassia* and *Pycnandra*, and in all about 96 species.

Palaquium (pa-lā'kwi-um), *n.* [NL. (Blanco, 1837), from the native name in the Philippine Islands.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Sapotaceæ* and the suborder *Eusapoteæ*, type of the tribe *Palaquieæ*, having 6 sepals, 6 petals, and 12 stamens. There are about 60 species, found mainly in the East Indies. They are trees charged with abundant milky juice, and often reach great size. They bear rigid leaves, shining or closely covered with minute red or brown hairs, and clusters of rather small flowers at the nodes. *P. Gutta* is the true gutta-percha tree, formerly referred to different related genera. See *gutta-percha* and *Isonandra*.

palasinet, *a.* [ME., < OF. *palasin*, fem. *palasine*, of the palace, < *palais*, palace: see *palace*. Cf. *palatine*[1].] Belonging to a palace.

These grete ladyes *palasyns*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6862.

palas-kino (pal'as-kē"nō), *n.* See *kino*[1].

palas-tree (pal'as-trē), *n.* See *Butea* and *kino*[1].

palata, *n.* Plural of *palatum*.

palatability (pal"ā-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *palatable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Palatableness.

palatable (pal'ā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *palate* + *-able*.] Agreeable to the taste or palate; savory; such as may be relished, either literally or figuratively.

There was a time when sermon-making was not so *palatable* to you as it seems to be at present.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xix.

At each meal . . . she missed all sense of appetite: *palatable* food was as ashes and sawdust to her.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

palatableness (pal'ā-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being palatable or agreeable to the taste, literally or figuratively.

palatably (pal'ā-ta-bli), *adv.* In a palatable manner; agreeably.

palatal (pal'ā-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palatal* = Sp. Pg. *palatal*, < NL. *palatalis*, of the palate, < L. *palatum*, palate: see *palate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the palate; palatine: as, *palatal* arteries, nerves, muscles; the *palatal* plate of the maxillary bone. Also *palatial*.—2. Uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds. See II., 2.—**Palatal glands, index.** Same as *palatine glands, index* (which see, under *palatine*[2]).

II. *n.* 1. A palatine bone or palate-bone proper, one of a pair, right and left, of facial bones entering into the formation of the hard palate. They exhibit the utmost diversity of shape and relative size, but preserve constant position and relation in the bony framework of the upper jaw, where they are interposed between the supramaxillary bones in front and the pterygoid bones behind, and thus form an integral part of the preoral visceral arch. In their simplest form, the palatals are mere rods or plates extending horizontally from the pterygoids to the maxillaries. Their connection with the latter is closest, most frequently by fixed suture or ankylosis; with the former it is usually freer, often by movable articulation. There are many modifications of these bones in the lower vertebrates, and in the higher the tendency is to shortening, widening, heightening, and complete fixation, with some connections not acquired in lower animals. Such modifications reach a climax in man, where the palatals have a singular shape somewhat like the letter L, and very extensive articulations with no fewer than five other bones—the sphenoid, ethmoid, supramaxillary, maxilloturbinal, vomer—and with each other. The bone here consists of a horizontal part, or palatal plate, which extends mesad and meets its fellow of the opposite side, thus forming the back part of the bony palate, and of a vertical plate which reaches into the orbit of the eye by a part called the *orbital process*. Each bone thus enters into the formation of the walls of three cavities, of the mouth, nose, and eye; it also assists to form three fossæ, the zygomatic, sphenomaxillary, and pterygoid; it bounds part of the sphenomaxillary fissure, and contributes to closure of the orifice of the antrum of Highmore. The bone furnishes attachment in man to the azygos uvulæ muscle, the tensor palati, the superior constrictor of the pharynx, and both internal and external pterygoid muscles. Notwithstanding its complexity of figure and relations, it is a simple or single bone, developed in membrane from one center of ossification. See cuts under *Anura*, *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *Felidæ*, *palatoquadrate*, *Physeterinæ*, *Python*, and *sphenoid*.

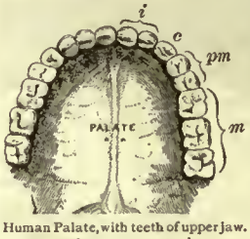
2. A sound usually produced by the upper surface of the tongue against a part of the palate further forward than that at which our *k* and *g* are made; but sometimes used of any sound made between the tongue and any part of the hard or soft palate. Thus, the German *ch* of *ich* is called palatal, and that of *ach* guttural; the Sanskrit has palatal sounds distinguished from gutturals; our *t* and *d* and *y* are called palatal, as also the compound *ch* and *j*. The term is a loose one, and requires definition as used by any authority.

palatalization (pal"ā-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *palatalize* + *-ation*.] A making palatal; a conversion (especially of gutturals) into palatal sounds, as of *k* into *ch*, *g* into *j*, *s* into *sh*.

The *palatalization* of the guttural does not necessitate the *i*-coloring of the vowel. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 238.

palatalize (pal'ā-tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palatalized*, ppr. *palatalizing*. [< *palatal* + *-ize*.] To make palatal; change from a guttural to a palatal pronunciation.

palate (pal'āt), *n.* [< ME. *palat*, *palet*, < OF. *palat*, **palet* (F. *palais*, arising from a confusion between *palais*, palace, and **palet*, **palé*, the vernacular OF. form) = It. *palato* (cf. Sp. Pg. *paladar*, < L. as if **palatare*), < L. *palatum*, rarely *palatus*, the palate, the roof of the mouth.] 1. The roof of the mouth and floor of the nose; the parts, collectively considered, which separate the oral from the nasal cavity. Most of the palate has a bony basis, formed of the maxillary bones and palate-bones, or of special plates or processes of these bones, the extent of which represents the *bony* or *hard palate*. Behind this, and continuous therewith, in man and many other animals, is the *soft palate*, a musculomembranous fold or curtain hanging down between the back part of the buccal cavity and the upper part of the pharynx, technically called the *velum palati* or *veil of the palate*. The uvula hangs from the middle of the free edge of this velum, and its sides are continuous with the contracted walls of the passage, called the *pillars* or *arches of the palate*, and constituting the isthmus of the fauces. In osteology the term *palate* is of course restricted to the bony parts. In fishes the palate is that part of the roof of the mouth which corresponds to the palatal bones, behind the vomer and in front of the pharyngeals. See *palatal*, *n.*, 1, and cuts under *dromæognathous*, *mouth*, *nasal*, and *tonsil*.



Human Palate, with teeth of upper jaw. *m*, molars; *pm*, premolars; *c*, canine; *i*, incisors.

2. Taste; relish: from the idea that the palate is the organ of taste.

The smaller or middle-sized Pikes being, by the most and choicest *palates*, observed to be the best meat.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 130.

A very keen sense of the pleasure of the *palate* is looked upon as in a certain degree discreditable.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 87.

3. The power of relishing mentally; intellectual taste.

No man can fit your *palate* but the prince.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle as dressed up by the schoolmen. *T. Baker*, On Learning.

They are too much infected with mythology and metaphorical affectations to suit the *palate* of the present day.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

4. In *bot.*, the projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla, more or less completely closing the throat, as in *Linaria* and *Antirrhinum*.—5. In *entom.*, the epipharynx, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.—**Cleft palate**, a congenital defect of the palate such as to leave a longitudinal fissure in the roof of the mouth.

palate (pal'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palated*, ppr. *palating*. [< *palate*, *n.*] To perceive by the taste; taste.

You are plebeians,
If they be senators: and they are no less
When, both your voices blended, the great'st taste
Most *palates* theirs. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 104.

Such pleasure as the pained sense *palates* not
For weariness, but at one taste undoes
The heart of its strong sweet.
A. C. Swinburne, Two Dreams.

palate-man† (pal'āt-man), *n.* An epicure or gastronomer. [Rare.]

That *palate-man* shall pass in silence.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 382.

palate-myograph (pal'āt-mī"ō-grāf), *n.* An instrument for obtaining a tracing of the movements of the soft palate.

palatial[1] (pā-lā'shal), *a.* [= OF. *palatial*, *palaciel* = Pg. *palacial*, < ML. as if **palatialis*, < L. *palatium*, palace: see *palace*.] Of or pertaining to a palace; resembling or befitting a palace; magnificent. Also *palatian*.

palatial[2] (pā-lā'shal), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. for *palatal*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Palatal: as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue. *Barrows*.

II. *n.* A palatal.

palatian (pā-lā'shan), *a.* [< ML. as if **palatianus*, < L. *palatium*, a palace: see *palace*.] Same as *palatial*[1]. *Disraeli*, Sybil, p. 45.

palatic (pā-lat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *palate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Palatal; palatine: as, *palatic* teeth.

The three labials, b, p, m, are parallel to the three gingival, t, d, n, and to the three *palatick*, k, g, l.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 38.

II. *n.* A palatal.

palatiform (pā-lā'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting the lingua (properly the lingula) when it is closely united to the inner surface of the labium, as in many *Coleoptera*. *Kirby*.

palatiglossus (pā-lā-ti-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *palatiglossi* (-ī). [NL.] Same as *palatoglossus*.

palatinate (pa-lat'i-nāt), *n.* [< F. *palatinat* = Sp. Pg. *palatinado* = It. *palatinato*, < ML. **palatinatus*, the province of a palatine, < *palatinus*, a palatine: see *palatine*[1].] The office or dignity of a palatine; the province or dominion of a palatine. Specifically [*cap.*], in *German hist.*, formerly an electorate of the empire, consisting of the Lower or Rhine Palatinate, and the Upper Palatinate, whose capital was Amberg. About 1620 these were separated, the Upper Palatinate and the electoral vote passing to Bavaria, while a new electorate was created later for the Palatinate. In 1777 the two were reunited; in consequence of the treaties of Lunéville (1801) and of Paris (1814–15), Bavaria retained the Upper Palatinate and a portion of the Lower Palatinate west of the Rhine, while the remainder of the Lower Palatinate was divided among Baden, Hesse, Prussia, etc. The Bavarian portions now form the governmental districts of Palatinate and Upper Palatinate.

It was enacted that . . . each *palatinate* should elect in its dietines its own judges. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 365.

The *palatinates* of England were all counties palatine, but in Ireland the term *palatinate* has been applied to a county, province, and kingdom.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III. 370.

palatine[1] (pal'ạ-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *palatin* (OF. also *palasin*: see *palasine*) = Sp. Pg. It. *palatino*, < L. *palatinus*, belonging to the imperial abode or to the Palatine hill, ML. *palatinus*, *palantinus*, *palentinus* (in full, *comes palatinus*), a title given to one who had any office in the palace of a prince, a palatine (whence also, in a particular use, *paladin*, q. v.), < *palatium*, the Palatine hill, a palace: see *palace*.]
I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a palace: applied originally to persons holding office or employment in a royal palace. Hence—**2.** Possessing royal privileges: as, a count *palatine*.

For the name of *palatine*, know that in antient time, under the emperors of declining Rome, the title of count *palatine* was, but so that it extended first only to him which had the care of the household and imperial revenue.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

He explained "the universal principle" at Herford, in the court of the princess *palatine*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 375.

Count palatine. See def. 2 and *count*[2].—**County palatine.** See *county*[1].—**Earl palatine**, in *Eng. hist.*, same as *count palatine*.—**Elector palatine**, the ruler of the electoral palatinate in Germany, and an elector of the old German empire.—**Palatine earldom**, in *Eng. hist.*, same as *county palatine*.

II. *n.* **1.** Originally, one who was attached to the palace of the Roman emperor. In the Byzantine empire, an official charged with the administration of the emperor's private treasure, or the body of administrators of finance. In medieval France and Germany, a high administrative or judicial official; later, the ruler of a palatinate. (See *count palatine*, under *count*[2].) By the Fundamental Constitutions of South Carolina, 1669, the oldest of the proprietors was given the title of *palatine;* the palatine's court was a court consisting of the eight proprietors. The same name is sometimes given to the proprietor of the province of Maryland, which was a palatinate from 1634 to 1692, and from 1715 to 1776.

2†. A fur tippet.

Palatine. That which used to be called a sable-tippet, but that name is changed. *Ladies Dict.*, 1694.

palatine[2] (pal'ạ-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *palatin* = Sp. Pg. It. *palatino*, < NL. **palatinus*, of the palate, < L. *palatum*, palate: see *palate*.]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate; palatal: as, the *palatine* bones; *palatine* teeth of fishes. See *maxillopalatine*, *sphenopalatine*, *pterygopalatine*.—**Anterior palatine canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Palatine arch.** See *palate*, 1.—**Palatine artery.** (*a*) *Ascending*, a branch of the facial, supplying the glands, muscles, and mucous membrane of the soft palate, the tonsil, and the Eustachian tube. (*b*) *Inferior*, same as *ascending palatine*. (*c*) *Descending*, a branch of the internal maxillary, which passes through the posterior palatine canal to supply the mucous membrane, glands, and gum of the hard palate. (*d*) *Of pharyngeal*, a branch supplying the soft palate, sometimes of considerable size, when the ascending palatine is small. (*e*) *Superior*, same as *descending palatine*.—**Palatine canal.** See *anterior palatine canal* (under *canal*[1]), and *posterior palatine canal*, below.—**Palatine cells**, the sinuses of the orbital part of the palate-bone, usually continuous with those of the ethmoid.—**Palatine duct.** Same as *palatine canal*.—**Palatine foramina** or **fossæ.** See *foramen*.—**Palatine glands**, numerous small glands of the palate, opening into the mouth. Also *palatal glands*.—**Palatine index**, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the vault of the hard palate to its maximum length multiplied by 100.—**Palatine nerves**, three branches, the anterior, middle, and posterior, of Meckel's ganglion, collectively known as the *descending palatine*, passing through the posterior palatine canals and distributed to the hard and soft palate, tonsil, and membrane of the nose.—**Palatine process.** See *process*.—**Palatine ridges**, the transverse rugosities of the mucous membrane of the hard palate.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Palatine suture**, the median suture of the bony palate.—**Palatine vein.** (*a*) *Inferior*, a tributary of the facial vein from the soft palate. (*b*) *Superior*, one of several branches of the pterygoid plexus of the internal maxillary vein.—**Posterior palatine canal**, a canal for the passage of vessels and nerves, opening at the posterior part of the bony palate, on the outer side of the horizontal plate of the palate-bone. It leads from the sphenomaxillary fossa, and is formed by grooves in the contiguous surfaces of the palate-bone and maxilla.—**Transverse palatine suture**, the suture between the horizontal plate of the palatine and the palatine process of the maxilla.

II. *n.* One of the palatal bones; a palatal.

Palatine[3] (pal'ạ-tin), *a.* [< *Pallet* (see def.) + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the village of Pallet, near Nantes, the birthplace of Abelard. Thus, the school of Abelard is sometimes referred to as the *Palatine* school.

palatinite (pa-lat'i-nīt), *n.* [< *palatine* (?) + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A variety of augite porphyry containing much enstatite. *Rosenbusch*.—**2.** A diabasic variety of tholeite (which see). *Laspeyres*.

palatipharyngeus (pā-lā″ti-far-in-jē'ua), *n.* Same as *palatopharyngeus*.

palati-tensor (pā-lā'ti-ten'sor), *n.*; pl. *palati-tensores* (-ten-sō'rēz). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *tensor*.] Same as *tensor palati*. See *tensor*.

palatitis (pal-ā-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the palate.

palativet (pal'ā-tiv), *a.* [< *palate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to the palate; pleasing to the taste; palatable.

Glut not thy sense with *palative* delights.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 1.

palatoglossal (pā-lā″tō-glos'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-al*.]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the tongue.—**Palatoglossal fold**, the anterior pillar of the fauces.

II. *n.* The palatoglossus.

palatoglossus (pā-lā″tō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *palatoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A small muscle in the anterior pillar of the palate, attached to the styloglossus. See *fauces*, and cut under *tonsil*. Also *palatiglossus*, *glossopalatinus*, *glossostaphylinus*, *constrictor isthmi faucium*.

palatognathous (pal-ā-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] Having congenital fissure of the palate.

palatomaxillary (pā-lā″tō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *maxilla*, jaw, + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the superior maxillary bone; maxillopalatine: as, the *palatomaxillary* suture.—**Palatomaxillary apparatus**, in *ichth.* See cut under *Acipenser*.—**Palatomaxillary artery.** Same as *superior palatine artery*.—**Palatomaxillary canal**, the posterior palatine canal (which see, under *palatine*[2]).

palatonasal (pā-lā″tō-nā'zạl), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + *nasus*, = E. *nose*[1], + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the palate and the nose; nasopalatine: as, the *palatonasal* passage.

palatopharyngeal (pā-lā″tō-fā-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*) + *-e-al*.]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and the pharynx, or roof and back part of the mouth.—**Palatopharyngeal cavity**, the posterior part of the oral cavity in the lamprey.—**Palatopharyngeal fold**, the posterior pillar of the fauces.

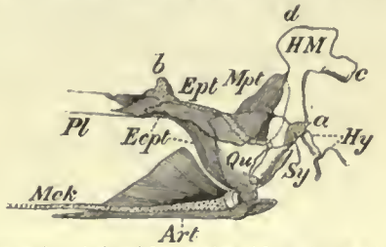
II. *n.* The palatopharyngeus.

palatopharyngeolaryngeal (pā-lā″tō-fā-rin″jē-ō-lā-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx, + *larynx* (*laryng-*), larynx, + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the palate, the pharynx, and the larynx.

palatopharyngeus (pā-lā″tō-far-in-jē'us), *n.*; pl. *palatopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx.] A small muscle in the posterior pillar of the palate, inserted into the stylopharyngeus. See *fauces*, and cut under *tonsil*. Also called *palatipharyngeus*, *pharyngopalatinus*, *thyreopalatinus*, *constrictor isthmi faucium posterior*.

palatopterygoid (pā-lā-top-ter'i-goid), *a.* [< *palatum*, palate, + E. *pterygoid*.] Of or pertaining to the palate-bone and the pterygoid bone; pterygopalatine; palatoquadrate: as, the *palatopterygoid* suture or articulation.—**Palatopterygoid arch** or **bar**, a bony articulated rod or plate which extends along the roof of the mouth from the quadrate bone behind to the maxillary bone in front, and forms an often movable part of the upper jaw. No such arrangement exists in mammals, in all of which the pterygoid bone is disconnected from any suspensorium of the lower jaw. In birds the arch consists simply of the palate-bone, fixed in front and movably articulated behind with the pterygoid, which latter is also movably articulated with the quadrate. A similar arrangement characterizes reptiles; but in fishes this arch may be complicated by the addition of several different pterygoid bones, or in other ways. The simpler arrangement is well shown in the cuts under *desmognathous* and *dromæognathous;* the more complex, in the cut under *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Petromyzon*.

palatoquadrate (pā-lā″tō-kwod'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + NL. *quadratum*, quadrate bone.]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate and to the quadrate bone, or their representatives.—**Palatoquadrate arch**, in *zoöl.*, the pterygo-palatine bar. See *palatum*, *palatal*, and the quotation; also cuts under *Marsipobranchii* and *Petromyzon*.



Palatoquadrate Arch and Suspensorium of Lower Jaw of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), seen from the inner side.

a, cartilage interposed between *HM*, the hyomandibular bone, and *Sy*, the symplectic; *b*, cartilage serving as a pedicle to the pterygopalatine arch; *c*, process of hyomandibular, with which the operculum articulates; *d*, head of hyomandibular, articulating with skull; *Ecpt*, ectopterygoid; *Ept*, entopterygoid; *Mpt*, metapterygoid; *Qu*, quadrate; *Hy*, hyoid; *Pl*, palatine; *Art*, articular bone; *Mck*, Meckel's cartilage.

The *palato-quadrate arch* [of an osseous fish] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these, there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid, an internal, entopterygoid, and a metapterygoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 135.

Palatoquadrate cartilage, in *ichth.* See cut under *Spatularia*.

II. *n.* In selachians, a cartilage or bone combining or representing both the palatal and the quadrate (as well as certain others which are differentiated in true fishes), and intervening between the cranium and the lower jaw, forming the suspensorium of the latter. It is developed in all the plagiostomous fishes, or sharks and rays. The palatoquadrate is articulated with the base of the skull. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 448.

palatorrhaphy (pal-ā-tor'a-fi), *n.* [< L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

palatostaphylinus (pā-lā″tō-staf-i-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *palatum*, palate, + Gr. σταφυλή, uvula.] Same as *uvular muscle*.

palatouche, *n.* Same as *polatouche*.

palatum (pā-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *palata* (-tạ). [L.: see *palate*.] The palate; the roof of the mouth, including both the bony and the membranous or hard and soft parts.—**Circumflexus** or **tensor palati**, the stretcher of the palate, a muscle arising from the scaphoid fossa at the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and adjacent parts, winding around the hamular process of the pterygoid, and inserted with its fellow in the median line of the soft palate.—**Levator palati.** See *levator*.—**Velum palati**, or **velum pendulum palati**, the veil of the palate; the soft palate. See *palate*, 1.

palaver (pa-lav'ėr), *n.* [< Pg. *palavra* = Sp. *palabra* = OF. (and F.) *palabre*, F. *parole* = It. *parola*, talk, speech, a word, parole, < LL. *parabola*, a speech, parable, < L. *parabola*, a comparison: see *parable*[1]. Cf. *palabra*, *parl*, *parley*[1], *parole*, from the same ult. origin. The word *palaver* seems to have been picked up by English sailors and travelers on the west coast of Africa, where Portuguese was the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.] **1.** A long talk; a parley; a conference, such as takes place between travelers or explorers and suspicious or hostile natives; superfluous or idle talk.

In this country and epoch of parliaments and eloquent *palavers*. *Carlyle*.

Hence—**2.** Parley; conference.

I am told you are a man of sense, and I am sure you and I could settle this matter in the course of a five minutes' *palaver*. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxiv.

3. Flattery; adulation; talk intended to deceive. [Vulgar.]=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *prattle*, *n.*

palaver (pa-lav'ėr), *v.* [< *palaver*, *n.* Cf. *parley*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk idly or plausibly; indulge in palaver.

Now, neighbors, have a good caution that this Master Mug does not cajole you; he is a damned *palavering* fellow. *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

For those who are not hungry it is easy to *palaver* about the degradation of charity and so on; but they forget the brevity of life, as well as its bitterness.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

II. *trans.* To flatter; cajole. [Vulgar.]

palaverer (pa-lav'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who palavers; a cajoling or flattering person.

palay (pa-lā′), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. A tree, *Wrightia tinctoria:* its leaves afford the pala-indigo, an article inferior to the genuine indigo. See *ivory-tree.* Also *pala.*—2. A high-climbing plant, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, of the *Asclepiadaceæ*, cultivated in India and elsewhere. Its fiber is fine, strong, and flax-like, and its milky juice contains a caoutchouc.

pale[1] (pāl), *n.* [< ME. *pale, paal,* < OF. (and F.) *pal* = Sp. *palo* = Pg. *pao* = It. *palo,* < L. *pālus,* rarely neut. *pālum,* a stake, prop, stay, pale, orig. **paglus* (cf. dim. *paxillus*), < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten: see *pact.* Cf. *pole*[1], from the same source, through AS.; and cf. deriv. *palise, palisade.*] 1. A stake; a pointed piece of wood driven into the ground, as in a fence; a picket.

> With new wallis vp wroght, water before,
> And *pals* haue thai pight, with pittis and caves,
> And other wiiis of werre wroght for our sake.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5610.
>
> In that small house, with those green *pales* before,
> Where jasmine trails on either side the door.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 109.
>
> But each upbore a stately tent
> Where cedar *pales* in scented row
> Kept out the flakes of the dancing brine.
> *Browning*, Paracelsus.

2. A fence or paling; that which incloses, fences in, or confines; hence, barrier, limits, bounds.

> Iff thou go with any man in felde or in towne,
> Be wall or by hege, by pales [palace] or by *pale.*
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 63.
>
> But, too unruly deer, he breaks the *pale*
> And feeds from home. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 100.
>
> The child of Elle to his garden went,
> And stood at his garden *pale.*
> *The Child of Elle* (Child's Ballads, III. 225).
>
> Never have I known the world without,
> Nor ever stray'd beyond the *pale.*
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

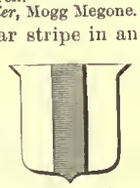
3. An inclosed place; an inclosure; the inclosure of a castle.

> Past to his paisis, & his *pale* entrid.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8025.

4. A district or region within determined bounds; hence, limits; bounds; sphere; scope.

> The Siiures forgett not to infest the Roman *pale* with wide excursions. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.
>
> Hoary priest! thy dream is done
> Of a hundred red tribes won
> To the *pale* of Holy Church.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.

5. In *her.*, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges and usually occupying one third of it: the first and simplest kind of ordinary. When not charged, it is often represented as containing only one fifth of the field.—6†. A perpendicular stripe on cloth.



Argent, a pale azure.

> But what art thow that seyst this tale,
> That werest on thyn hose a *pale?*
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1840.

7. In *ship-building*, one of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship in construction. *E. H. Knight.*—**Cross pale**, in *her.* See *cross*[1].—**In pale**, in *her.*, borne vertically, and when only one bearing is spoken of in the middle of the field. When two or more charges are blazoned *in pale*, they should be set one above the other, occupying the middle of the field and each in a vertical position if practicable; such objects placed horizontally one above another must be blazoned as *barwise in pale.*—**Pale indorsed**, in *her.*, a pale between two indorses.—**Per pale**, or **party per pale**, divided into two equal parts by a vertical line: said of the escutcheon. Also *counterly* and *grafted.*—**The English pale**, that part of Ireland in which English law was acknowledged, and within which the dominion of the English was restricted for some centuries after the conquests of Henry II. John distributed the part of Ireland then subject to England into twelve counties palatine, and this region became subsequently known as *the Pale*, but the limits varied at different times.

> Nothing, indeed, but the feuds and weakness of the Irish tribes enabled the adventurers to hold the districts of Drogheda, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, which formed what was thenceforth known as *the English Pale.*
> *J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, IV. iv.

To leap the pale, to overstep the bounds; be extravagant.

> Your full feeding will make you leane, your drinking too many healthes will take all health from you, your *leaping the pale* will cause you looke pale.
> *The Man in the Moone* (1609). (*Nares.*)
>
> Deep, indeed,
> Their debt of thanks to her who first had dared
> To *leap the* rotten *pales* of prejudice.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

pale[1] (pāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paled*, ppr. *paling.* [< ME. *palen,* < OF. *paler, paller,* < L. *palare,* inclose with pales, < *palus,* a pale: see *pale*[1], *n.*] 1. To inclose with pales; fence.

> Sir Thomas Gates . . . settled a new town at Arrahattuck, about fifty miles above Jamestown, *paling* in the neck above two miles from the point, from one reach of the river to the other. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 25.

2. To inclose; encircle; encompass.

> Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
> Is thine, if thou wilt ha' it.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 74.
>
> So shall the earth with seas be *pal*ed in.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

pale[2] (pāl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *pale, paale,* < OF. *pale, palle, pasle,* F. *pâle* = Sp. *pálido* = Pg. It. *pallido,* < L. *pallidus,* pale, pallid, wan, < *pallere,* be pale. Cf. *pallid* (a doublet of *palc*[2]) and *pallor,* from the same ult. source.] I. *a.* 1. Of a whitish or wan appearance; lacking color; not ruddy or fresh in color or complexion; pallid; wan: as, a *pale* face.

> Now certeinly he was a fair prelat,
> He was nat *pale,* as a for-pyned goost.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 205.
>
> Why so *pale* and wan, fond lover,
> Prithee, why so *pale?*
> Will, when looking well can't move her,
> Looking ill prevail? *Suckling*, Song.
>
> And my most constant heart, to do him good,
> Shall check at neither *pale* affright nor blood.
> *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, v. 1.
>
> You look as *pale* as death. There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

2. Lacking chromatic intensity, approximating to white or whitish blue or whitish violet: thus, moonlight and lilacs are *pale.* A red, yellow, or green may be called *pale* if very near white.

> This night methinks is but the daylight sick;
> It looks a little *paler.* *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 125.
>
> The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
> The yellow cowslip and the *pale* primrose.
> *Milton*, Song on May Morning.
>
> The first Writing was turned so *pale* that they took no pains to rub it out. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

3. Of light color as compared with others of the same sort: applied especially to certain liquors: as, *pale* brandy; *pale* sherry; *pale* ale.—**Pale bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Pale catechu.** Same as *gambier.*—**Pale cod-liver oil.** See *cod-liver.*—**Pale gold**, gold much alloyed with silver, so as to have a light-yellow color.—**Syn.** *Pale, Pallid, Wan*, colorless. The first three words stand in the order of strength; the next degree beyond *wan* is *ghastly*, which means deathly pale. (See *ghastly.*) To be *pale* may be natural, as the *pale* blue of the violet; the American Indian calls the white man *pale*face; to be *pallid* or *wan* is a sign of ill health. *Paleness* may be a brief or momentary state; *pallid* and *wan* express that which is not so quickly recovered from. *Pale* has a wide range of application; *pallid* and *wan* apply chiefly to the human countenance, though with possible figurative extension.

II.† *n.* Paleness; pallor. [Rare.]

> A sudden *pale,*
> Like lawn being spread upon the blushing rose,
> Usurps her cheek. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 589.

pale[2] (pāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paled*, ppr. *paling.* [< OF. *pallir, palir,* F. *pâlir,* grow pale, < L. *pallere,* be pale: see *pale*[2], *a.*] I. *intrans.* To grow or turn pale; hence, to become insignificant.

> October's clear and noonday sun
> *Paled* in the breath-smoke of the gun.
> *Whittier*, Yorktown.
>
> The wife, who watch'd his face,
> *Paled* at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

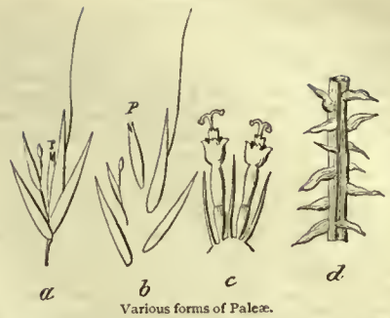
II. *trans.* To make pale; diminish the brightness of; dim.

> The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
> And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 90.
>
> Afar a jagged streak of lightning burned,
> *Paling* the sunshine that the dark woods lit.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 247.

pale[3] (pāl), *n.* [Also *peel* (see *peel*[3]), < OF. *pale,* < L. *pala,* a spade, shovel, a bakers' pale, a winnowing-shovel.] 1. A bakers' shovel or peel.—2. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop. *E. H. Knight.*

pale[4] (pāl), *n.* [ME. *paly, paley, payly,* chaff, < OF. *paille,* F. *paille,* chaff, straw, = Sp. *paja* = Pg. *palha* = It. *paglia,* straw, < L. *palea,* chaff, = Gr. *πάλη,* fine meal. Cf. Skt. *palāla,* straw. Hence ult. *pallet*[1], *palliasse,* etc.] 1†. Chaff.—2. In *bot.*, same as *palea* (*a*).

palea (pā′lē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *paleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *palea,* chaff: see *pale*[4].] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the chaff-like bracts or scales subtending the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ;* chaff. (*b*) The scales on the stems of certain ferns. (*c*) The scale-like, usually membranaceous organ in the flowers of grasses which is situated upon a secondary axis in the axil of the flowering glume and envelops the stamens and pistil. It is always bicarinate and is usually bidentate. Also called *palet.*



Various forms of Paleæ.

a, the spikelet of *Avena sativa* (oat), showing the palea inside the flowering glume; *b*, the same, the parts separated (*P*, the palea); *c*, part of the receptacle of *Achillea Millifolium* with the paleæ; *d*, part of the stem of a fern (*Aspidium marginale*), covered with paleæ.

—2. In *ornith.*, a fleshy pendulous skin of the chin or throat, as the dewlap or wattle of the turkey.

paleaceous (pā-lē-ā′shius), *a.* [Also *palæaceous;* = F. *paléacé,* < NL. **paleaceus,* < L. *palea,* chaff: see *pale*[4].] In *bot.*, chaffy; covered with chaffy scales; furnished with paleæ; chaff-like.

Palearctic, Palæarctic (pā-lē-ärk′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός,* ancient, + *ἀρκτικός,* arctic: see *aretic.*] Of or pertaining to the northern part of the Old World, or northern sections of the eastern hemisphere: distinguished from *Nearetic.*—**Palearctic region**, in Sclater's system of zoögeography, the most extensive of six faunal regions into which the land-surface of the globe is divided, including all Europe, northern Africa, and northern Asia, being the regions north of those called *Ethiopian* and *Indian.* The southern boundary is indeterminate, but in a general way corresponds to the Atlas range in Africa and the Himalayas in Asia. It is divided into several subregions.

palebelly (pāl′bel′i), *n.* The young of the American golden plover. *G. Trumbull.* [Massachusetts.]

palebreast (pāl′brest), *n.* Same as *palebelly.* [Massachusetts.]

palebuck (pāl′buk), *n.* [Tr. D. *bleekbok.*] An antelope, the ourebi or bleekbok.

paled† (pāld), *a.* [< ME. *paled, palyd;* < *pale*[1], *n.*, 5, + *-ed*[2].] Striped as with different colors.

> Thane presez a preker ine, fuile prondely arayede,
> That beres alle of pourpour, *palyde* with syiver:
> Byggly on a broune stede he profers fulle large.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1375.
>
> Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
> Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part per part.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

pale-dead† (pāl′ded), *a.* Lack-luster, as in death; ghastly. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 48.

paledness (pā′led-nes), *n.* Paleness. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, vii. 71.

pale-eyed (pāl′īd), *a.* Having pale or dim eyes.

> No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
> Inspires the *pale-eyed* priest from the prophetic cell.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 180.

paleface (pāl′fās), *n.* A name for a white person attributed to the American Indians, as if translated from a term in their languages.

> The hunting-grounds of the Lenape contained vales as pleasant, streams as pure, and flowers as sweet as the "heaven of the *pale-faces.*"
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxiii.

pale-faced (pāl′fāst), *a.* Having a pale or wan face.

> And now the *pale-faced* empress of the night
> Nine times had filled her orb with borrowed light.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi. 51.

palefrenier (pal′e-fre-nēr), *n.* [OF., < *palefrei,* a palfrey: see *palfrey.*] In the middle ages and later, a stable-servant who had charge of horses, and particularly of the riding-horses or palfreys. Also written *palfrenier.* *Scott*, Monastery, xxxv.

pale-hearted (pāl′här′ted), *a.* Dispirited; cowardly; craven. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 85.

paleichthyological, palæichthyological (pā-lē-ik′thi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *paleichthyology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to paleichthyology.

paleichthyologist, palæichthyologist (pā-lē-ik-thi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleichthyology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in or writes on paleichthyology. *Science*, III. 430.

paleichthyology, palæichthyology (pā-lē-ik-thi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός,* ancient, + E. *ichthyology.*] That branch of ichthyology which treats of extinct or fossil fishes. Also *paleoichthyology.*

paleiform (pā′lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *palea,* chaff, + *forma,* form.] Having the appearance of chaff. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

paleist, *n.* A Middle English form of *palace*.

palely (pāl'li), *adv.* With paleness; with a pale or wan look or appearance.

Amelia took the news very *palely* and calmly.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xviii.

palempore, palempour, *n.* See *palampore*.

palendart, palandriet (pal'en-där, pal'an-dri), *n.* [OF. *palandrie, palandrin*, F. *balandre* = Sp. Pg. *balandra* = It. *palandrea, palandra*, < ML. *palandaria*, a kind of ship; *cf. bilander*.] A kind of coasting-vessel; a bilander. Also *pallandre*.

Palandrie be great flat vessels made like Ferriboats to transport horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

paleness (pāl'nes), *n.* The character or condition of being pale; wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; whiteness of look. = Syn. See *pale*², *a.*

paleo-. For words so beginning, not found below, see *palæo-*.

paleo-anthropic, palæo-anthropic (pā'lē-ō-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Of or pertaining to prehistoric man.

paleobotanical, palæobotanical (pā'lē-ō-bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleobotan-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleobotany. Also *paleophytic*.

paleobotanist, palæobotanist (pā'lē-ō-bot'a-nist), *n.* [< *paleobotan-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of paleobotany.

paleobotany, palæobotany (pā'lē-ō-bot'a-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *botany*.] That department of paleontology which treats of fossil plants, as distinguished from paleozoölogy, or the study of fossil animals; the science or study of fossil plants; geologic botany. Also *paleophytology*. Compare *paleozoölogy*.

paleocosmic, palæocosmic (pā'lē-ō-koz'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κόσμος*, world.] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

Antediluvian men may . . . in geology be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or *Palæocosmic* as distinguished from Neocosmic.
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 285.

paleocrystic, palæocrystic (pā'lē-ō-kris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *κρύος*, frost: see *crystal*.] Consisting of ancient ice: first applied by the explorers of the British north polar expedition (1875–6) to the ice-floes encountered on the furthest northern advance of the party under command of Captain Markham.

paleo-ethnological, palæo-ethnological (pā'lē-ō-eth-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the science of paleo-ethnology.

paleo-ethnologist, palæo-ethnologist (pā'lē-ō-eth-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleo-ethnolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in paleo-ethnology.

paleo-ethnology, palæo-ethnology (pā'lē-ō-eth-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *ethnology*.] The science of the most primitive peoples or races; the ethnology of the earliest times.

Paleogene, Palæogene (pā'lē-ō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιογενής*, < *παλαιός*, ancient, + *-γενής*, born: see *-gene*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary, suggested, but not generally adopted, which would embrace the Eocene and Oligocene, while that part of the Tertiary which is newer than Oligocene would be denominated *Neogene*.

This subdivision of the groups newer than the Cretaceous has been advocated as being more in harmony with the results of paleontological investigation than that at present maintained.

paleograph, palæograph (pā'lē-ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *γράφειν*, write.] An ancient manuscript. *Eclectic Rev.*

paleographer, palæographer (pā-lē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *paleograph-y* + *-er*¹.] One who is skilled in paleography.

paleographic, palæographic (pā'lē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *paléographique*; as *paleograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to paleography.

paleographical, palæographical (pā'lē-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleographic* + *-al*.] Based on or connected with paleography; relating to paleography.

paleographically, palæographically (pā'lē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards paleography; by paleography.

paleographist, palæographist (pā-lē-og'ra-fist), *n.* [< *paleograph-y* + *-ist*.] A paleographer.

paleography, palæography (pā-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *paléographie* = Sp. *paleografía* = Pg. *paleographia* = It. *paleografia*, < NL. *palæographia*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An ancient manner of writing; or, more generally, ancient methods of writing collectively.—2. The science or art of deciphering ancient documents or writing, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the scribes of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, etc.; the study of ancient written documents and modes of writing. See *epigraphy*, and compare *diplomatics*.

While epigraphy . . . is the science which deals with inscriptions engraved on stone or metal or other enduring material as memorials for future ages, *palæography* takes cognizance of writings of a literary, economical, or legal nature, written generally with stile, reed, or pen, on tablets, rolls, or books. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 143.

paleoichthyological, palæoichthyological (pā'lē-ō-ik'thi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *paleichthyological*.

paleoichthyologist, palæoichthyologist (pā'lē-ō-ik-thi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *paleichthyologist*.

paleoichthyology, palæoichthyology (pā'lē-ō-ik-thi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *paleichthyology*.

paleola (pā-lē'ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *paleolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. < L. *palea*, chaff: see *pale*⁴.] In *bot.*, a diminutive palea, or one of a secondary order: same as *lodicule*. *Gray*.

paleolate (pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *paleola* + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, furnished with paleolæ.

paleolith, palæolith (pā'lē-ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *λίθος*, stone.] An unpolished stone object or implement belonging to the earlier stone age.

paleolithic, palæolithic (pā'lē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *paleolith* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Characterized by the existence of ancient and roughly finished stone implements. The so-called "stone age," or prehistoric division of the "recent" or "human" period, has been separated into two subdivisions, the *paleolithic* and the *neolithic*, in supposed accordance with the degree of progress made in working flints and other stony materials into shapes suitable for weapons and implements of various kinds. The paleolithic epoch has been subdivided in various ways by different investigators in various regions. In France some have called deposits containing the rudest flint implements *Chellean*, from the locality St. Acheul near Amiens; other deposits with more finished work have been denominated *Mousterian* (from Moustier, on the Vezère); and those with objects of still higher grades of finish have received the names of *Solutrian* (from Solutré, Saône-et-Loire) and *Magdalenian* (from La Madeleine, on the Vezère). Neither the larger nor the minor subdivisions of the stone age have any general chronological value.

II. *n.* A stone implement of the paleolithic or stone age. [Rare.]

The Smithsonian Institution has just issued a circular of enquiry, asking for information as to the discovery of rude relics resembling *paleolithics*.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 123.

paleolithical, palæolithical (pā'lē-ō-lith'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleolithic* + *-al*.] Same as *paleolithic*. *Boban Collection of Antiquities* (1887), II. 8.

paleologist, palæologist (pā-lē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleolog-y* + *-ist*.] One conversant with paleology; a student of or a writer on antiquity.

paleology, palæology (pā-lē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= It. *paleologia*, < Gr. as if **παλαιολογία*, < *παλαιολογεῖν*, speak of or examine ancient things, < *παλαιός*, ancient, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of antiquities; archæology.

paleontographical, palæontographical (pā-lē-on-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleontograph-y* + *-ic-al*. Cf. F. *paléontographique*.] Descriptive of fossil organisms; of or pertaining to paleontography.

paleontography, palæontography (pā'lē-on-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *paléontographie*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄν*, being, neut. pl. *ὄντα*, beings, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive paleontology; the description of fossils or a treatise upon them.

paleontologic, palæontologic (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *paléontologique*; as *paleontolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *paleontological*.

paleontological, palæontological (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleontologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleontology.

paleontologically, palæontologically (pā-lē-on-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a paleontological sense; from a paleontological point of view.

paleontologist, palæontologist (pā'lē-on-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *paléontologiste*; as *paleontolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in paleontology.

paleontology, palæontology (pā'lē-on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *paléontologie*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ὄν*, being, neut. pl. *ὄντα*, beings, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the former life of the globe; the study of the life of former geologic periods; that branch of biology which treats of fossil organisms, and especially of fossil animals; paleozoölogy and paleobotany. Also called *oryctozoölogy*.

paleophytic, palæophytic (pā'lē-ō-fit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *paleobotanical*.—2. Relating to or considered from the standpoint of fossil plants: as, a *paleophytic* period.

paleophytological, palæophytological (pā'lē-ō-fi-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleophytolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleophytology.

paleophytologist, palæophytologist (pā'lē-ō-fi-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paleophytolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the subject of paleophytology.

paleophytology, palæophytology (pā'lē-ō-fi-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *phytology*.] Same as *paleobotany*.

paleornithological, palæornithological (pā-lē-ôr'ni-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleornitholog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleornithology.

paleornithology, palæornithology (pā-lē-ôr-ni-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *ornithology*.] The science of fossil birds; the department of paleontology which treats of fossil birds.

paleotechnic, palæotechnic (pā'lē-ō-tek'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic*.] Pertaining to or practising primitive art.

paleotropical, palæotropical (pā'lē-ō-trop'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *tropical*.] Of or relating to the tropical or subtropical regions of the Old World. The western paleotropical region is the Ethiopian, the middle is the Indian, and the eastern is the Australian. *P. L. Sclater*, 1858.

paleous (pā'lē-us), *a.* [= It. *paglioso*, < L. as if **paleosus*, < *palea*, chaff: see *pale*⁴.] Chaffy; like chaff.

Straws and *paleous* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

paleovolcanic, palæovolcanic (pā'lē-ō-vol-kan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + E. *volcanic*.] Volcanic and of a period older than the Tertiary. Rocks newer than the Cretaceous have been called by Rosenbusch *neovolcanic*, and are frequently distinguished by geologists as *modern volcanic*, or simply as *volcanic*, while the paleovolcanic rocks are most generally designated as *eruptive*.

Paleozoic, Palæozoic (pā'lē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [= F. *paléozoïque*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, belonging to or constituting a geological formation characterized by the presence of ancient forms of life: applied to the oldest division of the geological series, beginning with the lowest stratified fossiliferous group, and extending upward to the base of the Triassic, or to the top of the Permian. The grand divisions of the Paleozoic are, proceeding upward or to groups later in age, the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. (See these words.) Of these the Permian is much the least important. The other divisions have been designated respectively as the "age of mollusks," the "age of fishes," and the "age of coal or of land-plants." The Paleozoic series may, from a paleontological point of view, be properly separated into two great divisions, a newer and an older. The former embraces the Silurian; the latter, the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. The older Paleozoic is distinguished by the great predominance of graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and by the absence of vertebrates; the newer Paleozoic, by the number and variety of the fishes and amphibia, by the disappearance of graptolites and trilobites, and by an extraordinarily developed flora, largely cryptogamic in character, from which a very considerable part of the coal of the globe has been formed. Rocks of Paleozoic age are spread over wide areas. They are especially important in the eastern and northeastern United States and in the Upper Mississippi valley, in which regions they usually form the surface-rock, being covered only with detrital formations of the most recent age. Almost the whole of the bed-rock in New York and Pennsylvania is of Paleozoic age, and here the various groups of this series were studied out by the Geological Surveys of those States from 1834 on. To the labors of Sedgwick and Murchison in Wales and western England, carried on at about the same time with the beginnings of the New York and Pennsylvania Surveys, is due the larger share of the credit of disentangling the complicated structure of a region where the Paleozoic rocks are extensively developed, and it is there that the materials were obtained for the establishment by Murchison of the Silurian and Devonian systems, which, with the Carboniferous and Permian, form the Paleozoic epoch.

paleozoölogical, palæozoölogical (pā'lē-ō-zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paleozoölog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to paleozoölogy; relating to fossil animals, without regard to fossil plants.

paleozoölogy, palæozoölogy (pā'lē-ō-zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *paléozoologie*, < Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Geologic zoölogy; the department of paleontology which treats of zoölogy, as distinguished from paleobotany; the study of fossil animals. It is the chief province of phylogeny.

Palermitan (pa-lėr'mi-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Palermo* (see def.) + *-ite*² + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or

pertaining to Palermo, a city of Sicily, or its inhabitants, or the province of Palermo.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Palermo, a city and province of Sicily.

paleron, *n.* Same as *pauldron*.

palest†, *n.* A Middle English form of *palace*.

Palestinian (pal-es-tin'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Palæstina, Palæstine*, < Gr. Παλαιστίνη (also, in the earlier writers, ἡ Παλαιστίνη Συρία or ἡ Συρία ἡ Παλαιστίνη, 'Palestinian Syria'), Palestine (prop. fem. (sc. γῆ, land) of Παλαιστινος, of Palestine, as a noun an inhabitant of Palestine), prop. the country of the Philistines, as in Josephus; extended under the Romans to all Judæa, and later (in the 5th century) to Samaria, Galilee, and Peræa: see *Philistine*.] Of or pertaining to Palestine, or the Holy Land, a region in southwestern Syria.

palestra, palæstra (pā-les'trä), *n.*; pl. *palestræ, palæstræ* (-trē). [= F. *palestre* = Sp. Pg. It. *palestra*, < L. *palæstra*, < Gr. παλαίστρα, a wrestling-school, < παλαίειν, wrestle, < πάλη, wrestling; cf. πάλλειν, swing, throw.] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A public place appropriated to exercises, under official direction, in wrestling and athletics, intended especially for the benefit of athletes training to contend in the public games. (*b*) Wrestling and athletics.

palestral (pā-les'tral), *a.* [< ME. *palestral* = It. *palestrale*; as *palestra* + *-al*.] Same as *palestric*.

> Of the feste and pleyes *palestral*
> At my vigile, I preye the take gode hede
> That al be wel. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 304.

palestrian (pā-les'tri-an), *a.* [< *palestra* + *-ian*.] Same as *palestric*.

palestric (pā-les'trik), *a.* [= F. *palestrique* = Sp. *palestrico* = Pg. It. *palestrico*, < L. *palæstricus*, < Gr. παλαιστρικός, belonging to the palestra, < παλαίστρα, wrestling: see *palestra*.] Of or pertaining to the palestra or the exercise of wrestling; athletic.

palestrical (pā-les'tri-kal), *a.* [< *palestric* + *-al*.] Same as *palestric*.

palet[1] (pā'let), *n.* [< *pale*[4] + *-et*.] Same as *palea*, 1, and in more common use by botanists.

palet[2]†, *n.* See *pallet*[3].

palet[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *palate*.

palet[4], *n.* See *palette*.

paletiological, palætiological (pā-lē″ti-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *paletiology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or belonging to paletiology. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, xviii. 6, § 5.

paletiologist, palætiologist (pā-lē-ti-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *paletiology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in paletiology. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, xviii., Int.

paletiology, palætiology (pā-lē-ti-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **palæ-ætiology*; < Gr. παλαιός, ancient, + αἰτία, cause, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, say: see *-ology*. Cf. *ætiology*.] That science, or mode of speculation or investigation, which explains past conditions by the law of causation, by reasoning from present conditions, or which endeavors to ascend to a past state of things by the aid of the evidence of the present. *Whewell*, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. x. 1.

paletocquet†, *n.* [OF.: see *paltock*.] In the fifteenth century, a coat of fence, apparently a brigandine or jesserant. See those words.

paletot (pal'e-tō), *n.* [< F. *paletot*, a paletot, an overcoat: see *paltock*.] A loose outer garment for a man or a woman.

palette (pal'et), *n.* [Also *pallet, palet*; < F. *palette*, a flat tool for spreading things, a saucer, a slab for colors, OF. also *paclette, paclete* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *paleta*, < It. *paletta*, a flat blade, a spatula, palette, dim. of *pala*, a spade, < L. *pala*, a spade: see *pale*[3].] 1. A thin usually oval or oblong board or tablet with a hole for the thumb at one end, on which a painter lays his pigments when painting.—2. The set of colors or pigments available for one class or character of work; the set of colors which a painter has on his palette when painting a picture: thus, in ceramics the under-glaze *palette* is much more limited than the over-glaze.

> It is impossible to give Turner's *palettes*, which probably varied very much at different times.
> *P. G. Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, xxi.

3. In *metal-working*, a breastplate against which a person leans to furnish pressure for the hand-drill.—4. In *med.*: (*a*) A light wooden spatula used for percussion in massage. (*b*) A light splint for the hand. —5. A small plate protecting the gusset of the armor.—6. In *entom.*, a disk-shaped organ formed by three dilated tarsal joints which are closely united. It is found especially on the front and middle tarsi of the males of certain aquatic beetles; the joints have cupules or suckers beneath, by which the insect clings to smooth surfaces.

Palette of right arm, made to swing sidewise, to allow the lance to be laid in rest; 15th century.

7. In *ornith.*, a parrot of the genus *Prioniturus*: so called from the conformation of the tail.—8. In *conch.*, see *pallet*[2], 10.—**To set the palette**, to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order. *Fairholt*.

palette-knife (pal'et-nīf), *n.* 1. A thin, flexible, round-pointed blade set in a handle, used by painters for mixing colors on a palette or on a grinding-slab, and by druggists for mixing salves. These knives are of various forms, according to the uses to which they are put.—2. In *printing*, a thin blade of flexible steel, about one inch in width, and six or more inches in length, fitted to a handle, used by pressmen to aid the distribution of printiug-ink on any flat surface.

palewise (pāl'wīz), *a.* In *her.*, same as *paly*[1] (which see).

paleyst, paleyset†, *n.* Middle English forms of *palace*.

palfrenier, *n.* Same as *palefrenier*.

palfrey (pâl'fri), *n.* [< ME. *palfrey, palefrey, palcfrai, palefrei*, < OF. *palefrei, palefreid, palcfroi, palefray, pallefroy, palefroy*, F. *palefroi* = Pr. *palafre, palafrei* = Sp. *palafren* = Pg. *palafrem* = It. *palafreno*, a palfrey, = D. *paard* = MLG. *pert* = OHG. *parafrid, parevrit, parefret, parfrit, pherfrit, pferfrit*, MHG. *pferit, pharit, pfert*, G. *pferd*, a horse, < ML. *paravcredus, parravredus, parafredus, palafredus, parefredus*, an extra post-horse, < Gr. παρά, beside, + ML. *veredus*, post-horse, perhaps < L. *vehere*, draw, + *rheda, ræda, reda*, a traveling-carriage; prob. of Celtic origin.] A saddle-horse; an ordinary riding-horse, as distinguished from a war-horse; especially, a woman's saddle-horse.

> He yaf horse and *palfreyes*, and robe and armures full feire and riche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 132.

> By his [Ferdinand's] side was his young queen, mounted on a milk-white *palfrey*, and wearing a skirt, or undergarment, of rich brocade. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

palfreyed (pâl'frid), *a.* [< *palfrey* + *-ed*[2].] Riding on, or supplied with, a palfrey.

> Such dire achievements sings the bard, that tells
> Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magic spells.
> *Tickell*, On the Prospect of Peace.

Pali[1] (pä'lē), *n.* and *a.* [Hind., Pali, etc., *Pālī*.]

I. *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Farther India: a Prakritic dialect, or later form of Sanskrit.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pali language or alphabet.

pali[2], *n.* Plural of *palus*.

palier-glissant (F. pron. pa-liā'glē-soṅ'), *n.* [F. *palier glissant*: *palier*, the landing of a staircase; *glissant*, slippery, ppr. of *glisser*, slip: see *glissant*.] In *mach.*, same as *water-bearing*.

palification (pal″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *pallification*; < F. *palification*, < *palifier*, strengthen soil by stakes, = It. *palificare*, make a foundation of stakes or piles, stake, < ML. **palificare* (in *palificatio(n-)*, a series of stakes at a mill-dam), < L. *palus*, stake (see *pale*[1]), + *facere*, make (see *-fy*). Cf. *palafitte*.] The act or method of rendering ground firm by driving piles or posts into it.

> Among which notes I haue said nothing of *pallification* or pyling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 19.

paliform (pal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *palus*, a stake (see *pale*[1], *palus*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a palus, or having its form: as, a *paliform* lobe or process.

Palilia (pā-lil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Palilis*, of or pertaining to Pales (see def.).] In *Rom. antiq.*, an annual festival held on April 21st in honor of Pales, the tutelary divinity of shepherds. The festival was also solemnized as the natal day of Rome, which was reputed to have been founded on that day by Romulus. The ceremonies included bloodless sacrifices, lustration of the people by means of smoke and sprinkling with water, purification of stables with laurel-boughs and of domestic animals by causing them to pass through smoke produced by burning prescribed substances, and, finally, bonfires, music, and feasting.

palillogy (pā-lil'ō-ji), *n.* [Also, improp., *palilogy*; = It. *palilogia*, < L. *palilogia*, for **palillogia*, < Gr. παλιλλογία, a repetition of what has been said, < παλίλλογος, repeating (παλιλλογεῖν, repeat), < πάλιν, again, + λέγειν, say.] In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or words; especially, immediate repetition of a single word or phrase: in this more restricted sense same as *diplasiasmus, epizeuxis*, or *gemination*. The following is an example:

> *The living, the living*, he shall praise thee.
> Isa. xxxviii. 19.

palimbacchius (pal″im-ba-kī'us), *n.*; pl. *palimbacchii* (-ī). [L., < Gr. παλιμβάκχειος, παλιμβακχεῖος, < πάλιν, back (reversed), + βακχεῖος, bacchius.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot consisting of two long syllables followed by a short syllable (– – ⏑). Usually called *antibacchius*. (*b*) Less frequently, a foot consisting of a short syllable followed by two long syllables (⏑ – –). Now commonly called *bacchius* (which see).

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest), *n.* [= F. *palimpseste* = Sp. Pg. *palimpsesto* = It. *palinsesto*, < L. *palimpsestus*, m., < Gr. παλίμψηστον, a palimpsest, neut. of παλίμψηστος, scratched or scraped again, < πάλιν, back (to the former condition), + ψηστός, verbal adj. of ψάειν, ψῆν, rub, rub smooth.] 1. A parchment or other writing-material from which one writing has been erased or rubbed out to make room for another; hence, the new writing or manuscript upon such a parchment.

> Amongst the most curious of the literary treasures we saw are a manuscript of some of St. Augustine's works, written upon a *palimpsest* of Cicero's "De Republica," etc. *Greville*, Memoirs, May 12, 1830.

2. Any inscribed slat, etc., particularly a monumental brass, which has been turned and engraved with new inscriptions and devices on the reverse side.

> A large number of brasses in England are *palimpsests*, the back of an ancient brass having been engraved for the more recent memorial. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 219.

palinal (pal'i-nal), *a.* [< Gr. πάλιν, backward, + *-al*.] Directed or moved backward, or noting such direction or motion: as, the *palinal* mode of mastication, in which the food is acted on as the lower jaw retreats: opposed to *proal*. *E. D. Cope*. See *propalinal*.

palindrome (pal'in-drōm), *n.* [= F. *palindrome* = Sp. *palindromo* = Pg. It. *palindromo*, < Gr. παλίνδρομος, running back, < πάλιν, back, + δραμεῖν, run.] A word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either from left to right or from right to left. The English language has few palindromes. Examples are—"Madam, I'm Adam" (supposed speech of Adam to Eve); "lewd did I live & evil I did dwel" (*John Taylor*).

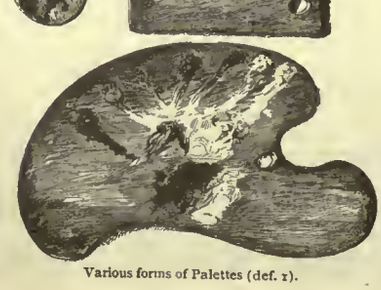
> Spun out riddles, and weav'd fiftie tomes
> Of logogriphes and curious *palindromes*.
> *B. Jonson*, An Execration upon Vulcan.

palindromic (pal-in-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. παλινδρομικός, recurring (of the tide), < παλίνδρομος, running back: see *palindrome*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a palindrome; that forms or constitutes a palindrome; that reads the same either forward or backward: as, *palindromic* verses.

palindromical (pal-in-drom'i-kal), *a.* [< *palindromic* + *-al*.] Same as *palindromic*.

palindromist (pal'in-drō-mist), *n.* [< *palindrome* + *-ist*.] A writer or inventor of palindromes.

paling (pā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *palynge*; verbal n. of *pale*[1], *v.*] 1. Pales or stakes collectively. —2. A fence formed by connecting pointed vertical stakes by horizontal rails above and below; a picket fence; hence, in general, that which incloses or fences in; in the plural, pales collectively as forming a fence.



Various forms of Palettes (def. 1).

The park *paling* was still the boundary on one side, and she soon passed one of the gates into the grounds.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxxv.

The moss-grown *palings* of the park.
W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood, iii. 1.

3†. Stripes on cloth resembling pales.—**4†.** The putting of the stripes called pales on cloth.

The degise, eudentyng, barrynge, owndynge, *palynge*, wyndyng, or bendynge, and semblable waste of cloth in vanitee. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

paling-board (pā'ling-bōrd), *n.* An outside part of a tree sawed off in squaring the log to fit it to be sawed into deals.

palingenesia (pal'in-je-nē'si-ạ), *n.* [ML.: see *palingenesy*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

The restoration of Herodotus to his place in literature, his *Palingenesia*, has been no caprice.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάλιν*, again, + *γένεσις*, production. Cf. *palingenesy*.] **1.** A new or second birth or production; the state of being born again; regeneration.

Out of the ruined lodge and forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis*. *De Quincey*.

New institutions spring up, upon which thought acts, and in and through which it even draws nearer to a final unity, a rehabilitation, a *palingenesis*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 286.

2. In *mod. biol.*, hereditary evolution, as distinguished from kenogenesis or vitiated evolution; ontogenesis true to heredity, not modified by adaptation; the "breeding true" of an individual organism with reference to its pedigree; the development of the individual according to the character of its lineage. See *biogeny*. Sometimes called *palingeny*.

To the original, simple descent he [Haeckel] applies the term *palingenesis*; to the modified and later growth, cœnogenesis. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 126.

3†. The supposed production of animals either from a preëxistent living organism, on which they are parasites, or from putrescent animal matter. *Brande and Cox.*—**4.** In *entom.*, metaboly or metamorphosis; the entire transformation of an insect, or transition from one state to another, in each of which the insect has a different form.

palingenesy (pal-in-jen'e-si), *n.* [= F. *palingénésie* = Sp. It. *palingenesia*, < ML. *palingenesia*, < Gr. *παλιγγενεσία*, new birth, < *πάλιν*, again, + *γένεσις*, birth: see *genesis*.] Same as *palingenesis*.

palingenetic (pal'in-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *palingenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to palingenesis.—**Palingenetic process.** See the quotation.

The term *palingenetic process* (or reproduction of the history of the germ) is applied to all such phenomena in the history of the germ as are exactly reproduced, in consequence of conservative heredity, in each succeeding generation, and which, therefore, enable us to directly infer the corresponding processes in the tribal history of the developed ancestors.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 10.

palingenetically (pal'in-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a palingenetic manner; by palingenesis. *Haeckel*.

palingeny (pal'in-je-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πάλιν*, again, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *palingenesis*, 2.

paling-man (pā'ling-man), *n.* One born within that part of Ireland called the English pale.

palinode (pal'i-nōd), *n.* [Formerly also *palinody*, < F. *palinodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *palinodia*, < LL. *palinodia*, < Gr. *παλινῳδία*, a recantation, < *πάλιν*, again, + *ᾠδή*, song: see *ode*[1].] **1.** A poetical recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one; a poem in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former satire; hence, a recantation in general.—**2.** Specifically, in *Scots law*, a solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions for defamation.

palinodia (pal-i-nō'di-ạ), *n.* [LL.: see *palinode*.] Same as *palinode*.

Orpheus is made to sing a *palinodia*, or recantation, for his former error and polytheism.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 303.

palinodial (pal-i-nō'di-al), *a.* [< *palinode* + *-ial*.] Relating to or of the nature of a palinode.

palinodic (pal-i-nod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παλινῳδικός*, < *πάλιν*, again, + *ᾠδή*, song.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four systems, of which the first and fourth are metrically equivalent and the second and third are also metrical equivalents; inserting between a strophe and its antistrophe a strophe and antistrophe of metrically different form (scheme: *a b b' a'*); pertaining to or characteristic of such an arrangement: as, a *palinodic* pericope; the *palinodic* form of composition. See *epodic*, *mesodic*, *periodic*[2], *prosodic*.

palinodical (pal-i-nod'i-kal), *a.* [< *palinode* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *palinodial*.

Say'st thou so, my *palinodical* rhymster?
Dekker, Satiromastix.

palinodist (pal'i-nō-dist), *n.* [< *palinode* + *-ist*.] A writer of palinodes.

palinody† (pal'i-nō-di), *n.* Same as *palinode*.

Palinuridæ (pal-i-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palinurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of loricate macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Palinurus*. They are of cylindrical form; the feet are monodactyl, not ending in pincers; there is no basal antennal scale; the first abdominal segment is unappendaged; and the trichobranchial podobranchiæ are divided into branchial and epipoditic portions. The *Palinuridæ* inhabit tropical and temperate seas, and in common with *Scyllaridæ* have a peculiar mode of development, the larvæ being at one stage known as *glass-crabs*, having no resemblance to the adults, and formerly referred to a special supposed group of crustaceans called *Phyllosomata*. They are sometimes called *thorny lobsters*. See cuts under *glass-crab* and *Palinurus*.

palinuroid (pal-i-nū'roid), *a.* [< *Palinurus* + *-oid*.] Resembling the genus *Palinurus*; of or pertaining to the *Palinuridæ* or *Palinuroidea*.

Palinuroidea (pal'i-nū-roi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palinurus* + *-oidea*.] A group of palinuroid crustaceans. *Haan*.

Palinurus (pal-i-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Palinurus*, in the Æneid, the steersman of the vessel of Æneas.] **1.** [*l. c.*] An instrument for determining the error of a ship's compass by the bearing of celestial objects.—**2.** The typical and only living genus of *Palinuridæ*. *P. vulgaris* is known as the *spiny lobster*, *rock-lobster*, or *sea-crawfish*. It is common on the coast of Great Britain, and is brought in large numbers to the London markets. The antennæ are greatly developed, and the carapace is spiny and tuberculate.

Spiny Lobster (*Palinurus vulgaris*).

3. A genus of stromateoid fishes: same as *Lirus*.

Pali plague. See *plague*.

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *n.* [Formerly also *palisado*, *palisadoe* (after Sp. Pg.); = D. *palissade* = G. *palisade*, *pallisade* = Sw. *palissad* = Dan. *palissade*, < F. *palissade* (= Sp. *palizada* = Pg. *paliçada* = It. *palizzata*; ML. *palissata*, *palizata*), a palisado, < *palisser*, inclose with pales: see *palise*.] **1.** A fence made of strong pales or stakes set firmly in the ground, forming an inclosure, or used as a defense. In fortification it is often placed vertically at the foot of the counterscarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet.

Some help to sink new trenches, others aid
To ram the stones, or raise the *palisade*.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

2. A stake, of which two or more were in former times carried by dragoons, intended to be planted in the ground for defense. They were 4½ feet long, with forked iron heads. In the seventeenth century an attempt was made to combine a rest for the musket with the palisade. Also called *swine-feather* and *Swedish feather*.

3†. A wire sustaining the hair: a feature of the head-dress of the close of the seventeenth century.—**4.** *pl.* [*cap.*] A precipice of trap-rock on the western bank of the Hudson river, extending from Fort Lee northward about fifteen miles. Its height is from 200 to 500 feet. The name is also used in various other localities for formations of a similar character.

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palisaded*, ppr. *palisading*. [= F. *palissader*; from the noun.] To surround, inclose, or fortify with a palisade or palisades.

palisade-cell (pal-i-sād'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the cells composing palisade-tissue.

palisade-parenchyma (pal-i-sād'pạ-reng'ki-mạ), *n.* Same as *palisade-tissue*.

palisade-tissue (pal-i-sād'tish'ō), *n.* In *bot.*, the green parenchymatous mesophyl next the upper surface of a bifacial leaf, consisting of cells elongated in a direction at right angles to the epidermis. *Nature*, XLI. 407. See cut under *cellular*.

palisade-worm (pal-i-sād'wėrm), *n.* A kind of strongle which infests horses, *Strongylus armatus*; also, any roundworm or nematoid of large size, as *Eustrongylus gigas*, which grows to be over three feet long.

palisado (pal-i-sā'dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *palisade*. [Obsolescent.]

They protected this trench by *palisadoes*, fortified by fifteen castles, at regular distances.
Irving, Granada, p. 463.

They found one English *palisadoed* and thatched house—a little way from the Charles River side.
E. Everett, Orations and Speeches, I. 225.

palisander (pal-i-san'dėr), *n.* [Also *palixander*; < F. *palissandre*, *palixandre*, violet ebony; from a native name in Guiana.] A name of rosewood and the similar violet-wood and jacaranda-wood. See *Jacaranda* and *rosewood*.

paliset, *n.* [ME. *palyce*, < OF. *palisse*, *paliee*, *pallisse*, < ML. *palitium*, a pale, paling, < L. *palus*, a pale: see *pale*[1]. Hence *palise*, *v.*, and *palisade*.] A paling; palisado.

Palyce or pale of closyng, palus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 379.

paliset, *v. t.* [ME. *palysen*, < OF. *palisser*, *pallisser*, *pallicier*, inclose with pales, guard with pales, < *palisse*, a paling: see *palise*, *n.*] To inclose or fortify with pales; palisade.

That stoone is vndyr an awter
Palysyd with Iren and stele;
That is for drede of stelynge,
That no man shoulde hit A-way bryng.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

palish (pā'lish), *a.* [< *pale*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat pale or wan: as, a *palish* blue.

In the good old times of duels . . . there lived, in the portion of this house partly overhanging the archway, a *palish* handsome woman.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 26.

palissée (pal-i-sā'), *a.* [< OF. *palissé*, pp. of *palisser*, inclose with pales: see *palise*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *pily paly*. See *pily*. (*b*) Broken into battlements which are pointed both upward and downward.

Per fesse palissée or and azure.

Palissy ware. See *ware*[2].

Paliurus (pal-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (de Jussieu, 1789), < L. *paliurus*, < Gr. *παλίουρος*, a thorny shrub, Christ's-thorn.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Rhamneæ*, the buckthorn family, and the tribe *Zizypheæ*, characterized by the dry hemispherical fruit, expanded above into an orbicular wing. There are two species, one of the Mediterranean region, the other of southern China. They are thorny erect or prostrate shrubs, bearing three-nerved alternate ovate or heart-shaped leaves in two ranks, and small flowers clustered in the axils. They are ornamental as shrubbery, and may be used as hedge-plants. *P. australis* (*P. aculeatus*) is one of the Christ's-thorns (sharing the name with *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*). See *Christ's-thorn*.

palixander (pal-ik-san'dėr), *n.* Same as *palisander*.

palket, *n.* A Middle English form of *poke*[2].

palkee (pâl'kē), *n.* [Also *palki*; < Hind. *pālkī*, a palanquin: see *palanquin*.] In India, a word in common use among all classes for *palankeen*.

palkee-gharee (pâl'kē-gar'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *pālkī*, a palanquin, + *gārī*, a cart, carriage.] In India, a hack carriage drawn by one or two ponies, plying for hire in the larger towns.

pall[1] (pâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paul*; < ME. *pal*, *palle*, *pel*, *pelle*, *pælle*, < AS. *pæll* = OF. *palle*, *pale*, *paile*, *paule*, *poele*, *poile*, *paesle*, etc., F. *poêle* = Pr. *palli*, *pali* = Sp. *palio* = Pg. It. *pallio*, mantle, shroud, < L. *palla*, a robe, mantle, curtain; cf. L. *pallium*, pall, a coverlet, a (Greek) robe or mantle: see *pallium*.] **1.** An outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

His [Hercules's] Lyons skin chaung'd to a *pall* of gold.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 24.

"What will you leave to your mother dear?" . . .
"My velvet *pall* and silken gear."
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 256).

Specifically—(*a*) A robe put on a king at his coronation.

After this he [the archbishop] put upon him [Richard II.] an upper Veature, called a *Pall*, saying, Accipe Pallium. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 136.

(*b*) Same as *pallium*, 2 (*b*).

This *palle* is an inducement that euery archebysshop must haue, and is nat in full auctoritie of an archebysshop tyll he haue recyued his *palle* [of the Pope], and is a thynge of whyte lyke to the bredeth of a stole.
Fabyan, Chron., I. ccxxi.

By the beginning, however, of the ninth century, the *pall*, though it still kept its olden shape of a long stole, began to be put on in a way slightly different from its first fashion; for, instead of both ends falling at the side from the left shoulder, they fell down the middle, one in front, from the chest to the feet, the other just as low behind on the back. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 138.

2. Fine cloth, such as was used for the robes of nobles. Also called *cloth of pall*.

He took off his purple and his girdle of *pall*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

His robe was neither grene na gray,
Bot alle yt was of riche *palle*.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 273).

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

3. A curtain or covering.

The grassy *pall* which hides
The Sage of Monticello.
Whittier, Randolph of Roanoke.

Specifically—(*a*) A cloth or covering thrown over a coffin, bier, tomb, etc.: as, a funeral *pall*. At the present time this is black, purple, or white; it is sometimes enriched with embroidery or with heraldic devices.

An Urn of Gold was brought,
Wrapt in soft Purple *Palls*, and richly wrought,
In which the Sacred Ashes were interr'd.
Congreve, Iliad.

And thou [Death] art terrible—the tear,
The groan, the knell, the *pall*, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony, are thine.
Halleck, Marco Bozzaris.

Among the things given to Durham cathedral at the death of Bishop Bury, there was a green *pall*, shot with gold, for covering that prelate's tomb. (Willis, etc., of the Northern Counties, p. 25.)
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 93, note.

Within are three tombs, all covered with magnificent *palls* embroidered in gold with verses from the Koran.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 326.

(*b*) A canopy.

Ther is no prince preuyd vndir *palle*,
But I ame meste myghty of all;
Ner no kyng but he schall come to my call,
Ner grome that dare greue me for gelde.
York Plays, p. 308.

Four Knights of the Garter . . . holding over Her Majesty a rich *pall* of silk and cloth of gold.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 251.

(*c*) An altar-cloth. (1) A linen altar-cloth; especially, a corporal. [Archaic.] (2) A linen cloth used to cover the chalice; a chalice-pall. This is now the usual meaning of *pall* as a piece of altar-linen. Formerly one corner of the corporal covered the chalice; the use of a separate pall, however, is as old as the twelfth century. The pall is now a small square piece of cardboard faced on both sides with linen or lawn. In carrying the holy vessels to and from the altar, the pall, covered with the veil, supports the burse, and itself rests on the paten and the paten on the chalice. (3) A covering of silk or other material for the front of an altar; a frontal. [Archaic.]

His Matie attended by 3 Bisheps went up to the altar, and he offer'd a *pall* and a pound of gold.
Evelyn, Diary, April 23, 1661.

The custom was among the Anglo-Saxons to have, during the holy Sacrifice, the altar-stone itself overspread with a purple *pall*, made almost always out of rich silk and elaborately embroidered. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 263.

4. Figuratively, gloom: in allusion to the funeral pall.—5. In *her.*, the suggestion of an episcopal pall; a Y-shaped form, said to be composed of half a saltier and half a pale, and therefore in width one fifth of the height of the escutcheon: it is sometimes, though rarely, represented reversed, and is always charged with crosses patté fitché to express its ecclesiastical origin. Also *pairle*. —**Per pall**, in *her.*, divided in the direction of the line of the bearing called the pall—that is, in the direction of the lines of a capital Y—and therefore into three parts, of three different tinctures: said of the field.

Azure, a pall argent, fimbriated or, charged with four crosses patté fitché sable.

pall[1] (pâl), *v. t.* [< *pall*[1], *n.*] To cover with or as with a pall; cover or invest; shroud. [Rare.]

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoke of hell.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 52.

Methought I saw the Holy Grail,
All *pall'd* in crimson samite. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

pall[2] (pâl), *v.* [< ME. *pallen*, by apheresis for *appallen*, *apallen*, appal: see *appal*. In part perhaps < W. *pallu*, fail, cease, neglect; cf. *pall*, failure.] **I.** *intrans.* To become vapid, as wine or ale; lose taste, life, or spirit; become insipid; hence, to become distasteful, wearisome, etc.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye and *palls* upon the sense.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

Thy pleasures stay not till they *pall*,
And all thy pains are quickly past.
Bryant, Lapse of Time.

The longer I stayed debating, the more would the enterprise *pall* upon me.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

II. *trans.* 1. To make vapid or insipid.

With a spoonful of *pall'd* wine pour'd in their water.
Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

Reason and reflection . . . blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Nor *pall* the Draught
With nauseous Grief. *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

2. To make spiritless; dispirit; depress; weaken; impair.

It dulleth wits, ranckleth flesh, and *palleth* efte fresh bloods. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 88.

Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall* and kill and cool his ardour.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

pall[2] (pâl), *n.* [< *pall*[2], *v.*] Nausea or nauseation.

The *palls* or nauseatings . . . are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. ii. § 2.

pall[3]†, *v. t.* [ME. *pallen*; cf. OF. *paler*, chase.] To knock; knock down; beat; thrust.

And with the ferste pisunke ich *palle* hym doune.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 34.

Thal mellit with the mirmydons, that maisturies were,
Put hem doun prestly, *pallit* hom thurgh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11132.

pall[4], *n.* See *pawl*.

pall[5] (pâl), *n.* [< Hind. *pāl*, a small tent, also a sail, a dam, dike, < Skt. √ *pā*, protect.] In India, a small tent made by stretching canvas or cotton stuff over a ridge-pole supported on uprights.

Roman Matron wearing the Palla. (From a statue found at Herculaneum.)

pall[6], *n.* See *pal*[2].

palla (pal'ä), *n.*; pl. *pallæ* (-ē). [L., a mantle: see *pall*[1].] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a full outer robe or wrap, akin to the Greek himation, worn out of doors by women.—2. *Eccles.*, an altar-cloth; a piece of altar-linen (*palla altaris*); especially, a corporal (*palla corporalis*, *palla dominica*), or a chalice-pall.

palladia, *n.* Plural of *palladium*.

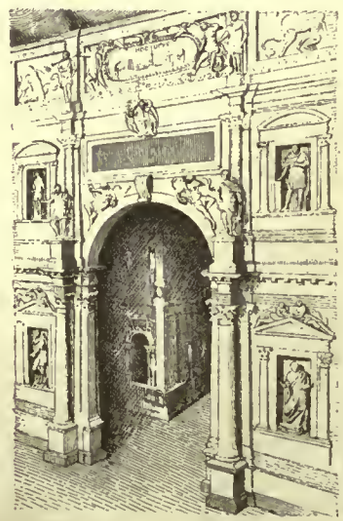
Palladian[1] (pa-lā'di-an), *a.* [< *Pallas* (*Pallad-*), Pallas (see *Pallas*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the goddess Pallas or her attributes; pertaining to wisdom, knowledge, or study.

All his midnight watchings, and expence of *Palladian* oyl. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 31.

Palladian[2] (pa-lā'di-an), *a.* [< *Palladio* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to or introduced by Andrea Palladio (1518–80), an Italian architect of the Renaissance.

The house is not Gothic, but of that betweenity that intervened when Gothic declined and *Palladian* was creeping in. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 174.

Palladian architecture, a type of Italian architecture founded by Palladio upon his conception of the Roman antique as interpreted by Vitruvius, and upon the study of the Colosseum, baths, triumphal arches, and other secular buildings of the Romans. It has been applied more frequently to palaces and civic buildings than to churches. In the Palladian style the Roman orders are employed rather as a decorative feature than as a constructive element, and applied without regard to classic precedent.


Palladian Architecture.—Teatro Olimpico, Vicenza, Italy.

Palladianism (pa-lā'di-an-izm), *n.* [< *Palladian*[2] + *-ism*.] The system, style, taste, or method in architecture of Andrea Palladio and his followers.

palladiont†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. Παλλάδιον: see *palladium*.] Same as *palladium*. *Chaucer.*

palladium (pa-lā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *palladia* (-ä). [= F. *palladium* = Sp. *paladion* (*paladio*, the metal) = Pg. It. *palladio*, < L. *Palladium*, < Gr. Παλλάδιον, a statue of Pallas (see def.), < Παλλάς (Παλλαδ-), Pallas (Minerva): see *Pallas*. In def. 3, recent, directly < Gr. Παλλάς, Pallas.] 1. A statue or image of the goddess Pallas; especially, in art and legend, a xoanon image. On the preservation of such an image, according to the legend, depended the safety of Troy. Hence—

Ulysses carrying off the Palladium of Troy.—From a Greek vase of Hieron. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

2. Anything believed or reputed to afford effectual defense, protection, and safety: as, trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights.

Part of the Crosse, in which he thought such Vertue to reside as would prove a kind of *Palladium* to save the Citie where ever it remain'd, he caus'd to be laid up in a Pillar of Porphyrie by his Statue.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

It turns the *palladium* of liberty into an engine of party.
D. Webster, Speeches, Oct. 12, 1832.

3. Chemical symbol, Pd; atomic weight, 106.5. One of the rare metals associated with platinum. It was separated from native platinum by Wollaston in 1803, and named after the planet Pallas, which had just before that time been discovered by Olbers. Palladium is dimorphous. It occurs in Brazil native, in minute octahedral crystals; and on the Harz it has been found in small hexagonal plates. It is, however, a decidedly rare substance, and the chief supply comes from the working over of the platiniferous residues of various mints. It resembles platinum in appearance, but is harder; its specific gravity is 11.4. It fuses more readily than platinum or any other of the so-called platinum metals, melting, as is stated by some authorities, about as easily as wrought-iron. It is both ductile and malleable, and would be a very useful metal if it were not so scarce as to be expensive and irregularly attainable. The graduated surfaces of some astronomical instruments have been made of palladium, a use for which this metal is admirably adapted on account of its color and its unalterability in the air. Alloyed with silver, it has been employed by dentists as a substitute for gold.—**Palladium-gold**. See *porpezite*.

palladiumize (pa-lā'di-um-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palladiumized*, ppr. *palladiumizing*. [< *palladium* + *-ize*.] To cover or coat with palladium. *Art Journal.*

pallæ, *n.* Plural of *palla*.

pallah (pal'ä), *n.* [African.] An African antelope, *Æpyceros melampus*. It inhabits southern and western Africa, stands about three feet high at the withers,

Pallah (*Æpyceros melampus*).

and is of a dark-reddish color above, dull-yellowish on the sides, and white beneath. There are no false hoofs, and

only the male has horns. These are about twenty inches long, annulated, and the two together compose a lyrate figure. Also called *impalla*, and by the Dutch colonists *roodebok* (red buck).

pallandre†, *n.* Same as *palendar*.

Pallas (pal'as), *n.* [L., < Gr. Παλλάς, Pallas: see def.] 1. Athene, the goddess of wisdom and war among the Greeks, identified by the Romans with Minerva. See *Athene* and *Minerva*.—2. One of the planetoids revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: discovered (the second in the order of time) by Olbers, at Bremen, in 1802. On account of its minuteness, and the nebulous appearance by which it is surrounded, no certain conclusion can be arrived at respecting its magnitude. Its diameter has been estimated at 172 miles, and its period of revolution is 4.61 years. Its light undergoes considerable variation, and its motion in its orbit is greatly disturbed by the powerful attraction of Jupiter.

Pallas iron. A meteorite brought from Siberia by Pallas (see *pallasite*) in 1772. The larger part (about 1,200 pounds) is preserved at St. Petersburg, but fragments have been widely distributed in different museums. It consists of native iron with embedded grains or crystals of yellow olivin (chrysolite). Similar meteorites found elsewhere (at Atacama, Rittersgrün in Saxony, etc.) have been called *pallasite*.

pallasite (pal'as-īt), *n.* [< Peter S. *Pallas*, the name of the discoverer, + *-ite*2.] See *Pallas iron* and *meteorite*.

pall-bearer (pâl'bãr'ėr), *n.* One who with others attends the coffin at a funeral: so called from the old custom of holding the corners and edges of the pall as the coffin was carried, whether on a vehicle or by men.

palle (pal'le), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *palla*, ball: see *ball*1.] The balls forming the cognizance of the family of the Medici, six of them (five red and one white with a bearing upon it) being charged upon the shield, which frequently occurs in Florentine and other Italian works of art. The balls have reference to a game similar to tennis.

pallekar (pal-e-kär'), *n.* [Also written *pallekure*, *pallikare*, *palikare*, *pallicare*, *palicar*, etc.; < NGr. παλληκάριον, παλληκάρι, a brave man, champion, < MGr. παλλικάριον, a lad, youth, < πάλλαξ (παλλακ-), πάλληξ (παλληκ-), a youth.] 1. One of a body of Greek or Albanian soldiers who were in the pay of the Turkish government, or maintained themselves by robbery.—2. One of a body of irregular troops or of guerrillas in Greece at the time of the war of independence against Turkey.

Some of the *paticari* ran towards us and were going to seize us, when the captain came forward and in a civil tone said, "Oh, there you are!"
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 236.

pallescence (pa-les'ens), *n.* [< *palleseen(t)* + *-ce*.] Paleness or pallor; general whitishness; a pale coloration.

pallescent (pa-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *pallescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pallescere*, grow pale, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pale*2.] Growing or becoming pale; inclining to paleness or pallor; somewhat pallid or pale; wan.

pallet1 (pal'et), *n.* [< ME. *paillet*, *paliet*, < F. *paillet*, a heap of straw, dim. of *paille*, straw, < L. *palea*, chaff: see *pale*4.] A mattress, couch, or bed, especially one of straw.

On a *paillet*, al that glade nyght,
By Trollus he lay. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 229.

Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 10.

He slept on a miserable *pallet* like that used by the monks of his fraternity. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

pallet2 (pal'et), *n.* [A more E. spelling of *palette*, q. v.] 1. An oval or round wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, etc., for forming, beating, and rounding their wares.—2. In *gilding*, an instrument used to take up the gold-leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them.—3. In *bookbinding*: (*a*) A shallow box of brass, fitted with an end- and side-screw and handle, in which are fastened the types selected for lettering the backs of books. (*b*) A brass plate engraved with the letters to be used for the back of a book, and fitted with a handle: used by book-gilders.—4. In *painting*, same as *palette*.—5. In *organ-building*, a hinged wooden valve intended to admit or to release the compressed air; especially, a valve operated by a digital of a keyboard, by which the air is admitted to a groove or channel over which stand the pipes belonging to that digital; also, a valve (waste-pallet) which allows the surplus air to escape when the storage-bellows is too full. Also called *valve-pallet*. See cut under *organ*1.—6. A board on which green bricks are carried to the hack or to the drying-place.—7. A lip or projection on the point of a pawl engaging the teeth of a wheel, as the pallet on a pendulum or on the arbor of a balance-wheel in a clock or watch, or, in some forms of feed-motions, for transforming a reciprocating motion into a rotary motion, or the reverse. It is always used with the escapement of a clock or watch, whatever its shape. See *gathering-pallet*.—8. A ballast-locker, formerly built in the hold of a ship.—9. One of the disks on the chain of a chain-pump.—10. In *conch.*, one of the accessory valves of a mollusk, as of a piddock or teredo. See cut under *accessory*.

Pallet, 7.
a and *b* are the pallets of an anchor-escapement which oscillates on the pivot *c*.

pallet3 (pal'et), *n.* [< ME. *pallette*, *palet*, a headpiece, the head, < OF. *palet*, a headpiece, a cap of fence, the head, also, in fencing, a stick, baton; cf. *palette*, f., a stick, dim. of *pal*, a stake, stick: see *pale*1.] 1†. A headpiece, or cap of fence, of leather, or of leather and metal.

Thei had non other signe to schewe the lawe
But a preuy *pallette* her pannes to kepe,
To hille here lewde heed in stede of an houe.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 325.

2†. The crown of the head; the skull; the head.

Than Elynour sayd, Ye calletles,
I shall breake your *palettes*.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 348.

3. In *her.*, a diminutive of the pale, of which it is only one half the breadth. See *pale*1, 5.

pallet-arbor (pal'et-är'bor), *n.* In *watch-* and *clock-making*, an arbor bearing a pallet.

In all clocks of this kind the *pallet-arbors* are set in small cocks. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 185.

pallet-box (pal'et-boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chest in which are placed the pallets belonging to one of the keyboards. It forms a part of the wind-chest. See cut under *organ*1.

pallet-eye (pal'et-ī), *n.* In *organ-building*, an eye or loop of metal in the movable end of a pallet, to which the wire at the end of the tracker is attached.

palleting (pal'et-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a light platform in the bottom of powder-magazines to preserve the powder from dampness.

pallet-leather (pal'et-leтн'ėr), *n.* In *organ-building*, soft leather used for facing the inside surface of a pallet, so as to make it air-tight.

pallet-molding (pal'et-mōl'ding), *n.* In *brick-making*, a process of molding in which the mold is sanded after each using to prevent the clay from adhering to it. One mold only is used, and each brick as it is shaped is turned out on a flat board called a *pallet* and carried to the hack or hack-barrow for removal to the drying-place. Compare *slop-molding*.

pallet-tail (pal'et-tāl), *n.* In *clockwork*, one of the rocking arms or extensions which connect the pallets engaging the teeth of an anchor-escapement and some other kinds of escapements with the arbor on which the arms oscillate.

pallia, *n.* Plural of *pallium*.

pallial (pal'i-al), *a.* [< ML. *pallialis*, < L. *pallium*, a mantle, pallium: see *pallium*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mantle or pallium.—2. Specifically, in *conch.*, pertaining to the pallium or mantle of a mollusk.—**Pallial adductor**, the anterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the posterior being distinguished as *pedal*. It is the one which is small or abortive in the heteromyarian and monomyarian bivalves. See cut under *Tridacnidæ*.—**Pallial impression, pallial line**, the impression, line, or mark made by the mantle-margin on the inner surface of the shell of a bivalve mollusk. According to the continuity or interruption of this line, or rather of the structure of the mantle which impresses this difference, bivalves are called *integropalliate* or *sinupalliate*. See cuts under *bivalve*, *dimyarian*, *Gadinia*, *integropalliate*, and *Trigoniidæ*.—**Pallial shell**, a shell which is secreted by or contained within the mantle, such as the bone of the cuttlefish.—**Pallial sinus**, a sinus or recess in the pallial impression of sinupalliate mollusks. It is the siphonal impression, or mark of the retractile siphons which many bivalves possess, and thus affords a zoölogical character. See *sinupalliate*, and cuts under *bivalve* and *dimyarian*.

palliament† (pal'i-a-ment), *n.* [< ML. as if **palliamentum*, < *palliare*, clothe, < L. *pallium*, a mantle, cloak: see *pallium*.] A dress; a robe.

This *palliament* of white and spotless hue.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

palliard† (pal'iärd), *n.* [< F. *paillard*, one who lies upon straw, a dissolute person, < *paille*, straw: see *pale*4, *pallet*1.] A vagabond who lies upon straw; a lecher; a lewd person.

A *Palliard* is he that goeth in a patched cloke, and hys Doxy goeth in like apparell.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 594.

A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born; some call him a *palliard*. *Dekker*, Vil. Disc., sig. O 2. (*Nares*.)

Thieves, panders, *palliards*, sins of every sort;
Those are the manufactures we export.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 563.

palliardise†, *n.* [< F. *paillardise*, fornication, < *paillard*, a dissolute person: see *palliard*.] Fornication.

Nor can they tax him with *palliardise*, luxury, epicurism.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 136. (*Latham*.)

palliasse (pal-ias'), *n.* Same as *paillasse*.

Palliata (pal-i-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *palliatus*, cloaked: see *palliate*, *a*.] A section of opisthobranchiate euthyneurous gastropods, having a mantle-flap: opposed to *Non-palliata*, and corresponding to *Tectibranchiata*. The *Palliata* are divided into two suborders called *Ctenidiobranchiata* and *Phyllidiobranchiata* (names which are thus duplicated among gastropods, being also used for two other suborders of zygobranchiate gastropods).

palliate (pal'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palliated*, ppr. *palliating*. [< ML. *palliatus* (L. *palliatus*, cloaked), pp. of *palliare* (> It. *palliare* = Sp. *paliar* = Pg. *palliar* = F. *pallier*), cloak, clothe, < L. *pallium*, a cloak: see *pallium*. Cf. *pall*1, *v.*] 1†. To cover with a cloak; clothe.

Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat and hypocritic sanctity. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (1665), p. 341.

2†. To hide; conceal.

You cannot *palliat* mischiefe, but it will
Throw all the fairest concrings of deceit
Be always seene. *Daniel*, Philotas, iv. 2.

3. To cover or conceal; excuse or extenuate; soften or tone down by pleading or urging extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations: as, to *palliate* faults or a crime.

Hope not that any falsity in friendship
Can *palliate* a broken faith.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 4.

His frolics ('tis a name
That *palliates* deeds of folly and of shame).
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 333.

Their intoxication, together with the character of the victim, explained, but certainly could not *palliate*, the vulgarity of the exhibition. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 461.

4. To reduce in violence; mitigate; lessen or abate: as, to *palliate* a disease.—**Syn.** *Palliate*, *Extenuate*, excuse, gloss over, apologize for. *Palliate* and *extenuate* come at essentially the same idea through different figures: *palliate* is to cover in part as with a cloak; *extenuate* is to thin away or draw out to fineness. They both refer to the effort to make an offense seem less by bringing forward considerations tending to excuse; they never mean the effort to exonerate or exculpate completely. They have had earlier differences of meaning, and *palliate* has a peculiar meaning of its own (see def. 3); *palliate* also would be likely to be used of the more serious offense; but otherwise the words are now essentially the same.

palliate (pal'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *palliatus*, cloaked: see *palliate*, *v.*] 1†. Eased; mitigated.

Cardinal Pole, in that act in this queen's [Mary's] reign to secure abbey-lands to their owners, . . . did not, as some think, absolve their consciences from restitution, but only made a *palliate* cure, the church but suspending that power which in due time she might put in execution.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. v. 8.

The nation was under its great crisis and most hopeful method of cure, which yet, if *palliate* and imperfect, would only make way to more fatal sickness.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond, § 3.

2. In *zoöl.*, having a pallium; of or pertaining to the *Palliata*; tectibranchiate.

palliation (pal-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *palliation* = Sp. *paliacion* = Pg. *palliação* = It. *palliazione*, < ML. *palliatio(n-)*, a cloaking, < *palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] 1†. A cloaking or concealment; a means of hiding or concealing.

The generality of Christians make the external frame of religion but a *palliation* for sin.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 9. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Princes, of all other men, have not more change of Rayment in thir Wardrobes then variety of Shifts and *palliations* in thir solemn actings and pretences to the People.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

2. The act of palliating or concealing the more flagrant circumstances of an offense, crime, etc.; a lessening or toning down of the enormity or gravity of a fault, offense, etc., by the urging of extenuating circumstances, or by favorable representations; extenuation.

This . . . is such a *palliation* of his fault as induces me to forgive him. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxx.

3. Mitigation or alleviation, as of a disease.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

=**Syn.** See *palliate*.

palliative (pal'i-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palliatif* = Sp. *paliativo* = Pg. It. *palliativo*, < NL. **palliativus*, < ML. *palliare*, cloak: see *palliate*.] I. *a.* 1. Palliating; extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation.—2. Mitigating or alleviating, as pain or disease.

II. *n.* **1.** That which extenuates: as, a *palliative* of guilt.—**2.** That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates, as the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer. *Swift.*

As a *palliative*, add bicarbonate of sodium till a permanent precipitate falls, and then expose for several days to the sun. *Lea*, Photography, p. 305.

palliatory (pal'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *paliatorio;* as *palliate* + *-ory*.] Palliative.

pallid (pal'id), *a.* [< L. *pallidus*, pale, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pale*², a doublet of *pallid*.] **1.** Pale; wan; deficient in color: as, a *pallid* countenance.

I which live in the country without stupifying am not in darkness, but in shadow, which is not no light, but a *pallid*, waterish, and dilnted one. *Donne*, Letters, lv.

Bathed in the *pallid* lustre stood
Dark cottage-wall and rock and wood.
Whittier, Pentucket.

2. In *bot.*, of a pale, indefinite color. =**Syn. 1.** *Wan*, etc. (see *pale*²), colorless, ashy.

pallidity (pa-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *pallidità*, < ML. as if **pallidita(t-)s*, < L. *pallidus*, pale: see *pallid*.] Pallor; paleness; pallid coloration.

pallidly (pal'id-li), *adv.* With pallidity; palely; wanly.

pallidness (pal'id-nes), *n.* Pallidity; paleness; wanness. *Feltham.* =**Syn.** See *pale*², *a.*

Palliobranchiata (pal″i-ō-brang-ki-ā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *palliobranchiate*.] De Blainville's name (1825) of the *Brachiopoda*, as one of two orders of his *Acephalophora*, the other being *Rudistæ*.

palliobranchiate (pal″i-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *palliobranchiatus*, < L. *pallium*, cloak, mantle, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Breathing by means of the mantle, or supposed to do so; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palliobranchiata*.

palliocardiac (pal″i-ō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< L. *pallium*, cloak, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart:* see *cardiac*.] Pertaining to the mantle and to the viscerocardium or pericardial sac of a mollusk, as a cephalopod: as, the *palliocardiac* muscle.

pallion[1]† (pal'yon), *n.* [Also *pallioun;* a reduction of *pavilion*. Cf. OF. *pallion, pallioum, palium*, etc., pallium.] A tent; a pavilion.

They lighted high on Otterbourne,
And threw their *pallions* down.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 22).

pallion[2] (pal'yon), *n.* [< It. *pallone*, a ball, bullet, ballon (see *balloon*[1], *ballon*), = Sp. *pallon*, a quantity of gold or silver from an assay.] A small pellet, as of solder.

A quantity of very small pellets, or *pallions*, of solder are then cut. *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 89.

palliopedal (pal″i-ō-ped'al), *a.* [< L. *pallium*, cloak, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Pertaining or common to the pallium or mantle and to the foot of a mollusk.

They are present in Haliotis, where they pass off from the common pedal ganglionic mass (the *pallio-pedal* ganglia). *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 348.

pallisado†, *n.* Same as *palisade*.

Palliser gun. See *gun*[1].

pallium (pal'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pallia* (-ä). [= F. *pallium*, OF. *pallion, pallioum* = Sp. *palio* = Pg. It. *pallio*, < L. *pallium*, a coverlet, mantle, cloak; cf. *palla*, a mantle, cloak: see *pall*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a voluminous rectangular mantle for men, corresponding to the Greek himation (see *himation*), and considered at Rome, because worn by Greek savants, as the particular dress of philosophers; also, a toga or other outer garment; a curtain, etc., of rectangular shape.—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the early church, a large mantle worn by Christian philosophers, ascetics, and monks. (*b*) A vestment worn by certain bishops, especially patriarchs and metropolitans. It seems to have come first into use in the Eastern Church, where it is known as the *omophorion*, and to have been worn by patriarchs, and given by them to metropolitans. Some authorities think that it was of primitive origin and at first worn by all bishops, while others hold that it was originally an imperial garment, bestowed by the emperor as a mark of distinction upon patriarchs and others, and afterward given to metropolitans and bishops generally. It has always been of wool, as indicating the pastoral office. It seems at first to have been a mantle rolled together and passed round the neck so as to fall both in front and at the back. It then became contracted in width and was worn nearly as it still is in the Greek Church, as a wide woolen band fastened round the shoulders and descending nearly to the feet. In the Latin or Roman Catholic Church it gradually assumed a different shape, and is now a narrow band like a ring, passing round the shoulders, with two short vertical pieces, falling respectively down the breast and the back. It is ornamented with crosses, and has three golden pins by which it is attached with loops to the chasuble. The pallium was worn anciently in the Western Church by the Pope and by Gallican metropolitans. From the sixth century it began to be given by the Pope to some metropolitans outside of his own diocese, in sign of special favor or distinction—at first, according to some authorities, only with approval of the emperor. By the seventh or eighth century it came to be regarded as a sign of acknowledgment of papal supremacy. At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop elected or translated to a see of metropolitical or higher rank must beg the Pope for the pallium, and receive it after taking an oath of allegiance to the Pope. The Pope wears it whenever he officiates, bishops only on certain great feasts. Anglican archbishops no longer wear the pallium since the Reformation, but it forms part of the heraldic insignia of the archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin. Also called *pall.* (*c*) An altar-cloth; a frontal or pall.—**3.** In *conch.*, the mantle, mantle-flap, or mantle-skirt of a mollusk, an outgrowth of the dorsal body-wall. It is a specialized, more or less highly and very variously developed integument, including epithelial, vascular, glandular, and muscular structures, and forming folds or processes which represent the foot and other parts. It is often wanting. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata, Pulmonata*, and *Tridacnidæ*.

4. In *ornith.*, the mantle; the stragulum; the back and folded wings together, in any way distinguished, as by color in a gull, etc.—**5.** A cirro-stratus cloud when it forms a uniform sheet over the whole sky.

M. Poëy has proposed the name of *Pallium*, but this term has not met with general acceptance. *Scott*, Meteorology, p. 126.

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* [Formerly also *pale-maile, pallmaill, pallemaille, paillemail;* also, in more recent spelling, *pell-mell;* < OF. *pal-mail, palmaille, pallemaille, palemaille, paille-mail, paillemaille*, etc., = Sp. *palamallo* = Pg. *palamalha*, < It. *palamaglio, pallamaglio*, the game of pall-mall, lit. 'ball-mallet,' < *palla*, ball (< ML. *palla*, ball, < OHG. *pallā*, MHG. G. *ball:* see *ball*[1]), + *maglio*, < L. *malleus*, a mall, mallet: see *mall*[1].] **1.** A game, formerly played, in which a ball of boxwood was struck with a mallet or club, the object being to drive it through a raised ring of iron at the end of an alley. The player who accomplished this with fewest strokes, or within a number agreed on, was the winner.

To St. James's Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing *pelemele*, the first time that ever I saw the sport. *Pepys*, Diary, April 2, 1661.

The game might develop into golf or *pell mell*. . . . If the point played to was a hole in the ground, golf arose; if you played to a stone, tree, or rock, or through an iron hoop elevated on a post, *pell mell*, jeu de mail, Pila Malieus was the result. . . . Lauthier describes the attitude and "swing" at *pell mell* in words that apply equally well to golf. . . . Generally speaking, the aim was to "ioft" the ball, in fewer strokes than your adversary took, through an elevated iron ring.
A. Lang, Golf (Badminton Library), pp. 4, 11.

2. The mallet used in this game.

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even.
Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad. (1621). (*Nares.*)

3. A place where the game was played. The game was formerly practised in St. James's Park, London, and gave its name to the famous street called *Pall Mall* (locally pronounced pel-mel').

In the pavilion of ye new Castle are many faire roomes, well paynted, and leading into a very noble garden and parke, where is a *pall-maill*, in ye midst of which, on one of the sides, is a chapell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

pall-mall† (pel-mel'), *adv.* [Elliptically for *in pall-mall fashion;* prob. alluding also to *pell-mell*.] In pall-mall fashion; as in the game of pall-mall.

Others I'l knock *pall-mall*.
Cartwright's Lady Errant. (*Nares.*)

pallometric (pal-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πάλλειν*, quiver, quake, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *metric*.] Relating to the measurement of vibrations in the surface of the earth produced by artificial methods.

pallor (pal'ọr), *n.* [= F. *pâleur* = Sp. *palor* = Pg. *pallor* = It. *pallore*, < L. *pallor*, paleness, < *pallere*, be pale: see *pallid, pale*².] Paleness; wanness.

palm[1] (päm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paum;* < ME. *palme, paume, pawme, pame*, the palm of the hand, also palm-play, < OF. *palme, paulme, paume*, the palm of the hand, a ball, tennis (palm-play), F. *paume*, the palm of the hand, tennis (*jeu de paume*), = Sp. Pg. It. *palma*, < L. *palma*, f., the palm of the hand, a hand's breadth, etc., also *palmus*, m., = Gr. *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand, = AS. *folm* (= OHG. *folma*), the palm of the hand, the hand, > ult. E. *fumble*, q. v. Hence ult. *palm*[2].] **1.** The flat of the hand; that part of the hand which extends from the wrist to the bases of the thumb and fingers on the side opposite the knuckles; more generally and technically, the palmar surface of the manus of any animal, as the sole of the fore foot of a clawed quadruped, as the cat or mouse, corresponding to the planta of the pes or foot. In man the palm is fleshy, and presents two special eminences, the *thenar* (ball of the thumb) and, opposite to it, the *hypothenar*, mainly due to the bulk of the subjacent muscles. The habitual tendency of the fingers in grasping and holding throws the skin into numerous creases, several principal ones being quite constant in position. The character of these creases, in all their detail and variation in different individuals, is the chief basis of chirognomy or palmistry. See phrases under *line*[2].

Therwith the pous and *paumes* of his hondes
They gan to froote and wete his tempies tweyne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1114.

With yche a pawe as a poste, and *paumes* fulle huge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

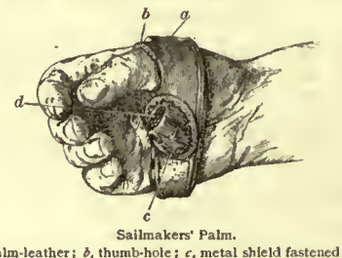
2†. The hand; a hand.

Ther apered a *paume*, with poyntel in fyngres
That watz grysly & gret, & gyrmly he wrytes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1533.

3. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the tips of the fingers; a measure of length equal to 3 and in some instances 4 inches; among the Romans, a lineal measure equal to about 8¾ inches, corresponding to the length of the hand.

During that triumvirate of kings, King Henry VIII. of England, Francis I., king of France, and Charles V., emperor, there was anch a watch kept that none of the three could win a *palm* of ground but the other two would straightways balance it. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

4. A part that covers the inner portion of the hand: as, the *palm* of a glove; specifically, an instrument used by sailmakers and seamen in



Sailmakers' Palm.

a, palm-leather; *b*, thumb-hole; *c*, metal shield fastened to palm-leather; *d*, small countersinks, into some one of which the butt of the needle enters in sewing to prevent the needle from slipping.

sewing canvas, instead of a thimble, consisting of a piece of leather that goes round the hand, with a piece of iron sewed on it so as to rest in the palm.—**5.** The broad (usually triangular) part of an anchor at the end of the arms.—**6.** The flat or palmate part of a deer's horns when full-grown.

The forehead of the gote
Held out a wondrous goodly *palme*, that sixteene branches brought. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv. 124.

7†. An old game, a kind of hand-tennis, more fully called *palm-play*.

Also, that no maner persone pleye at the *pame* or at tenys, withyn the yeld halie of the seid cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 387.

8†. A ball.

Paume to play at tennys with, [F.] paulme. *Palsgrave.*

An itching palm. See *itch.*—**Oil of palms.** See *oil.*—**To cross one's palm.** Same as *to cross one's hand* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**To gild (one's) palm,** to give money to; fee; "tip."

He accounts them very honest Tikes, and can with all safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then *Gilding their Palms* for the good Services they do him.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 220.

To grease the palm of. See *grease.*

palm[1] (päm), *v. t.* [< *palm*[1], *n.*] **1.** To handle; manipulate.

Our Cards and we are equal Toois.
We sure in vain the Cards condemn:
Our selves both cut and shuffl'd them. . . .
But Space and Matter we should blame;
They *palm'd* the Trick that lost the Game.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the Meats.
Prior, Epigrams.

2. To conceal in the palm of the hand, in the manner of jugglers or cheaters.—**3.** To impose by fraud: generally followed by *upon* before the person and *off* before the thing: as, to *palm off* trash *upon* the public.

What is *palmed upon* you daily for an imitation of Eastern writing no way resembles their manner.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxiii.

palm[2] (päm), *n.* [< ME. *palme*, < AS. *palm* = OS. *palma* = D. *palm* = MLG. *palme* = OHG. *palma*, MHG. G. *palme* = Icel. *pālmr* = Sw. *palm* = Dan. *palme* = F. *palme* = Sp. Pg. It. *palma*, < L. *palma*, a palm-tree, palm-branch, the topmost branch, any branch, a palm-branch as a symbol of victory, also the fruit of the palm, a date, also the name of several other plants; so called from the resemblance of the

leaves of the palm-tree to the outspread hand; < *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1]. The Gr. name of the date-palm was *φοίνιξ*: see *phenix*.] I. A tree or shrub of the order *Palmæ*. The palms form a natural plant-group of great interest, in appearance highly picturesque and often elegant, and in usefulness surpassed by no family except the grasses. The pulpy fruit of some species, most notably of the date, and the seed-kernel of others, preëminently the cocoanut, are edible. Oil is yielded by the fruit-pulp of some (oil-palm) and by the seeds of others (cocoanut, bacaba, etc.). The pith of the sago-palms is farinaceous, and the large terminal bud of the cabbage-palm serves as a vegetable, as do the young seedlings of the palmyra. The sap of the wild date-tree and other species yields palm-sugar or jaggery; that of the coquito, palm-honey. The juice of various species becomes toddy or palm-wine, which in fermenting serves as yeast, and distilled affords a spirituous liquor. Aside from food and drink, the betel-nut, a kind of catechu, and a kind of dragon's-blood are palm-products; a candle-wax exudes from *Ceroxylon;* vegetable ivory is the nut of the ivory-palm. Palm-wood is useful for building (date-palm, palmyra, etc.), for fine work (porcupine-wood), for piles (palmetto), and for flexible articles (ratan). The leaves of many species serve for thatching (busau-palm, royal palmetto, palmyra, etc.), for making hats, baskets, and fans, and in place of paper (palmetto, talipot, etc.). The leafstalks of some (kittul, piassava) furnish an important fiber, as also does the husk of the cocoanut. There are many other uses. The cocoanut-, date-, and palmyra-palms lead in importance. The palm of the Bible is the date-palm. (For symbolic use, see def. 2.) As ornamental plants in temperate regions the palms are indispensable where sufficient hothouse room can be had.

> The *palme* cke nowe men setteth forth to stande.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 152.

> Breadths of tropic shade and *palms* in cluster, knots of Paradise. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A branch, properly a leaf, of the palm-tree, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority; victory; triumph; honor; prize. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position. The Jews carried palm-branches on festal occasions, and the Roman Catholic and Greek churches have preserved this usage in celebrating the entry of Christ into Jerusalem. See *Palm Sunday*. See also def. 3.

> And come to the place where ye aungell of our Lord brought a *palme* vnto our blessyd Lady, shewyng vnto her ye daye of her dethe. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 32.

> It doth amaze me
> A man of such a feeble temper should
> So get the start of the majestic world,
> And bear the *palm* alone. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 131.

> For his true use of translating men,
> It still hath been a work of as much *palm*,
> In clearest judgments, as to invent or make.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

3. One of several other plants, popularly so called as resembling in some way the palm, or, especially, as substituted for it in church usage. Among plants so designated are, in Great Britain, chiefly the great sallow or goat-willow, *Salix Caprea*, at the time when its catkins are out, and the common yew (the latter is universally so called in Ireland); in Europe also the olive, holly, box, and another willow; and in the northern United States the hemlock-spruce.

> In colour like the satin-shining *palm*
> On sallows in the windy gleams of March.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Alexandra palm, *Ptychosperma Alexandræ*, a feather-palm named after Alexandra, Princess of Wales.—**Bamboo-palm**, an African species, *Raphia vinifera*. Its leafstalks and leaves are variously useful, and it is one of the wine-palms.—**Bangalow palm**, the Australian *Ptychosperma elegans*. See *feather-palm*, below.—**Blowing-cane palm**. See *Iriartella*.—**Bourbon palm**, *Livistona Chinensis* (*Latania Borbonica*).—**Broom-palm**, *Attalea funifera* and *Thrinax argentea;* so named from the use made of their leaves or leafstalks.—**Carana-palm**, *Mauritia Carana*.—**Catechu palm**, *Areca Catechu*. See *catechu* and *Areca*.—**Chusan palm**, the Chinese hemp-palm. See *hemp-palm*.—**Club-palm**, the palm-lily. See *Cordyline*.—**Cohune palm**. See *Attalea*.—**Desert-palm**. See *Washingtonia*.—**Dragon's-blood palm**, *Calamus Draco*.—**European palm**, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Fan-leafed palm**. Same as *fan-palm*.—**Feather-palm**, specifically, a palm of the genus *Ptychosperma*, but also any palm with plume-like leaves.—**Fern-palm**. (*a*) A name of *Cycas revoluta* and other species of the genus, on account of their resemblance both to ferns and to palms. (*b*) See *Macrozamia*.—**Gebang palm**, *Corypha Gebanga*, a Javan species, whose leaves serve for thatching, etc., and whose trunk affords a kind of sago.—**Inaja-palm**. See *Maximiliana*.—**Iu palm**, *Astrocaryum acaule*.—**Jagua-palm**. See *Maximiliana*.—**Jara palm**, *Leopoldinia pulchra*.—**Morichi** or **moriche palm**. Same as *ita-palm*.—**New Zealand palm**. Same as *nikau-palm*.—**Nipa-palm**. See *Nipa*.—**Order of the Palm**, a German society founded at Weimar in 1617 for the preservation and culture of the German language. It disappeared after 1680. Also called *Fruit-Bringing Society*.—**Pashiuba palm**, *Iriartea* (*Ceroxylon*) *exorrhiza*.—**Patawa palm**, *Œnocarpus Patawa*, an oil-yielding species in Brazil.—**Pinang palm**, the betel-nut palm, *Areca Catechu*. See *Areca*, 2.—**Pindova palm**, *Attalea compta*, a species with leaves useful for thatching, etc., and edible seeds.—**Royal palm**, *Oreodoxa regia* of the West Indies and Florida.—**San Diego palm**. See *Washingtonia*.—**Taliera palm**, **tara palm**, *Corypha Taliera*.—**Tucum palm**, **tucuma palm**, *Astrocaryum Tucuma*. See *Astrocaryum*.—**Umbrella palm**, *Hedyscepe* (*Kentia*) *Canterburyana* of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales: so called from its dense head of long pinnate leaves.—**Walking-stick** or **whip-stick palm**, *Bacularia* (*Kentia*) *monostachya* of Australia.—**Zanora palm**. Same as *Pashiuba palm*.

palma (pal'mä), *n.*; pl. *palmæ* (-mē). [L.: see *palm*[1].] 1. The palm of the hand of man, or the corresponding part of the manus of other animals. In a bird it is the under side of the pinion; in a quadruped, the under side of the fore foot, exclusive of the part represented by the digits.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The enlarged first joint of the front tarsus of a bee, the remaining joints being called *digiti*, or fingers. (*b*) The tarsus of an insect when it is dilated and densely covered with hairs beneath, as in many *Coleoptera*.

Palmaceæ (pal-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), fem. pl. of **palmaceus:* see *palmaceous*.] Same as *Palmæ*[2].

palmaceous (pal-mā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *palmaceus*, < L. *palma*, palm: see *palm*[2].] Of or pertaining to the *Palmæ*, or palm family.

palma Christi (pal'mä kris'ti). [Formerly *palme-crist;* = F. Pg. It. *palma-christi* = Sp. *palma-cristi*, < NL. *palma Christi*, hand of Christ: see *palm*[2] and *Christ*.] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*. See cut under *castor-oil*.

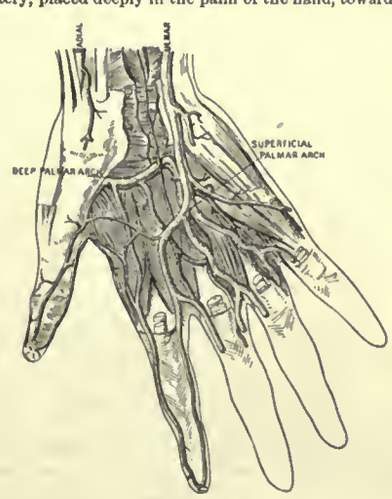
> The green leaues of *Palma Christi*, pound with parched Barley meale, do mitigate and asswage the inflammation and swelling sorenesse of the eyes.
> *Lyte's Herbal*, p. 412, quoted in Wright's Bib. Word-Book.

palmacite (pal'mā-sīt), *n.* [< L. *palma*, palm (see *palm*[2]), + *-c-* + *-ite*[2].] A name used by Brongniart, under which are included various fossil remains of vegetation supposed to be related to the living *Palmaceæ*. The specimens thus designated are chiefly fragments of trunks of trees, both with and without the marks of leaf-bases, spines, etc. The palms are first seen in the upper part of the Cretaceous.

palmæ[1], *n.* Plural of *palma*.

Palmæ[2] (pal'mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), pl. of L. *palma*, a palm.] The palm family, an order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Calycinæ*, characterized by the one- to three-celled free ovary, solitary ovules, and small embryo immersed in a little hollow near the outside of the hard or oily albumen. About 1,100 species are known, classed in 129 genera, 7 tribes, and 18 subtribes. They are mainly tropical, especially American, and are most abundant on coasts and islands; fewer in Asia and Australia; fewest in Africa; reaching lat. 44° N. in Europe, 36° in America, 34° in Asia. The species are usually local, excepting the cocoanut and four or five others. They are trees or shrubs, mostly unbranched, generally perennial, and continued only by a terminal and sometimes edible bud. Their large leaves are pinnately or radiately parallel-veined, undivided and plaited in the bud, divided slightly or completely on expansion. The flowers are small, regular, often rigid or fleshy, often dioecious, usually with six stamens, borne on a branching spadix, with several or many sheathing bract-like or woody spathes. The fruit is a berry or drupe or dry fruit, the outside commonly fibrous, within membranous, crustaceous, woody, or stony. See *palm*[2], and cuts under *Corypha*, *Piassava*, *nervation*, *cocoa*, and *Ceroxylon*. Also called *Palmaceæ*.

palmar (pal'mär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palmaire* = Sp. Pg. *palmar* = It. *palmare*, < L. *palmaris*, belonging to the palm of the hand, < *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the palma or palm of the hand, or to the corresponding part of the fore foot of a quadruped. The epithet is chiefly technical, in anatomy and zoölogy, and is correlated with *plantar;* with reference to the hand, *palmar* is the opposite of *dorsal*. —**Palmar arch.** (*a*) *Deep:* the continuation of the radial artery, placed deeply in the palm of the hand, toward the wrist, its branches supplying the deep muscles. (*b*) *Superficial:* the continuation of the ulnar artery in the palm, forming an arch opposite the anterior border of the thumb, convex distally. It gives off the digital arteries. —**Palmar arteries**, the arteries of the palmar arches.—**Palmar cutaneous nerves**. See *nerve*.—**Palmar fascia**. (*a*) *Superficial:* the extension of the superficial fascia of the forearm in the palm. (*b*) *Deep:* a somewhat specialized sheet of fascia into which the tendon of the palmaris longus expands in the palm, continuous with the fascial sheaths of the fingers, confining the subjacent muscles, etc., and serving as a flexor tendon. See cuts under *muscle*.—**Palmar folds**, the wrinkles of the palm of the hand.—**Palmar interosseus**. See *interosseus*.



Palmar Arches.

II. *n.* 1. An anatomical structure, as a muscle, contained in or connected with the palm: as, the long and short *palmars*. See *palmaris*.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the joints or ossicles of the branches of a crinoid which succeed the brachials; one of the joints of the fourth order, or of a division of the brachials; a palmare.

palmare (pal-mā'rē), *n.*; pl. *palmaria* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *palmaris*, palmar: see *palmar*.] Same as *palmar*, 2. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

palmaris (pal-mā'ris), *n.*; pl. *palmares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *palmaris*, pertaining to the palm of the hand: see *palmar*.] 1. A muscle which acts upon the palm of the hand, or the corresponding part of the fore paw of a quadruped; a palmar.—2. A palmar nerve.—**Palmaris brevis**, a thin subcutaneous muscle at the inner part of the palm of the hand.—**Palmaris cutaneus**. Same as *palmaris brevis*.—**Palmaris longus**, a superficial muscle of the forearm, arising in man chiefly from the internal condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the palmar fascia. See cuts under *muscle*.—**Palmaris longus bicaudatus**, that form of palmaris longus which has two tendons of insertion.—**Palmaris magnus**. Same as *flexor carpi radialis* (which see, under *flexor*).—**Palmaris minimus**. Same as *palmaris longus*.—**Palmaris profundus, palmaris superficialis**. See *palmar cutaneous nerves*, under *nerve*.

palmary[1] (pal'mą-ri), *a.* [< L. *palmaris*, palmar: see *palmar*.] Same as *palmar*. [Rare.]

palmary[2] (pal'mą-ri), *a.* [< L. *palmarius*, of or belonging to palma, neut. *palmarium*, that which deserves the palm, a masterpiece, also an advocate's fee, < *palma*, the palm: see *palm*[2].] Worthy of receiving the palm; preëminent; chief; conspicuous.

> Sentences proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age" in his *palmary* and capital work.
> *Bp. Horne*, On the Apology for Hume's Life and Writings.

> Lord Macaulay, in his most unfair Essay on Horace Walpole, gives, as a *palmary* sample of his Gallicisms: "It will now be seen whether he or they are most patriot."
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 317.

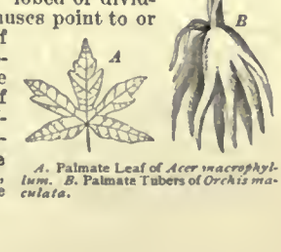
Palmatæ (pal-mā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand: see *palmate*[1].] In *ornith.*, the palmate or web-footed birds collectively, considered as a major group of aquatic birds; the swimming as distinguished from the wading or grallatorial birds. In Nitzsch's classification (1829) the group consisted of the *Longipennes*, *Nasutæ*, *Unguirostres*, *Steganopodes*, and *Pygopodes*.

Palmate Antlers of a Moose.

palmate (pal'māt), *a.* [= F. *palmé* = Sp. *palmeado* = Pg. *palmado* = It. *palmato*, < L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of the hand (NL. palmate), < *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] 1. Like an open palm; resembling a hand with the fingers extended. The term is specifically applied to the antlers of certain deer, as the elk of Europe and the moose of America, which are broad and flat, like a palm, with projecting finger-like or digitate points.

Palmate Foot of a Sea-duck.

2. Web-footed, as a bird; palmiped; webbed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Palmatæ*. Compare *semipalmate*, *totipalmate*.—3. In *bot.*, originally, having five lobes, with the midribs diverging from a common center; by later botanists extended to leaves that are lobed or divided so that the sinuses point to or reach the apex of the petiole, somewhat irrespective of the number of lobes. See *digitate*, and cuts under *leaf*.—**Palmate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ which are



A, Palmate Leaf of *Acer macrophyllum*. *B*, Palmate Tubers of *Orchis maculata*.

short and have a few long branches on the outer side, resembling, when spread apart, the fingers of a hand.—**Palmate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which are flattened and have the exterior margin produced in several strong teeth or mucrones; a form commonly found in fossorial legs.

palmated (pal'mā-ted), *a.* [< *palmate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *palmate*[1].

palmately (pal'māt-li), *adv.* In a palmate manner; so as to be palmate.—**Palmately cleft**, cleft in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend half-way down or more, and the sinuses or lobes are narrow or acute. See *cleft*[2], 2, and cuts under *leaf*.—**Palmately compound**, an epithet applied to a compound leaf with the leaflets inserted in a palmate manner, as in the buckeye, lupine, etc.: same as *digitate*, as used by later authors. See cut under *leaf*.—**Palmately divided**. Same as *palmately compound*.—**Palmately lobed**, lobed in a palmate manner, as when the divisions of a palmate leaf extend nearly or quite half-way to the base, and the lobes or sinuses are rounded. See *lobed*, and cut under *Jatropha*.—**Palmately nerved**. See *nervation*.—**Palmately parted**, parted in a palmate manner, as when the divisions in a palmate leaf almost reach but do not quite reach the base. See *parted*.—**Palmately veined**. Same as *palmately nerved*.

palmatifid (pal-mat'i-fid), *a.* [= F. *palmatifide*, < NL. *palmatus*, palmate (see *palmate*), + L. *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately cleft* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatiform (pal-mat'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *palmatiforme*, < NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a hand: applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the apex of the petiole. Also *palmiform*.

palmatilobate (pal-mat-i-lō'bāt), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + *lobatus*, lobate: see *lobate*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatilobed (pal-mat'i-lōbd), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *palmately lobed* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmation (pal-mā'shon), *n.* [< NL. **palmatio(n-)*, < *palmatus*, palmate: see *palmate*.] 1. The state of being palmate; a palmate figure or formation; digitation.

> The curious axis deer of India . . . resembles, in marking, the fallow deer; but its horns, when developed, will have no *palmations*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 296.

2. Webbing, as of the foot of a palmiped bird. Compare *semipalmation*, *totipalmation*, *palama*.

Palmatipartite Leaf.

palmatipartite (pal-mat-i-pär'tīt), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately parted* (which see, under *palmately*).

palmatisect (pal-mat'i-sekt), *a.* [< NL. *palmatus*, palmate, + L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *section*.] In *bot.*, same as *palmately compound* (which see, under *palmately*).

Palmatisected Leaf of *Geranium Robertianum*.

palmatisected (pal-mat-i-sek'ted), *a.* [< *palmatisect* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *palmatisect*.

palmbark-tree (päm'bärk-trē), *n.* An elegant Australian shrub, *Melaleuca Wilsoni*.

palm-barley (päm'bär"li), *n.* A kind of barley fuller and broader than common barley. *Halliwell.*

palm-bird (päm'bėrd), *n.* A bird that nests in palm-trees: applied to many of the weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, as the baya.

palm-butter (päm'but"ėr), *n.* Same as *palm-oil*.

palm-cabbage (päm'kab"āj), *n.* The edible bud of the cabbage-palm.

palm-cat (päm'kat), *n.* A viverrine quadruped of the subfamily *Paradoxurinæ;* a paradoxure: so called from their climbing in and feeding to some extent upon palms. There are several genera, as *Paradoxurus*, *Nandinia*, and *Paguma*, and the species are numerous. The common palm-cat is *Paradoxurus typus*. They are also called *luwacks*, *pagumes*, *palmartens*, and by other names. See cut under *Paradoxurus*.

palm-color (päm'kul"or), *n.* A color resembling that of the palm; bay-color.

palm-crab (päm'krab), *n.* The tree-crab, *Birgus latro:* so called from its climbing palm-trees to get at the fruit. See cut in next column.

palm-cross (päm'krôs), *n.* See *cross*[1], 2.

palme-christ†, *n.* [< NL. *palma Christi*.] The palma Christi or castor-oil plant. *Fallows.*

Palm-crab (*Birgus latro*).

palmed (pämd), *a.* [< *palm*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having palmate antlers, as a deer: chiefly a poetical expression, with reference to the European stag. This animal does not acquire the crown or terminal palmation of the antlers until he is full-grown.

> The proud, *palmed* deer
> Forsake the closer woods.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxiii. 319.

Palmella (pal-mel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Lyngbye, 1819), a dim. form, having reference to the jelly-like appearance; < Gr. *παλμός*, vibration, < *πάλλειν*, shake, vibrate.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the *Palmellaceæ*, having globose or oblong cells, with chlorophyl usually green, but sometimes changing to orange or reddish color. The cells are surrounded with a thick integument, which is generally soon confluent into a shapeless mass of jelly; multiplication is mostly by division. The forms included in this genus are probably not autonomous, but represent arrested polymorphous forms which multiply rapidly by the process of cell-multiplication, without developing, for a protracted period, the true plant. The particular plants, however, to which they belong have never been determined.—**Palmella stage**, or **palmella condition**, a general phrase sometimes applied to certain of the lower algæ which exhibit the peculiar gelatinous masses described above. In the *Schizomycetes* this condition or stage has lately been called the *zoöglœa stage*. See *Zoöglœa*.

Palmellaceæ (pal-me-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmella* + *-aceæ*.] A so-called order of fresh-water algæ, taking its name from the genus *Palmella*, including forms of doubtful autonomy. They are strictly unicellular, with the cells either single or numerous, constituting families, and embedded in an amorphous stratum of jelly. Reproduction is mainly by fission. Also *Palmelleæ*.

palmellaceous (pal-me-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Palmella* + *-aceous*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Palmella*. Also *palmelloid*.

Palmelleæ (pal-mel'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmella* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Palmellaceæ*.

palmellin (pal'mel-in), *n.* [< NL. *Palmella* + *-in*[2].] The red coloring matter detected by Phipson in *Palmella cruenta*, a fresh-water alga. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon bisulphid.

palmelloid (pal'mel-oid), *a.* [< *Palmella* + *-oid*.] Same as *palmellaceous*.—**Palmelloid condition**, in *bot.*, same as *palmella stage* (which see, under *Palmella*).

palmelodicon (pal-mē-lod'i-kon), *n.* Same as *musical glasses* (*b*) (which see, under *glass*).

palmer[1] (pä'mėr), *n.* [< *palm*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who palms or cheats, as at cards.—2. A ferule.

palmer[2] (pä'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *palmer*, *palmere*, *palmare*, < OF. *palmier*, *paulmier*, *paumier* = Sp. *palmero* = Pg. *palmeiro* = It. *palmiere*, < ML. *palmarius*, a pilgrim who bore a palm-branch (see def.), < L. *palma*, a palm-branch: see *palm*[2].] 1. A pilgrim who had returned from the Holy Land, had fulfilled his vow, and had brought with him a palm-branch to be deposited on the altar of his parish church; hence, an itinerant monk who went from shrine to shrine, under a perpetual vow of poverty and celibacy. The distinction between *pilgrim* and *palmer* seems never to have been closely observed.

> Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
> And *palmeres* for to seken straunge strondes.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 13.
>
> Here is a holy *Palmer* come,
> From Salem first, and last from Rome;
> One that hath kissed the blessed tomb,
> And visited each holy shrine,
> In Araby and Palestine. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 23.

An escallop shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the *palmer*.

> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 6.

Though now and then an individual may have been seen who carried a short palm-branch bound to his staff, such, however, was not the *palmer's* usual badge; but instead a small cross formed by two short slips of a leaflet from the palm-tree: this cross he sewed either to his hat or upon his cape. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 439.

2. A palmer-worm.

> *Eruche* [It.], the wormes called cankers or *palmers*.
> *Florio*, 1611.
>
> A hollow cane that must be light and thin,
> Wherein the "Bobb" and *Palmer* shall abide;
> Which must be atopped with an handsome pin,
> Lest out again your baits do hap to slide.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

3. An artificial fly whose body is covered with hairs bristling in all directions: used by anglers.

> Imitations of these [hairy caterpillars], known to the American by the familiar term of hackles, and to the accurate inhabitant of the British Isles by the correct name of *palmers*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 298.

4. A wood-louse. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Palmer's staff**, in *her.*, same as *bourdon*[1], 3.

palmer[3]† (pä'mėr), *n.* [< OF. *palmier*, a palm-tree, < *palme*, a palm: see *palm*[2].] A palm-tree.

> Here are very many *palmer* or coco trees, which is their chiefe food. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 264.

palmerin (pal'mėr-in), *n.* [< *Palmerin* (see def.).] One of a line of romantic heroes of the age of chivalry, who took their names or their titles from Palmerin de Oliva, an illegitimate grandson of a Greek emperor of Constantinople. This Palmerin derived his name from the circumstance of his exposure in a wicker basket on a mountain-side among palms and olive-trees in Spain. He afterward became famous for his exploits in Germany, England, and the Orient. The exploits of the Palmerins, as celebrated in the famous Spanish romances called by their name, are evidently modeled after those of Amadis of Gaul. In literature the name is often applied as a term of distinction to any redoubtable champion of the age of chivalry.

> That brave Rosicler
> That damned brood of ugly giants slew,
> And *Palmerin* Frannarco overthrew.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

The oldest ballads tell us nothing at all . . . of the *Palmerins*, nor of many other well-known and famous heroes of the shadow-land of chivalry.

> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 119.

palmer-worm (pä'mėr-wėrm), *n.* [< *palmer*[2] + *worm*.] 1. A caterpillar; especially, a hairy caterpillar injurious to vegetation, but what kind is unknown or undetermined. The name occurs three times in the Bible (Joel i. 4; ii. 25; Amos iv. 9) as the translation of the Hebrew *gāzām*, rendered in the Septuagint *κάμπη* and in the Vulgate *eruca*. Some have supposed it to be a destructive kind of locust, as *Pachytylus migratorius;* but in Joel the name is expressly distinguished from "locust." The Hebrew name is referred to a root meaning 'to cut off'; the Greek *κάμπη* refers to the bending or looping of some caterpillars, apparently pointing to a looper or measuring-worm—that is, the larva of some geometrid moth; and the Latin *eruca* may have the same significance. The destructiveness of many of these geometrids would fully bear out the Biblical implication. See *cubit*.

There is another sort of these Catterpillers, who haue no certaine place of abode, nor yet cannot tell where to find theyr foode, but, like vnto superstitious Pilgrims, doo wander and stray hither and thither, (and like Mise) consume and eate vp that which is none of their owne; and these haue purchased a very apt name amongst va Englishmen, to be called *Palmer-worms*, by reason of their wandering and rogish life (for they neuer stay in one place, but are euer wandering), although by reason of their roughnes and ruggednes some call them Beare-wormes. They can by no means endure to be dyeted, and to feede vpon some certaine herbes and flowers, but boldly and disorderly creepe ouer all, and tast of all plants and trees indifferently, and liue as they list.

> *Topsell*, History of Serpents (1608), p. 105.

That which the *palmerworm* hath left hath the locust eaten. Joel i. 4.

2. In the United States, the larva of the tineid moth *Ypsilophus pometella*, which in eastern parts of the country appears on the leaves of the apple in June, draws them together, and skeletonizes them.

palmery (pä'mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *palmeries* (-iz). [< *palm*[2] + *-ery*.] A palm-house. Compare *fernery*.

palmette (pal'met), *n.* [< F. *palmette*, dim. of *palme*, palm: see *palm*[2].] In *class. archæol.*, an ornament more or less resembling a palm-leaf, whether carved in relief on moldings, etc., or painted; an anthemion. See cut on following page.

palmetto (pal-met'ō), *n.* [Formerly *palmito;* < Sp. *palmito* (= Pg. *palmito* = It. *palmisto* = F. *palmiste*), dim. of *palma*, palm: see *palm*[2].] Any one of several fan-leafed palms of different genera. The one most properly so called is *Sabal Palmetto*, the cabbage-palmetto, a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, abounding on the southeast coast of the United States. It forms part of the device in the seal and flag of South Carolina, the Palmetto State. Its wood is not attacked by the teredo and is very durable under water, and is therefore much used for piles and wharves. The fibrous leaves of this and the dwarf palmetto, *S. Adansoni*, are made into hats, baskets, and fans, and also furnish an upholstering material. The palmetto, or hemp-palm, of southern Europe and North Africa, is *Chamærops humilis*, a dwarf species, affording abundant fiber, consumed chiefly as "vegetable horsehair." The same names are given to the Chi-

Palmette.—Fragment of Frieze, Acropolis of Athens.

nese *Trachycarpus excelsa*, whose leafstalks on decaying leave a fibrous matter of textile use.

During our voyage we liued on nothing else but raspices, of a certaine round graine little and blacke, and of the rootes of *palmitos* which we get by the riuer side.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 342.

Blue palmetto, *Raphidophyllum Hystrix* of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, a species with an erect or creeping stem, 2 or 3 feet long, and leaves circular in outline.—**Cabbage-palmetto.** See def. above.—**Dwarf palmetto**, *Sabal Adansoni*, of the southeastern United States, with creeping or buried stem. See def. above, and *saw-palmetto*.—**Humble palmetto**, a West Indian tree, *Carludovica insignis*.—**Palmetto flag**, the flag of the State of South Carolina, which, from the occurrence in it of a variety of dwarf palm or palmetto, is called the *Palmetto State*.—**Royal palmetto**, (*a*) *Sabal umbraculifera* of the West Indies, also called *big* or *bull thatch*, from the use made of the leaves. It is a fine tree, growing 80 feet or more high. (*b*) Same as *silk-top palmetto*.—**Saw-palmetto**, a form of the dwarf palmetto with creeping stem and spiny-edged petioles.—**Silk-top palmetto**, the name in Florida of *Thrinax parviflora*, found there and in the West Indies: a tree some 30 feet high, turned to minor uses. Called in the West Indies *royal palmetto*.—**Silver-top palmetto**, the name in Florida of *Thrinax argentea*, a tree of the same range and size as the last, the leaves silvery-silky beneath. Its uses resemble those of the cabbage-palmetto. Also called *brickley* and *brittle-thatch*.—**Small palmetto**, a name of the palm-like genus *Carludovica* of the natural order *Cyclanthaceæ*.

palmetum (pal-mē′tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *palmetum*, a palm-grove, < *palma*, palm: see *palm*[2].] A palm-house.

palm-fiber (päm′fī′bėr), *n.* Fiber obtained from the leaves of the palmyra, carnauba, and other palms.

palm-honey (päm′hun′i), *n.* See *coquito*.

palm-house (päm′hous), *n.* A glass house for growing palms and other tropical plants.

palmic (pal′mik), *a.* [< *palm*[2] + *-ic*.] Same as *palmitic*.

palmicolous (pal-mik′ō-lus), *a.* [NL., < L. *palma*, palm, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on the palm-tree. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

palmiferous (pal-mif′e-rus), *a.* [=F. *palmifère* = Sp. *palmífero* = Pg. It. *palmifero*, < L. *palmifer*, palm-bearing, < *palma*, palm, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing palms.

palmification (pal′mi-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *palma*, palm, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] See the quotation, and compare *caprification*.

The Babylonians suspended male clusters from wild dates over the females; but they seem to have supposed that the fertility thus produced depended on the presence of small flies among the wild flowers, which, by entering the female flowers, caused them to set and ripen. The process was called *palmification*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 82.

palmiform (pal′mi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. It. *palmiforme*, < L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, + *forma*, form.] Same as *palmatiform*.

palmigrade (pal′mi-grād), *a.* [< L. *palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *gradi*, walk.] Walking on the soles of the feet; plantigrade.

palmine (pal′min), *n.* [< *palm*[2] + *-ine*[2].] Same as *palmitin*.

palminerve (pal′mi-nėrv), *a.* [< L. *palma*, palm, + *nervus*, nerve.] Same as *palminerved*.

palminerved (pal′mi-nėrvd), *a.* [< *palminerve* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, palmately nerved. See *nervation*.

palmiped, palmipede (pal′mi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *palmipède* = Pg. It. *palmipede*, < L. *palmipes* (*palmiped-*), broad-footed, web-footed, < *palma*, the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot (of a web-footed bird), + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Web-footed, as a bird; having the toes webbed or palmate; of or pertaining to the *Palmipedes*. See second cut under *palmate*.

II. *n.* A web-footed bird; any member of the *Palmipedes*.

Palmipedat (pal-mip′e-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. neut. pl. of *Palmipes*: see *palmiped*.] 1. In Blumenbach's classification, a singular association of web-footed carnivores, edentates, rodents, sirenians, and monotremes in one order, the eighth. Thus it contained seals and walruses, otters, beavers, manatees and dugongs, and the ornithorhynchus.—2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Prensiculantia*, containing the web-footed rodents only, as certain water-rats (*Hydromys*) and the beaver.

Palmipedes (pal-mip′e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *palmipes*, broad-footed: see *palmiped*.] An order founded by Schaeffer in 1774, and in Cuvier's system the sixth order of birds, corresponding to the *Anseres* of Linnæus and the *Natatores* of Illiger; web-footed or swimming birds.

palmipedous† (pal-mip′e-dus), *a.* [< *palmiped* + *-ous*.] Same as *palmiped*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

Palmipes (pal′mi-pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *palmipes*, broad-footed, web-footed.] Same as *Asteriscus*.

palmist (pal′mist or pä′mist), *n.* and *a.* [< *palm*[1] + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* Same as *palmister*: now more often used.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to palmisters or palmistry: as, the *palmist* art.

palmister (pal′mis-tėr), *n.* [Sometimes *palmster*, as if < *palm* + *-ster*; < *palm*[1] + *-ist* (cf. *palmist*) + *-er*[1].] One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand, especially by its lines.

Deceiving and deceivable *palmsters*, who will undertake by the view of the hand to be as expert in foretelling the course of life to come to others as they are ignorant of their own in themselves. *Ford*, Line of Life.

palmistry (pal′mis-tri), *n.* [< *palmist* + *-ry*.] 1. The art or practice of telling fortunes by a feigned interpretation of lines and marks on the palm of the hand. Also called *chirognomy* and *chiromancy*. See phrases under *line*[2].

We shall not proceed to query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination from those lines in our hands of high denomination. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

With the fond Maids in *Palmistry* he deals;
They tell the Secret first which he reveals.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Manual dexterity. [Humorous.]

He found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this race of vermin [gipsies] are very dexterous. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

palmitate (pal′mi-tāt), *n.* [< *palmit(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of palmitic acid.

palmite (pal′mīt), *n.* [< NL. *Palmita*: see *palmetto*.] A rush-like plant, *Prionium Palmita*, of South Africa, the leaves of which afford a very tenacious fiber.

palmitic (pal-mit′ik), *a.* [= F. *palmitique*; as *palm*[2] + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil. Also *palmic*.—**Palmitic acid**, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, an acid existing as a glycerin ether in palm-oil and in most of the solid fats. The acid forms fine white needles, or pearly crystalline scales.

palmitin (pal′mi-tin), *n.* [= F. *palmitine*; as *palm*[2] + *-ite*[2] + *-in*[2].] The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil, $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$, a solid colorless crystalline substance, melting at about 45° C.: it is the triglyceride of palmitic acid. Also *palmine*.

palmitot, *n.* An obsolete form of *palmetto*.

palmi-veined (pal′mi-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the veins arranged in a palmate manner.

palm-kale (päm′kāl), *n.* An Italian variety of borecole, grown also in the Channel Islands. It reaches the height of 10 or 12 feet, and bears its leaves, which are curved, at the top, thus imitating a palm.

palm-leaf (päm′lēf), *n.* 1. The leaf of a palm. Hence—2. A fan made from a dried palm-leaf, particularly from a leaf of the fan-palm or of the palmetto; a palm-leaf fan. [Colloq., U. S.]

The slave . . . filled the bowl of a long-stemmed chibouk, and, handing it to his master, retired behind him, and began to fan him with the most prodigious *palm-leaf* I ever saw. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 268.

Palm-leaf fan. See def. 2.

palm-lily (päm′lil′i), *n.* See *Cordyline*.

palm-marten (päm′mär′tėn), *n.* Same as *palm-cat*.

palm-matet (päm′māt), *n.* [< MD. *palm-maete*, a ferule, prop. **palmaete* (E. **palmate*), etc., < ML. *palmata*, a slap or blow on the hand (*palmatorium*, a ferule or whip), < L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] Same as *ferule*[1].

palm-oil (päm′oil), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from several species of palms, but chiefly from the fruit of the oil-palm, *Elæis Guineensis*, of western Africa. In cool climates it acquires the consistence of butter, and is of an orange-yellow color. It is employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, and for lubricating machinery, the wheels of railway-carriages, etc. By the natives of the Gold Coast this oil is used as butter, and when eaten fresh it is pleasant and wholesome. Also called *palm-butter*.

Palm-oil Tree (*Elæis Guineensis*).

palmosseus (pal-mos′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *palmossei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *palma*, the hand, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous*.] An interosseous muscle of the palm: distinguished from *dorsosseus*. *Coues*.

palm-play† (päm′plā), *n.* An old game of ball played with the hand; a kind of tennis in which the ball was struck with the hand and not with a racket or bat. Also *palm-playing* and *palm*.

During the reign of Charles V. *palm play*, which may properly enough be denominated hand-tennis, was exceedingly fashionable in France, being played by the nobility for large sums of money. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 160.

palm-playing (päm′plā′ing), *n.* Same as *palm-play*.

He comes upon
The women at their *palm-playing*.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

palmster (päm′stėr), *n.* Same as *palmister*.

palm-sugar (päm′shúg′ăr), *n.* Sugar obtained from palm-sap: same as *jaggery*.

Palm Sunday (päm sun′dā). The Sunday next before Easter, being the sixth Sunday in Lent and the first day of Holy Week. Its observance, in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, is as old as the fourth century in the Eastern Church, and as the fifth or sixth century in the Western. By the sixth or seventh century formal processions had become customary, which the Greek and the Roman Catholic churches have retained. The popular observance of the day by carrying branches of willow or other trees continued in many places in England after the Reformation, and the custom of solemnly blessing and distributing palm and other branches and carrying them in procession has been revived in many Anglican churches.

palm-tree (päm′trē), *n.* [< ME. *palmetre*, < AS. *palm-treów* (= Icel. *pálmtrē* = Sw. *palmträ*), < *palm*, palm, + *treów*, tree.] A tree of the order *Palmæ*. See *palm*[2] and *Palmæ*[2].

palmula (pal′mū-lă), *n.*; pl. *palmulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*[1].] In musical instruments with a keyboard, a finger-key or digital.

palm-veined (päm′vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, palmately nerved. See *nervation*.

palm-viper (päm′vī′pėr), *n.* A venomous snake of South America, *Craspedocephalus bilineatus*.

palm-warbler (päm′wâr′blėr), *n.* *Dendræca palmarum*, a very common warbler of the eastern parts of the United States, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. It is from 5 to 5½ inches long, and about 8 in extent of wings; the male is brownish-olive above, with dusky streaks, the rump yellowish, the cap chestnut-brown, the under parts rich-yellow with reddish streaks, the two outer pairs of tail-feathers with square white spots at the ends of their inner webs, and the wings without white bars. The bird is insectivorous and migratory, breeding in northern New England and thence northward, wintering from the Carolinas and Texas to the West Indies. It nests on the ground, and has somewhat the terrestrial habits of a titlark. Also called *yellow red-poll warbler*.

palm-wasp (päm′wosp), *n.* A wasp, *Polybius palmarum*, which makes its nest in palms. See cut under *Polybius*.

palm-wax (päm′waks), *n.* A substance secreted by the wax-palm. See *Ceroxylon*. Another palm affords the carnauba-wax, largely used in place of beeswax. See *carnauba* and *Copernicia*.

palm-wine (päm′wīn), *n.* Same as *toddy*, 1. Compare *arrack*.

palm-worm (päm′wėrm), *n.* A kind of centiped found in America, of large size. *Imp. Dict.*

palmy (pä′mi), *a.* [< *palm*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Bearing or abounding in palms.

Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interposed,
Or *palmy* hillock. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 254.

2. Of or derived from the palm.

The naked negro . . .
Boasts of his golden sands and *palmy* wine.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 70.

3. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 113.

Those were indeed the *palmy* days of speech, when men listened instead of reading, when they were guided by the voice and the tones of the living orator.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 248.

palmyra (pal-mī′rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Palmyra, Palmira*, Gr. Παλμύρα, Παλμύρα, a city of Syria.] 1. An East Indian palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. It grows to a height of 80 or sometimes 100 feet, its cylindrical trunk bearing a round head of leaves which are 8 or 10 feet long, with a blade of circular outline, plaited and palmately incised. From it are obtained toddy and jaggery. Its fruit is eaten roasted and makes a jelly, and the roots of young seedlings are used as a vegetable. The wood of old trees is extremely hard and strong, is used for many purposes, and is to some extent exported. The leaves serve for thatching and for all manner of plaited ware, and, with those of the talipot, are universally used by the Hindus to write on with a style. It abounds in most parts of India, especially on sandy tracts near the sea, and makes a striking feature of the landscape.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Palmyridæ*. *P. aurifera* is a beautiful species, with gold-colored parapodia two inches long.

palmyra-palm (pal-mī′rą-päm), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1.

palmyra-tree (pal-mī′rą-trē), *n.* Same as *palmyra*, 1.

palmyra-wood (pal-mī′rą-wụd), *n.* The wood of the palmyra, the cocoanut, and perhaps other palms, exported from India.

palmyre (pal′mīr), *n.* A worm of the genus *Palmyra*.

Palmyrene (pal-mi-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Palmyrenus, Palmirenus*, < *Palmyra, Palmira*, a city of Syria: see *palmyra*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Palmyra, originally called Tadmor, an ancient city of Syria.

The *Palmyrene* [Zenobia]
That fought Aurelian. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Palmyrian (pal-mir′i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Palmyra*, Palmyra, + *-ian*.] Same as *Palmyrene*.

Palmyridæ (pal-mir′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palmyra* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Palmyra*.

palo (pä′lō), *n.* [Hind.] Same as *gulancha*. Also *giloe* and *galo*.

palo-blanco (pä′lō-blang′kō), *n.* [Sp., < *palo*, stick (see *pale*[1]), + *blanco*, white (see *blank*).] A variety of the hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*, var. *reticulata*. It is a small tree, often reduced to a low shrub, found from Texas throughout the Rocky Mountains to Oregon.

palolo (pa-lō′lō), *n.* [Native name in Samoa and the Tonga Islands, = Fijian *mbalolo*, also *balolo*.] 1. A remarkable marine worm of the family *Nereidæ*, *Palolo viridis*, found in vast numbers in the Polynesian seas, and much used for food by the natives. It is a notobranchiate polychætous annelid, formerly placed in the genus *Lysidice*, or forming a genus (*Palolo*) by itself. It visits the Samoan, Fijian, and Gilbert archipelagos to spawn once a year, in October, at the last quarter of the moon.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this worm, called *Palolo viridis*. Also *Palola*. *J. E. Gray*, 1847.

palp† (palp), *v. t.* [< F. *palper* = Sp. *palpar* = It. *palpare*, < L. *palpare, palpari*, stroke, touch softly, feel. Cf. *palpate, v.*] To feel; have a feeling of.

And bring a *palped* darknesse ore the earth.
Heywood, Brazen Age, ii. 2.

palp (palp), *n.* [= F. *palpe* = Sp. Pg. It. *palpo*, < NL. *palpus*, a feeler, < L. *palpare*, stroke, touch softly, feel: see *palp, v.*] A tactile organ; a feeler. See *palpus*.—**Labial palp.** See *labipalp*.—**Maxillary palp.** Same as *falx*, 4.

palpability (pal-pą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *palpabilité* = Sp. *palpabilidad* = Pg. *palpabilidade*; as *palpable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being palpable, in any sense of that word; palpableness; tangibleness.

He it was that first found out the *palpability* of colours.
Martinus Scriblerus, xiv.

palpable (pal′pą-bl), *a.* [< ME. *palpable* = OF. (and F.) *palpable* = Sp. *palpable* = Pg. *palpavel* = It. *palpabile*, < LL. *palpabilis*, that can be touched, < L. *palpare, palpari*, touch, feel: see *palp, v.*] 1. That may be felt; perceptible by the touch; manifest to sight or touch; hence, appearing as if it might be touched or felt.

"A, ha!" quod he, "lo, so I can
Lewdely to a lewed man
Speke, and shewe hym swyche skiles
That he may shake hem bi the biles,
So *palpable* they shulden be."
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 869.

I see thee yet, in form as *palpable*
As this [dagger] which now I draw.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 40.

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days.
Milton, P. L., xii. 188.

Hence—2. Plain; evident; obvious; easily perceived or detected: as, *palpable* lies; a *palpable* mistake.

And as thre persones *palpable* is pureliche bote o mankynde,
The whiche is man and hus make and mollere-is issue,
So is god godes sone in thre persones the Trinite.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 235.

These lies are like their father that begets them; gross as a mountain, open, *palpable*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 250.

I took my wife to my cosen, Thomas Pepys, and found them just sat down to dinner, which was very good; only the venison pasty was *palpable* mutton, which was not handsome. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 5.

3. In *med.*, perceptible by palpation. = **Syn. 1.** Tangible.—2. Manifest, evident, unmistakable, glaring, gross.

palpableness (pal′pą-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

palpably (pal′pą-bli), *adv.* In a palpable manner; in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; hence, plainly; obviously: as, *palpably* mistaken.

palpal (pal′pal), *a.* [< *palp* + *-al*.] Forming or formed by a palp; pertaining to a palp or to palpi; palpiform.—**Palpal organs,** in *arachnology*, complicated modifications of the digital or terminal joint of each pedipalp, found only in male spiders. They consist of a kind of spring box in which the spermatophores are received from the genital orifice and conveyed to the body of the female. See cut under *Araneida*.

palpate (pal′pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *palpated*, ppr. *palpating*. [< L. *palpatus*, pp. of *palpare*, touch, stroke: see *palp, v.*] To feel or feel for, as if with a palp; explore by touch, as with the fingers; perform palpation upon; manipulate.

palpate (pal′pāt), *a.* [< NL. *palpatus*, < *palpus*, a feeler: see *palp, n.*, and *-ate*[1].] Provided with palps.

palpation (pal-pā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *palpation*, < L. *palpatio(n-)*, a stroking, < *palpare*, pp. *palpatus*, touch, stroke: see *palpate, palp, v.*] 1. The act of touching; feeling by the sense of touch.

Unlesse their phancies may have a sight and sensible *palpation* of that more clarified subsistence, they will prefer infidelity itself to an unimaginable idea.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ii.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, manual examination, or a method of exploring various organs by feeling them with the hand or hands.—**Palpation-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*).

Palpatores (pal-pą-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *palpator*, a stroker, < *palpare*, pp. *palpatus*, stroke: see *palp, v.*] 1. In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the gropers, such as rails, gallinules, and coots: also called *Latitores*, or skulkers: equivalent to the modern family *Rallidæ*, or rather to the ralliform birds at large. [Not in use.]—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's classification (1802), a group of beetles corresponding to the modern family *Scydmænidæ*. (*b*) A suborder of harvestmen or *Opiliones*, in which the palpi are slender and filiform, with or without a tarsal claw, the maxillary lobe of the first pair of legs is free, the sternum is short, and the genital aperture is close to the mouth: distinguished from *Laniatores*.

palpebra (pal′pe-brą), *n.*; *palpebræ* (-brē). [L.] In *anat.*, an eyelid.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris.** See *depressor*.—**Levator palpebræ superioris.** See *levator*.

palpebral (pal′pe-bral), *a.* [< LL. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids, < L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.] 1. Of or pertaining to the eyelids: as, the *palpebral* muscles; *palpebral* folds of conjunctiva.—2. Of or pertaining to the eyebrows; superciliary: a loose use of the word.—**Müller's palpebral muscle.** See *muscle*.—**Palpebral arteries,** two branches, the superior and the inferior, of the ophthalmic, supplying the conjunctiva, caruncle, lacrymal sac, and eyelids.—**Palpebral cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Palpebral conjunctiva,** the conjunctiva lining the eyelids, as distinct from the ocular conjunctiva.—**Palpebral fissure.** See *fissure*.—**Palpebral folds,** the reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyeball to the inner surface of the eyelid, above or below.—**Palpebral ligament,** a fibrous band attached externally to the margin of the orbit and passing in the eyelid, beneath the orbicularis muscle, to be attached to the free margin of the tarsal cartilage. Also called *tarsal ligament*.—**Palpebral nerves,** branches of the lacrymal and infraorbital nerves, given respectively to the upper and lower eyelids.—**Palpebral orifice,** the opening between the eyelids.—**Palpebral veins,** (*a*) *External:* tributaries of the orbital branch of the temporal, from the eyelids. (*b*) *Inferior:* tributaries to the facial, from the lower eyelid. (*c*) *Superior:* tributaries to the angular part of the facial, from the upper eyelid.

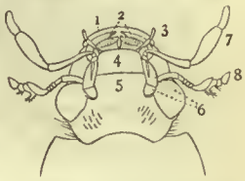
palpebralis (pal-pe-brā′lis), *n.*; pl. *palpebrales* (-lēz). [NL., < LL. *palpebralis*, of or on the eyelids: see *palpebral*.] The muscle which lifts the upper eyelid, commonly called *levator palpebræ superioris*.

palpebrate (pal′pe-brāt), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ate*[1].] Having eyelids.

palpebrous (pal′pe-brus), *a.* [< L. *palpebra*, eyelid, + *-ous*.] Having shaggy eyebrows, or prominent superciliary ridges. *Smart*.

palpi, *n.* Plural of *palpus*.

palpicil (pal′pi-sil), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *cilium*, q. v.] A tactile hair, or filament sensitive to touch; a filar tentacle; a trigger-hair, such as is found attached to the thread-cells of many cœlenterates. See *trigger-hair*. Also *palpocil*.



Under Side of Head of a Water-beetle (*Hydrophilus triangularis*), greatly enlarged, showing 1, labrum; 2, mandibles; 3, maxillary palpus; 4, ligula; 5, mentum; 6, palpiger, in this case two-jointed; 7, labial palpus, or palpicorn; 8, antenna.

palpicorn (pal′pi-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, palp, + L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having palpi like horns or antennæ, as an insect; having the characters of the *Palpicornia*; pertaining to the *Palpicornia*.

II. *n.* 1. A long labial palpus, like an antenna.—2. A palpicorn beetle.

Palpicornia (pal-pi-kôr′ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *palpicorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by the family *Hydrophilidæ*, having long slender palps usually exceeding in length the short, several-jointed, clavate antennæ. See cuts under *Hydrobius* and *Hydrophilidæ*. Also *Palpicornes*.

palpifer (pal′pi-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, an outer lobe of the maxilla, generally thin and scale-like, bearing the maxillary palpus. See cut under *galea*.

palpiferous (pal-pif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *palpifer* + *-ous*.] Bearing maxillary palps; having the quality or function of a palpifer. = **Syn.** *Palpiferous, Palpigerous.* These epithets are often used indiscriminately, but the proper usage will be evident from the definitions given. Any insect which has palps is both palpiferous and palpigerous, but mouth-parts of insects are either palpiferous or palpigerous, according as they bear maxillary or labial palps. See cut under *mouth-part*.

palpiform (pal′pi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *palpiforme*, < NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or function of a palp or feeler. *Kirby*. See cuts under *Hymenoptera* and *Pentastomida*.—**Palpiform lobe** of the maxilla, in *entom.*, the galea or outer lobe when it is two-jointed, having the structure and function of a palpus. Sometimes called *inner palpus*. See cut under *galea*.

palpiger (pal′pi-jėr), *n.* [< NL. *palpus*, q. v., + L. *gerere*, bear.] In *entom.*, a lateral appendage of the labium of some insects, situated between the mentum and the ligula, and bearing the labial palpus. In so far as it is basal, it represents the cardo of the maxilla; in so far as it bears a palpus, it represents the maxillary stipes, or palpifer. The suture between the mentum and its attached palpiger is often obsolete. The name was first applied by Newman to a section of the part called *lingua* by Kirby and *labium* by McLeay and others. See cuts under *Insecta* and *mouth-part*.

palpigerous (pal-pij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< *palpiger* + *-ous*.] Bearing labial palps; having the character or function of a palpiger. *Kirby*. = **Syn.** See *palpiferous*.

Palpimaninæ (pal′pi-mą-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Palpimanus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of saltigrade spiders, of the family *Eresidæ*, having peculiarly thickened fore legs, no inframaxillary organ, and no calamistrium, typified by the genus *Palpimanus*: distinguished from *Eresinæ*. Also *Palpimanidæ*, as a family. *O. P. Cambridge*, 1872.

Palpimanus (pal-pim′ą-nus), *n.* [NL. (Dufour, 1820), < *palpus*, a feeler, + L. *manus*, a hand.] The typical genus of *Palpimaninæ*, and until recently the sole genus of this subfamily. It has but two spinnerets; the fore legs have three claws, and the other legs but two. There has been much dispute as to the proper place of this genus.

palpitant (pal′pi-tant), *a.* [< L. *palpitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *palpitare*, palpitate.] Palpitating; pulsating or throbbing visibly; quivering.

The white evanescence of innumerable cascades, delicately *palpitant* as a fall of northern lights.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 188.

palpitate (pal′pi-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *palpitated*, ppr. *palpitating*. [< L. *palpitatus*, pp. of

palpitare (> It. *palpitare* = Sp. Pg. *palpitar* = F. *palpiter*), throb, pant, palpitate, freq. of *palpare*, feel, move quickly: see *palp*, *v.*] To beat or pulsate rapidly; throb; flutter or move with slight throbs (said specifically of the heart when it is characterized by an abnormal or excited movement); tremble; quiver.

As 't were a hundred-throated nightingale,
The strong tempestuous treble throbb'd and *palpitated*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, ii.

Her [Mrs. Browning's] genius certainly may be compared to those sensitive, *palpitating* flames which harmonically rise and fall in response to every sound-vibration near them. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 114.

palpitation (pal-pi-tā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *palpitation* = Sp. *palpitacion* = Pg. *palpitação* = It. *palpitazione*, < L. *palpitatio(n-)*, < *palpitare*, pp. *palpitatus*, throb: see *palpitate*.] The act of palpitating, throbbing, quivering, or trembling; specifically, a beating or pulsation of the heart, particularly a violent and unnatural beating or pulsation, such as is excited by violent action, by emotion, or by disease.

I could scarce find any *Palpitation* within me on the left Side, when yours of the 1st of September was brought me. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 16.

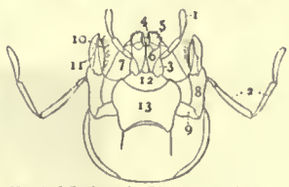
See, in any house where virtue and self-respect abide, the *palpitation* which the approach of a stranger causes. *Emerson*, Friendship.

palpless (palp′les), *a.* Having no palps.

palpocil (pal′pō-sil), *n.* Same as *palpicil*. *E. R. Lankester*.

palpulus (pal′pū-lus), *n.*; pl. *palpuli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *palpus*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a small palpus; specifically, one of the maxillary palpi of *Lepidoptera*, which are generally much smaller than the labial palpi.

palpus (pal′pus), *n.*; pl. *palpi* (-pī). [NL.: see *palp*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the jointed organs attached to the labium and maxillæ of insects; a feeler. The labial palpi are two in number, rising either from the ligula or from the edge of the mentum; the maxillary palpi are placed one on the outer side of each maxilla. Besides these, certain *Coleoptera* have a second two-jointed palpiform appendage on each maxilla, formed by a modification of the galea or external lobe. The palpi vary much in form and in the number of joints, which is never more than six; they are sometimes aborted or entirely absent, as in the *Hemiptera*. In the *Lepidoptera* this term is commonly restricted to the large labial palpi, the much smaller maxillary ones being distinguished as *palpuli*. The palpi are supposed by some to be organs of taste or touch. In the spiders the maxillary palpi are greatly developed, forming the pedipalps; these, in the scorpions, become chelate appendages, commonly called the front legs. Small palpi are also developed from the mandibles and maxillæ of certain crustaceans. See cuts under *Acarida*, *Allorhina*, *Erotylus*, *galea*, *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*, *Meloë*, *mosquito*, *mouth-part*, *Nymphon*, *Araneida*, *scorpion*, *Buthus*, *Cryptophialus*, and *Podophthalmia*. (*b*) One of the fleshy lobes at the sides of the mouth of acephalous mollusks. More fully called *labial palpus*. See second cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.—**Clavate, cuneiform, divided, labial, maxillary**, etc., **palpi**. See the adjectives.



Head of Cockroach (*Blatta americana*).
1, labial palp; 2, maxillary palp; 3, palpiger; 4, divided lingua; 5, paraglossa; 6, ligula; 7, mandible; 8, palpiger and stipes (fused); 9, cardo; 10, lacinia; 11, galea; 12, mentum; 13, submentum.

palsgrave (palz′grāv), *n.* [Formerly also *paltsgrave*; MD. *paltsgrave*, D. *paltsgraaf* (G. *pfalzgraf*); < MD. *palts* (G. *pfalz*), palace, + *grave*, D. *graaf* (G. *graf*), count: see *palace*, *palatine*[1], and *grave*[5].] A count palatine; a palatine.

Occupying the *Palsgrave's* palace, consuming his choice wines with my companions. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

palsgravine (palz′grā-vēn), *n.* [< *palsgrave* + *-ine*, fem. suffix, as in *margravine*.] The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

palsical† (pal′zi-kạl), *a.* [< *palsy* + *-ic* + *-al*.] Affected with palsy; paralytic. *Bailey*, 1727.

palstaff (pal′staf), *n.*; pl. *palstaves*. [Also *palstave*, *paalstaf*, *paalstab*; < Dan. *paalstav*, < Icel. *pālstafr*, a pole with an iron spike, a kind of heavy missile, < *pāll*, a pale (pole ?), also a kind of hoe or spade, + *stafr* = E. *staff*. Not connected with D. *palsterstaf*, a pilgrim's staff, < *palster*, a staff, + *staf*, a staff: see *palster* and *staff*.] A form of celt which resembles a chisel. It has instead of a socket a tongue which fits into a handle.

The total number of analyses of swords, spears, and javelins, axes, and so-called celts and *palstaves*, known to me, is one hundred and eight.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccccxx.

At the bottom of the well [at Sorgenti di Vicarello], under the shapeless fragments of copper, there was nothing but gravel; at least the workmen and their leaders thought so. It was not gravel, however; it was a stratum of arrow-heads and *paalstabs* and knives of polished stone, offered to the sacred spring by the half-savage people settled on the shores of the Lago di Bracciano before the foundation of Rome. *Lanciani*, Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries, p. 47.

palster† (pal′stėr), *n.* [< MD. *palster*, a staff, a pike, D. *palster*, a staff, walking-stick (also, in comp., *palsterstok*, *palsterstaf*, a pilgrim's staff), perhaps < *pael*, a pale, stake, stick, + *-ster*, E. *-ster*.] A pilgrim's staff. *Halliwell*.

palsy (pâl′zi), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *palsey*, *palsye*, *palasye*, *palesie* (also *parlesie*, *paralisie*, etc.), < OF. **palasie*, **palesie*, *palasine* (also *paralysie*), F. *paralysie* = Pr. *parelisi* = Sp. *parálisis*, *perlesía* = Pg. *paralysia* = It. *paralisia*, < L. *paralysis*, < Gr. παράλυσις, palsy, paralysis: see *paralysis*.] **I.** *n.* A weakening, suspension, or abolition of muscular power or sensation; paralysis. See *paralysis*.

There oure Lord heled a Man of the *Palasye*, that lay 38 Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

What you have spoke, I am content to think
The *palsy* shook your tongue to.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

What drug can make
A wither'd *palsy* cease to shake?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Bell's palsy [named after Sir Charles *Bell*, the English anatomist], paralysis of the facial nerve due to a lesion in its course.—**Crutch-palsy**, paralysis of the arm caused by the pressure of a crutch on the nerves in the axilla.—**Lead-palsy**. Same as *lead-paralysis*.—**Mercurial palsy**, paralysis caused by the presence of mercury in the system.—**Scriveners' or writers' palsy**. See *writers' cramp*, under *cramp*.—**Shaking or trembling palsy**. Same as *paralysis agitans* (which see, under *paralysis*).

II. *a.* Palsied. [Rare.]

For shame they hide
Their *palsy* heads, to see themselves stand by
Neglected. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 1.

palsy (pâl′zi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *palsied*, ppr. *palsying*. [< *palsy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To paralyze; affect with palsy or as with palsy; deprive of action or energy.

All thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palsied* eld. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 36.

A universal shivering *palsied* every limb.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 130.

Palsied all our deed with doubt,
And all our word with woe!
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

II. *intrans.* To suffer from palsy; be affected with palsy.

The heaviness of a broken spirit, and of pining and *palsying* faculties, settled slow on her buoyant youth.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.

palsywort (pâl′zi-wėrt), *n.* [< *palsy*, *n.*, + *wort*, a plant.] The cowslip, *Primula veris*, at one time believed to be a remedy for palsy.

palt† (pâlt), *v.* [Appar. a var. of *pelt*[1]; but cf. OF. *espaultrer*, "to palt, pelt, thrash, beat, crush, bruise" (Cotgrave); cf. also *palt*[3], beat, knock.] **I.** *trans.* To beat; pelt.

Were 't beat
I clime up to yon hill, from whose high creat
I with more ease with stones may *palt* them hence?
Heywood, Dialogues, iv.

Tell not tales out of schoole,
Lest you be *palted*.
Ballad on Duke of Buckingham. (*Nares*.)

II. *intrans.* To strike; throw stones.

Am I a Dog, thou Dwarf, . . .
To be with stones repell'd and *palted* at?
Or art thou weary of thy life so soon?
O foolish boy!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

palt† (pâlt), *n.* [< *palt*, *v.* Cf. *pelt*[1], *n.*] A blow.

Lifting up the wooden weapon, he gave him such a *palt* on the pate as made his braines forsake the possession of his head, with which his body fell into the sea. *Purchas*.

palter (pâl′tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *paulter*; cf. *paltry*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk in a trifling manner; babble.

One whyle his tonge it ran, and *paltered* of a cat,
Another whyle he stammered styll upon a rat.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 3.

2. To talk insincerely; equivocate; trifle; shift; use trickery.

These juggling fiends, . . .
That *palter* with us in a double sense.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 20.

It was not enough to feel that the King's government was *paltering* with them. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 16.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Or *palter'd* with Eternal God for power.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

II. *trans.* 1. To trifle away; use or spend in a paltry manner; squander.

Bri. But, brother, do you know what learning is?
Mir. It is not to be a justice of peace, as you are,
And *palter* out your time i' the penal statutes.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

2. To fashion by trickery; patch up.

I keepe my old course, to *palter* vp something in Prose, vsing mine old poesie still. *Greene*, Prefix to Perimedes.

palterer (pâl′tėr-ėr), *n.* One who palters or equivocates; an insincere dealer; a shifty person; a trifler; a trickster.

There he of you, it may be, that will account me a *palterer*, for hanging out the signe of the Redde-herring in my title-page, and no such feast towards for ought you can see. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Hart. Misc., VI. 149). (*Davies*.)

Vile *palterer* with the sacred truth of God,
Be thy soul choked with that blaspheming lie!
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

palterly† (pâl′tėr-li), *a.* [Also *paulterly*; < **palter*, *n.* (see *palter*, *v.*, *paltring*, and *paltry*), + *-ly*[1].] Mean; paltry.

It is instead of a wedding dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in *palterly* clothes, nothing new but a bracelet that her servant had given her. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 22, 1666.

palterly† (pâl′tėr-li), *adv.* [Also *paulterly*; < *palterly*, *a.*] In a palterly manner.

Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee anything, thou dealing thus *paulterly* with me.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares*.)

paltock†, **paltok**† (pal′tok), *n.* [< ME. *paltock*, *paltok*, < OF. *paletoc*, *palletoc*, *paletoque*, *palletoeque*, *palletoeq*, *paletot*, *palletot*, a cloak, cassock, F. *paletot*, an overcoat, paletot, < MD. *paltrock*, D. *paltsrok*, *palsrok* (= MLG. *paltrok*, LG. *paltrokk*), a pilgrim's robe; prob. < OF. *pale*, *palle*, a cloak (see *pall*[1]), + MD. *rock*, D. *rok*, a robe, = MLG. G. Sw. *rock*, a coat.] A kind of doublet or cloak with sleeves, in use in England from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century.

Proude prestes come with hym moo than a thousand,
In *paltokes* and pyked shoes.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 218.

The earliest entry, under date April, 1357, relating to the gift of an entire suit of clothes to the future poet, consisting of a *paltock* or short cloak, a pair of red and black breeches, and a pair of shoes. *Athenæum*, No. 3082, p. 672.

Paltock's inn†. A very poor place. *Davies*.

Swiftlye they determind too flee from a countrye so wycked,
Paltocks Inne leauing, too wrinche thee nauye too southward. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 65.

Comming to Chenas, a blind village, in comparison of Athens a *Paltockes Inne*, he found one Miso well governing his house. *Gosson*, Schools of Abuse, p. 52.

palton bark. See *bark*[2].

paltrily (pâl′tri-li), *adv.* In a paltry manner; in a mean or trifling manner; despicably; meanly.

paltriness (pâl′tri-nes), *n.* The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

paltring (pâl′tring), *n.* [For **paltering*, < **palter*, *n.* (see *palterly*, *paltry*), + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *pelting*[2].] A worthless trifle.

Ciabatterie [It.], trifling, *paltrings*, not worth an old shoe [var. rascallie foolish things, paultrie, not worth an old shoe, trash — ed. 1598]. *Florio*, 1611.

paltry (pâl′tri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *paultry*, *paultrie*; dial. *palterey* (Brockett); = LG. *paltrig*, ragged, = G. dial. *palterig*, paltry; appar., with adj. suffix *-y*[1], < **palter*, a rag (seen in *palterly*), < MLG. **palter*, **polter*, a rag (in comp. *palterlappen*, *polterlappen*, rags), = G. dial. *palter*, a rag, an extended form of MLG. LG. *palte*, a rag, = MD. *palt*, a piece, fragment, = Frics. *palt*, a rag, = Sw. *paltu* (pl. *paltor*) = Dan. *pjalt* (pl. *pjalter*), a rag, tatter. Cf. *palter*, *v.*, and *paltring*.] **I.** *a.* Mean; worthless; despicable: as, a *paltry* trifle; often in a mitigated sense, of little value or consequence.

Por. A quarrel, ho, already! what 's the matter?
Gra. About a hoop of gold, a *paltry* ring.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 147.

These words of yours draw life-blood from my heart:
On that advantage, bought with such a shame,
To save a *paltry* life and slay bright fame.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 45.

A low, *paltry* set of fellows.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

What low, poor, *paltry*, hypocritical people an argument on religion will make of the pure and chosen souls!
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 217.

=Syn. *Despicable*, *Pitiful*, etc. (see *contemptible*), insignificant, petty, miserable, wretched, trifling, trivial.

II.† *n.* A wretched, worthless trifle. *Florio*.

I little delight in the rehearsal of such *paltry*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, ii.

paludal (pal′ū-dạl), *a.* [= It. *paludale*, < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh.] Of or pertaining to marshes; marshy. Also *palustral*, *palustrial*, *palustrine*.—**Paludal fever**. See *fever*[1].

paludament (pā-lū′dạ-mẹnt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *paludamento*, < L. *paludamentum*, a military cloak, from a verb represented only in pp. *paludatus*, dressed in a military cloak, esp. in a general's cloak.] Same as *paludamentum*.

paludamentum (pā-lū-dā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *paludamenta* (-tä). [L.: see *paludament.*] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army, his principal officers, and his personal attendants, in contradistinction to the *sagum* of the common soldier, and the *toga* or garb of peace. It was sleeveless, open in front, reached down to the knees, and hung loosely over the shoulders, being fastened at the neck, in front or (more typically) on one side, with a clasp.

Paludamentum, an adaptation of the Greek chlamys, worn by the emperor as head of the army, purple in colour, though white was also allowed.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 456.

Paludamentum.
Statue of the Emperor Augustus, Villa Albani, Rome.

Paludicella (pā-lū-di-sel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *cella*, a cell.] The typical genus of *Paludicellidæ*. *P. articulata* is British, olive-green, and paludicole.

Paludicellidæ (pā-lū-di-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paludicella* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenostomous ectoproctous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Paludicella:* so called from inhabiting fresh water. In these moss-animalcules the polypidom is fixed, filamentous, diffusely branched, coriaceous, with uniserial cells placed end to end, and having tubular unilateral tentaculate apertures and circular lophophores with uniserial tubercles. Also written *Paludicellaidæ*. *Allman.*

Paludicellini (pā-lū'di-se-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paludicella* + *-ini*.] Same as *Paludicellidæ*.

Paludicola (pal-ū-dik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *paludicole*.] A genus of Old World ant-thrushes, the type of which is *Pitta nipalensis*. *Hodgson*, 1837. Also called *Heleornis*, *Hydrornis*, and *Gigantipitta*.

Paludicolæ (pal-ū-dik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Paludicola*.] An order or suborder of grallatorial birds, including those which inhabit marshes and are precocial, as the gruiform and ralliform birds, or cranes, rails, and their allies: distinguished from *Limicolæ*. More commonly called *Alectorides*.

paludicole (pā-lū'di-kōl), *a.* [< LL. *paludicola*, a dweller in a marsh, < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting or frequenting marshes; palustrine; paludine.

paludicoline, paludicolous (pal-ū-dik'ō-lin, -lus), *a.* Same as *paludicole*.

Paludina (pal-ū-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh.] The typical genus of *Paludinidæ:* same as *Viviparus*.

paludine (pal'ū-din), *a.* [< L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *paludinous*.

Paludinidæ (pal-ū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paludina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Paludina:* same as *Viviparidæ*. See *pond-snail*.

paludinous (pā-lū'di-nus), *a.* [< *paludine* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to marshes; paludal.

paludious (pā-lū'di-us), *a.* [< L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh.] Marshy; fenny; boggy. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 60.

paludism (pal'ū-dizm), *n.* [< L. *palus* (*palud-*), a marsh, + *-ism*.] Malarial poisoning.

Health improves under the treatment proper for chronic *paludism*. *Science*, XI. 140.

paludose (pal'ū-dōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *paludoso*, < L. *paludosus*, swampy, marshy, < *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, marsh.] Marshy. (*a*) In *bot.*, growing in marshy places. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, living in marshes; paludicole.

palulus (pal'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *paluli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of *palus*, q. v.] One of the small detached rods situated about the columella of an actinozoan; also, same as *palus*.

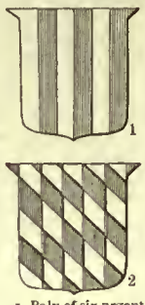
palumbus (pā-lum'bus), *n.* [NL., < L. *palumbus*, m., *palumba*, f., usually *palumbes* or *palumbis*, m. f., a wood-pigeon, ring-dove: see *Columba*[1].] A pigeon or dove: sometimes used as a generic designation of those pigeons which are closely related to the common *Columba palumbus*.

palus (pā'lus), *n.*; pl. *pali* (-lī). [NL., < L. *palus*, a stake, pale: see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] In corals, one of the laminæ or plate-like processes which extend upward from the bottom of a coralite to the calice; an extension from the inner edge of certain septa to or toward the columellar space or axis of the visceral chamber. They are connected by their outer edges with the septa, and their inner edges are free or united with the columella. Pali are various in number, size, and shape, and occur only in connection with certain cycles or series of septa, and from these they differ in structure. The term is chiefly used in the plural. Also *palulus*.

palustral (pā-lus'tral), *a.* [As *palustr-ine* + *-al*.] Same as *paludal*.

palustrian (pā-lus'tri-an), *a.* Same as *paludal*.

palustrine (pā-lus'trin), *a.* [Cf. Sp. OF. *palustre;* irreg. < L. *palus* (*palud-*), a swamp, on type of *lacustrine*.] Same as *paludal*.



1. Paly of six argent and gules. 2. Paly bendy argent and gules.

palveiset, *n.* A corrupt form of *pavise*. *Florio*.

palwar (pal'wär), *n.* Same as *pulwar*.

paly[1] (pā'li), *a.* [< OF. *palé*, < *pal*, a pale: see *pale*[1].] In *her.*, divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines: as, *paly* of six argent and gules. There should always be an even number of parts. Also *palewise*. See also cut under *border*. —**Barry paly, bendy paly**, etc. See *barry*[2], etc.—**Paly bendy.** Same as *bendy paly* (which see, under *bendy*). —**Paly bendy sinister or sinisterwise.** Same as *paly bendy*, but with the diagonal lines drawn bendy sinister.—**Paly pily.** Same as *pily paly* (which see, under *pily*).

paly[2] (pā'li), *a.* [< *pale*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pale; wanting color. [Poetical.]

Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Proi., l. 28.

O'erhung with *paly* locks of gold.
Whittier, The Reformer.

paly[3] (pā'li), *n.*; pl. *palies* (-liz). [< ME. *paly*, etc.: see *pale*[4].] 1†. Same as *pale*[4], 1.—2. A roll of bran such as is given to hounds. *Halliwell*.

pam (pam), *n.* [Abbr. < F. *pamphile*, the knave of clubs, < Gr. Πάμφιλος, a person's name, lit. 'beloved of all,' < πᾶς (παν-), all, + φίλος, beloved, dear.] The knave of clubs in the game of loo.

Ev'n mighty *Pam*, that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of loo.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 61.

pamban-manche (pam'ban-manch), *n.* [Tamil.] A canoe of great length used on the Malabar coast of India for conveying persons on the rivers and back-waters. It is hollowed out of a single tree, and is from 30 to 60 feet long, and not exceeding 3 feet broad. The largest ones are sculled by about twenty men, double-banked, and when pressed they attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Also called *serpent-boat*, *snake-boat*.

pamet, *n.* A Middle English form of *palm*[1], 7. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 472.

pamé (pa-mā'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, having the mouth open: said of a fish used as a bearing.

pament†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pavement*.

pameroon-bark (pam-ę-rön'bärk), *n.* A highly fragrant resinous tree, *Trichilia moschata*. See *muskwood*.

pamp† (pamp), *v. t.* [< ME. *pampen*, < LG. *pampen*, also *slampampen*, pamper oneself, live luxuriously, = G. dial. *pampfen*, *pampen*, cram with food, stuff, perhaps < *pampe*, broth, pap: see *pap*[2]. Hence freq. *pamper*.] To pamper; indulge.

Thus the devil fareth with men and wommen: First he stirith hem to pappe and *pamp* her fleisch, desyrynge delicous metis and drynkis. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 41.

pampa (pam'pä), *n.* [= G. *pampa*, < Sp. and Pg. *pampa*, < S. Amer. (Argentine Republic) *pampa*, in Peru *bamba* (Quichuan *bamba*, *banba*), a plain.] A vast treeless plain such as characterizes the region lying south of the forest-covered belt of the Amazon valley, especially in the Argentine Republic: so called in the southern part of South America. Similar plains north of the Amazon are called *llanos*. Both words are frequently used by writers on South American physical geography. (See *plain*.) Humboldt uses *steppe* and *savanna* as nearly equivalent to both *pampa* and *llano*.

pampas-cat (pam'päz-kat), *n.* A small South American wildcat inhabiting the pampas, *Felis pajeros* or *F. passerum*. It somewhat exceeds a house-cat in size, being about as large as the European wildcat, *F. catus*, with a rather small head. The color is yellowish-gray, white below, fully streaked on the sides, and banded on the legs with white or blackish. It is a common animal, and derives its name *pajero* from frequenting weedy places. It preys on birds and small mammals. See cut in next column.

Pampas-cat, or Pajero (*Felis pajeros*).

pampas-deer (pam'päz-dēr), *n.* A small deer of the pampas of South America, *Cariacus campestris*, the male of which has antlers dichotomous at the end, and with a simple brow-snag. It is one of two species forming the subgenus *Blastocerus*.

Pampas-deer (*Cariacus campestris*).

pampas-grass (pam'päz-gràs), *n.* A fine ornamental grass, *Gynerium argenteum*, introduced from the La Plata region. Its ample silvery-silky panicles are borne on stalks from 6 to 12 feet high.

pampas-rice (pam'päz-rīs), *n.* A variety of the common sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare*, with a drooping panicle: grown to some extent in the southern United States.

pampean (pam'pē-an), *a.* [< *pampa* + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America. —**Pampean formation**, in *geol.*, the alluvial and comparatively recent deposits that overspread the pampas of the Argentine Republic. They are extraordinarily rich in the remains of quadrupeds, of which more than a hundred extinct species have been described, some of them being animals of great size.

Plume of Pampas-grass.

The plain, at the distance of a few miles from the coast, belongs to the great *Pampean formation*, which consists in part of a reddish clay, and in part of a highly calcareous marly rock. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 104.

pampelmoes, pampelmouse (pam'pel-mōz, -mous), *n.* [< F. *pamplemousse*.] Same as *pompelmous*.

pamper (pam'pėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *pampre;* < ME. *pamperen*, *pampren*, also, in comp., *forpampren*, pamper; = G. dial. *pampeln*, cram; freq. of *pamp*.] **I.** *trans.* To treat luxuriously; indulge with rich food or with luxurious ease and comforts; gratify to the full with whatever delights or ministers to ease and luxurious living.

Ye that reigne in youth and lustynesse,
Pampired with ease, and joyless in yonre age.
Court of Love, l. 177.

Pride may be *pamper'd* while the flesh grows lean.
Cowper, Truth, l. 117.

II.† *intrans.* To indulge one's self.

To day we *pamper* with a full repast
Of lavish mirth, at night we weep as fast.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 7.

pamperedness (pam'pėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being pampered. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Hos. xiii. 6.

pamperer (pam'pėr-ėr), *n.* One who pampers. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 48.

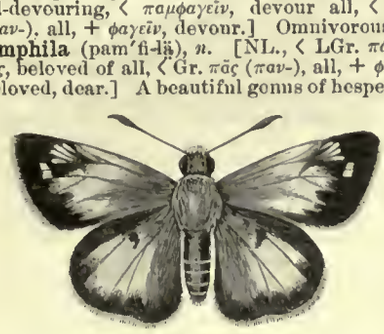
pamperize (pam'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pamperized*, ppr. *pamperizing*. [< *pamper* + *-ize*.] To feed luxuriously; pamper. *Sydney Smith*.

pampero (pam-pā'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *pampero* = Pg. *pampeiro*, a wind that sweeps over the pampas, < *pampa*, a plain: see *pampa*.] A cold and dry southwesterly wind that sweeps over the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and northeastward to the Brazilian coast, in the rear of barometric depressions. The pampero is entirely analogous in character to the thunder-squall of the northern hemisphere which accompanies the passage of cyclonic disturbances, and underruns and displaces the hot, humid air-currents that have preceded.

pampestriet, *n.* A corrupt form of *palmistry*.

pamphagous (pam'fā-gus), *a.* [< Gr. παμφάγος, all-devouring, < παμφαγεῖν, devour all, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + φαγεῖν, devour.] Omnivorous.

Pamphila (pam'fi-lä), *n.* [NL., < LGr. πάμφιλος, beloved of all, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + φίλος, beloved, dear.] A beautiful genus of hesperian



Pamphila leonarus.

butterflies or skippers, belonging to the family *Hesperiidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1808. There are many species, some of which have English names, as *P. comma*, the pearl-skipper; *P. sylvanus*, the clouded skipper; *P. paniscus*, the chequered skipper.

pamphlet (pam'flet), *n.* [< ME. *pamflet*, *pamfilet*, *paunflet*, first in ML. (AL.) *panfletus* ("*panfletos* exiguos," 'lean pamphlets'—Richard de Bury, Philobiblon, c. viii., A. D. 1344); origin unknown. The F. *pamphlet*, G. *pamphlet*, D. Dan. *pamflet*, Sw. *pamflett*, Russ. *pamfletŭ*, a pamphlet, usually a libel, are all from E. The word has been variously referred—(1) to a supposed OF. **paume-fueillet*, < *paume*, palm, hand, + *fueillet*, a leaf (as if 'a leaf of paper held in the hand'); (2) to a supposed ML. **pagina filata*, 'a threaded (sewed) leaf'; (3) to a supposed use of F. *par un filet*, 'by a thread'; (4) to a supposed OF. **pamfilet*, ML. **pamphiletus*, < L. *Pamphila*, Gr. Παμφίλη, a female historian of the 1st century, who wrote epitomes of history. These explanations are all untenable. A possible solution is found in (5) L. *papyrus*, paper, on the assumption that *pamphlet*, ML. *panfletus*, represents a ML. **pamphiletus* for **pampiletus*, lit. 'a little paper' (cf. Sp. *papeleta*, a slip of paper, a paper case), with dim. suffix *-etus* (E. *-et*), < **pampīlus*, a supposed variant of **pampīrus*, paper (cf. MD. *pampier*, paper), this being a nasalized form of ML. *papīrus*, *pupȳrus*, L. *papȳrus* (< Gr. πάπυρος, sometimes πάπυρος), paper: see *paper*. For the nasalization (*pap-*, > *pamp-*), cf. OF. *pampilette* for *papilette*, a spangle; OF. *pompon*, < L. *pepo(n-)*, a melon (see *pumpion*); E. *pamp*, *pamper*, as related to *pap*[2], etc. Cf. also ML. *pampilus*, *panphinus*, *papilus*, variants of L. *pampinus*, a vine-leaf (see *pampine*, *pampre*); these may have affected the form and sense of *pamphlet*.] **1†.** A manuscript consisting of one sheet or of a few sheets of paper or parchment stitched (or otherwise fastened) together.

We cared more for lean *pamphlets* than fat palfreys.
R. de Bury, Philobiblon, trans. (ed. Grolier), ii. 71.

Full vnderstanding in this leud *pamflet* to have.
Testament of Love, iii.

Go, little *pamfilet*. *Occleve* (ed. Mason, 1796), p. 77.

2. A printed work consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together, but not bound; now, in a restricted technical sense, eight or more pages of printed matter (not exceeding five sheets) stitched or sewed, with or without a thin paper wrapper or cover.

Paunflettes and bookys.
Caxton, Book of Eneydos (1490), Prol.

3. In the sixteenth century, in England, a fascicle comprising a few printed sheets stitched together, containing news-ballads and short poems on popular subjects: also known as a *newsbook*, which developed later into the newspaper.

Suppressing the printing and publishing of unlicensed news-books and *pamphlets* of news.
Proclamation of Charles I., 1680.

4. A short treatise or essay, generally controversial, especially one on some subject of temporary interest which excites public attention at the time of its appearance; a writing intended to publish one's views on a particular question, or to attack the views of another.

Comest thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* studiously devised?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 2.

Dar'st thou presume in verse to meet thy foes,
Thou whom the penny *pamphlet* foil'd in prose?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 491.

Instead of a peaceful sermon, the simple seeker after righteousness has often a political *pamphlet* thrust down his throat, labelled with a pious text from Scripture.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 300.

The brief forms of these novelettes [tales of Greene and Nash imitated from the Italian] soon led to the appearance of the *pamphlet*, and a new world of readers was seen in the rapidity with which the stories or scurrilous libels which passed under this name were issued.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng. People, p. 404.

Ernestine pamphlet. See *Ernestine*.—**Pamphlet of news**†, a news-letter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 537.

pamphlet† (pam'flet), *v. i.* [< *pamphlet*, *n.*] To write a pamphlet or pamphlets.

Who [is] like Elderton for ballading, Greene for *pamphleting*; both for good fellowship and bad conditions?
G. Harvey, Four Letters, ii.

pamphletary (pam'flet-ą-ri), *a.* [< *pamphlet* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pamphlet.

Might serve as newspaper or *pamphletary* introduction.
Carlyle, in Froude.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr'), *n.* [< *pamphlet* + *-eer*. Cf. F. *pamphlétaire*, after E.] A writer of pamphlets: sometimes used in contempt. Political pamphleteers were formerly common in England, especially about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in France particularly at the time of the revolution.

Nevertheless, 'tis as true that nothing ever could be baser than the disingenuity of those *pamphleteers*, who took advantage hence to catch these tears in their venomous ink horns, and employ them for so many blots upon the memory of a righteous man.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

Wherever pamphlets abound, there is freedom; and therefore have we been a nation of *pamphleteers*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 362.

pamphleteer (pam-fle-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *pamphleteer*, *n.*] To write and issue pamphlets.

pamphract (pam'frakt), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + φρακτός, fenced, protected.] Entirely shielded or completely covered, as with a coat of mail. [Rare.]

pampilion† (pam-pil'iọn), *n.* [Also *pampilian*, *pawmpilyon*; perhaps < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + πίλιον, dim. of πῖλος, wool or hair wrought into felt.] A fur, or perhaps a furry cloth, first mentioned as used for trimming garments.

The ounce, rowsgray, glinnet, *pampilion*.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

Lollio's side coat is rough *pampilian*,
Gilded with drops that down the bosom ran.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 19.

pampinary† (pam'pi-nā-ri), *a.* [ME. *pampinary*; < L. *pampinarius*, of or pertaining to tendrils, < *pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine: see *pampine*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to a tendril or young shoot.

Though thai wol growe, and scions *pampinary*
With fruyte, for fruytfull iete hem not be told.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

pampination†, *n.* [= ME. *pampinacion* = F. *pampination*, < L. *pampinatio(n-)*, a lopping or trimming of vines, < *pampinare*, trim vines: see *pampine*, *v.*] The act of pruning, especially the pruning of the leaves of vines.

This moone is eke for *pampinacion* convenient.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

pampinet, *v. t.* [ME. *pampinen*; < L. *pampinare*, lop off (the superfluous tendrils or shoots of vines), trim, < *pampinus*, a tendril or young shoot of a vine, a vine-leaf.] To prune; trim.

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putrifie
Pampyned is to be by every side.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

pampiniform (pam-pin'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *pampiniforme* = It. *pampiniforme*, < L. *pampinus*, tendril, + *forma*, form.] Tendril-like; resembling tendrils.—**Pampiniform plexus**, a plexus of veins in the spermatic cord, from which the spermatic vein is derived, or, in the female, a plexus of the corresponding ovarian veins, in the broad ligament, near the uterus. Also called, respectively, *spermatic plexus* and *ovarian plexus*.

pampre (pam'pėr), *n.* [< F. *pampre* = Sp. *pámpano* = Pg. *pampano* = It. *pampano*, *pampino*, < L. *pampinus*, a tendril, a vine-leaf.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which hollows, as the circumvolutions of twisted columns, are sometimes decorated.

pamprodactylous (pam-prō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + πρό, forward, + δάκτυλος, finger.] In *ornith.*, having all four toes turned forward, as the colies: a condition unique among birds.

Pamprodactylous Foot of a Coly.

pan[1] (pan), *n.* [< ME. *panne*, *ponne*, < AS. *panne*, a pan, also in comp. *heáfod-panne*, the skull (see *headpan*, and cf. *brainpan*), = OFries. *panne*, *ponne* = MD. *panne*, D. *pan* = MLG. LG. *panne* = OHG. *panna*, *phanna*, *pfanna*, MHG. *phanne*, *pfanne*, G. *pfanne*, a pan, = Icel. *panna* = Sw. *panna* = Dan. *pande*, a pan, also the forehead; = Ir. *panna* = W. *pan*, a pan; < ML. *panna*, < L. *patina*, a shallow bowl or dish (= Gr. πατάνη, Sicilian βατάνη, a flat dish), perhaps < *patere*, be open: see *patent*[1]. Cf. *paten*[1], *patin*[1], *patina*, *patella*, etc.] **1.** A broad shallow vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, used for various domestic purposes: as, a frying-*pan*; a sauce*pan*; a milk-*pan*.

And bringeth eck with yow a bolle or a *panne*,
Ful of water.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

Models of Herculanean pots and *pans*.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 393.

2. An open vessel used in the arts and manufactures for boiling, evaporating, etc.: as, a sugar-*pan*; a salt-*pan*. The name is also applied to closed vessels used for similar purposes: as, a vacuum-*pan*.—**3.** In *metal.*, a pan-shaped vessel, usually made of cast-iron, from 4 to 6 feet in diameter and 3 or 4 feet deep, in which the ores of silver which have already undergone the stamping process are ground to a fine pulp and amalgamated, with the addition of various chemicals, generally sulphate of copper and salt. This process, which is a kind of modification of the patio process, is extensively used in the mills on the Comstock lodes, and is frequently called the *Washoe process*.

4. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a cold pot with a grating at the bottom, in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool. It is the fourth in the series of iron pots used in tin-plate manufacture. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** The part of a flint-lock which holds the priming, communicating with the charge by means of the touch-hole. See cut under *flint-lock*.

Most of our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the *pan* of the pistol succeeded not.
Boyle, Works, I. 31.

"Ah!" said my grandsire, as he shook
Some powder in his *pan*,
"What could this lovely creature do
Against a desperate man!"
O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

6. Anything hollow shaped somewhat like a pan; hence, the skull; the upper part of the head; the cranium. Compare *brainpan*.

Not oonly thou, but every myghty man,
Though he were shorn ful hye upon his *pan*,
Sholde have a wyf.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 64.

7. A pond or depression for evaporating salt water to make salt.—**8.** A natural pond of any size containing fresh or salt water, or only mud. [South Africa.]—**9.** Consolidated material underlying the soil: used (especially in Scotland) for *hard-pan*.—**10.** In *carp.*, the socket for a hinge. *E. H. Knight.*—**11.** In the arctic seas, a large heavy piece of floe-ice.

Large pieces of the floe ice, called *pans* by the whalers, were forced aside or rammed, the blows giving a heavy shock to every one on board.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 161.

12. The broad posterior extremity of the lower jaw of a whale: a whalers' term.

Canes made full length from the ivory of the *pan* of the sperm whale, turned and polished, with a hand-piece of the same material, and a ferrule of copper or perhaps silver.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 232.

A cat in the pan. See *cat*[1].—**A flash in the pan, a fluff in the pan†.** See *flash*[1], *fluff*[2].—**Annular pan.** See *annular*.—**Blow-up pan.** See *blow-up*.—**To flash in the pan.** See *flash*[1].—**To savor of the pan or of the frying-pan†**, to savor of heresy; betray its (or one's) origin.

In the which although there be many things that *savoureth of the pan*, and also he himself was afterward a

bishop of Rome, yet, I dare say, the papists would glory but a little to see such books go forth in English.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 160.

To turn a cat-in-pan. See *cat*[1] and *clearing-pan*.

pan[1] (pan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *panned*, ppr. *panning*. [< *pan*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *mining*, to wash with the pan, as gravel or sands for the purpose of separating the gold or other thing of value they may contain: often with *out*.—2. To secure; catch; obtain. [Colloq.]

The crew *panned* about 10,000 seals, but did not succeed in putting them on board, because of an accident to the propeller. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 477.

Panned out, exhausted; bankrupt. [Slang, western U. S.] —**To pan out,** to yield or afford, in any sense. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To make an appearance or to come to view, as gold in a miner's pan when washed from impurities; hence, to show a result; turn out more or less to one's satisfaction: followed by *out*. [U. S.]

pan[2]† (pan), *v.* [Origin obscure; according to some, < F. *pan*, a piece of clothing, = Sp. *paño* = Pg. It. *panno*, < L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth: see *pane*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To join; close together.

II. *intrans.* To unite; fit; agree. [Prov. Eng.]

Weal and women cannot *pan*,
But woe and women can.
Douce, MS. Additions to Ray's Proverbs. (*Halliwell.*)

Pan[3] (pan), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πάν, a rural god (see def.).] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks. The original seat of his worship was in Arcadia, whence it gradually spread over the rest of Greece. He was represented with the head and chest of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind quarters of a goat, of which animal he often

Pan teaching Apollo to play on the Pandean Pipes.
(From statue in Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

bore the horns and ears also. He was fond of music, and of dancing with the forest nymphs, and was the inventor of the syrinx or shepherd's flute, hence termed *Pan's pipes* or *Pandean pipes*. (See *Pan's pipes*, under *pipe*[1].) Sudden terror without visible or reasonable cause was attributed to his influence (see *panic*[2]). The Romans identified the Greek Pan with their own god Inuus, and sometimes also with Faunus (see *faun*).

pan[4] (pan), *n.* [Var. of *pane*[1].] 1. A square of framing in half-timbered houses. *Gwilt.*—2. A leaf of gold or silver. *Simmonds.*

pan[5] (pan), *n.* [Also *pawn*; < Hind. *pān*.] A betel-leaf in which an areca-nut is wrapped to form a masticatory. See *betel*, *areca-nut*.

pan-. [L., etc., *pan-*, < Gr. παν- (before a labial παμ-, before a guttural παγ-), a reduced form of παντ-, παντο-, combining form of πᾶς (παντ-), neut. πᾶν, all.] An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning 'all,' 'universal.' It is used also as an English formative, as in *Pan-American*, involving all Americans, or all the Americas; *Pan-Presbyterian*, involving all Presbyterians; *Pan-Anglican*, etc.

panabase (pan'ą-bās), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + βάσις, base: see *base*[2], *n.*] Tetrahedrite or gray copper ore. See *tetrahedrite*.

panacea (pan-ą-sē'ą), *n.* [= F. *panacée* = Sp. Pg. It. *panacea*, < L. *panacea*, an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, < Gr. πανάκεια, a universal remedy, prop. fem. of πανάκειος for πανακής, all-healing, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἄκος, cure.] 1. A remedy for all diseases or evils; a universal remedy or medicine; a catholicon.

The chemists pretended that it was the philosopher's stone; . . . the physicians, that it was an infallible *panacea*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Gesta Romanorum.

2. An herb or root believed to possess extraordinary healing properties, probably ginseng.

There, whether yt divine Tobacco were,
Or *Panachæa*, or Polygony,
Shee fownd, and brought it to her patient deare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 32.

Panaceæ (pā-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Panax* + *-aceæ*.] A series of polypetalous plants of the order *Araliaceæ*, distinguished by the valvate petals alternate with the stamens, and the homogeneous albumen of the seed. It includes about 28 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Panax* is the type.

panacean (pan-ą-sē'ąn), *a.* [< *panacea* + *-an*.] Of the nature of a panacea. *Whitehead*, Odes, xliii.

panache (pa-nash'), *n.* [Also *penache* (formerly *pennache*, *pinnach*); < F. *panache*, OF. *panache*, *pennache* = Sp. *penacho* = Pg. *pennacho* = It. *pennachio*, a plume of feathers, < LL. as if **pennatulum*, neut. of *pennatulus*, provided with wings, winged, dim. (in form) of L. *pennatus*, winged, < L. *penna*, a feather, plume, wing: see *pen*[2].] 1. In *arch.*, the triangular surface of a pendentive.—2. A plume as worn in a hat or helmet, or in a woman's hair; especially, in *medieval armor*, a massive group of feathers set erect, often used as a heraldic bearing.

A *panache* of variegated plumes. *Prescott.*

3. In *zoöl.*, a tuft, bunch, or cluster of hairs, feathers, or the like; a scopula; a panicle.—4. In *astron.*, a tuft-like solar protuberance or eruption.

panada (pa-nä'dą), *n.* [Also *panade*, formerly *panado* (after Sp.); < F. *panade*, < Pr. Sp. Pg. *panada* = It. *panata*, panada, < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2].] A dish made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetening and flavoring it; also, a batter for mixing with forcemeats, formerly employed for basting.

To make a *Ponado*. The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water; when it boils put a mace in and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet; so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar and rose-water, and so serve it.
A True Gentlewoman's Delight (1676), p. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

panade[1] (pa-nād'), *n.* Same as *panada*.

panade[2]†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A kind of two-edged knife. *Halliwell.*

By his belt he baar a long *panade* [*pavade*, Tyrwhitt].
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, i. 9.

panado†, *n.* Same as *panada*.

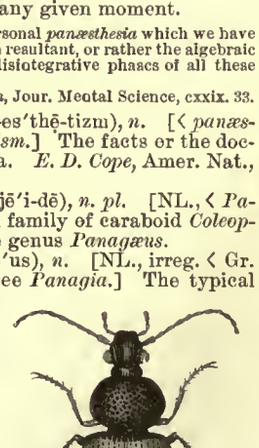
panæsthesia (pan-es-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + αἴσθησις, perception: see *æsthesia*.] Common sensation; cœnæsthesia; the total of the sensations or feelings of an individual organism at any given moment.

The personal or impersonal *panæsthesia* which we have at a given moment is the resultant, or rather the algebraic sum, of the conscious disintegrative phases of all these partial activities.
Prof. A. Herzen, Jour. Mental Science, cxxix. 33.

panæsthetism (pan-es'thē-tizm), *n.* [< *panæsthesia* (*-æsthet-*) + *-ism*.] The facts or the doctrine of panæsthesia. *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., June, 1882, p. 468.

Panagæidæ (pan-ą-jē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panagæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of caraboid *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Panagæus*.

Panagæus (pan-ą-jē'us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. πανάγιος, all-holy: see *Panagia*.] The typical genus of *Panagæidæ*, having red markings disposed in the form of a cross. *P. crux-major* is a common British species.



Panagæus crux-major.
(Cross shows natural size.)

Panagia, Panaghia (pa-nā'gi-ą), *n.* [< LGr. Παναγία, an epithet of the Virgin Mary, fem. of Gr. πανάγιος, all-holy, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἅγιος, holy.] 1. In the *Gr.* or *Orthodox Eastern Ch.*, a title of the Virgin Mary. This title signifies literally 'all-holy,' an intensive of the epithet *holy* applied to other saints, and is of all her titles that which is in most general use.

2. [*l. c.*] In the *Russian Ch.*, an ornament worn hanging on the breast by bishops.

A marvellously rich museum of sacerdotal robes and ornaments, ecclesiastical objects, rich vestments embroidered with pearls and precious stones, mitres, *panagias*, or portable pyxes worn on chains round the necks of bishops, . . . and other priceless relics.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 337.

The elevation of the Panagia, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a monastic ceremony in commemoration of the Assumption, consisting in the elevation on a paten, after a meal, of a loaf previously divided crosswise into four equal parts, the inner angle of each of which is cut off and joined on again. A fragment of it is taken by the hegumenos and each of the monks, and a cup of wine passed round. *J. M. Neale.*

panagiarion (pa-nag-i-ā'ri-on), *n.* [NGr. *παναγιάριον*, < LGr. Παναγία, an epithet of the Virgin Mary: see *Panagia*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten on which the loaf used in the ceremony called the "elevation of the Panagia" is placed. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 942.

Panama fever, hat, etc. See *fever*[1], etc.

Pan-American (pan-ą-mer'i-kąn), *a.* [< *pan-* + *American*.] Involving all the various divisions of America collectively: as, a *Pan-American* alliance.—**Pan-American Congress,** a congress of representatives from the United States, Mexico, Hayti, and all the states of Central America and South America, held at Washington, 1889–90, for the purpose of consultation on matters common to the various states, and for the furtherance of international commerce and comity.

Pan-Anglican (pan-ang'gli-kąn), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Anglican*.] Representing, belonging to, or pertaining to the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity of the Anglican Church.

panaris (pa-nā'ris), *n.* Same as *panaritium*.

panaritium (pan-ą-rish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *panaricum*, a disease of the finger-nails, a corruption of *paronychium*: see *paronychia*.] Deep-seated suppurative inflammation in a finger (rarely in a toe), especially frequent in the ungual phalanx: same as *whitlow* or *felon*[2].—**Panaritium periostale,** suppurative periostitis of the phalanges.

panarthritis (pan-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + NL. *arthritis*.] Inflammation involving all the structures of a joint.

panary (pan'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pannary*; = F. *panaire*, < ML. **panarius*, only in neut. *panarium*, as a noun, a place where bread is kept, < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to bread.

The so-called *panary* fermentation in bread-making is a true alcoholic fermentation, and whether induced by yeast or leaven the result is precisely the same.
Encyc. Brit., III. 254.

II. *n.* A storehouse for bread; a pantry. *Halliwell.*

Panathenæa (pan-ath-ē-nē'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. Παναθήναια, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἀθήνη, Athene.] The chief national festival of ancient Athens. It was held in honor of Athene, the patroness of the city, and was designed to remind the people of Attica of their union as one people by the mythical agency of Theseus. A splendid procession ascended to the shrine of the goddess on the Acropolis, and gymnastic games and musical competitions were held in the plain below. There were two celebrations of the Panathenæa—the lesser and the greater: the former was observed annually, the latter every fourth year. The greater differed from the lesser only in the degree of its solemnity and magnificence.

Panathenæan (pan-ath-ē-nē'ąn), *a.* [< *Panathenæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa.

Panathenaic (pan-ath-ē-nā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Παναθηναϊκός, < Παναθήναια, the festival so called: see *Panathenæa*.] Of or pertaining to the Panathenæa, or the people or interests of all Attica.—**Panathenaic amphora,** one of a class of decorated amphoræ, always archaic or archaistic, bearing the figure of Athena Parthenos and scenes relating to the games, etc., of which a greater or less number, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were allotted as prizes to the victors in the Panathenaic games. See also *amphora*, 1.—**Panathenaic frieze,** the frieze, sculptured in low relief, designed by Phidias, and representing in an ideal form the sacred procession of the Panathenaic festival, which surrounded the exterior of the cella of the Parthenon at Athens, within the peristyle. See *Elgin marbles*, under *marble*.—**Panathenaic games.** See *Panathenæa*.

Panathenaic Amphora.—A specimen of the oldest type.

Panax (pā'naks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *panax*, < Gr. πάναξ, same as πόνακες, a certain plant, neut. of πανακής, all-healing: see *pana-*

cea.] A genus of plants of the order *Araliaceæ*, type of the series *Panaceæ*, characterized by the two-celled ovary, pedicels jointed under the flower, usually panicled or racemed umbels, and obliquely decurrent stigmas. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical Asia and Africa, Australia, and the Pacific islands. They are shrubs or trees, usually smooth and bearing radiately or pinnately compound leaves and small flowers in compound umbels. *P. sambucifolius*, a tree or tall shrub of Australia, is called *mountain-* or *elderberry-ash*. See *fishbone-tree*, *lancewood*, and *ivy-tree*. See also *ginseng*, formerly classed as *Panax*.

pancake (pan'kāk), *n.* 1. A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan or griddle; a flapjack; a griddle-cake; also, a cake made of dough or batter and fried in fat.

As fit . . . as a *pancake* for Shrove Tuesday.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2. 25.

Some folks think it will never be good times till houses are tiled with *pancakes*.
Franklin.

2. An imitation leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and prossed into a flat sheet. It is used for in-soles, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Pancake ice**, in the arctic seas, the flat ice which forms in bays or comparatively smooth water.

Our run on July 1st was through an open sea, in which no semblance of a pack was noted until about 5 P.M. It then consisted of small pieces of *pancake ice*, which would in no way interfere with the progress of any steaming vessel.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 56.

Pancake Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday: so called because, according to an old custom, pancakes are eaten on that day. [Colloq.]

pance (pans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paunce;* a var. of *pansy:* see *pansy.*] A pansy. [Prov. Eng.]

panceron (pan'se-ron), *n.* [OF.: see *pauncher.*] Same as *pauncher*.

panch (pänch), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *paunch.*—2. *Naut.*, a thick strong mat, made by interlacing spun-yarn or strands of rope, and used in various places on a ship to prevent chafing. Also *paunch*, *paunch-mat.*—**Rubbing-panch**, a wooden shield on the fore side of a mast to protect it from injury when the masts or spars are raised or lowered.

panchart (pan'kärt), *n.* [Also *pancarte;* < F. *pancarte*, < ML. *pancharta*, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + χάρτης, paper, > L. *charta*, a chart, charter: see *chart.*] A royal charter confirming to a subject the enjoyment of all his possessions.

John Bouchet, in the third part of his Annales of Aquitaine, maruelleth at an old *panchart* or record which he had seen, by the tenour whereof it appeared that this Otho intituled himselfe Duke of Aquitaine.
Holinshed, Rich. I., an. 1196.

pancheon†, panchin† (pan'chon, -chin), *n.* [An assibilated form of **pankin, pannikin;* perhaps in part a simulation of *puncheon.*] A coarse earthenware pan, used to contain milk and other liquids.

The pinners which had been loat some time were brought and put in a *panchin* which Gudwife Medcalf had but newly poured the milk out of.
Glanville, Witches, p. 421.

panchway, pansway (panch'wā, pan'swā), *n.* [Also *paunchway, pansway;* < Beng. *pansoī, pansī*, Hind. *pansaī*, a boat (see def.).] A passenger-boat used on the Ganges and Hoogly, having an awning of matting over the stern. It is propelled with four oars and steered with a fifth.

panclastite (pan-klas'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + κλαστός, broken (< κλᾶν, break), + *-ite*2.] An explosive composed of liquid nitrogen tetroxid mixed with carbon disulphid or other liquid combustible, in the proportion of three volumes of the former to two of the combustible. The materials can be separately carried, and are mixed as needed for use. The strength of this explosive is slightly less than that of dynamite, except when nitrotoluene is substituted for carbon disulphid, when it has the same strength.

pan-cover (pan'kuv'ėr), *n.* In old forms of fire-arms, the piece that covers the priming-pan. In early firearms it was a mere protection from damp, requiring to be removed before the match was applied. In the flintlock it is the piece of steel which covers the priming-pan and on being struck by the flint falls back, leaving the pan exposed, while the sparks struck from it fall upon the powder.

pancratia, *n.* Plural of *pancratium*, 1.

pancratian (pan-krā'shi-an), *a.* [= F. *pancratien;* as *pancratium* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic.

pancratiast (pan-krā'shi-ast), *n.* [= F. *pancratiaste*, < L. *pancratiastes*, < Gr. παγκρατιαστής, < παγκρατιάζειν, practise the pancratium, < παγκράτιον, pancratium: see *pancratium.*] A combatant or competitor in the pancratium.

pancratiastic† (pan-krā-shi-as'tik), *a.* [< *pancratiast* + *-ic.*] Pancratic. *G. West*, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi. 2.

pancratic (pan-krat'ik), *a.* [= F. *pancratique* = Sp. *pancrático*, < L. **pancraticus* (in adv. *pancratice*), < *pancratium*, pancratium: see *pancratium.*] Pertaining to the pancratium; athletic; excelling in gymnastic exercises generally; hence, giving or having mastery over all things or subjects; universally accomplished.

Dante is content with nothing less than a *pancratic* training, and has a scorn of dilettanti, specialists, and quacks.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 56.

Pancratic eyepiece, an eyepiece adapted to telescopes or microscopes, and so constructed as to be capable of giving a variable magnifying power. It is an erecting eyepiece composed of two combinations of lenses containing two lenses each, and the magnifying power is made to vary by altering the distance between the combinations.

pancratical (pan-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *pancratic* + *-al.*] Same as *pancratic*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 18.

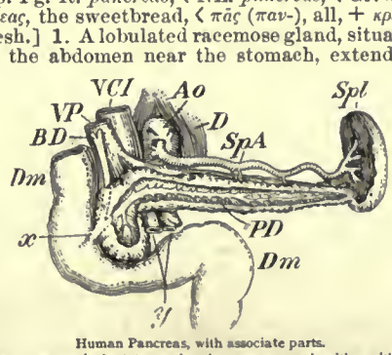
pancratist (pan'krā-tist), *n.* [= It. *pancratista;* as *pancratium* + *-ist.* Cf. *pancratiast.*] Same as *pancratiast*.

pancratium (pan-krā'shi-um), *n.* [= F. *pancrace* = Sp. Pg. *pancracio* = It. *pancrazio*, < L. *pancratium*, < Gr. παγκράτιον, a complete contest (see def.), < παγκρατής, all-powerful, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + κράτος, strength.] 1. Pl. *pancratia* (-ä). In *Gr. antiq.*, a gymnastic contest or game combining wrestling and boxing. The combatants fought naked, either with bare fists or with the soft cestus, and the contests were, at Olympia as almost everywhere, regulated by strict rules to guard against unfairness. The exercise was, however, very severe, as the fight was continued until one of the adversaries was either killed, which happened not seldom, or acknowledged his defeat. Also written *pangkration, pankration.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of ornamental plants, of the monocotyledonous order *Amaryllidaceæ*, the tribe *Amarylleæ*, and the subtribe *Cyathiferæ*, having a funnel-shaped perianth with narrow lobes, and ovary-cells containing many ovules. There are about 12 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, the Canaries, and the East Indies. They produce long narrow leaves from a coated bulb, and large handsome white flowers, usually many in an umbel, remarkable for a central cup formed of united petal-like bases of the stamens, and usually ornamented with a toothed or twelve-lobed border. See *sea-daffodil.*

1, the inflorescence of *Pancratium maritimum;* 2, the bulb with some young leaves; *a*, the flower, longitudinal section.

pancreas (pan'krē-as), *n.* [= F. *pancréas* = Sp. Pg. It. *pancreas*, < NL. *pancreas*, < Gr. πάγκρεας, the sweetbread, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + κρέας, flesh.] 1. A lobulated racemose gland, situated in the abdomen near the stomach, extending transversely from the region of the liver to that of the spleen, often inclosed in a loop of the duodenum, and pouring its secretion, pancreatic juice, into the duodenum by one or several ducts. The pancreas of the calf is known as *sweetbread*, more especially called by butchers *stomach-sweetbread*, to distinguish it from *throat-sweetbread*, which is the thymus gland of the same animal. See *sweetbread.*



Human Pancreas, with associate parts.

PD, pancreatic duct, traversing the pancreas and uniting with *BD*, common bile-duct, to open at *x* into *Dm*, the duodenum; *Ao*, aorta, giving off the cœliac axis, whence *SpA*, the splenic artery, to *Spl*, the spleen; below this artery is the splenic vein, contributing to form *VP*, the vena portæ; *VCI*, vena cava inferior; *y*, some intestinal vessels; *D*, a pillar of the diaphragm.

2. See the quotation.

Upon the bile-ducts in Dibranchiata are developed yellowish glandular diverticula, which are known as "*pancreas*," though neither physiologically nor morphologically is there any ground for considering either the so-called liver or the so-called *pancreas* as strictly equivalent to the glands so denominated in the Vertebrata.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

Pancreas Aselli, a collection of lymphatic glands in the mesentery of some mammals, formerly compared to or mistaken for a pancreas.

pancreas-ptyalin (pan'krē-as-tī'a-lin), *n.* Amylopsin or amylolytic ferment of the pancreas, or pancreatic diastase.

pancreatic (pan-krē-at'ik), *a.* [= F. *pancréatique* = Sp. *pancreático* = Pg. It. *pancreatico*, < NL. *pancreaticus*, < *pancreas*, pancreas: see *pancreas.*] Of or pertaining in any way to the pancreas: as, a *pancreatic* nerve; *pancreatic* tissue. See cuts under *pancreas* and *stomach.*—**Accessory pancreatic duct**, an occasional supplementary duct derived from the lesser pancreas, or some part of the head of the gland.—**Pancreatic arteries**, branches of the splenic artery, variable in size and number, supplying the pancreas.—**Pancreatic juice**, the special secretion of the pancreas. It is a clear viscid secretion, having an alkaline reaction. It contains proteid bodies in considerable quantity, and among them three distinct ferments, which have important uses in digestion. By them starch is rapidly converted into dextrose, fats are emulsified and also decomposed, and proteids are converted into peptones. The proteolytic action of pancreatic juice takes place in alkaline solution only.—**Pancreatic plexus**, a division of the cœliac plexus, accompanying the pancreatic arteries.—**Pancreatic secretion.** Same as *pancreatic juice.*—**Pancreatic veins**, small tributaries of the splenic vein.

pancreatica (pan-krē-at'i-kä), *n.*; pl. *pancreaticæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. of *pancreaticus:* see *pancreas.*] A pancreatic artery.

pancreatin (pan'krē-a-tin), *n.* [< *pancreat(ic)* + *-in*2.] A name formerly used for the active principle of the pancreatic juice.

pancreatitic (pan'krē-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *pancreatit(is)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with pancreatitis.

pancreatitis (pan'krē-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *pancreas* (*-creat-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the pancreas.

pancreatize (pan'krē-a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pancreatized*, ppr. *pancreatizing.* [< *pancreat(in)* + *-ize.*] To treat with pancreatin, so as to digest more or less completely.

pancreatoid (pan'krē-a-toid), *a.* [< Gr. πάγκρεας (κρεατ-), pancreas, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the pancreas in structure, function, or appearance.

pancreatomy (pan-krē-at'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πάγκρεας, pancreas, + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Incision into the pancreas.

pancreëctomy (pan-krē-ek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πάγκρεας, pancreas, + ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Excision of the pancreas or a part of it.

panc-wheel (pangk'hwēl), *n.* A wheel (for a vehicle) having the form of a disk, as in ancient chariots. [Rare.]

pancy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pansy*.

pand (pand), *n.* [< F. *pente*, a valance (influenced in form perhaps by OF. *pand*, *pan*, the skirt of a gown: see *pane*[1]), < *pendre*, hang: see *pendant.*] A narrow curtain attached to the top or to the lower part of a bed; a valance. [Scotch.]

Where 's the . . . beds of state, *pands*, twilts, and testers, napery and broidered wark?
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

panda (pan'dä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A carnivorous quadruped, *Ælurus fulgens*, of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, representing a family *Æluridæ;* the wah, chitwah, or red bear-cat. The animal inhabits the Himalayan regions in northern India and Tibet, is of the size of a large cat, of a bright-fulvous color above, black on the lower parts and limbs, and marked on the ears and snout with white; the tail is long and bushy.

Panda (*Ælurus fulgens*).

Pandæan, *a.* See *Pandean.*

pandæmoniac, pandæmonium. See *pandemoniac, pandemonium.*

pandall (pan-dâl'), *n.* In *her.*, a spindle-cross. Also *pendall.*

pandan (pan'dan), *n.* [E. Ind., < *pan*, betel-leaf: see *pan*[5].] A small decorative box, usu-

ally of metal and especially of Indian manufacture. Comparo *spice-box*.

Pandanaceæ (pan-dā-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Pandanus* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Pandaneæ*.

Pandaneæ (pan-dā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Pandanus* + *-eæ*.] The screw-pine family, an order of monocotyledonous shrubs and trees, belonging to the series *Nudifloræ*, and distinguished by the clustered or panicled spadices. There are about 83 species, of 2 genera, *Pandanus* and *Freycinetia*, natives of the tropics of the Old World and Oceania. They bear very long and attenuate rigid leaves, set in three close-twisted spirals, with spiny margins and keel, and often with recurved thorns. The small sessile many-bracted dicœious flowers are destitute of floral envelops and contain numerous stamens, or a single ovary of one carpel followed by a large roundish multiple fruit of many carpels united in spiral rows, pulpy within, and with a fleshy or woody surface.

Pandanus (pan-dā′nus), *n.* [NL., < Malay *pandang*, conspicuous.] The screw-pine, a genus of plants, type of the order *Pandaneæ*, distinguished by its one-ovuled carpels. It includes about 50 species, all tropical, natives especially of the Malayan, Mascarene, and Seychelles islands, with a few on the Austra-

Flower and Fruit of *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

lian, African, and Asiatic continents. They are usually erect, with robust or slender trunk, unbranched or with upwardly curved candelabrum-like branches, which produce strong aërial roots. The roundish fruit is often pendulous and sheathed with colored bracts. See *screw-pine*, *chandelier-tree*, *keora-oil*, and *tent-tree*.

pandar, pandaress, etc. See *pander*, etc.

pandation (pan-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *pandqtio(n-)*, a warping, < *pandare*, bend, bow, curve, warp.] A yielding, bending, or warping: sometimes used with reference to architectural members or construction.

Pandean (pan′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *Pan*, < Gr. Πάν, Pan: see *Pan*[3]. No L. or Gr. form supporting *Pandean* occurs.] Of or pertaining to Pan. Also spelled *Pandæan*.—**Pandean pipes.** Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*[1]).

> He looked abroad into the street; all there was dusk and lonely; the rain falling heavily, the wind playing *Pandean pipes* and whistling down the chimney-pots.
> *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, iv.

II. *n.* A traveling musician who plays on Pan's pipes.

pandect (pan′dekt), *n.* [Usually in plural *pandects*, < F. *pandectes* = Sp. Pg. *pandectas* = It. *pandette*, < L. *pandectæ*, pl. of *pandecta*, also *pandectes*, < Gr. *πανδέκτης*, all-receiving, all-containing; pl. *πανδέκται*, a name for a general universal dictionary or encyclopedia, later also the Pandects of Justinian; < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] 1. A digest or comprehensive treatise; a treatise containing the whole of any science.

> Therefore, by Faith's pure rayes illumined,
> These sacred *Pandects* I desire to read.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.
>
> Thus thou, by means which th' ancients never took,
> A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.
> *Donne*, On Coryat's Crudities.

Specifically—2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A collection of Roman civil law made by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century, containing decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation, the most important of the body of Roman civil law, consists of fifty books. Also called *the Digest*.

pandemia (pan-dē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πανδήμιος*, belonging to all the people, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῆμος*, a district, the people of a district: see *deme*[2].] A disease which affects the people of a whole country generally; a very widespread epidemic.

pandemic (pan-dem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pandémique* = Pg. It. *pandemico*, < L. as if **pandemicus*, < LL. *pandemus*, < Gr. *πάνδημος*, public, belonging to the whole people, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῆμος*, people, country: see *deme*[2].] **I.** *a.* Incident to a whole people; epidemic: as, a *pandemic* disease.

> Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

II. *n.* A pandemic disease.

pandemoniac, pandæmoniac (pan-dē-mō′ni-ak), *a.* [< *pandemonium* + *-ac* (after *demoniac*).] Of or pertaining to pandemonium; characteristic of pandemonium.

pandemonium, pandæmonium (pan-dē-mō′ni-um), *n.* [= F. *pandémonium* = Sp. *pandemonio* = Pg. *pandemonium*, < NL. *Pandæmonium* (Milton), < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δαίμων*, a demon: see *demon*.] 1. The abode of all the demons or evil spirits; hell: a name invented and used by Milton rather as a proper name than a general term.

> *Pandæmonium*, the high capital
> Of Satan and his peers. *Milton*, P. L., i. 756.

Hence—2. Any lawless, disorderly, and noisy place or assemblage.—3. A loud noise, as from pandemonium.

> Suddenly a regular *pandemonium* of shrieks, and directly the scurrying by of a number of the sable birds.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 20.

pander (pan′dėr), *n.* [Also written *pandar*, formerly also *pandor*; < ME. *Pandare*, *Pandarus*, name of the man who, according to Boccaccio's poem "Filostrato" and Chaucer's paraphrase and expansion of it, "Troilus and Criseyde," and Shakspere's play "Troilus and Cressida," procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Cressida (in Chaucer *Criseyde*). The name appears in the fabulous histories of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius as that of a soldier. No such person is mentioned in ancient literature; but Homer and Virgil mention a *Pandarus* (Gr. Πάνδαρος) who was a leader of the Lycians, auxiliary to the Trojans; and Virgil mentions another *Pandarus*, a son of Alcanor, companion of Æneas.] 1. One who caters for the lusts of others; a male bawd; a pimp or procurer.

> If you ever prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers-between be called to the world's end after my name; call them all *Pandars*; let all constant men be Troiluses, all false women Cressids, and all brokers-between *Pandars!* *Shak.*, T. and C., III. 2. 210.

Hence—2. One who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions of others.

> What goodly Body's spruce hypocrisy
> Should to his filthy mind the *Pander* be.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 49.

pander (pan′dėr), *v.* [Also *pandar*; < *pander*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cater for the lusts of others.—2. To minister to others' passions or prejudices for selfish ends.

> This most mild, though withal dreadful and inviolable prerogative of Christ's diadem [excommunication] serves for nothing with them but to prog and *pander* for fees.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.
>
> He had, during many years, earned his daily bread by *pandering* to the vicious taste of the pit. *Macaulay*.

II. *trans.* To cater for the gratification of the lusts or passions of; pimp for.

> Reason *pandars* will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 88.

panderage (pan′dėr-āj), *n.* [< *pander* + *-age*.] The act of pandering. *Imp. Diet.*

panderess (pan′dėr-es), *n.* [Also *pandaress*, *pandress*; < *pander* + *-ess*.] A female pander; a procuress.

panderism (pan′dėr-izm), *n.* [Also *pandarism*; < *pander* + *-ism*.] The character or occupation of a pander.

> But that I must consider such as spaniels
> To those who feed and clothe them, I would print
> Thy *panderism* upon thy forehead.
> *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 3.

panderize (pan′dėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *panderized*, ppr. *panderizing*. [Also *pandarize*; < *pander* + *-ize*.] To act the part of a pander.

> Your father shall not say I *pandarizde*,
> Or fondly winkt at your affection.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, iii.

panderly (pan′dėr-li), *a.* [Also *pandarly*; < *pander* + *-ly*[1].] Pimping; panderous; acting the pander.

> O you *pandarly* rascals! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 122.

pandermite (pan′dėr-mīt), *n.* [< *Panderma*, a town on the Sea of Marmora, + *-ite*[2].] See *priceite*.

panderous (pan′dėr-us), *a.* [Also *pandarous*; < *pander* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a pander or panderism.

> I saw her once before (five days since 'tis),
> And the same wary *pandarous* diligence
> Was then bestowed on her.
> *Middleton*, The Witch, iii. 2.

pandiculated (pan-dik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *pandiculatus*, pp. of *pandiculari*, stretch oneself, < *pandere*, spread out.] Stretched out; extended. *Ash.*

pandiculation (pan-dik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *pandiculation* = Sp. *pandiculacion* = Pg. *pandiculação*, < L. *pandiculari*, pp. *pandiculatus*, stretch oneself out: see *pandiculated*.] A stretching of one's self, as when one is newly awaked from sleep, or sleepy or fatigued; a restlessness and inclination to stretch observed at the outset of certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, etc.: sometimes, somewhat incorrectly, used in the sense of 'yawning.'

> In the next edition of my opium confessions, . . . by mere dint of *pandiculation*, I will terrify all readers of mine from ever again questioning any postulate that I shall think fit to make. *De Quincey*, Confessions.

Pandinidæ (pan-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1876), < *Pandinus* (the typical genus) + *-idæ*.] A family of scorpions, containing the largest forms known, and well represented in the United States. The sternum is pentagonal and longer than broad, the immovable mandibular finger is destitute of teeth, and the hands are large and flattened, and generally broader than long.

Pandion (pan-dī′on), *n.* [NL., < L. *Pandion*, < Gr. Πανδίων, in legend the father of Procne, who was changed into a swallow.] The only genus of *Pandionidæ*, founded by Jules César Savigny in 1809; the ospreys or fishing-hawks. See cut under *osprey*.

Pandionidæ (pan-di-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandion* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Raptores*, represented by the genus *Pandion*; the ospreys. The plumage is peculiar in lacking aftershafts, being compact and closely imbricated, and oily; the legs are closely feathered, having no flag; the head is closely feathered to the eyes; there is a slight occipital crest; the remiges and rectrices are hard, stiff, and acuminate; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is moderate; the feet are immensely large, strong, and scabrous, with rough reticulations; the toes are cleft to the base, and the outer one is versatile; the talons are large, of equal lengths, tapering and terete, not scooped out underneath; the bill is toothless with a large hook; the nostrils are oval, oblique, non-tuberculate, and situated in the edge of the cere. There is no supraciliary shield, leaving the eyes flush with the side of the head. The relationships of the family are with the buzzards and eagles, the external modifications being all in adaptation to aquatic and piscivorous habits.

pandionine (pan-dī′ō-nin), *a.* [< *Pandion* + *-ine*[2].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pandion*, or any of the groups which that genus is considered to represent.

pandit, *n.* Same as *pundit*.

pandle (pan′dl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shrimp. [Prov. Eng.]

pandle-whew (pan′dl-hwū), *n.* The whewer or widgeon, *Mareca penelope*: so called from its fondness for shrimps. [Norfolk, Eng.]

pandoor[1] (pan′dör), *n.* [Also *pandour*, < F. *pandour*, *pandoure*; origin uncertain; perhaps so called from having been levied first near the village of *Pandur*, in Hungary.] 1. Formerly, a member of a body of Austrian infantry levied in southern Hungary, dreaded for their savage mode of warfare; hence, a robber or violent marauder.

> When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars
> Her whisker'd *pandoors* and her fierce hussars.
> *Campbell*, Pleasures of Hope, i. 352.

2. An armed servant of the nobility in Croatia and Slavonia.

pandoor[2], *n.* Same as *pandore*[2].

pandort, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pander*.

Pandora[1] (pan-dō′rą), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πανδώρα, lit. the all-endowed, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *δῶρον*, gift.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the name of the first mortal woman, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.—2. In *zoöl.*, a name (mostly generic) variously used. (*a*) In *conch.*: (1) The typical genus of *Pandoridæ*. (2) [*l.c.*] A bivalve of this genus. (*b*) In acalephs, a genus of beroid ctenophorans. *Eschscholtz*, 1829. (*c*) In *entom.*: (1) A genus of dipterous insects. (2) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1843. (*d*) [*l. c.*] A fish, *Pagellus erythrinus*, of the family *Sparidæ*.

Pandora rostrata.

—**Pandora's box,** a box which Pandora was fabled to have brought from heaven, containing all human ills. She opened it, and all escaped and spread over the earth. At a later period it was believed that the box contained all the blessings of the gods, which would have been preserved for the human race had not Pandora opened it, so that the blessings, with the exception of hope, escaped.

pandora[2], *n.* A variant of *bandora* for *bandore*[1].

pandore[1] (pan-dōr′), *n.* Same as *bandore*[1].

pandore[2] (pan′dōr), *n.* [Also *pandoor*; origin obscure.] An oyster of a large variety found near Prestonpans on the Firth of Forth, much esteemed in England. *Stormonth*.

Pandoridæ (pan-dor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandora* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, the type of which is the genus *Pandora*. The

animal has the mantle-borders extensively connected, short siphons separated at their ends, a linguiform foot, and a single appendiculate branchia on each side. The shell is inequivalve, nacreous internally, with the hinge formed of lamelliform crests and the ligament internal. Species occur in almost all seas. A common American species is *Pandora* or *Clidiophora trilineata*.

Pandorina (pan-dō-rī′nȧ), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), < Gr. Πανδώρα, Pandora, + *-ina*[1].] A genus of fresh-water algæ, giving name to the order *Pandorineæ*. Every family or cœnobium consists of sixteen cells, closely crowded together and surrounded by a thin gelatinous envelop, through which protrude two cilia from each cell. Non-sexual multiplication is accomplished by each of the sixteen cells breaking up into sixteen smaller cells, each of which becomes invested with a gelatinous envelop and grows to the size of the original parent colony. Sexual reproduction is by means of zygospores, which develop into colonies of sixteen cells similar to the original parent colony.

Pandorineæ (pan-dō-rin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pandorina* + *-eæ*.] An order of fresh-water algæ of the class *Cœnobieæ* (*Zoösporeæ* in part of authors), taking its name from the genus *Pandorina*.

pandour, *n.* See *pandoor*.

pandowdy (pan-dou′di), *n.* [Also *pandoulde*; origin not clear.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together, usually cooked with molasses.

pandress (pan′dres), *n.* Same as *panderess*.

pandura (pan-dū′rȧ), *n.* A Neapolitan musical instrument, of a larger size than the mandolin, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

pandurate (pan′dū-rāt), *a.* [= F. *panduré*, < L. as if **panduratus*, < *pandura*, a musical instrument.] Fiddle-shaped.

pandurated (pan′dū-rā-ted), *a.* [< *pandurate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pandurate*.

panduret (pan′dūr), *n.* 1. Same as *pandura*. —2. A short sword with a curved blade, used especially by hunters. *Demmin*, Weapons, p. 527.

panduriform (pan-dū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *panduriforme*, < L. *pandura*, a pandore (see *pandore*[1]), + *forma*, form.] Pandurate.

pandy[1] (pan′di), *n.*; pl. *pandies* (-diz). [< L. *pande*, imp. sing. of *pandere*, extend; *pande palmam*, 'hold out your hand,' being the phrase used when the schoolmaster ordered his scholars to hold out their hands for punishment.] A stroke on the palm of the hand, as with a cane or strap: a punishment in schools.

pandy[1] (pan′di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pandied*, ppr. *pandying*. [< *pandy*[1], *n.*] To slap, as the hand.

And she boxed their ears, and thumped them over the head with rulers, and *pandied* their hands with canes, and told them that they told stories, and were this and that bad sort of people. *Kingsley*, Water-Babies, p. 187.

Pandy[2] (pan′di), *n.*; pl. *Pandies* (-diz). [< Hind. *pandā*, *pāndā*, a Brahman.] A Hindu; a Sepoy: especially applied by the British troops to the Sepoys in the Indian mutiny of 1857–8.

pandynamometer (pan-dī-na-mom′e-tèr), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *dynamometer*.] In *mech.*, an instrument for indicating and recording the angular torsion of a rotating shaft which transmits power, or the moment of the driving-couple which turns the shaft, as a basis for the computation of the power transmitted. It consists of two toothed bevel-wheels, keyed to different points of the shaft, which change their relative positions angularly by the twisting of the shaft. An intermediate toothed bevel-wheel, supported on an arm keyed to the shaft and intermeshed with the other wheels, communicates motion to the pencil of a recording-apparatus.

pane[1] (pān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pain*; < ME. *pane*, a part, < OF. *pan*, a pane, piece, panel, F. *pan*, a skirt, lappet, panel (of a wall), side, = Sp. *paño* = Pg. It. *panno*, cloth, < L. *pannus*, a cloth, a garment, a head-band, fillet, bag, satchel, a rag, etc., ML. *pannus*, also *panna*, piece, = Gr. πῆνος (Doric also πᾶνος) (> L. *pānus*), thread on the bobbin, woof, web. From the L. *pannus*, besides E. *pane*[1], are the diminutive *panel*, also *pawn*[1] (and *panniele*[2], *counterpane*[2]). From L. *panus* is ult. E. *paniele*.] 1†. A distinct part or piece of any surface; a division; specifically, a marked division in a wall or fence.

Vch *pane* of that place had thre gatez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1033.

The knyght shewed me a *pane* of the wall, and said, "Sir, see you yonder parte of the wall which is newer than all the remnant?"
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxii.

2†. A pale; a stake.

To a *pane* on ende strongly thai tied,
That other ende bare againe the ualey brode,
Ful litill it held as thay forth glode.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 724.

3†. In *costume*: (*a*) A piece of cloth of a different color inserted in a garment for ornament; a stripe or panel inserted in a garment.

He [Lord Mountjoy] ware jerkins and round hose, . . . with laced *panes* of russet cloath.
Fynes Moryson, II. 46. (*Nares.*)

Yon tissue slop,
You holy-crossed *pane*. *Marston*, Satires, II. 7.

The Switzers weare no coates, but doublets and hose of *panes* intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blewe sarcenet rising up between the *panes*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 41, sig. E.

(*b*) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of displaying a garment underneath or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of another color or fabric.—4†. A skirt, as of a coat; a lappet or flap; also, a robe.

As soone as thei were come thei kneled to sir Gawein, and folded the *panes* of her mantels.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 501.

He lat bringe a cupe of seluer,
And eke a *pane* of meniuler:
Thanne he sede, "Ilaue this to thin honur."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Item; j. *pane* furryd with menevere.
Paston Letters, I. 483.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had, . . . cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

5. A piece, part, or portion having mainly a plane surface and a rectangular or other definite symmetrical shape. Specifically—(*a*) A plate of glass inserted in some aperture, as a window.

Hurling the hail, and sleeted rain,
Against the casement's tinkling *pane*.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

(*b*) A square in a checkered pattern.

Quilles and fethers intermyxte with gossampine cotton of sundrye colours and chekered lyke the *panes* of a cheste borde.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 198).

(*c*) A flat-dressed side or face of a stone or log.

Pane is the hewn or sawn surface of the log.
Laslett, Timber, p. 74.

(*d*) A panel or division of a work; a sunken part surrounded by a border. (*e*) In *irrigation*, a subdivision of the irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet-drain.

The meadows first laid out are watered by contour channels following the inequalities of the ground, . . . but in the more recent parts the ground is disposed in *panes* of half an acre, served by their respective feeders.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 410.

(*f*) The side of a tower, spire, or other building. (*g*) One of the eight sides of the table of a brilliant-cut diamond. (*h*) One of the sides of a bolt-head or large nut. Nuts are designated according to the number of sides, as six-*paned* nuts, eight-*paned* nuts, etc.—**Fulminating pane**, or **Franklin's pane**, an electrical condenser, consisting of a pane of glass with sheets of tin-foil so attached to the two sides as to leave an uncovered margin of an inch or two: used like a Leyden jar in experiments with statical electricity.—**Luminous pane**, in *elect.*, a sheet of glass covered with pieces of metal foil, generally arranged in some ornamental design, which is rendered luminous by the discharge of an electrical condenser through the foil from point to point.

pane[1] (pān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paned*, ppr. *paning*. [< ME. *panen*; < *pane*[1], *n.*] To insert panes or panels in. See *paned*.

pane[2]† (pān), *n.* [< ME. *pane*, < OF. *pane*, *panne*, *pene*, *penne*, F. *panne* = Pr. *pena*, *penna* = OSp. *pena*, *peña*, Sp. *pana*, a skin, hide, worsted, plush, < ML. *panna*, *penna*, skin, fur, perhaps a fem. form of L. *pannus*, a cloth, piece, etc.; otherwise another use of L. *penna*, feather (cf. MHG. *federe*, feather, plush): see *panel* and *pen*[2].] A hide or side of fur; fur.

Ermyne and werr, callit *pantis*, bestly furring,
And haldin so without other discripcioune.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 100.

pane[3] (pān), *n.* [< F. *panne*, the face of a hammer, appar. < G. *bahn* (MHG. *bane*, **pane*), a way, road, plane, face of an anvil or hammer. See *peen*, with which this word has been confounded.] The flat striking face of a hammer.

paned (pānd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pained*, *pauned*; < ME. *paned*, *ipaned*; < *pane*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Having panes, panels, or stripes of a different color inserted: as, *paned* hose or breeches, usually made full and stuffed out with cotton, etc.

And a mantel of scarlet,
Ipaned al with menluer.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

With all the swarming generation
Of long stocks, short *pan'd* hose, and huge stuff'd doublets.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. Provided with panes; composed of small panes or squares.

Brick-*paned*, or frame buildings filled in with bricks.
Stephen Girard's Will.

paneguriet†, *n.* Same as *panegyry*.

panegyret† (pan′ē-jīr), *n.* [< Gr. πανήγυρις, a general assembly: see *panegyris*.] Same as *panegyric*. *Sylvester*.

panegyric (pan-ē-jir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *panégyrique*, OF. *panegeric* = Sp. *panegírico* = Pg. *panegyrico* = It. *panegirico*, < L. *panegyricus*, laudatory, a panegyric, < Gr. πανηγυρικός, of or pertaining to a general assembly, solemn, festive; as a noun, sc. λόγος, a festival oration, eulogy, panegyric; < πανήγυρις, a general assembly, a high festival: see *panegyris*.] **I.** *a.* Addressed to a festal assembly; epidictic; hence, containing praise or eulogy; of the nature of panegyric; encomiastic.

True fame demands not *panegyric* aid.
W. Harte, The Confessor.

II. *n.* 1. A eulogy, written or spoken, in praise of some person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium.

We give you Thanks, not only for your Presents, but your Compliments too. For this is not so much a making of Presents as *Panegyricks*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

A stranger preach'd at Euston Church, and fell into a handsome *panegyric* on my Lord's new building the church.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1676.

2. Praise bestowed on some person, action, or character; laudation: as, a tone of exaggerated *panegyric*.

Let others . . . bestrew the hearses of the great with *panegyric*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xliii.

Their characteristic excellences drew from him some of his heartiest bursts of eloquent *panegyric*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 10.

=**Syn.** *Encomium*, etc. See *eulogy*.

panegyric† (pan-ē-jir′ik), *v. t.* [< *panegyric*, *n.*] To praise.

I had rather be reproach'd for sobriety than caress'd for intemperance, and lampooned for a virtue than *panegyrick'd* for a vice. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 539. (*Davies.*)

panegyrical (pan-ē-jir′i-kạl), *a.* [< *panegyric* + *-al*.] Same as *panegyric*.

panegyrically (pan-ē-jir′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By way of panegyric. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

panegyricon (pan-ē-jir′i-kon), *n.* [< NGr. πανηγυρικόν (?), neut. of πανηγυρικός, festival panegyric: see *panegyric*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a collection of sermons by various authors to be read on festivals. There is no authorized book of this kind, different collections being used in different places, so that such books are not printed, but manuscript.

panegyris (pa-nej′i-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πανήγυρις, a general assembly, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἀγυρις, ἀγορά, assembly: see *agora*.] A festival; a public meeting.

Will there not open a glorious scene, when God (to use St. Paul's words) shall celebrate the grand *panegyris*?
S. Harris, On Isaiah liii., p. 262. (*Latham.*)

The Olympic *panegyris*, though no longer the central point of attraction of a free Hellas, was still a reality, and its celebration continued for another two centuries.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 330.

panegyrise, *v.* See *panegyrize*.

panegyrist (pan′ē-jir-ist), *n.* [= F. *panégyriste* = Sp. *panegirista* = Pg. *panegyrista* = It. *panegirista*, < LL. *panegyrista*, a eulogist, < LGr. πανηγυριστής, one who attends a panegyris, < Gr. πανηγυρίζειν, attend a panegyris, deliver a panegyric, < πανήγυρις, a general assembly: see *panegyris*.] One who writes or utters a panegyric; one who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast.

Conscience will become his *panegyrist*, and never forget to crown and extol him unto himself.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 34.

panegyrize (pan′ē-ji-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *panegyrized*, ppr. *panegyrizing*. [< Gr. πανηγυρίζειν, attend a public assembly, deliver a panegyric: see *panegyrist*.] **I.** *trans.* To praise highly; write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on.

And therefore did none of His disciples exaggerate or *panegyrize* the accomplishments of their Great Master, but relate matter of fact only.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 143.

In another part of this letter . . . he *panegyrizes* the camp hospital of the Queen. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 14.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in panegyric; bestow praises. *Bailey*, 1731.

Also spelled *panegyrise*.

panegyry† (pan′ē-ji-ri), *n.* [< Gr. πανήγυρις, a general assembly, a high festival: see *panegyris*.] 1. A festival; a public meeting: same as *panegyris*.

Whether this may not be not only in Pulpits, but after another persuasive method, at set and solemn *Paneguries*, in Theatres, porches, or what other place or way may win most upon the people to receive at once both recreation and instruction, let them in autority consult.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

2. A panegyric.

paneity† (pā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *panis*, bread (see *pain*²), + *-e-ity*.] The state or condition of being bread.

Romish Bakers praise the Deity
They chipp'd while yet in its *Paneity*.
Prior, To F. Shepherd.

panel (pan′el), *n.* [Formerly also *pannel*; < ME. *panel*, *panele*, a piece of cloth, a sort of saddle, a list (of names), etc., = D. *paneel* = G. *panele* = Sw. Dan. *panel*, wainscot, < OF. *panel*, *paneau*, *paniau*, *penel*, *penneau*, *panneel*, *pannel*, a panel, F. *panneau* = Sp. *panela* = Pg. *panello* = It. *pannello*, < ML. *pannellus*, a panel, dim. of L. *pannus*, cloth, rag: see *panel*.] **1.** A piece, especially a rectangular piece, as of cloth, parchment, or wood. Specifically—(*a*†) A piece of cloth put on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle, or placed under a saddle to prevent the horse's back from being galled; also, a pad or pallet used as a saddle.

Broght thai nother on his bak,
Ne sadei ne *panel*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 14, 982. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

They ride on bullocks with *pannels*, as we terme them, girts, and bridles. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

(*b*) Formerly, the slip of parchment containing the names of those who were summoned to serve upon a jury; a jury-list. See def. 3.

Shal neither kynge ne koygte, constable ne meire,
Ouer-iede the comune, ne to the courte sompne,
Ne put hem in *panel*, to don hem plizte here treuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 315.

He [the sheriff] returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* (a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment) annexed to the writ. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

(*c*) In *painting*, a piece of wood, generally of oak, chestnut, or white poplar, on which a picture is painted as on canvas; also, a picture painted on such a piece of wood. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood cemented together.

He gave the *Pannel* to the Maid.
Smiling and court'sying, "Sir," she said,
"I shall not fail to tell my Master."
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

2. A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others: a term used more especially in architecture and the constructive arts. In particular—(*a*) Any area slightly sunk below or raised above the general face of the surrounding work; a

Panels.—Section of the south door of the Baptistery at Florence. (By Andrea Pisano.)

compartment of a wainscot or ceiling, or of the surface of a wall, etc., sometimes inclosing sculptured ornament.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel* and, like green timber, warp, warp.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 3. 89.

(*b*) In *joinery*, a tympanum or thin piece of wood, framed or received in a groove by two upright pieces or styles, and two transverse pieces or rails: as, the *panels* of doors, window-shutters, etc. See cut under *door*. (*c*) In *masonry*, one of the faces of a hewn stone. (*d*) In *dress-making*, an ornament of a skirt, consisting usually of a broad piece of stuff appliqué, or of embroidery, or the like, making a definite stripe on each side different from the rest of the skirt, leaving part of the original material between. (*e*) In *bookbinding*, a part of the side depressed below the general surface, or the space on the back between two bands. (*f*) In *coal-mining*, a separate compartment or area of a coal-seam, divided from the adjacent ones by thick masses or ribs of coal, 40, 50, or even 60 yards wide. Such panels may measure 300 feet or more on a side.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The persons summoned to sit on a jury. (*b*) The jury selected for the trial of a cause.

A judgment in its favour ends
When all the *pannel* are its friends.
Green, The Spleen.

(*c*) In *Scots law*, the accused person in a criminal action from the time of his appearance. —**4**†. The stomach of a hawk.

Meates web endew soonest and maketh the hardest *panell*.
A Perfect Booke for Keepinge of Sparhawkes or Goshawkes, p. 7.

5. *Milit.*, a carriage for the transportation of a mortar and its bed.—**6.** In *sporting*, a rail in a post-and-rail fence.

In the jar of the *panel* rebounding,
In the crash of the splintering wood,
In the ears to the earthshock resounding,
In the eyes flashing fire and blood!
A. L. Gordon, Poems, p. 116.

Bottom panel, one of the panels of the lowest tier in a paneled door.—**Flush panel**. See *flush*⁷.—**F-panel**, in wainscoting, doors of furniture, and the like, a panel having the shape of the Greek letter Γ.—**Lying panel**. (*a*) In *arch.*, a panel so placed that the fibers of the wood lie in a horizontal position. (*b*) In *carp.*, a panel whose longer dimension is horizontal.—**Panel game**. See *panel-game*. —**Raised panel**, in *carp.*, etc., a panel of which the face projects beyond the surrounding frame or plane.—**Standing panel**, in *carp.*, a panel whose longer dimension is vertical.—**T-panel**, a panel having the general shape of the letter T.

panel (pan′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paneled*, *panelled*, ppr. *paneling*, *panelling*. [Formerly also *pannel*; < *panel*, *n.*] **1**†. To place a panel or saddlecloth on; saddle.

He . . . *pannelled* his squire's beast.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

2. To form with panels; divide into or decorate with panels: as, to *panel* a wainscot; to *panel* a dress.

Mr. Wall describes the church in full, its vast width, breadth, height from marble floor to *panelled* dome.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 170.

3. To decorate with medallions or spaces of any shape framed and occupied by a design different from that of the rest of the ground.—**4.** In *teleg.*, to arrange in parallels, as wires.

panel-door (pan′el-dōr), *n.* See *door*, 1.

panel-furring (pan′el-fėr″ing), *n.* In a passenger-car, horizontal bars or strips of wood between the posts. The exterior panels are fastened to the furring.

panel-game (pan′el-gām), *n.* Theft or cheating practised by the aid of a sliding panel (by means of which valuables may be abstracted from a room without the occupant's knowledge) or any similar device, as in a panel-house.

panel-house (pan′el-hous), *n.* A house, especially a house of ill fame, in which the panel-game is practised.

paneling, panelling (pan′el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *panel*, *v.*] **1.** The making of panels, as in a door.—**2.** Panels collectively: as, the *paneling* of a ceiling.

The very old wainscot which composed the floor and the *panelling* of the room was scrubbed with a degree of labour which the Scottish housewife rarely bestows on her most costly furniture. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. v.

3. The diversifying of a surface by means of panels.

Panelling was used for the adornment of external walls from the earliest ages down at least to the destruction of Babylon. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

panellation† (pan-e-lā′shon), *n.* [Also *pannellation*; < ML. *pannellatio(n-)*, < **pannellare*, impanel, < *pannellus*, panel: see *panel*.] The act of impaneling a jury.

They in the said *panellation* did put Rich. Wotton, . . . and other privileged persons, which were not wont ancientily to be impannelled.
A. Wood, Annals of Univ. of Oxford, an. 1516.

panel-picture (pan′el-pik″tūr), *n.* A picture painted on a panel. See *panel*, *n.*, 1 (*c*).

panel-plane (pan′el-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane having a handle (called a *toat*) and a long stock, which may be deeper than that of a jack-plane.

panel-planer (pan′el-plā″nėr), *n.* **1.** A planing-machine for dressing the surface of panels and feathering their edges to fit them to the grooves in the stiles.—**2.** A machine for rabbeting down the edges of panels, so as to leave the middle part raised; a panel-raiser.

panel-rail (pan′el-rāl), *n.* In a passenger-car, a panel-furring strip extending from end to end of the car, and notched into the posts.

panel-raiser (pan′el-rā″zėr), *n.* A machine for forming a raised panel on a board by rabbeting away a part of the surface around the edges. Some forms cut a molding about the panel.

panel-saw (pan′el-sâ), *n.* A saw used for cutting very thin wood. Its blade is about 26 inches long, and it has about six teeth to the inch.

panel-strip (pan′el-strip), *n.* A narrow piece of wood or metal to cover a joint between two panels, or between a post and a panel, as on the outside of a railroad-car.

panel-thief (pan′el-thēf), *n.* A thief who steals by the aid of a sliding panel, a secret door, or any similar device; a robber in a panel-house.

panel-truss (pan′el-trus), *n.* A truss in which the timbers or bars are arranged in a regular succession of rectangles or panels diagonally braced.

panel-wheel (pan′el-hwēl), *n.* In *glass-engraving*, a wheel which cuts a groove with a flat bottom and sides more or less sloped or curved.

panel-working (pan′el-wėr″king), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a method of working a coal-mine by which the colliery is divided into panels. See *panel*, *n.*, 2 (*f*).

panetert, *n.* See *panter*³.

paneulogism (pan-ū′lō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + εὐλογία, eulogy: see *eulogy*.] Eulogy of everybody and everything; indiscriminate praise. [Rare.]

With all its excellencies—and they are many—her book has a trace of the cant of *paneulogism*. *National Rev.*

pan-fish (pan′fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the right size and quality for frying whole in a pan.

This fish is a good *pan-fish*.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 323.

2. A saucepan-fish or casserole-fish; the king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*.

panful (pan′fûl), *n.* [< *pan*¹ + *-ful*.] The quantity that a pan will hold.

pang¹ (pang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pangue* (in imitation of Frenchified spellings like *tongue*, etc.); < ME. **pange* (in derived verb *pangen*), an altered form of *prange*, *pronge*, pang, throe (by loss of *r*, due to confusion, perhaps, with *pinch*, *pine*², F. *poindre* = AS. *pyngan*, < L. *pungere* (see *point*), stab, etc., but paralleled by the similar case of *speak*, < AS. *sprecan* for *sprecan*): see *prong*. The W. *pang*, a pang, convulsion, may be from E.] A sudden paroxysm of pain; a transitory or recurring attack of agony; an acute painful spasm; a throe; hence, a sudden and bitter sentiment of sorrow, disappointment, injury, etc.

The poor beetle that we tread upon
In corporal sufferance finds a *pang* as great
As when a giant dies. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 80.

Haste, virgins, haste, for I lie weak and faint
Beneath the *pangs* of love. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 2.

Through thy great farewell sorrow shot
The sharp *pang* of a bitter thought.
Whittier, Naples.

=**Syn.** *Anguish*, *Torture*, etc. (see *agony*), twinge, gripe, ache, suffering.

pang¹† (pang), *v. t.* [< ME. *pangen*; < *pang*¹, *n.*] To cause to suffer a pang or pangs; pain; torture.

His chyide in the pestylence was in leopardy,
And sore *panged* that he myght not mene hym.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
That now thou tirest on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 98.

pang² (pang), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of equiv. *pamp*, by some association with *pang*¹.] To press; cram, in any way; cram with food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

It [drink] kindles wit, it waukens lair,
It *pangs* us fou o' knowledge.
Burns, Holy Fair.

pangaling (pang′gą-ling), *n.* Same as *pangolin*, 1.

pangenesis (pan-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + γένεσις, production.] A provisional hypothesis advanced by Darwin to explain the phenomena of reproduction in organisms. It rests on the assumptions that the organic units (cells) of which an organism is composed differ from one another according to the function of the organ to which they belong; that they undergo multiplication by budding or proliferation, giving rise to minute gemmules, which are diffused to a greater or less extent throughout every part of each organism; that these gemmules possess the properties which the unit had when they were thrown off; and that when they are exposed to certain conditions they give rise to the same kind of cells from which they were derived. The name is also applied to the theory or doctrine that every organism has its origin in a simple cell called a *pangenetic cell*.

I venture to advance the hypothesis of *Pangenesis*, which implies that every separate part of the whole organisation reproduces itself. So that ovules, spermatozoa, and pollen-grains—the fertilized egg or seed, as well as buds—include and consist of a multitude of germs thrown off from each separate part or unit.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, II. 350.

pangenetic (pan-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< NL. *pangenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to pangenesis.

pangeometry (pan-jē-om'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *geometry*.] That geometry which results from an extension of the properties of ordinary space, especially non-Euclidean geometry.

pangful (pang'fûl), *a.* [< *pang*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of pangs; tortured; suffering.

Overwhelmed with grief and infirmity, he bowed his head upon his *pangful* bosom.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VII. 224. (*Davies.*)

pangless (pang'les), *a.* [< *pang*[1] + *-less*.] Free from pang or pain.

Death for thee
Prepared a light and *pangless* dart.
Byron, To Thyrza.

pangolin (pang'gō-lin), *n.* [Malay.] 1. A scaly ant-eater; a phatagin; any edentato quadruped of the genus *Manis* or the family *Manidæ* (which see). Also *pangaling*, *pengolin*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of pangolins. *J. E. Gray.* Also *Pangolinus* (*Rafinesque*).—**Long-tailed pangolin**, *Manis longicauda*.

Long-tailed Pangolin (*Manis longicauda*).

pangoniet, *n.* [< OF. *pangonie* = Sp. It. *pangonia*, < L. *pangonius*, *pangonus*, < Gr. **παγγώνιος*, some precious stone, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + γωνία, angle.] Some precious stone. *Minsheu.*

pangrammatist (pan-gram'a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + γραμματιστής, one who teaches letters: see *grammatist*.] One who occupies himself with framing sentences containing every letter of the alphabet. An example of such sentences is, "John P. Brady, give me a black-walnut box of quite a small size."

panguet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pang*[1].

panhandle (pan'han*d*l), *n.* The handle of a pan; hence, a long narrow strip projecting like the handle of a frying-pan. Specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, a long narrow strip projecting from the State or Territory of which it forms a part, and interposed between two other States or Territories: as, the *Panhandle* of Idaho; the *Panhandle* of West Virginia, projecting northward between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

panharmonicon (pan-här-mon'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἁρμονικός, harmonic, musical: see *harmonic*.] A mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion class, invented by J. N. Maelzel in 1800. Also called *Orpheus-harmonica*.

Panhellenic (pan-he-len'ik), *a.* [= F. *panhellénique* (cf. Gr. Πανελλήνιος, of all the Greeks, neut. Πανελλήνιον, the whole Greek people), < Gr. Πανέλληνες, all the Greeks, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἕλληνες, Greeks, Hellenes: see *Hellene*, *Hellenic*.] Pertaining to or concerning all Hellas, or all persons, interests, achievements, etc., belonging or pertaining to the Greek race: as, the *Panhellenic* festival or games at Olympia.

Panhellenion, Panhellenium (pan-he-lē'ni-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *Panhellenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. Πανελλήνιον, the whole Greek people, neut. of Πανελλήνιος, of all the Greeks: see *Panhellenic*.] A council or congress or a building or temple representing, or interesting in common, all Greece or all the Greeks.

Panhellenism (pan-hel'en-izm), *n.* [= F. *panhellénisme*; as *Panhellen(ic)* + *-ism*.] 1. The desire or effort to unite all Greeks into one political body: an idea which in the third century B. C. was put into partial and incomplete realization in the Achean League, and in modern times was pursued at the beginning of the present century by the Greeks and their sympathizers in Europe and America, and is still the cherished hope of modern Greek statesmen.—2. The general body of interests and ideas having to do with all persons and things of Greek origin.

Panhellenist (pan-hel'en-ist), *n.* [< *Panhellen(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who favors Panhellenism, or is affected in any way by Panhellenism, in either of its senses.

Panhellenium, *n.* See *Panhellenion*.

panhistophyton (pan-his-tof'i-ton), *n.* [NL., so called as being found in all the tissues of the silkworm; < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἱστός, web, tissue (see *histoid*), + φυτόν, plant.] A name used by Lebert to denote one of those bacteria-like organisms which, according to Pasteur's experiments, accompany and possibly cause the destructive disease in the silkworm of commerce, *Sericaria mori*, known as *pébrine*. They are small ellipsoid or somewhat elongated bodies, which may penetrate through all parts of the caterpillar and the butterfly, where they multiply with great rapidity.

panic[1] (pan'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *panick*, *panike*; < ME. *panik*, < AS. *panic* = OLG. *penik* = MHG. *phenich*, *pfenich*, *venich*, *vench* = F. *panic* = It. *panico*, < L. *panicum*, also *panicium* (> Sp. *panizo* = Pg. *pamco*, *paniço* = It. *panicio*), panic, panic-grass, < *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2].] A grass of the genus *Panicum*.

Panyk and mylde in hoote and drie is sowe
As nowe. Light, resolute lande thai desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Betwixt Turin and Sian I saw a strange kind of corne that I never saw before; but I have read of it. It is called *Panicke*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

panic[2] (pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *panich*, *panique*, *pannique*; < F. *panique* = Sp. *pánico* = Pg. It. *panico*, panic, a panic, < Gr. Πανικός, belonging to Pan, neut. τὸ πανικόν (with or without δεῖμα, fear), panic fear (L. *lymphaticus pavor*: see *lymphatic*[2]), sudden or groundless fear, such as is caused by sounds heard at night in lonely places, supposed to be inspired by Pan, < Πάν, Pan: see *Pan*[3].] I. *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the god Pan: as, Bacchic and *Panic* figures.—2. Inspired or as if inspired by Pan: applied to extreme or sudden fright: as, *panic* fear.

These are *panic* terrors
You fashion to yourself.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 1.

He had also the power of striking terrors, especially such as were vain and superstitious: whence they came to be called *panic* terrors. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

II. *n.* 1. A sudden fright, particularly a sudden and exaggerated fright affecting a number of persons at once; terror without visible or appreciable cause, or inspired by a trifling cause or by misapprehension of danger.

Many of the Moors, in their *panic*, flung themselves from the bridge, and perished in the Guadayra; others were cut down and trampled under the hoofs of friends and foes. *Irving*, Moorish Chronicles, xviii.

Panic is an outburst of terror affecting a multitude in common, and rendered more furious by sympathy or infection. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 61.

Specifically—2. An exaggerated alarm which takes possession of a trading community on the occurrence of a financial crisis, such as may be caused by the failure of an important bank, or the exposure of a great commercial swindle, inducing a general feeling of distrust, and impelling to hasty and violent measures to secure immunity from possible loss, thus often precipitating a general financial disaster which was at first only feared.—**Syn. 1.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

panical† (pan'i-kal), *a.* [< *panic*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *panic*[2].

pan-ice (pan'īs), *n.* Ice formed along the shore, and subsequently loosened and driven by winds and currents: used only in the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The gradual rise of the land [in Labrador] for a second time brings the successively rising surfaces under the influence not only of *pan-ice*, but of snow-drifts acting in the manner described.
H. Y. Hind, in Can. Naturalist, N. S., VIII. 277.

Paniceæ (pā-nis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panicum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses characterized by spikelets containing but one complete flower, by the awnless flowering glume and hardened fruit-bearing one, and by pedicels jointed to the spikelet, but not to the rachis. It includes 22 genera, of which *Panicum* is the type, and *Paspalum*, *Setaria*, *Cenchrus*, and *Pennisetum* are among the more important.

panic-grass (pan'ik-gràs), *n.* Same as *panic*[1].

panicky (pan'ik-i), *a.* [< *panic* (*panick*) + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to panic; inclined to panic or sudden fright; disposed to disseminate panic; affected by panic: used particularly with reference to operations of trade or commerce: as, the market was very *panicky*. [Colloq.]

The injury to crops is not sufficient to cause any *panicky* feeling. *The American*, VIII. 334.

Our national party conventions have come to be *panicky* hordes, the prey of intrigues and surprises.
New Princeton Rev., V. 206.

panicle (pan'i-kl), *n.* [= F. *paniculc* = Sp. *paniculo*, *panoja* = Pg. *panicula* = It. *panicolo*, < L. *panicula*, a tuft on plants, a panicle, dim. of *panus*, thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle: see *pane*[1].] A form of inflorescence produced, in its simple and normal type, when a raceme becomes irregularly compound by some of the pedicels developing into peduncles, each bearing several flowers, or branching again and again in the same order. In the compound clusters thus produced, the secondary and tertiary ramifications usually differ in type, giving rise to a mixed inflorescence; hence the term *panicle*, as generally employed in botanical descriptions, signifies any loose and diversely branched cluster in which the flowers are pedicellate. See also cuts under *Adlumia*, *inflorescence*, *melic-grass*, *oat*, and *Osmunda*.

Panicle.

Branch with the Paniculate Inflorescence of *Lagerstræmia Indica*.

panicled (pan'i-kld), *a.* [< *panicle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with panicles; arranged in or like panicles.

panic-monger (pan'ik-mung*g*ėr), *n.* One who creates or endeavors to create panics: used in contempt. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

panicograph (pan-ī'kō-gràf), *n.* Same as *paniconograph*.

panicography (pan-ī-kog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *paniconography*.

paniconograph (pan-ī-kon'ō-gràf), *n.* [As *paniconograph-y*.] A plate or a print produced by paniconography.

paniconographic (pan-ī-kon-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *paniconograph-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or produced by paniconography.

paniconography (pan-ī-kō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + εἰκών, an image (see *icon*), + γράφειν, write.] A commercial process for producing a design in relief on a zinc plate adapted for printing in a press. It is a form of *zincography*.

panic-stricken, panic-struck (pan'ik-strik*ė*n, -struk), *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden and overpowering fear.

The Italians were *panic-struck* at the aspect of troops so different from their own. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

paniculate (pā-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *paniculé* = Pg. *paniculado* = It. *panicolato*, < NL. *paniculatus*, paniculed, < L. *panicula*, a panicle: see *panicle*.] In *bot.*, arranged or branched in the manner of panicles; borne in panicles.

paniculated (pā-nik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *paniculate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *paniculate*.

paniculately (pā-nik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a paniculate manner.

Panicum (pan'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *panicum*, panic-grass: see *panic*[1].] A large and polymorphous genus of grasses. It is characterized by having the pedicels jointed under each spikelet, and the branches of the panicle not continued beyond the spikelets; the lower flower of the spikelet manifest but imperfect, either staminate or neutral, the upper flower closed and hard; and the lowest of the commonly four glumes minute and awnless, without bristles or appendages beneath. It includes about 160 species (by some estimated at more than 300), widely scattered through colder regions, some of them almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial, prostrate or erect, with flowers sometimes in few unbranched spikes, or commonly in an ample and very spreading panicle. A general name for plants of the genus is *panic-grass*. It contains, besides wild and weed grasses, a considerable number of important grain- and forage-plants. For the latter, see *millet*, *kadi-kane*, *guinea-grass*, *concho-grass*, *shamalo-grass*, *umbrella-grass*, *bamboo*, 1 (*b*). For others less important, see *barn-grass*, *cockspur-grass*, *bur-grass*, 2, *ginger-grass*, *crab-grass*, 1, *finger-grass*, *old-witch grass*.

panidiomorphic (pan-id*i*-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *idiomorphic*.] A term applied by Rosenbusch to rocks in which all the components are idiomorphically developed. See *idiomorphic*.

panidrosis (pan-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἱδρώς, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] A perspiration over the whole body.

panier[1], *n.* See *pannier*[1].

panier[2], *n.* See *pannier*[2].

Panionic (pan-ī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πανίωνες, the whole body of Ionians, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + Ἴωνες, the Ionians: see *Ionian*, *Ionic*.] Of, pertaining to, or concerning all the Ionian peoples or nations.

The purification of Delos by the Athenians and the restoration of the *Panionic* festival there, in 426 B. C.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 675.

Panisc, Panisk (pan′isk), *n.* [< L. *Paniscus*, < Gr. Πανίσκος, dim. of Πάν, Pan: see *Pan*[3].] In *myth.*, the god Pan pictured as a satyr: an inferior manifestation of the personality of Pan.

> The *Paniske*, and the Sylvans rude,
> Satyrs, and all that multitude.
> *B. Jonson*, The Penates.

Paniscus (pā-nis′kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πανίσκος: see *Panisc.*] 1. In *myth.*, same as *Panisc.*—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

Panislamic (pan-is-lam′ik), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Islam* + *-ic.*] Relating to or concerning all Islam, or all Mohammedan peoples or countries; of the nature of or having to do with Panislamism.

> The most famous, after the *Pan-Islamic* pilgrimages, are the great Shiite sanctuaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

Panislamism (pan-is′lam-izm), *n.* [< *pan-* + *Islamism.*] A sentiment or movement in favor of a union or confederacy of all Mohammedan nations, particularly for ends hostile to non-Mohammedans.

panivorous (pa-niv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *panis*, bread, + *vorare*, devour.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

panjam (pan′jam), *n.* [E. Ind.] Cotton long cloth of a kind manufactured in southern India.

panjandrum (pan-jan′drum), *n.* [Also rarely *panjandarum;* a word used by Samuel Foote in a string of rigmarole as a test for Macklin, who boasted of his memory; < *pan-*, all, + *-jandrum*, a Latin-looking element of no meaning.] An imaginary personage of much power or pretension; a burlesque potentate, plenipotentiary, or Great Mogul.

> And there were present the Picninnies, and the Joblillies, and the Garynulies, and the grand *Panjandrum* himself. *S. Foote*, quoted in Forster's Biog. Essays, p. 366.
>
> "Well, no, not exactly a nobleman." "Well, some kind of a *panjandarum*. Hasn't he got one of their titles?" *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 86.

pank (pangk), *v.* Same as *pant*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

panlogism (pan′lō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + λόγος, word, < λέγειν, speak: see *Logos.*] The doctrine that the universe is the realization of the Logos.

pan-man (pan′man), *n.* A man having charge of pans in manufacture.

> This communication between pan and roaster is closed during the working of the batch by a sliding damper . . . under the ready control of the *pan-man*.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 108.

panmelodion (pan-mē-lō′di-on), *n.* [< *pan-* + *melodion.*] A musical instrument played by means of a keyboard, the tone being produced by the friction of wheels on metal bars. It was invented by Franz Leppich in 1810.

panmixia (pan-mik′si-ä), *n.* [Prop. **panmixia* (cf. Gr. πάμμικτος, παμμιγής, mixed of all sorts), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + μῖξις, mixing, < μιγνύναι, mix: see *mix*[1].] The principle of cessation or reversion of natural selection.

> Weismann calls this principle *panmixia* because, by such withdrawal of natural selection from any particular part, promiscuous breeding ensues with regard to that part.
> *Nature*, XLI. 437.

panmug (pan′mug), *n.* An earthenware crock in which butter is sent to market. It contains about half a hundredweight. [Local, Eng.]

pannade (pa-nād′), *n.* [< OF. *pannade, pennade, penadie*, a curvet (> *pannader, pennader, penader, paonnader*, F. *panader*, strut), < *paonner, pavonner*, strut like a peacock, < *paon*, < L. *pavo*(*n*-), peacock: see *pawn*[3] and *pea*[2].] The curvet of a horse.

pannage (pan′āj), *n.* [Formerly also *paunage, pawnage;* < ME. **panage, pownage*, < OF. *pasnage, panaige* (ML. reflex *panagium, pannagium, pasnagium*), prob. < ML. *pasnaticum, *pastionaticum*, the right of pasturing swine in woods, < L. *pastio*(*n*-), pasturing, < *pascere*, feed: see *pasture.* Some confusion with L. *panis*, bread, may have occurred.] 1. The money taken by agistors for the privilege of feeding hogs upon the mast of the forests. *Wharton.*—2. The mast of beech, acorns, etc., used as food for swine.

> They eten mast, hawes, and swych *pownage*.
> *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 7.
>
> What naefull supplies the *pannage* of England would afford other Countries, what rich returnes to it selfe, if it were not alic'd out into male and female fripperies!
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 31.

Pannaria (pa-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Delessert, 1825), < L. *pannus*, a cloth: see *pane*[1].] An extensive genus of parmeliaceous lichens, typical of the family *Pannariei*, having a subfoliaceous thallus, which is either monophyllous or laciniately multifid, becoming nearly crustaceous, and bearing mostly scutelliform apothecia.

Pannariei (pan-ạ-rī′ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pannaria* + *-ei.*] According to the classification of Tuckerman, a family of parmeliaceous lichens, taking its name from the genus *Pannaria.* The thallus is usually more or less lead-colored, horizontal, and frondose-foliaceous or most commonly squamulose.

pannariine (pa-nā′ri-in), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Pannaria.*

pannary (pan′ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* See *panary.*

pannel†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *panel.*

pannellation†, *n.* See *panellation.*

Pannetier green. See *green*[1].

panneuritis (pan-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + NL. *neuritis*, q. v.] Universal neuritis.—**Panneuritis endemica** (or **epidemica**), beriberi.

pannicle[1]† (pan′i-kl), *n.* [Also *pannikell, pannikel;* < OF. *pannicle, panicle*, < ML. **pannicula*, dim. of *panna*, a pan: see *pan*[1].] The brain-pan; the skull; the crown of the head.

> To him he turned, and with rigor fell
> Smote him so rudely on the *Pannikell*
> That to the chin he clefte his head in twaine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 23.

pannicle[2] (pan′i-kl), *n.* [= It. *pannicula*, < L. **panniculа*, fem. dim. of *pannus*, a cloth, ML. a surface, etc.: see *panniculus.*] In *anat.*, a membrane; also, same as *panniculus carnosus:* more fully called *fleshy pannicle.* See also *dermohumeralis.*

panniculus (pa-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *panniculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *panniculus*, a small piece of cloth, a rag, dim. of *pannus*, a cloth: see *pane*[1].] A layer of muscles or other tissues; specifically, an abbreviated form for *panniculus adiposus* or *panniculus carnosus* (see below).—**Panniculus adiposus**, a layer of subcutaneous areolar tissue, containing fat in its meshes, connecting the true skin with the subjacent fascia.—**Panniculus carnosus**, the layer or system of subcutaneous muscles, by which movements of the skin and some superficial parts may be effected, as in the dog or horse. Such muscles are largely developed in most mammals, though only to a slight degree in man, in whom they are represented by the platysma myoides and the other muscles of expression, as well as some others in different parts of the body. The panniculus of a horse is that muscle by which the animal shakes flies off its skin. The panniculus of the hedgehog is the orbicularis, by means of which the animal rolls itself up in a ball. The body of the ornithorhynchus is almost entirely invested in a panniculus of extraordinary extent and thickness.

pannier[1] (pan′iėr), *n.* [Also *panier;* < ME. *panier, panyer, panyere, payner, paner*, < OF. *panier, panyer*, F. *panier* (> Pr. *panier* = Sp. *panera* = It. *paniere*), m., also *paniere, panyere*, f., a basket, hamper, pannier, < L. *panarium*, a bread-basket, neut. of **panarius*, adj., pertaining to bread, < *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2]. Cf. *pannier*[2].] 1. A bread-basket; a basket for provisions; hence, any wicker basket.

> I counte nat a *panyer* ful of herbes
> Of scole termes.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 324.
>
> Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
> To hear his creaking *panniers* at the door.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 245.

2. One of a pair of baskets slung across the back of a beast of burden to contain a load.

> I wil sel mi horse, mi harneis, pottes and *paniers* to.
> *Playe of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 427).
>
> Store of household goods, in *panniers* slung
> On sturdy horses. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

3. A basket for carrying objects on the back of a man or woman, used in mountainous countries and where the use of beasts of burden is not common.—4. An adjunct of female dress, intended to distend the drapery of the skirt at the hips. It consisted essentially of a light framework of whalebone or steel wire of suitable form, secured at the waist; it is now also made of the material of the dress, puffed and made full.

> Dresses, tight at the waist, began to be made very full round the hips by means of . . . a monstrous arrangement of padded whalebone and steel, which subsequently became the ridiculous *paniers* that were worn almost down to the present century. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 472.

5†. A part of a woman's head-dress; a stiff frame, as of wicker or wire, to maintain the head-dress in place.—6. In *arch.*, same as *corbel*[1].—7. A shield of twisted osiers used in the middle ages by archers, who fixed it in the ground in an upright position and stood behind it.—8. In *hydraul. engin.*, a basket or wickerwork gabion filled with gravel or sand, used in the construction of dikes, or to protect embankments, etc., from the erosion of water.

pannier[2] (pan′iėr), *n.* [Also *panier;* < OF. **panier*, < LL. *panarius*, a bread-seller, prop. adj., < L. *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2]. Cf. *pannier*[1], *pantry, pantler.*] In the inns of court, formerly, a servant who laid the cloths, set the salt-cellars, cut bread, waited on the gentlemen in term-time, blew the horn as a summons to dinner, and rang the bell; now, one of the domestics who wait in the hall of the inns at the time of dinner. Also *pannier-man.* [Eng.]

panniered (pan′iėrd), *a.* [< *pannier*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Loaded, as a beast of burden, with panniers; provided with or carrying panniers. *Wordsworth*, Peter Bell, i.

pannier-hilt (pan′iėr-hilt), *n.* A basket-hilt. [Rare.]

> Your dun, rusty,
> *Pannier-hilt* pontard.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

pannier-man (pan′iėr-man), *n.* Same as *pannier*[2].

pannikel†, *n.* See *pannicle*[1].

pannikin (pan′i-kin), *n.* [< *pan*[1] + *-i-* + *-kin.* Cf. *mannikin*, etc.] A small pan; hence, a cup for drinking, especially one of metal.

> But when we raised the *pannikin* . . . there was nothing under it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lii.

panning-machine (pan′ing-mạ-shēn′), *n.* A biscuit- or cracker-kneader. It rolls and shapes the dough, and deposits it on pans in suitable portions ready for baking.

pannont, *n.* An old spelling of *pennon.*

Pannonia leather. Same as *leather-cloth.*

Pannonian (pa-nō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Pannonia*, Gr. Πανονία, Pannonia (see def.), + *-an.*]
I. *a.* Of or relating to Pannonia or the inhabitants of Pannonia, an ancient Roman province south and west of the Danube, comprising parts of modern Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Slavonia, etc. It was divided into several provinces under the later empire.
II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pannonia.

pannose (pan′ōs), *a.* [= Sp. *pañoso* = It. *pannoso*, ragged, < L. *pannosus*, rag-like, ragged, < *pannus*, cloth, rag: see *pane*[1].] In *bot.*, having the appearance or texture of felt or woolen cloth.

pannosely (pan′ōs-li), *adv.* In a pannose manner.

pannous (pan′us), *a.* [< *pannus* + *-ous.* Cf. *pannose.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus.

pannus (pan′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *pannus*, cloth (web): see *pane*[1].] Superficial vascular opacity of the cornea.—**Pannus crassus**, a very vascular and opaque form of pannus.—**Pannus siccus**, pannus associated with xerosis.—**Pannus tenuis**, a form of pannus in which the blood-vessels are few and scattered, and the cloudiness inconsiderable.

pannuscorium (pan-us-kō′ri-um), *n.* [A bad compound of L. *pannus*, a cloth, a garment, + *corium*, leather.] A kind of soft leather-cloth used for boot- and shoe-uppers.

panny (pan′i), *n.*; pl. *pannies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] A house: a cant term. *Halliwell.*

pannyaring (pan′i-ār-ing), *n.* [Appar. of African origin, with E. suffix *-ing*[1].] The system, practised on the Gold Coast, of putting one person in pawn for the debt of another: suppressed by British influence in 1874.

> The jurisdiction of England on the Gold Coast was defined by the bond of the 6th of March, 1844—an agreement with the native chiefs by which Her Majesty received the right of trying criminals and repressing human sacrifices, *pannyaring*, &c. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 756.

panocha (pa-nō′chä), *n.* [Mex.] A coarse grade of sugar made in Mexico.

> The sugar and *panocha* exported . . . to the Mexican Gulf ports and coast of Lower California.
> *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxvii. (1886), p. 502.

panococo (pan-ō-kō′kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. One of the necklace-trees, *Ormosia coccinea.*—2. A large tree, *Swartzia tomentosa*, of Guiana, whose trunk is supported by several narrow buttresses. It affords a very hard and durable dark-colored wood. Also spelled *panacoco* and *panococco.* Also called *palo santo.*

panoistic (pan-ō-is′tik), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ᾠόν, egg, + *-istic.*] Producing ova only: applied to the ovaries of some insects, as distinguished from those which are *meroistic*, or produce vitelligenous cells as well as ova.

> So far as is at present known, only the Orthoptera and the Pulicidæ possess *panoistic* ovaria.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 381.

Panolia deer. See *deer.*

panomphean (pan-om-fē′ạn), *a.* [< L. *Panomphæus*, < Gr. πανομφαῖος, sender of all ominous voices (an epithet of Jupiter), < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὀμφαῖος, prophetic, < ὀμφή, the voice of a god, oracle.] Giving all divination or inspiration; sending all ominous and prophetic voices: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter. [Rare.]

We want no half-gods, *Panomphean* Joves.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

panophobia (pan-ō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all (or Πάν, Pan: see *panic*²), + -φοβία, < φέβεσθαι, fear.] Morbid, vague, and groundless fear, as seen in melancholia.

panophthalmia (pan-of-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *ophthalmia*.] Same as *panophthalmitis*.

panophthalmitis (pan-of-thal-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + NL. *ophthalmitis*.] Inflammation of the entire eyeball.

panoplied (pan'ō-plid), *a.* [< *panoply* + *-ed*².] Wearing a panoply or full suit of armor.

Sound but one bugle blast! Lo! at the sign
Armies all *panoplied* wheel into line!
O. W. Holmes, Freedom, Our Queen.

panoplist (pan'ō-plist), *n.* [< *panopl-y* + *-ist*.] One completely clad in defensive armor, or provided with a panoply.

panoply (pan'ō-pli), *n.* [< F. *panoplie* = Sp. Pg. It. *panoplia*, < Gr. πανοπλία, a full suit of armor, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὅπλα, armor: see *hoplite*.] 1. A complete set or suit of arms, offensive and defensive; the complete defensive armor of any period, especially that from the fifteenth century onward, when all the pieces were of wrought steel and accurately adapted to their purpose: often used figuratively.

He, in celestial *panoply* all arm'd
Of radiant Urim, work divinely wrought,
Ascended. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 760.

Last came the knightly Normans, in their mail shirts and hoods of steel, with all the *panoply* of chivalry.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

2. A group or assemblage of pieces of defensive armor, with or without weapons, arranged as a sort of trophy.

panopticon (pan-op'ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὀπτικόν, neut. of ὀπτικός, of or for seeing: see *optic*. Cf. Gr. πανόπτης, all-seeing, πάνοπτος, seen of all.] 1. A proposed prison of supervision, so arranged that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times without being seen by them: proposed by Jeremy Bentham.

In a *Panopticon*, what can be the necessity of curious locks? . . . Lock-picking is an operation that requires time and experiment, and liberty to work at it unobserved. What prisoner picks locks before a keeper's face?
Bentham, Panopticon, postscript, i. § 14.

2. An exhibition-room for novelties, etc. *Art Journal*.

panorama (pan-ō-rä'mą), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *panorama*, < NL. *panorama*, < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁρᾶν, see.] 1. A complete or entire view; also, a picture representing a wide or general view, as of a tract of country.

Before me lay the whole *panorama* of the Alps.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 7.

2. A picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.—3. A eyclorama: in this sense also called *circular panorama*.

panoramic (pan-ō-ram'ik), *a.* [= F. *panoramique*; as *panorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a panorama.—**Panoramic camera**, a photographic camera especially devised for the taking of panoramic views. The camera is caused to rotate by clockwork, or otherwise, the plate being at the same time automatically moved so that, as the lens is turned toward successive parts of the landscape, fresh parts of the plate are constantly exposed through an aperture in a mask in the camera, until, if desired, a complete revolution has been accomplished. A picture made with this apparatus differs from an ordinary picture in that it is not a simple view, such as is seen at a glance in nature, but such a view as would appear to the eye could it be directed on all sides simultaneously. Also called *pantoscope*, or *pantoscopic camera*.—**Panoramic lens**, a wide-angled rectilinear lens; a lens capable of projecting views which include 90° or more of angular extent.

panoramical (pan-ō-ram'i-kąl), *a.* [< *panoramic* + *-al*.] Same as *panoramic*.

panoramically (pan-ō-ram'i-kąl-i), *adv.* As in a panorama; like a panorama: as, *panoramically* changing states.

Panorpa (pa-nôr'pą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), intended for **Panarpe* (?), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἅρπη, a sickle.] A genus of neuropters of the family *Panorpidæ* or order *Panorpatæ*, having well-developed narrow wings, setaceous antennæ, and serrated tarsal claws. The adults are commonly called *scorpion-flies*. The eggs are laid in shallow holes in the ground. The larvæ resemble caterpillars, and are probably carnivorous. The genus formerly corresponded to the whole family, but is now restricted to such species as *P. communis* or *germanica*, the common scorpion-fly of Europe, or the American *P. rufescens*. They are delicate insects, but have a means of defense in emitting a disagreeable odor when molested. See cut in next column.

Scorpion-fly (*Panorpa nuptialis*).
(Lower figure shows terminal portion of body in profile.)

Panorpatæ (pan-ôr-pā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panorpa* + term. *-atæ*, pl. of *-ata*.] A group of insects named by Latreille in 1803 as a section of the neuropterous family *Planipennes*, conterminous with the family *Panorpidæ*, but regarded by Brauer and others as an order. Also named *Mecaptera* by Packard. See *Mecoptera*.

Panorpidæ (pa-nôr'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), < *Panorpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, conterminous with the order *Panorpatæ* (or *Mecoptera*), containing the scorpion-flies of the genus *Panorpa* and their near allies of the genera *Boreus*, *Bittacus*, and *Merope*. The mouth is rostrate, the head exserted, the prothorax small, and the tarsi are five-jointed. The abdomen ends in a forcipate appendage likened to the tail of a scorpion. These insects are of slender, weak form, with four wings, a small constricted prothorax, the head produced into a beak, long filiform antennæ, long slender legs, three ocelli, and the wings little netted and variously spotted. They are found in damp places; the larvæ are terrestrial, and in general resemble caterpillars. So far as known, they are carnivorous. See cut under *Panorpa*.

panorpine (pa-nôr'pin), *a.* [< *Panorpa* + *-ine*¹.] Resembling a scorpion-fly; of or pertaining to the *Panorpidæ*.

panotitis (pan-ō-tī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear, + *-itis*. Cf. *otitis*.] Inflammation of the middle and internal ear.

panpharmacon (pan-fär'mą-kon), *n.* [NL., prop. **pampharmacon* (cf. Gr. παμφάρμακος, skilled in all drugs), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + φάρμακον, drug: see *pharmacon*.] A universal medicine. *Scott*.

panphobia (pan-fō'bi-ą), *n.* Same as *panto-phobia*.

Pan-pipe (pan'pīp), *n.* Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*¹).

At the end of the lime-tree avenue is a broken-nosed damp Faun with a marble *panpipe*, who pipes to the spirit dittles which I believe never had any tune.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlvii.

Pan-Presbyterian (pan'pres-bi-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Presbyterian*.] Pertaining to or representing the entire body of Christians who profess the doctrines and hold to the polity common to the various Presbyterian bodies: as, a *Pan-Presbyterian* Council. General councils of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system" were held at Edinburgh in 1877, at Philadelphia in 1880, at Belfast, Ireland, in 1884, and at London in 1888.

pan-pudding (pan'půd'ing), *n.* A paneake. [Eng.]

The *pan-puddings* of Shropshire, the white puddings of Somersetshire, the hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him, nothing comes amiss. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

pan-rock (pan'rok), *n.* The rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*, when of a size suitable for frying.

pansh, *n. pl.* A Middle English variant of *pence*.

Pansclavic, Pansclavism, etc. Variants of *Panslavic*, etc.

panse†, *n.* [OF.: see *pauneh*.] The projecting part of a doublet in front. (See *doublet*, 4.) It was copied in the steel breastplate of the time it was in use.

panser (pan'sėr), *n.* [< OF. *pansiere*, < *panse*, *pance*, the belly: see *pauneh*.] The armor for the lower part of the body in front, as distinguished from that covering the breast and that of the back. The panser either covered the body as far up as the nipples, the upper part having a gorget or some similar protection for the throat, or, especially in the fifteenth century, was confined to the protection of the abdomen, and was bolted either to the plastron above or to the brigandine, to which it formed an additional defense.

Panser made to be applied over a brigandine or gambeson; 14th or 15th century.

pansherd (pan'shėrd), *n.* [< *pan*¹ + *sherd*.] See the quotation.

What becomes of the rest of the earthen materials—the unsound bricks or "bats," the old plaster and mortar, the refuse slates and tiles and chimney-pots, the broken pans and dishes and other crocks—in a word, the potsherds and *pansherds*, as the rubbish-carters call them—what is done with these?
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 320.

panshon† (pan'shon), *n.* An obsolete variant of *pancheon*.

pansied (pan'zid), *a.* [Appar. < OF. *panse*, *pense*, pp. of *pauser*, *penser*, think, consider, also dress, arrange, etc. (see *pansy*), + *-ed*².] Conceited—that is, extravagantly or gaudily adorned.

In 23 Hen. VIII. it was ordered "that no Gentleman being Fellow of a House should wear any cut or *pansied* Hose or Breches, or *pansied* Doublet, upon pain of putting out of the House." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 301.

pansiere, *n.* Same as *panser*.

Panslavic (pan-slav'ik), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Slavic*.] Pertaining to all the Slavic races or to Panslavism.

Panslavism (pan-slav'izm), *n.* [< *Panslav(ic)* + *-ism*.] 1. The plan of or a desire for a unity of civilization and literature among Slavic peoples.—2. A scheme or movement for effecting the union of all Slavic peoples in a confederation under the hegemony of Russia (or, as some propose, under the hegemony of a resuscitated Poland).

Panslavist (pan-slav'ist), *n.* [< *Panslav(ic)* + *-ist*.] An adherent or promoter of Panslavism.

A genuine *Panslavist*— . . . that party which is constantly crying out against the introduction into Russia of foreign ideas, institutions, or manners.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 520.

Panslavistic (pan-slą-vis'tik), *a.* [< *Panslavist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Panslavism or Panslavists; advocating Panslavism.

Panslavonic (pan-slą-von'ik), *a.* [< *pan-* + *Slavonic*.] Panslavic.

pansophical (pan-sof'i-kąl), *a.* [< *pansoph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Having, or pretending to have, a knowledge of everything; relating to universal wisdom or knowledge.

It were to be wished, indeed, that it were done into Latin . . . for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and *pansophical* pretenders.
Worthington, To Hartlib, p. 231. (*Latham*.)

pansophy (pan'sō-fi), *n.* [= F. *pansophie* = Pg. *pansophia*, < Gr. as if **πανσοφία*, < πάνσοφος, all-wise, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + σοφός, wise.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [Rare.]

The French philosophers affect . . . a sort of *pansophy* or universality of command over the opinions of men, which can only be supported by the arts of deception.
Boothby, On Burke, p. 265. (*Latham*.)

panspermatism (pan-spėr'mą-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + σπέρμα (σπέρματ-), seed, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs of infusorial and other animalcules. The term is especially applied to the doctrine that all cases of apparent spontaneous generation are in fact due to the presence of such germs; and also to the germ-theory of disease. Also *panspermia*, *panspermism*, *panspermy*.

The hypothesis, devised by Spallanzani, that the atmosphere is full of invisible germs which can penetrate through the smallest crevices. This hypothesis is currently known as *panspermatism*, or the "theory of omnipresent germs," or (less cumbrously) as the "germ-theory." *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 420.

panspermatist (pan-spėr'mą-tist), *n.* [< *panspermat(ism)* + *-ist*.] One who accepts the doctrine of panspermatism. Also *panspermist*.

panspermia (pan-spėr'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πανσπερμία, mixture of all seeds: see *panspermy*.] Same as *panspermatism*.

panspermic (pan-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *pansperm-y* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to panspermatism.

panspermism (pan-spėr'mizm), *n.* [< *pansperm-y* + *-ism*.] Same as *panspermatism*.

panspermist (pan-spėr'mist), *n.* [< *pansperm-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *panspermatist*.

panspermy (pan-spėr'mi), *n.* [< F. *panspermie*, < Gr. πανσπερμία, mixture of all seeds, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*.] Same as *panspermatism*.

panstereorama (pan-ster'ē-ō-rä'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + στερεός, solid, + ὅραμα, view. Cf. *panorama*.] A model, in relief, of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other material.

pansway, *n.* See *panelway*.

pansy (pan'zi), *n.*; pl. *pansies* (-ziz). [Formerly also *pansie*, *paunsie* (dial. also formerly *panee*, *paunee*); < OF. *pensee*, F. *pensée* (> NGr. πενσές). pansy, heart's-ease, lit. 'thought' (remembrance), < *penser* (pp. fem. *pensée*), think: see

pensive.] A favorite species of violet, *Viola tricolor;* the heart's-ease. The wild plant is extremely variable, becoming in the variety *arvensis,* or field-pansy, an inconspicuous annual field-weed; in others it is more showy. The innumerable garden varieties, with large richly and variously colored flowers, have been developed by long culture and by hybridizing with various perennial species. The pansy is an officinal herb, the root being cathartic and emetic.

The white pink, and the *pansy* freak'd with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 144.

Those eyes
Darker than darkest *pansies.*
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

pant[1] (pant), *v.* [< ME. *panten,* appar. < OF. *pantoyer* (= Pr. *panteiar*), also *panteler,* F. *panteler,* pant, gasp, throb, ef. OF. *pantais, pantois,* shortness of breath, as in hawks (see *pantas*); ult. origin uncertain. The E. dial. *pank,* pant, is prob. a mere var. of *pant*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To breathe hard or quickly; gasp with open mouth and heaving breast, as after exertion; gasp with excited eagerness.

I *pant* for life; some good I mean to do,
Despite of mine own nature.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 243.

A Moorish horseman had spurred across the vega, nor reined his *panting* steed until he alighted at the gate of the Alhambra. *Irving,* Granada, p. 38.

2. To throb or heave with violence or rapidity, as the heart or the breast after exertion or emotion.

Lively breath her sad brest did forsake;
Yet might her pitteous hart be seene to *pant* and quake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 20.

He . . . struck his armed heels
Against the *panting* sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 45.

3. To bulge alternately in and out, as the skin of iron ships when the plating is structurally very weak.

"*Panting*" is more often experienced at the bows than at the sterns of iron and steel ships.
The Engineer, LXVI. 213.

4. To languish; pine.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees.
Pope, Winter, l. 80.

5. To long with breathless eagerness; desire greatly or with agitation: with *for* or *after.*

As the hart *panteth after* the water brooks, so *panteth* my soul *after* thee, O God. Ps. xlii. 1.

Oh life, not death, *for* which we *pant;*
More life, and fuller, that I want.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn. 1.** To puff, blow.—**5.** To yearn, sigh, hunger, thirst.

II. *trans.* **1.** To breathe (out) in a labored manner; gasp (out) with a spasmodic effort.

"No—no—no," I *panted* out, "I am no actress."
Miss Burney, Evelina, letter xlvi.

There is a cavern where my spirit
Was *panted* forth in anguish, whilst thy pain
Made my heart mad.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

2†. To long for; desire with eagerness and agitation.

Then shall hearts *pant* thee. *Herbert.*

pant[1] (pant), *n.* [< *pant*[1], *v.*] **1.** A quick, short effort of breathing; a gasp.—**2.** A throb, as of the heart.

Leap thou . . . to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 16.

Often I trod in air; often I felt the quick *pants* of my bosom. *Goodwin,* Fleetwood, vi.

pant[2] (pant), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A public fountain or well in a town or village. [Prov. Eng.]

pantable† (pan'tạ-bl), *n.* [Also *pantaple, pantapple,* and abbr. *pantap;* a corruption of *pantofle,* q. v.] A slipper: same as *pantofle.*

Comes master Dametas . . . chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustical bravery could imagine. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

Bareheaded, in his shirt, a pair of *pantaples* on.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2.

If any courtier of them all set up his gallows there, wench, use him as thou dost thy *pantables,* scorn to let him kiss thy heel. *Dekker and Webster,* Westward Ho, ii. 3.

[It has been noticed that *pantable* and *slipper* occur in the same inventory as denoting different articles, but doubtless the exact application of these words varied from time to time.]—**To stand upon one's pantables,** to stand upon one's dignity.

Then comes a page: the saucy jacket-wearer
Stood upon 's pantables with me, and would in;
But, I think, I took him down ere I had done with him.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

pantacle†, pantocle†, *n.* Corrupt forms of *pantofle.*

Whether a man lust to weare Shoo or *Pantocle.*
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 84.

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and despising my face,
Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace.
Old Plays, i. 215. (*Nares.*)

pantacosm (pan'tạ-kozm), *n.* [Prop. **pantocosm,* < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + κόσμος, world.] Same as *cosmolabe.*

pantagamy (pan-tag'ạ-mi), *n.* [Prop. **pantogamy,* F. *pantogamie,* < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + -γαμία, < γάμος, marriage.] A peculiar domestic relation maintained between the sexes in certain quasi-religious and communistic communities in the United States, especially (formerly) among the Perfectionists of the Oneida Community, by which every man was virtually the husband of every woman, and every woman the wife of every man.

A scheme of *pantagamy,* by which all the male and all the female members of the community are held to be in a sense married to each other.
Johnson's Univ. Cyc., III. 951.

pantagogue (pan'tạ-gog), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἀγωγος, drawing forth, < ἀγειν, lead: see *agent.*] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

pantagraph (pan'tạ-gràf), *n.* See *pantograph.*

pantagraphic, pantagraphical (pan-tạ-graf'-ik, -i-kạl), *a.* See *pantographic.*

Pantagruelian (pan''tạ-grö-el'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Pantagruel* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Pantagruel (see *Pantagruelism*); partaking of or resembling Pantagruelism.

Pantagruelism (pan-tạ-grö'el-izm), *n.* [< *Pantagruel* + *-ism.*] **1.** The philosophy or methods ascribed to Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais; the practice of dealing with serious matters in a spirit of broad and somewhat cynical good humor.—**2.** A satirical or opprobrious term applied to the profession of medicine.

Pantagruelist (pan-tạ-grö'el-ist), *n.* [< *Pantagruel-ism* + *-ist.*] A believer in Pantagruelism; one who has the peculiar cynical humor called Pantagruelism.

Everywhere the author [Rabelais] lays stress on the excellence of "Pantagruelism," and the reader who is himself a *Pantagruelist* (it is perfectly idle for any other to attempt the book) soon discovers what this means.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 196.

pantaleon (pan-tal'ē-on), *n.* [Also *pantaleone, pantalon;* said to have been so named (by Louis XIV.) after the inventor *Pantaleon* Hebenstreit, a Prussian.] **1.** A musical instrument invented about 1700 by Pantaleon Hebenstreit. It was essentially a very large dulcimer, having between one and two hundred strings of both gut and metal, which were sounded by hammers held in the player's hands. It was one of the many experiments which culminated in the production of the pianoforte.

2. A variety of pianoforte in which the hammers strike the strings from above.

pantalets (pan-tạ-lets'), *n. pl.* [Also *pantalettes;* < *pantal(oon)* + dim. *-et.*] **1.** Long frilled drawers, worn by women and girls.

Pippa reasons like a Paracelsus in *pantalets.*
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 318.

2. A false or adjustable prolongation of the legs of women's drawers, renewed for neatness as is done with cuffs and the like: worn about 1840–50.

After a while there came a fashion for *pantalettes,* which consisted simply of a broad ruffle fastened by a tight band just below the knee. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 391.

pantalettes, *n. pl.* See *pantalets.*

pantalon[1] (pan'tạ-lon), *n.* [F.: see *pantaloon.*] The first movement or figure in the old quadrille, the name being derived from a song to which this figure was originally danced.

pantalon[2] (pan'tạ-lon), *n.* Same as *pantaleon.*

pantaloon (pan-tạ-lön'), *n.* [< F. *pantalon* = Sp. *pantalon* = Pg. *pantalão,* < It. dial. *pantalone,* a buffoon, pantaloon, so called in allusion to the Venetians, who were nicknamed *Pantaloni,* from the name of St. *Pantaleon* (It. *Pantaleone*), the patron saint of Venice, whose name was a favorite one with the Venetians; < L. *Pantalcon,* < Gr. Παντα λέων, a proper name, lit. 'all-lion' (perhaps favored as supplying an allusion to the lion of St. Mark), < πᾶς (παντ-), all, + λέων, lion. The name is also explained (by Littré) as for **Pantelemone,* < MGr. παντελεήμων, all-merciful, < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἐλεήμων, merciful (see *alms, elecmosynary*); but neither this nor the form ἐλεῶν (ἐλεοντ-), ppr. of ἐλεεῖν, have mercy, suits the case. A third explanation, mentioned by Byron, makes the It. *Pantaleone* stand for **piantaleone,* as if 'the planter of the lion' (the standard bearing the lion of St. Mark), < *piantar,* plant, + *leone,* lion.] **1.** In *early Italian comedy,* a character usually represented as a lean and foolish old man (properly a Venetian), wearing spectacles and slippers. *Wright.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon,*
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 158.

Now they peepe like Italian *pantelowns*
Behind an arras.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 257).

2. In *mod. pantomime,* a character usually represented as a foolish and vicious old man, the butt of the clown, and his accomplice in all his wicked and funny pranks.

pantaloonery (pan-tạ-lö'ne-ri), *n.* [< *pantaloon* + *-ery.*] The tricks or behavior of a pantaloon; buffoonery. [Rare.]

The clownery and *pantaloonery* of these pantomimes have clean passed out of my head. *Lamb,* My First Play.

pantaloons (pan-tạ-lönz'), *n. pl.* [< F. *pantalon* (pl. *pantalons,* used only for two or more pairs) = Sp. *pantalones,* pl., = Pg. *pantalonas,* pl., = NGr. παντελόνι, < It. *pantaloni,* pantaloons, < *Pantalone,* a Venetian: see *pantaloon.* Cf. *venetians,* a form of hose or breeches, also of Venetian origin.] **1†.** A garment for men, consisting of breeches and stockings in one: so called because worn by Venetians.

Venetian Hose in one piece from waist to feet, 16th century—probably the garment called by foreigners *pantaleone,* or pantaloons.

I could not but wonder to see *pantaloons* and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, [I. 289. (*Davies.*)

2. In the early years of the nineteenth century, tight-fitting garments for the thighs and legs, worn by men of fashion, generally buttoned around the lower part of the calf, or sometimes tied with ribbons at this point. Hence—**3.** Trousers—the modern trousers having succeeded to the pantaloons by a gradual transition.

It appeared to the butcher that he could pretty clearly discern what seemed to be the stalwart legs, clad in black *pantaloons,* of a man sitting in a large oaken chair, the back of which concealed all the remainder of his figure.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xix.

=**Syn. 3.** See *trousers.*

pantamorph (pan'tạ-môrf), *n.* Same as *pantomorph.*

pantamorphic (pan-tạ-môr'fik), *a.* Same as *pantomorphic.*

pantanencephalia (pan-tan-en-se-fā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ἀνεγκέφαλος, without brain: see *anencephalia.*] In *teratol.,* total absence of brain.

pantap†, panaple†, *n.* See *pantable.*

pantas† (pan'tas), *n.* [Also *pantass, pantasse, pantess, pantais;* < OF. *pantais, pantois,* a disease of hawks: see *pant*[1].] In *falconry,* a destructive pulmonary disease of hawks.

pantascope (pan'tạ-skōp), *n.* See *pantoscope.*

pantascopic (pan-tạ-skop'ik), *a.* See *pantoscopic.*

pantechnetheca (pan-tek-nē-thē'kạ), *n.*; pl. *pantechnethecæ* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art, + θήκη, repository, receptacle: see *theca.*] Same as *pantechnicon.*

pantechnic (pan-tek'nik), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art: see *technic.*] Related to or including all arts.

pantechnicon (pan-tek'ni-kon), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. πάντεχνος, assistant of all arts), < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + τέχνη, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and displayed for sale.

pantelegraph (pan-tel'ē-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *telegraph.*] A device for transmitting autographic messages, maps, etc., by means of electricity.

pantelephonic (pan-tel-ē-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + E. *telephone* + *-ic.*] Referring to those vibrations of the diaphragm of a telephone which seem to be independent of its form and dimensions, and in virtue of which all sounds are reproduced rather than those only which correspond to its natural period. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVI. 343.

pantellerite (pan-tel'e-rīt), *n.* [< *Pantellaria* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] The name given by Förstner to a rock occurring on the island of Pantelleria, between Sicily and Tunis. It is intermediate in composition between dacite and liparite, and more or less trachytic in character. *Rosenbusch.*

panter1 (pan'tėr), *n.* [< *pant*1 + *-er*1.] One who pants. *Congreve.*

panter2† (pan'tėr), *n.* [Also *painter;* < ME. *panter, pantere, paunter,* < OF. *pantiere, panthiere,* F. *pantière,* a draw-net, = It. *pantera,* < L. *panther,* a hunting-net, < Gr. *πανθήρα,* a hunting-net, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θηρᾶν,* hunt, < *θήρ,* animal.] A net; snare; trap.

The smale foules, of the aeson fayn,
That of the *panter* and the nette ben scaped.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 131.

panter3† (pan'tėr), *n.* [ME. also *paneter, paniter;* < OF. *panetier* = Sp. *panetero* = It. *panattiere,* < ML. *panetarius, panitarius,* one in charge of the pantry, < *paneta,* one who makes bread, a baker, < L. *panis,* bread: see *pain*2. Cf. *pantler, pantry, pannier*2.] A keeper of the pantry.

If thou be admitted in any offyce, as Butler or *Panter* — in some places they are both one.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

panter4†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *panther.* Compare *painter*3.

panterer† (pan'tėr-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *panter*3 + *-er*1.] Same as *panter*3.

"*Panterer* yche the prey," quod the kyng.
Chron. Vilodun., p. 15. (*Halliwell.*)

pantess† (pan'tes), *n.* See *pantas.*

pantheism (pan'thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *panthéisme* = Sp. *panteismo* = Pg. *pantheismo* = It. *panteismo,* < NL. **pantheismus,* < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θεός,* God: see *theism.*] 1†. The worship of all the gods.—2. The metaphysical doctrine that God is the only substance, of which the material universe and man are only manifestations. It is accompanied with a denial of God's personality. Pantheism is essentially unchristian; and the word implies rather the reprobation of the speaker than any very definite opinion.

pantheist (pan'thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *panthéiste* = Sp. *panteista* = Pg. *pantheista* = It. *panteista,* < NL. **pantheista,* < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θεός,* God: see *theist.*] One who holds the doctrine of pantheism; one who believes that God and the universe are identical.

He [John Toland] printed a Latin Tract, intitled "Pantheisticon: sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ." . . . That Formula . . . is written by way of Dialogue between the President of a Philosophical Society and the Members of it. . . . These Philosophers . . . are *Pantheists,* and consequently acknowledge no other God than the Universe.
Life of Toland (1722), prefixed to his Misc. Works [(J. Whiston, London, 1747).

pantheistic (pan-thē-is'tik), *a.* [= F. *panthéistique;* as *pantheist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to pantheism; identifying or having a tendency to identify God with the universe.—2. Relating to all the gods.—**Pantheistic statues or figures,** in *sculp.,* statues which bear the united symbols of several deities.

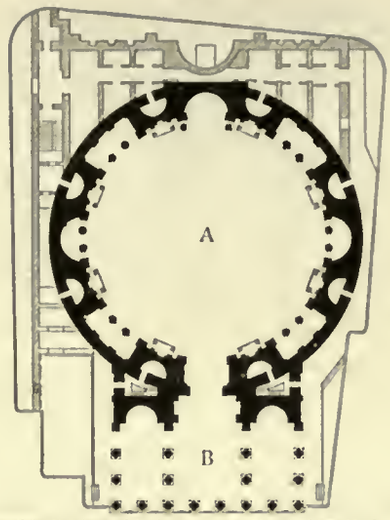
pantheistical (pan-thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* [< *pantheistic* + *-al.*] Same as *pantheistic.*

pantheistically (pan-thē-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of thinking, or from the point of view, of a pantheist.

pantheologist (pan-thē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pantheology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in pantheology.

pantheology (pan-thē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *panteología* = Pg. *pantheologia* = It. *panteologia,* < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θεολογία,* theology: see *theology.*] A system of theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities.

pantheon (pan'thē-on), *n.* [= F. *panthéon* = Sp. *panteon* = Pg. *pantheon* = It. *panteon,* < L. *panthēon,* < Gr. *πάνθειον,* a temple consecrated to all gods, neut. of *πάνθειος,* common to all gods, < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θεῖος,* divine, < *θεός,* a god.] 1. A temple or shrine dedicated to all the gods. The name is specifically applied to a magnificent building erected at Rome by Agrippa, about 25 B. C., in connection with public baths, and dedicated by himself as a temple of all the gods, because of its beauty. For nearly thirteen centuries it has served as a Christian church, having been dedicated about 607 by Boniface IV. to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. It is now known as Santa Maria della Rotonda, from its circular plan. Its external diameter is 188 feet, and it is covered by a hemispherical dome 142 feet 6 inches in span, the entire height being about 141 feet. It is lighted by a circular orifice, 26 feet in diameter, at the summit of the dome. It has in front a noble octastyle portico of Corinthian columns, 103 feet wide. See cut in next column, and cut under *octastyle.*



Plan of the Pantheon of Agrippa, now the Church of Sta. Maria della Rotonda, Rome. (Adapted from Durand and Baumeister.)
A, the rotunda; *B,* the portico. (The light shaded parts represent existing foundations of other parts of the ancient baths.)

2. All the divinities, collectively, worshiped by a people: as, one of the divinities of the Greek *pantheon.*

One temple of *pantheon*—that is to say, all goddes.
J. Udall, On Rev. xvi.

3. [*cap.*] A work treating of the whole body of divinities of a people: as, Tooke's "*Pantheon.*"—4. [*cap.*] A memorial structure in honor of the great men of a people, or filling some such purpose; especially, such a building serving as a mausoleum, as the Pantheon (church of Ste. Geneviève) in Paris. Westminster Abbey is often called the *Pantheon* of the British.

panther (pan'thėr), *n.* [< ME. *panter, pantere,* < OF. *pantere, panthere,* F. *panthère* = Sp. *pantera* = Pg. *panthera* = It. *pantera,* < L. *panthera, panther,* < Gr. *πάνθηρ,* a panther; ulterior origin unknown. The apparent formation in Gr., < *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *θήρ,* beast, gave rise to various fancies about the animal.] 1. A leopard. See also cut under *leopard.*

Black Panther (a variety of *Felis pardus*).

The spotted *Panther,* and the tinked Bore,
The Pardale swift. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. vi. 26.

Tall dark pines, . . . from beneath
Whose thick mysterious boughs in the dark morn
The *panther's* roar came muffled. *Tennyson,* Œnone.

2. The American cougar or puma, *Felis concolor.* See cut under *cougar.* Also called *painter.* [U. S.]

pantheress (pan'thėr-es), *n.* [< *panther* + *-ess.*] A female leopard or panther.

As a last resource, he may decline to lead the untamed *pantheress* to the altar. *Saturday Rev.,* Jan. 18, 1868.

pantherine (pan'thėr-in), *a.* [= F. *panthérin,* < L. *pantherinus,* of a panther, < *panthera,* a panther: see *panther.*] Resembling a panther, as in coloration; pardine: as, the *pantherine* snake.

panther-lily (pan'thėr-lil'i), *n.* See *lily,* 1.

panther-moth (pan'thėr-môth), *n.* A European geometrid, *Cidaria unangulata:* an English collectors' name.

panther-wood (pan'thėr-wůd), *n.* See *citron-wood.*

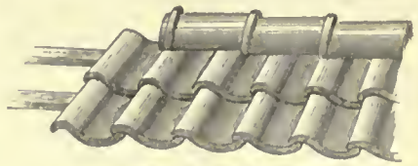
Pantholops (pan'thō-lops), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + LGr. *ἀνθόλοψ,* the antelope: see *antelope.*] A genus of antelopes, of which a species, the chiru, *P. hodgsoni,* occurs in northern India.

pantible†, *n.* Same as *pantable.*

pantile (pan'tīl), *n.* and *a.* [Also *pentile;* < *pan*1 (?) + *tile.*] I. *n.* 1. A tile with a curved surface, convex or concave with reference to its width. Such tiles are so laid, in covering a roof, that the longitudinal junction of two rows of tiles placed with the concave face outward is covered by a row placed with the convex face up.

The Play House at Dorset Stairs is now pulling down, where there is to be sold old Timber fit for Building or Repairs, Old Boards, Bricks, Glass'd *Pantiles* and Plain Tiles, also Fire Wood, at very reasonable rates.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 4.

2. A form of tile practically combining two of the original form, so shaped that its cross-section is a double curve, and so laid that the part of every tile that is convex upward overlaps the part of the next tile that is concave upward.



Pantiles of the compound form.

In this form of so-called *pan-tile* each tile has a double curve, forming a tegula and imbrex both in one.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 388.

II. *a.* [< *pantile, n.* Dissenting chapels are said to have been often roofed with pantiles.] Dissenting.

Mr. Tickup 'a a good churchman, mark that! He is none of your occasional cattle, none of your hellish *pantile* crew. *Mrs. Centlivre,* Gotham Election, i.

pantile-lath (pan'tīl-lāth), *n.* A form of lath used in London, 1½ inch wide and 1 inch thick, sold in bundles of 12.

The smaller ones [rocket-sticks] are easily and best made of those laths called by bricklayers double laths, and the larger ones *pantile laths.*
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 127.

pantile-shop (pan'tīl-shop), *n.* A meeting-house. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pantiling (pan'tī-ling), *n.* [< *pantile* + *-ing*1.] Tiling, or a system of tiling, in which pantiles are used.

Pantiling is but little more than half the weight of plain tiling. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 463.

pantingly (pan'ting-li), *adv.* In a panting manner; with gasping or rapid breathing.

Once or twice she heaved the name of "father"
Pantingly forth, as if it press'd her heart.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 28.

pantisocracy (pan-tī-sok'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παν-*), all, + *ἴσος,* equal, + *κρατεῖν,* rule.] 1. A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position.—2. The principle of such a scheme or community. This scheme was advocated by Southey, Coleridge, and Lovell about 1794.

All are not moralists, like Southey, when
He prated to the world of *Pantisocracy.*
Byron, Don Juan, III. 93.

It was all a poet's dream, hardly more substantial, though more exertions were used to realize it, than the dream entertained by Coleridge, Southey, and Lovell, of establishing *pantisocracy* on the banks of the Susquehanna. *Quarterly Rev.*

pantisocrat (pan-tī'sō-krat), *n.* [< Gr. *πᾶς* (*παντ-*), all, + *ἴσος,* equal, + *κρατεῖν,* rule.] Same as *pantisocratist. Southey.*

pantisocratic (pan-tī-sō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *pantisocrat* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pantisocracy: as, a *pantisocratic* scheme.

pantisocratist (pan-tī-sok'rā-tist), *n.* [< *pantisocrat* + *-ist.*] One who accepts or favors the principle of pantisocracy. *Macaulay.*

pantler (pant'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *pantlere, pantelere;* an altered form of *pantere,* E. *panter*3, prob. in terminal simulation of *butler:* see *panter*3.] An officer in a great family who has charge of the bread; in general, a servant who has care of the pantry.

A good shallow young fellow; a' would have made a good *pantler,* a' would ha' chipped bread well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 258.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to bear the third Sword before the King; and also to exercise the Office of *Pantler.* *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 136.

He was a fellow of some birth; his father had been king's *pantler*. *R. L. Stevenson*, François Villon.

panto-. See *pan-*.

pantoblet, *n.* Same as *pantable*.

pantod (pan'tōd), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + E. *od:* see *od*[3].] Od in general; the supposed odic force of matter. *Reichenbach.*

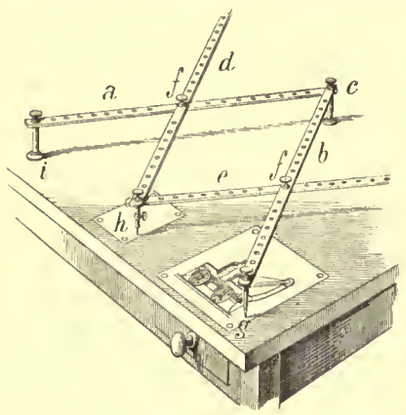
pantoflet, pantoffle† (pan'tof-l), *n.* [Also *pantoufle*, and corruptly *pantoble*, *pantable*, *pantaple* (see *pantable*), and *pantacle;* = D. *pantoffel*, formerly also *pattuffel*, = MLG. *pantuffel*, *pantoffel*, LG. *pantuffel*, *pantufele*, *pantoffel* = G. *pantoffel* (also abbr. LG. *tuffel*, *tüffel* = G. dial. *toffel* = Dan. *töffel* = Sw. *toffel*, *toffla*); < F. *pantoufle* = Sp. *pantuflo* = Pg. *pantufo* = It. *pantofola*, *pantufola*, dial. *patofle* (late ML. *pantofla*), slipper; origin unknown.] A slipper.

Of the hinder part of their horse hides they make very fine sandals & *pantoffles*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

I can wait on your trencher, fill your wine,
Carry your *pantoffles*, and be sometimes bleat
In all humility to touch your feet.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

There were divers of the Pope's *pantofles* that are kissed on his foote, having rich jewells embrodred on the instep. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

pantograph (pan'tō-gràf), *n.* [Also *pantagraph;* = F. *pantographe* = Sp. *pantógrafo* = Pg. *pantographo* = It. *pantografo*, < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + γράφειν, write. Also, erroneously, *pentegraph*, as if < Gr. πέντε, five, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for the mechanical copying of engravings, diagrams, plans, etc., either upon the same scale or upon a reduced or an enlarged scale. It consists of four perforated limbs or rules, *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, of wood or metal, arranged in pairs, jointed together at the crossing, the two pairs being also



Pantograph.

a, *b*, *d*, and *e* are rules perforated with a series of holes placed at graduated distances for adjustment to different scales for enlargement or reduction of the picture to be transcribed; *a* and *b* are permanently but movably jointed at *c* to a traversing support; *d* and *e* are similarly jointed at *h* to a pencil-holder or point-holder; *f f* are thumbscrews which act as pivots for joining *a* and *d* and *b* and *e*. The rule *a* is pivoted to a support *i* which is fixed to the drawing-table; *g* is a stylus attached to the end of the rule *b*. Lines traced by *g* will be also drawn by *h* on a larger or smaller scale corresponding to the adjustment.

jointed together at c and *h*. The perforations are made at uniform distances, in accordance with a scale of measurement. The pivoted joints by which the two pairs are connected are constant, while the joints between the intersecting limbs of each pair may be shifted by inserting the joint-pins *f f* in different holes in each limb. By changing the pins the copy may be reproduced on any scale either larger or smaller than the original, or it may be kept of the same size, the proportion being indicated for convenience by figures on the limbs (not shown in the cut). In use, the end pivot *i* is fixed to the table, the pivot *c* sliding on the plane surface according to the impulse given to it. The pivot *g* carries a tracing-point which is passed over the original lines to be reproduced, and the pivot *h* carries a pencil or needle which traces the copy or pricks it in the paper. The pantograph is used for transferring patterns to calico-printing cylinders, in some processes of wood-carving, in making wooden type, etc.—**Polar pantograph**, a modification of the pantograph arranged for reproducing profiles of curved figures, as the tread of a car-wheel, the interior of a bell, or any other irregular form. It consists essentially of two arms supported in a light frame and united by means of a rack on each and a pinion common to both, so that the movement of one arm controls that of the other. When the point of the instrument is placed against the tread of a car-wheel, and is moved over it, the other arm reproduces a tracing that is an exact copy of the tread, showing such flattened places as may have resulted from wear, and such other irregularities as are present.

pantographic (pan-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *pantographique* = Pg. *pantographico;* as *pantograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or produced by a pantograph. Also *pantagraphic.*—**Pantographic machine**, a milling-engine for finishing cutters for cutting-gear. The cutters are first turned and cut approximately to the required size, and are then finished in the pantographic machine, which shapes the cutter from a templet and reduces the size as necessary.

pantographical (pan-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pantographic* + *-al.*] Same as *pantographic*.

pantographically (pan-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a pantograph or of work produced by a pantograph; according to a method of mechanical pantography.—2. In the manner of a general description, or of a view of an object as a whole.

pantography (pan-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pantographie* = Pg. *pantographia*, < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] 1. General description; entire view of an object.—2. The process of copying by means of the pantograph.

pantological (pan-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pantolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to pantology.

pantologist (pan-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pantolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who treats of or is versed in pantology.

pantology (pan-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= It. *pantologia*, < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] Universal knowledge; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; also, a work giving or professing to give information on all subjects, or a summary of universal knowledge.

pantometer (pan-tom'e-tèr), *n.* [= F. *pantomètre* = Sp. *pantómetro* = Pg. It. *pantometro*, < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2].] An instrument for measuring angles of all kinds, in order to determine elevations, distances, and the like.

pantometric (pan-tō-met'rik), *a.* [< *pantometr-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

pantometry (pan-tom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[2].] 1. Universal measurement.—2. Measurement by means of the pantometer.

pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n.* and *a.* [1. = G. *pantomim*, < F. *pantomime* = Sp. Pg. It. *pantomimo*, m., < L. *pantomimus*, < Gr. παντόμιμος, one who plays a part by dancing and dumb-show, lit. 'all-imitating,' < πᾶς (παντ-), all, + μῖμος, imitator: see *mime.* 2. = D. G. Dan. *pantomime* = Sw. *pantomim*, < F. *pantomime* = Sp. Pg. It. *pantomima*, f., an entertainment by pantomimes: see above.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who expresses his meaning by action without words; a player who employs only action—mimicry, gestures, movements, and posturing—in presenting his part. [Obsolete or rare.]

Betweene the actes, when the players went to make ready for another, there was great silence, and the people waxt weary; then came in these maner of conterfaite vices, they were called *Pantomimi*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

I would our *pantomimes* also and stage players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermon on 1 Cor. vii. 24.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*
Who vary action with the times
Are less ingenious in their art
Than those who dully act one part.
Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1287.

2. (*a*) Under the Roman empire, a kind of spectacular play resembling the modern "ballet of action," in which the functions of the actor were confined to gesticulation and dancing, the accompanying text being sung by a chorus; in modern times, any play the plot of which is expressed by mute gestures, with little or no dialogue; hence, expression of anything by gesture alone: as, he made known his wants in *pantomime.*

In the early days of the Empire tragedy was dissolved into choral music and pantomimic action; and the *pantomime*, a species of ballet of action, established itself as a favourite class of entertainment.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8.

(*b*) A popular theatrical entertainment of which many are produced in Great Britain about the Christmas season, usually consisting of two parts, the first or burlesque being founded on some popular fable, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music, and the second, or harlequinade, consisting almost wholly of the tricks of the clown and pantaloon and the dancing of harlequin and columbine.

The brilliancy of the dresses and scenery . . . and the excellence of the music, in the *pantomimes*, are great improvements upon the humble attempts of the vagrant motion-master. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 247.

II. *a.* Representing only in mute action.

pantomimic (pan-tō-mim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pantomimique* = Sp. *pantomímico* = Pg. It. *pantomimico*, < L. *pantomimicus*, pantomimic, < *pantomimus*, pantomime: see *pantomime.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pantomime or dumb-show; representing characters and actions by dumb-show.

And to these exhibitions, mute and still, . . .
Music, and shifting *pantomimic* scenes,
Diversified the allurement.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

These earliest religious representations in Spain, whether *pantomimic* or in dialogue, were thus given, not only by churchmen, but by others, certainly before the middle of the thirteenth century. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 231.

II. *n.* A player in a pantomime.

I am acquainted with one of the *pantomimics*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

pantomimical (pan-tō-mim'i-kal), *a.* [< *pantomimic* + *-al.*] Same as *pantomimic.*

pantomimically (pan-tō-mim'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of pantomime; by pantomime; by mute action or dumb-show.

pantomimist (pan'tō-mī-mist), *n.* [< *pantomime* + *-ist.*] One who acts in pantomime.

Owhhigh as a *pantomimist* would have commanded brilliant success on any stage. Would that there were more like him in this wordy world.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, iv.

pantomimus (pan-tō-mī'mus), *n.* [L.: see *pantomime.*] Same as *pantomime*, 1.

pantomorph (pan'tō-môrf), *n.* [Also *pantamorph;* < Gr. παντόμορφος, assuming all forms, < πᾶς (παντ-), all, + μορφή, form.] That which assumes all shapes or exists in all shapes.

pantomorphic (pan-tō-môr'fik), *a.* [Also *pantamorphic;* < *pantomorph* + *-ic.*] Taking all forms or any form.

panton (pan'ton), *n.* [Cf. G. dial. *pantine*, a wooden shoe. Cf. *patten*[1].] 1. A horseshoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. Also called *panton-shoe.*—2. An idle fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pantophagist (pan-tof'a-jist), *n.* [< *pantophag-y* + *-ist.*] One who or that which eats all kinds of food, or is omnivorous.

pantophagous (pan-tof'a-gus), *a.* [= F. *pantophage*, < Gr. παντοφάγος, all-devouring, < πᾶς (παντ-), all, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Eating all kinds of food; omnivorous; pamphagous.

pantophagy (pan-tof'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *pantophagie*, < Gr. παντοφαγία, indiscriminate eating, < παντοφάγος, all-devouring: see *pantophagous.*] The habit of eating all kinds of food.

pantophobia (pan-tō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + *-φοβία*, < φέβεσθαι, fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid fear of everything.

pantopod (pan'tō-pod), *n.* One of the *Pantopoda. Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 409.

Pantopoda (pan-top'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] One of many names of the *Pycnogonida* or sea-spiders. See *Pycnogonida.*

pantoscope (pan'tō-skōp), *n.* [Also *pantascope;* < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + σκοπεῖν, view.] 1. A form of lens including a very wide angle, devised especially for photographic use.—2. Same as *panoramic camera.*

pantoscopic (pan-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [Also *pantascopic;* < *pantoscope* + *-ic.*] Having or affording a wide range of vision.—**Pantoscopic camera.** Same as *panoramic camera.*—**Pantoscopic spectacles**, spectacles of which the glasses are so shaped as to have different focal lengths in the upper and lower parts, and which are thus adapted for the use of persons who need glasses of different strength when viewing objects close at hand and at a distance. Also called *Franklin spectacles.*

Pantostomata (pan-tō-stō'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **pantostomatus:* see *pantostomatous.*] In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa* (consisting of *Amœbina*, *Gregarinida*, *Foraminifera*, *Radiolaria*, and certain *Flagellata*), having no special oral orifice, food being ingested anywhere through the general surface. Also called *Holostomata.*

pantostomatous (pan-tō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pantostomatus*, < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + στόμα (ατοματ-), mouth.] Ingesting food at any or every point on the surface of the body; having a temporary mouth anywhere; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pantostomata:* a more precise word for the older *polygastric. S. Kent.*

Pantotheria (pan-tō-thē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παντ-), all, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] An order of American Jurassic mammals, containing most of the known forms. They have smooth cerebral hemispheres; teeth 44 or more; canines present with bifid or grooved fangs, premolars and molars imperfectly differentiated; and the lower jaw with a mylohyoid ridge, unankylosed symphysis, uninflected angle, and vertical or rounded condyle at or below the horizon of the teeth. *O. C. Marsh*, 1880.

pantotherian (pan-tō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pantotheria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pantotheria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pantotheria.*

pantoufle†, *n.* See *pantofle.*

pantoum, *n.* See *pantun.*

pantry (pan'tri), *n.*; pl. *pantries* (-triz). [< ME. *pantrie, pantrye, panetrie,* < F. *paneterie* (= Sp. *paneteria* = It. *panettieria*), < ML. *panetaria,* office of a pantler, < *paneta,* a baker, < L. *panis,* bread: see *panter*[3], *pantler.*] 1†. The office of a pantler.

In your offyce of the *Pantrye,* see that your bread be chipped and squared, & note how much you spend in a daye. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

2. An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, etc., are cleaned.

What will you have done with him that I caught stealing your plate in the *pantry?* In the fact — I caught him in the fact. *Goldsmith,* Good-natured Man, i.

pants (pants), *n. pl.* [Abbrev. < *pantaloons,* q. v.] Same as *pantaloons,* 2. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

The thing named *pants* in certain documents,
A word not made for gentlemen, but "gents."
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Gent and *pants.*— Let these words go together, like the things they signify. The one always wears the other.
R. G. White, Words and their Uses, p. 211.

pantun (pan'tun), *n.* [Malay.] A kind of short improvised poem in vogue among the Malays. This form of verse (under the name *pantoum*) has been adopted in French, and has been to some extent used in English. See the quotation.

The *pantuns* are improvised poems, generally (though not necessarily) of four lines, in which the first and third and the second and fourth rhyme. They are mostly love poems; and their chief peculiarity is that the meaning intended to be conveyed is expressed in the second couplet, whereas the first contains a simile or distant allusion to the second, or often has, beyond the rhyme, no connexion with the second at all. The Malays are fond of reciting such rhymes "in alternate contest for several hours, the preceding *pantun* furnishing the catchword to that which follows, until one of the parties be silenced or vanquished." *Encyc. Brit.,* XV. 326.

Panurgidæ† (pa-nėr'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panurgus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bees, named from the genus *Panurgus.* Also *Panurgida, Panurgides, Panurgites.*

Panurgus (pa-nėr'gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πανοῦργος, ready to do anything: see *panurgy.*] A genus of bees of the family *Apidæ* and subfamily *Andreninæ,* formerly giving name to a family *Panurgidæ.* In their habits they resemble bees of the genus *Andrena,* digging burrows and provisioning them in a similar manner. *P. banksianus,* of Europe, burrows five or six inches deep in sandy soil.

A species of *Panurgus.*

panurgy† (pan'ėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πανουργία, unscrupulous conduct, < πανοῦργος, ready to do anything, < πᾶς (παν-), all, + ἔργον, work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

Panuridæ (pa-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Panurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of parine passerine birds named from the genus *Panurus.*

panurine (pa-nū'rin), *a.* [< *Panurus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Panurus.*

Panurus (pa-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of titmice, formerly placed in *Paridæ,* now made type of the family *Panuridæ.* The genus was founded by Koch in 1816, the same year that Leach named it *Calamophilus.* *P.* or *C. biarmicus* is the bearded tit of Europe. The generic name refers to the great length of the tail, as if the birds were "all tail." Also called *Mystacinus* and *Hyperittes.*

panyard† (pan'yärd), *n.* [A corrupt form of *pannier*[1]. Cf. *lanyard* for *lannier.*] A pannier.

I saw a man riding by that rode a little way upon the road with me last night, and he being going with venison in his *panyards* to London, I called him in, and did give him his breakfast with me. *Pepys,* Diary, Aug. 7, 1661.

panym†, *n.* Same as *paynim.*

Panyptila (pa-nip'ti-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πάνυ, altogether (< πᾶς (παν-), all), + πτίλον, a feather.] A genus of birds of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ,* having the ratio of the digital phalanges abnormal, all the front toes being three-jointed, and the toes as well as the tarsi feathered; the rock-swifts. The hallux is elevated and lateral, but not reversible, and the eyelids are naked. The wings are extremely long and pointed; the tail is about one half as long as the wings, forked, and with stiffened but not mucronate feathers. There are several species, all American, the best-known of which is the common rock-swift of the western United States, *P. saxatilis* or *melanoleuca,* black and white, 6¾ inches long, 14 inches in alar extent. It nests sometimes by thousands

Rock-swift (*Panyptila melanoleuca*).

in the most inaccessible precipices, and flies with almost incredible velocity.

panzoism (pan-zō'izm), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ζωή, life.] All the elements or factors collectively which constitute vitality or vital energy. *H. Spencer.*

The great world-powers, such as Evolution, Persistence of Force, Heredity, *Panzoism,* and Physiological Units.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 53.

panzoöty (pan-zō'ō-ti), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς (παν-), all, + ζῷον, animal. Cf. *epizoöty.*] A zymotic disease affecting all kinds or very many kinds of animals.

paolo (pä'ō-lō), *n.* [It., < L. *Paulus,* Paul.] An old Italian silver coin, worth about ten United States cents.

pap[1] (pap), *n.* [< ME. *pappe,* < OSw. *papp,* Sw. dial. *papp, pappe,* Sw. *patt* = Dan. *patte* = NFries. *pap, pape,* dim. *papke,* breast, pap; cf. Lith. *pāpas,* pap. The L. *papilla,* pap, nipple, teat, also pustule, pimple, is a dim. of *papula,* a pustule, pimple (see *papilla, papula, pimple*), and is not related to E. *pap*[1]. The word is supposed to be ult. of infantile origin, like *pap*[2] and *pap*[3], *papa.*] 1. A teat; a nipple; the breast of a woman.

Zif it be a femele, thei don away that on *Pappe,* with an hote Hiren; and zif it be a Womman of gret Lynage, thei don awey the left *Pappe,* that thei may the better beren a Scheeld. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 154.

Nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous *pap.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 294.

2. A conical hill resembling a nipple or teat: as, the *Paps* of Jura (an island west of Scotland).

pap[2] (pap), *n.* [< ME. **pap,* **pappe* (in comp. *papmete:* see *papmeat*) = D. *pap* = G. *pappe,* pap, paste, = Dan. *pap* = Sw. *papp,* pasteboard; cf. OF. *papa* = Sp. *papa* = It. *pappa,* pap; also OF. *papin, pappin,* m., *papine,* f., pap; < L. *papa, pappa,* a word with which infants call for food; supposed to be imitative of the orig. insignificant syllables *pa pa,* a natural utterance of infants, taken in this instance to refer to food, and in others to other notions: see *pap*[1], *pap*[3], *papa*[1], etc.] 1. Soft food for infants, usually made of bread boiled or softened with water or milk.

Many doctrines have grown to be the ordinary diet and food of our spirits, and have place in the *pap* of catechisms.
Donne, Letters, xvii.

Oh, folly worthy of the nurse's lap!
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with *pap.*
Cowper, Conversation, l. 485.

Hence — 2. The emoluments of public office, as salaries, fees, or perquisites. [Slang.]

They soon made it appear that, at the end of four years, not only should an officer make an accounting and submit to an audit, but should vacate his place, so that somebody else might get some of the *pap* he had enjoyed during this period. *The Nation,* XLVIII. 379.

3. The pulp of fruit, or pulp of any kind.

The *pap* of the latter [verdigris diffused through water] being first passed through a sieve.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 95.

To give pap with a hatchet†, to do a kind thing in an unkind manner.

They *give* us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and, when we speake for that wee love, *pap with a hatchet.*
Lyly's Court Comed., sig. Z 12 b. (*Nares.*)

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young shall have *pap with a hatchet* for his comfort.
Marriage and Wiving (Harl. Misc., II. 171, Park's ed.). (*Nares.*)

pap[2] (pap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *papped,* ppr. *papping.* [< *pap*[2], *n.*] To feed with pap.

Oh! that his body were not flesh and fading!
But I'll so *pap* him up — nothing too dear for him.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 4.

pap[3] (pap), *n.* [A shorter form of *papa*[1].] Papa; father. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

papa[1] (pa-pä' or pä'pä), *n.* [= F. *papa* = D. G. Dan. *papa* (pa-pa') = Sw. *pappa* (pap'pa) = Sp. Pg. *papá* = It. *pappa* (Florio), *papà,* papa, father; cf. LL. *papa* (gen. *papæ*), *papus* (gen. *papatis*), a bishop (see *papa*[2]); cf. also LL. *papas, pappas,* a governor, tutor, < Gr. πάππας, father (mostly in voc., as a child's word, LGr. MGr. also πάπας, παπᾶς, and πᾶ); a redupl. of the syllable *pa,* a natural infantile utterance, made to mean 'father,' as the similar utterance *ma, mama,* is made to mean 'mother' (see *mama*); cf. *pap*[3], *pap*[2], *pap*[1]. Cf. also *papa*[2].] Father: a word used chiefly by children.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, the only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma.
Swift, Directions for Servants, General Directions.

"Here, *Papa,* is some money," Amelia said that night, kissing the old man, her father, and putting a bill for a hundred pounds into his hands.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, i.

papa[2] (pä'pä), *n.* [LL. a bishop, ML. pope, < LGr. πάπας, father: applied, like *father,* to ecclesiastics, esp. to the bishop of Rome, whence ult., through AS. *pāpa,* the E. *pope:* see *papa*[1] and *pope*[1].] A title formerly bestowed in the Christian church on bishops, and often on the inferior clergy, but now restricted to parish priests in the Greek Church.

As in the Primitive Church the younger Bishop called the elder *Papa.* *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 142.

Although he [the Roman pontiff] had not, as yet, assumed the distinctive insignia of his office — the triple crown and the upright staff surmounted by the cross — he more and more discouraged the application of the name of *papa* (pope) to any but himself. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 495.

papa[3] (pä'pä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *papio, papion,* and *baboon.*] 1. A baboon; a papio or papion. — 2. The specific name of the king-vulture of tropical America, *Sarcorhamphus* or *Gypagus papa.* See cut under *king-vulture.* — 3. A name, both generic and specific, of a coccothraustine bird of the Bonin Islands, *Coccothraustes papa* or *ferrirostris,* or *Pupa ferrirostris. Reichenbach; Kittlitz.*

papable (pā'pą-bl), *a.* [< F. *papable* = It. *papabile,* < ML. **papabilis* (in deriv. *papabilita(t-)s,* papal power), < *papa,* pope: see *papal, pope*[1].] Capable of being made a pope; eligible to the papacy. [Rare.]

By the death of the other two the conclave hath received little alterstioo; though Mondovio were *papable,* and a great soggetto in the list of the foresters.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 707.

papabot, papabote, papabotte, *n.* [Creole F.] The Bartramian sandpiper. *J. J. Audubon.* [New Orleans, Louisiana.]

papacy (pā'pą-si), *n.* [< ME. *papacie,* < OF. *papacie,* < ML. *papatia,* papal office, < *papa,* pope: see *papal, pope*[1].] 1. The office, dignity, and authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome; the papal jurisdiction; the ecclesiastical organization subject to the Pope.

This Pius Secundus was that learned Pope which before he undertooke the *Papacy* was called Æneas Sylvius.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 147.

He here instilled into this aspiring prelate the hope of attaining the *papacy.* *Hume,* Hist. Eng., xxviii.

2. The succession or line of popes, with its ecclesiastical and political traditions. — 3. That system of ecclesiastical government which recognizes and is based upon the apostolic primacy and supreme authority of the Pope or Bishop of Rome over the church universal; the Church of Rome; the Roman Catholic Church.

The threatened breach between the *papacy* and its ancient ally the King of France.
Milman, Hist. of Christianity.

papagay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *popinjay.*

papain (pā'pą-in), *n.* [< *papa(ya)* + *-in*[2].] A proteolytic ferment obtained from the half-ripe fruit of the papaw-tree, *Carica papaya.* It differs from pepsin in that its proteolytic action goes on in neutral or alkaline solutions as well as in acid solutions. Also *papayin, papayotin,* and *caricin.*

papal (pā'pal), *a.* [< ME. *papal, papall,* < OF. (and F.) *papal* = Sp. Pg. *papal* = It. *papale,* < ML. *papalis,* of the Pope, < LL. *papa,* a bishop, ML. pope: see *papa*[2], *pope.*] Of or relating to the Pope in his official capacity, or the papacy.

How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears! . . .
Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspire,
And *Papal* piety, and Gothic fire.
Pope, To Addison, l. 14.

His attachment to his family, his aversion to France, were not to be overcome even by *Papal* authority.
Macaulay, Lord Mahon's War in Spain.

Contributions from the nation at large for *papal* purposes, such as crusades and the defence against the Turks, were collected by the pope's agents in the form of voluntary gifts. *Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 395.

Papal cross. See *cross*[1].—**Papal crown,** the triple crown. See *tiara.*—**Syn.** *Papal, Popish, Papistical. Papal* is the ordinary word for that which belongs to or proceeds from the Pope; *popish* is used in some obloquy or contempt; *papistical* in strong contempt or condemnation.

papalin† (pā′pal-in), *n.* [< F. *papalin,* < It. *papalino,* soldier of the Pope, < *papale,* papal: see *papal.*] A papist. *Bp. Lavington.*

The Persians . . . are . . . no less zealous and divided in their profession than we and the *papalins.*
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 251.

They [the Turks] may indeed still do mischief to the Muscovites, or persecute their own Christian subjects, but they can do no hurt to the *papalins.*
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Time, an. 1697.

papalise, *v.* See *papalize.*

papalism (pā′pal-izm), *n.* [< *papal* + *-ism.*] The papal system; papistry.

papalist (pā′pal-ist), *n.* [< OF. *papaliste;* as *papal* + *-ist.*] A papist; a Roman Catholic. *Baxter.*

Patriot l'Escuyer . . . determines on going to Church, in company with a friend or two; not to hear mass, which he values little, but to meet all the *Papalists* there in a body. *Carlyle,* French Rev., II. v. 3.

papality† (pā-pal′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *papalite,* < ML. *papalita(t-)s,* papal power, < *papalis,* papal: see *papal.*] Same as *papalty.*

papalize (pā′pal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *papalized,* ppr. *papalizing.* [< *papal* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make papal; imbue with papist doctrines or notions.

He has been, to some extent, Christianized and *papalized,* and he has also been turned into a lanky, lean, unhappy-looking rifle regiment. *W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, I. 82.

II. *intrans.* To become a papist; conform to popery. *Cowper.*

Also spelled *papalise.*

papally (pā′pal-i), *adv.* In a papal manner; from a papal point of view; as a papist.

papalty† (pā′pal-ti), *n.* [< OF. **papalte, papaute, papalite,* papality: see *papality.*] The papacy; the papal office or authority; the Church of Rome. Also *papality.*

Pope Clement was redy in his chambre of consystorie, syttyng in his chayre of *papalyte.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clx.

Withall to uphold the decrepid *Papalty* they [the Jesuits] have invented this super-politick Aphorisme, as one termes it, One Pope and one King.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

papaphobia (pā-pa-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *papa,* pope (see *pope*[1]), + Gr. *-φοβία,* < *φέβεσθαι,* fear.] Dread or hatred of the Pope or of popery.

paparchy (pā′pär-ki), *n.* [< ML. *papa,* pope (see *pope*[1]), + Gr. *-αρχία,* < *ἀρχειν,* rule.] Government by a pope.

Without understanding the papacy (or *paparchy,* as Bishop Coxe insists upon calling it) one cannot understand the history and literature of Europe from the age of Charlemagne. *Christian Union,* July 5, 1888.

papas, pappas (pā′pas, pap′as), *n.* [< Gr. *πάπας, πάππας:* see *papa*[2].] A parish priest of the Greek Church; a papa.

The censure of a poor country *Papas* outweighs, in present effect, that of a Western Bishop.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 11.

The *pappas* is a prominent figure in the throngs of idlers, prominent because of his long black gown, his tall steeple-hat. *Scribner's Mag.,* IV. 370.

papate† (pā′pāt), *n.* [ME. *papat;* < OF. *papat* = Sp. Pg. *papado* = It. *papato,* < ML. *papatus,* the office of pope, < *papa,* pope: see *pope*[1]. Cf. *papacy.*] The papacy.

A cardinal was thilke tide,
Which the *papat* longe hath desired.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 254 (Paull's ed.).

Papaver (pā-pā′vėr), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *papaver,* poppy: see *poppy.*] A genus of plants, type of the order *Papaveraceæ* and the tribe *Eupapavereæ,* characterized by the dehiscence of the roundish capsule by pores under the lid-like summit; the poppy. It includes about 26 species, mainly in temperate or subtropical Asia, Africa, and Europe. They are hairy or glaucous herbs, with a milky juice, usually dissected leaves, buds nodding upon long stalks, and showy red, violet, yellow, or white flowers, generally with two sepals, four petals, and many stamens. See *poppy* and *opium,* also *cheesebowl, canker,* 5 *(a), headache,* 2, and *maw-seed.*

Papaveraceæ (pā-pav-ę-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Papaver* + *-aceæ.*] The poppy family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Parietales,* distinguished by the two to three sepals, and minute embryo near the base of fleshy albumen. It includes about 80 species, in 24 genera, of which *Papaver* is the type, nearly all from north temperate or subtropical regions. They are usually smooth herbs (often with a colored juice), covered with a grayish bloom or with long hairs. They bear alternate, generally lobed leaves, and conspicuous flowers, solitary upon long stalks, with sepals which fall off at opening. By some authors this order is made to include the *Fumariaceæ* as a suborder.

papaveraceous (pā-pav-ę-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *papaveraceus,* < L. *papaver,* poppy.] Pertaining to the *Papaveraceæ* or to the poppy.

Papavereæ (pap-ā-vē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Papaver* + *-eæ.*] A group of plants coextensive with the *Papaveraceæ* as defined above, used as a suborder by those authors who include the *Fumariaceæ* (suborder *Fumariæ*) in the order *Papaveraceæ.*

papaverine (pā-pav′ę-rin), *n.* [= F. *papavérine;* as L. *papaver,* poppy, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$) contained in opium.

papaverous (pā-pav′ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *papaver,* poppy, + *-ous.*] Having the properties of, or characteristic of, the poppy; papaveraceous.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

papaw (pa-pâ′), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. (> NL.) *papaya,* a name of Malabar origin.] **1.** The tree *Carica Papaya,* or its fruit. The papaw is native in South America, but now widely diffused throughout the tropics. Its height is about 20 feet, and its deeply seven-lobed leaves are 2 feet in diameter and borne on footstalks 2 feet long. The fruit is 10 inches long, commonly of an oblong form, ribbed, and having a thick fleshy rind. It is sometimes eaten raw or made into a sauce, or when green is boiled as a vegetable and is also pickled. The trunk, leaves, and fruit contain an acrid milky juice (see *papain*), which has the property of making quickly tender meat which is boiled with a little of it or wrapped in the leaves, or, as it is claimed, merely hung up among the leaves. The seeds are an efficacious vermifuge. The leaves are saponaceous. Also called *melon-tree.*

2. The tree *Asimina triloba,* or its fruit, native in the United States. It is a small tree with lurid flowers appearing with the leaves, which, when grown, are obovate-lanceolate, thin, and rather large. The smooth oblong fruit is 3 or 4 inches long, filled with a sweet pulp in which are embedded the bean-like seeds.

3. A bushwhacker: with reference to the subsistence or possible subsistence of bushwhackers on the fruit of the papaw. [Missouri.]

Also written *pawpaw.*

papaw-tree (pa-pâ′trē), *n.* See *papaw.*

Papaya (pā-pā′yä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *papaiamaram,* the native name in Malabar.] **1.** A former genus of trees, the papaws, of the order *Passifloraceæ,* now included in *Carica.* See *Carica* and *papaw.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

The slim *papaya* ripens
Its yellow fruit for thee.
Bryant, Hunter's Serenade.

Papayaceæ (pap-ā-yā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Papaya* + *-aceæ.*] A tribe of trees, the papaw family, of the order *Passifloraceæ,* characterized by the minute calyx, tubular staminate corolla, and pistillate of five erect separate petals. It includes the genera *Carica* and *Jacaratia,* of tropical and subtropical America, remarkable for their milky juice, white, yellow, or greenish flowers, and pulpy edible berries.

papayotin (pap-ā-yō′tin), *n.* [< *Papaya* + *-ot-* + *-in*[2].] Same as *papain.*

pap-boat (pap′bōt), *n.* **1.** An open vessel used for holding pap for children.

A pair of bellows, a pair of pattens, a toasting-fork, a kettle, a *pap-boat,* a spoon for the administration of medicine to the refractory, and lastly Mrs. Gamp's umbrella.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

2. A shell of the family *Turbinellidæ;* a false volute, as *Turbinella rapha.*

pape[1]† (pāp), *n.* [ME.: see *pope*[1].] A spiritual father; a priest; specifically, the Pope.

The prayer of the *pape* so incensed the Scot that he vowed revenge, and watched the *pape* with a good cudgel, next day, as he crossed the churchyard, where he beat him.
W. Carr, Traveller's Guide, p. 190.

pape[2] (pāp), *n.* [Creole F., lit. 'pope'; cf. E. *pope,* a bullfinch.] An American finch of the genus *Cyanospiza* or *Passerina, C.* or *P. ciris.* Also called *nonpareil* and *incomparable.* See cut at *painted finch,* under *painted.*

papechien (pāp-shiaṅ′), *n.* The lapwing: same as *pea-chicken.*

papejay†, *n.* An old form of *popinjay.*

papelard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *papelard,* < It. *pappalardo,* a hypocrite, a glutton, prob. < *pappa,* pap: see *pap*[2].] A dissembler; a flatterer; a hypocrite.

That *papelard,* that hym yeldith so, . . .
He is the hounde, shame is to seyn,
That to his casting goth agayn.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7281.

papelardie†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *papelardie,* hypocrisy, < *papelard,* a hypocrite: see *papelard.*] Hypocrisy.

I . . . have wel lever . . .
Wrie me in my foxerie,
Under a cope of *papelardie.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6796.

papeline† (pap′e-lin), *n.* [F.: see *poplin.*] A rich material made in the seventeenth century of silk, and sometimes at least with gold or silver thread. The manufacture of papeline is said to have been brought from France to Ireland in the eighteenth century, and to have led to the manufacture of poplin.

papelonné (pap-e-lo-nā′), *a.* [F., < *papillon,* a butterfly: see *pavilion.*] In *her.,* covered with an imbricated pattern: said of the field or a bearing.

papelote†, *n.* [ME.; appar. connected with OF. *papin,* pap: see *pap*[2].] A porridge.

In mylk and in mele to make with *papelotes,*
To a-glotye with here gurles that greden after fode.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 75.

paper (pā′pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *paper, papir, paupire* = D. *papier* = MLG. *pappir, papir* = late MHG. G. *papier* = Icel. *pappir* = Sw. *papper* = Dan. *papir,* < OF. *papier,* F. *papier* = Sp. Pg. *papel,* < L. *papyrus,* also *papyrum* (ML. also *papirus*), paper made of papyrus, also a garment made from papyrus, prop. the plant papyrus, < Gr. *πάπυρος* (*παπῦρος,* sometimes *παπῦρος*), the plant papyrus, a kind of rush (see *papyrus*), also anything made of it, as linen, cord, etc. The Gr. word for 'paper' was *χάρτης,* L. *charta:* see *chart, charter, card*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A material consisting of a compacted web or felting of vegetable fibers, commonly in the form of a thin, flexible sheet: used in writing, for printing, and for various other purposes. The fibers most used for writing-papers are those of linen and cotton rags, and for printing-papers those of straw, wood, paper-cuttings or paper-waste, and selected grasses. These fibers are prepared by grinding, bleaching, beating, and boiling until they are reduced to a fluid pulp, in which state they readily mat or felt together when freed from the water in which they are suspended. More than 400 varieties of fibers usable for this purpose are known; all have curling filaments that readily interlace with one another. Paper was formerly made wholly by hand, pulp from the vat being dipped up in a mold, from which the water drains away, leaving a felted sheet, which is then pressed and dried. Some fine grades of writing-, printing-, and drawing-papers are still made in this way, but the larger part of the paper, for whatever purpose used, is now made by machinery. For some purposes, as newspaper-printing, the sheet is made in continuous webs of very great length, and is printed from the uncut roll. Paper is made in a great variety of qualities, ranging from heavy drawing-board to the lightest tissue-paper, and in every color and shade. It is cut for the trade by accurate machines in a number of sizes, the sheets varying somewhat according to fashion or special requirements. (See list of sizes given below.) Paper is also molded from the pulp into cartridge-cases, embossed sheets for wall-decoration, palls, boxes, and other vessels, boats, barrels, car-wheels, domes for observatories, bricks, building materials, etc., in all of which lightness is combined with strength. From the sheet it is transformed by various processes and operations into roofing material, carpets, bags, etc. The principal varieties of ordinary paper are—writing- and printing-papers, coarse papers for wrapping and other purposes, and blotting- and filtering-papers; while some useful kinds are the result of manipulations subsequent to the paper-maker's work, as lithographic paper, copying-paper, tracing-paper, etc. The ordinary counts of paper are the quire of twenty-four sheets, the ream of twenty quires (of which two are inferior to the other eighteen), and the bundle of two reams.

2. A piece, leaf, or sheet of this material.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind as on a shaking *paper.* *Locke.*

I would see 'em all hang'd before I would e'er more set pen to *papyr.* *Villiers,* Rehearsal, i.

3. Any written or printed document or instrument, as a note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, etc.; specifically, in the plural, letters, notes, memoranda, etc.: as, the private *papers* of Washington.

Ioyous and glad be,
Now full merily demene you amonge,
For of his *paupires* strike oute plain be ye!
Here hym haue I slain and put to dethe stronge.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4735.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Having yesterday morning received a *paper* of Latin verses . . . composed by a youth under age, I read them with much delight, as an instance of his improvement.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

4. A printed sheet of news; a newspaper; a journal.

To you all readers turn, and they can look
Pleased in a *paper,* who abhor a book.
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

The way to prevent these irregular interpositions of the people is to give them full information of their affairs through the channel of the public *papers,* and to contrive that those *papers* should penetrate the whole mass of the people. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 85.

5. An essay or article; a dissertation on a special topic.

There was one [subject] he clung to much, and thought of frequently as in a special degree available for a series of *papers* in his periodical. *Forster*, Dickens, lvi.

6. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc.: used collectively: as, commercial *paper;* negotiable *paper*.

Certain it is that a State, as long as it cannot be made by law to pay its debts, should have no privilege of issuing *paper* of any kind. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 574.

7. The written or printed questions, collectively, set for an examination.—8. Hangings of paper, printed, stamped, or plain; paper for covering the walls of interiors. See *paper-hangings* and *wall-paper*.—9. Free passes of admission to a place of entertainment; also, the persons admitted by such passes: as, the house was filled with *paper*. [Slang.]—**Accommodation paper.** See *accommodation bill*, under *accommodation*. —**Albuminized paper, albumin paper,** paper coated with albumin, practically always in the form of white of egg, as a vehicle for silver prints in ordinary photographic processes. Prints upon it have a glossy surface.—**Arrowroot paper,** in *photog.*, a so-called plain or non-glossy paper for positive prints, coated with a weak solution in water of arrowroot, with sodium chlorid and a trace of citric acid. It gives good effects for large portraits and landscapes.—**Bank-note paper.** See *bank-note*.—**Blue-processa paper.** Same as *blue-paper*.—**Bristol paper,** a stout paper of very even texture and smooth surface, used for drawing: named from the place of its original manufacture. Also called *Bristol-board*.—**Brown paper,** a general name for wrapping-paper of a brown color and of all qualities and materials.—**Business paper,** commercial paper, such as notes, bills of exchange, etc.—**Calendered paper,** paper made smooth by the pressure of calendering-rollers.—**Carbolic-acid** or **carbolized paper.** See *carbolic*.—**Carbon paper.** See *carbon-paper*. —**Chinese paper.** (*a*) Same as *rice-paper*. (*b*) A very thin, soft paper, of a faint yellowish or brownish tint, prepared from the bark of the bamboo. It is much used for fine impressions from wood-engravings, and occasionally for proofs from steel-plate engravings, etc.—**Cobb paper,** in *bookbinding*, a mottled paper in which brown is the leading tint: largely used by English binders for the linings or end papers of books in half-calf bindings.—**Cold-pressed paper,** paper that has been pressed only on the felts, leaving it of a rough surface.—**Commercial paper.** See *commercial*.—**Commodity of brown paper†.** See *commodity*.—**Cotton paper,** paper prepared from cotton-fiber.

Cotton paper (charta bombycina), a form of paper said to have been known to the Chinese at a remote period, and to have passed into use among the Arabs early in the 8th century. It was imported into Constantinople, and was used for Greek MSS. in the 13th century. In Italy and the West it never made much way.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

Cram-paper. See *cram*.—**Cream-laid paper,** a smooth paper of ivory or cream-like color, much used for note-paper and envelops.—**Cross-rule paper,** paper ruled off in squares to facilitate the drawing on it of designs for weaving, worsted-work, etc., or to aid in making any drawing in the proper proportions, or in drawing a plan, etc., to scale.—**Crystalline paper,** paper thinly coated by means of a brush with a concentrated solution of salt with dextrine, or with certain more complicated preparations. —**Cylinder paper,** paper in which the fibers are drawn in one direction and are not fully interlaced.—**Distinctive paper,** a kind of protective paper; a silk-threaded fiber paper of high quality, such as that used by the United States government for the printing of notes, certificates, bonds, and other obligations, etc.—**Enameled paper,** a surfaced paper that has been highly polished.—**Ferro-prussiate paper,** paper that has been rendered sensitive to the action of light by floating it on or coating it with a solution in water of red prussiate of potash and peroxid of iron. When exposed to light under a photographic negative, a drawing, etc., those parts of the sheet to which the light has access through the transparent part of the negative or drawing are more or less affected according to the length of the exposure and the variation in transparency of the originals. When the printing has proceeded as far as is desired, the sheet is washed in clear water, and those parts which have been protected from the light become white, while the parts which the light has affected assume a more or less deep tint of blue, which is permanent when the sheet is dried. Also called *blue-paper*.—**Fiber-faced paper,** a kind of paper used for bank-notes, checks, etc., in which shreds and scraps of silk or other fiber are mixed with the pulp of the paper to afford a protection against forgery. Compare *distinctive paper*.—**Filter paper** or **filtering-paper.** See *filter-paper* and *filtering*.—**Flat paper,** paper unfolded and ready for use in printing.—**Fossil paper.** See *fossil* and *asbestos*.—**Fourdrinier paper,** paper made in the Fourdrinier machine, in which at one end the fluid pulp flows in on felts, and at the other end the paper is delivered dry in the form of an endless roll.—**Gaine's paper.** Same as *parchment paper*. —**Gunpowder paper.** See *gunpowder*.—**Hand-made paper.** See def. 1.—**Hard plate-paper,** sized paper having a hard surface which does not readily take ink or color. —**Height to paper,** in *type-founding*, the extreme length of a type from its face to its foot. In Great Britain and the United States the standard height is eleven twelfths of an inch. French and German types are higher.—**Hot-pressed paper,** paper polished by pressure between heated plates. —**Imperfect paper,** sheets of inferior quality, usually the two outside quires of a ream, which are wrinkled, torn, or specked.—**India paper.** See *India*.—**Ingrea paper.** [F. *papier Ingres;* named from the noted painter J. A. D. *Ingres* (died 1867).] A laid paper, showing water-mark, of somewhat rough surface, and tinted gray, drab, or the like, especially prepared for drawing with crayons.—**In paper†,** in *old Eng. law*, not yet enrolled on parchment or recorded in a final judgment.—**Iridescent paper,** paper washed with a solution of nutgalls, iron, and indigo sulphates, sal ammoniac, and gum arabic in water, and exposed to the fumes of ammonia.—**Japanese paper,** paper made from the bark of the paper-mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), soft, silky, transparent, and with a satin-like surface. There are various qualities, of which the white is the best and thickest. It is used for expensive printing, proofs of plate-engravings, etc.—**Laid paper.** See *laid*.—**Legal-tender paper,** paper money declared by law to be a legal tender.—**Linen paper,** paper made from linen or flax-fiber: "*linen paper* was first made in the 14th century" (*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 218).—**Lithographic paper.** See *lithographic*.—**Litmus-paper.** See *litmus*.—**Loft-dried paper,** paper in which the sizing is dried by atmospheric evaporation.—**Low to paper,** in *printing*. See *low*[2].—**Luminous paper,** paper of which the pulp is compounded with gelatin and a phosphorescent powder.—**Machine-sized paper,** paper made by dipping the web in a bath of dissolved rosin and alum.—**Manila paper,** paper made from manila-fiber. It is usually of dull-buff color, and is of marked toughness.—**Marbled paper,** paper stained with colors in conventional imitation of variegated marbles. It is used chiefly for the linings and covers of books. See *marbling*.—**Metallic paper.** See *metallic*.—**M paper,** paper which has only trivial imperfections.—**Mulberry paper,** a kind of paper prepared in China from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry.—**Negotiable paper.** See *negotiable*.—**Nepál paper,** a strong unsized paper, made in Nepál from the pulverized bark of the *Daphne cannabina*.—**News paper,** a low grade of white printing-paper.—**N paper,** paper of the second sorting, and inferior to M paper.—**Oiled paper.** See *oil*.—**On paper,** in writing; set down "in black and white."—**Paper-burnishing machine,** a machine for putting a polish on paper, by means of a burnishing-stone, by heavy glazed rolls, or by any other method.—**Paper-clipping machine,** a machine for trimming the edges of books or of paper in piles, usually a guillotine-knife driven by a considerable power, and connected with a gage.—**Paper-coloring machine,** a set of color-rollers, automatically supplied with pigment, which give a coat of color to sheets of paper fed between them by means of feed-rollers.—**Paper-glazing roller,** a roller glazing- or burnishing-machine for producing a glossy surface on paper.—**Paper-molding machine,** a machine for molding paper-pulp to any required form.—**Paper process of stereotyping,** a process of making plates for newspaper-printing. A mold of the type form is made by beating with a brush prepared paper-pulp on the face of the type: this mold, when dry, is filled with type-metal. *Workshop Receipts*, 4th ser., Stereotyping.—**Parchment paper,** an imitation of parchment, prepared from ordinary unsized paper by immersing it for a few seconds in a solution of two parts of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol in one part of water, at a temperature of 60° F., then washing it in cold water, and removing any remaining traces of the acid by dipping it in a weak solution of ammonia. It resembles parchment in appearance, and is tough, translucent, glossy, and almost impermeable to water. Also called *papyrine* and *Gaine's paper*.—**Photographic paper,** any paper used for the purposes of photography; especially, the paper, whether albuminized, salted, variously sensitized, coated with emulsion, etc., used for making positive prints from negatives.—**Pitched paper.** Same as *tarred paper*.—**Pizzighelli paper,** a sensitized platinum paper prepared commercially for photographic use. It gives a mat surface and clear gray tones, which are pleasing for many subjects.—**Plain paper.** (*a*) Paper that is unruled. (*b*) In *photog.*, any paper that has not a glossy surface, such as that of albuminized paper.—**Plate-paper,** the highest grade of book-paper. —**Polygraphic paper,** a paper specially prepared to receive writing or printing in an aniline ink, and to transfer this readily, under pressure, to another similar sheet dampened. The second sheet is then used as a matrix from which a number of impressions of the original writing can be struck off in a press.—**Post paper,** a style of paper which came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century, especially for letter-writing.

Post paper seems to have derived its name from the post-horn which at one time was its distinguishing mark.

Ure, Dict., III. 494.

Printing-paper, a quality of paper made for printing, usually of softer stock and surface than writing-paper, and not so hard-sized. The lowest grade is *news*, the highest is *plate*.—**Rag paper,** paper made from the pulp of rags.

The first mention of *rag paper* occurs in the tract of Peter, abbot of Cluny (1122–50 A.D.), adversus Judæos, cap. 5, where, among the various kinds of books, he refers to such as are written on material made "ex rasuris veterum pannorum." At this early period woollen cloth is probably intended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 218.

Roofing-paper, a coarse, stout paper variously prepared, used to cover roofs. It is usually securely and smoothly nailed down, and then thickly coated with tar or paint.—**Ruled paper,** writing-paper ruled mechanically with lines, for convenience in writing, keeping accounts, etc. —**Safety-paper,** a paper which has been so prepared chemically, or so coated with a chemical pigment, that writing on it in ink cannot be effaced or cannot be erased without leaving indelible marks on the paper. Such paper is often used for bank-checks, etc., to guard against fraud.—**Sensitized paper,** paper that has been chemically treated so that the color of its surface may be altered by the action of light, used in the various processes of photographic printing. The name is most commonly given to paper that has been floated on a bath of nitrate of silver, or coated with an emulsion of silver nitrate or chlorid; but it is equally applicable to ferroprussiate or blue papers, to bromide papers, to the sensitized pigment-papers used in the carbon process, to platinum papers, or to any others of like character.—**Silk paper.** Same as *tissue-paper*.—**Silver paper.** Same as *tissue-paper*.—**Sized paper,** paper which has received a thin surface of glutinous matter to give it greater strength and proper writing-surface.—**Sizes of paper,** certain standard dimensions of paper, the sheets being commercially cut to those sizes. Printing-, writing-, and drawing-papers of the same names are of different sizes in Great Britain and the United States. The sizes most used have names and measurements, in inches, as specified in the following table, but names the same as here given are sometimes applied to sizes which are larger or smaller.

	English.	United States.
Antiquarian writing	31 × 53	.....
Atlas drawing	26 × 34	.....
Atlas small drawing	25 × 31	.....
Atlas writing	.....	26 × 33
Check folio writing	.....	17 × 24
Columbier drawing	24 × 34½	.....
Columbier writing	24 × 34½	23 × 33]
Copy, or bastard writing	16 × 20	.....
Crown drawing	15 × 20	.....
Crown writing	.....	15 × 19
Demy drawing	17 × 22	.....
Demy printing	17½ × 22	.....
Demy short drawing	14 × 20½	.....
Demy writing	15 × 20	16 × 21
Double atlas drawing	31½ × 55	.....
Double cap writing	.....	17 × 28
Double crown printing	20 × 30	.....
Double demy printing	22½ × 35..26 × 38½	.....
Double elephant writing	26½ × 40	26 × 40
Double medium printing	.....	24 × 38
Double pot printing	17 × 25½	.....
Double royal printing	.....	26 × 40
Double super royal printing	.....	29 × 43
Elephant writing	23 × 28	22½ × 27½
Emperor writing	48 × 72	.....
Extra large post writing	16½ × 21	.....
Extra size folio writing	.....	19 × 23
Flat cap writing	.....	14 × 17
Folio post writing	.....	17 × 22
Foolscap drawing	13½ × 16½	.....
Foolscap writing	13½ × 17	12½ × 16
Grand eagle	26½ × 40	.....
Imperial drawing	22 × 30	.....
Imperial printing	22 × 30	22 × 32
Imperial writing	22 × 30	22 × 30
Medium-and-half printing	.....	24 × 30
Medium printing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Medium writing	17½ × 22	18 × 23
Pot writing	12½ × 15	.....
Royal drawing	19½ × 24	.....
Royal long drawing	18 × 27½	.....
Royal printing	20 × 25	20 × 25
Royal writing	19 × 24	19 × 24
Small cap writing	.....	13 × 16
Small double medium printing	.....	24 × 36
Small post writing	13½ × 16½	.....
Super royal drawing	19½ × 27½	.....
Super royal printing	.....	22 × 28
Super royal writing	19½ × 27½	20 × 28
Thick and thin post writing	15½ × 19½	.....

Soft plate-paper, paper which is thick, unsized, and easily receptive of impression.—**Special paper,** a list kept in court for putting down demurrers, etc., to be argued.—**State paper,** a paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—**Surfaced paper,** paper having an added film of whiting, which fills minute pits, and adapts it for the printing of woodcuts.—**Surface paper,** paper covered with a thin coat of clay or other substance with intent to give a smoother surface.—**Tarred paper,** a coarse, thick paper soaked with a tar product, used for covering roofs, lining walls, etc., with the object of securing warmth and dryness.—**Test-paper,** litmus- or turmeric-paper, used as a test for alkalinity or acidity.—**Tissue-paper,** a very thin paper of fine and soft texture, used for wrapping valuable or delicate articles, for polishing fine surfaces, for protecting engravings in books, etc.; silk paper; silver paper.—**Touch and trade papers,** in the United States, a permit issued by the collector of a port, under section 4364 of the United States Revised Statutes, to a vessel licensed for carrying on fishing, authorizing it to "touch and trade" at any foreign port during the voyage.—**Tracing-paper,** paper so prepared as to be transparent, and of such texture that it will receive marks either in pencil or with pen and ink, used for copying a design, etc., by laying it over the original and following the lines carefully with a pencil or pen. —**Transfer-paper,** paper coated thickly with an adhesive pigment, as lampblack, vermilion, indigo, etc., used for transferring a design mechanically to an object on which it is to be copied. A sheet of transfer-paper is laid upon the object; on this is laid the design executed on paper or other thin and yielding material, and the lines of the design are then passed over with a hard point, which causes the pigment of the transfer-paper to adhere, along the lines passed over, to the object under treatment.—**Tub-sized paper,** paper made by dipping each sheet in a tub that contains prepared animal sizing.—**Turmeric-paper,** paper dipped into a hot infusion of turmeric, strong enough to give the paper a pronounced yellow color, and dried: used as a test of alkalinity or acidity.—**Vellum paper,** a heavy, uniform paper, showing no grain, and having a very smooth and fine surface. It is used for some of the finest printing.—**Waxed paper,** paper on which beeswax has been rubbed and melted by means of a hot iron: useful from its impermeability to water.—**Whatman paper,** an excellent brand of English papers, made in different qualities, with fine or coarse grain. It is used by draftsmen and aquarellists, printers of engravings, photographers, etc.—**Wove paper,** paper laid on flannels or felts and showing no marks of wires.—**Wrapping-paper,** a more or less coarse paper used for wrapping, varying in color usually from pale-buff to brown, made from unbleached manila or old rope. (See also *blotting-paper, bond-paper, comb-paper, copying-paper, end-paper, lining-paper, manifold-paper, rice-paper*.)

II. *a.* 1. Made of paper; consisting of paper, in any sense: as, a *paper* box; *paper* currency.

I have been told that in China the flying of *paper* kites is a very ancient pastime, and practised much more generally by the children there than it is in England.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 497.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

2. Appearing merely in certain written or printed statements, and not existing in reality or in tangible form: as, a *paper* army.

I now turn to the other class of critics — those who speak without thinking. Their irrepressible contention is only too familiar to my ears: "It is a *paper* frontier — a frontier merely marked by pillars stuck in the sand."
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 480.

The damage done by speculation consists in lowering the price of the whole amount of actual wheat by this enormous inflation of *paper* wheat.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 53.

Paper baron, paper lord, a person who holds a title which is not hereditary, or holds a title by courtesy, as a life-peer, judge, etc. — **Paper blockade, boat, carpet, car-wheel.** See the nouns. — **Paper book,** in *law*, a book or pamphlet containing a copy of the record in a legal proceeding, prepared for examination by an appellate court: so called from being on paper instead of parchment, or in paper covers. — **Paper cigar,** a small cigar covered with paper; a cigarette. *Dickens*, Bleak House. — **Paper cloth, currency, floor-cloth, money, shell,** etc. See the nouns. — **Paper negative,** in *photog.*, a negative made on prepared paper. In making such negatives, the dry gelatinobromide emulsions are especially used, and the operations of development, etc., are performed in the same way as for a negative on glass. The finished negative is rendered transluceot, a usual method being to oil it with castor-oil, removing the superfluous oil by pressing with a hot iron; it can then be printed from in the same manner as a glass plate. It is important that the paper used shall be homogeneous and free from grain. Such negatives are convenient from their lightness and unbreakableness.

paper (pā′pėr), *v. t.* [< *paper*, *n.*] 1. To line or cover with paper, or apply paper to in any way; also, to cover with paper-hangings.

In a small chamber was my office done,
Where blinks through *paper'd* panes the setting sun.
Crabbe, Works, I. 50.

The drawing-room at Todgers's was out of the common style: . . . it was floor-clothed all over, and the ceiling, including a great beam in the middle, was *papered*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

2. To fold or inclose in paper. — 3. In *bookbinding*, to paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of (a volume), before fitting it in its covers. — 4. To treat in any way by means of paper; perform any operation on, such as some kinds of polishing, in which paper enters as a material or medium; sandpaper, or smooth by means of sandpaper. — 5. To fill, as a theater or other place of amusement, with an audience mostly admitted by paper — that is, by free passes; fill with non-paying spectators: as, the house was *papered* nightly during his engagement. [Slang.] — 6†. To register; note or set down on paper.

paper-bark (pā′pėr-bärk), *n.* An Australian tree, *Melaleuca Leucadendron;* also, a tree of any species of the allied genus *Collistemon:* all so called because their bark peels off in layers.

paper-birch (pā′pėr-bėrch), *n.* See *birch*, 1, and *canoe-birch*.

paper-case (pā′pėr-kās), *n.* A box for holding writing-paper, and sometimes other materials for writing.

paper-chase (pā′pėr-chās), *n.* The game of hare and hounds, so called from the bits of paper scattered as "scent" by the "hares" to guide the pursuit of the "hounds."

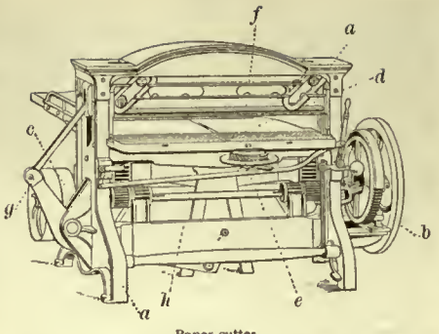
paper-clamp (pā′pėr-klamp), *n.* 1. A frame for holding one or more newspapers, periodicals, pieces of sheet music, or the like, together by the backs, with the pages flat so that they may be readily turned over and conveniently laid by or hung up when not in use; a newspaper-holder or newspaper-file. — 2. The apparatus which firmly holds paper in a paper-cutter.

paper-clip (pā-pėr-klip), *n.* Same as *letter-clip*.

paper-cloth (pā′pėr-klôth), *n.* A fabric partaking of the nature of paper and of cloth, prepared by the natives of many Pacific islands from the inner bark of the paper-mulberry, the breadfruit, and other trees, by a process which includes beating it, after soaking, to a partial pulp, without wholly destroying the texture.

paper-coal (pā′pėr-kōl), *n.* A name sometimes given to a variety of coal, of Tertiary age, which splits up into thin leaves.

paper-cutter (pā′pėr-kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, etc.; a paper-clipping machine. See cut in next column. — 2. A flat thin blade of ivory, bone, hard wood, tortoise-shell, vulcanized rubber, or the like, used to cut open the leaves of books and other folded papers, and also for folding paper. — **Gage paper-cutter,** a paper-cutting machine provided with apparatus that regulates with exactness the space between different cuts.



Paper-cutter.
a, frame; *b*, balance-wheel and regulator; *c*, belt-pulley for driving the shaft; *d*, table for the paper, with graduated lines; *e*, hand-wheel which controls the back paper-gage and regulates the distance between different cuts; *f*, cutting-knife, descending diagonally; *g*, lever moving the knife; *h*, shaft moving knife-lever and automatic clamp.

paper-day (pā′pėr-dā), *n.* In common-law courts, one of certain days in each term appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper or roll of business for argument.

paper-enamel (pā′pėr-e-nam″el), *n.* An enameling preparation for cards and fine note-papers. It is prepared from paraffin and pure kaolin, and tinted to any shade desired.

paperer (pā′pėr-ėr), *n.* One who applies paper to anything; one who covers (as a wall in paper-hanging) with paper, wraps (as needles) in paper, or inserts (as pins) in a paper.

The pins are then taken to the *paperers*, who are each seated in front of the bench. *Ure*, Dict., III. 580.

paper-faced (pā′pėr-fāst), *a.* Having a face as white as paper.

Thou *paper-faced* villain. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 12.

paper-feeder (pā′pėr-fē″dėr), *n.* A contrivance, varying greatly in form and principle, for delivering paper from a pile in single sheets to a printing-press, envelop-cutter, or a similar machine. Such feeders may work by pneumatic force, by a revolving brush, by friction-fingers, by a gummed claw, etc.

paper-file (pā′pėr-fil), *n.* A device to hold letters or other papers kept in order for reference.

paper-folder (pā′pėr-fōl″dėr), *n.* 1. Same as *paper-cutter*, 2. [Eng.] — 2. Same as *folding-machine*.

paper-gage (pā′pėr-gāj), *n.* A gage or rule for measuring the type-face of matter to be printed and the width of the required margin.

paper-glosser (pā′pėr-glos″ėr), *n.* 1. A hot-press for glossing paper or cards. — 2. A workman who gives a smooth surface to paper.

paper-hanger (pā′pėr-hang″ėr), *n.* One whose employment is the hanging of wall-papers.

paper-hanging (pā′pėr-hang″ing), *n.* 1. The operation of fixing wall-papers or paper-hangings to walls. — 2. *pl.* Paper, either plain or variously ornamented, used for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, etc.: so called because they form a substitute for the earlier hangings of cloth or tapestry. Paper-hangings were not introduced into Europe until the seventeenth century; their use in China and Japan for screens and partial wall-coverings is of great antiquity.

Dolls, blue-books, *paper-hangings* [are] lineally descended from the rude sculpture-paintings in which the Egyptians represented the triumphs and worship of their godkings. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 22.

paper-holder (pā′pėr-hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A box or receptacle for holding paper, as writing-paper, etc. — 2. A paper-clamp or -clip.

paper-hornet (pā′pėr-hôr″net), *n.* Any hornet or other wasp which builds a papery nest.

The position of the *paper-hornets'* nests . . . [is] variously asserted to be indicative of a "hard" or "open" winter, as they chance to be placed in the upper or lower branches of a tree. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 642.

paper-knife (pā′pėr-nīf), *n.* Same as *paper-cutter*, 2.

paper-machine (pā′pėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making paper.

paper-maker (pā′pėr-mā″kėr), *n.* One who manufactures paper or who works at paper-making. — **Paper-makers' felt.** See *felt*[1].

paper-making (pā′pėr-mā″king), *n.* The art or process of manufacturing paper. — **Paper-making machine.** Same as *paper-machine*.

paper-marbler (pā′pėr-mär″blėr), *n.* A marker of marbled paper; a workman engaged in paper-marbling.

paper-mill (pā′pėr-mil), *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.

paper-mulberry (pā′pėr-mul″ber-i), *n.* See *Broussonetia*.

paper-muslin (pā′pėr-muz″lin), *n.* A glazed muslin used for dress-linings and the like.

paper-nautilus (pā′pėr-nâ″ti-lus), *n.* The paper-sailor or argonaut. See *argonaut, Argonautidæ*, and *nautilus*.

paper-office (pā′pėr-of″is), *n.* In England: (*a*) An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, London, wherein state papers are kept. (*b*) An office in the Court of Queen's Bench where the records belonging to that court are deposited. *Wharton*.

paper-pulp (pā′pėr-pulp), *n.* The fine pulp prepared for making paper from any of the various materials used for this purpose. See *paper*, 1.

paper-punch (pā′pėr-punch), *n.* An implement for piercing or making holes in paper for purposes of cancellation, for passing a cord through it to facilitate filing on a rod or hook, or for any other purpose.

paper-reed (pā′pėr-rēd), *n.* The papyrus.

This kinde of reede, which I have englished *Paper reede*, . . . is the same . . . that paper was made of in Egypt. *Gerarde*, Herball (ed. 1597), p. 37.

The *paper reeds* by the brooks . . . shall wither. Isa. xix. 7.

paper-ruler (pā′pėr-rö″lėr), *n.* One who or an instrument or machine which traces straight lines on paper for any purpose.

paper-rush (pā′pėr-rush), *n.* The papyrus.

paper-sailor (pā′pėr-sā″lor), *n.* The paper-nautilus or argonaut.

paper-shell (pā′pėr-shel), *n.* A soft-shelled crab. A few hours after shedding, when the shell has hardened so that on denting with the finger it springs back with a slight noise, the paper-shell becomes a *crackler*.

paper-size (pā′pėr-sīz), *n.* A size for paper. See *size*[2].

paper-spar (pā′pėr-spär), *n.* A form of crystallized calcite occurring in very thin plates.

paper-splitting (pā′pėr-split″ing), *n.* The operation of separating the two faces of a sheet of paper, so as to form two sheets from one. It is done by firmly cementing a piece of muslin to each face, and when it is dry pulling the pieces apart. A layer of the paper adheres to each piece of cloth, from which it is disengaged by dampening.

paper-stainer (pā′pėr-stā″nėr), *n.* A maker of paper-hangings.

paper-stock (pā′pėr-stok), *n.* Material, such as rags, etc., from which paper is made.

paper-tester (pā′pėr-tes″tėr), *n.* A machine for testing the tensile strength of paper. It consists essentially of two holders sliding in a frame, the paper being clamped between them and stretched by drawing forward one of the holders by means of a screw. The strain transmitted by the paper strip to the second holder lifts a weighted lever, the movement of which is shown by a pointer on a scale which indicates the breaking strain.

paper-tree (pā′pėr-trē), *n.* 1. The paper-mulberry. — 2. The Nepal paper-shrub, *Daphne cannabina*, of the Himalayan region. — 3. Another shrub, *Edgeworthia Gardneri*, of India, China, etc., whose bark prepared like hemp forms a superior paper-material. — 4. A tree, *Streblus* (*Trophis*) *asper*, called paper-tree of Siam, though common in the East Indies.

paper-washing (pā′pėr-wosh″ing), *n.* In *photog.*, water which has been used to wash prints, especially the first changes of water in which silver prints have been washed before toning. Such water takes from the paper a certain amount of silver, which it is profitable to recover if the water is in considerable quantity.

paper-weight (pā′pėr-wāt), *n.* A small heavy object used to lay on loose papers to keep them from being scattered; especially, one made for the purpose and somewhat decorative, as a slab of marble, a plate of glass, or the like, with or without a bronze or other figure to serve as a handle, or a mass of glass decorated with various objects inclosed in it, and the like.

A *paper-weight* form'd of a bronze lizard writhing.
F. Locker, Beggars.

papery (pā′pėr-i), *a.* [< *paper* + *-y*[1].] Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper; having the appearance or texture of paper.

His kitling eyes begin to runne
Quite through the table, where he spies
The hornes of *paperie* butterflies.
Herrick, Oberon's Feast.

papescent (pa-pes′ent), *a.* [Irreg. < *pap*[2] + *-escent*.] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap.

Some of the cooling, lactescent, *papescent* plants, as cichory, lettuce, dandelion, . . . are found effectual in hot countries. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vii. § 30.

papesst (pā′pes), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *papesse*, < *pape*, pope, + fem. suffix *-esse:* see *pope*[1] and *-ess*.] A female pope.

Was the history of that their monstrous *papess* [Pope Joan] of our making?
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. 9.

papeterie (pap-e-trē′), *n.* [F., < *papetier*, one who makes or sells paper, < *papier*, paper: see *paper*.] A case or box, usually somewhat or-

numental, containing paper and other materials for writing.

papeyt, *n.* [Also *pappey;* appar. < *pape*[1].] 1. A house where papes or priests resided.

> Then come you to the *papey*, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Evangelist, called the *papey* [for poore impotent Priests (for in some language Priests are called Papes). *Stowe*, London (ed. 1633), p. 156.

2. A fraternity of priests in Aldgate ward, London, suppressed by Edward VI. *Halliwell.*

Paphia (pā'fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Paphius*, Paphian: see *Paphian*.] The typical genus of *Paphiidæ*.

Paphian (pā'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Paphius*, < Gr. Πάφιος, Paphian, < Gr. Πάφος, L. *Paphos*, *Paphus*, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Aphrodite (Venus), and containing one of her most celebrated temples.

> For even the *Paphian* Venus seems
> A goddess o'er the realms of love,
> When silver-shrined in shadowy grove.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Jenny.

Hence — 2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or her rites. — 3. [*l. c.*] In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Paphiidæ*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Paphos; a Cypriot or Cyprian. — 2. A prostitute. *Brewer.* — 3. [*l. c.*] In *conch.*, any member of the *Paphiidæ*.

Paphiidæ (pā-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paphia* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalves, typified by the genus *Paphia*. They have the siphons distinct and divergent, the shell subtrigonal, with the ligament lodged in an internal cardinal pit, the cardinal teeth simple, compressed, and the lateral teeth rudimentary. The principal genera are *Paphia* and *Ervilia*. Most of these shells are found in tropical seas.

Papian code. See *code*.

papier (pap-iā'), *n.* [F.: see *paper*.] Paper. — **Papier bulle**, a paper of a yellowish or rose color used by draftsmen and by architects for their working drawings. Sometimes incorrectly written *papier Bukl.* — **Papier glacé.** Same as *ice-paper.* — **Papier Joseph**, fine silk paper, or tissue-paper. — **Papier mâché.** See *papier-mâché.* — **Papier pelure**, a very thin but smooth, firm, and elastic semi-transparent paper, used for covering candy-boxes, jelly-pots, etc., and for writing-paper when it is desirable to have it light for correspondence. — **Papier vergé**, a paper which, when viewed by transmitted light, appears closely marked with parallel lines of greater transparency than the intervening spaces.

papier-mâché (pap-iā'mà-shā'), *n.* [F. *papier mâché*, macerated paper: *papier*, < L. *papyrus*, paper (see *paper*); *mâché*, pp. of *mâcher*, chew, macerate, < L. *masticare*, chew: see *masticate*.] A material composed principally of paper (to which other substances may be added to impart special qualities), usually prepared by pulping a mass of paper to a doughy consistence, which can be molded into any desired form. Ornaments for panels and ceilings, picture-frames, and the like, anatomical models, jars, boxes, and even boats and car-wheels, are made from it. A finer sort is made by pasting together whole sheets of paper of a particular kind; in this way trays and dishes are made, a mold regulating the exact curve of the rim, etc., a thin tray often consisting of forty or fifty thicknesses of paper. — **Ceramic papier-mâché**, a papier-mâché prepared by a special formula requiring the incorporation with the paper-pulp of resin, glue, potash, drying-oil, and other ingredients. When kneaded, it acquires the consistency of plastic wax or clay, and may be colored as desired, and molded into any shape. When dried it has many of the properties of wood — is hard, strong, and admits of being cut, carved, or polished.

papilette (pap-i-let'), *n.* [OF., also *papilete, pampilette, papillote, papillotte*, a spangle, lit. a butterfly: see *papillote*.] Same as *paillette*.

Papilio (pā-pil'i-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *papilio*(*n-*), a butterfly; whence ult. E. *pavilion*, q. v.] 1†. [*l. c.*] A general name of all lepidopters before the introduction of the binomial nomenclature in zoölogy. — 2. A notable genus of butterflies: a name variously used. (*a*) By Linnæus (1758), for all butterflies then known: equivalent to *Rhopalocera*. (*b*) By Fabricius (1793), for butterflies of the families *Nymphalidæ* and *Papilionidæ*. (*c*) By Schrank (1801), for the *Nymphalidæ* alone. (*d*) By Latreille (1805), for the *Papilionidæ* alone. Westwood (1840) gives the European swallowtail, *P. machaon*, as the type species of the genus; Scudder (1872) decides that *P. antiopa* is the type. By most entomologists the name is now restricted to swallow-tailed butterflies having ample wings, triangular fore wings, hind wings concave next to the body and usually extended behind into a tail before the anal angle, and outer margin of hind wings dentate, with the teeth quite prominent near the tail. The genus thus defined is of world-wide distribution, with about 350 species. The common yellow and black butterfly of North America, *P. turnus*, is a good example. Another is the common swallow-tailed butterfly of Europe, *P. machaon*, with long antennæ, very short palpi, and the hind wings tailed. This species expands about three and one half inches, is yellow and black, with a red spot at the anal angle. Some of the papilios are giants, as *P. antimachus* of Africa, expanding about eight inches. See *Equites*, 2, and also cut under *Papilionidæ*.

Full-grown Larva, half natural size, of Philenor Swallowtail (*Papilio philenor*).

Philenor Swallowtail (*Papilio philenor*), half natural size.

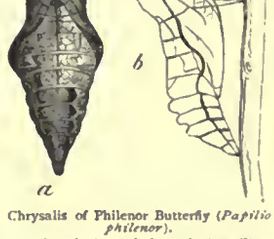
3. [*l. c.*] Some or any butterfly; especially, a member of the genus *Papilio*.

Papilionaceæ (pā-pil'i-ō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1792), fem. pl. of *papilionaceus:* see *papilionaceous*.] A suborder of leguminous plants, characterized by united sepals, and papilionaceous petals imbricated with the highest (or standard) exterior. It includes 11 tribes, 26 subtribes, and 319 genera.

papilionaceous (pā-pil'i-ō-nā'shius), *a.* [= F. *papilionacé* = Sp. *papilionáceo* = Pg. *papilionaceo* = It. *papilionaceo, papiglionaceo*, < NL. *papilionaceus*, < L. *papilio*(*n-*), butterfly: see *Papilio*.] 1. Resembling the butterfly. — 2. In *bot.*, having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as that of the pea. A papilionaceous flower consists of a large upper petal, called the standard or vexillum, two lateral petals called alæ or wings, and two intermediate petals forming a carina or keel. See also cut under *corolla*.

Papilionaceous Flower of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, with one of the wings removed. *s*, standard; *w*, wing; *k*, keel.

Papilionidæ (pā-pil-i-ou'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Papilio*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of butterflies, typified by the genus *Papilio*, usually considered the highest of the diurnal *Lepidoptera*, or *Rhopalocera*. They have broad wings erect in repose, the hind wings concave along the abdominal border, slender antennæ with the knob straight or scarcely curved, slender body, and six functional legs of which the first pair is of normal size and directed forward. The larvæ are smooth or only moderately pilose, never spinose, thicker in front, tapering behind, with two retractile tentacles on the segment behind the head. The chrysalids are naked, angular, fastened to a button of silk, and hung by a silken loop a little above the middle of the body. The family is divided into 2 subfamilies, *Papilioninæ* and *Pierinæ*, to which some add *Parnassiinæ*. [Other forms of the word are *Papiliones* (Dalman, 1816); *Papilionida* (Leach, 1815); *Papilionidea* (Latreille, 1802); and *Papilionidi* (Boisduval, 1829).] See also cuts under *Papilio*.



Chrysalis of Philenor Butterfly (*Papilio philenor*).

a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, illustrating characteristic mode of hanging by a girdle.

Papilioninæ (pā-pil'i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Papilio*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] One of two or three subfamilies of *Papilionidæ*, containing the genus *Papilio* and its allies.

papilionine (pā-pil'i-ō-nin), *a.* Resembling or relating to the *Papilioninæ;* pertaining to true papilios.

papilla (pā-pil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *papillæ* (-ē). [= F. *papille* = Sp. *papila* = Pg. It. *papilla*, < L. *papilla*, a nipple, teat, also a bud, a pimple, dim. of *papula*, a pustule: see *papula*. Cf. *pap*[1].] 1. A pap, teat, or nipple of a mammary gland; a mammilla. Hence — 2. Something like a papilla; a papilliform part or process. (*a*) In *anat.*, any mammillary process, generally of small size, soft texture, and sensitive, and subserving a tactile function; as, the *papillæ* of the tongue; the *papillæ* of the finger-tips. (*b*) In *entom.*, a small fleshy elevation or process; specifically, one of two soft malodorous organs which can be thrust out from behind the penultimate abdominal segment in certain rove-beetles. (*c*) In *bot.*, a small protuberance; a nipple-shaped projection. — **Anal papillæ**, in the *Aphididæ* or plant-lice, slight fleshy protuberances at the end of the abdomen, found only in the male, and used as claspers. — **Angular papillæ**, small ossicles or papillate nodules borne upon the tori angulares of the mouth of some echinoderms, as among the brittle-stars. See *pala*, 2. — **Circumvallate** or **calyciform papillæ.** See *circumvallate.* — **Conical** or **filiform papillæ**, minute conical, tapering, or cylindrical papillæ, densely set over the greater part of the dorsum of the tongue, and terminating usually in a tuft of simple papillæ, whose horny epithelial covering forms hair-like processes. These processes give the tongue its furred or velvety appearance. Also called *papillæ minimæ*. See cut under *tongue.* — **Engorged papilla.** See *engorge.* — **Foliate papillæ**, small folds of mucous membrane on the sides of the tongue, immediately in front of the anterior pillar of the palate. — **Fungiform papillæ**, papillæ intermediate in size and number between the circumvallate and the conical papillæ, scattered over the dorsum of the tongue, but more numerous along the sides and at the tip. They are deep-red in color and of rounded form, and are narrowed at their attachment like a mushroom, whence the name. See cut under *tongue.* — **Gustatory papillæ**, the papillæ of taste — the circumvallate, the fungiform, and the conical papillæ. See cut under *tongue.* — **Hair papilla**, a conical or fungiform papilla projecting from the bottom of the hair-follicle into the base of the hair-bulb. See second cut under *hair*[1]. — **Lacrymal papillæ**, a slight elevation on the edge of each eyelid, near the inner end, punctured at its apex by the aperture of the lacrymal canal. — **Mushroom papillæ**, the fungiform papillæ of the tongue. — **Optic papilla.** See *optic*, and cut under *eye*[1]. — **Papilla acustica**, the ridge formed by the organ of Corti; the papilla spiralis. — **Papillæ conicæ.** Same as *conical papillæ.* — **Papillæ cutis.** Same as *papillæ of the skin.* — **Papillæ filiformes.** Same as *conical papillæ.* — **Papillæ foliatæ.** Same as *foliate papillæ.* — **Papillæ fungiformes.** Same as *fungiform papillæ.* — **Papillæ maximæ.** Same as *circumvallate papillæ.* — **Papillæ mediæ.** Same as *fungiform papillæ.* — **Papillæ minimæ.** Same as *conical papillæ.* — **Papillæ of the kidney**, the apices of the Malpighian pyramids: also called *mammillæ.* See cut under *kidney.* — **Papillæ of the skin**, numberless small conical elevations, sometimes cleft into two or more parts (compound papillæ), vascular, nervous, and highly sensitive, which rise upon the free surface or papillary layer of the corium or true skin, beneath the epidermis, and form collectively the mechanical device for the sense of touch. They are few and small in many parts of the body endowed with comparatively little sensibility, but in some places, especially the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet, and about the nipple of the breast, they are very large and numerous, and set in special curved lines, thus throwing up the cuticle into the many little ridges observable at the tips of the fingers, for example. See cut under *skin.* — **Papillæ renales.** Same as *papillæ of the kidney.* — **Papillæ tactus**, the tactile papillæ; the papillæ of the skin. — **Papillæ vallatæ.** Same as *circumvallate papillæ.* — **Papilla mammæ**, the mammilla or nipple. — **Papilla spiralis**, the organ of Corti: so called from the appearance it presents to superficial inspection as it winds spirally throughout the cochlea upon the basilar membrane. — **Tactile papillæ**, the papillæ of the skin, especially those containing tactile corpuscles; in *Vermes*, tactile protuberances, or organs of touch, less developed than tactile setæ.

papillar (pap'i-lạr), *a.* [= F. *papillaire* = Sp. *papilar* = Pg. *papillar* = It. *papillare;* < NL. *papillaris*, < L. *papilla*, nipple: see *papilla*.] Like a papilla; in *bot.*, same as *papillate*.

papillary (pap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *papillaris:* see *papillar*.] 1. Like a papilla; papilliform; of or pertaining to papillæ. — 2. In *entom.*, rounded at the tip, and often somewhat constricted near the base: applied to thick processes. — 3. Provided with papillæ; papillato; consisting of papillæ; papillose: as, the *papillary* layer of the skin; the *papillary* surface of the tongue. — **Papillary glands**, in *bot.*, a species of glands resembling the papillæ of the tongue. They occur in many of the *Labiatæ*. — **Papillary muscles.** See *columnæ carneæ*, under *columna*.

papillate (pap'i-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **papillatus*, covered with papillæ (L. *papillatus*, shaped like a bud), < L. *papilla*, nipple, bud, etc.: see *papilla*.] 1. Formed into a papilla; papillary or papilliform. — 2. Studded with papillæ; papilliferous; papillary; in *bot.*, covered with papillæ, or ending in a papilla. Also *papillated*.

papillate (pap'i-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *papillated*, ppr. *papillating*. [< *papillate*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form or become a papilla.

II. *trans.* To cover with papillæ; place papillæ on.

> Something covered by numerous small prominences, as the *papillated* surface of an ordinary counterpane.
> *H. Spencer.*

papillate-scabrous (pap'i-lāt-skā'brus), *a.* In *bot.*, scabrous or rough from the presence of papillæ.

papilliferous (pap-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *papilla*, nipple, bud, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *papillate*. — 2. In *entom.*, bearing one or more fleshy excrescences: specifically applied to the abdomen when two soft fleshy organs can be protruded from behind the penultimate segment, secreting a milky fluid, and yielding a strong unpleasant odor, as in certain *Staphylinidæ*.

papilliform (pā-pil'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *papilliforme*, < L. *papilla*, papilla, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a papilla; shaped like or resembling a papilla; mammilliform.

papillitis (pap-i-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *papilla*, papilla, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the optic

papilla. See *choked disk* (under *disk*), and *optic neuritis* (under *neuritis*).

papilloma (pap-i-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *papillomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < L. *papilla*, papilla, + *-oma*.] A tumor, usually small, growing on some external or internal surface, composed of vascular connective tissue covered with epidermis or epithelium, and formed by the hypertrophy of a normal papilla or of a group of several, or resembling a structure thus formed. It includes corns, warts, condylomata, mucous tubercles, and some forms of polypi and villous tumors.—**Papilloma neurepathicum.** Same as *nævus unius lateris* (which see, under *nævus*).—**Zymotic papilloma**, frambœsia.

papillomatous (pap-i-lom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *papilloma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or characterized by papilloma.

Dr. Newman was then led to remove a small fragment of the growth, which presented the microscopic appearances of a *papillomatous* adenoma.
Lancet, No. 3412, p. 123.

papillose (pap′i-lōs), *a.* [= F. *papilleux* = Pg. It. *papilloso*, < NL. **papillosus*, < L. *papilla*, a nipple: see *papilla*.] Full of papillæ; papilliferous; papular; pimply; warty: used loosely of many studded or bossed surfaces scarcely coming within the technical definition of *papillate*.

papillote (pap′i-lōt), *n.* [F., < OF. *papillot*, a little butterfly, dim. of *papillon*, < L. *papilio(n-)*, butterfly: see *Papilio*.] A curl-paper: so called because appearing like a butterfly on the head.

I wish you could see him making squibs of his *papillotes*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 132.

papillous (pap′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **papillosus*: see *papillose*.] Same as *papillose*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, i.

papillula (pa-pil′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *papillulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *papillule*.] Same as *papillule*.

papillulate (pa-pil′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **papillulatus*, < *papillula*, papillule: see *papillule*.] Beset with papillulæ; finely papillose or papular: specifically applied in entomology to a surface having scattered rounded elevations or depressions, each with a small central elevation.

papillule (pap′i-lūl), *n.* [< NL. *papillula*, dim. of L. *papilla*, a nipple: see *papilla*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A tubercle or verruca with a small but distinct central elevation: also applied to a small depression, as a variole, when it has a central raised part. (*b*) A minute papilla, or soft fleshy elevation.

Papin's digester. See *digester*.

papion (pap′i-ọn), *n.* [< F. *papion* = Sp. *papion*, < NL. *papio(n-)*, a baboon (cf. ML. *papio(n-)*, a kind of wild dog); OF. *babion*, etc., a baboon: see *baboon*.] A baboon of the genus *Cynocephalus*, as *C. hamadryas* (or *babuin*); a hamadryad; especially, the dog-headed baboon, which was revered and mummified by the Egyptians. See cut under *baboon*.

papish (pā′pish), *a.* and *n.* A corrupt or dialectal form of *papist*.

Mark my last words—an honest living get;
Beware of *papishes*, and learn to knit.
Gay, The What d' ye Call it, ii. 4.

They were no better than *Papishes* who did not believe in witchcraft. *Smollett*, Sir L. Greaves, vii.

papisher (pā′pish-ėr), *n.* [< *papish* + *-er*[1].] A papist or Romanist. [Prov. Eng.]

All that I could win out of him was that they were "murdering *papishers*." *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lii.

papism† (pā′pizm), *n.* [< F. *papisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *papismo*, < ML. **papismus*, < LL. (ML.) *papa*, pope: see *pope*[1].] The system of which the Pope is the head; popery.

When I was gone, they set up the whole *Papism* again, to the contempt of the late King and Council of England, without either statute or proclamation.
Bp. Bale, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Ye forsake the heavenly teaching of S. Paul for the hellish Sophistry of *Papism*. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 2.

papist (pā′pist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *papiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *papista*, < ML. **papista*, < *papa*, pope: see *pope*[1].] **I.** *n.* One who acknowledges the supreme authority of the Pope or of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic; a Romanist: usually a term of opprobrium.

Now *papists* are to us as those nations were unto Israel.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 6.

On the throat of the *Papist*
He fastened his hand. *Whittier*, St. John.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Roman Catholics or Roman Catholicism.

papistic (pā-pis′tik), *a.* [= F. *papistique* = It. *papistico*; as *papist* + *-ic*.] Same as *papistical*.

papistical (pā-pis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *papistic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to popery or the papal system; of, pertaining to, or adherent to the Church of Rome and its doctrines, ceremonies, traditions, etc.; popish: commonly used opprobriously.

Others, forsooth, will haue a congregation,
But that must be after another fashion
Then our Church doth allow—no church at all—
For that they say is too *papisticall*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Whose [St. Sebastian's] picture . . . I have often observed erected over the Altars of many *papisticall* Churches.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 129.

Even Henry the Fourth of France was not unfriendly to this *papistical* project of placing an Italian cardinal on the English throne. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 271.

=**Syn.** See *papal*.

papistically (pā-pis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a papistical manner.

papistry (pā′pis-tri), *n.* [< *papist* + *-ry*.] The system, doctrines, and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popery: usually a term of opprobrium.

papized† (pā′pīzd), *a.* [< *pape*[1] + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Conformed to popery.

Protestants cut off the authority from all *papiz'd* writers of that age. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 160.

papler (pap′lėr), *n.* [< *pap*[2].] Milk-pottage. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

papmeat (pap′mēt), *n.* [< ME. *papmete*; < *pap*[2] + *meat*.] Soft food for infants; pap.

I cannot bide Sir Baby; . . . keep him off,
And pamper him with *papmeat*.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

papmouth (pap′mouth), *n.* An effeminate man. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

papoose, pappoose (pa-pös′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A North American Indian babe or young child,

Apache Papooses.

commonly carried by its mother bound up and strapped to a board, or hung up so as to be out of harm's way.

papoose-root (pa-pös′röt), *n.* The blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. Its root is said by some to be an emmenagogue.

papoosh (pa-pösh′), *n.* Same as *baboosh*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 183.

pappan (pap′an), *n.* [Malay: see *mias*.] An orang-utan. See *mias*.

pappas, *n.* See *papas*.

Pappea (pap′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ecklon and Zeyher, 1835), named after Karl W. L. *Pappe*, who wrote on the flora of Leipsic, 1827–8.] A small hard-wood tree, a genus of a single South African species, *P. Capensis*, belonging to the polypetalous order *Sapindaceæ* and the tribe *Nephelieæ*, distinguished by the regular flowers, solitary ovules, deep-lobed or divided fruit, and unequally five-lobed calyx. The oblong leaves are crowded at the end of the spreading branches, and have between them panicled racemes of minute flowers followed by an edible red fruit of two or three hard globose lobes, the size of a cherry, and known as *wild plum* and *wild prune*, a source of vinegar, wine, and oil. The handsome wood is made into small furniture, etc.

pappiferous (pa-pif′ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pappus* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing a pappus.

pappoose, *n.* See *papoose*.

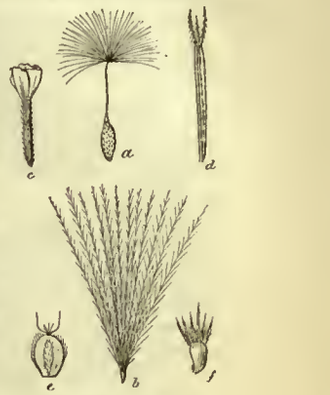
pappose, pappous (pap′ōs, -us), *a.* [= Pg. *papposo* = It. *papposo*, < NL. **papposus*, < *pappus*, down, pappus: see *pappus*.] Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the achenia of many composite plants, as thistles and dandelions.

That *pappose* plumage growing upon the tips of some of them [seeds], whereby they are capable of being wafted with the wind. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

pap-pox (pap′poks), *n.* Same as *cowpox*.

The appearances in Cecly's and my own drawings are suggestive of a possible origin of the term Cow-pox or *Pap-pox*. *Lancet*, No. 3419, p. 503.

pappus (pap′us), *n.* [= F. *pappe* = Sp. *papo* = It. *pappo*, < NL. *pappus*, down, pappus, < Gr. πάππος, down, as that on seeds of certain plants (cf. παπποσπέρματα, seeds with down), or the first down on the chin: so called in allusion to its whiteness (as if 'white hair'), < πάππος, a grandfather: see *papa*[1].] Down, as that on the seeds of some plants. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a tuft on an achene or other fruit; any form or structure which takes the place of the limb of the calyx on the achenes of the *Compositæ*. It may exist in the form of a rudimentary cap, scales, bristles, or hairs, or in various modifications. See also cut under *Onopordon*. (*b*) In *entom.*, fine thick down covering a surface. (*c*) The first downy hair on the chin.



Various forms of Pappus.
(*a*) *Taraxacum officinale*; (*b*) *Cnicus arvensis*; (*c*) *Chænactis Douglasii*; (*d*) *Bidens bipinnata*; (*e*) *Boltonia campestris*; (*f*) *Centaurea Cyanus*.

pappy[1] (pap′i), *a.* [< *pap*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like pap; soft; succulent.

Tender and *pappy* flesh. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

The loosened earth [of a marsh] swelled into a soft and *pappy* substance. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 8.

pappy[2] (pap′i), *n.* [A childish dim. of *papa*[1] or *pap*[3].] Papa; father: a childish word.

pap-spoon (pap′spön), *n.* A spoon for pap; a spoon for feeding infants.

There is a gentleman . . . who . . . should have a silver *pap-spoon* at any rate, if the teaspoon is irrevocably accorded to his rival.
Thackeray, Titmarsh among Pictures and Books.

Papuan (pap′ū-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Papua* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Papua or New Guinea, a large island north of Australia, now divided among Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany.—**Papuan paradise-bird.** See *Paradisea*.—**Papuan penguin.** See *penguin*.—**Papuan subregion,** in *zoögeog.*, a region embracing not only the island of Papua or New Guinea, but also the islands zoölogically related to that.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Papua.—**2.** One of a savage race of black color, dolichocephalic, with crisp, frizzled hair, inhabiting many islands and island-groups of the Pacific near Australia: so called from the island of Papua or New Guinea.

papula (pap′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *papulæ* (-lē). [= F. *papule* = Sp. *pápula* = Pg. *papula*, < L. *papula*, a pustule, pimple. Cf. *papilla* and *pimple*.] **1.** In *med.*, a small inflammatory elevation of the skin not containing liquid visible to the naked eye; a pimple.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *papilla*.

papular (pap′ū-lär), *a.* [< *papula* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *papulose*.

papulation (pap-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *papule* + *-ation*.] The development of papules.

papule (pap′ūl), *n.* [< F. *papule*, < L. *papula*, a pimple: see *papula*.] A papula or pimple.

The intensely red skin was covered with innumerable very small *papules*. *Medical News*, LII. 305.

Nodules approximate, with their *papules* applanate.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 223.

papuliferous (pap-ū-lif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *papula*, a pimple, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Covered with papulæ or pimples; pimply.

papulose, papulous (pap′ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [= F. *papuleux*, < L. as if **papulosus*, < *papula*, a pustule: see *papula*.] Of or pertaining to or covered with papulæ or pimples.

papwort† (pap′wėrt), *n.* The dog's-mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*.

papyraceous (pap-i-rā′shius), *a.* [= F. *papyracé* = Pg. *papyraceo*, < L. *papyraceus*, < *papyrus*, paper, papyrus: see *papyrus*.] **1.** Belonging to the papyrus or to papyri; made of or resembling papyrus or paper.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, papery; like parchment; pergamenteous: as, the substance of a wasp's nest is *papyraceous*.

Also, rarely, *papyrian*, *papyrean*.

papyral (pap′i-ral), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-al*.] Made or consisting of paper. [Rare.]

Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind or other, drew forth a steaming *papyral* monster. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, vii. 2.

papyre†, *n.* See *papyrus*.

papyrean (pā-pir'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-e-an.*] Same as *papyraceous*. [Rare.]

> The *papyrean* leaf,
> A tablet firm, on which the painter bard
> Delineates thought.
> *Dodsley's* Coll. of Poems on Agriculture, iii.

papyri, *n.* Plural of *papyrus*.

papyrian (pā-pir'i-an), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-ian.*] Same as *papyraceous*. [Rare.]

> A leaf, or *papyrian* scroll. *Isaac Taylor.*

papyrine (pap'i-rin), *n.* [< L. *papyrinus*, belonging to the papyrus-plant, < *papyrus*, papyrus: see *papyrus*.] Same as *parchment paper* (which see, under *paper*).

papyritious (pap-i-rish'us), *a.* [< L. *papyrus*, paper, + *-itious.*] Resembling paper, as the nests of certain wasps. *Westwood.*

papyrograph (pā-pī'rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *πάπυρος*, papyrus (paper), + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A hectograph, manifold-writer, or other apparatus or device for the mechanical production of a number of copies of a written or printed document.—2. The process or operation of reduplicating documents by the agency of such apparatus or methods: same as *papyrography*.

papyrograph (pā-pī'rō-graf), *v. t.* [< *papyrograph*, *n.*] To execute or produce by means of a papyrograph.

> The first draft of these lessons was printed or *papyrographed*. *W. R. Ware*, Wood-working Tools.

papyrographic (pā-pī-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *papyrograph-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to or produced by means of the papyrograph: as, *papyrographic* copies of a writing.

papyrography (pap-i-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πάπυρος*, papyrus (paper), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The method or process of reduplicating documents by the agency of a papyrograph: sometimes restricted to such methods as resemble closely those of lithography, but employ a prepared paper or pasteboard instead of lithographic stones.

papyrotype (pā-pī'rō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *πάπυρος*, papyrus (paper), + *τύπος*, impression.] A process of photolithography devised by Captain Abney, in which the picture is printed according to usual methods on a sensitized gelatin film supported on paper, and then transferred to a lithographic stone or to zinc by means of an impression in lithographic ink from the moistened film.

papyrus (pā-pī'rus), *n.*; pl. *papyri* (-rī). [In ME. *papyre*, < OF. *papyre* (F. *papyrus*) = Sp. It. *papiro* = Pg. *papyro*, < L. *papȳrus*, < Gr. *πάπυρος*, the papyrus, a kind of rush formerly growing largely in Egypt (see def.). Hence ult. *paper*.] 1. The paper-reed or -rush, *Cyperus Papyrus* (*Papyrus antiquorum*), abounding on marshy river-banks in Abyssinia, Palestine, and Sicily, now almost extinct in Egypt. It afforded to the ancient Egyptians, and through them to the Greeks and Romans, a convenient and inexpensive writing-material. The papyrus was prepared by cutting the central pith of the reed into longitudinal strips, which were laid side by side, with another layer of strips crossing them at right angles. The two layers, thus prepared, were soaked in water, then pressed together to make them adhere, and dried. For books the papyrus was formed into rolls by cementing together a number of sheets. Also called *biblus*.

1. Papyrus (*Cyperus Papyrus*). 2. The upper part of the culm, showing the involucre and one of the spike-bearing branches. *a*, a spike.

> For he despendethe not, ne maketho no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of *Papyre*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 239.

2. An ancient scroll, book, or other document, or a fragment of the same, written on papyrus.

> Of mediæval Greek *papyri* a very few remains containing Biblical or patristic matter have survived, and one or two fragments of Græco-Latin glossaries have been published.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 233.

Paquelin's cautery. An instrument for actual cautery. The cauterizing platinum point is hollow and contains platinum sponge. The heat is maintained by blowing benzin vapor into this (previously heated) platinum sponge.

par[1]† (pär), *v. t.* [ME. *parren*, inclose; cf. *spar*[1]. Cf. also *parrock*, park.] To inclose.

> Ful straitly *parred*.
> *Ywaine and Gawin* (ed. Ritson), l. 3228.

> Bot als-swa say ȝe are *parred* in, and na ferrere may passe; therfore ȝe magnyfye ȝour manere of lyffynge, and supposez that ȝe are blyssed because that ȝe er so spered in. *MS. Lincoln* A. 1. 17, f. 37. (*Halliwell.*)

par[1] (pär), *n.* [< *par*[1], *v.*] An inclosed place for domestic animals. *Forby.* [Prov. Eng.]

par[2] (pär), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *pair* (> E. *pair*[1]) = Sp. Pg. *par* = It. *pare*, *pari*, equal, < L. *par*, equal; as a noun, *par*, m., an equal, a companion, *par*, n., a pair. Hence ult. (from L. *par*) E. *pair*[1], *peer*[2], *parity*, *disparity*, etc., *umpire*, etc.] **I.** *n.* 1. Equality in value or in circumstances.

> All measures which tend to put ignorance upon a *par* with wisdom inevitably check the growth of wisdom.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 413.

2. The norm; a standard, fixed either by natural conditions or by consent and agreement.

> Its [the barometer's] average height being 29.95 inches at the mean sea level in England on the London parallel of latitude: which height may be called *par* for that level.
> *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 15.

Specifically—3. In *banking* and *com.*, the state of the shares of any business, undertaking, loan, etc., when they are neither at a discount nor at a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price (called *issue par*), or at their face-value (called *nominal par*). Such shares or bonds are said to be *at par*. When they may be purchased for less than the issue or nominal par, they are said to be *below par*, or at a discount; when the price is greater than the issue or nominal par, they are said to be *above par*, or at a premium.

4. Same as *arbitrated par*. See the quotation.

> The *par* is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country: e. g. supposing 36 skillings of Holland to have just as much silver in them as 20 English shillings.
> *Locke*, Farther Considerations on Money.

Above par, at a premium.—**Arbitrated par, arbitrated par of exchange**, the amount in the currency of one country which is equivalent at any time to a given amount of a foreign currency. The arbitrated par represents the mint par as modified by the transient influences of supply and demand and other circumstances of the time and of the particular transaction.—**Below par**, at a discount.—**Issue par**, the price at which a stock or other value is issued to the public, sometimes less than the nominal par. Thus, if bonds nominally for $100 each are issued at $85, the latter is called the *issue par*.—**Mint par, mint par of exchange**, the weight of pure gold or silver in a coin of one country as compared with that in a coin of the same metal of another country.—**Nominal par**, the face-value of a share of stock, etc.—**Par of exchange**, the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another. In stating this par of exchange the standard of value of one country may be regarded as fixed, and that of the other variable. Thus, in exchange between the United States and Great Britain, the United States gold dollar may be taken as equal to so many shillings and pence sterling, or, as is more usual, the pound sterling is fixed, and equal to so many dollars and cents United States gold, viz. $4.84.

II. *a.* Normal; standard.

> The barometer had risen considerably in general, but not to its normal or *par* height.
> *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 323.

Par value. (*a*) Face-value. (*b*) Strictly equivalent value, as pound for pound or dollar for dollar.

par[2] (pär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parred*, ppr. *parring*. [< *par*[2], *n.*] To fix an equality between; arrive at or establish an equivalence in the values of; agree upon the commercial or financial par of: said of the agreement between two or more countries as to the value of the coins of one in those of the other, or of the others, etc.

> When two countries *par* their gold coins.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 789.

par[3] (pär), *n.* [< L. *par*, a pair: see *par*[2].] A pair; in *anat.*, a pair (of nerves): now only in one phrase.—**Par vagum**, in *anat.*, the pneumogastric or vagus nerves: so called from their extensive distribution in the neck, chest, and belly, far beyond that of any other cranial nerve. See *vagus*.

par[4], *n.* See *parr*.

par[5] (pär), *n.* [Cf. *par*[4].] A young leveret. [Prov. Eng.]

par[6]. [F., < L. *per:* see *per*.] A French preposition, meaning 'by,' 'through,' etc., occurring in some phrases occasionally used in English, as *par excellence*. See *per* and *per-*.

par-[1]. A form of *per-* in some words from Old French, as *parboil*, *pardon*, etc. See *per-*.

par-[2]. A form of *para-* before a vowel or *h*.

par. An abbreviation for *paragraph* and *parenthesis*.

para (pa-rä'), *n.* [Turk., < Pers. *pāra*, a piece, portion, bribe.] 1. A coin of the Turkish dominions, struck in silver and in copper, and current from the end of the seventeenth century. The modern para is of copper, and is the fortieth part of the piaster, the latter being worth about 4.4 United States cents.

> I willingly parted with a few *paras* for the purpose of establishing an intercourse with fellow-creatures so fearfully and wonderfully resembling the tail-less baboon.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 249.

2 (pä'rä). In the East Indies, a measure of capacity (at Bombay 3¼ bushels); also, a measure of weight (at Ceylon from 30 to 50 pounds, according to the commodity, as coffee, pepper, rice, etc.).

para-. [F. Sp. Pg. It. L. *para-*, < Gr. *παρα-*, prefix, *παρά*, prep., at the side, beside; with gen., from the side of, from beside, from; with dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, by; with acc., prop. to the side of, hence by the side of, beside, near, by, etc.; as a prefix in the same senses; cf. Skt. *parā*, away, *param*, beyond; L. *per*, through, Oscan *perum*, without; AS. and E. *for-*, *fore-*, etc.: see *for-*, *fore-*, *per-*, etc.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'from beside,' 'beside,' 'near,' 'by,' etc. See etymology. It often denotes correspondence of parts. It is used in the formation of new scientific terms, but is not regarded as an established formative in English. In *chemistry* the prefix signifies close relation, as in *paraldehyde*, a polymer of aldehyde, or that a compound is formed from benzene by substituting other elements or radicals for two hydrogen atoms in the benzene ring, and that these atoms have an opposite position in the ring. (See *ortho-* and *meta-*.) In *biology* it indicates comparison with something else, yet a distinctness or difference therefrom in one of many or various ways. In *pathology* it signifies a condition differing in quality from normal.

para-anæsthesia (par-a-an-es-thē'si-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *anæsthesia*.] Anæsthesia affecting the two sides of the body, especially of the lower half.

parabaptism (par-a-bap'tizm), *n.* [< LGr. *παραβάπτισμα*, uncanonical baptism, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + LGr. *βάπτισμα*, baptism: see *baptism*.] In the *early church*, uncanonical baptism; unauthorized baptism in private or in a conventicle, as opposed to public baptism in a church or diocesan baptistery.

parabaptization (par-a-bap-ti-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *parabaptism*.

parabasal (par-a-bā'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *basal*.] **I.** *a.* In *Crinoidea*, situated next to a basal and articulated therewith.

II. *n.* One of the parabasalia of a crinoid; a parabasale.

parabasale (par'a-bā-sā'lē), *n.*; pl. *parabasalia* (-li-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *basale*, q. v.] One of the joints of a series of divisions of the branches composing the calyx of some crinoids, articulating with the basalia.

> Cryptocrinus, the simplest form of the group [of *Cystidea*], possesses a calyx supported on a stem and composed of five basalia, five *parabasalia*, and five radialia.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 508.

parabasis (pa-rab'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράβασις* (as def.), < *παρά*, beside, + *βάσις*, a stepping, step, < *βαίνειν*, walk, step.] The chief of the choral parts in ancient Greek comedy. It was sung by the chorus, usually divided into four rows of six and moving backward and forward facing the audience, during an intermission in the action, and while the actors were off the stage. It was written for the most part in anapæstic tetrameters, and consisted, in fact, of an address from the poet to the public, giving his views and advice on affairs of state, as well as, often, his personal interests and claims for recognition or reward. The parabasis was regularly divided into six rhetorical parts, which were again subdivided; but any of these parts might be omitted or modified. It continued in the fully developed comedy the tradition of the Bacchic processions in which Greek comedy had its origin.

> Something similar in purpose to the *parabasis* was essayed in one, at least, of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, and in our time by Tieck.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 218.

> The distinctive feature of Old, as compared with Middle Comedy, is the *parabasis*, the speech in which the chorus, moving towards and facing the audience, addressed it in the name of the poet, often abandoning all reference to the action of the play. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 407.

parabema (par-a-bē'mä), *n.*; pl. *parabemata* (-ma-tä). [MGr. **παράβημα*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βῆμα*, bema: see *bema*.] In *Byzantine church arch.*, either the chapel of the prothesis or the diaconicon, or sacristy, when these are architecturally divided, by walls, from the bema or sanctuary. *J. M. Neale.* See *pastophorion*, and cuts under *bema* and *Armenian*.

parabematic (par'a-bē-mat'ik), *a.* [< *parabema*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] In *Byzantine church arch.*, of or relating to the parabemata: said specifically of a domo which, instead of resting on four detached piers, as in the typical form, is supported on the east side on the extremities of the walls of the parabemata, and on the west side either on piers or on the extremities of the walls of the antiparabemata when these are present. *J. M. Neale.*

parablast (par′a-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βλαστός*, germ.] 1. The supplementary or nutritive yolk of a meroblastic egg or metovum, as distinguished from the *archiblast*, or formative yolk. *Wilhelm His.*—2. Same as *mesoblast*. *Microscop. Sci.*, XXIX. 195.

Sections of the eggs of Trachinus vipara at this stage show that the *parablast* of Klein, the intermediate layer of American authors, is made up of a large number of free cells, and nuclei are absorbed from the yolk, which contribute to a very great extent to build up the hypoblast. *Science*, IV. 341.

parablastic (par-a-blas′tik), *a.* [< *parablast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the parablast; derived from the parablast.

parable[1] (par′a-bl), *n.* [< ME. *parable, parabole*, < OF. *parable, parabole*, F. *parabole* = Sp. *parábola* = Pg. It. *parabola*, < L. *parabola, parabole*, a comparison, LL. *parabola*, eccl., an allegorical relation, a parable, proverb, taunting speech, any speech, ML. also a word, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a comparison, < *παραβάλλειν*, < *παρά*, beside, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Hence also (from L. *parabola*) E. *parole, parl, parley, palaver*, etc. Cf. *parabola*[1].] 1. A comparison; similitude.

Been ther none othere resemblances
That ye may likne youre *parables* unto
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 369.

Specifically—2. An allegorical relation or representation from which a moral is drawn for instruction; an apologue. It is a species of fable, and differs from the apologue in that it deals with events which, though fictitious, might reasonably have happened in nature. The word is also employed in the English Bible to signify a proverb, a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed.

I will open my mouth in a *parable;* I will utter dark sayings of old. Ps. lxxviii. 2.

Shall not all these take up a *parable* against him, and a taunting proverb against him? Hab. ii. 6.

Thou shalt never get such a secret from me but by a *parable*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5. 41.

=Syn. *Metaphor, Comparison*, etc. (see *simile*); *Fable*, etc. (see *myth*).

parable[1] (par′a-bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parabled*, ppr. *parabling*. [< *parable*[1], *n.*] To represent by a parable or allegorical representation.

That was chiefly meant which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled*. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 6.

parable[2]† (par′a-bl), *a.* [< L. *parabilis*, easily procured, < *parare*, prepare: see *pare*[1].] Capable of being procured, prepared, or provided.

What course shall he take, being now capable and ready? The most *parable* and easy, and about which many are employed, is to teach a school.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 190.

They were not well-wishers unto *parable* physic, or remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

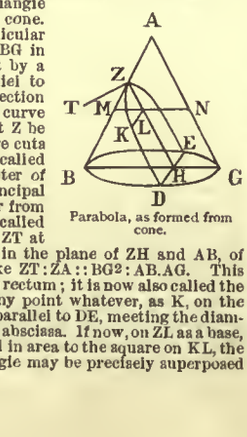
parablepsis (par-a-blep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βλέψις*, vision, < *βλέπειν*, see.] False vision.

parablepsy (par′a-blep-si), *n.* [< NL. *parablepsis*, q. v.] Parablepsis.

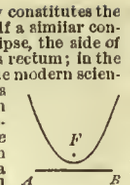
parabola[1] (pa-rab′ō-lä), *n.* Same as *parable*.

Whensoeuer by your similitude ye will seeme to teach any moralitie or good leason by speeches misticall and darke, or farre fette, vnder a sence metaphoricall applying one naturall thing to another, or one case to another, inferring by them a like consequence in other cases, the Greekes call it *Parabola*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 205.

parabola[2] (pa-rab′ō-lä), *n.* [= F. *parabole* = Sp. *parábola* = Pg. It. *parabola*, < NL. *parabola*, a parabola, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a parabola (see def.), so called by Apollonius of Perga, lit. 'superposition,' < *παραβάλλειν*, throw beside, compare: see *parable*[1].] 1. A curve commonly defined as the intersection of a cone with a plane parallel with its side. The name is derived from the following property. Let the figure represent the cone. Let ABG be the triangle through the axis of the cone. Let DE be a line perpendicular to this triangle, cutting BG in H. Let the cone be cut by a plane through DE parallel to AG, so that the intersection with the cone will be the curve called the parabola. Let Z be the point where this curve cuts AB. Then the line ZH is called by Apollonius the diameter of the parabola, or the principal diameter, or the diameter from generation; it is now called the axis. From Z draw ZT at right angles to ZH and in the plane of ZH and AB, of such a length as to make ZT : ZA :: BG² : AB.AG. This line ZT is called the latus rectum; it is now also called the parameter. Now take any point whatever, as K, on the curve. From it draw KL parallel to DE, meeting the diameter in L. ZL is called the abscissa. If now, on ZL as a base, we erect a rectangle equal in area to the square on KL, the other side of this rectangle may be precisely superposed upon the latus rectum, ZT. This property constitutes the best practical definition of the parabola. If a similar construction were made in the case of the ellipse, the side of the rectangle would fall short of the latus rectum; in the case of the hyperbola, would surpass it. The modern scientific definition of the parabola is that it is that plane curve of the second order which is tangent to the line at infinity. The parabola is also frequently defined as the curve which is everywhere equally distant from a fixed point called its focus, and from a fixed line called its directrix. The normal to a parabola at every point on the curve bisects the angle between the line parallel to the axis and the line to the focus. See also cuts under *conic*.

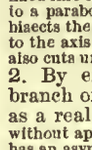


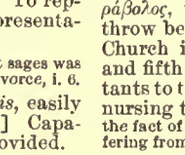
Parabola, as formed from cone.



Common Parabola, with focus *F* and directrix *AB*.

2. By extension, any algebraical curve, or branch of a curve, having the line at infinity as a real tangent. Such a curve runs off to infinity without approximating to an asymptote. If the branch has an asymptote at one end but not at the other, it is not commonly termed a *parabola*.—**Bell-shaped, biquadratic parabola.** See the adjectives.—**Campaniform parabola**, a cubic divergent parabola without node or cusp.—**Cartesian parabola**, a plane cubic curve having the line at infinity a tangent at its cruode. See *trident*.—**Cubical** or **cubic parabola**, a parabola of the third order—that is, such that every line in the plane meets it in three points, one at least real, though it may be at infinity; especially, the curve better described as the *central cubical parabola*, which has a cusp on the line at infinity, and the normal at its inflection passing through the cusp. There is also a non-plane curve so called.—**Cuspidate parabola**, a parabola having a cusp.—**Divergent parabola**, a plane curve having the line at infinity as an inflectional tangent.—**Double parabola**, a plane curve of the third class, having the line at infinity for a double tangent.—**Helicoid parabola.** See *helicoid*.—**Neilian parabola**, the semicubical parabola, which was rectified, before any other curve, by Wm. Neil in 1657.—**Nodate parabola**, a parabola having a crunode.—**Oval parabola**, a parabola having an oval.—**Plane cubic parabola.** See *cubic*.—**Punctate parabola**, a parabola having an acnode.—**Semicubical parabola**, the cuspidal cubical parabola, otherwise called the *Neilian parabola*.


Cubical Parabola.


Neil's Semicubical Parabola.

parabolanus (par″a-bō-lā′nus), *n.*; pl. *parabolani* (-nī). [LL., < *parabolus*, a reckless fellow who risks his life at anything, < Gr. *παράβολος*, venturesome, reckless, < *παραβάλλειν*, throw beside: see *parable*[1].] In the Christian Church in the East, during the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, one of a class of lay assistants to the clergy, whose especial function was nursing the sick. The name is generally ascribed to the fact of their reckless bravery in nursing patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Introduce him to the *parabolani*.
Kingsley, Hypatia, iv.

parabole (pa-rab′ō-lē), *n.* [L., also *parabola*, a comparison: see *parable*[1].] In *rhet.*, a comparison; specifically, a simile, especially a formal simile, as in poetry or poetic prose, taken from a present or imagined object or event: distinguished from a *paradigm*, or comparison with a real past event.

parabolic[1] (par-a-bol′ik), *a.* [= F. *parabolique* = Sp. *parabólico* = Pg. It. *parabolico*, < LGr. *παραβολικός*, figurative, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a comparison, parable: see *parabola*[1], *parable*, *parable*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable.—2. Of or pertaining to parabole; of the nature of parabole.

Creation—mark the word—transcends all experience, transcends even conception itself. Hence the words describing Creation must, in the very nature of the case, be figurative or *parabolic*.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 20.

parabolic[2] (par-a-bol′ik), *a.* [= F. *parabolique* = Sp. *parabólico* = Pg. It. *parabolico*, < NL. *parabolicus*, < *parabola*, a parabola: see *parabola*[2].] 1. Having the form or outline of a parabola; of, pertaining to, or resembling a parabola.—2. Having only one point at infinity, or otherwise determined in character by the coalescence of two quantities.—**Parabolic conoid.** See *conoid*, 1.—**Parabolic curve**, a curve whose equation is of the form

$$y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 + \text{etc.}$$

Parabolic cylinder, a surface generated by a line moving parallel to itself so that every point of it describes a parabola: this is the only surface whose plane sections are all parabolas.—**Parabolic epicycloid, geometry, illuminator, logarithm.** See the nouns.—**Parabolic mirror.** See *mirror*, 2.—**Parabolic point**, a point on a surface whose indicatrix is composed of two parallel straight lines: it is a cusp on the section of the surface made by the tangent-plane.—**Parabolic pyramidoid**, a solid differing from a pyramid in that the edges that meet in the vertex instead of being straight lines are parabolas.—**Parabolic space.** (*a*) An area bounded by a parabola and a straight line. (*b*) A space in which the sum of the three angles of every triangle is equal to two right angles: so called because the two points at infinity on every straight line in such space coincide; also, every point in every plane in such a space is a point of no curvature, and is therefore a parabolic point.—**Parabolic spindle**, a solid generated by the rotation of the part of a parabola cut off by a double ordinate about such ordinate.—**Parabolic spiral**, a curve of the equation $r^2 = \rho\theta$.

parabolical (par-a-bol′i-kal), *a.* [< *parabolic*[1] + *-al.*] Same as *parabolic*[1].

Allusive or *parabolical* [poesy] is a narration applied only to express some special purpose or conceit.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

parabolically[1] (par-a-bol′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parable or of parabole; by parable or by parabole.

Which words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

parabolically[2] (par-a-bol′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a parabola.

paraboliform (par-a-bol′i-fôrm), *a.* [= Pg. *paraboliforme*, < NL. *parabola*, a parabola, + L. *forma*, form.] Tangent to the line at infinity.

parabolism†, *n.* The operation of dividing an algebraic equation by the coefficient of the term of the highest degree in the unknown.

parabolist (pa-rab′ō-list), *n.* [< L. *parabola*, a parable, + *-ist.*] A writer or narrator of parables. *Boothroyd.*

paraboloid (pa-rab′ō-loid), *n.* [= F. *paraboloïde* = Pg. It. *paraboloide*, < Gr. *παραβολή*, a parabola, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid.—2. A curve whose equation is of the form $ax^n = y^n$.

paraboloidal (pa-rab-ō-loi′dal), *a.* [< *paraboloid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

parabranchia (par-a-brang′ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *parabranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *βράγχια*, gills.] The so-called second gill or supplementary branchia of gastropodous mollusks, as the *Azygobranchia;* a modified olfactory tract, or osphradium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

parabranchial (par-a-brang′ki-al), *a.* [< *parabranchia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to parabranchiæ.

parabranchiate (par-a-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *parabranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a parabranchia.

paracarpium† (par-a-kär′pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, an abortive pistil or ovary.

Paracelsian (par-a-sel′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Paracelsus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to Paracelsus, a Swiss physician, chemist, and philosopher (1493–1541), or according with his speculations in philosophy or his practice of medicine, particularly the latter. He placed stress on observation and experiment, and was noted in the development of pharmaceutical chemistry. His philosophical views were visionary and theosophic.

II. *n.* One who believed in or practised the views or doctrines of Paracelsus; especially, a medical practitioner of his school. Paracelsians were numerous in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Paracelsist (par-a-sel′sist), *n.* [< *Paracelsus* (see *Paracelsian*) + *-ist.*] Same as *Paracelsian*.

paracentesis (par″a-sen-tē′sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *παρακέντησις*, < *παρακεντεῖν*, tap, < *παρά*, beside, + *κεντεῖν*, pierce: see *center*[1].] In *surg.*, the perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid; the operation of tapping, as for hydrothorax or ascites. Different forms of the operation are specified by name, as *cardiocentesis, paracentesis thoracis, paracentesis abdominis*, etc.

paracentral (par-a-sen′tral), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κέντρον*, center: see *central.*] In *anat.*, situated alongside or next to a center, centrum, or central part: specifically applied to a fissure and a gyrus of the cerebrum alongside the central or Rolandic fissure.—**Paracentral lobule.** See *lobule*.—**Paracentral sulcus** or **fissure**, a slight furrow running up from the callosomarginal sulcus, marking off the paracentral lobule in front.

paracentric (par-a-sen′trik), *a.* [= Sp. *paracéntrico* = Pg. It. *paracentrico*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centric.*] Approaching to or departing from the center.—**Paracentric motion.** See *motion*.

paracentrical (par-a-sen′tri-kal), *a.* [< *paracentric* + *-al.*] Same as *paracentric*.

parachordal (par-a-kôr′dal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χορδή*, a cord: see *chordal.*] **I.** *a.* In *embryol.*, lying alongside of the cephalochord or cranial part of the notochord: specifically noting the primitive undifferentiated plate of cartilage, or cartilaginous basis cranii,

lying on each side and in front of the notochord of the early embryo, and laying the foundation of the skull. See cut under *chondrocranium*.

In the chick's head cartilage is formed along the floor of the skull by the fifth day of incubation. This cartilaginous basilar plate, . . . formed on each side of the notochord, . . . is the *parachordal* cartilage.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 151.

II. *n.* The parachordal plate or cartilage.

parachromatin (par-ą-krō′ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *chromatin*.] That portion of the nucleoplasm which during karyokinesis forms the spindle-figure. It differs from the remainder of the nucleoplasm by a slightly higher refractive index, and the power of taking a faint stain. *Pfitzner.*

parachromatism (par-ą-krō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-ism*.] Color-blindness.

parachronism (pa-rak′rō-nizm), *n.* [= F. *parachronisme* = Sp. *paracronismo* = Pg. *parachronismo* = It. *paracronismo*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *χρόνος*, time. Cf. *anachronism*.] An error in chronology by which an event has assigned to it a date later than the proper one.

parachrose (par′ą-krōs), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *παράχροος*, of false or altered color, < *παρά*, beside, + *χρόα*, color (cf. *χρῶσις*, coloring).] In *mineral.*, changing color by exposure to the weather.

parachute (par′ą-shōt), *n.* [< F. *parachute* = It. *paracaduta*, a parachute, < L. *parare*, prepare, get ready, in ML. and Rom. also guard against, prevent, avoid (see *pare*[1], *parry*), + F. *chute* = It. *caduta*, a fall: see *chute*. The same first element occurs also in *parasol*, *parapet*. Cf. Pg. *guardaquedas*, a parachute (*cuedas* = F. *chute*), of similar literal meaning.] 1. An apparatus, usually of an umbrella shape, 20 or 30 feet in diameter, carried in a balloon, that the aëronaut may by its aid drop to the ground without sustaining injury.

Garnerin's Parachute descending.

This is effected by means of the resistance of the air, which causes the parachute to expand and then resists its descent. When not in use, the parachute closes like an umbrella.

A fire-balloon
Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves,
And dropt a fairy *parachute* and past.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A safety-cage (which see). — 3. In *zoöl.*, same as *patagium*. — 4†. A broad-brimmed hat worn by women toward the close of the eighteenth century.

parachute (par′ą-shōt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *parachuted*, ppr. *parachuting*. [< *parachute*, *n.*] To descend by or as if by the aid of a parachute. [Rare.]

And thus, with an able-bodied aborigen holding on by my tunic-tails behind, and Khoom Dass and his nephew acting as locomotive stair-steps below, I *parachuted* down.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 174.

parachute-light (par′ą-shōt-līt), *n.* In *pyrotechnics*, a thin light bomb, the lower half of which is filled with a burning composition, and is attached to a small parachute which is confined in the upper half of the bomb. At a certain height in the air, by the ignition of a small bursting-charge, the upper half of the shell is blown off, the parachute is released, and the composition set on fire. The half-shell with its burning composition is kept floating in the air by the parachute. The parachute-light is used in war for observing the enemy's position and movements at night. Also called *parachute-light ball*.

parachutist (par′ą-shō-tist), *n.* [< *parachute* + *-ist*.] One who uses a parachute. [Rare.]

An American *Parachutist* in England.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 231.

paraclete (par′ą-klēt), *n.* [= F. *paraclet* = Sp. *parácleto* = Pg. *paraclito*, *paracleto* = It. *paraclito*, < LL. *paracletus*, *paraclitus*, < Gr. *παράκλητος*, an advocate, in N. T. and eccl. applied to the Holy Spirit; prop. adj., called to one's aid, < *παρακαλεῖν*, call to one's aid, call beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *καλεῖν*, call.] Originally, one called in to aid, intercede for, or defend, especially in a legal process; a favorable witness, a friend, or an advocate; an intercessor, helper, consoler, or comforter; specifically [*cap.*], the Holy Ghost; the Comforter. The Greek word Παράκλητος, Anglicized under the form *Paraclete*, is translated in the authorized version of the Bible 'Comforter' in John xiv. 16, 26; xv. 26; xvi. 7; but 'Advocate' in 1 John ii. 1. In the last-mentioned passage it is used of Christ, a use also implied in John xiv. 16. In the Western Church it was at an early date rendered 'Advocate' (*Advocatus*, involving the idea of intercession), and by other early writers 'Comforter' (*Consolator*).

I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter . . . [margin: or Advocate, or Helper, Gr. *Paraclete*]. John xiv. 16 (revised version).

Great *Paraclete!* to thee we cry:
O highest gift of God most high!
O fount of life! O fire of love!
And sweet anointing from above.
Veni Creator Spiritus, tr. by E. Caswall.

I begin with the notion or signification of the term *paraclete*, which is here and in other places used by St. John to express the office of the Holy Ghost.
Abp. Sharp, Works, V. ii.

paracletice, paracleticon, *n.* [< LGr. τὸ *παρακλητικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), the book containing the troparia, prop. neut. of *παρακλητικός*, supplicatory, < Gr. *παρακαλεῖν*, call to one's aid: see *paraclete*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the troparia of the whole ferial office for the year. See *octaëchos*.

paraclose†, *n.* See *perclose*.

paracme (pa-rak′mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρακμή*, the point at which the prime is past, decay, < *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἀκμή*, point, prime, acme: see *acme*.] 1. In *biol.*, the decadence of an evolutionary series of organisms after it has reached its height or acme of development. Correlated with *acme* and *epacme*. *Haeckel.* — 2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

paracolpitis (par′ą-kol-pī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κόλπος*, womb, + *-itis*. Cf. *colpitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the outer coat of the vagina.

paracondyloid (par-ą-kon′di-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *condyle*: see *condyloid*.] Lying alongside the condyles or condyloid section of the occipital bone: as, the *paracondyloid* processes of a mammal's skull.

paracorolla (par′ą-kō-rol′ą), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, about, + L. *corolla*, a garland, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corolla*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, a crown or appendage of a corolla, commonly transformed into a nectary.

paracousia (par-ą-kō′si-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *paracusis*.] Same as *paracusis*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 288.

Para cress. A composite plant, a variety of *Spilanthes Acmella*, having pungent leaves, cultivated in the tropics as a salad and potherb.

paracrostic (par-a-kros′tik), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀκροστιχίς*, acrostic: see *acrostic*[1].] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the initial letters of the remaining verses of the poem or division.

paracusis (par-a-kū′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀκουσις*, hearing, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] Disordered hearing. Also *paracousia*. — **Paracusis of Willis**, a form of paracusis in which the hearing is better in the midst of noise. Also called *paracusis Willisiana*.

paracyan (par-ą-sī′an), *n.* Same as *paracyanogen*.

paracyanogen (par′ą-sī-an′ō-jen), *n.* [= F. *paracyanogène*; as Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *cyanogen*.] A substance formed by heating mercury cyanide to a point short of redness. It is a dark-brown powder, having the same composition as cyanogen but a different molecular weight. See *cyanogen*.

paracyesis (par′ą-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *cyesis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, extra-uterine pregnancy.

paracystitis (par′ą-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κίστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cystitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation in the connective tissue around the bladder.

paradactylar (par-ą-dak′ti-lär), *a.* [< *paradactylum* + *-ar*[3].] In *ornith.*, connected with or pertaining to the paradactylum: thus, the marginal lobes, flaps, or fringes of birds' toes are *paradactylar*.

paradactylum (par-ą-dak′ti-lum), *n.*; pl. *paradactyla* (-lą). [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger.] In *ornith.*, the side of a bird's toe, when distinguished in any way from the top or the sole. See *acrodactylum*.

parade (pą-rād′), *n.* [Formerly also *parado* (after Sp.); < F. *parade*, show, display, parade, parry, formerly also a halt on horseback, < Sp. *parada* (= Pg. *parada* = It. *parata*), a halt, stop, pause, a parade, < *parar*, halt, stop, get ready, prepare, < L. *parare*, prepare; in ML. and Rom. also halt, stop, prevent, guard against, etc., also dress, trim, adorn: see *pare*[1]. Cf. *parry*, a doublet of *parade*. The senses 'dress, adorn, set in order,' and 'halt' (for inspection, etc.) are appar. all involved in the present uses of *parade*.] 1. Show; display; ostentation.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade*. *Swift.*

There's sic *parade*, sic pomp, and art,
The joy can scarcely reach the heart.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

He loves to make *parade* of pain,
That with his piping he may gain
The praise that comes to constancy.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

2. That which is displayed or arranged for display; a show; a procession; hence, any ordered and stately exhibition of skill, as a military review or a tournament.

The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

3. Specifically, military display; the orderly assembly and procession of troops for review or inspection.

The cherubim,
Forth issuing at the accustom'd hour, stood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 780.

4. The place where such assembly or review is held, or the space allotted to it.

Be it known, lords, knights, and esquires, ladies and gentlewomen — you are hereby acquainted that a superb achievement at arms, and a grand and noble tournament, will be held in the *parade* of Clarencieux king at arms.
Old Proclamation, quoted in Strutt's Sports and [Pastimes, p. 207.

5. The level plain forming the interior or inclosed area of a fortification, corresponding to the courtyard of a castle. — 6. A public walk, as on an avenue or esplanade; a public promenade: as, the marine *parade* at Brighton, England. — 7. In *fencing*, the act of parrying; avoidance of a thrust by slight movements of the hand and wrist, which place the strong part of the blade above the guard in opposition to the weak part of the opponent's blade nearer the tip, thus deflecting his sword-point so that it passes the body without touching: a French term, used in English for *parry*. Parades, or more properly parries, correspond to the thrusts against which they guard: thus, *parade* in or of quarte, *parade* in or of tierce, prime, second, etc. Hence — 8. A posture of preparedness to meet attack or parry thrusts; a posture of defense; guard. [French use.]

Accustom him to make . . . judgment of men by those marks, which . . . give a prospect into their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke*, Education, § 94.

Circle parade. See *circle*. — **Evening parade**, a parade of troops held about sunset. — **Morning parade**, a parade or assembly of troops held in the forenoon. — **Parade bed.** See *bed*[1]. — **Parade guard-mounting** (*milit.*), a guard-mounting in full dress, held on the general parade of a camp or garrison: distinguished from *undress guard-mounting*, which may be held on the company parade-ground, or wherever convenient, and in undress or fatigue uniform. — **Parade officer**, an officer familiar with the details of regimental and ceremonial duties, but not distinguished for knowledge of military science, either practical or theoretical. — **Undress parade**, a parade held with curtailed formality and ceremony, as in bad weather or for roll-call, publication of orders, etc. The companies fall in without arms, and the band without instruments. See also *dress-parade*. = **Syn. 1.** *Show*, *Display*, etc. See *ostentation*. — **2** and **3.** Pageant, spectacle.

parade (pą-rād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paraded*, ppr. *parading*. [< F. *parader*, parade; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To marshal and array in military order: as, the troops were *paraded* at the usual hour. — 2. To march up and down upon: as, to *parade* the veranda of a hotel.

Soldiers heavily armed, and with long whips, *paraded* the raised gangway or passage which ran the whole length of the ship. *Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxxiv.

3. To exhibit or manifest in an ostentatious manner; make a parade or display of.

He early discovered that by *parading* his unhappiness before the multitude he produced an immense sensation.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Nothing is easier than to *parade* abstract theorems.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

Unfair applications of the laws of variation are, however, constantly made, and are *paraded* by a host of littérateurs and third-rate scientific men as if they were sufficient to explain all things. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 142.

= **Syn. 3.** To display, flaunt, show off.

II. *intrans.* 1. To assemble and be marshaled in military order; march in military procession. — 2. To march up and down or promenade in a public place for the purpose of showing one's self.

His [name], that seraphs tremble at, is hung
Disgracefully on ev'ry trifler's tongue,
Or serves the champion in forensic war
To flourish and *parade* with at the bar.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 665.

parade-ground (pa-rād'ground), *n.* A level space used for the assembly and array of troops, as well as for exercises in drilling, marching, etc: same as *parade*, 4.

paradenitis (pa-rad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of areolar tissue around lymphatic glands.

parader (pa-rā'dėr), *n.* One who parades; one who makes ostentatious display of accomplishments, powers, possessions, cleverness, etc.

parade-rest (pa-rād'rest), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, a position of rest in which the soldier stands silent and motionless, but which is less fatiguing than the position of "attention": it is much used during parades; also, the command given to assume this position.

Not a man moved from the military posture of *parade-rest*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 465.

parade-wall (pa-rād'wâl), *n.* In *fort.*, a wall which rises from the level of the parade to the interior line of the terreplein, replacing the rampart-slope in cases where the latter would occupy too much space within the defenses.

paradidymal (par-a-did'i-mal), *a.* [< *paradidym(is)* + *-al*.] Lying alongside the testicle, close to the epididymis; pertaining to the paradidymis, or organ of Giraldès.

paradidymis (par-a-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *δίδυμος*, testicle, lit. 'twin': see *didymous*.] Same as *parepididymis*.

paradigm (par'a-dim), *n.* [< F. *paradigme* = Sp. Pg. *paradigma*, < LL. *paradigma*, < Gr. *παράδειγμα*, a pattern, example, paradigm, < *παραδεικνύναι*, exhibit beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *δεικνύναι*, show.] **1.** An example; a model.

Those ideas in the divine understanding, being look'd upon by these philosophers as the *paradigms* and patterns of all things. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 388.

2. In *gram.*, an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections.— **3.** In *rhet.*, an example or illustration, of which *parable* and *fable* are species: a general term, used by Greek writers.

The rise, splendor, and final decline of her imaginative literature constitute the fullest *paradigm* of a nation's literary existence and of the supporting laws. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 238.

paradigmatic (par"a-dig-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *paradigmatico*, < Gr. *παραδειγματικός*, serving as an example, < *παράδειγμα*, an example: see *paradigm*.] **I.** *a.* Exemplary; model.

The Timæus seems at first to fit very nicely into the doctrine of the *paradigmatic* idea. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 294.

II.† *n.* In *theol.*, one who narrated the lives of religious persons to serve as examples of Christian holiness.

paradigmatical (par"a-dig-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *paradigmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradigmatic*.

Those virtues that put away quite and extinguish the first motions are *paradigmatical*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 59, note.

paradigmatically (par"a-dig-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of or by way of an example.

paradigmatize (par-a-dig'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paradigmatized*, ppr. *paradigmatizing*. [< Gr. *παραδειγματίζειν*, make an example, < *παράδειγμα*, an example: see *paradigm*.] To set forth as a model or example. [Rare.]

When these controversies now depending are at end, there is no one question concerning any line in those books so *paradigmatized* by you . . . but you or any man shall for the least asking have the full sense of. *Hammond*, Works, I. 197.

paradisaic (par"a-di-sā'ik), *a.* [< *paradise* + *-a-ic*. Cf. *paradisiac*.] Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity; like paradise; paradisiac.

A world *paradisaic*, happy, harmless. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 297.

paradisaical (par"a-di-sā'i-kal), *a.* [< *paradisaie* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisaic*.

The *paradisaical* pleasures of the Mahometans consist in playing upon the flute and lying with Houris. *Gray*, Letters, xliv., To Mr. West.

paradisal (par'a-dī-sal), *a.* [< *paradise* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisaic*. [Rare.]

At length within this book I found portrayed
Newborn that *Paradisal* Love of his.
D. G. Rossetti, On the "Vita Nuova" of Dante.

paradise (par'a-dīs), *n.* [< ME. *paradys*, *paradyce*, also *parais*, < OF. *paradis*, vernacularly *parais*, *parcis*, F. *paradis* = Pr. *paradis* = Sp. *paraiso* = Pg. *paraiso* = It. *paradiso* = OS. *paradīs* = D. *paradijs* = MLG. *paradīs* = OHG. *paradys*, *paradīsi*, *pardīsi*, MHG. *paradīse*, *pardīse*, *paradīs*, *baradīs*, *pardīs*, G. *paradeis*, *paradies* = Icel. *paradīs* = Sw. Dan. *paradis*, < LL. *paradisus*, a park, orchard, the garden of Eden, the abode of the blessed, < Gr. *παράδεισος*, a park, deer-park, used as an Eastern term in Xenophon and others for the parks of the Persian kings and nobles, in the Septuagint for the garden of Eden, in the N. T. for the abode of the blessed; = Heb. *pardēs* = Armen. *pardez*, a garden, < OPers. *pairidaēza*, an inclosure, Pers. Ar. *firdaus*, a garden, paradise. The AS. name for *paradise* was *neorxna wang*, *neorxna wong*, Goth. *waggs*. The lit. sense (def. 1) is later in E. Cf. *parvis*.] **1**†. A park or pleasure-ground connected with the residence of an Oriental prince; a garden.

The garden is rather a park or *paradise*, contriv'd and planted with walkes and shades of myrtils, cypresse, and other trees. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1645.

The Assyrian kings . . . maintained magnificent parks, or "*paradises*," in which game of every kind was enclosed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 393.

2. The garden of Eden.

Adam in obedient ordaynt to blysse,
Ther pryuely in *paradys* his place watz deuised.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 241.

So on he fares, and to the border comes
Of Eden, where delicious *Paradise*,
Now nearer, crowns with her enclosure green,
As with a rural mound, the champain head
Of a steep wilderness. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 132.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) That part of the place of departed spirits where the souls of the righteous are by some believed to await the resurrection. (*b*) Sometimes, heaven, or the final abode of the blessed. Hence— **4.** A place of extreme beauty or delight; a region of supreme felicity or bliss.

A *Paradise* of roses was prefigured; a wilderness of thorns was found. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The thorn and the thistle may grow as they will,
Where Friendship unfolds there is *Paradise* still.
O. W. Holmes, My Annual.

5. In *medieval arch.*: (*a*) A small private apartment or study. (*b*) A court or inclosed area in front of a church. [This use of the word has induced the supposition that the word *parvis* is a corruption of *paradise*.]

6. The upper gallery in a play-house; the place of the "gallery gods." [Slang.]— **Bird of paradise.** See *bird*[1].— **Flower of paradise.** See *henna*.— **Fools' paradise.** See *fool*[1].— **Grains of paradise.** See *grain*[1].

Paradisea (par-a-dis'ē-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *paradisus*, paradise: see *paradise*.] The typical genus of *Paradiseidæ*. The name was formerly applied to all the birds of paradise and some related forms, but is now restricted to *P. apoda* and its immediate congeners, inhabiting New Guinea and some of the neighboring islands. *P. apoda* is the one longest and best known, also called *P. major*, or the greater paradise-bird, as distinguished from *P. minor* or *papuana*, the lesser or Papuan paradise-bird. (See cut under *bird*[1].) *P. sanguinea* or *rubra* is the red bird of paradise. To these three, all known for a century or more, has lately been added *P. raggiana*, or Raggi's paradise-bird, nearest related to the first named. Others than these 4 species are now usually placed in different genera. See *Paradiseidæ*, and cut under *bird*[1].

paradisean (par-a-dis'ē-an), *a.* [< *paradise* + *-an*.] **1**†. Same as *paradisiacal*.— **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Paradiseana* or *Paradiseidæ*.

Paradiseana (par-a-dis-ē-ā'nä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *paradisean*.] Birds of paradise: synonymous with *Paradiseidæ*. *N. A. Vigors*, 1825.

paradise-apple† (par'a-dīs-ap"l), *n.* The tomato.

paradise-bird (par'a-dīs-bėrd), *n.* Any bird of paradise. See phrase under *bird*[1].

Paradiseidæ (par"a-di-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradisea* + *-idæ*.] A family of sturnoid oscine passerine birds of the order *Passeres*, famous for the splendor of their plumage, and preëminently characteristic of the Papuan avifauna; the birds of paradise. The limits of the family have been much in question, and it has been restricted to the dozen or more species of the genera *Paradisea*, *Paradisornis*, *Schlegelia*, *Diphyllodes*, *Cincinnurus*, *Parotia*, and *Lophorhina*. More properly, however, these and some related forms, as *Astrapia*, *Paradigalla*, *Rhipidornis*, *Semioptera*, and also *Xanthomelas*, *Lycocorax*, *Manucodia*, and *Phonygama*, constitute a special subfamily *Paradiseinæ*, in which the bill is more or less thick, while the slender-billed genera *Ptilorhis*, *Seleucides*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epimachus* are placed in another subfamily, *Epimachinæ*. The splendor of the plumage, and its chief peculiarities in size, shape, and texture, are characteristic of the male sex. The general affinities of the birds are with starlings and crows. See cuts at *bird*[1], *Cincinnurus*, *Epimachus*, and *Parotia*. Also *Paradisiadæ*.

paradise-stock (par'a-dīs-stok), *n.* A horticulturists' name for certain hardy slow-growing apple-stocks upon which more thrifty-growing varieties are grafted, the result being a dwarfing of the graft.

Apples . . . are "worked" on the *paradise* or "doucin" *stocks*, which from their influence on the scion are known as dwarfing stocks. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 213.

paradise-tree (par'a-dīs-trē), *n.* A small American tree, *Simaruba glauca*, ranging from southern Florida to Brazil, having light coarse-grained wood and a bitter bark which is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for *S. officinalis*.

Paradisia (par-a-dis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Mazzucato, 1811), < Gr. *παράδεισος*, a park, paradise: see *paradise*.] A genus of ornamental plants, of the order *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Asphodeleæ*, and subtribe *Euasphodeleæ*, characterized by a three-celled ovary with many ovules, and funnel-shaped flowers. The only species, *P. Liliastrum*, known as *St. Bruno's lily*, is a native of the Alps and Pyrenees. It consists of a short rhizome bearing clusters of thickened fiber-like roots, long linear leaves, and a flower-stalk with one leaf or none, producing a few rather large white flowers, of six separate three-nerved segments, slightly nodding in a one-sided raceme.

paradisiac (par-a-dis'i-ak), *a.* [= F. *paradisiaque* = It. *paradisiaco*, < LL. *paradisiacus*, belonging to paradise, < *paradisus*, paradise: see *paradise*.] Pertaining or relating to paradise, or a place of felicity; suitable to or resembling paradise; paradisaic.

The *paradisiac* beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xl. (*Davies*.)

paradisiacal (par"a-di-sī'a-kal), *a.* [< *paradisiac* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisiac*.

But particularly to describe and point at this *paradisiacal* residence can be done only by those that live in those serene regions of lightsom glory. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

The summer is a kind of heaven, where we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene among groves and gardens. *Pope*.

Paradisiadæ (par"a-di-sī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paradiseidæ*.

paradisial (par-a-dis'i-al), *a.* [< *paradise* + *-ial*.] Same as *paradisiac*.

paradisian (par-a-dis'i-an), *a.* [< *paradise* + *-ian*.] Same as *paradisiac*. [Rare.]

We may perceive some glimmerings of light, how bright and charming she is within, and what a *paradisian* day is purpling the hills. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 248.

paradisic (par-a-dis'ik), *a.* [< *paradise* + *-ic*.] Same as *paradisiac*. [Rare.]

Hence we inherit such a life as this,
Dead of itself to *paradisic* bliss.
Broome, Ground of True and False Religion.

paradisical (par-a-dis'i-kal), *a.* [< *paradisic* + *-al*.] Same as *paradisiac*.

Paradisornis (par"a-di-sôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδεισος*, paradise, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of paradise-birds, related to *Paradisea* proper, but having very long, narrow, and spatuliform middle tail-feathers, and a high compressed beak. *P. rudolphi* of New Guinea, a recent discovery, is the type. *Finsch and Meyer*, 1885.

parado† (pa-rā'dō), *n.* [For **parada*, < Sp. *parado*, a parade: see *parade*.] Display; flourish.

No less terrible was this paradox and *parado* of Presbyterian Discipline and Severity. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 16. (*Davies*.)

parados (par'a-dos), *n.* [F., < *parer*, guard (see *pare*[1], *parry*), + *dos*, back, < L. *dorsum*, back. Cf. *parachute*.] Earthworks behind a fortified place, designed to protect it from attack in the rear.

paradox (par'a-doks), *n.* [< F. *paradoxe* = Sp. *paradoja* = Pg. *paradoxo* = It. *paradosso*, < LL. *paradoxum*, a figure of speech, < Gr. *παράδοξον*, an incredible statement or opinion, a paradox, neut. of *παράδοξος*, incredible, < *παρά*, beyond, + *δόξα*, notion, belief, < *δοκεῖν*, seem.] A statement or proposition which at first view seems absurd, or at variance with common sense, or which actually or apparently contradicts some ascertained truth or received opinion, though on investigation or when explained it may appear to be well founded. As a rhetorical figure its use is well exemplified in the first quotation.

As unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and, behold, we live; as chastened, and not killed; as sorrowful, yet alway rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things. 2 Cor. vi. 9, 10.

The fraudulent disputation of the sophister tendeth always to one of these five ends or marks: that is, by force of argument . . . to make you . . . to grant some *paradox*, which is as much to say as an opinion contrary to all mens opinions. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1619), vi. 4.

These are old fond *paradoxes* to make fools laugh i' the alehouse. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 139.

Some of my readers are hardly inclined to think that the word *paradox* could once have had no disparagement in its meaning; still less that persons could have applied it to themselves. I chance to have met with a case in point against them. It is Spinoza's "Philosophia Scripturæ Interpres, Exercitatio Paradoxa." *De Morgan*, Budget of *Paradoxes*.

Calorie paradox. See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*. —**Hydrostatic paradox.** See *hydrostatic*.—**Mechanical paradox**, a proposition to this effect: "A part may be cut away from a given beam, so as to make the beam stronger than before."

paradoxal† (par′ą-dok-sąl), *a.* [= F. Pg. *paradoxal* = It. *paradossale;* as *paradox* + *-al.*] Paradoxical.

How worthy are they to smart that marre the harmony of our peace by the discordous jars of their new *paradoxall* conceits! *Bp. Hall*, Peace Maker, xxi.

paradoxer (par′ą-dok-sėr), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-er*[1].] One who indulges in paradox, or who proposes a paradox.

A very paradoxical cynic or a very cynical *paradoxer* might say that the letters must, considering the kind of person with whom men of genius sometimes fall in love, be genuine. *De Morgan*, in Athenæum, No. 3208, p. 503.

paradoxia sexualis (par-ą-dok′si-ą̈ sek-ṣū-ā′lis). Premature development of the sexual instinct in childhood.

paradoxic (par-ą-dok′sik), *a.* [= Sp. *paradójico* = It. *paradossico;* as *paradox* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a paradox; paradoxical. [Rare.]

If true, they are certainly *paradoxic*. *Science*, XI. 174.

paradoxical (par-ą-dok′si-kąl), *a.* [< *paradoxic* + *-al.*] 1. Of the nature of a paradox; characterized by paradoxes; apparently absurd, yet true.

The mind begins to boggle at immaterial substances, as things *paradoxical* and incomprehensible. *South*, Sermons, IX. iii.

Paradoxical though the assertion looks, the progress is at once towards complete separateness and complete union. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 482.

2. Inclined to paradox or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions: applied to persons.

Goropius after his wont *paradoxicall*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

In philosophy, where truth seems double-faced, there is no man more *paradoxical* than myself. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 6.

Paradoxical contraction, in *physiol.*, the contraction of the muscles innervated by one branch of the sciatic consequent on stimulation of the other branch: it is due to secondary stimulation of the first branch through electrotonic variations.—**Paradoxical reaction**, the phenomena sometimes ensuing on application of the galvanic current to one ear, when, in addition to the sounds produced in that ear, sounds are heard in the other as if the opposite electrode were applied to it.

paradoxically (par-ą-dok′si-kąl-i), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd or contradictory; in such a way or sense as to involve an apparent contradiction or absurdity.

Matter often behaves *paradoxically*, as when two cold liquids added together become boiling hot. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 12.

paradoxicalness (par-ą-dok′si-kąl-nes), *n.* The state of being paradoxical.

The seeming *paradoxicalness* of . . . [the] statement results from the tendency . . . to judge a conclusion which pre-supposes an ideal humanity by its applicability to humanity as now existing. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 77.

Paradoxidæ (par-a-dok′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Paradoxididæ*.

Paradoxides (par-a-dok′si-dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *-ides.*] The typical genus of *Paradoxididæ*. It contains very large trilobites, some two feet long, with sixteen or more thoracic segments. *Brongniart.* Also *Paradoxites* (*Goldfuss*, 1843).

paradoxidian (par′ą-dok-sid′i-ąn), *a.* [< NL. *Paradoxides* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Paradoxides;* characterized by the abundance of *Paradoxididæ*, as a geological stratum.

Paradoxididæ (par′ą-dok-sid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxides* + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Paradoxides*, characteristic of the Upper Cambrian, of large size, with well-developed cephalic shield of crescentic figure with produced genal angles, from twelve to twenty thoracic somites, and reduced pygidium. Also *Paradoxidæ*.

paradoxing (par′ą-dok-sing), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-ing*[1].] Paradoxical acts or utterances.

If that Parliament will prescribe what they ought, without such *paradoxing*, I should think God would subscribe a Le Dieu le veult readily enough. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

paradoxist (par′ą-dok-sist), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-ist.*] One who makes or affects paradoxes; a lover of paradox; a paradoxer.

Pope was so delighted with the pugnacious *paradoxist's* reply to De Crousaz that he made Warburton's acquaintance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 487.

paradoxologia (par-ą-dok-sō-lō′ji-ą̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *paradoxology*.

Paradoxologia, the art of explaining paradoxes. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 194.

paradoxology (par′ą-dok-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *paradoxologia* = Pg. *paradoxologia*, < NL. *paradoxologia*, < Gr. *παραδοξολογία*, a tale of wonder, < *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The holding and defending of opinions contrary to those generally prevalent.

Whoever shall indifferently perpend the exceeding difficulty which either the obscurity of the subject, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempt, will easily discern a work of this nature is not to be performed on one leg. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Paradoxornis (par′ą-dok-sôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] The typical genus of *Paradoxornithinæ*. The type is *P. flavirostris*, the parrot-bullfinch of India. Also called *Bathyrhynchus*.

Paradoxornithinæ (par′ą-dok-sôr-ni-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-inæ.*] In G. R. Gray's classification (1870), the eighth subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, represented by the genus *Paradoxornis*.

paradoxure (par-ą-dok′ṣūr), *n.* [< NL. *Paradoxurus.*] Any species of the genus *Paradoxurus;* a palm-cat or palm-marten.

Paradoxurinæ (par-ą-dok-sū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paradoxurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, having the tail very long and subconvolute, the hinder part of the soles bald and callous, and the sectorial tooth typical. It includes the palm-cats, or luwacks, nandines, pagumes, etc., of the genera *Paradoxurus*, *Nandinia*, *Paguma*, and *Arctogale*. See cuts under *nandine*, *pagume*, and *Paradoxurus*.

paradoxurine (par′ą-dok-sū′rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having a paradoxical tail—that is, one which curls or coils in a peculiar way, characteristic of the *Paradoxurinæ*.

II. *n.* A paradoxure; any member of the *Paradoxurinæ*.

Paradoxurus (par′ą-dok-sū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράδοξος*, incredible (see *paradox*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Paradoxurinæ*. *P.*

Paradoxure (*Paradoxurus typus*).

typus is the common palm-cat of India, and there are many others.

paradoxy (par′ą-dok-si), *n.* [< *paradox* + *-y*[3].] The state of being paradoxical. *Coleridge.*

paradventure†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *peradventure*.

parænesis, paranetic, *a.* See *parenesis*, etc.

paræsthesia (par-es-thē′si-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation.] Abnormal sensation, as formication; abnormal sense of cold or heat, or the perversion of the more special senses. Also *paresthesia* and *paralgia*.

paræsthesis (par-es-thē′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *paræsthesia.*] Same as *paræsthesia*.

paræsthetic, *a.* See *paresthetic*.

paraf†, **paraffe**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *paraph*.

paraffin, paraffine (par′ą-fin), *n.* [< F. *paraffine*, < L. *parum*, little, + *affinis*, akin: see *affine*[1].] 1. The collective name for compounds of the marsh-gas series which have the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}—that is, two more than twice as many hydrogen atoms as carbon atoms. These bodies are characterized by a remarkable chemical indifference. They are saturated hydrocarbons, all the atoms in the molecule being joined by single bonds, and therefore they cannot enter into combination without partial destruction of the molecule.

2. Specifically, in *com.* and *manuf.*, a substance obtained by the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, wax, etc. It is a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, and resists the action of acids and alkalis. It is largely used in the manufacture of candles, which equal those of the finest wax, and is used also as a waterproofing material for paper and fabrics, for lining wooden and metallic vessels, as trays and tanks for acids and voltaic batteries, as an electric insulator, for coating splints and other appliances which are subjected to septic influences, for giving a polish in fine laundry-work, as a vehicle for the fulminate in matches, as a cartridge-covering, for preserving fruit and vegetables by forming a film or coating on the surface, and for many other purposes. One of the main sources of paraffin is crude petroleum, which yields a considerable quantity during its preparation for market.

3. Petroleum or kerosene. [Local.]

paraffin, paraffine (par′a-fin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paraffined*, ppr. *paraffining.* [< *paraffin, n.*] To coat or impregnate with paraffin; treat with paraffin.

Wire, insulated with *paraffined* cotton, and then covered with lead, was used. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 8.

paraffin-butter (par′ą-fin-but′ėr), *n.* See *butter*[1].

paraffinize (par′ą-fin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paraffinized*, ppr. *paraffinizing.* [< *paraffin* + *-ize.*] To paraffin.

The *paraffinized* preparation is placed on a layer of cotton to cool, care being taken to give it such a position as to avoid deformation. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 859.

paraffin-oil (par′ą-fin-oil), *n.* An oily product which is given off in large quantity in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale. The lighter oils are used for illuminating, and the heavier for lubricating purposes.—**American paraffin-oil.** Same as *kerosene*. [Eng.]

paraffin-scales (par′ą-fin-skālz), *n. pl.* See the quotation.

During the last twenty years, paraffin has come largely into use for candle-making. The crude solid product separated from the light and heavy oils by the mineral oil refiners, and known as *paraffin scales*, is of somewhat variable composition. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 586.

paraffle (pa-raf′l), *n.* [< F. *parafe*, *paraphe*, a flourish after a signature: see *paraph.*] Ostentatious display. [Scotch.]

These grand *parafle* o' ceremonies. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

paraflagellate (par-a-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< *paraflagellum* + *-ate.*] Provided with a paraflagellum or with paraflagella.

paraflagellum (par′ą-flā-jel′um), *n.*; pl. *paraflagella* (*-ą̈*). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *flagellum:* see *flagellum*, 3.] A small supplementary flagellum often observed beside the long flagellum of infusorians. There may be one or more paraflagella.

Paraf's paste. See *paste*[1].

paragalt, *a.* and *n.* See *paregal*.

paragaster (par-ą-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach: see *gaster*[2].] The cavity of the sac of a sponge; the paragastric cavity.

paragastric (par-ą-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach (see *paragaster*), + *-ic.*] 1. Lying alongside the gastric cavity: applied to two cæcal canals which in ctenophorans are given off from the funnel.—2. Of or pertaining to the paragaster of a sponge: as, the *paragastric* cavity.

paragastrula (par-ą-gas′trö-lą̈), *n.*; pl. *paragastrulæ* (*-lē*). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrula which results from a modification of the amphiblastula of some sponges. After assuming a spherical form, the flagellated layer of the free amphiblastula becomes flattened, depressed, and finally invaginated within the hemisphere of the granular cells, to the inner face of which it is closely applied, thus obliterating the original cleavage-cavity, but at the same time originating a secondary invagination-cavity. The two-layered sac thus produced is the paragastrula, whose outer or epiblastic layer gives rise to the ectoderm, and whose inner or hypoblastic layer originates the endoderm, of the future sponge.

paragastrular (par-ą-gas′trö-lär), *a.* [< *paragastrula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a paragastrula; having the character of a paragastrula.

paragastrulation (par-ą-gas-trö-lā′shon), *n.* [< *paragastrula* + *-ation.*] The formation of a paragastrula by invagination of an amphiblastula.

parage (pär′ą̈j), *n.* [< ME. *parage*, < OF. (and F.) *parage* = Pr. *paratge* = Sp. *parage* = Pg. *paragem*, *parage* = It. *paraggio*, < ML. *paraticum* (also, after OF., *paragium*), equality, < L. *par*, equal: see *par*[2], *pair*[1].] 1. In *law*, equality of name, blood, or dignity, but more especially of land in a division among heirs.

He thought it a disparagement to have a *parage* with any of his rank; and out of emulation did try his substance that it might not flow so fast into charitable works. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 115. (*Davies.*)

2. The portion which a woman may obtain on her marriage. *Wharton.*—3†. Birth; family; kindred; descent.

For aproch thou to that prynce of *parage* noble. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 167.

If she be riche and of heigh *parage*,
Thanne sciatow it is a tormentrie
To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 250.

paragenesis (par-ạ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] 1. In *biol.*, the origination, in an individual of a given species, of characters due to or in part derived from another species, as in hybridization; hybridism, with reference to the congenital peculiarities of the resulting offspring.—2. In *mineral.*, the association of mineral species with each other with reference to the order and mode of their formation.

paragenetic (par′ạ-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *paragenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to paragenesis; originating by paragenesis; paragenic.—**Paragenetic twin.** See *twin*.

paragenic (par-ạ-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating with the germ or at the genesis of an individual: applied to bodies having original or congenital peculiarities of structure, character, and the like, and specifically in mineralogy to a mineral whose formation has been influenced by associated species.

parageusia (par-ạ-gū′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γεῦσις*, the sense of taste, < *γεύεσθαι*, taste: see *gust*².] Perverted sense of taste. Also *paragcusis*.

Parageusia is most common for sapid substances.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 510.

parageusic (par-ạ-gū′sik), *a.* [< *parageusia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to parageusia.

parageusis (par-ạ-gū′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *parageusia*.] Same as *parageusia*.

paraglenal (par-ạ-glē′nal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γληνη*, the socket of a joint: see *glene*.] I. *n.* The coracoid of a fish; a cartilage or bone applied to the inner surface of the chief element of the scapular arch of some fishes, and bearing at its posterior margin the actinosts which support the pectoral fin.

II. *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the paraglenal: as, a *paraglenal* cartilage or bone.

paraglobin (par-ạ-glō′bin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *globin*.] Same as *paraglobulin*.

paraglobulin (par-ạ-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *globulin*.] A globulin found in blood-serum, and in small quantities elsewhere in the tissues. Also called *fibrinoplastin*.

paraglossa (par-ạ-glos′ạ), *n.*; pl. *paraglossæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] One of a pair of appendages, right and left, of the ligula, placed usually on each side of the glossa, whence the name. In this nomenclature the appendages of the ligula are the single and median glossa, a pair of paraglossæ, and the labial palpi. Paraglossæ occur in many insects of different orders; in some hymenopters they are long blade-like organs, acting as palps. See *ligula*, and also cuts under *mouth-part*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta*.

End of Labium of *Eristalis florcus*, bearing Paraglossæ. (Magnified.)

paraglossal (par-ạ-glos′al), *a.* [< *paraglossa* + *-al*.] Having the character of a paraglossa; pertaining to the paraglossæ.

paraglossate (par-ạ-glos′ät), *a.* [< *paraglossa* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with paraglossæ, as an insect or the ligula of an insect.

paraglossia (par-ạ-glos′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Parenchymatous glossitis.

paragnathism (pa-rag′nā-thizm), *n.* [< *paragnath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the state of being paragnathous. *Coues*, 1864. See *epignathism*.

paragnathous (pa-rag′nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having both mandibles of equal length, their tips falling together: said of the beaks of birds, and of the birds themselves. *Coues*, 1864.

paragoge (par-ạ-gō′jē), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *paragoge*, < LL. *paragoge*, < Gr. *παραγωγή*, leading by, alteration, addition to the end of a syllable, < *παράγειν*, lead by, < *παρά*, beyond, + *ἀγειν*, lead.] The addition, by growth or accident, of a non-significant letter or syllable to the end of a word: opposed to *prosthesis* and *apocope*. Examples are *len-d*, *amongs-t*, *agains-t*, *whils-t*, *tyran-t*. Also called *epithesis* and *ectasis*.

paragogic (par-ạ-goj′ik), *a.* [= F. *paragogique* = Pg. It. *paragogico*; as *paragoge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of paragoge; that lengthens a word by the addition of one or more final sounds or letters.

ya-stems are really from the locative *i* + a *paragogic* element *a*, *o*, etc. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 431.

Paragogic future, in *gram.* See *cohortative*.—**Paragogic letters**, in Semitic grammar, letters which, by their addition to the ordinary form of the word, impart additional emphasis or mark some change in the sense.

paragogical (par-ạ-goj′i-kal), *a.* [< *paragogic* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by paragoge; paragogic; added; additional.

You cite them to appeare for certaine *Paragogicall* contempts, before a capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

paragon (par′ạ-gon), *n.* [< OF. *paragon*, F. *parangon* = It. *paragone*, paragon (*parangone*, a kind of type), < OSp. *paragon*, Sp. *parangon*, a model, paragon, < *para con*, in comparison with: *para*, for, to, toward (OSp. *pora*, < L. *pro*, for, + *ad*, to); *con*, with, < L. *cum*, with.] 1. A model or pattern; especially, a model or pattern of special excellence or perfection.

Val. Is she not a heavenly saint?
Pro. No; but she is an earthly *paragon*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 146.

He rises before us as the *paragon* and epitome of a whole spiritual period. *Carlyle*.

2†. A companion; fellow; mate.

Alone he rode, without his *Paragone*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 35.

3†. A rival.

For Love and Lordship bids no *paragone*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1026.

Their Valley, walled with bald Hills before, . . .
Is now an Eden, and th' All-circling Sun,
For fruitfull beauty, sees no *Paragon*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

4†. Rivalry; emulation; hence, comparison; a test of excellence or superiority.

Barda tell of many wemen valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Performd, in *paragone* of proudest men.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 54.

But never let th' ensample of the bad
Offend tha good; for good, by *paragone*
Of evill, may more notably be rad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 2.

5†. A stuff, embroidered or plain, used for dress and upholstery in the seventeenth century.—6. A diamond weighing more than 100 carats.—7. A size of printing-type, about 3¼ lines to the inch, the intermediate of the larger size double small-pica and the smaller size great-primer, equal to 20 points, and so distinguished in the new system of sizes.

paragon (par′ạ-gon), *v.* [< OF. *paragonner*, F. *parangonner* = Sp. *paragonar*, *parangonar* = It. *paragonare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To compare; parallel; mention in comparison or competition.

By Iais, I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again
My man of men. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 71.

Pandæmonium, city and proud seat
Of Lucifer; so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*.
Milton, P. L., x. 426.

2. To admit comparison with; rival; equal.

Who could *paragon*
The fervid choir that lifted up a noise
Of harmony? *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

3†. To go beyond; excel; surpass.

A maid that *paragons* description.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 62.

II. *intrans.* To compare; pretend to comparison or equality.

He should convert his eyes to see the beauty of Dorothea, and he should see that few or none could for feature *paragon* with her.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 9. (*Latham*.)

paragone (par-ạ-gō′ne), *n.* [It.: see *paragon*.] 1. A touchstone—that is, stone of comparison.—2. The black marble of Bergamo: so called on account of the excellence of the polish it receives.

paragonite (par′ạ-gon-īt), *n.* [< *paragon* + *-ite*².] A kind of mica, analogous to muscovite in composition, but containing sodium in place of potassium: it is characteristic of the paragonite-schist of the Alps.

paragonite-schist (par′ạ-gon-īt-shist′), *n.* Mica-schist in which a hydrous soda variety of mica, called paragonite, takes the place of muscovite, the most common micaceous constituent of that rock.

paragonize† (par′ạ-gon-īz), *v. t.* [= Sp. *parangonizar*; as *paragon* + *-ize*.] To compare; paragon.

Faire women whose excellencie is discouered by *paragonizing* or setting one to another, which moued the zealous Poet, speaking of the mayden Queene, to call her the paragon of Queenes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

paragram (par′ạ-gram), *n.* [< LL. *paragramma*, < Gr. *παράγραμμα*, that which one writes beside, < *παραγράφειν*, write beside: see *paragraph*.] A play upon words; a pun.

Aristotle, in the eleventh chapter of his book of rhetorick, describes two or three kinds of puns, which he calls *paragrams*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 61.

paragrammatist (par-ạ-gram′ạ-tist), *n.* [< LL. *paragramma(t-)* (see *paragram*) + *-ist*.] A punster.

A country school-master of my acquaintance told me once that he had been in company with a gentleman whom he looked upon to be the greatest *paragrammatist* among the moderns. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 61.

paragrandine (par-ạ-gran′din), *n.* [< ML. *parare*, guard against, parry (see *pare*¹, and cf. *parasol*), + L. *grando* (*grandin-*), hail: see *grandinous*.] An apparatus intended to prevent the occurrence of hail-storms. It consists of an adaptation of the lightning-rod raised in various ways above the field or garden which it is desired to protect, and was supposed to prevent the formation of hailstones by attracting and conducting to earth the free electricity to which they might owe their origin. It is now considered to be ineffective, or of but little effect. Also called *paragrele*.

paragraph (par′ạ-gràf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *paragraffe*, < ME. *paragraf*, *paragraffe*, also *paraf*, *paraffe* (see *paraph*), also *pargrafte*, *pylcrafte*, *pilecrafte* (whence *pilcrow*, q. v.), < OF. *paragraphe* (also *paraphe*, etc.), F. *paragraphe* = Sp. *parágrafo*, *párrafo* = Pg. *paragrapho* = It. *paragrafo*, *parafo*, < ML. *paragraphus*, < Gr. *παράγραφος*, a line drawn in the margin, also, like *παραγραφή*, a marginal note, a paragraph, a brief summary, an exception, demurrer, < *παραγράφειν*, write beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A distinct part of a discourse or writing relating to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or of many sentences: in this sense the word does not necessarily imply the division defined below.

This large *paragraph* of Plotinus is not without some small truth in it, if rightly limited and understood.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 11.

2. A division of written or printed matter, usually formed by beginning on a new line, and by leaving a small blank space before the first letter.

It will be noticed also that Sommalius divided the chapters [of "The Imitation of Christ"] into *paragraphs*, which many translators have followed; and since his time the *paragraphs* have been further divided into verses, as they now appear in the more modern editions.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 407.

3. A short passage; a brief notice, as in a newspaper.—4. A character having the form ¶, used to mark or (in manuscript for the press or in proof) to give direction for the beginning of a new paragraph, or as a mark of reference. This character is a reversed P, the initial letter of *paragraph*. Abbreviated *par.*—**Hanging paragraph.** See *hanging indention*, under *indention*².

paragraph (par′ạ-gràf), *v. t.* [< *paragraph*, *n.*] 1. To form into or write in paragraphs.—2. To mention or speak of in a paragraph; specifically, to make the subject of a paragraph or brief notice in a newspaper.

I am sneered at by all my acquaintance, and *paragraphed* in the newspapers. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

3. Same as *paraph*.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and superintendents deliver them to the greffier, or clerk, by whom they are to be allowed, that is *paragraphed*, in parchment.
Evelyn, State of France.

paragrapher (par′ạ-gràf-ėr), *n.* One who writes paragraphs for or as if for newspapers; a paragraphist.

[He] asserts that his poetry will be read when Shakespere is forgotten. "Possibly, but not before," remarks a *paragrapher*. *The Literary Era*, II. 160.

paragraphia (par-ạ-graf′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παραγράφειν*, write beside: see *paragraph*.] The aphasic symptom of writing one word for another.

paragraphic (par-ạ-graf′ik), *a.* [< *paragraph* + *-ic*.] 1. Characterized by division into paragraphs; exhibiting frequent breaks in writing.—2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a paragraph or brief notice; consisting of paragraphs; also, writing or contributing paragraphs.

No style of newspaper writing is more liable to abuse than the *paragraphic*. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 358.

paragraphical (par-ạ-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *paragraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *paragraphic*.

I am very *paragraphical*, and, you see, have nothing to say. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 134.

paragraphically (par-ạ-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* By or with paragraphs; in paragraphs.

paragraphist (par′ạ-gràf-ist), *n.* [< *paragraph* + *-ist*.] One who writes paragraphs; a para-

grapher; specifically, one who writes paragraphs for newspapers.

Any *paragraphist* in the newspapers.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

paragraphistical† (par′a-gra-fis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *paragraphist* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *paragraphic*. *Beau. and Fl.*

Pará grass. 1. A forage-grass of warm climates, *Panicum barbinode*, producing abundantly and of good quality: so named from Pará in Brazil.—2. A commercial name of the piassava fiber.

paragrele (par′a-grēl), *n.* [< F. **paragrêle*, < *parer* (< ML. *parare*), guard against, parry, + *grêle*, hail.] Same as *paragrandine*.

Paraguayan (par′a-gwā-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Paraguay* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Paraguay or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Paraguay, a republic of South America, lying to the west of Brazil, and north and east of the Argentine Republic.

Paraguay tea. See *tea*.

paraheliotropic (par-a-hē′li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< *paraheliotrop-ism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting paraheliotropism.

The leaves of some plants when exposed to an intense and injurious amount of light direct themselves, by rising or sinking or twisting, so as to be less intensely illuminated. Such movements have sometimes been called diurnal sleep. If thought advisable, they might be called *paraheliotropic*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 419.

paraheliotropism (par-a-hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, about, + *ἥλιος*, the sun, + *τρέπειν*, turn, *τροπή*, a turning.] In *bot.*, the so-called diurnal sleep of leaves: a modification of diaheliotropism. See the quotation under *paraheliotropic*.

The so-called Diurnal Sleep of Leaves, or *Paraheliotropism*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

Parahippus (par-a-hip′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of extinct solidungulate perissodactyl quadrupeds, based by Leidy in 1858 upon North American remains of Pliocene age, belonging to the family *Anchitheriidæ*. The animal was a sort of horse with some tapiroid affinities.

parahypnosis (par′a-hip-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-osis*. Cf. *hypnosis*.] Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotized states or somnambulism.

paraiba (pa-rī′bä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian plant, *Simaruba versicolor*, whose extremely bitter bark is used in powder against insect vermin and in infusion as a cure for snake-bites, and, together with the fruit, is employed as an anthelmintic.

parailet, *v.* and *n.* See *parel*[1].

parakanthosis (par-ak-an-thō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *-osis.*] Abnormal growth of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, as in cancer of the skin.

parakeet, *n.* See *parrakeet*.

parakeratosis (par-a-ker-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *keratosis.*] Any disease of the skin characterized by abnormal quality of the horny layer.

parakinesis, parakinesia (par′a-ki-nē′sis, -si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *κίνησις*, motion.] Disordered motor function.

paralactic (par′a-lak′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *lactic.*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Paralactic acid**, a modification of ordinary or fermentation lactic acid, having the same chemical composition and structure, but different in being optically active as well as in its salts. It is found in various juices of the body. Also called *sarcolactic acid*.

paralalia (par-a-lā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *λαλιά*, talk, chat: see *lallation.*] Disorder of articulation so that one sound is given for another, as *l* for *r*.

paraldehyde (pa-ral′dē-hīd), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *aldehyde.*] A colorless liquid with a disagreeable odor and taste, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, obtained by treating aldehyde with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic.

paralepsis, *n.* See *paralipsis*.

paralepidid (par-a-lep′i-did), *n.* One of the *Paralepididæ*.

Paralepididæ (par′a-le-pid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paralepis* (*-lepid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of iniomous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Paralepis*, with elongate body covered with cycloid scales, long head, deep mouth, slender maxillaries closely adherent to the premaxillaries, short dorsal fin at about the middle of the body, and an adipose fin. The family contains 6 or 7 species, inhabiting rather deep water. Also *Paralepidina*, as a group of *Scopelidæ*.

paralepidoid (par-a-lep′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *paralepidid* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling the genus *Paralepis*; belonging to the *Paralepididæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Paralepididæ*.

Paralepis (pa-ral′e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] The typical genus of *Paralepididæ*.

paralepsis, paralepsy (par′a-lep-sis, -si), *n.* See *paralipsis*.

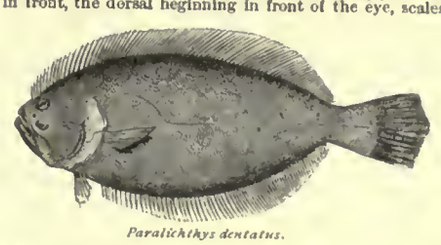
paralexia (par-a-lek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *λέξις*, speech, < *λέγειν*, speak.] Morbid misapprehension of the meaning of written or printed words.

paralgesia (par-al-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἀλγησις*, sense of pain, < *ἀλγεῖν*, feel pain, < *ἄλγος*, pain.] 1. Disordered sense of pain in a part, as when peculiar feelings of local distress follow stimulation.—2. Hypalgesia.

paralgia (pa-ral′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Same as *paralgesia*.

paralian (pa-rā′li-an), *n.* [< L. *paralius*, < Gr. *παράλιος*, also *πάραλος*, by or near the sea, naval, marine, littoral, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἁλς*, the sea.] A dweller near the sea. *Smart.* [Rare.]

Paralichthys (par-a-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάραλος*, by or in the sea (see *paralian*), + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of pleuronectoid fishes, related to the halibut. It has the lateral line strongly arched in front, the dorsal beginning in front of the eye, scales



Paralichthys dentatus.

weakly ciliated, and some of the teeth enlarged. It contains a number of species in the American and Asiatic seas, among which are some highly esteemed food-fishes, such as the bastard or Monterey halibut (*P. californicus*), the plaice or summer flounder of New York (*P. dentatus*), and the southern flounder (*P. lethostigma*). See *halibut*, and cut under *flounder*.

paralinin (pa-ral′i-nin), *n.* Nucleoplasm. See *nucleus*, 1 (*a*).

paralipomena (par′a-li-pom′e-nä), *n. pl.* [= F. *paralipomènes*, pl., formerly in E. *paralipomenon* = Sp. *paralipómenon* = It. *paralipomenon*, *paralippomenon*, after the LL. gen. pl., < LL. *paralipomena* (in gen. pl. *paralipomenōn*, in *liber primus* or *secundus paralipomenōn*), < Gr. *παραλειπόμενα*, things omitted, omissions (*τὸ βιβλίον τῶν παραλειπομένων*, the book of things omitted), ppr. pass. of *παραλείπειν*, pass over, omit: see *paralipsis.*] Things omitted; collectively, a supplement containing things omitted in a preceding work; a collection of omitted passages. Those books of the Biblo called First and Second Chronicles are also called *Paralipomena*, formerly *Paralipomenon* (a genitive form, see above).

And as it is rehearsed in *Paralipomenon* [marg. IIb. I, cap. 10]: One cause of his fal was for lacke of trust in God.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

The fragment given in the *paralipomena* to Faust, entitled Landstrasse, where Mephistopheles casts down his eyes and hurries past a cross by the wayside, follows, a hint of the later revelation of his character.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 486.

paralipsis (par-a-lip′sis), *n.* [Also *paralepsis* and *paralepsis* (also *paralepsy* = F. *paralipse* = Pg. *paralepsis* = It. *paralepsi*, *paralipsi*, *paralissi*), < NL. *paralipsis*, < Gr. *παράλειψις*, a passing over, < *παραλείπειν*, leave on one side, omit, < *παρά*, beside, + *λείπειν*, leave.] A pretended or suggested omission for rhetorical effect, usually introduced by "I say nothing of," "not to mention," or the like.

parallactic (par-a-lak′tik), *a.* [= F. *parallactique* = Sp. *paraláctico* = Pg. *parallaxico* = It. *parallattico*, < LGr. *παραλλακτικός*, of or for the parallax, < Gr. *παράλλαξις*, parallax: see *parallax.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by parallax.

Thomas Digrey and John Dey, gentlemen and mathematicians amongst us, have learnedly proved by *parallactic* doctrine that it [a new star in Cassiopeia] was in the celestiall, not in the elementary region.
Holland, tr. of Camden (Elizabeth, an. 1572).

Parallactic angle. (*a*) The angle whose vertex is at any object observed while its legs pass through a mean and an extremely removed station of observation; parallax. (*b*) The angle between the vertical circle and the declination circle of a star.—**Parallactic ellipse**, the ellipse which a star appears to describe annually in consequence of the earth's revolution around the sun, and by virtue of parallax.—**Parallactic inequality**, an inequality in the moon's motion dependent upon the solar parallax at the moon. Its period is one synodical revolution, or 29.53 days, being double that of the variation, which it thus alternately increases and diminishes. The maximum effect on the longitude is 122″.—**Parallactic instrument**, in *astron.*, an equatorial instrument.—**Parallactic rules**, an ancient astronomical instrument for measuring the zenith-distance of a star.—**Parallactic unit**, the distance of a star whose parallax is 1″, being 206,265 times the distance of the sun from the earth.

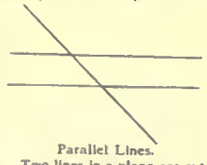
parallactical (par-a-lak′ti-kal), *a.* [< *parallactic* + *-al.*] Same as *parallactic*.

parallax (par′a-laks), *n.* [= F. *parallaxe* = Sp. *paralaje*, *paralajis* = Pg. *parallaxe* = It. *parallasse*, < Gr. *παράλλαξις*, alternation, parallax, < *παραλλάσσειν*, make things alternate, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος*, another.] 1. An apparent displacement of an object observed, due to real displacement of the observer, so that the direction of the former with reference to the latter is changed. In the cut, the angle BCD, being the semidiameter of AB as seen from C, is the parallax of C as seen from B. In astronomy, parallax is due either to our daily motion round the center of the earth, or to our yearly motion round the sun. Parallax is observed, also, when the head is moved before two images or other objects in the region of distinct vision and at unequal distances. There is also an effect of parallax when we alternately shut one eye and open the other.

Parallax.

2. In *optics*, an apparent shifting of the spider-lines in a telescope-reticle as the eye is moved before the eyepiece: it is due to the non-coincidence of the threads with the focal plane of the object-glass.—**Angle of parallax**, in *physiological optics*, the angle which the visual axes form at their point of meeting. This angle becomes greater the nearer the point of fixation.—**Annual parallax**, the displacement of a star owing to its being observed from the earth instead of from the sun.—**Diurnal parallax**, the displacement of a body owing to its being observed from the surface instead of from the center of the earth.—**Horizontal parallax**, the diurnal parallax of a star upon the horizon. The horizontal parallax is equal to the semidiameter of the earth as seen from the star.—**Parallax of altitude**, the angular amount by which the altitude of the moon or other heavenly body is less on account of parallax.

parallel (par′a-lel), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *parallele*, F. *parallèle* = Sp. *paralelo* = Pg. *parallelo* = It. *parallelo*, *parallello*, < L. *parallelus*, *parallelos*, < Gr. *παράλληλος*, beside one another, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἀλλήλων*, gen., etc. (found only in oblique cases of dual and plural), one another, a reduplicated form, < *ἄλλος*, another, + *ἄλλος*, another.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *geom.*, of lines (according to Euclid in his definition of parallel straight lines), lying in the same plane but never meeting however far they may be produced in either direction; of planes, never meeting however far they may be produced; in modern geometry, intersecting at infinity. The definition of Euclid is the traditional one; but the modern definition has three logical advantages: first, it is not, like the Euclidean definition, a negative one; second, it makes one conception applicable equally to parallel lines and parallel planes; and third, it is a statement which, whether literally true or not, must be admitted in form for the sake of the important generalizations which result from it.



Parallel Lines.
Two lines in a plane are cut by a third, making the sum of the internal angles on one side two right angles.

2. Having the same direction, tendency, or course.

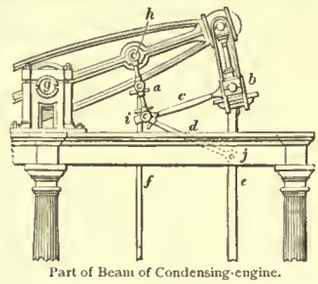
How am I then a villain
To counsel Cassio to this *parallel* course,
Directly to his good? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 355.

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts: as, a *parallel* case; *parallel* passages in the Evangelists.

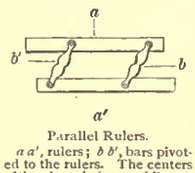
He [the apostle Paul] goes up and down preaching the Gospel in a sphere as large as his mind was, and with a zeal only *parallel* with his former fury.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

4. In *music*: (*a*) Of two voice-parts, progressing so that the interval between them remains the same. Such progression is called *parallel motion*, and the intervals by which the two parts are separated are called *parallel intervals*. When the interval is a unison, an octave, or a perfect fifth, the progression is regarded as faulty: such progressions are called *parallel unisons*, *octaves*, or *fifths*, or simply *parallels* or *consecutives*. Parallel thirds and sixths are correct, and pleasing when not too long continued. Parallel seconds and sevenths are rare, and usually objectionable. (*b*) Of tonalities, same as *relative*.—5. In *entom.*, parallel-sided: as, *parallel* elytra, wings, etc.—**Parallel bars, battle,**

brake-hanger. See *bar*1, etc.—**Parallel circles on a sphere,** circles whose planes are parallel.—**Parallel circuit,** an electrical conductor joining two points which are also connected by another conductor, to which the first is then said to be parallel.—**Parallel coping,** in *building,* coping of equal thickness throughout: used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, etc.—**Parallel curves and surfaces,** those curves and surfaces which have the same normals, and are therefore everywhere equidistant.—**Parallel extinction.** See *extinction,* 3.—**Parallel file.** See *file*1.—**Parallel fissure** or **sulcus,** the superior temporal fissure, parallel to the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure.*—**Parallel forces,** forces which act in directions parallel to each other.—**Parallel hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism.*—**Parallel intervals.** Same as *consecutive intervals* (which see, under *consecutive*).—**Parallel key, knife, lathe.** See the nouns.—**Parallel lines.** (*a*) Defined by Euclid as "straight lines which are in the same plane and, being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet." (*b*) *Milit.,* same as *parallels.* See II., 5.—**Parallel motion.** (*a*) A contrivance for converting reciprocating circular motion into rectilinear reciprocating motion by the use of linkwork. The ordinary parallel motion, that of Watt, fulfils its function to a close degree of approximation, but not exactly. It is designed to cause the piston-rod in imparting motion to, and the pump-rod in taking motion from, the oscillating beam of a steam-engine, to move respectively in very nearly right lines, and is sufficiently perfect for all practical purposes. It depends upon the principle that when the ends of two levers connected by a link oscillate on different centers in the same vertical plane, describing arcs convex toward each other, there is some point in the connecting-link that must move in nearly a right line. The position of this point depends upon the lengths of the levers and the relative positions of their fulcrums. A method for mathematically locating this point has been given by Rankine. In the diagram the ends of the equal levers *g h* and *i j* describe arcs convex toward each other; *a* is the connecting-link; *g* and *j* are the fulcrums. The piston-rod is connected at *b* to the link *c;* and when the levers are caused to oscillate, one end of the link *a* is drawn to the right, while the other is moved to the left, causing the point of connection, and also the pump-rod *f* and piston-rod *e,* to move in nearly right lines. The first exact parallel motion discovered, after immense labor by many mathematicians, was Peaucellier's cell. (See *cell.*) The simplest is the Kempe-Sylvester parallel motion. (*b*) In *music.* See *motion.*—**Parallel perspective, rod,** etc. See the nouns.—**Parallel roads,** benches or terraces on hill-slopes, indicating former levels at which the water stood in the valley beneath at a time when this was occupied by a lake, or a lake-like expansion of a river. The phrase *parallel roads* is chiefly used with reference to the so-called Parallel Roads of Glenroy in Scotland, in regard to which there has been much discussion among geologists. See *terrace.*—**Parallel rulers,** an instrument for plotting courses on a chart, or for drawing parallel lines for other purposes. It consists of two rulers connected by cross-bars of equal length, movable about joints, so that while the distance between the two rulers may be increased or diminished, their edges always remain parallel.—**Parallel sailing, sphere,** etc. See the nouns.—**Parallel sulcus.** See *parallel fissure.*



Part of Beam of Condensing-engine.



Parallel Rulers.

a a′, rulers; *b b′,* bars pivoted to the rulers. The centers of the pivots being equidistant in *b* and *b′,* the rulers will therefore be parallel to each other in any position of the bars.

II. *n.* **1.** A line parallel to another line.

That 's done, as near as the extremest ends
Of *parallels,* as like as Vulcan and his wife.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 168.

Lines that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proceed, the more they still disjoin.
Garth, Dispensary, iv. 186.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line!
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 103.

2. The intersection of a sphere by a plane perpendicular to its axis: such intersections of the terrestrial sphere are parallels of latitude, and are commonly represented on maps by lines drawn to every five or ten degrees (or less distances) between the equator and the poles. See *latitude,* 4.—**3.** Comparison made by placing things side by side: as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters.

No high-strain'd *Parallel* was made but thus,
As good, or brave, as Aphrodisius.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 55.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

He runs a laboured *parallel* between Schiller, Goethe, and Kotzebue; one is more this, the other more that.
Carlyle, Taylor's Survey of German Poetry (Essays, [III. 315).

4. A thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

She is the abstract of all excellence,
And scorns a *parallel.*
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 3.

In Britain where was he
That could stand up his *parallel?*
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 54.

The nearest *parallels* [to the conquest of Britain] that I can find are the Hebrew conquest of Canaan and the Saracen conquest of Africa.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 127.

5. *Milit.,* a trench cut in the ground before a fortress, parallel to its defenses, for the purpose of covering the besiegers from the guns of the place.—**6.** In *printing,* a mark of reference in a printed text, thus ‖, used to direct attention to a marginal note or a foot-note.—**7.** In *music.* See I., 4.—**In parallel,** a method of connecting electric batteries or dynamos in which all of the positive poles are joined to one extremity of the circuit-wire, and all of the negative to the other. (See *battery.*) The connection is said to be *in series* when the positive pole of one cell or machine is joined to the negative of the next.—**Mundane parallel,** in *astrol.,* situation at equal distances from the meridian.—**Parallels of altitude,** in *astron.,* small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon. Also called *almucantars.*—**Parallels of declination,** small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.—**Theory of parallels,** the geometrical discussion of the number of lines which can be drawn through a given point parallel to a given line, with other kindred matters. The fifth postulate (in some modern editions the eleventh axiom) of Euclid reads, "And if a right line incident upon two right lines make the two interior angles on the same side less in sum than two right angles, then those two right lines will meet on the side on which the angles are less than two right angles if produced to infinity." This proposition being much more complicated than any other assumed by Euclid without proof, a great number of attempts were made by mathematicians to demonstrate it. Finally, it was conclusively shown, as Gauss expressed it, that we have no reason to believe that the celebrated postulate is more than approximately true. There are thus three possible systems of geometry, the Euclidean and two non-Euclidean systems, according as it is assumed that there can be drawn through any given point, parallel to any given line, only one line, two real lines, or two imaginary lines.—**Zodiacal parallel,** in *astrol.,* the situation of two planets at the same distance from the equator.

parallel (par′ạ-lel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paralleled* or *parallelled,* ppr. *paralleling* or *parallelling.* [< *parallel, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place in a position parallel to something else; make parallel.

The needle . . . doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

2. To make conformable to something else; make the same or closely similar in many or all essential particulars.

His life is *paralleled*
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 82.

3. To match; equal; rival.

For rapes and ravishments he *parallels* Nessus.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 281.

He *parallels*
Strong sinnewed Sampson, or, indeed, excels.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Those distinct feelings which can be remembered and examined by reflection are *paralleled* by changes in a portion of the brain only. *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, II. 82.

4. To show or furnish an equal to, or an equivalent for.

Well may we fight for her whom, we know well,
The world's large spaces cannot *parallel.*
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 162.

5. To compare.

I thought once . . .
To have *paralleled* him with great Alexander.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

I *paralleled* more than once our idea of substance with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

6. To take a course parallel with. [Recent.]

Another railroad has *paralleled* the Nickel Plate, which has *paralleled* the Lake Shore.
New York Tribune, March 23, 1884.

II. *intrans.* To be like or equal; agree.

Sound *paralleleth* in many other things with the sight.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 125.

parallelable (par′ạ-lel-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-able.*] Capable of being paralleled. [Rare.]

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 277. (*Latham.*)

parallelepiped (par-ạ-lel-e-pip′ed or -pī′ped), *n.* [Commonly, but erroneously, *parallelopiped;* = F. *parallélépipède* = Sp. *paralelepípedo, paralelipípedo* = Pg. *parallelipipedo* = It. *parallelepipedo, paralellepipedo,* < ML. *parallelepipedum,* NL. also *parallelepipedon,* < Gr. *παραλληλεπίπεδον,* < *παράλληλος,* parallel (see *parallel*), + *ἐπίπεδον,* a plane surface, neut. of *ἐπίπεδος,* on the ground, < *ἐπί,* on, + *πέδον,* ground.] A prism whose bases are parallelograms.

parallelepipedal (par-ạ-lel-e-pip′e-dạl or -pī′-pe-dạl), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *parallelopipedal;* < *parallelepiped* + *-al.*] Having the form of a parallelepiped.

parallelepipedon (par-ạ-lel-e-pip′e-don or -pī′-pe-don), *n.* Same as *parallelepiped.*

parallelepipedonal (par-ạ-lel-e-pip′e-don-ạl or -pī′pe-don-ạl), *a.* [< *parallelepipedon* + *-al.*] Same as *parallelepipedal.*

parallelinerved (par′ạ-lel-i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *parallelus,* parallel, + *nervus,* nerve: see *nerve.*] Same as *parallel-nerved.*

parallelism (par′ạ-lel-izm), *n.* [= F. *parallélisme* = Sp. *paralelismo* = Pg. It. *parallelismo,* < MGr. *παραλληλισμός,* a comparing of parallels, < *παραλληλίζειν,* place side by side: see *parallelize.*] **1.** A parallel position, in any sense of the word *parallel.*

The fissures . . . were produced with such irresistible force as to preserve their linear character and *parallelism* through rocks of the most diverse nature.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 24.

2. The retention by a moving line of positions parallel to one another.—**3.** Analogy.

Now science and philosophy recognize the *parallelism,* the approximation, the unity of the two [Spirit and Matter].
Emerson, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 419.

Fortunately, literary *parallelism* is not synonymous with literary plagiarism. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IX. 65.

Specifically—**4.** The correspondence resulting from the repetition of the same sentiment or imagery, sense, or grammatical constructiou: a marked feature of Hebrew poetry.

Parallelisms in sentences, in words, and in the order of words have been traced out between the gospel of Matthew and that of Luke.
Paley, Evidences of Christianity, i. 8.

5. A parallel or comparison.

To draw a *parallelism* between that ancient and this more modern nothing.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

parallelistic (par′ạ-le-lis′tik), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-istic.*] Of the nature of or involving parallelism; like, but not plagiaristic.

parallelivenose (par-ạ-lel-i-vē′nōs), *a.* [< L. *parallelus,* parallel, + *vena,* vein: see *venose.*] In *entom.,* same as *parallel-veined.*

parallelize (par′ạ-lel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parallelized,* ppr. *parallelizing.* [= Sp. *paralelizar,* < MGr. *παραλληλίζειν,* place side by side, < Gr. *παράλληλος,* parallel: see *parallel.*] To render parallel; place side by side for comparison; arrange in parallel columns or positions.

Of lesser grades, the series among Lacertilia of Acrodonta and Ignania, *parallelized* by Duméril and Bibron, and of Teidæ and Lacertidæ, compared by Wiegmann.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 95.

parallelless† (par′ạ-lel-les), *a.* [< *parallel* + *-less.*] Without a parallel; peerless. [Rare.]

Is she not *parallelless?* is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

parallelly (par′ạ-lel-li), *adv.* In a parallel manner; as a parallel or as parallels; in a corresponding manner; concordantly.

parallel-nerved (par′ạ-lel-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.,* having the nerves parallel, as many leaves. Also *parallel-veined.*

parallelodrome (par-ạ-lel′ō-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. *παράλληλος,* parallel, + *-δρομος,* < *δραμεῖν,* run.] See *nervation.*

parallelogram (par-ạ-lel′ō-gram), *n.* [< OF. *parallelogramme,* F. *parallélogramme* = Sp. *paralelogramo* = Pg. *parallelogrammo, paralellogrammo, paralelogrammo* = It. *parallelogrammo, paralelogramo,* < L. *parallelogrammum,* < Gr. *παραλληλόγραμμον,* a parallelogram, neut. of *παραλληλόγραμμος,* bounded by parallel lines, < *παράλληλος,* parallel, + *γράμμα,* line: see *parallel* and *gram*2.] **1.** In *geom.,* a quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel.—**2**†. A pantograph.

Parallelogram.

I had most infinite pleasure . . . with his shewing me the use of the *Parallelogram,* by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little, from a great, a most neat map of England. *Pepys,* Diary, IV. 65.

Complement of a parallelogram. See *complement.*—**Parallelogram of forces.** See *force*1.

parallelogrammatic (par-ạ-lel′ō-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *parallélogrammatique* = Pg. *parallelogrammatico;* as *parallelogram* + *-atic*2.] **1.** Of or relating to a parallelogram.—**2.** Having the shape of a parallelogram: as, a *parallelogrammatic* mark.

parallelogrammatical (par-ạ-lel′ō-gra-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *parallelogrammatic* + *-al.*] Same as *parallelogrammatic.*

parallelogrammic (par-ạ-lel-ō-gram′ik), *a.* [< *parallelogram* + *-ic.*] Having the form of a parallelogram.

parallelogrammical (par-ą-lel-ō-gram′i-kąl), *a.* [< *parallelogrammic* + *-al.*] Same as *parallelogrammic.*

The table being *parallelogrammical* and very narrow.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

parallelometer (par-ą-le-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for determining parallelism. The gravity parallelometer of Brashear is used for determining the deviation from parallelism of the opposite sides of a glass plate. The plate is supported upon three steel points, and a pendulum above, properly supported, serves as the plate is turned to show the thinnest part of the plate, and further to determine the error to be corrected for different parts of it.

parallelopiped, *n.* See *parallelepiped.*

parallelopipedal, *a.* Same as *parallelepipedal.*

parallelopipedon, *n.* Same as *parallelepiped.*

parallel-veined (par′ą-lel-vānd), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, same as *parallel-nerved.*—2. In *entom.*, having the longitudinal veins distinct and more or less parallel: said of the wings of insects, as in the *Lepidoptera:* opposed to *net-veined.*

paralogical (par-ą-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *paralog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Characterized by paralogism or incorrect reasoning; illogical. *Sir T. Browne.*

paralogise, *v. i.* See *paralogize.*

paralogism (pa-ral′ō-jizm), *n.* [< F. *paralogisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *paralogismo*, < ML. **paralogismus*, < Gr. *παραλογισμός*, false reasoning, < *παραλογίζεσθαι*, reason falsely, < *παρά*, beside, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reason, < *λόγος*, discourse, reason: see *Logos.* Cf. *paralogy.*] In *logic*, fallacious argument or false reasoning; reasoning which is false in form—that is, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises.

A *paralogism* not admittable—a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

The *Paralogism* (paralogismus) is properly a syllogism of whose falsehood the employer is not himself conscious; the Sophism (sophisma, captio, cavillatio) is properly a false syllogism fabricated and employed for the purpose of deceiving others. The term Fallacy may be applied indifferently in either sense.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xiii.

Transcendental paralogism, in *Kantian philos.*, a logical error into which the human reason naturally falls, especially with reference to the substantiality, simplicity, and personal identity of the soul, and its relation to the body, but which can be exposed by the careful use of the formal logic.=**Syn.** See *sophism.*

paralogize (pa-ral′ō-jiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *paralogized*, ppr. *paralogizing.* [= Sp. *paralogizar* = Pg. *paralogisar* = It. *paralogizzare*, < Gr. *παραλογίζεσθαι*, reason falsely: see *paralogism.*] To reason falsely. Also *paralogise.*

I had a crotchet in my head here to have given the raines to my pen, and run astray thorowout all the coast-townes of England, . . . and commented and *paralogized* on their condition in the present and in the preter tense.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 153). (*Davies.*)

paralogy (pa-ral′ō-ji), *n.* [< LGr. *παραλογία*, an excuse, subterfuge, a fallacy, < Gr. *παράλογος*, beyond reason, unreasonable, < *παρά*, beside, beyond, + *λόγος*, reason: see *Logos.* Cf. *paralogism, paralogize.*] False reasoning; paralogism.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 3.

paralysant, paralysation, etc. See *paralyzant*, etc.

paralysis (pą-ral′i-sis), *n.* [= F. *paralysie*, OF. *paralisie*, etc. (> ME. *paralisie, parlesi, palesie:* see *palsy*), = Sp. *perlesía, parálisis* = Pg. *paralysia* = It. *paralisi, paralisia*, < L. *paralysis*, < Gr. *παράλυσις*, palsy, < *παραλύειν*, disable on one side, < *παρά*, beside, + *λύειν*, loosen.] 1. The impairment of the normal capacity of the nervous system for bringing into action one or more active organs, muscular or glandular, or for receiving impressions along one or more sensory paths. Motor paralysis is called *akinesia*, sensory paralysis *anæsthesia.* When the peripheral organ is the seat of gross destructive disease the term *paralysis* is not employed, but it is used for finer changes which set these organs out of action, as in some cases of muscular paralysis. Paralysis of one lateral side of the body is *hemiplegia;* of the lower half, *paraplegia;* and of one limb or a small part of the body, *monoplegia.* Incomplete paralysis of any part is called *paresis.*

2. Figuratively, loss of energy; loss of the power of performing regular functions; the state of being crippled, as in an emergency, or helpless amid any circumstances.

This issue is so absolutely revolutionary of the normal relations between labor and capital that it has naturally produced a partial *paralysis* of business.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 598.

The conflict of many races, and the *paralysis* of all government that followed the fall of the empire, made force everywhere dominant, and petty wars incessant.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 265.

Acute ascending (or descending) paralysis. See *Landry's paralysis.*—**Acute spinal paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis.*—**Alcoholic paralysis,** neuritis from the use of alcohol.—**Alternate paralysis,** paralysis in which the face is affected on one side and the limbs on the other. See *crossed paralysis.*—**Anterior bulbar paralysis.** Same as *ophthalmoplegia progressiva.*—**Atrophic paralysis,** paralysis involving marked muscular atrophy; specifically, anterior poliomyelitis.—**Atrophic spinal paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis.—**Bell's paralysis,** motor paralysis of the face, due to injury of the facial nerve. Compare *facial paralysis.*—**Brown-Sequard's paralysis,** paralysis produced by a lesion destroying one half of the spinal cord at some level, and producing a hemiakinesia below the lesion on the same side and a hemianesthesia on the opposite side.—**Bulbar paralysis,** paralysis due to lesion of the oblongata. See *progressive bulbar paralysis,* below.—**Cerebral paralysis.** (*a*) Paralysis from a cerebral lesion. (*b*) Paralysis due to an encephalic lesion.—**Cortical paralysis,** paralysis due to a lesion in the cerebral cortex.—**Crossed paralysis,** paralysis where a single lesion produces paralysis on the two sides of the body in different parts; alternate paralysis: also applied to cases where there is akinesia on one side and anæsthesia on the other.—**Direct paralysis,** paralysis on the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion.—**Divers' paralysis,** paralysis, mostly paraplegia, developed in divers after coming from an atmosphere of high pressure. See *caisson-disease.*—**Duchenne's paralysis.** (*a*) Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis.* (*b*) Muscular pseudohypertrophy.—**Emotive paralysis.** Same as *hysterical paralysis.*—**Erb's paralysis** (named from W. *Erb*, a German neurologist, born 1840), paralysis of muscles mostly of the upper arm and shoulder, due to lesion of the upper part of the brachial plexus.—**Essential paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis.—**Essential paralysis of childhood,** acute anterior poliomyelitis. See *poliomyelitis.*—**Facial paralysis,** paralysis of the muscles of the face; especially, Bell's paralysis, or that due to a lesion of the fibers of the facial nerve.—**General paralysis,** dementia paralytica.—**Hysterical paralysis,** paralysis without demonstrable anatomical lesion, occurring in hysterical subjects, and due to causes similar to those of the other hysterical symptoms.—**Infantile paralysis,** anterior poliomyelitis in a child. See *poliomyelitis.*—**Infantile spastic paralysis,** paralysis in children in which there is more or less tonic spasm of the muscles involved and increased tendon-reflexes. It is due to a lesion above the anterior cornual region, and is usually cerebral.—**Landry's paralysis,** an acute progressive paralysis, usually attacking the legs first and then the arms, but sometimes descending, affecting most frequently males in middle life, and fatal in a majority of well-marked cases, without known anatomical lesion. Also called *acute ascending* (or *descending*) *paralysis.*—**Myosclerotic paralysis.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis.*—**Nuclear paralysis,** paralysis dependent on lesion of the nuclei of origin of motor nerves, as of those of the eye.—**Obstetrical paralysis,** paralysis of the infant from injuries received during delivery.—**Paralysis agitans,** a neurosis presenting in typical cases a regular tremor (continuing during rest, beginning in the hand and not involving the head), muscular rigidity and weakness, a peculiar slowness of voluntary movement, and a mask-like immobility of countenance. It occurs in middle life and later, and is very chronic and progressive. It is different from senile tremor, but intermediate cases occur. Also called *shaking* or *trembling palsy* and *Parkinson's disease.*—**Paralysis festinans,** a phase of paralysis agitans in which the patient hurries forward as if seeking to recover his center of gravity. Also called *festination* and *propulsion.*—**Paralysis glossolabiolaryngea.** Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis.*—**Paralysis glossolabiopharyngea cerebralis.** Same as *pseudobulbar paralysis.*—**Paralysis notariorum,** writers' cramp.—**Paralysis of convergence,** inability to converge the eyes, though the internal recti act normally except for this purpose.—**Paralysis scorbutica,** pellagra.—**Post-convulsive paralysis,** paralysis following spasm, consequent on exhaustion of the nerve-centers.—**Progressive bulbar paralysis,** paralysis of the tongue, lips, lower face, and larynx, with progressive atrophy of the nuclei of the nerves innervating these parts, resembling progressive muscular atrophy. Also called *paralysis glossolabiolaryngea, Duchenne's paralysis,* and *polioencephalitis inferior.*—**Progressive paralysis,** dementia paralytica.—**Pseudobulbar paralysis,** paralysis affecting the muscular region concerned in progressive bulbar paralysis, but dependent on a cerebral lesion or lesions.—**Pseudogeneral paralysis,** a morbid condition somewhat resembling dementia paralytica, but distinct from it, produced in many cases by chronic intoxications, as with alcohol, lead, syphilis, etc.—**Pseudohypertrophic paralysis,** a rare paralysis beginning in early life, progressing through years to a fatal ending, and characterized by atrophy of muscular fibers, affecting various muscles of the body, and in certain of them combined with hypertrophy of their connective and fatty tissues so that the bulk of such muscles may be excessive. It is more frequent in males, and is apt to run in families. Also called *muscular pseudohypertrophy, hypertrophic paraplegia of infancy, myosclerotic paralysis, progressive muscular sclerosis, atrophia musculorum lipomatosa, lipomatous myoatrophy, lipomatosis musculorum, luxurians progressiva,* and *myopachusis lipomatosa.*—**Reflex paralysis,** paralysis produced by some peripheral irritation acting on the cerebrospinal centers.—**Regressive paralysis,** acute anterior poliomyelitis.—**Saturnine paralysis.** Same as *lead-paralysis.*—**Spastic infantile paralysis.** See *infantile spastic paralysis.*—**Spastic spinal paralysis,** a form of progressive nervous disease marked by muscular rigidity, increased myotatic irritability, and paresis. It usually begins in the lower extremities, except in general paretics, in whom it is comparatively frequent. It has been ascribed to primary sclerosis of the pyramidal tract in the spinal cord. Also called *tetanoid pseudoparaplegia, spastic pseudoparalysis,* and *spastic pseudoparesis.*—**Writers' paralysis.** Same as *writers' cramp* (which see, under *writer*).

paralytic (par-ą-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *paralatyk;* < F. *paralytique* = Sp. *paralítico, perlático* = Pg. *paralytico* = It. *paralitico, parletico,* < L. *paralyticus*, < Gr. *παραλυτικός*, paralytic, < *παραλύειν*, disable on one side: see *paralysis.*]

I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of paralysis: as, a *paralytic* affection.—2. Affected with paralysis or palsy; palsied; so constituted as to be subject to paralysis.

3et comen lodly to that lede, as lazares ful monye, . . .
Poysened and *parlatyk* and pyned in fyres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1095.

Nought shall it profit that the charming Fair,
Angelic, softest Work of Heav'n, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytic* Hand.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

II. *n.* One who is affected with paralysis or palsy.

The *paralytic*, who can hold her cards,
But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
To deal and shuffle. *Cowper*, Task, i. 472.

paralytical (par-ą-lit′i-kąl), *a.* [< *paralytic* + *-al.*] Same as *paralytic.* *Boyle*, Works, II. 187.

paralyzant (par′ą-lī-zant), *n.* [< *paralyze* + *-ant.*] An agent or drug that paralyzes or induces paralysis. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 47. Also spelled *paralysant.*

paralyzation (par′ą-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< *paralyze* + *-ation.*] The act of paralyzing, or the state of being paralyzed. Also spelled *paralysation.*

paralyze (par′ą-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paralyzed*, ppr. *paralyzing.* [< F. *paralyser* = Pg. *paralysar*, paralyze; from the noun: see *paralysis.* Cf. *analyze*, < *analysis.*] 1. To affect with paralysis.—2. To render helpless, useless, or ineffective, as if by paralysis; deaden the action or power of in any way: as, the sight *paralyzed* him with fear.

Doubt, which *paralyses* action, is of the essence of thought. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 88.

Also spelled *paralyse.*

paralyzer (par′ą-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which paralyzes, or induces paralysis. Also spelled *paralyser.*

Alcohol, while a universal *paralyzer*, really distracts the nervous capacities in their mutual relations.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 376.

Paramæciidæ, paramæcine, etc. See *Paramœciidæ*, etc.

paramagnetic (par′ą-mag-net′ik), *a.* [= F. *paramagnétique;* as Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *magnetic.*] Assuming, when freely suspended between the poles of a horseshoe magnet, a position in a line from one pole to the other; magnetic in contradistinction to diamagnetic. See *diamagnetism.*

Iron and similar bodies which are attracted by the magnet are called Ferro-magnetic, or sometimes *Paramagnetic* bodies. Substances which are repelled are called Diamagnetic. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 14.

paramagnetically (par′ą-mag-net′i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a paramagnetic manner; in accordance with paramagnetism.

paramagnetism (par-ą-mag′ne-tizm), *n.* [= F. *paramagnétisme;* as Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *magnetism.*] The phenomena exhibited by paramagnetic substances. See *diamagnetism.*

paramastoid (par-ą-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *mastoid.*] I. *a.* Situated near the mastoid: noting certain cranial processes more frequently called *paroccipital.*

II. *n.* A paramastoid process; a paroccipital. It is an apophysis or outgrowth of the exoccipital bone, very prominent in some animals, and has nothing to do with the mastoid. In man it is represented by the jugular process. See *paroccipital.*

paramatta (par-ą-mat′ą), *n.* [< *Paramatta* (see def.).] A light dress-fabric, the weft of which is combed merino wool and the warp cotton: said to have been made originally with wool brought from Paramatta in Australia. Also called *paramat.* *Imp. Dict.*

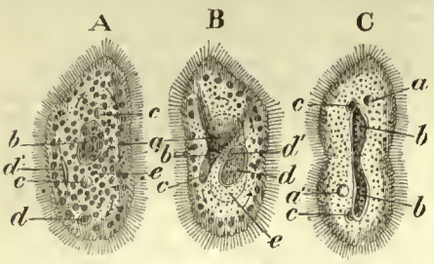
paramecia, *n.* Plural of *paramecium*, 2.

Parameciidæ (par′ą-mē-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paramecium* + *-idæ.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Paramecium.* They are of flattened asymmetrical form, with distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces, and the mouth ventral and ciliated like the rest of the body, there being no distinction of the oral from the general cuticular cilia. The family, formerly more extensive, is now restricted to such genera as *Paramecium, Loxocephalus, Placus,* and *Conchophthirus.* It contains some of the longest- and best-known animalcules, which abound in both fresh- and salt-water infusions, and some of which are popularly known as *slipper-animalcules.* Also *Paramæcidæ, Paramœcidæ, Paramæcina,* and *Paramecina.*

paramecine (par-ą-mē′sin), *a.* Resembling a slipper-animalcule; of or pertaining to the *Parameciidæ.* Also spelled *paramœcine.*

Paramecium (par-ą-mē′si-nm), *n.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1773), < Gr. *παραμήκης*, of longish shape, oblong, < *παρά*, beside, + *μῆκος*, length.] 1. The typical genus of *Parameciidæ;* the slipper-ani-

malcules, having a soft flexible cuticle and oblique adoral groove. *P. bursarium* is an example. Commonly, but wrongly, *Paramæcium* or *Paramœcium*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *paramœcia* (-ä).] A member of this genus.



Paramecium bursarium, a holotrichous ciliate infusorian. (Arrows show the course of the circulation.)

A. Dorsal view: *a*, cortical layer, or ectosarc; *b*, endoplast; *c c*, contractile vacuoles; *d d'*, ingested particles of food; *e*, chlorophyl granules. *B*. Ventral view: *a*, vestibule; *b*, oral aperture; *c*, esophagus; *d*, endoplast; *d'*, endoplastule or paranucleus; *e*, interior protoplasmic endosarc. *C*. The animal in fissive state, dividing transversely by fission: *a a'*, contractile vacuoles; *b b*, endoplast dividing; *c c*, two endoplastules or paranuclei.

paramenia (par-ạ-mē′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μήν*, month, > *μηνιαῖα*, menses.] Disordered menstruation.

parament (par′ạ-mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parement*, *paramento* (< Sp. Pg. It.); < ME. *parament*, *parement* = OF. *parament*, *parement*, F. *parement* = Sp. Pg. It. *paramento*, < ML. *paramentum*, preparation, apparatus, adornment, < L. *parare*, prepare, adorn: see *pare*[1].] 1. An ornament; an adornment; decoration.

To dauncing chambres ful of *paramentz*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1165.

There went more to 't; there were cloaks, gowns, cassocks,
And other *paramentos*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* Robes of state.

Lordes in *paramentz* on here courseres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1643.

(*b*) A cuff sewed upon the outside of a coat-sleeve and usually capable of being turned down over the hands, as was common toward the close of the seventeenth and in the early part of the eighteenth century.

2. The external face of a wall or any other constructed work. See *perpend*[3].—**Chamber of paraments**†, the presence-chamber of a monarch.

This Cambyuskan
Ros fro his bord, ther that he sat ful hye;
To forn him goth the loude minstralcye,
Til he cam to his *chambre of paramentz*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 261.

paramento†, *n.* [Sp.: see *parament*.] Same as *parament*.

paramere (par′ạ-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μέρος*, part.] In *biol.*: (*a*) A radiated part or organ; one of a set of radiating parts arranged like the spokes of a wheel about a common center; an actinomere: correlated with *antimere*, *metamere*, etc. The arms or rays of a starfish are parameres in this sense.

The former definition of the term antimere as denoting at once each separate ray of a radiate, or the right and left halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal, is corrected by terming each ray a *paramere*, and its [the animal's] symmetrical halves the antimeres. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

(*b*) Either half, right or left, of a bilaterally symmetrical animal: now oftener called *antimere*.

These two halves [of the body divided by the median plane], as opposed to antimeres, may be termed *parameres*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 27.

(*c*) Either half, right or left, of one segment or somite of a bilaterally symmetrical animal.

The whole system of the one to four elements of the middle ear . . . is to be looked upon as one organ of one common origin—namely, as a modification of the hyomandibular, the primitive proximal *paramere* of the second visceral arch. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 47.

parameric (par-ạ-mer′ik), *a.* [< *paramere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a paramere; provided with parameres, or disposed in parameres; radiate, as a starfish; actinomeric.

paramese (pa-ram′e-sē), *n.* [Gr. *παραμέση*, the chord next after the middle, fem. of *παράμεσος*, next after the middle, < *παρά*, beside, + *μέσος*, middle: see *mese*[1], *meson*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the lowest tone of the disjunct tetrachord: so called because it lay next to (above) the tone *mese*. Its pitch was probably about that of the B next below middle C. See *tetrachord*.

parameter (pa-ram′e-tẽr), *n.* [< F. *paramètre* = Sp. *parámetro* = Pg. It. *parametro*, < NL. *parametrum*, parameter (see def.), < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*[2].] 1. In *math.*: (*a*) The third proportional to any diameter of a conic section and its conjugate diameter: specifically this is the parameter of the former of these diameters. The parameter of the transverse axis is called the *principal parameter*, or the *parameter of the curve*. (*b*) Any constant quantity entering into an equation. (*c*) A variable quantity of which the coördinates of a geometrical locus are direct functions. Thus, the coördinates of every universal algebraic curve can be expressed as rational functions of a single parameter.—2. In *crystal.*, the ratio of the three axes which defines the position of any plane of a crystal; more specifically, the ratio belonging to the unit or fundamental plane for a given species: this axial ratio and the angular inclination of the axes constitute the crystalline elements for a species.—**Method of variation of parameters**, a method of finding a solution of a differential equation by guessing that it is like the solution of a simpler equation, except that quantities constant in the latter are variable in the former.—**Parameters of an orbit**, the elements of the orbit.

parametral (pa-ram′e-tral), *a.* [< *parameter* + *-al*.] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the parameter.

The crystals are very rich in faces, and belong to the ortho-rhombic system; their *parametral* ratios are a : b : c = 1.2594 : 1 : 0.6018. *Nature*, XXXIX. 326.

parametric[1] (par-ạ-mē′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μήτρα*, the uterus, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring near the uterus.

parametric[2] (par-ạ-met′rik), *a.* [< *parameter* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a parameter.—**Parametric distribution**, in *math.* See *distribution*.

parametritic (par″ạ-mẹ-trit′ik), *a.* [< *parametritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with parametritis.

parametritis (par″ạ-mẹ-trī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μήτρα*, the uterus, + *-itis*. Cf. *metritis*.] Pelvic cellulitis. See *pelvic*.

paramitom (par-ạ-mit′om), *n.* [< *παρά*, beside, + *μίτος*, thread.] A name given by Flemming to the more fluid portion of the cell-substance which is contained in the meshes of the mitom or network of threads; the paraplasma of Kupffer.

paramnesia (par-am-nē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μνησι-*, only in comp., remembering, < *μιμνήσκειν*, remind: see *amnesia*.] One's believing that he remembers things when he has never experienced them; false memory.

paramo (par′ạ-mō), *n.* [Sp.] A desert plain, bare of trees, at a high elevation, open to the winds, and uncultivated and uninhabited. The word is used by writers on South American geography. Some Spanish writers employ it for high plateau regions, even when these are forested.

Paramonadidæ (par″ạ-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paramonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of monomastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Paramonas*. It contains free-swimming animalcules of persistent form, with transparent colorless endoplasm and a single flagellum, near the base of which is the distinct oral aperture. There are several genera, based on the different shapes of the body.

Paramonas (pa-ram′ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *Monas*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Paramonadidæ*, founded by Saville Kent to include forms formerly referred to *Monas* proper, as *P. globosa*, *P. stellata*, and *P. deses*, which have a distinct oral aperture.

paramorph (par′ạ-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, shape. Cf. LGr. *παραμορφοῦν*, transform.] In *mineral.*, a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without a change of chemical composition: thus, rutile occurs as a *paramorph* after brookite, and aragonite after calcite. See *pseudomorph* and *paramorphism*.

paramorphia[1] (par-ạ-môr′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μορφή*, shape.] In *pathol.*, morbid structure.

paramorphia[2] (par-ạ-môr′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *morphia*, q. v.] Same as *thebain*.

paramorphic (par-ạ-môr′fik), *a.* [< *paramorph* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or resembling a paramorph; characterized by paramorphism; formed by a change in molecular structure, but without change of chemical composition: as, the *paramorphic* origin of hornblende.

This type of crystal [brookite] is the one which most frequently shows the *paramorphic* change to rutile.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 315.

paramorphine (par-ạ-môr′fin), *n.* Same as *thebain*.

paramorphism (par-ạ-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *paramorph* + *-ism*.] In *mineral.*, a change of the molecular structure of a mineral without alteration of external form or chemical constitution: a variety of *pseudomorphism*. See *paramorph* and *pseudomorphism*.

paramorphosis (par″ạ-môr-fō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μόρφωσις*, a shaping.] Same as *paramorphism*.

paramorphous (par-ạ-môr′fus), *a.* [< *paramorph* + *-ous*.] Same as *paramorphic*.

paramoudra (par-ạ-mou′drạ), *n.* Same as *potstone*.

paramount (par′ạ-mount), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *peramount*; < OF. (AF.) *paramount*, *paramont*, *peramont*, adv. and prep., above (*seigneur paramount*, lord paramount), < *par*, *per* (< L. *per*, through), by, + *amont*, *amount*, above, upward, < L. *ad montem*, to a mountain: see *amount*. Cf. the opposite *paravail*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Supreme; superior in power or jurisdiction; chief: as, lord *paramount*, the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. Under the feudal system the sovereign is lord paramount, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held mediately or immediately. This is still the theory of the English law, the ultimate property of all lands being regarded as in the crown.

Thus all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be holden, mediately or immediately, of the king, who is styled the lord *paramount*, or above all.
Blackstone, Com., II. v.

But while the influence of the House of Commons in the Government was becoming *paramount*, the influence of the people over the House of Commons was declining.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

The administration of justice was rescued from the *paramount* influence of the crown.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 381.

2†. Above; superior to: with a prepositional force.

The kingdome in parliament assembled is above the king, as a generall councell is *paramount* the pope.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, i. 7.

3. Eminent; of the highest order; especially, of chief or superior importance; above all others as regards importance; superior: as, the *paramount* duty of a citizen.

John a Chamber . . . was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), XI. 136.

Of all the Blessings that ever dropt down from Heaven upon Man, that of his Redemption may be called the Blessing *paramount*. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 4.

If man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are *paramount*, and must extinguish theirs.
Cowper, Task, vi. 583.

Although the season had not yet arrived for asserting his own *paramount* claims, he was determined to tolerate those of no other potentate. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Lord paramount. See def. 1.

II. *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or importance; a superior.

Forth
In order came the grand infernal peers:
Midst came their mighty *paramount*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 508.

Blest Maid, which dost surmount
All Saints and Seraphins,
And reign'st as *Paramount*,
And chief of Cherubins.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

paramountcy (par′ạ-mount-si), *n.* [< *paramount* + *-cy*.] The condition or rank of being paramount. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

paramountly (par′ạ-mount-li), *adv.* In a paramount manner; as a matter of the highest importance.

paramour†, **paramours**†, *adv.* [ME., prop. two words, *par amour*, < OF. *par amour*, by love, with love: *par*, < L. *per*, through, by; *amour*, < L. *amor*, love: see *amor*, *amour*.] With love; in love; as a lover.

I lovede never womman here beforne
As *paramoures*, ne nevere shal no mo.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 158.

Whan Merlin com to that, he be-hoved to telle of the damesell that he loved *paramours*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 738.

Princes luvit hir, *paramour*.
The Bludy Serk (Child's Ballads, VIII. 148).

For paramours†, in the way of or for the sake of love or gallantry.

For paramours he seyde he wolde awake.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 168.

paramour (par′ạ-mör), *n.* [< ME. *paramour*, *paramowre*, a lover: see *paramour*, *adv.*] 1†. A lover, of either sex; a wooer.

For *paramours* they do but feyne,
To love truly they disdeyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4831.

Adue, alas, my Saviour Lord Jesu!
Adue, the gentillest that ever I knew!
Adue, my most excellent *paramour*,
Fairer than rose, sweeter than lilly flour.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, l. 678.

Upon the floure
A lovely bevy of faire Ladies sate,
Courted of many a jolly *Paramoure.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

But my aunt and her *paramour* took the pas, and formed indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England could not parallel. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, II. 199.

2. A lover, of either sex, in a bad sense; one who takes the place of a husband or wife without legal right: the only sense of the word now in use.

My fourthe housbonde was a revelour,
This is to seyn, he hedde a *paramour.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 454.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour?*
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 105.

I . . . took a *paramour;*
Did her mock-honour as the fairest fair.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3†. Love, as between the sexes; gallantry.

He was as ful of love and *paramour*
As is the hyve ful of hony swete.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 8.

paramour†, *v. t.* [ME. *paramouren;* < *paramour, n.*] To love; be in love with; woo.

Than Blase axed what hed ought to do. And Merlyn seide, "Thei be yonge men and Iolye, and have grete nede of counsellie, and I knowe a faire lady that Vter *paramours.* And I will go and bringe hyn a letter, as it were from her."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 47.

paramyoclonus (par″a-mī-ok′lō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *μῦς* (*μυός*), muscle, + *κλόνος*, any violent confused motion: see *clonus.*] Clonus in symmetrically placed muscles.

paranema (par-a-nē′mä), *n.*; pl. *paranemata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, about, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] In *bot.*, same as *paraphysis.*

paranematic (par″a-nē-mat′ik), *a.* [< *paranema(t-)* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a paranema.

paranephritis (par″a-ne-frī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *nephritis.*] Inflammation of the paranephros, or suprarenal capsule.

paranephros (par-a-nef′ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *νεφρός*, kidney.] The suprarenal capsule; the adrenal. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

paranete (par-a-nē′tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *παρανήτη* (see def.), < *παρά*, beside, + *νήτη*: see *nete*[3].] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the highest tone of either the disjunct or the upper tetrachord: so called because it lay next to (below) the tone *nete.* Its pitch was probably about that of either the D or the G next above middle C. See *tetrachord.*

parang (par′ang), *n.* [Malay.] A large heavy knife used by the Malays. In appearance it resembles a sword-bayonet, and it serves for a variety of uses, as cutting food, felling trees, the ordinary needs of carpentry, etc.

parangon (pa-rang′gon), *n.* [F. *parangon*, paragon; as adj., without flaw: see *paragon.*] A name given by jewelers to a gem of peculiar excellence. The term is also applied to certain marbles of peculiar excellence as well as to gems.

paranœa, paranoia (par-a-nē′ä, -noi′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράνοια*, derangement, madness, < *παρανοεῖν*, be deranged, < *παρά*, beside, + *νοεῖν*, think.] A chronic form of insanity developing in a neuropsychopathic constitution, presenting systematized delusions of more or less definite scope, while in other directions there may appear a fair amount of mental health. The prognosis is extremely bad.

paranœac, paranoiac (par-a-nē′ak, -noi′ak), *n.* [< *paranœa* + *-ac.*] A patient exhibiting paranœa.

paranœic (par-a-nē′ik), *a.* [< *paranœa* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting paranœa.

paranthelion (par-an-thē′li-on), *n.*; pl. *paranthelia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀντί*, over against, + *ἥλιος*, the sun.] A white image of the sun, more or less diffuse, seen at the same altitude as the sun, and at an angular distance from it varying from 90° to 140°. Paranthelia are due to rays of light which undergo two successive reflections, internal or external, upon the vertical faces of an ice-prism suspended in the atmosphere. *Bravais.*

paranthine (pa-ran′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *παρανθεῖν*, wither, shed its blossoms (< *παρά*, beside, + *ἀνθεῖν*, blossom, < *ἄνθος*, a flower, blossom), + *-ine*[2].] A species of scapolite.

paranuclear (par-a-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [< NL. *paranucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a paranucleus: as, the *paranuclear* substance.

Occasionally other structures act like nerve-fibres towards gold, and among these may be mentioned certain *paranuclear* bodies in the cutaneous epithelium of Necturus. *A. B. Macallum*, Microa. Science, XXVII. 447.

paranucleate (par-a-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *paranucleus* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a paranucleus: as, a *paranucleate* cell.

paranucleolus (par″a-nū-klē′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *paranucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *nucleolus*, q. v.] A mass of substance that is extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother-cells, just before their division into daughter-cells.

paranucleus (par-a-nū′klē-us), *n.*; pl. *paranuclei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *nucleus*, q. v.] The so-called nucleolus or endoplastule of certain protozoans. See cut under *Paramecium.*

In most of the Ciliata, by the side of the large oblong nucleus, is a second smaller body (or even two such bodies) which has been very objectionably termed the nucleolus, . . . but is better called the *paranucleus.*
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 864.

Pará-nut (pa-rä′nut), *n.* [< *Pará*, a city in Brazil, + *nut.*] The Brazil-nut.

paranymph (par′a-nimf), *n.* [= F. *paranymphe* = Sp. *paraninfo* = Pg. *paranympho, paraninfo* = It. *paraninfo*, < LL. *paranymphus*, m., bridesman, *paranympha*, f., bridesmaid, < Gr. *παράνυμφος*, m. bridesman, f. bridesmaid, < *παρά*, beside, + *νύμφη*, bride: see *nymph.*] 1. In ancient Greece, a bridesman or bridesmaid; specifically, the particular friend who accompanied the bridegroom when he brought home his bride.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
Thy *paranymph.* *Milton*, S. A., l. 1020.

Many brides have died under the hands of *paranymphs* and maidens, dressing them, for uneasy joy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 1.

2. One who gives countenance and support to another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

paranymphal (par′a-nim-fal), *a.* [< *paranymph* + *-al.*] Of or relating to a bridesman or bridesmaid, or to one who in any way gives countenance and support to another.

He who names my queen of love
Without his bonnet vail'd, or saying grace,
As at some *paranymphal* feast, is rude,
Nor vers'd in literature. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

paraparesis (par-a-par′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πάρεσις*, paralysis: see *paresis.*] In *pathol.*, partial paralysis of the lower extremities.

paraparetic (par″a-pa-ret′ik), *a.* [< *paraparesis*, after *paretic.*] Pertaining to paraparesis.

parapatagial (par-a-pat-a-jī′al), *a.* [< NL. *parapatagium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the parapatagium: as, a *parapatagial* muscle.

parapatagium (par-a-pat-a-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *parapatagia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *patagium*, q. v.] A fold of skin between the neck and the shoulder of a bird, continuous with the propatagium.

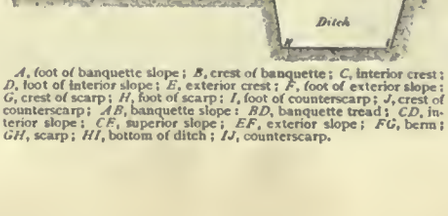
parapegm (par′a-pem), *n.* [= F. *parapegme*, < L. *parapegma*, < Gr. *παράπηγμα*, a tablet set up (see def.), a rule, order, < *παραπηγνύναι*, fix beside, set up, < *παρά*, beside, + *πηγνύναι*, fix: see *pegm.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a tablet fixed to a wall or set up in a public place, and inscribed with a law or ordinance, or with any information or announcement to the public, as an astronomical calendar, etc.; hence, a rule or precept.

Our fore-fathers, . . . observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations, . . . registered and set them down in their *parapegmes*, or astronomical canons.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Iv. 13.

parapegma (par-a-peg′mä), *n.*; pl. *parapegmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *παράπηγμα*, a tablet set up: see *parapegm.*] Same as *parapegm.*

parapeptone (par-a-pep′tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + E. *peptone.*] A proteid substance intermediate between albumin and peptone, obtained by neutralizing an acid solution in which pepsin has acted on a proteid body. It closely resembles syntonine.

parapet (par′a-pet), *n.* [< F. *parapet* = Sp. *parapeto* = Pg. *parapeito*, < It. *parapetto*, a breastwork, < *parare*, guard (see *pare*[1]), + *petto*, breast, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral.*] A wall or rampart rising breast-high. (*a*) *Mil.*, a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth to cover soldiers from the attacks of an enemy in front; a breastwork. About half-way up the inner side is a ledge called a banquette, which the troops mount when they are about to fire. See also cuts under *embrasure* and *fortification.*



A, foot of banquette slope; *B*, crest of banquette; *C*, interior crest; *D*, foot of interior slope; *E*, exterior crest; *F*, foot of exterior slope; *G*, crest of scarp; *H*, foot of scarp; *I*, foot of counterscarp; *J*, crest of counterscarp; *AB*, banquette slope; *BD*, banquette tread; *CD*, interior slope; *CE*, superior slope; *EF*, exterior slope; *FG*, berm; *GH*, scarp; *HI*, bottom of ditch; *IJ*, counterscarp.

Thou hast talk'd . . .
Of palisadoes, frontiers, *parapets*, . . .
And all the currents of a heady fight.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 55.

(*b*) In *arch.*, a wall or barrier, either plain or ornamented, placed at the edges of platforms or balconies, roofs of houses, sides of bridges, etc., to prevent people from falling over; also, something resembling such a parapet in appearance or use. See cut under *moucharaby.*

An arcade, as now, ran along the front of the building, the length of which was relieved by a dome in the center, and on the balustraded *parapet* were eight statues on pedestals. *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 7.

Levelled the summit of the mount so skilfully, and bounded it with the *parapet* of the city wall.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, i.

Fear not, isle of blowing woodland, isle of silvery *parapets!*
Tennyson, Boadicea.

(*c*) In *anat.*, the alveolus, or alveolar border of the jawbone, in which the teeth are inserted. — **Indented parapet.** See *indented.*

parapetalous (par-a-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πέταλον*, a petal.] In *bot.*, standing at each side of a petal, as stamens in many *Rosaceæ.* They are, however, not necessarily before a sepal when parapetalous. Compare *antipetalous* and *antisepalous.*

parapeted (par′a-pet-ed), *a.* [< *parapet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a parapet.

The entrance to a redoubt should be made in the least exposed side, and be protected by a *parapetted* traverse placed behind it. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 438.

paraph (par′af), *n.* [< ME. *paraf, paraffe;* < OF. (and F.) *paraphe, parafe* = Sp. *párrafo* = Pg. *parrafo* = It. *paraffo*, a paragraph, signature, flourish: see *paragraph.*] In *diplomatics*, the figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature, formerly used as a precaution against forgers; the flourish.

In some countries (as in Spain) the *paraph* is still a usual addition to a signature. *Brande and Cox.*

A *paraph* of the word subscripsi. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 254.

paraph (par′af), *v. t.* [< ME. *parafen, paraffen,* < OF. (and F.) *parapher, parafer;* from the noun.] To append a paraph to; hence, to sign, especially with the signer's initials. Also *paragraph.*

Signed or *paraphed* by Count Nesselrode.
Times (London).

paraphasia (par-a-fā′ziä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *aphasia.*] In *pathol.*, the use of one word for another, or of one syllable for another: a phase of aphasia.

parapherna (par-a-fėr′nä), *n.* [LL., < LGr. *παράφερνα*, that which a bride brings over and above her dower, < *παρά*, beyond, + *φερνή*, dower, < *φέρειν*, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] In *Rom. law*, the property which a bride possessed and reserved over and above the dowry she brought to her husband; that portion of the wife's property which was held by her under the strict law applicable to a woman marrying without coming under the hand.

paraphernal (par-a-fėr′nal), *a.* [= F. *paraphernal* = Sp. *parafernales*, pl., = Pg. *parapharnal* = It. *parafernale*, < LL. **paraphernalis*, < *parapherna:* see *parapherna.*] Pertaining to or consisting of paraphernalia: as, *paraphernal* property. *Bouvier.*

paraphernalia (par″a-fėr-nā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [ML., < neut. pl. of LL. **paraphernalis:* see *paraphernal.*] 1. In *law*, those personal articles which the common law recognized the right of a married woman to own and keep, notwithstanding the marital right of her husband to her personal property in general. Under this name all the personal apparel, bedding, and ornaments which she possessed and had used during marriage, and which were suitable to her rank and condition of life, were deemed hers at common law.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain to her after his death and not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*, which is a term borrowed from the civil law, and is derived from the Greek language, signifying something over and above her dower.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxix.

2. Personal ornaments or accessories of attire; trappings; equipments, especially such as are used on parade, or for ostentatious display, as the symbolic garments, ornaments, weapons, etc., used by freemasons or the like.

I trust the *paraphernalia* of the Beefsteak Club perished with the rest, for the enmity I bear that society for the dinner they gave me last year.
Greville, Memoirs, Feb. 16, 1830.

A part of the *paraphernalia* of the school as much as the physical-geography maps, or the globe.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, Highways and Parks.

3. Miscellaneous possessions, as the numerous small conveniences of a traveler, small decorative objects, and the like.—4. Ornaments, or ornamental accessories, collectively.

There were apples that rivalled rubies; pears of topaz tint; a whole *paraphernalia* of plums, some purple as the amethyst, others blue and brilliant as the sapphire.
Disraeli, Sybil, iii. 5.

paraphia (pa-rā′fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἁφή*, a touch.] Disorder of the sense of touch.

paraphimosis (par″ą-fī-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παραφίμωσις*, a disorder of the penis, < *παρά*, beyond, beside, + *φίμωσις*, a stopping up of an orifice, < *φιμοῦν*, muzzle.] In *med.*, strangulation of the glans penis owing to the opening of the prepuce being too narrow to allow the prepuce to be drawn from behind the glans: correlated with *phimosis*.

paraphonia (par-ą-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *παραφωνία*, an accompanying sound in unison or harmony, < *παράφωνος*, sounding beside, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] 1. In *music*, a melodic progressiou by the only consonances recognized in the Greek music—namely, fourths and fifths.—2. An alteration of voice.

paraphragm (par′ą-fram), *n.* [< Gr. *παράφραγμα*, a place inclosed with a fence, a fence, fortification, breastwork, < *παραφράσσειν*, inclose with a fence, < *παρά*, beside, + *φράσσειν*, also *φραγνίναι*, fence, inclose: see *phragma*, and cf. *diaphragm*.] In *Crustacea*, a paraphragmal septum or partition; a kind of lateral diaphragm.

paraphragmal (par-ą-frag′mąl), *a.* [< *paraphragm* + *-al*.] In *Crustacea*, forming a paraphragm: applied to a small process or apophysis of an endosternite (intersternal apodeme) which unites both with the anterior division of the corresponding endopleurite and with the posterior division of the anteceedent endopleurite.

paraphrase (par′ą-frāz), *n.* [< F. *paraphrase* = Sp. *paráfrasi*, *paráfrasis* = Pg. *paraphrase* = It. *parafrasi*, < L. *paraphrasis*, < Gr. *παράφρασις*, a paraphrase, < *παραφράζειν*, say the samo thing in other words, < *παρά*, beside, + *φράζειν*, say, tell: see *phrase*.] 1. A restatement of a text or passage, giving the sense of the original in other words, generally in fuller terms and with greater detail, for the sake of elearer and more complete exposition: opposed to *metaphrase*. When the original is in a foreign language, translation and paraphrase may be eombined.

All his commands being but a transcript of his own life, and his sermons a living *paraphrase* upon his practice.
South, Sermons, IV. x.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden.*

2. Speeifically, in Scotland, one of sixty-seven versified renderings of as many selected passages of Scripture, usually bound up with the metrieal psalms, and like them sung in church, etc.—3. In *instrumental music*, a transcription; a variation.

Also *paraphrasis*.

Chaldee Paraphrases. See *Chaldee*.

paraphrase (par′ą-frāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paraphrased*, ppr. *paraphrasing*. [= F. *paraphraser* = Sp. *parafrasear* = Pg. *paraphrasear* = It. *parafrasare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To restate or translate with latitude; interpret; construe; unfold and express the sense of (an author) with greater elearness and partieularity by substituting other words for his own.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

II. *intrans.* To interpret or amplify by ehange of words; make a paraphrase.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*.
Felton, On Reading the Classics.

paraphraser (par′ą-frā-zėr), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-er*[1].] One who paraphrases.

Perhaps Lucretius and his English *paraphraser* were right. *The Academy*, April 14, 1888, p. 253.

paraphrasian (par-ą-frā′zi-ąn), *n.* [< *paraphrase* + *-ian*.] A paraphraser or paraphrast.

As the logicall *paraphrasian* and philosophicall interpreters do. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

paraphrasis (pa-raf′rą-sis), *n.* [L.: see *paraphrase*.] Same as *paraphrase*.

Paraphrasis is to take some eloquent Oration, or some notable common place in Latin, and expresse it with other wordes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

paraphrast (par′ą-frast), *n.* [= F. *paraphraste* = Sp. *parafraste* = Pg. *paraphraste* = It. *parafraste*, < LL. *paraphrastes*, < Gr. *παραφράστης*, a paraphrast, < *παραφράζειν*, paraphrase: see *paraphrase*.] One who paraphrases; a paraphraser.

Where easie, natural, and agreeable supplements will clear the sense [of Scripture], I conceive it is very warrantable to suppose some such supplies, and for a *paraphrast* judiciously to interweave them.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

To compensate his hearers for these losses, the *paraphrast* has dwelt lovingly on most of the episodes.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 506.

paraphrastic (par-ą-fras′tik), *a.* [= F. *paraphrastique* = Sp. *parafrástico* = Pg. *paraphrastico* = It. *parafrastico*, < LGr. *παραφραστικός*, paraphrastie, < Gr. *παραφράστης*, a paraphrast: see *paraphrast*.] Having the eharacter of a paraphrase; free, clear, and ample in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the original.

The translation of the Epistle is much more *paraphrastic* than of the Romance. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, p. 3, note.

The question between the relative merits of free and literal translation, between *paraphrastic* liberty and servile fidelity, has been long discussed; . . . it depends for its answer upon ever varying conditions.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxvii.

The present translation, so far as we have compared it with the original, is inadequate for most practical purposes, but is often *paraphrastic* without being particularly elegant. *Athenæum*, No. 3082, p. 670.

paraphrastical (par-ą-fras′ti-kąl), *a.* [< *paraphrastic* + *-al*.] Same as *paraphrastic*.

Unless a *paraphrastical* Version be permitted.
Howell, Letters, ii. 47.

We have further, for assistance of reading and understanding of difficulties (besides the many modern helps), the *Paraphrastical* version, in the Chaldean tongue, which was written about the time of Jonathan.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 427.

paraphrastically (par-ą-fras′ti-kąl-i), *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

Dryden translates it somewhat *paraphrastically*, but not less in the spirit of the prophet than of the poet.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

paraphyllum (par-ą-fil′um), *n.*; pl. *paraphylla* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) Same as *stipule*. (*b*) A small foliaceous or hair-like organ between the leaves of certain mosses. It is sometimes much cut or branched.

paraphysate (pa-raf′i-sāt), *a.* [< *paraphysis* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having or producing paraphyses.

paraphyse (par′ą-fīz), *n.* [< L. *paraphysis*.] Same as *paraphysis*.

paraphysis (pa-raf′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *paraphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *παράφυσις*, an offshoot, < *παραφύειν*, produce offshoots, in pass. grow beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *φύειν*, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow.] An ereet, usually colorless, sterile, unicellular or pluricellular filament or plate accompanying the spore-bearing or sexual organs of cryptogamous plants. In *Fungi* they occur with asci or basidia in the hymenium, and are also called *cystides;* in mosses, with the antheridia and archegonia; in ferns, with the sporangia in a sorus. Their function is doubtful, but in some cases they may assist in the discharge of spores. See also cnts under *antheridium*, *conceptacle*, and *moss*. Also *periphysis*.

The antheridium (*a*), with the paraphyses (*p p*), of *Polytrichum commune*.

The antheridia are generally surrounded by a cluster of hair-like filaments, composed of cells joined together, which are called *paraphyses*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 336.

Paraphysis envelop, in the *Uredinæ*, same as *peridium*.

paraplasm (par′ą-plazm), *n.* Same as *paraplasma*.

paraplasma (par-ą-plaz′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράπλασμα*, a monster, lit. something formed beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasma*.] 1. A neoplasm.—2. A malformation.—3. Paramitom.

paraplastic (par-ą-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παράπλαστος*, lit. formed beside, counterfeit, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to a paraplasma.

paraplectic (par-ą-plek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *παραπληκτικός*, paralyzed, < *παράπληκτος*, verbal adj. of *παραπλήσσεσθαι*, be stricken on one side, be paralyzed: see *paraplegia*.] Paraplegic.

paraplegia (par-ą-plē′ji-ą), *n.* [= F. *paraplégie* = Sp. *paraplegía* = Pg. *paraplegia* = It. *paraplegia*, < NL. *paraplegia*, < Gr. *παραπληγία*, Ionie for *παραπληξία*, paralysis on one side, < *παραπλήσσεσθαι*, be stricken on one side, aet. *παραπλήσσειν*, strike on one side, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλήσσειν*, strike: see *plague*. Cf. *hemiplegia*.] Paralysis of both lower limbs with more or less of the trunk.—**Ataxic paraplegia**, weakness and ataxia of the legs, with increase of myotatic irritability, and exhibiting anatomically sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord.—**Congenital spastic paraplegia**, a spastic paraplegia revealing itself soon after birth, and due to meningeal hemorrhage during parturition.—**Hypertrophic paraplegia of infancy.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Hysterical paraplegia**, paraplegia due to hysteria.—**Paraplegia dolorosa**, paraplegia with great pain, especially that due to neoplasms of the spinal canal.—**Primary spastic paraplegia**, a spastic paraplegia without evident cause, and regarded by some as dependent on a sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts; lateral sclerosis.—**Spastic paraplegia**, a spastic condition of the legs, with more or less weakness.

paraplegic (par-ą-plē′jik), *a.* [< *paraplegia* + *-ic*.] Affected with paraplegia; pertaining to or resembling paraplegia.

parapleurum (par-ą-plō′rum), *n.*; pl. *parapleura* (-rą). [NL., < Gr. *παράπλευρον*, neut. of *παράπλευρος*, on or along the side, < *παρά*, beside, + *πλευρά*, *πλευρόν*, the side: see *pleura*.] In *entom.*, one of the pleura or pieces forming the side of a thoracic ring, especially of the mesothorax and metathorax, and often limited to the latter. Some authors restrict the term to the episternum of the metathorax; others to the episterna of both the mesothorax and the metathorax; and many modern coleopterists use it in the place of *parapterum*. Also *parapleuron*.

parapod (par′ą-pod), *n.* A parapodium.

parapodia, *n.* Plural of *parapodium*.

parapodial (par-ą-pō′di-ąl), *a.* [< *parapodium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to parapodia.

Parapodiata (par-ą-pō-di-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *parapodium* + *-ata*[2].] A class or other prime division of *Rotifera*, represented by the genus *Pedalion:* contrasted with *Lipopoda*.

parapodium (par-ą-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *parapodia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *παραπόδιος*, at the feet, < *παρά*, beside, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. One of the unjointed lateral locomotor processes or series of foot-stumps, foot-tubercles, or rudimentary limbs of many worms, as annelids. Parapodia exhibit the greatest diversity in the extent to which they are developed at the sides of the successive segments of annelids, and also in their own sizes and shapes; and each parapodium — that is, the right or left foot-stump of any one segment — may be divisible into a dorsal and a ventral part, the former of which is a notopodium, the latter a neuropodium. The term is generally used in the plural, referring either to the right and left parapodia of any one segment or to the series of successive parapodia. The processes are so called because they are lateral in position, projecting from the sides of the worm. Those anterior ones which lie near the mouth are sometimes specially modified in size, shape, or direction, suggesting the foot-jaws of arthropods. See cuts under *præstomium*, *pygidium*, and *elytrum*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Crabronidæ*, erected by Tasehenberg in 1869 for a single species from Venezuela.

parapolar (par-ą-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πόλος*, pole: see *polar*.] In *embryol.*, situated beside a pole; not polar.—**Parapolar cells**, in *Dicyemida*, those cells of the cortical layer which are situated behind the polar cells.

parapophysial (par-ap-ō-fiz′i-ąl), *a.* [< NL. *parapophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a parapophysis, or having the character of such a process: as, a *parapophysial* process; a *parapophysial* articulation.

parapophysis (par-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *parapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] The inferior or (in man) anterior one of two transverse processes which may exist on each side of a vertebra, the superior or posterior one being a diapophysis. Parapophyses are not well developed in man, and are not usually reckoned among the processes of human vertebræ; but in some animals they acquire great size and special form, and may serve for costal articulations. See *vertebra*, and cuts under *atlas* and *cervical*.

parapoplexy (pa-rap′ō-plek-si), *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy: see *apoplexy*.] A stupor or drowsy state resembling apoplexy; false apoplexy.

paraproctium (par-ą-prok′ti-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] The connective tissue around the rectum.

parapsidal (pa-rap′si-dąl), *a.* [< *parapsis*[1] (*-id-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to parapsides: as, a *parapsidal* suture.—**Parapsidal grooves** or **furrows**, two deep longitudinal or somewhat curved furrows on the mesoscutum of many *Hymenoptera*. They extend backward from the anterior margin, dividing the two parapsides from the median region.

parapsis[1] (pa-rap′sis), *n.*; pl. *parapsides* (-si-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἁψίς*, a loop, wheel, orbit: see *apsis*.] In *entom.*, the lateral part of the mesoscutum of the thorax, when this is separated by suture from the dorsal part. The name was given by MacLeay, and has been used by most later writers, particularly in treating of the

hymenopters, in which the parapsides are important in classification. They are called *plagiæ scapulares* by Haliday, and *scapulæ* by Thomson.

parapsis[2] (pa-rap'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἁψις, a touching.] In *pathol.*, a disordered sense of touch; paraphia.

parapteral (pa-rap'te-ral), *a.* [< *parapterum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the parapterum, in either the entomological or the ornithological sense of that word.

parapteron (pa-rap'te-ron), *n.* Same as *parapterum.*

parapterum (pa-rap'te-rum), *n.*; pl. *parapteræ* (-rē). [NL., also *parapteron*, < Gr. παρά, beside, + πτερόν, wing.] 1. In *entom.*, the third one of the three sclerites into which each pleuron, right and left, or lateral segment of each thoracic somite, is divisible, the first and second of these sclerites being respectively the episternum and the epimeron. There are a propleural, a mesopleural, and a metapleural parapterum on each side of an insect's thorax. See *parapleurum.*

2. In *ornith.*, the scapular and adjoining feathers of the wing. *Illiger.*

paraquet (par'a-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet.*

paraquito, *n.* Same as *parrakeet. Halliwell.*

Pararctalia (par-ärk-tā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *Arctalia*, q. v.] In *zoögeog.*, a prime marine zoölogical division, the north temperate realm of the waters of the globe, including the various coast-lines between the isocrymes of 44° and 68°, the latter being the northern limit of the reef-building corals.

Pararctalian (par-ärk-tā'li-an), *a.* [< *Pararctalia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Pararctalia; inhabiting or characteristic of Pararctalia.

pararectal (par-ą-rek'tal), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *rectum:* see *rectal.*] Beside the rectum.

pararthria (pa-rär'thri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἄρθρον, a joint (articulation): see *arthritis.*] Disorder of articulation of speech.

parasalpingitis (par-ą-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + σάλπιγξ, a tube, + *-itis.*] Inflammation about the Fallopian tubes.

parasang (par'a-sang), *n.* [Formerly also *parasangue*; = F. *parasange* = Sp. Pg. It. *parasanga*, < L. *parasanga*, < Gr. παρασάγγης, a parasang, < Pers. **parsang, farsang* (> E. sometimes *farsang, fursung;* Ar. *farsckh*), a parasang.] A Persian measure of length, reckoned by Herodotus at 30 stadia, and thus equivalent to about 3¾ English miles. At different times and places, however, the parasang has been equivalent to 30, 40, or 60 Greek stadia.

parascene (par'ą-sēn), *n.* [= It. *parascenio*, < Gr. παρασκήνιον, in pl. παρασκήνια, side-scenes, < παρά, beside, + σκηνή, stage, scene: see *scene.*] Same as *parascenium.*

parascenium (par-ą-sē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parascenia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. παρασκήνιον, in pl. παρασκήνια, side-scenes: see *parascene.*] In *class. antiq.*, the projecting structure on either side of the stage of a theater, including, besides apartments, the door or opening (*parodos*) by which the chorus entered the orchestra.

parasceuastic (par'ą-sū-as'tik), *a.* [< Gr. παρασκευαστικός, preparatory, < παρασκευάζειν, prepare (cf. παρασκευή, preparation: see *parasceve*), < παρά, beside, + σκευάζειν, prepare, < σκεῦος, a vessel, σκευή, equipment.] Preparatory. [Rare.]

> Touching the Latin and Greek, and those other learned languages, . . . they are the *parasceuastick* part of learning. *Corah's Doom* (1672), p. 128. (*Latham.*)

parasceve (par'ą-sēv), *n.* [< F. *parascève* = = Sp. Pg. It. *paraseeve*, < LL. *parasceve*, < Gr. παρασκευή, preparation, < παρά, beside, + σκευή, equipment. Cf. *parasceuastic.*] 1†. Preparation: in allusion to the specific use (def. 2).

> Why rather, being entering into that presence where I shall wake continually and never sleep more, do I not interpret my continual waking here to be a *parasceve* and a preparation to that? *Donne*, Devotions, Works, III. 567.

Specifically—2. Friday, the day before the Hebrew sabbath: so named because on that day the Hebrews prepare what is necessary for the next day; also, what is thus prepared. The name is retained in the Roman Catholic missal as a term for Good Friday, and is sometimes improperly applied to Thursday of Holy Week, or Maundy Thursday.

> It was the *parasceve*, which is the Sabbath-eve.
> Mark xv. 42 (Rheims trans.).

> The sacred towell and the holy eure
> Are ready by, to make the guests all pure;
> Let go, my Alma; yet, ere we receive,
> Fit, fit it is we have our *Parasceve.*
> Who to that sweet bread unprepar'd doth come,
> Better he starv'd then but to tast one crumme.
> *Herrick*, The Parasceve, or Preparation.

paraschematic (par'ą-skē-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + σχῆμα, scheme: see *schematic.*] Imitative.

> The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Professor Curtius expresses it, chiefly *paraschematic.*
> *Max Müller*, Selected Essays, I. 98. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

parasecretion (par'ą-sē-krē'shon), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *secretion.*] 1. In *pathol.*, the production of a secretion of abnormal quality.—2. The substance thus secreted.

paraselene (par'ą-se-lē'nē), *n.*; pl. *paraselenæ* (-nē). [= F. *paraselène* = Sp. Pg. It. *paraselene*, < NL. *paraselene*, < Gr. παρά, beside, + σελήνη, the moon.] A bright spot on a lunar halo, produced by refraction through a preponderating

Paraselenæ.

number of ice-crystals floating perpendicularly or vertically; a mock moon. Two or more paraselenæ are generally seen at the same time, together with additional arcs or bands variously arranged. Paraselenæ are entirely analogous to parhelia. See *parhelion.*

paraselenic (par'ą-se-len'ik), *a.* [< *paraselene* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a paraselene.

parasinoidal (par'ą-sī-noi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *sinus* + *-oid* + *-al.*] Lying alongside a sinus, as a blood-channel of the brain.—**Parasinoidal spaces**, spaces in the dura mater which receive the blood from the cerebral veins before its discharge into the adjacent superior longitudinal sinus. They often contain Pacchionian bodies.

Parasita (par-ą-sī'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < L. *parasitus*, m., a parasite: see *parasite.*] In *zoöl.*, parasites; parasitic animals: applied to several different groups whose members are characterized by their parasitism. (*a*) In *Crustacea*, low parasitic forms, as the siphonostomous and related crustaceans, often collectively called also *Epizoa*, and made a class or order of that name. Most of them are known as *fish-lice.* (*b*) In *entom.*, lice; in Latreille's system, a group of epterous insects, the third order of insects, corresponding to the *Anoplura* of Leach. Also *Parasitica.*

parasital (par'ą-sī-tal), *a.* [< *parasite* + *-al.*] Parasitic.

> He saw this *parasital* monster fixed upon his entrails, like the vulture on those of the classic sufferer in mythological tales.
> *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? viii 7. (*Davies.*)

parasite (par'ą-sīt), *n.* [< F. *parasite* = Sp. *parásito* = Pg. *parasito, parasita* = It. *parassito* = G. Sw. Dan. *parasit*, < L. *parasitus*, m., *parasīta*, f., < Gr. παράσιτος, one who eats at another's table, a guest, esp., in a bad sense, a parasite, cf. παρασιτεῖν, eat with another, live at another's table, < παρά, beside, + σῖτος, food.] 1. Originally, one who frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; hence, a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer; a sycophant.

> I will despair, and be at enmity
> With cozening hope; he is a flatterer,
> A *parasite.* *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 70.

> Outstript thus by a *parasite!* a slave,
> Would run on errands, and make legs for crumbs.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 4.

Specifically—2. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, an animal that lives in or on and at the expense of another animal called technically the *host;* also, by extension, an animal which lives on or with, but not at the expense of, its host: in the latter sense, more precisely designated *inquiline* or *commensal* (see these words). There is scarcely any animal that may not or does not serve as the host of parasites, and some parasites are themselves the hosts of other parasites. (See *hyperparasite.*) Parasites form no technical group of animals, since representatives of almost any class or order, from protozoans to vertebrates, may be parasitic. Most of the leading divisions of animals, however, include some members, whether genera, families, orders, or even classes, whose habit is extensively or exclusively parasitic. Thus, among protozoans, the *Gregarinida* are parasites. Among worms, many families, some orders, or even classes, are entirely parasitic, furnishing the most formidable and frequent parasites of man and domestic animals. Very many of the lower crustaceans are parasites, especially upon fishes, mollusks, etc., and upon one another; while some of the highest crustaceans are modified parasites, or commensals, as the little crabs that live in oyster-shells. Among arachnidans, the whole class or order of acarids or mites is essentially parasitic, though including many forms which lead an independent life. Insects furnish many of the parasites, especially of terrestrial animals, as vertebrates, and some are parasites of other insects. One order of insects, the *Anoplura* or lice, is thoroughly parasitic, and other orders furnish parasitic families or genera. Insects and crustaceans both belong to the phylum *Arthropoda*, and it may be said that as a rule insects furnish the arthropod parasites of land-animals, and crustaceans those of water-animals, or terrestrial and aquatic "lice" respectively. Few mollusks are parasitic, but *Entoconcha mirabilis*, a gastropod found in holothurians, is an example. Very few vertebrates are parasites, but hags (*Myxine*) bore into fishes, fishes of the genus *Fierasfer* crawl into the intestines of holothurians, and some other fishes exhibit a kind of parasitism. Parasites not constituting any natural division of animals, it follows that, as such, they are not naturally divisible into zoölogical groups. They are, however, conveniently called *entoparasites* or *ectoparasites*, according as they live in or on their hosts, or *Entozoa* and *Epizoa*, upon the same grounds. According to the extent or degree of their parasitism, they are also known as *parasites proper* and *commensals* or *inquilines* (see above). Among the most remarkable parasites are the males of some species which have their own females as hosts, as among cirripeds. Such males are known as *complemental males*, one or more of which are carried about by the female in her vulva, they being of insignificant size and to all intents and purposes mere male parts of her. The above-mentioned parasites are exclusive of all those many animals which are parasitic upon plants, as gall-insects and the like; and also of those birds which are parasitic to the extent of laying their eggs in other birds' nests, requiring their progeny to be hatched and brought up by foster-parents, as cuckoos and cowbirds. See cuts under *Cecrops, Entomiscus, Epizoa, Platygerilla*, and *Stylops.* (*b*) Particularly, an insect which lives either upon or within another insect during its earlier stages, eating and usually destroying its host. Such parasites belong mainly to the *Hymenoptera* and to the *Diptera*, but there are a few coleopters and lepidopters to which the name may be applied. See cut under *Antigaster.* (*c*) In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant or upon an animal, and feeds upon its juices. See *parasitic*, and cut under *Cercospora.*

> Fungi have long been divided into two main sections founded on their nutritive adaptation. Those which constitute the first category feed on living organisms, whether plants or animals, and are termed *parasites.*
> *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 356.

3. In *teratol.* See *autosite.*—**Autœcious parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism which goes through the whole course of its development on a single host.—**Autoxenous parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *autœcious parasite.*—**Facultative parasite.** See *facultative.*—**Heterœcious parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *metœcious parasite.*—**Metœcious parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism which passes through the different stages of its development on widely different hosts, as some of the *Uredinæ.*—**Metoxenous parasite**, in *bot.*, same as *metœcious parasite.*—**Obligate parasite**, in *bot.*, an organism to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the full attainment of its development.=**Syn. 1.** *Parasite, Sycophant.* The object of the *sycophant* is to ingratiate himself with one who is wealthy or powerful, and his means are especially servility and flattery. The *parasite* gets a maintenance or a more comfortable maintenance by living upon one who is richer; there is no suggestion as to the means employed, but the word is contemptuous as implying a relation of degradation. The derivational idea of *sycophant* is now quite lost; the secondary use of *parasite* in connection with plant and animal life now affects the original sense of the relation of human beings.

parasitic (par-ą-sit'ik), *a.* [= F. *parasitique* = Sp. Pg. *parasitico* = It. *parassitico*, < L. *parasiticus*, < Gr. παρασιτικός, parasitic, < παράσιτος, a parasite: see *parasite.*] 1. Of the nature of a parasite; fawning for bread or favors; meanly dependent; acting the sycophant; like a parasite in any way; of things, secondary; subordinated to or arising from another thing of the same kind.

> The *parasitic* habit in the souls of men.
> *Drummond*, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 327.

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living or growing as a parasite; pertaining to or characteristic of parasites. See cut under *Orobanche.*

> This unnatural sickly-looking plant [bird's-nest orchis] has generally been supposed to be *parasitic* on the roots of the trees under the shade of which it lives.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 125.

> In certain states of body, indigenous cells will take on new forms of life, and, by continuing to reproduce their like, give origin to *parasitic* growths, such as cancer.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 491.

3. In *philol.*, attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy: thus, *d* in vulgar *drownd*, *t* in *margent*, etc., are *parasitic.*—**Parasitic bee**, in *entom.*, one of several genera of true bees which are parasites or inquilines in the nests of other bees. Thus, members of the genus *Epeolus* (of which *E. mercatus* is an example) live in the nests of *Colletes;* of *Colletes*, in the cells of *Megachile;* of *Melecta*, in the cells of *Anthophora;* and of *Stelis*, with *Osmia.*—**Parasitic birds**, those birds which lay their eggs in the nests of other birds, as the Old World cuckoos and the New World cowbirds.—**Parasitic currents.** Same as *Foucault currents.*

When the angular width of the conductor on the armature is considerable, it is necessary to adopt measures for the prevention of *parasitic currents*.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 118.

Parasitic plants, those plants which grow upon the living parts of other plants, from whose juices they derive their nutriment, a circumstance by which they are immediately distinguished from *false parasites*, or *epiphytes*, which merely fix or support themselves upon other plants without deriving food from them. The mistletoe is a familiar example of a true parasite. Parasitic plants are very numerous, and belong to various divisions of the vegetable kingdom. See parasitism of fungi upon algæ, under *Lichenes;* of fungi upon phanerogams, under *host*[2], and *heterœcism*. See also *obligate parasite* (under *parasite*), *facultative parasite* and *facultative saprophyte* (under *facultative*).—**Parasitic twin**, in *teratol.* See *autosite*.

Parasitica (par-a-sit'i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *parasiticus*, parasitic: see *parasitic*.] 1. The *Parasita* as a group of hemipterous insects; the true lice, of the families *Pediculidæ* and *Polyctenidæ*.—2. A series or subsection of hymenopterous insects, comprising the *Cynipidæ*, *Evaniidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and *Proctotrupidæ*. It corresponds nearly with Latreille's subsection *Entomophaga*, but the latter also included the *Chrysididæ*. *Hartig*, 1837.

parasitical (par-a-sit'i-kạl), *a.* [< *parasitic* + *-al*.] Same as *parasitic*.

I shall spend no more waste paper to refute this palpable errour, so confidently asserted by *parasitical* court directors. *Prynne*, Treachery and Dialoyalty, iv. 129.

parasitically (par-a-sit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parasite. (*a*) In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 177. (*b*) In, on, or at the expense of another: as, to live *parasitically*.

They [*Myxomycetes*] grow *parasitically* upon decayed wood, bark, heaps of decaying leaves, tan-beds, etc.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 322.

parasiticalness (par-a-sit'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being parasitical. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

parasiticidal (par-a-sit'i-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *parasiticide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a parasiticide.

Any *parasiticidal* influence. *Science*, X. 41.

parasiticide (par-a-sit'i-sīd), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parasiticide*, < L. *parasitus*, parasite, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] **I.** *n.* That which destroys parasites; any agent or material means of killing parasites, as an insecticide, a vermifuge, etc.

The destruction of the parasite within the intestinal canal by any of the *parasiticides* which are found to destroy it outside of the body appears impracticable.
New York Med. Jour., XL. 454.

II. *a.* Parasiticidal; destructive to parasites.

parasitism (par'a-sī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *parasitisme* = Pg. *parasitismo;* as *parasite* + *-ism*.] 1. A habitual living on or at the expense of another; parasitic condition, tendency, or habits; a state of dependency on the favor or good offices of another.

Their high notion, we rather believe, falls as low as court *parasitism*, supposing all men to be servants but the king. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

The southern Irish nature, by the luxuriance of its failings, becomes a ready prey and a docile victim of a social and political *parasitism* that tends to eat all manliness out of the character. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 208.

The American cuckoo is neither in his note nor in his tendency to *parasitism* as striking a bird as his foreign cousin. *The American*, VIII. 268.

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the vital relation which a parasite bears to its host; parasitic infestation. It is a remarkable fact in biology that parasitism infallibly entails retrograde metamorphosis, degeneration, or degradation of the type of structure which would be normal to the organism were it not parasitic. Thus, parasitic members of groups of insects which are normally winged lose their wings and suffer other modifications of structure. Among crustaceans parasitism results in the most grotesque shapes imaginable—mere caricatures, as it were. Mouth-parts, limbs, and other appendages are usually reduced to mere suckers, hooks, or other devices for holding to the host, or even to processes like rootlets of plants, deeply penetrating the substance of the host. In many parasites of comparatively high organization, as tapeworms, there is no proper digestive system, nor any alimentary canal, the creature being nourished by soaking in the juices of its host. Hence, morphological characters resulting from parasitic adaptation are essentially degradational, or vestigial, and have not, or should not be considered to have, the same classificatory or taxonomic significance which attaches to a corresponding amount of morphological difference in organisms which lead independent existences.

parasitize (par'a-sī-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parasitized*, ppr. *parasitizing*. [< *parasite* + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to infest or make a host of (another animal), as a parasite.

This Lernæa is luminous at night-time, and fish *parasitized* are termed lanthorn-sprats. *Day.*

parasitoid (par'a-sī-toid), *a.* [< Gr. παράσιτος, a parasite, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *parasitic*.

parasitological (par-a-sī-tō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *parasitology* + *-ic-al*.] Conceerning parasites as objects of science; pertaining to parasitology.

parasitologist (par″a-sī-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *parasitology* + *-ist*.] One who studies parasites, or is versed in parasitology.

parasitology (par″a-sī-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. παράσιτος, a parasite, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The natural history of parasites; the science or study of parasitism.

parasol (par'a-sol), *n.* [< F. *parasol* = Sp. Pg. *parasol* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *parasol*, < It. *parasole*, a parasol, sunshade, < *parare*, guard (see *pare*[1]), + *sole*, < L. *sol*, sun: see *parry* and *Sol*.] A light umbrella carried by women to shield their faces from the sun's rays; a sunshade.—**Parasol mushroom**, an edible mushroom, *Agaricus procerus*, having a red-brown obtusely obconic, or at length campanulate, fleshy pileus, from three to seven inches broad.

parasol (par'a-sol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parasoled* or *parasolled*, ppr. *parasoling* or *parasolling*. [< *parasol*, *n.*] To shade with or as with a parasol; shelter from the sun's rays; supply with a parasol.

And if no kindly cloud will *parasol* me,
My very cellular membrane will be changed;
I shall be negrofied.
Southey, Nondescripts, iii. (*Davies.*)

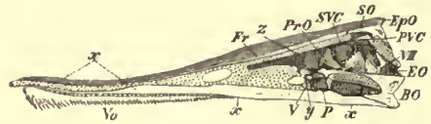
The crowd of *parasolled* ladies.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxv.

parasol-ant (par'a-sol-ânt), *n.* A leaf-carrying ant.

parasolette (par″a-sō-let'), *n.* [< *parasol* + dim. *-ette*.] A diminutive parasol. *Imp. Dict.*

parasol-fir (par'a-sol-fėr), *n.* A Japanese fir-tree, *Sciadopitys verticillata*.

parasphenoid (par-a-sfē'noid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *sphenoid*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A long azygous dagger-shaped membrane-bone extending in midline lengthwise beneath the base of the skull in *Sauropsida*, along the course of the sphenoid bone proper. It forms part of the so-called rostrum or beak of the skull.—2. A median unpaired bone underlying the skull of amphibians and fishes, articulating with the vomer in front and with several bones behind.



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), showing *x x x*, the huge parasphenoid; *y*, small basisphenoid; *Vo*, vomer; *P*, pituitary fossa; *SVC*, *PVC*, anterior and posterior semicircular canals; *V*, *VIII*, exits of fifth and eighth nerves; *Fr*, frontal; *z*, alisphenoid; *PrO*, prootic; *SO*, supraoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basioccipital.

This does not appear to be the same bone as that of the same name in the higher vertebrates, and has been homologized by some authors with the true vomer of the latter. See def. 1, and cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Anura*.

The anterior half of the *parasphenoid* is a slender style, widening out where it comes to underlie the brain-case.
Geol. Jour., XLV. i. 113.

II. *a.* Lying under or alongside the sphenoid; of or pertaining to the parasphenoid, in either sense; parasphenoidal.

parasphenoidal (par″a-sfē-noi'dạl), *a.* [< *parasphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *parasphenoid*.

Parasphex (par'a-sfeks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + *σφήξ*, a wasp.] A synonym of *Enodia*.

Parastacidæ (par-as-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parastacus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fluviatile crawfishes in which the first abdominal somite is not appendaged, and the apices of the podobranchiæ are not differentiated into a branchial plume and a well-developed lamina. The family belongs to the southern hemisphere, and contains the genera *Astacopsis*, *Cherops*, *Engæus*, *Paranephrops*, *Parastacus*, and *Astacoides*, thus collectively distinguished from *Potamobiidæ*.

parastacine (pa-ras'tā-sin), *a.* [< *Parastacus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Parastacidæ*. *Huxley*.

Parastacus (pa-ras'tā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Huxley, 1878), < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἀστακός, a crawfish: see *Astacus*.] The name-giving genus of *Parastacidæ*. Two species are *P. brasiliensis* and *P. pilimanus*.

parastas (pa-ras'tas), *n.*; pl. *parastades* (-tā-dēz). [L., < Gr. παραστάς, a pillar or post at the entrance of a building, a pilaster, < παρίστασθαι, stand beside, παριστάναι, put beside, put aside, < παρά, beside, + ἱστάναι, stand.] In *arch.*, a pilaster; specifically, an anta.

The *parastades* or antæ, which are customary in the Greek temples, and merely fulfilled in them an artistic purpose, have been used here principally for constructive reasons.
Schliemann, Troja (trans.), p. 80.

parastemon (par-a-stē'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, about, + στήμων, the warp of a web (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Same as *staminodium*.

parasternal (par-a-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + στέρνον, breast-bone.] Lying alongside the sternum or breast-bone, in the direction of its long axis.—**Parasternal line**. See *line*[2].—**Parasternal region**, the region in the front of the chest between the border of the sternum and the parasternal line.

parastichy (pa-ras'ti-ki), *n.*; pl. *parastichies* (-kiz). [NL., < Gr. παρά, about, + στίχος, a row, rank, line.] In *bot.*, a set of certain secondary spirals or oblique ranks which wind around the axis in opposite directions when the internodes are short and the leaves approximate or overlap, as the scales of cones.

Two sets of secondary spirals (*Parastichies*), crossing each other at an acute angle, may be observed on the stem when the leaves are close together. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 151.

parastigma (par-a-stig'mä), *n.*; pl. *parastigmata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + στίγμα, a prick, spot: see *stigma*.] In *entom.*, a chitinous spot on the wings of some insects, as in dragon-flies between the costal and postcostal veins of the forewings.

parastigmatic (par″a-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *parastigma* (*-stigmat-*) + *-ic*.] Situated beside the stigma of an insect's wing; of or pertaining to the parastigma.

Parasuchia (par-a-sū'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + σοῦχος, a crocodile.] A group of extinct reptiles of Triassic age, having amphicœlous vertebræ, the palate open anteriorly for the nares, the coracoid bone large and reaching the sternum, and the ribs two-headed. It has been considered as either an order or a suborder of *Crocodilia*, or as a suborder of theromorphs. It contains the family *Belodontidæ*. Contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Mesosuchia*.

parasuchian (par-a-sū'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Parasuchia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Parasuchia*, or having their characters: as, a *parasuchian* reptile.

II. *n.* A reptile of the group *Parasuchia;* a belodontid.

parasynaxis (par″a-si-nak'sis), *n.*; pl. *parasynaxes* (-sēz). [LL., < LGr. παρασύναξις, an illegal meeting, < Gr. παρά, beside, + LGr. *σύναξις*: see *synaxis*.] In *civil law*, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Wharton*.

parasynesis (par-a-sin'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρασύνεσις, a misunderstanding, < παρά, beside, + σύνεσις, understanding, intelligence: see *syncsis*.] A misunderstanding or misconception of a word, all of which is present, as when *Chinese* is supposed to be a plural, and capable of furnishing *Chinec* in the singular number. *S. S. Haldeman*, Outlines of Etymology, p. 31.

parasynovitis (par-a-sin-ō-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *synovia* + *-itis*.] Inflammation in the immediate neighborhood of a joint.

parasynthesis (par-a-sin'the-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρασύνθεσις, explained as "the composition of a preposition with a verb beginning with a vowel," < παρασύνθετος, formed from a compound: see *parasyntheton* and *synthesis*.] The principle of formation of parasyntheta; combined composition and derivation.

parasynthetic (par″a-sin-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *parasynthet-on* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to parasynthesis or parasyntheta.

That species of word-creation commonly designated as *parasynthetic*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 187.

II. *n.* A parasyntheton, or word formed by parasynthesis.

parasyntheton (par-a-sin'the-ton), *n.*; pl. *parasyntheta* (-tạ). [NL., < Gr. παρασύνθετος, formed from a compound, < παρά, beside, + σύνθετος, put together: see *synthesis*.] A word made by a combined process of derivation and of composition with a particle; especially, a denominative verb involving composition with a prefix: for example, *demonetize;* French *déborder*, overflow; Spanish *apedrar*, pelt with stones.

In examining the means that were adopted by the modern languages to supply this important deficiency in verbal derivatives [from Romance languages], we fall upon a batch of these *parasyntheta* that are striking for their originality in formation and often in use.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 187.

parasyphilitic (par-a-sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *syphilis:* see *syphilitic*.] Pertaining in an indirect or remote way to syphilis: applied to certain diseased conditions.

paratactic (par-a-tak'tik), *a.* [< *parataxis*, after *tactic*.] Of or pertaining to parataxis; characterized by parataxis. *H. Sweet*.

paratactical (par-ạ-tak′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *paratactic* + *-al.*] Same as *paratactic.*

paratactically (par-ạ-tak′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In accordance with or by parataxis.

paratarsial (par-ạ-tär′si-ạl), *a.* [< *paratarsium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the paratarsium.

paratarsium (par-ạ-tär′si-um), *n.*; pl. *paratarsia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ταρσός*, the sole of the foot: see *tarsus.*] In *ornith.*, the side of the tarsus, as distinguished from the acrotarsium: correlated with *paradactylum.*

paratartaric (par′ạ-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, near to, + E. *tartaric.*] Resembling or related to tartaric acid.—**Paratartaric acid**, racemic acid. See *racemic.*

parataxis (par-ạ-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παράταξις*, a placing side by side, < *παρατάσσειν*, place beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *τάσσειν*, arrange: see *tactic.*] In *gram.*, the ranging of propositions one after another without connectives, as the corresponding judgments present themselves to the mind without marking their dependence or relations on each other by way of consequence or the like. It is opposed to *syntax* and *hypotaxis.*

There can hardly be a doubt that in reporting speech or thought, all languages at first made use of the direct method, putting the actual words of the speech or thought after the verb of saying or thinking, without a connecting word; in other words, the first construction in such sentences was that of *parataxis.* *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 221.

parathesis (pa-rath′e-sis), *n.*; pl. *paratheses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *παράθεσις*, a placing side by side, juxtaposition, < *παρατιθέναι*, put beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *τιθέναι*, put, place, < *θέσις*, a placing: see *thesis.*] 1. In *gram.*, apposition, or the placing in the same case of two or more nouns which explain or characterize one another.—2. The setting side by side of things of equivalent grade: used by some philologists of monosyllabic or isolating language.—3. In *rhet.*, a parenthetical notice, generally of something to be afterward expanded.—4. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer uttered by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

parathetic (par-ạ-thet′ik), *a.* [< *parathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of parathesis; placed in apposition, as two or more nouns.

paratomial (par-ạ-tō′mi-ạl), *a.* [< *paratomium* + *-al.*] Lying alongside the tomia of a bird's bill: specifically applied to the paratomium.

paratomium (par-ạ-tō′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *paratomia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *tomium*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the side of the upper mandible, in any way distinguished from the culmen and the tomium, between which it extends. *Illiger; Sundevall.* See *tomium.*

paratonic (par-ạ-ton′ik), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *παράτονος*, stretched out beside or along, < *παρατείνειν*, stretch out beside or along, produce, < *παρά*, beside, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] Arresting or retarding plant movement or growth: a term proposed by Sachs, in 1865, to characterize the variations in intensity of light which produce the movements of waking and sleeping (nyctitropism) in plants, in contradistinction to heliotropism. It is the increasing intensity of light in the morning which induces the waking of the leaves, and the decreasing intensity in the evening which induces the closing or nocturnal position of the leaves, whereas in the heliotropic curving of motile organs it is the constant influence of light which effects the turning. As employed by other vegetable physiologists, the word implies also the retarding influence of light upon growing organs, in distinction from the *phototonic* or stimulating effect upon leaves. That is, in leaves exposed for a protracted period to darkness the growth is arrested, but they have the power of growth restored on exposure to light, whereas all growing organs grow more rapidly in darkness than in light, this effect of light in retarding growth being termed the *paratonic effect.*

The power of movement, whether spontaneous or *paratonic*, may be temporarily suspended by certain external conditions. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 198.

paratonically (par-ạ-ton′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a paratonic manner; so as to manifest a paratonic effect.

Cotyledons, besides being heliotropic, are affected *paratonically* by light. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 123.

parator†, *n.* [< LL. *parator*, a preparer, contriver, < L. *parare*, prepare: see *pare*[1].] An apparitor.

You shall be summon'd by a host of *Parators*; you shall be sentenc'd in the spiritual court. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv.

paratory (par′ạ-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *paratories* (-riz). [< ML. *paratorium*, < L. *parare*, prepare.] A place where any preparation is made; a church vestry or sacristy.

paratyphlitis (par′ạ-tif-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to cæcum), + *-itis.* Cf. *typhlitis.*] Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the cæcum.

para-umbilical (par′ạ-um-bil′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *umbilicus*, umbilicus: see *umbilical.*] Situated or occurring in the neighborhood or by the side of the umbilicus.

parauchenium (par-ạ-kē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parauchenia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *αὐχήν*, neck: see *auchenium.*] In *ornith.*, the side of the neck; the lateral cervical region. [Little used.]

paraunter†, *adv.* Same as *peraunter* for *peradventure.*

paravail (par-ạ-vāl′), *a.* [Also *paravaile*; < OF. **paraval*, *par aval*, below, < *par*, by (< L. *per*, through), + *aval*, below, downward, < L. *ad vallem*, to the valley: see *avale.* Cf. *paramount*, of opposite meaning.] Inferior; lowest: in *feudal law*, applied to the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite*, who holds immediately of the sovereign.

The king therefore was styled lord paramount; A. was both tenant and lord, or was a mesne lord, and B. was called tenant *paravail*, or the lowest tenant, being he who was supposed to make avail or profit of the land. *Blackstone*, Com., II. v.

paravant†, **paravaunt**†, *adv.* [< OF. (and F.) *paravant*, before, < *par*, by (< L. *per*, through), + *avant*, before: see *avant-*, *avaunt*[1].] First; beforehand; in front.

Tell me some markes by which he may appeare,
If chaunce I him encounter *paravaunt.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 16.

paraxial (pa-rak′si-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*[1], *axial.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, situated on either side of the long axis of the body; lying laterally to the right or left of the spinal column: opposed to *epaxial* and *hypaxial*: as, the *paraxial* processes of vertebræ.

paraylet, *v.* and *n.* See *parel.*

Parazoa (par-ạ-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] The sponges, *Spongiozoa* or *Parifera*, regarded as a prime division of the animal kingdom, of equal rank with *Protozoa* and *Metazoa.* *Sollas.*

parazoan (par-ạ-zō′ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Parazoa* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Parazoa.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Parazoa.*

parazonium (par-ạ-zō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *parazonia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *παραζώνια*, also *παραζωνίδιον*, a dagger worn at the girdle, < *παρά*, beside, + *ζώνη*, girdle: see *zone.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a dagger worn at the girdle.

Bithynia seated, holding two spears and *parazonium.* *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 444.

parbake (pär′bāk), *v. t.* [Irreg. < *par-* + *bake*, after the supposed analogy of *parboil.*] To bake partially; overheat.

Everything was so hot and so glaring that very few people were about; a few *par-baked* figures went by. *Miss Thackeray*, Mrs. Dymond, vi.

parbleu (pär-blē′), *interj.* [F.] A corruption of *par Dieu* ('by God': see *pardy*): used as an exclamation or minced oath.

parboil (pär′boil), *v. t.* [Formerly also *perboil*; < ME. *parboylyn*, < OF. *parbouillir*, boil thoroughly, < LL. *perbullire*, boil thoroughly, < L. *per*, thoroughly, + *bullire*, bubble: see *boil*[2]. The word has been taken to mean 'partly boil,' as if < *part* + *boil*[2]. Hence, recently, *parbake.*] 1†. To boil thoroughly.

Pourbouillir [F.], to *parboile* throughly. *Cotgrave.*

'Tis nobody's fault but yours; for an' you had done as you might have done, they should have been *parboiled* and baked too, every mother's son, ere they should come in. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

My liver 'a *parboiled* like Scotch holly-bread. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

2. To boil slightly or in a moderate degree; half-boil.

Parboylen mete, semibullio, Cath. parbullio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 382.

They [the Samoydes] are of reasonable stature, browne, active, warlike, eate raw meate, or a little *perboiled* with blood, Oile, or a little water which they drinke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 742.

parbreak† (pär′brāk), *v.* [Also *perbreak*, *parbrake*, *perbrake*; < ME. *parbraken*; < *par-* for *per-*, through (cf. *parboil*), + *break.*] I. *intrans.* To vomit.

And virulently dysgorged,
As though ye wolde *parbrake.*
Skelton, Poems (ed. Dyce), II. 77.

When to my great annoyance, and almost *parbreaking*, I have seene any of these silly creatures. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To vomit; belch forth; vent.

His goldbright shield fire *perbrakes.* *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

Come, snake-trest Sisters, com, ye dismall Elves, . . .
Com, *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

When he hath *parbrak'd* his grieved mind.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. v. 9.

parbreak† (pär′brāk), *n.* [< *parbreak*, *v.*] Vomit.

Her filthie *parbreake* all the place defiled has.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 20.

parbuckle (pär′buk-l), *n.* [Appar. < *par*[2], equal, + *buckle*[2], *v.*] A device for raising or lowering a heavy body, as a cask, gun, etc., along an inclined plane or vertical surface. A bight of a rope is made round a post or other secure fastening at the level to which the object is to be raised or from which it is to

Parbuckle.

be lowered. The two ends of the rope are then passed under the object and brought over it, and are hauled or slackened together to raise or lower the object as may be required, the object itself acting as a movable pulley. The name is also applied to a sling made with a rope, as shown at *a* in the cut.

parbuckle (pär′buk-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parbuckled*, ppr. *parbuckling.* [< *parbuckle*, *n.*] To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

Parcæ (pär′sē), *n. pl.* [L., the Fates, pl. of *Parca*: perhaps < √ *par* of *par(t-)s*, part, lot; *partiri*, divide: see *part.*] The Latin name of the Fates. See *fate*, 5.

parcase†, *adv.* See *percase.*

parceit†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **parceit*, < L. *perceptum*, perception: see *percept.* Cf. *conceit*, *deceit*, etc.] Perception; perceptivity.

It passid my *parceit*, and my preifis also,
How so wondirfull werkis wolde haue an ende.
Richard the Redeless, Prol., l. 17.

parcel (pär′sel, usually pär′sl), *n.* [< ME. *parcel*, *parcell*, *parcelle*, *percel*, < OF. *parcelle*, *parcele*, f., also *parcel*, m., F. *parcelle*, f., a small piece or part, a parcel, a particle, = Pg. *parcella* = It. *particella*, < ML. *particella*, contr. *parcella* (after F.), a parcel, dim. of L. *particula*, particle: see *particle.*] 1. A part, either taken separately or belonging to a whole. (*a*) A share; a portion.

Litel loneth he that lorde that lent hym al that blisse,
That thus parteth with the pore a *parcel* whan hym nedeth.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 63.

Thou shalt shryve thee of alle thy synnes to o man, and nat a *parcel* to o man, and a *parcel* to another.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Having receiv'd amongst his allotted *parcels* certain pretious truths of such an orient lustre as no Diamond can equall. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

(*b*) A separable, separate, or distinct part or portion or section, as of land.

Abraham seith that he seigh holy the Trinite,
Thre persones in *parcelles* departable fro other,
And alle thre but o god thus Abraham me taughte.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 26.

Naomi, that is come again out of the country of Moab, selleth a *parcel* of land. Ruth iv. 3.

I have one *parcel* of land called Upper Crabtreewent, containing about twelve acres.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 438.

(*c*) A constituent or integral part: used frequently in the phrase *part and parcel.*

It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 106.

Nothing *parcel* of the world is denied to man's inquiry and invention. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Being *parcel* of the common mass,
And destitute of means to raise themselves,
They sink, and settle lower than they need.
Cowper, Task, v. 247.

Granada, as we have seen, was placed under the sceptre of Castile, governed by the same laws, and represented in its cortes, being, in the strictest sense, *part and parcel* of the kingdom. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

Nature answers all he asks;
Hand in hand with her he walks,
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy—
Blessings on the barefoot boy!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

All things are taken from us, and become
Portions and *parcels* of the dreadful Past.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

(*d*) A fragment; piece; bit.

Olyves sum in rootes graffe, and rende
Hem after out with *parcells* of the roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

Why, what *parcel* of man hast thou lighted on for a master? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

More beautiful the prospect of that building which is all visible at one view than what discovers itself to the sight by *parcels* and degrees.
Fuller, Worthies, Canterbury, II. 185.

England about to be divided into little *parcels*, like a chess-board! *Sydney Smith*, To Lord Holland.

(*e*) An item or particular; a detail.

I sent your grace
The *parcels* and particulars of our grief.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 36.

2. An indefinite number, quantity, or measure forming a group, mass, or lot: as, a *parcel* of fools; a *parcel* of rubbish.

They bought allso a *parcell* of goats, which they distributed at home as they saw neede & occasion.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 209.

Now, don't let us give ourselves a *parcel* of airs, and pretend that the oaths we make free with in this land of liberty of ours are our own.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

I think the English a *parcel* of brutes; and I'll go back to France as fast as I can. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xiv.

Why are they [painters] to be be-knighted, like a *parcel* of aldermen? *Thackeray*, Char. Sketches, The Artists.

3. A number of things wrapped or otherwise put up together; a package, containing a number of articles or a single one; a small bundle.

I received that choice *Parcel* of Tobacco your Servant brought me. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 46.

If you wanted to send a *parcel* to anywhere in the country, you confided it to the guard of the coach.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 6.

4. *pl.* In *law*, that part of a deed or conveyance which describes the property conveyed, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification.—5. Same as *parceling*, I. —**Bill of parcels.** See *bill*[3].—**Parcels post**, that department of the post-office business of the United Kingdom which relates to the carriage and delivery of small parcels.

parcel (pär'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parcelcd* or *parcelled*, ppr. *parceling* or *parcelling*. [< F. *parceller*, parcel; from the noun.] 1. To divide into parts or portions: generally with *out*.

These ghostly kings would *parcel out* my power.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Our time was *parcelled out* in a succession of tasks.
Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

Smooth slate
In square divisions *parcelled out*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

In the divided or social states these functions are *parcelled out* to individuals, each of whom aims to do his stint of the joint work. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 72.

Then the great Hall was wholly broken down,
And the broad woodland *parcell'd* into farms.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To particularize; specify.

What a wounding shame is this,
. . . that mine own servant should
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by
Addition of his envy!
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 163.

3. To cover with strips of canvas; wrap with parceling.

parcel (pär'sel), *adv.* [< ME. *parcel;* an elliptical use of *parcel*, *n.*, for *in parcel*, like *part*, *adv.*, for *in part*. Cf. *parcelly*.] Partly; in part; partially; to some extent.

Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel*-gilt goblet . . . to marry me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 94.

He is *parcel* lawyer, and in my conscience much of their religion. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

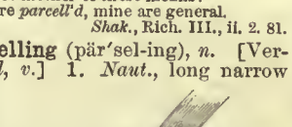
Beat not your brains to understand their *parcel*-greek, *parcel*-latin gibberish. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 60.

The principal personage is Marcelia, *parcel* witch, wholly shameless. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 242.

parceled, parcelled (pär'seld), *a.* [< *parcel* + *-ed*.] Partial; not general. *Schmidt.*

Alas! I am the mother of these moans!
Their woes are *parcell'd*, mine are general.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 81.

parceling, parcelling (pär'sel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *parcel*, *v.*] 1. *Naut.*, long narrow strips of canvas, generally tarred, wound spirally about a rope so as to give a smooth surface. Also *parsling*.—2. *Naut.*, the process of wrapping or winding a rope with parceling, or tarred strips of canvas.


A Rope Wormed and Partly Parceled.

parceling-machine (pär'sel-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A press in which yarn, cloth, wool, etc., are bundled compactly for tying.—2. A machine in which strips of canvas or cloth are coated with tar to prepare them for wrapping or winding around ropes. *E. H. Knight.*

parcelize† (pär'sel-īz), *v. t.* [< *parcel*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To divide; distribute; parcel.

Greatnes and glory of a well-Rul'd State
Is not extinguisht nor extenuate
By being *parcelliz'd* to a plurality
Of petty Kinglings, of a mean Equality.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

parcellation (pär-se-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *parcel* + *-ation*.] Division into parts or parcels; distribution.

Rash as such a *parcellation* of his troops might seem.
The American, IX. 350.

parcelle[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcel*.

parcelle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*.

parcel-lift (pär'sel-lift), *n.* An elevator or dumb-waiter used in shops and warehouses to convey packages up or down. [Eng.]

parcelly† (pär'sel-i), *adv.* [< ME. *parcelly;* < *parcel* + *-ly*[2].] Part by part; item by item.

Parcelly, as the heres of eyes don,
With teres makyng sprancles manyon,
Ryght so is Raymound tormented full sore,
Sore wepyng, teres making enermore.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4015.

parcel-maker (pär'sel-mā'kėr), *n.* One of two officers of the British exchequer who formerly made the parcels of the escheators' accounts, and delivered them to the auditors.

parcel-meal† (pär'sel-mēl), *adv.* [ME. *parcelmele, parcel-mel;* < *parcel* + *-meal*, as in *dropmeal, piecemeal*, etc.] Piecemeal; separately; partly; by parts or portions.

Thre persons *parcel-mele*, departable from other.
Piers Plowman (C), XX. 28.

parcel-office (pär'sel-of'is), *n.* A place where parcels are received for despatch or delivery.

parcel-paper (pär'sel-pā'pėr), *n.* Any loose-textured unsized paper made or used for wrapping parcels; wrapping-paper.

parcel-post. Same as *parcels post* (which see, under *parcel*, *n.*).

parcel-van (pär'sel-van), *n.* A van for the delivery of parcels. [Eng.]

parcenary (pär'se-nā-ri), *n.* [Also *parcenery;* < OF. *parcenerie*, < *parconier*, a parcener: see *parcener*.] In *law*, coheirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from *joint tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenary* or *coparcenary* is created by the descent of lands from an ancestor.

parcenelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcener*.

parcener (pär'se-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *parcener, parsoner*, also *parconer*, < OF. *parconier, parcenier, parsonnier, parçonier, parçonnier, parçoner*, etc., = Sp. *parcionero* = Pg. *parceiro*, < ML. **partitionarius, partionarius*, having a share, one having a share, < L. *partitio*(*n*-) (> OF. *pareçon, parçon, parson*, etc.), a sharing, share: see *partition*. Cf. *partner*.] In *law*, a coheir; one who holds lands jointly with another or others by descent from an ancestor, as when land descends to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or *coheirs*. The term has been sometimes used to indicate female cotenants only.

We ben *parsoneres* of reson.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 5.

So nevertheless that the yongest make reasonable amends to his *parceners* for the part which to them belongeth, by the award of good men.
Lambarde's Perambulation (1596), p. 575. (*Halliwell.*)

These coheirs are then called coparceners; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xii.

parcery† (pär'se-ri), *n.* [Appar. for **parcelry*, < *parcel* + *-ry*, or *parcenery*, < *parcener* + *-y*.] Apportionment; allotment.

This part was to Helenus by wylled *parcerye* lotted.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii.

parceyve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *perceive*.

parch (pärch), *v.* [< ME. *parchen, paarchen*, parch; origin uncertain: either (*a*) a var. form and use of *perehen, perschen*, a rarer form of *perishen, perischen*, perish (in trans. 'kill') (see *perish*[1]); or (*b*) a var. form and use of *perchen*, pierce, a rarer form of *percen, persen*, pierce: cf. *persant, persaunt*, piercing, as used, e. g., of sunbeams (see *persant*); *piercing*, used of penetrating cold (see *pierce*).] I. *trans.* 1. To expose to the strong action of fire, but without burning; roast (vegetable produce especially) partially by rapid expulsion of moisture.

And he reached her *parched* corn, and she did eat.
Ruth ii. 14.

Marm Porter moved about as brisk as a *parched* pea.
Haliburton, Sam Slick, Clockmaker, xxv.

2. To dry up; dry to extremity or to the point of burning: as, the sun's rays *parch* the ground; *parched* with thirst.

Nor entreat the north
To make his bleak winds kiss my *parched* lips
And comfort me with cold. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 40.

The brandish'd sword of God . . . with torrid heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime.
Milton, P. L., xii. 636.

Parched with heat and dust, they were soon distressed by excessive thirst. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

=Syn. *Singe, Sear*, etc. See *scorch*.

II. *intrans.* To become very dry; be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Afric sun
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 370.

A heart high sorrowful and cloy'd,
A burning forehead, and a *parching* tongue.
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

parchedness (pär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being parched or dried up.

Neither sheep nor shepherd is to be seen there, but only a waste, silent solitude, and one uniform *parchedness* and vacuity. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, i. 31.

parcheesi, *n.* See *pachisi*.

parchemint, parchemyn†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *parchment*.

parchemin (pär'she-min), *v. t.* [< F. *parchemin*, parchment: see *parchment*.] To convert into parchment or a substance akin to parchment, as paper or cotton, by soaking it in dilute sulphuric acid. [Rare.]

The more readily a fibre is *parchemined* by the action of sulphuric acid, the more difficult it will become to nitrate the same; and the less sulphuric acid acts, . . . the more nitric acid comes into play.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 123.

parcheminer†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *parcheminier*, also *parcheminour*, < ML. *pergamenarius*, a maker or seller of parchment, < *pergamena*, parchment: see *parchment*.] A maker or seller of parchment.

The *Parchemyners* and Bokebynders.
York Plays (title), p. 56.

parchingly (pär'ching-li), *adv.* In a parching manner; so as to parch.

parchisi, *n.* See *pachisi*.

parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* [< ME. *parchemente, perchment* (with excrescent *t* as in other Teut. languages), usually *parchemin, parchemyn, perchemin,* < OF. *parchemin, perchemin, parcamin*, F. *parchemin* = Sp. *pergamino* = Pg. *pergaminho* = It. *pergamena* = D. *perkament* = MLG. *perment, permet, permint* = OHG. *permint, perment, permit, bermint, berment, bermit, pirmit, birmint* = MHG. *pergement, pergmīt*, G. *pergament* = Sw. Dan. *pergament*, < L. *pergamēna, pergamina* (also in full *charta Pergamena*, 'paper of Pergamum'), < Gr. Περγαμηνή, parchment, lit. 'paper of Pergamum,' prop. adj. (sc. *διφθέρα*, 'skin of Pergamum,' or *χάρτη*, 'paper of Pergamum'), fem. of Περγαμηνός (> L. *Pergamēnus*), of Pergamum, < Πέργαμος, Πέργαμον, Pergamus, Pergamum, a city of Mysia in Asia Minor, whence parchment was originally brought.] 1. The skin of sheep or goats prepared for use as a writing-material and for other purposes. The skins are first soaked in lime to remove the hair, and are then shaved, washed, dried, stretched, and ground or smoothed with fine chalk or lime and pumice-stone. Vellum is a fine parchment made from the skins of calves, kids, and still-born lambs. Other skins prepared in the same way are used for other purposes: as those of the he-goat and wolf for drum-heads, and the skin of the ass for covering battledores. A kind of parchment is made by the Eskimos from the entrails of seals, and is used for bags, blankets, clothing, etc. The skin of the fur-seal is sometimes dressed as parchment and used for making cases for holding valuable papers, etc.

Riȝte as a lorde sholde make lettres and hym lakked *parchemyn*,
Though he couth write nenere so wel ȝif he had no penne.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 38.

Thilke Stoyciens wenden that the soule hadde ben naked of itself as a myroure or a cleene *parchemyn*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made *parchment?* that *parchment*, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 87.

2. The cartilaginous sheath or hull of the coffee-bean.

When growing, the flat sides of the seeds [of coffee] are towards each other, and have a covering or membrane of cartilaginous skin which, when dry, is known as "the *parchment*."
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 59.

3. A document written on parchment.

But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 133.

I once requested your Hands as Witnesses to a certain *Parchment*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 13.

Cotton parchment. See *cotton*[1].—**Parchment paper.** Same as *paper*.—**Vegetable parchment.** Same as *parchment paper*.—**Virgin parchment**, a fine quality of parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids.

parchment (pärch'ment), *v. t.* [< *parchment*, *n.*] To convert into parchment; parchemin.

parchment-beaver (pärch'ment-bē'vėr), *n.* Same as *dry-castor*.

parchmenter† (pärch'men-tėr), *n.* [ME. *parchementer*, also contr. *parmenter*; < *parchment* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *parcheminer*.] A maker of parchment.

parchmentize (pärch'men-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parchmentized*, ppr. *parchmentizing*. [< *parchment* + *-ize*.] To convert into parchment; parchemin or parchment.

Blotting paper *parchmentized* by a new process.
Greer, Dict. Elect., p. 80.

parchment-lace (pärch'ment-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

parchment-skin (pärch'ment-skin), *n.* A disease of the skin characterized by scattered pigmented telangiectatic and atrophic spots, with contraction of the skin, usually followed by epitheliomatous patches and ulceration. It almost invariably begins in early life, and is apt to affect several children in the same family. Also called *parchment-skin disease*, *xeroderma*.

parchmenty (pärch'men-ti), *a.* [< *parchment* + *-y*[1].] Resembling parchment in texture or appearance; porgamontaceous.

The wings of the anterior pair are usually of *parchmenty* consistence. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 639.

parcial†, *a.* An obsolete form of *partial*.

parcidentate (pär-si-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *parcus*, sparing, scanty, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] In *zoöl.*, having few teeth or dentato processes: opposed to *pluridentate*.

parcimonious†, **parcimony**†. Obsolete forms of *parsimonious*, *parsimony*.

parcity† (pär'si-ti), *n.* [< OF. *parcite* = Sp. *parcidad* = It. *parcità*, < L. *parcita(t-)s*, sparingness, < *parcus*, sparing, scanty, frugal; cf. *parcere*, spare, akin to Gr. σπαρνός, scarce, rare, and to E. *spare*.] 1. Sparingness. *Cotgrave*.—2. Sparseness; paucity.

parclose, *n.* See *perclose*.

pard[1] (pärd), *n.* [= F. *pard*, *parde* = Sp. Pg. It. *pardo* = OHG. *pardo*, MHG. *parde*, *part*, G. *parder*, *pardel* (cf. *pardale*), < L. *pardus*, < Gr. πάρδος, later form of πάρδαλις, πόρδαλις, the pard (either leopard, panther, or ounce); an Eastern word; cf. Pers. *pārs*, *pārsh*, a pard, *pars*, a panther. Hence, in comp., *camelopard*, *leopard*.] The leopard or panther.

Lions and bloody *pards* are Mars's servants.
Fletcher (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, ii. 3.

Striped like a zebra, freckled like a *pard*.
Keats, Lamia, i.

pard[2] (pärd), *n.* [Short for *pardner*, a corrupt form of *partner*.] A partner; a mate; an accomplice; a boon companion. [Slang, U. S.]

He was the bulliest man in the mountains, *pard!*
S. L. Clemens, Roughing It, ii.

pardah, *n.* Same as *purdah*.

pardale†, *n.* [= Sp. *pardal*, < L. *pardalis*, < Gr. πάρδαλις, a pard: see *pard*[1].] Same as *pard*[1].

The *pardale* swift and the tygre cruell.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 26.

Nexte vnto him came flockes of beasts, great numbers of horses with Lyons, and *Pardailes* carted in Cages, which hae brought as presents to geue vnto Alexander.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

pardalote (pär'da-lōt), *n.* A bird of the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotinæ (pär"da-lō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pardalotus* + *-inæ*.] A group of birds named by H. E. Strickland in 1842 from the genus *Pardalotus*.

Pardalotus (pär-da-lō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρδαλωτός, spotted like the pard, < πάρδαλις, a pard: see *pard*[1].] A genus of small short-tailed birds, allied to the flycatchers. There are several species, natives of Australia.

Pardanthus (pär-dan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so called from the spotted perianth; < Gr. πάρδος, leopard, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*, the tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*, and the subtribe *Eusisyrinchieæ*, now known as *Belamcanda* (Adanson, 1763), and distinguished by a capsule with reflexed valves, exposing the black fleshy seeds on an erect persistent axis. The only species, *P. Sinensis*, the blackberry-lily, native of India, China, and Japan, is cultivated for its large orange purple-spotted flowers, lasting only a day, and is widely naturalized. It produces a stout leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, with sword-shaped sheathing leaves. See *Ixia* and *leopard-flower*.

pardao, pardo (pär-dä'ō, pär'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *pardaw*, < Pg. *pardao* (see def.).] An Indo-Portuguese money of account of Goa, worth about 60 United States cents. *Simmonds*.

They payed in hand one thousand and three hundred *pardawes*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 267.

pardaw†, *n.* See *pardao*.

pardi (pär-dē'), *interj.* [F.: see *pardy*.] Same as *pardy*.

"*Pardi*," cried Madame Duval, "I shan't let you leave me again in a hurry." *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvi.

pardine (pär'din), *a.* [< *pard*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Resembling a pard; spotted like a pard: as, the *pardine* genet, *Genetta pardina*, of western Africa.

pardo, *n.* See *pardao*.

pardon (pär'dọn or -dn), *v. t.* [< ME. *pardonen*, < OF. *pardoner*, *pardonner*, *perdoner*, F. *pardonner* = Sp. *perdonar* = Pg. *perdoar* = It. *perdonare*, < ML. *perdonare*, give, concede, indulge, spare, pardon, < L. *per*, through, + *donare*, give, < *donum*, a gift: see *per-* and *donate*.] 1. To remit the penalty or punishment due on account of (an offense); pass by or leave without penalty, resentment, or blame; forgive; overlook.

I have a power to *pardon* sins, as oft
As any man has power to wrong me.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

His [the king's] power of *pardoning* was said by our Saxon ancestors to be derived a lege suæ dignitatis: and it is declared in parliament by Statute 27 Hen. VIII., c. 24, that no other person hath power to *pardon* or remit any treason or felonies whatsoever.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxxi.

2. To absolve (an offender) from liability for an offense or crime committed; release (a person) from the punishment or penalty due on account of some fault or offense.

I never denied iustice to a poore man for his pouerie, nor *pardoned* a riche man for his great goods and richesse.
Golden Book, xlvii.

As you from crimes would *pardon'd* be,
Let your indulgence set me free.
Shak., Tempest, Epil., l. 19.

The shepherd rais'd his mournful head;
"And will you *pardon* me?" he said.
Prior, Despairing Shepherd.

3. To excuse; indulge; especially, to excuse from doing something.

Thrice-noble lord, let me entreat of you
To *pardon* me yet for a night or two.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 121.

Those who know how many volumes have been written on the poems of Homer and Virgil will easily *pardon* the length of my discourse on Milton.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

Pardon me, forgive me; excuse me: a phrase used when one makes an apology, and often when one means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms: as, *pardon me*, but I think you are mistaken: often abbreviated to *pardon*.

And I
(*Pardon me* saying it) were much loath to breed
Dispute betwixt myself and mine.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

=**Syn.** *Pardon*, *Forgive*. These words are often synonymous. Strictly, *pardon* expresses the act of an official or a superior, remitting all or the remainder of the punishment that belongs to an offense: as, the queen or the governor *pardons* a convict before the expiration of his sentence. *Forgive* refers especially to the feelings; it means that one not only resolves to overlook the offense and re-establishes amicable relations with the offender, but gives up all ill feeling against him. See *pardon*, *n.*

pardon (pär'dọn or -dn), *n.* [< ME. *pardon*, *pardoun*, *pardun*, < OF. *pardon*, *pardun*, F. *pardon* = Sp. *perdon* = Pg. *perdão* = It. *perdono*, < ML. *perdonum*, indulgence, pardon; from the verb.] 1. Forgiveness of an offender or of his offense or crime; a passing over without punishment; remission of penalty.

Very frankly he confess'd his treasons,
Implored your highness' *pardon*, and set forth
A deep repentance. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4. 6.

Both confess'd
Humbly their faults, and *pardon* begg'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 1101.

Grant me *pardon* for my thoughts:
And for my strange petition I will make
Amends hereafter. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *law*, a free remission of the legal consequences of guilt or of some part of them; an act of grace proceeding from the power charged with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law prescribes for a crime he has committed. *Marshall*. Mere mitigation of punishment is not pardon. *Pardon* is sometimes used in the more general sense which includes *amnesty*. In Great Britain the pardoning of offenses against the crown or the people rests with the crown, except in certain specified cases. Pardon is granted under the great seal or by warrant under the sign manual, countersigned by one of the principal secretaries of state, or by act of Parliament. Offenders against the laws of the United States may be pardoned by the President, except in cases of impeachment. In nearly all the States, persons convicted of crimes under the State laws, except in cases of treason and impeachment, may be pardoned by the governor, the governor and council, or the governor and board of pardons.

John Hunne had his *Pardon*, and Southwel died the Night before he should have been executed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 187.

3. The deed or warrant by which such remission is declared. Delivery is essential to its validity, and delivery is not complete without acceptance; but in some cases constructive acceptance has been held sufficient, as where it was delivered to the jailer, the prisoner being ignorant of it.

4†. A papal indulgence, or remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, usually for a stated time.

De le and do penaunce day and nyght enere,
And purchase al the *pardoun* of Pampelon and of Rome,
And indulgences ynowe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 218.

Thrice he promised he would bring them all *pardons* from Rome. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 34.

To quicken the faithful in the discharge of such a brotherly kindness, our old English bishops often granted a ghostly reward—an indulgence, or, as it was then better called, a *pardon* of so many days—unto all those who with the fitting dispositions should answer this call made to them from the grave, and pray especially for him or her who lay buried there.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 72.

5†. Allowance; excuse.

I begg'd
His *pardon* for return.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 60.

No youth can be comely but by *pardon*, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. *Bacon*, Beauty.

To beg, crave, or ask one's pardon, to ask one's forgiveness: a phrase corresponding in use to *pardon me* (which see, under *pardon*, *v.*).=**Syn.** *Pardon*, *Absolution*, *Remission*, *Amnesty*. All these words represent a complete work with reference to the offense, so that it becomes as though it had not been committed. *Pardon* is the general word (see comparison under *pardon*, *v. t.*). *Absolution* is now strictly an ecclesiastical word, as defined. *Remission* is, by derivation, a letting go, a sending away; "*remission* of sins" is a frequent Biblical expression; outside of Biblical language, we speak chiefly of the *remission* of penalty: as, the *remission* of a fine or of part of a term of imprisonment. *Amnesty* is strictly a political word, as defined, covering a general pardon of persons, named or unnamed, who have become exposed to penalty by offenses against the state or the sovereign. We speak of *pardon* of the offense or the person; *absolution* of the person from the offense; *remission* of sin or of penalty for the person; *amnesty* to all concerned in the insurrection.

Such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special provision for *pardon* and *amnesty* contained in this act. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.

The blackest sin is clear'd with *absolution*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 354.

Almighty God . . . hath given power and commandment to his ministers to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the *absolution* and *remission* of their sins. *Book of Common Prayer*, Absolution.

All peace implies *amnesty*, or oblivion of past subjects of dispute, whether the same is expressly mentioned in the terms of the treaty or not.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 153.

pardonable (pär'dọn-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *pardonnable* = Sp. *perdonable* = Pg. *perdoavel* = It. *perdonabile*, < ML. **perdonabilis*, < *perdonare*, pardon: see *pardon*, *v.*] Capable of being pardoned or forgiven; not requiring the execution of penalty or the infliction of censure; venial: applied to either offense or offender.

We confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains. *Dryden*.

=**Syn.** *Excusable*, etc. See *venial*.

pardonableness (pär'dọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pardonable; susceptibility of forgiveness. *Bp. Hall*, No Peace with Rome, xiii.

pardonably (pär'dọn-a-bli), *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon or excuse.

Fancy grows so strong
That listening sense is *pardonably* cheated.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, v.

pardon-bell (pär'dọn-bel), *n.* The angelus-bell: so called because special pardons were formerly bestowed upon those who on hearing it recited the angelus correctly. See *angelus*.

pardon-chair (pär'dọn-chār), *n.* A confessional.

pardoner (pär'dọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pardoner*, *pardonere*; < OF. *pardonaire* (< ML. as if **perdonarius*), F. *pardonneur* = Sp. *perdonador* = Pg. *perdoador* = It. *perdonatore*, < ML. as if **perdonator*, < *perdonare*, pardon: see *pardon*, *v.*] 1. One who pardons or forgives; one

who absolves an offender from punishment or blame.

England speaks louder; who are we, to play
The generous *pardoner* at her expense?
Browning, Strafford.

2†. One who is licensed to sell papal indulgences or pardons.

Ther preched a *pardoner* as he a prest were,
And broughte forth a bulle with bishopis seles,
And seide that hym-selue myghte assoilie hem alle
Of falsnesse of fastinges, of vows to-broke.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 66.

By this gaude have I wonne, yeer by yere,
An hundred marks sith I was *pardonere*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 104.

Heywood . . . saw no reason to spare priests, *pardoners*, or pilgrims the lash of his joyous wit.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 134.

pardonless† (pär-dọn-les), *a.* [< *pardon* + *-less*.] Unpardonable.

He that compyles a work,
And warned doth offende
In one thinge ofte, is *perdonles*
If that he doth not mende.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

pardon-screen (pär'dọn-skrēn), *n.* A screen surrounding or placed before a confessional, to hide the penitent from public view during the act of confession.

pardon-stall (pär'dọn-stâl), *n.* A stall from which pardons and indulgences are read, or in which confessions are heard.

pardy, perdy (pär-dē', pėr-dē'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. (in occasional present use as an archaism); also *pardie, pardieu*, etc., < OF. *pardie, pardé*, F. *pardi, pardieu*, < *par* (< L. *per*), by, + *Dieu* (< L. *deus*), God: see *deity*.] Indeed (literally, 'by God'): a familiar minced oath formerly much in use.

Mary, unto them that had rather slepe all daie then wake one hour, . . . unto such *pardie* it shall seeme painefull to abide any labour. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 31.

Ah, Dame! *perdy* ye have not doen me right,
Thus to mislead mee, whiles I you obaid:
Me little needed from my right way to have straid.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 22.

Perdie, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 74.

It is my duty and function, *perdy*, to be fervent in my vocation. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

"*Pardy*," returned the king, "but still
My joints are somewhat stiff or so."
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

pare[1] (pâr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pared*, ppr. *paring*. [< ME. *paren, payren*, < OF. *parer*, F. *parer*, deck, dress, trim, etc., particular uses of the orig. general sense 'prepare,' 'pare,' = Sp. *parar*, prepare, = Pg. *parar*, guard, *aparar*, pare, = It. *parare*, deck, trim, guard, ward off, oppose, < L. *parare*, prepare, get ready, ML. also guard, guard against, parry, etc. (cf. *parachute, parapet, parasol*, etc., and *parry*). Hence ult. *compare*[1], *prepare, repair*[1], *separate, sever, several*, etc., *empire, imperial*, etc., *parade, parry*, etc.] **1.** To trim by cutting or shaving off thin slices or flakes from the surface or the extremities: as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* a horse's hoof, or one's nails; to *pare* old or worn-out grass-land.

At Juyn a floore for thresshing thus thai make:
Thai *pare* it first, and lightly after gete
Hit dolven smal, and chaf therto thay take.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

Your nayles *parde*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

He plants, he prolos, he *pares*, he trimmeth round
Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

2. To reduce by cutting away superficial parts; diminish by little and little; cut down.

I lerned among Lumbardes an Iewes a lessoun,
To wey pens with a peys [weight], and *pare* the heuyest.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 243.

I have . . . *pared* my present havings, to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 159.

Yea, they would *pare* the mountain to the plain,
To leave an equal baseness.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To remove by or as by cutting, clipping, or shaving: with *off* or *away:* as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundancies.

Now is to repare
Rosaries olde, and drynesse *of* to *pare*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

I was diligent to remark such doctrines, and to *pare off* the mistakes so far that they hinder not piety.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 20.

=Syn. 1. *Pare, Peel, Shave off.* To *pare* is to remove the surface only with a knife or similar instrument; to *peel* is to pull off the skin or rind. "That is *peeled* which is deprived of a natural layer or integument spread over it." (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 603.) The figurative uses of these two words are limited. *Shave* or *shave off* still seems figurative when not implying the use of a razor, and is controlled in its meaning by that original sense; hence it is always limited to dressing off the surface.

pare[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pair*[1].

pareccrisis (pa-rek'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἔκκρίσις, separation, secretion: see *eccrisis*.] Disordered secretion.

paregal†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peregal;* < ME. *paregal, peregall, parengal, peringall, peryngall*, < OF. *paregal, parigal, paringal, peringal*, entirely equal, < *par*, equal, + *egal*, equal: see *par*[2] and *egal, equal*.] **I.** *a.* Entirely equal; equal.

As soone as thei were mette thei heilde hem *peryngall;* but the prowesse of kynge Boors was passynge alle other, for he dide merveiles. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

His herte ay with the firate and with the beste
Stod *paregal*, to dure that hym leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 840.

Whilom thou wast *peregall* to the best.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

II. *n.* An equal.

Everyche other through great vyolence
By very force bare other unto grounde,
As full ofte it happeth and is founde
Whan stronge doth mete with his *peregall*.
Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P. v. (*Halliwell.*)

Thus was youre croune crasid till he was cast newe,
Thoru partinge of youre powere to youre *paragals*.
Richard the Redeless, l. 71.

Bal. How lik'st thou my suite?
Cat. All, beyond all, no *peregal*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 2.

paregmenon (pa-reg'me-non), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρηγμένον, neut. of παρηγμένος, perf. pass. part. of παράγειν, lead by, derive, < παρά, beside, + ἀγειν, lead: see *agent*.] In *rhet.*, the employment of several words having a common origin in the same sentence.

paregoric (par-ę-gor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *parégorique* = Sp. *parcgórico* = Pg. It. *parcgorico*, < LL. *paregoricus*, < Gr. παρηγορικός, soothing, < παρήγορος, consoling, < παρά, beside, + ἀγορεύειν, speak in an assembly, < ἀγορά, assembly: see *agora*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, mitigating; assuaging pain.

It [tar-water] is of admirable use in fevers, being at the same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both *paregoric* and cordial. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 75.

Paregoric elixir. Same as II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. Specifically—**2.** A camphorated tincture of opium, flavored with aromatics.

pareil†, *n.* [< ME. *parcil*, < OF. *pareil*, F. *pareil* = Pr. *parelh* = Pg. *parelho* = It. *parecchio*, equal, < ML. *pariculus*, equal, < *par*, equal: see *par*[2]. Cf. *apparel, parcl*[1], from the same source.] An equal; a match.

Sir Gawein armed Elizer, and Gaherles dide hym helpe, and dide on his hauberk that was of grete bounte that in all the hoste was not the *pareile*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 584.

We shall quickly find out more than a *pareil* for St. James and St. John, the Boanerges of my text.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

pareira (pa-rā'rạ), *n.* [Braz.] A drug derived from several plants. The true pareira (fully written *pareira brava*) is the root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, formerly supposed to be afforded by *Cissampelos Pareira*, which is hence called *spurious pareira brava*. The latter has a local medicinal use. There are several substitutes for pareira brava, some of them worthless. The genuine is regarded as a mild tonic, aperient, and diuretic, but its chief use at present is to relieve chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Pareira-root is the officinal drug, but pareira-bark has probably something of its virtue. See *abutua*.

parel[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *parelen;* by apheresis from *apparel*.] To apparel. *Lydgate.*

If I be *parellid* moost of price.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

parel[1]†, *n.* [Also *parrel, parral* (still used in technical senses: see *parrel*); < ME. *parel, parail, parayle:* by apheresis from *apparel*.] Apparel.—**2.** Arms.

parel[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelcon (pa-rel'kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρέλκων, ppr. of παρέλκειν, draw aside, lead alongside, be redundant, < παρά, beside, + ἕλκειν, draw.] In *gram.*, the addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb. *Coles*, 1717.

pareliet†, *n.* [< F. *parelie*, a mock sun: see *parhelion*.] A parhelion. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. iii. 25.

parella (pa-rel'ạ), *n.* [NL., < F. *parelle, perrelle*, a kind of lichen.] A crustaceous lichen, *Lecanora parella*, used to produce archil, cudbear, and litmus, or some other similar lichen which serves the same purposes.

parelle[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peril*.

parelle[2] (pa-rel'), *n.* Same as *parella*.

parembole (pa-rem'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρεμβολή, insertion, < παρεμβάλλειν, put in beside, < παρά, beside, + ἐν, in, + βάλλειν, throw.] In *rhet.*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period, or that which is inserted; an explanatory phrase having a closer connection with the context than a parenthesis. Also called *paremptosis*.

Parement, or long Surcoat, of the 14th or 15th century.

parement†, *n.* [ME.: see *parament*.] **1.** Same as *parament*. *Chaucer.*—**2.** [OF.] A long and flowing form of the military surcoat. This variety of the surcoat, worn toward the close of the fourteenth century, reached the ground (or near it) behind, but was usually cut shorter in front; it sometimes had long and flowing sleeves, and these and the edge of the robe were commonly ornamented with dags, scallops, or the like. The whole was usually made of some silk fabric, to some extent impermeable to rain.

paremptosis (par-emp-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρέμπτωσις, a coming in besides, < παρεμπίπτειν, come in besides, < παρά, besides, + ἐμπίπτειν, creep in, be inserted in, < ἐν, in, + πίπτειν, fall.] Same as *parembole*.

parencephalitis (par-en-sef-ạ-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parencephalon* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the parencephalon or cerebellum.

parencephalocele (par-en-sef'ạ-lō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *parencephalon* + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] Hernia of the cerebellum.

parencephalon (par-en-sef'ạ-lon), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. παρεγκεφαλίς, the cerebellum), < Gr. παρά, beside, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.] The cerebellum.

parencephalus (par-en-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside (amiss), + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain: see *parencephalon*.] One with prevented development of the encephalon.

parenchyma (pa-reng'ki-mạ), *n.* [= F. *parenchyme* = Sp. *parénquima* = Pg. *parenchyma* = It. *parenchima*, < NL. *parenchyma* (see def.), < Gr. παρέγχυμα, the peculiar tissues of the lungs, liver, kidney, and spleen (so called by Erasistratus as if formed separately by the blood of veins that run into those parts), < παρεγχεῖν, pour in beside, < παρά, beside, + ἐγχεῖν, pour in: see *enchymatous*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The proper tissue or substance of any part or organ, as distinguished from the connective or other sustentacular tissue which it contains. (*b*) The undifferentiated body-substance or chyme-mass of the unicellular animal, as an infusorian; indistinguishable cell-substance; endoplasm. (*c*) The general substance of the interior of the parenchymatous worms.—**2.** In *bot.*, the fundamental cellular tissue of plants: contradistinguished from *prosenchyma*, or fibrovascular tissue. It is the soft thin-walled tissue, with approximately isodiametric cells, which composes the soft pulp of leaves between the network of veins, the pulp of fruits, etc. In a dicotyledonous stem it forms the outer bark, the pith, and the medullary rays; in monocotyledons it is the common mass, of loose texture, through which the definite fibrovascular bundles are distributed. While the ordinary or typical shape of the cells is polyhedral or spheroidal, there are numerous modifications, all of which formerly received special designations, but only a few principal types are now distinguished by names. Spongy parenchyma is tissue in which the cells are loosely aggregated and have large intercellular spaces. Elongated parenchyma-cells are more compactly combined than short ones, and in the upper side of leaves have received the significant name of *palisade-cells*. Flattened parenchyma-cells are seen in the medullary rays of dicotyledons. Collenchyma, sclerotic and suberous parenchyma, trichomes, etc., are further modifications. See *collenchyma, palisade-cell, sclerotic, suberous, trichome*, and cuts under *cellular, cystolith*, and *tissue*.

Also *parenchyme*.

parenchymal (pa-reng'ki-mal), *a.* [< *parenchyma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma.

Parenchymata (par-eng-kim'ạ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **parenchymatus*, < *parenchyma*, parenchyma: see *parenchyma*.] Parenchymatous or acœlomatous worms; in Cuvier's classification, the second order of *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms, being those which have no intestines, but are solid or parenchymatous. They were divided into four families—*Acanthocephala*, "*Tremadotea*" (read *Trematodea*), *Tænioidea*, and *Cestoidea;* but neither the composition of the order nor its subdivision corresponds with natural groups.

parenchymatic (pa-reng-ki-mat'ik), *a.* [< *parenchyma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Same as *parenchymatous*.

parenchymatitis (par-eng-kim-ạ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parenchyma(t-)* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the parenchyma.

parenchymatous (par-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [= F. *parenchymateux* = Sp. *parenquimatoso* = It. *parenchimatoso;* as *parenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or resembling parenchyma, in any sense of that word.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Parenchymata;* acœlomatous, as a cestoid worm.—**Parenchymatous degeneration** or **inflammation.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Parenchymatous neuritis,** neuritis consisting in or beginning with degeneration of the nerve-fibers.—**Parenchymatous worms,** the *Parenchymata.*

parenchymatously (par-eng-kim'a-tus-li), *adv.* As parenchyma; in or into the parenchyma.

The injection of tincture of iodine *parenchymatously* is dangerous in cases where the growth is very vascular.
Therapeutic Gazette, VIII. 555.

parenchyme (pa-reng'kim), *n.* [< F. *parenchyme,* < NL. *parenchyma:* see *parenchyma.*] Same as *parenchyma.*

parenchymous (pa-reng'ki-mus), *a.* [< *parenchyme* + *-ous.*] Parenchymatous.

parenchymula (par-eng-kim'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *parenchymulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *parenchyma,* q. v.] An embryonic stage, immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula, in which the esoteric cells previously differentiated have wandered from the exterior, where they originated, into the interior, where they presumably give rise to the endoblastic cells subsequently found there. *A. Hyatt,* Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXI. 341.

parenesis, parænesis (pa-ren'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *parénèse* = Sp. *parénesis* = Pg. *parenesis* = It. *parenesi,* < LL. *parænesis,* < Gr. *παραίνεσις,* exhortation, < *παραινεῖν,* exhort, advise, < *παρά,* beside, + *αἰνεῖν,* praise.] Persuasion; exhortation.

parenetic, parænetic (par-ē-net'ik), *a.* [= F. *parénétique* = Sp. *parenético* = Pg. It. *parenetico,* < LGr. *παραινετικός,* hortatory, < Gr. *παραίνεσις,* hortation: see *parenesis.*] Of the nature of parenesis; hortatory; persuasive.

parenetical, parænetical (par-ē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *parenetic* + *-al.*] Same as *parenetic.*

To what end are such *parænetical* discourses?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 341.

A *Paræneticall* or Advisive Verse to his friend.
Herrick (title).

parent (pār'ent), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parent,* a kinsman, cousin, ally, = Sp. *pariente* = Pg. It. *parente,* a parent, < L. *paren(t-)s,* a procreator, parent, father or mother; by extension, a grandparent, ancestor, also kinsman, relation; for *parien(t-)s,* ppr. of *parere,* bring forth, beget, produce, bear.] I. *n.* 1. A father or mother; one who has generated or produced: correlated to *child, offspring, descendant.*

Those, for their *parents* were exceeding poor,
I bought and brought up to attend my boys.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 57.

2. By extension, any animal in relation to its offspring, or a plant in relation to other plants produced from it; any organism in relation to the individual organisms which it produces by any process of reproduction.

Out of the above 211 seedlings, 173 belonged to the same two forms as their *parents,* and only 38 belonged to the third form distinct from either *parent.*
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 212.

3. One who or that which produces; an author; a cause; a source.

And this same progeny of evils comes
From our debate, from our dissension;
We are their *parents* and original.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 117.

These are thy glorious works, *Parent* of good.
Milton, P. L., v. 153.

The South was *parent* of his pain,
The South is mistress of his grave.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from Carnac.

4†. A kinsman; relative.

Saterdaye to Alexandrya, and there Sonday all daye, where maister Jerom and Augustyn Panyson, with the grete noubre of their worshypfull *parentis* and cosyns.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

II. *a.* Serving as or pertaining to a parent or source.

He ordains things sordid in their birth
To be resolv'd into their *parent* earth.
Cowper, Charity, l. 562.

parentage (pār'en-tāj), *n.* [= F. *parentage,* relationship, kindred, = It. *parentaggio* (ML. *parentagium*), parentage; as *parent* + *-age.*] 1. Derivation from parents: as, the *parentage* of a child; in general, birth; origin: as, the *parentage* of an animal or a plant; by extension, derivation from an author or source: as, the *parentage* of a book, or of a legislative bill.—2. Specifically, condition with respect to the rank or character of parents or ancestors: as, a person of mean *parentage;* a man of noble *parentage.*

I met the duke yesterday, and had much question with him; he asked me of what *parentage* I was: I told him of as good as he. *Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 4. 39.

Sir Christopher Mings and I together by water to the Tower; and I find him a very witty, well-spoken fellow, and mighty free to tell his *parentage,* being a shoemaker's son. *Pepys,* Diary, II. 317.

3†. Parents collectively.

He said his daughters, and with speeches sage
Inquyrd which of them most did love her *parentage?*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 27.

4. The parental relationship as exhibited in the recognition and care of children.

To prevent these disturbances of good order [foolish fondness in families], Plato ordains community of wives, and interdicts *parentage.* *G. H. Lewes,* Hist. Philos., I. 239.

parental (pā-ren'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *parental* = It. *parentale,* < L. *parentalis,* parental, < *paren(t-)s,* parent: see *parent.*] Of or pertaining to parents; proper to or characteristic of a parent: as, *parental* love; *parental* government; *parental* duties.

Farewell, my Bess! tho' thou'rt bereft
Of my *parental* care. *Burns,* Farewell.

=Syn. *Paternal, Maternal,* etc. See *fatherly, motherly.*

Parentalia (par-en-tā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *parentalis,* parental: see *parental.*] Among the ancient Romans, a periodical observance in honor of deceased ancestors, including the visiting of their tombs and the offering to their shades of oblations of food, flowers, and other gifts. Sometimes the tombs were illuminated with lamps. Compare *Feralia.*

parentality (par-en-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *parental* + *-ity.*] The condition of being a parent; the parental relation.

In *parentality* there must be two persons concerned, the father and the mother.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 49.

parentally (pā-ren'tal-i), *adv.* In a parental manner; as a parent.

parentation† (par-en-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *parentacion,* < LL. *parentatio(n-),* funeral obsequies for parents or near relatives, < L. *parentare,* pp. *parentatus,* offer sacrifice in honor of deceased parents, < *paren(t-)s:* see *parent.*] Something done or said in honor of the dead; funeral rites; obsequies.

Some other ceremonies were practised, which differed not much from those used in *parentations.*
Abp. Potter, Antiquities of Greece, ii. 18.

Let Fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

parent-cell (pār'ent-sel), *n.* A cytula.

parentele†, *n.* [< ME. *parentele,* < OF. *parentele,* F. *parentèle* = Sp. *parentela* = Pg. *parentella* = It. *parentela,* < LL. *parentela,* relationship, < L. *paren(t-)s,* a parent, relation: see *parent.*] 1. Kinship; relationship.

Certes *parentele* is in two maneres, outher goostly or flesshly. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

2. Parentage.

There were not so many noble families strove for him as there were cities strove for the *parentele* of Homer.
Roger North, Examen, p. 223.

parent-form (pār'ent-fôrm), *n.* In *biol.,* a parent of any kind; a stock: with reference to morphological considerations.

parenthesis (pā-ren'the-sis), *n.*; pl. *parentheses* (-sēz). [= F. *parenthèse* = Sp. *paréntesis* = Pg. *parenthesis* = It. *parentesi,* < Gr. *παρένθεσις,* a putting in beside, < *παρεντιθέναι,* put in beside, < *παρά,* beside, + *ἐντιθέναι,* put in, < *ἐν,* in, + *τιθέναι,* put: see *thesis.*] 1. An explanatory or qualifying clause, sentence, or paragraph inserted in another sentence or in the course of a longer passage, without being grammatically connected with it. It is regularly included by two upright curves facing each other (also called *parentheses*), or the variant form of them called *brackets,* but frequently by dashes, and even by commas. The quotation from Dryden given below contains a parenthesis.

Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [*Parenthesis*] or by an English name the [Insertour], and is when ye will aceme, for larger information or some other purpose, to peece or graffe in the middest of your tale an vnnecessary parcell of speach. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 140.

Thou shalt be seen
(Though with some short *parenthesis* between)
High on the throne of wit.
Dryden, To Congreve, l. 52.

One has to dismount from an idea, and get into saddle again, at every *parenthesis.* *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, viii.

2. The upright curves ( ) collectively, or either of them separately, used by printers and writers to mark off an interjected explanatory clause or qualifying remark: as, to place a word or clause in *parenthesis* or within *parentheses.* The parentheses ( ), including the square form [ ] also called *crotchets* and now usually *brackets,* were formerly (as in the first quotation under def. 1) used to separate a word or words typographically, where quotation-marks are now used. In phonetic discussions (Ellis, Sweet, etc.) the curves are often used for a similar purpose, to indicate that the letters of the words so inclosed have a fixed phonetic value, according to a system previously explained. The curves are also used to inclose small marks and letters, and figures of reference, in order to make them more distinct to the eye.

3†. An interval; a break; an episode.

The created world is but a small *parenthesis* in eternity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 29.

Sleep, Nature's nurse, and, as one aptly terms it, the *parenthesis* of all our cares.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1664), p. 244.

Abbreviated *par.*

parenthesize (pā-ren'the-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parenthesized,* ppr. *parenthesizing.* [< *parenthes-is* + *-ize.*] 1. To express or insert as a parenthesis; place within parentheses.

Speaking of Italian quarrels, I am tempted to *parenthesize* here another which I saw at Civita Vecchia.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 248.

2. To interlard with parentheses.

A complicated and much *parenthesized* speech.
Lancet, No. 3434, p. 1277.

3. To curve; make into the shape of the mark called a parenthesis. [Humorous.]

He [the cow-boy or herder] is tall and muscular, usually, with legs somewhat *parenthesized* by usage to the saddle.
The Century, XIX. 771.

parenthetic (par-en-thet'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *παρένθετος,* parenthetic, put in besides, < *παρεντιθέναι,* put in besides: see *parenthesis.*] Same as *parenthetical.*

parenthetical (par-en-thet'i-kal), *a.* [< *parenthetic* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parenthesis; expressed as or in a parenthesis: as, a *parenthetical* clause.—2. Using or containing parentheses: as, a *parenthetical* style.—3. Occurring like a parenthesis or episode; incidental.

He had disposed of Mrs. Paul at her door, and had hastened back, pausing for a *parenthetical* glass at the bar.
The Century, XXXVIII. 183.

4. Curved; bowed; resembling in shape the marks called parentheses. [Humorous.]

There an Indian woman, with her semi-Tartar features, nakedly hideous, and her thin *parenthetical* legs, encased in wrinkled tights, hurried round the fane.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 397.

parenthetically (par-en-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a parenthesis; in the manner or form of a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis; as a parenthesis.

parenthood (pār'ent-hūd), *n.* [< *parent* + *-hood.*] The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent; the parental relation.

The self-sacrifice and the sagacity which inferior creatures display in the care of their young are often commented upon; and every one may see that *parenthood* produces a mental exaltation not otherwise producible.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 371.

parenticide† (pā-ren'ti-sīd), *n.* [= It. *parenticida,* < L. *parenticida,* a parricide, < *paren(t-)s,* a parent, + *-cida,* a killer, < *cædere,* kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide. *Bailey.*

parent-kernel (pār'ent-kėr'nel), *n.* The nucleus of a parent-cell; a cytococcus.

pareoros (pa-rē'ō-ros), *n.* [< Gr. *παρήορος,* Doric *παράορος* (sc. *ἵππος*), a horse hitched beside the regular pair, prop. adj., joined beside, also lying along, < *παράειρειν,* hang beside, lift up beside, < *παρά,* beside, + *ἀείρειν,* lift, raise: see *aorta, artery, meteor.*] In *Gr. antiq.,* an additional horse hitched beside a regular pair; the third horse in a team of three.

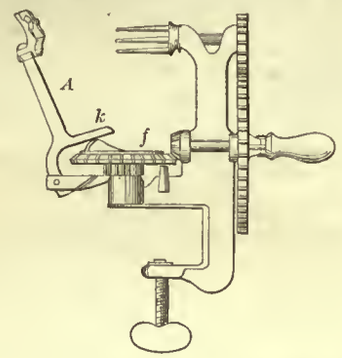
Pareoros.—From a Greek relief in terra-cotta.

parepididymal (pa-rep-i-did′i-mal), *a.* [< NL. *parepididymis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the parepididymis.

parepididymis (pa-rep-i-did′i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + NL. *epididymis*, q. v.] The organ of Giraldès. See under *organ*[1]. Also called *corpus innominatum*, *paradidymis*.

parepithymia (par-ep-i-thim′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἐπιθυμία*, desire.] In *pathol.*, perverted desire.

parer (pär′ėr), *n.* [< *pare*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pares; specifically, an instrument for paring: as, an apple-*parer*, or a peach-*parer*.—2. In *agri.*, an instrument for scraping off weeds or grass or loosening their roots; specifically, a horse-hoe having a single broad flat blade.



Apple-parer.

The cutter is carried on an upright *A*, pivoted at bottom, having a projecting arm *k* which is once during each revolution struck by an inclined cam on the upper side of the bevel-wheel *f*, causing it to make a partial revolution and throwing the knife back so that the apple may be readily removed from the fork.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root.
Tusser, March's Husbandry.

The women with short peckers, or *parers*, because they vse them sitting, of a foot long, and about fiue inches in breadth, doe onely breake the vpper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grasse, and old stubbes of corne stalks with their roots. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 271.

pareresthesis (par-e-reth′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἐρεθίζειν*, excite: see *erethism.*] Morbid excitement.

parergon (pa-rėr′gon), *n.* [< OF. *parergue* = Sp. *parergon* = Pg. It. *parergo*, < L. *parergon*, an extra ornament, < Gr. *πάρεργον*, a by-work, a subordinate object, an appendix, accessory, neut. of *πάρεργος*, beside the main work, subordinate, incidental, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἔργον*, work.] A work executed incidentally; a work subordinate or subsidiary to another: as, Ayliffe's "*Parergon.*"

It was intended to be merely a *parergon*—a "second subject," upon which daylight energies might be spent, while the hours of night were reserved for cataloguing those stars that "are bereft of the baths of ocean."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 187.

parergy† (par′ėr-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *parergon*: see *parergon.*] Same as *parergon.*

The Scriptures being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable from hence to condemn all laughter. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

paresis (par′e-sis), *n.* [= F. *parésie*, < NL. *paresis*, < Gr. *πάρεσις*, a letting go, paralysis, < *παριέναι*, relax, < *παρά*, from, + *ἱέναι*, let go.] An incomplete degree of paralysis.—**General paresis.** Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*).

pareso-analgesia (par″e-sō-an-al-jē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάρεσις*, paralysis, + *ἀναλγησία*, painlessness: see *analgesia.*] Same as *Morvan's disease.*

paresseuse†, *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *paresseux*, idle, < *paresse*, idleness.] In the costume of the seventeenth century, a partial wig; a front of curls, or the like, worn by women when not in full dress.

paresthesia, *n.* See *paræsthesia.*

paresthesis, paræsthesis (par-es-thē′sis), *n.* [NL. *paræsthesis*, < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation: see *esthesis.*] Same as *paræsthesia.*

paresthetic, paræsthetic (par-es-thet′ik), *a.* Of, characterized by, or affected with paræsthesia.

In addition to a number of *paræsthetic* symptoms, there was a paralysis of the leg on the same side as the head-injury. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 442.

paretic (pa-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *paresis* (*paret-*) + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with paresis: as, a *paretic* affection; a *paretic* patient.—**Paretic dementia.** Same as *dementia paralytica* (which see, under *dementia*).

II. *n.* One who suffers from paresis.

He had had some of the mental symptoms of the general *paretic*, from some of which he recovered.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 627.

pareunia (pa-rō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάρευνος*, lying beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *εὐνή*, a bed.] Coitus.

par excellence (pär ek-se-loṅs′). [F.: *par*, by; *excellence*, excellence.] By virtue of manifest superiority; by the highest right, claim, or qualification; preëminently.

parfay†, *interj.* [ME., also *parfei*; < OF. *par fei*, *par foy*, by faith: *par* (< L. *per*), by; *fei*, *foi*, faith: see *faith.*] By (my) faith; in faith; verily.

Som maner comfort shal I have, *parfay*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 495.

parfilage (pär′fi-läj), *n.* [F., < *parfiler*, undo the threads, < *par*, by, + *filer*, thread, rope: see *file*[3].] A pastime consisting in unraveling pieces of textile material, especially those which have gold or silver thread in their composition. The practice seems to have originated in an attempt to save the valuable material in the case of soiled or defaced stuffs; but it has sometimes become a sort of craze, especially in the eighteenth century, when women would beg from their friends new and valuable garments, galloons, and the like, that they might prosecute this amusement.

parfit (pär′fit), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfect.*

parfitly (pär′fit-li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectly.*

parfitness (pär′fit-nes), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *perfectness.*

parfleche (pär-flesh′), *n.* [Appar. a Canadian F. form of an Amer. Ind. word.] The hide of an animal (preferably of a bull-buffalo) from which the hair has been removed by soaking in water mixed with wood-ashes, and which is then stretched on a frame so as to take the desired shape, and allowed to dry.

Among almost all the Plains tribes, the common name for a skin so prepared is *parfleche*, and almost everything made of it is also *parfleche*.
Dodge, Our Wild Indians, p. 254.

parforme†, **parforne**†, **parfourne**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *perform.*

pargana, parganna, *n.* See *pergunnah.*

pargasite (pär′ga-sīt), *n.* [< *Pargas*, a place on the coast of Finland, + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green crystallized variety of amphibole or hornblende. See *hornblende.*

parge-board (pärj′bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board.*

parget (pär′jet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pargeted* or *pargetted*, ppr. *pargeting* or *pargetting.* [< ME. *pargetyn*, *pargetin*, *pargete*, also *spargettyn*, *sparchyn*, perhaps < ML. *spargitare*, sprinkle frequently, < L. *spargere*, sprinkle: see *spark*, *sprinkle.* Otherwise < ML. **parietare*, plaster a wall, < L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *paries.*]
I. *trans.* 1. To cover with parget or plaster; ornament with pargeting.

A plaster . . . with which they not only *parget* the outside of their houses, . . . but also spread the floors and arches of their room.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 129.

A room otherwise so handsome, with its family portraits, and the *pargetted* ceiling with pendants, and the carved chimney, in one corner of which my old lord sat reading in his Livy. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, i.

2†. To paint; cover or daub with paint.

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 4.

Hence—3†. To gloss over; disguise.

Call it what you will, blanch it with apologies, candy it with nature's delights, *parget* it with concealments, uncleanness is uncleanness still, and like the devil.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 40.

Forbid him rather, Sacred Parliament, to violate the sense of Scripture, and turne that which is spoken of the afflictions of the Church under her pagan enemies to a *pargetted* concealment of those prelatical crying sins.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cover something with parget or plaster.—2†. To lay on paint.

She 's above fifty too, and *pargets!*
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

parget (pär′jet), *n.* [Formerly also *pargit*; < ME. *parget*, *perget*, *pergetc*, *pergitte*, *pariette*, parget.] 1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.—2. Plaster; specifically, a kind of mortar formed of lime, hair, and cow-dung.

The *parget* of thi wough be stronge and bright.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

3. Plaster-work; especially, a more or less ornamental facing for exterior walls, decorated with figures in relief or sunk in the surface; pargeting.

It hath a strong Fort, two Seraglio's, the walls whereof glister with red Marble and *Parget* of diuers colours.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

Golde was the *parget;* and the seeling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of golde.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 23.

4†. Paint, especially paint for the face.

Beauty's self, by herself beautify'd,
Scorn'd paintings, *pergit*, and the borrow'd hair.
Drayton, Eclogues, iv.

pargeter (pär′jet-ėr), *n.* [< *parget* + *-er*[1].] One who pargets; a plasterer.

pargeting, pargetting (pär′jet-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *pergetting*, < ME. *pergettynge*, *spargettynge;* verbal n. of *parget*, *v.*] Plaster-work of various kinds; especially, a sort of ornamental work in plastering, with raised or indented patterns and ornaments, much used in the interior and often on the exterior of houses of the Tudor period. Numbers of wooden houses with outer walls so ornamented, belonging to the time of Queen Elizabeth, still exist in England.

Pargeting, at Wyvenhoe, Essex, England.

The whitenesse and smoothnesse of the excellent *pargeting* was a thing I much obaerv'd, being almost as even and polish'd as if it had been of marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 10, 1644.

parge-work†, *n.* [An error for *parget-work.*] Same as *pargeting.*

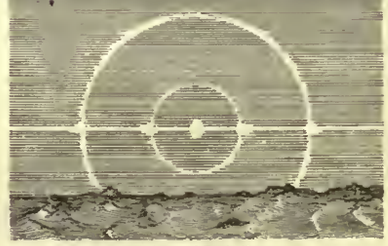
A border of freet or *parge worke* . . . the seeling is of the same fret or *parge worke.*
Survey of Manor of Wimbledon, Surrey, 1649 (Archæologia, [X. 403). (*Davies.*)

parhelia, *n.* Plural of *parhelion*, *parhelium.*

parheliacal (pär-hē-lī′a-kal), *a.* [< *parhelion* + *-ac* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or constituting a parhelion or parhelia.—**Parheliacal ring,** a name given by Bravais to a white horizontal band passing through the sun, either incomplete or extending round the horizon, produced by the reflection of the sun's rays from the vertical faces of ice-prisms in the atmosphere.

parhelic (pär-hel′ik), *a.* [< *parhelion* + *-ic.*] Same as *parheliacal.*—**Parhelic circle.** Same as *parheliacal ring* (which see, above).

parhelion (pär-hē′li-on), *n.*; pl. *parhelia* (-ä). [Also *parhelium* (formerly also *parelie*, < F.); = F. *parhelie*, *parélie* = Sp. *parelia*, *parelio* = Pg. *parhelio*, *parelio* = It. *pareglio*, *parelio*, < L. *parelion*, NL. *parhelion*, < Gr. *παρήλιον*, *παρήλιος*, a mock sun, < *παρά*, beside, + *ἥλιος*, sun. Cf. *parasclene.*] An intensification of a circular space in a solar halo, generally in prismatic colors, sometimes dazzlingly bright. The phenomenon, on account of its rough resemblance to the sun itself, is popularly called a *mock sun.* Two or more parhelia are seen at the same time; and variously arranged white circles, arcs, and bands intersect the halo, or lie tangent to it at the same points. Halos are produced by the refraction of rays through suspended ice-crystals which tend to fall in one or more special positions, and parhelia are due to the excess of crystals so situated. When the sun is near the horizon and the ice-prisms in a vertical position largely preponderate, parhelia are formed on the halo both to the right and left of the sun, and at the same level. As the sun rises, the parhelia gradually separate outward from the halo. If there is an excess of hexagonal prisms with their axes horizontal, and if the axes of the prisms are perpendicular to the line joining the sun and the observer, parhelia will be produced which will be situated on the halo above and below the sun.



Halos and Parhelia.

parhelium, *n.* Same as *parhelion.* [Rare.]

parhidrosis, paridrosis (pär-hi-drō′sis, par-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ἱδρωσις*, perspiration: see *hidrosis.*] In *pathol.*, the abnormal secretion of sweat.

parhomœon (pär-hō-mē′on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρόμοιον*, neut. of *παρόμοιος*, nearly alike, <

παρά, near, + ὅμοιος, like.] In *anc. rhet.*, same as *homœoprophoron*.

parhomologous (pär-hō-mol′ō-gus), *a.* [< *parhomology* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by parhomology.

parhomology (pär-hō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *homology.*] An apparent homology which does not constitute true homodynamy, as of parts occupying successive segments of the body; imitative homodynamy.

parhypate (pär-hip′a-tē), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή), the highest note as regards length of string, but the lowest note as regards pitch: see *hypate.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the next to the lowest tone of either the lowest or the middle tetrachord: so called because it lay next (above) the tone *hypate*. Its pitch was probably about that of either middle C or the F next above it. See *tetrachord*.

Pariah (pā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [Formerly also *Paria* (= F. *paria*); < Tamil *pariah*, *pariar*, common but corrupt forms of *paraiyan*, Malayalam *parayan*, a man of a low caste performing the lowest menial services, lit. 'a drummer' (the Pariahs being the hereditary drum-beaters), < *parai*, a large drum beat at certain festivals.] 1. A member of a low caste of Hindus in southern India, lower than the regular castes of the Brahmanical system, by whom they are shunned as unclean, yet superior to some other castes in the Tamil country, where they constitute a considerable part of the population. The Pariahs are commonly employed as laborers by the agricultural class, or as servants to Europeans.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of any similarly degraded class; one generally despised; an outcast from society; a vagabond.

> The Hebrew child has entered adolescence only to learn that he was the *pariah* of that ungrateful Europe that owes to him the best part of its laws, a fine portion of its literature, all its religion. *Disraeli.*

> Mrs. Morrison was that *pariah* who, in a village like Equity, cuts herself off from hope by taking in washing. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

Pariah dog, in India, a mongrel and vagabond cur of wolfish habits, infesting villages and the outskirts of towns.

parial[1] (par′i-ȧl), *a.* [< *par*[2] + *-ial.*] Relating to a pair; occurring in pairs: as, *parial* bones contrasted with unpaired ones. *Owen.*

parial[2]† (pā-rī′ȧl), *n.* Same as *pair royal* (which see, under *pair*[1]).

Parian (pā′ri-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *parien* (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *pario*), < L. *Parius*, Parian, < *Paros*, *Parus*, < Gr. Πάρος, Paros, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea.—**Parian chronicle**, an important Greek historical inscription found in the island of Paros, and now preserved among the Arundelian marbles at Oxford. It extended originally from the mythical reign of Cecrops, King of Athens, taken as B. C. 1582, to the archonship of Diogenetus, B. C. 264; but the end is now lost, and the surviving part extends only to B. C. 355. The chronicle embraces an outline of Greek history, with especial attention to festivals, poetry, and music. Political and military events are less carefully recorded, many of importance being omitted entirely.—**Parian marble**, a white marble of mellow tone and somewhat large grain, highly valued by the ancients, and chosen for some of their choicest works in sculpture. The principal supply was obtained from Mount Marpessa in the island of Paros.—**Parian porcelain.** Same as II.

II. *n.* A fine variety of porcelain, or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, etc., are made: so named from the resemblance of work in it to white marble.

Pariasauria (pa-rī-ȧ-sâ′ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Pariasaurus.*] A suborder of theriomorous reptiles, proposed for the family *Pariasauridæ*, distinguished by the one-headed ribs and roofed temporal fossa. Also called *Cotylosauria*.

Pariasauridæ (pa-rī-ȧ-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pariasaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of theriomorous reptiles, typified by the genus *Pariasaurus*, distinguished by the conical teeth. Their bones have been found in the Permian beds of Cape Colony.

Pariasaurus (pa-rī-ȧ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρειά, cheek, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of theriomorous reptiles, typical of the family *Pariasauridæ*.

Paridæ (par′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parus* + *-idæ.*] A family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Parus*, of uncertain definition and systematic position, authors not agreeing in their use of the name. It contains most of the birds commonly called tits, titmice, chickadees, etc.

paridigitate (par-i-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *par*, equal, + *digitatus*, having fingers or toes: see *digitate.*] In *zoöl.*, having an even number of digits, as two or four fingers or toes: the opposite of *imparidigitate*. Among hoofed quadrupeds the paridigitate condition is called *artiodactyl* (which see for cuts).

paridrosis, *n.* See *parhidrosis*.

paries (pā′ri-ēz), *n.*; pl. *parietes* (pā-rī′e-tēz). [NL., < L. *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A wall or inclosure; an envelop or investment; a body-wall; any part which incloses or bounds a cavity: generally in the plural: as, the thoracic or abdominal *parietes* (that is, the walls of the chest or belly). (*b*) In *Cirripedia*, the free middle part of the shell, as distinguished from the lateral wings. (*c*) One of the perpendicular partitions separating the cells of a honeycomb or a wasps' nest.—2. In *bot.*, the side or wall of an ovary or capsule.

parietal (pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pariétal* = Sp. Pg. *parietal* = It. *parietale*, < LL. *parietalis*, belonging to walls, < L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a wall.—2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or college, or having charge over the buildings and the conduct of the students, etc., of a university or college.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, specifically, pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, in distinction from its contents: opposed to *visceral*: as, *parietal* and visceral reflections of the peritoneum.—4. In *bot.*, pertaining to or arising from a wall: usually applied to ovules when they proceed from or are borne on the walls or sides of the ovary.—**Parietal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Parietal angle of Quatrefages**, in *craniom.*, the angle included between the lines drawn through the extremities of the bizygomatic and transverse frontal diameters.—**Parietal bone.** See II.—**Parietal boss.** Same as *parietal eminence.*—**Parietal Committee or Board**, a committee having charge of the buildings of a university or college, of the conduct of the students resident in them, and of the police and other regulations within its confines. *College Words*, p. 343.

> I do not remember a single instance of his being called before the Faculty for any impropriety, and only one instance in which the *Parietal Board* took him in hand. *Sumner*, N. A. Review, CXXVI. 15.

Parietal convolution. (*a*) *Inferior*, the inferior parietal lobule. (*b*) *Superior*, the superior parietal lobule. (*c*) *Ascending*, the posterior central convolution; the convolution lying immediately back of the fissure of Rolando. See cut under *cerebral.*—**Parietal crest.** See *crest.*—**Parietal eminence**, the central elevation on the external surface of the parietal bone. Also called *tuber parietale.*—**Parietal emissary vein**, a vein passing through the parietal foramen, connecting the longitudinal sinus with the veins of the scalp.—**Parietal foramen.** (*a*) A small foramen for the passage of a vein, close to the upper border of the parietal bone. (*b*) In *herpet.*, an unossified space in the roof of the skull of some reptiles, especially in *Lacertilia*, along the sagittal or coronal suture.—**Parietal fossa**, the deepest part, opposite the parietal eminence, of the inner surface of the parietal bone.—**Parietal gemmation.** See *lateral gemmation*, under *gemmation.*—**Parietal goniometer**, an instrument for measuring the parietal angle.—**Parietal gyri.** See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral.*—**Parietal lobe**, the middle lobe of the cerebrum, separated from the frontal by the fissure of Rolando, from the occipital by the external occipitoparietal fissure and the continuation of the line of that fissure to the lower boundary, and from the temporosphenoidal lobe by the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius and the continuation of the line of the fissure. See cut under *cerebral.*—**Parietal lobule.** (*a*) *Inferior*, the convolution of the cerebrum lying behind the posterior central convolution and below the horizontal part of the intraparietal sulcus. It is composed of the angular and supramarginal convolutions. (*b*) *Superior*, that convolution of the parietal lobe which lies above the intraparietal sulcus and behind the upper part of the posterior central convolution.—**Parietal peritoneum.** See *peritoneum.*—**Parietal placenta**, in *bot.*, a placenta borne on the wall of the ovary, as in the violet, sundew, poppy, gentian, etc.—**Parietal pleura.** See *pleura.*—**Parietal protuberance.** Same as *parietal eminence.*—**Parietal segment of the skull**, the second cranial segment, between the occipital and the frontal.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, one of a pair of bones of the cranium, right and left, developed in membrane, forming a part of the top and sides of the brain-box, between the occipital and the frontal bone. They are greatly expanded in man and a few other animals. These bones together constitute, along with the alisphenoid and basisphenoid, the second cranial segment. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Felidæ*, and *skull*.

parietale (pā-rī-e-tā′lē), *n.*; pl. *parietalia* (-liȧ). [NL., neut. of LL. *parietalis*, belonging to walls: see *parietal.*] One of the parietal bones: more fully called *os parietale*.

Parietales (pā-rī-e-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), so called as having the placenta parietal; pl. of LL. *parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal.*] A cohort of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants with parietal placenta, embracing nine orders, including the *Cruciferæ*.

Parietaria (pā-rī-e-tā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *parietaria* (sc. *herba*), the herb parietary: see *parietary.*] A genus of plants of the apetalous order *Urticaceæ* and the tribe *Urticeæ*, type of the subtribe *Parietariæ*, known by its spreading herbaceous stems, and axillary clusters of three to eight flowers. There are about 8 species, widely scattered through temperate regions. They are low plants, often supporting themselves by hooks which terminate long hairs, and bearing small alternate three-nerved leaves and little bracted flowers. They are known as *pellitory* or *parietory*; also *hammerwort*, and formerly *helxine*. *P. officinalis*, the most common species, is the wall-pellitory or lichwort. See *pellitory.*

Left Parietal Bone.

c, coronal border; *s*, sagittal border; *l*, lambdoid border; *m*, mastoid border; *sp*, sphenoid border; *sq*, squamosal border.

Parietarieæ (pā-rī′e-tā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Weddell, 1869), < *Parietaria* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of the tribe *Urticeæ* in the order *Urticaceæ*, the nettle family, distinguished by entire leaves, an involucre of two to six bracts, and hairs which lack the stinging property. It includes 5 genera, of which *Parietaria* is the type, with small, inconspicuous flowers and generally diffuse habit. One species, of the Canary Islands, is a small tree.

parietary (pā-rī′e-tā-ri), *n.* [In older use (ME.) *paritorie*, *paratory*, etc. (see *pellitory*); = F. *pariétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *parietaria*, < L. *parietaria*, the herb pellitory, prop. fem. (sc. *herba*) of *parietarius*, belonging to walls, < *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall. Cf. *pellitory*, from the same source.] The wall-pellitory, *Parietaria officinalis*.

parietes, *n.* Plural of *paries*.

parietine† (pā-rī′e-tin), *n.* [< L. *parietinæ*, ruins, < *parietinus*, belonging to walls, < *paries* (*pariet-*), wall.] A ruin; a piece of a ruined wall.

> We have many ruines of . . . bathes found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman townes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 238.

parietofrontal (pā-rī′e-tō-fron′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *paries* (*pariet-*), a wall (see *parietal*), + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *frontal.*] Same as *frontoparietal*.

parietomastoid (pā-rī′e-tō-mas′toid), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; mastoparietal.—**Parietomastoid suture**, the suture uniting the posterior inferior angle of the parietal with the upper border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. See cut above.

parieto-occipital (pā-rī′e-tō-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes.—**Parieto-occipital fissure**, one of the principal sulci of the cerebrum, separating the parietal and occipital lobes. It is best marked on the mesial surface of the hemisphere, extending downward and a little forward from the margin to near the posterior extremity of the callosum to join the calcarine fissure. On the convex surface it is continued transversely outward for a variable distance, generally less than an inch, and is here called the *external parieto-occipital fissure.* See cut under *cerebral.*—**Parieto-occipital suture**, the suture between the parietal and occipital bones; the lambdoid suture.

parietoquadrate (pā-rī′e-tō-kwod′rāt), *a.* Connecting the parietal and quadrate bones.—**Parietoquadrate arch**, an arch characteristic of the skull of reptiles, in which the connection is made by the intervention of the opisthotic or squamosal, or of both these bones.

parietosplanchnic (pā-rī′e-tō-splangk′nik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the walls of the alimentary canal; parietovisceral. The word notes specifically certain ganglia of the nervous system of the higher mollusks, which are situated at the sides or on the neural aspect of the alimentary canal, and are connected by commissures with the ganglia called cerebral. See cut under *Lamellibranchiata.*

parietosquamosal (pā-rī′e-tō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and squamosal bones: as, the *parietosquamosal* suture.

parietotemporal (pā-rī′e-tō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the parietal and temporal bones: as, the *parietotemporal* suture.

parietovaginal (pā-rī′e-tō-vaj′i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the superficial and to the invaginated part of the body of a polyzoan: as, *parietovaginal* muscles.

parietovisceral (pā-rī″e-tō-vis′ē-ral), *a.* Pertaining to or connecting the parietes of a cavity and its contained viscera; parietosplanchnic.

parilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *peril*.

Parinæ (pā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Parus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Parus*, of definite characters but uncertain systematic position, usually referred to the *Paridæ;* the typical tits, or true titmice. The species are of small size, seven inches long or less; the bill is short, stout, straight, unnotched, and unbristled, with undecurved tip and ascending gonys, and rounded nostrils concealed by overlying antrorse plumules; the tarsi are scutellate; the toes are short, and coherent at the base; the wing has ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious, and the tail has twelve rectrices, not acuminate or scansorial; the wings are rounded and usually shorter than the long, sometimes very long, tail. The plumage is soft and lax, and seldom brightly colored. There are about 75 species, very generally distributed, especially in the northern hemisphere. The leading genera are *Parus, Psaltriparus, Auriparus, Psaltria, Acredula,* and *Ægithalus.* See cuts under *chickadee, Parus,* and *titmouse.*

Parinarium (par-i-nā′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *parinari*, native name in Brazil.] A genus of rosaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysobalaneæ*, known by the two-celled ovary. There are about 40 species, all tropical, natives of Africa, Australia, Brazil, and Guiana, and of islands of India and the Pacific. They are usually tall, with thick and rigid alternate evergreen leaves, and white or pink flowers with many long stamens, followed by ovoid or spherical drupes, often partly edible. See *buri-nut, gingerbread-plum, gingerbread-tree,* 2, and *nonda.*

parine (pā′rin), *a.* [< L. *parus*, a titmouse, + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the subfamily *Parinæ;* related to or resembling the titmice: as, *parine* habits; a *parine* bill; a *parine* genus.

paring (pār′ing), *n.* [< ME. *paryngе;* verbal n. of *pare*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of trimming something, or of reducing it in size or thickness by cutting or shaving off small portions from the surface or extremity.

> He could not endure there should be such *Parings* off from the Body of his Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 53.

2. That which is pared off; a thin piece cut, clipped, or shaved off; hence, a scrap: as, cheese-*parings;* the *parings* of grass-lands.

> Thou cam'st but half a thing into the world,
> And wast made up of patches, *parings*, shreds.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

> If you please to spend some of the *Parings* of your Time, and fetch a Walk in this Grove, you may happily find therein some Recreation. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 37.

3. The rind or outermost crust.

> Virginity . . . consumes itself to the very *paring*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 155.

> Yet, to his guest though nowaу sparing,
> He ate himself the rind and *paring*.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, ii. 6. 170.

Paring and burning, the operation of paring off the surface of worn-out grass land, or lands covered with coarse herbage, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which serve as a powerful manure, and for the destruction of weeds, seeds, insects, etc. [Eng.]

paring-chisel (pār′ing-chiz″el), *n.* A joiners' broad flat chisel, worked by the hand aloue, and not by striking with a mallet. It is generally longer in the blade than a firmer-chisel, and lighter than a mortise-chisel, and has the bezel on one side.

paring-iron (pār′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A farriers' paring-knife.

paring-knife (pār′ing-nīf), *n.* 1. A knife used in paring, such as that used in woodworking for roughing-out work, or by farriers for paring hoofs.—2. A knife with a guard to regulate the depth of cut: used for peeling fruit and vegetables.

paring-machine (pār′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A key-grooving machine.

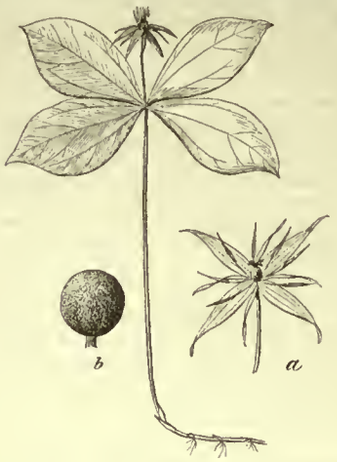
paring-plow (pār′ing-plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow for cutting sods or turfs from the surface of the ground; a sod-plow. *E. H. Knight.*

paring-spade (pār′ing-spād), *n.* A breast-plow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pari passu (pā′rī pas′ū). [L.: *pari*, abl. of *par*, equal; *passu*, abl. of *passus*, step, pace: see *par*[2] and *pace*[1].] With equal pace or progress; side by side; in complete accord; in *law*, equally in proportion; without preference; pro rata.

paripinnate (par-i-pin′āt), *a.* [< L. *par*, equal, + *pinnatus*, winged.] In *bot.*, equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate. See cut *f* under *leaf*. Compare *imparipinnate.*

Paris (par′is), *n.* [NL., from the second element of *herb-paris*, < F. *herbe paris, herbe à Paris* (see *herb-paris*): so called in allusion to the regularity of the parts, < L. *par*, equal: see *par*[2].] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Medeoleæ*, known by its numerical symmetry and its petals, which are linear, awl-shaped, or absent. There are 7 species, natives of mountains or temperate regions in Europe and Asia. They



Flowering Plant of *Paris quadrifolia*. *a*, a flower during anthesis; *b*, the fruit.

are singular plants, with a short unbranched stem from a creeping rootstock, and the leaves all in a terminal whorl, in the center of which stands a solitary erect greenish flower. See *herb-paris.*

Paris baby. Same as *Paris doll.*

Paris-ballt, *n.* A tennis-ball. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Paris basin, blue. See *basin*, 9, *blue.*

Paris daisy. Same as *marguerite*, 2.

Paris doll. A figure dressed in the fashionable costume of the period, with the materials, silk, lace, etc., as actually worn, sent from Paris as a model for dressmakers elsewhere to copy.

Paris-garden (par′is-gär″dn), *n.* A bear-garden; a noisy, disorderly place: in allusion to the bear-garden so called on the Thames bank, London, kept by Robert de Paris in the reign of Richard II. (1377–99).

> Do you take the court for *Paris-garden?* ye rude slaves.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 2.

> So was he dry-nurs'd by a bear, . . .
> Bred up, where discipline most rare is,
> In military *garden Paris.*
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 172.

Paris green. See *green*[1].

parish (par′ish), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *parishe, parisshe, parisshe, parisch, paryschc, parych, paresche, paroschc, parisse, paroshe, parsche,* < OF. *parosse, paroiche, paroche, parroche, paroice, baroche,* F. *paroisse* = Sp. *parroquia* = Pg. *parochia* = It. *parrocchia,* < LL. *parœcia,* corruptly *parochia,* < LGr. *παροικία,* an ecclesiastical district, < Gr. *πάροικος,* neighboring, dwelling beside. < *παρά,* beside, + *οἶκος,* house.] **I.** *n.* 1†. In the *early Christian ch.*, a district placed under the superintendence of a bishop; a diocese.

> The Word Parochia or *parish* antiently signified what we now call the Diocese of a Bishop.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 268.

2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a district or territorial division. (*a*) Originally, an ecclesiastical district, the township or cluster of townships in the care of a single priest or pastor.

> Dametas for his part came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

> We find the distinction of *parishes*, nay, even of mother-churches, so early as in the laws of King Edgar, about the year 970. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., iv. § 112.

> In regard to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, when the Popes assigned particular churches to each presbyter, and divided *parishes* among them, Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury about the year 636, first began to separate *parishes* in England, as we read in the history of Canterbury.
> *Camden*, Britannia, p. clxxxix.

> In one of his drawers is the rich silk cassock presented to him by his congregation at Leatherhead (when the young curate quitted that *parish* for London duty).
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xi.

(*b*) Now, also, a civil division of the country for purposes of local self-government, such as the legal care of the poor, education, the regulation of sanitary matters, etc.: it is in general conterminous with the ecclesiastical parish. At present there are in England and Wales about 13,000 ecclesiastical parishes, and about 15,000 civil parishes, of which not more than 10,000 coincide with the ecclesiastical districts bearing the same name. In Scotland in 1888 there were 934 civil parishes or parishes proper (*quoad omnia*) and 386 parishes *quoad sacra* (that is, parishes in respect of things ecclesiastical only). There are several other minor classes of parishes, as the land-tax and Burial Act parishes in England, and the burghal and extra-burghal parishes in Scotland.

3. In the United States: (*a*) In colonial times, in some of the southern colonies, a subdivision of the county for purposes of local government. (*b*) One of the 58 territorial divisions of Louisiana, corresponding to the county in other States. (*c*) A local church or congregation and the geographical limits, generally imperfectly defined, within which its local work is mainly confined. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the original form of the parish is more or less clearly adhered to, each diocese being as a rule divided into geographical parishes, and no new parish being formed or church established in cities without the consent of the three nearest parishes or congregations. (*d*) An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, nor confined in its personnel to communicants, but composed of all those who choose to unite in maintaining Christian work and worship in a particular local church: used in this sense chiefly in New England.

> It was remarkable that, of all the busybodies and impertinent people in the *parish*, not one ventured to put the plain question to Mr. Hooper.
> *Hawthorne*, The Minister's Black Veil.

4. The inhabitants or members of a parish; specifically, in the United Kingdom, those inhabitants of a parish who are entitled to vote in a parish election.

> Whan thi *parisse* is togidir mette
> Thou shalt pronounce this idous thing,
> With crosse & candeli and beli knylling.
> *Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 678.

> There 's the *parish* of Edmonton offers forty pounds — there 's the *parish* of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, offers forty pounds — there 's the *parish* of Tyburn offers forty pounds: I shall have all that if I convict them.
> *Goldsmith*, Answer to a Versified Invitation.

> All the highways within the parish must be kept in repair by the *parish*, i. e. by the inhabitants who are rated to the poor (who pay poor-rates).
> *Chambers's Encyc.* (under *parish*).

On the parish, at the parish charge; dependent on public charity.

> He left 4 or 5 children *on the parish*.
> *Aubrey*, Lives of Eminent Men, II. 387.

Quoad sacra parish, quoad omnia parish. See def. 2 (*b*).—**To come upon the parish.** Same as *to come upon the town* (*b*) (which see, under *come*).

II. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to a parish; parochial: as, the *parish* church or minister; *parish* records; the *parish* school.

> I seyde I noide [would not]
> Be buryed at her hous, but at my *parisshe* cherche.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 64.

> After hours devoted to *parish* duty a clergyman is sometimes allowed, you know, despere in loco.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

2. Maintained by the parish or by public charity: as, *parish* poor.

> The ghost and the *parish* girl are entirely new characters. *Gay*, The What d'ye Call it, Pref.

3. Rustic; provincial.

> A crippled lad . . . [who] coming turn'd to fly,
> But, scared with threats of jail and halter, gave
> To him that fluster'd his poor *parish* wits
> The letter which he brought.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Parish apprentice, constable, court, district. See the nouns.—**Parish clerk.** See *clerk*, 3.—**Parish lantern,** the moon. *Halliwell.*—**Parish meeting,** a meeting of the members of the parish or ecclesiastical society connected with a local church. [New Eng.]—**Parish priest,** a priest in charge of a parish; in Ireland, the principal Roman Catholic priest in a parish. Formerly, in Great Britain, *parish priest* was sometimes used to denote either a reader in a parish church, a curate, a vicar, or a rector.

> A *parish-priest* was of the pilgrim-train;
> An awful, reverend, and religious man.
> *Dryden*, Character of a Good Parson, l. 1.

Parish system, a system by which a parish, or an ecclesiastical society, is organized in connection with a local church, having coördinate powers and an associate voice in the selection of a pastor. See I., 3 (*d*), above, and *society.* [New Eng.]—**Parish topt,** a large top kept by the parish for the exercise and amusement of the peasantry. *Nares.*

> He 's a coward and a coystrill that will not drink to my niece till his brains turn o' the toe like a *parish-top*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 44.

> I'll hazard
> My life upon it, that a boy of twelve
> Should scourge him hither like a *parish-top*,
> And make him dance before you.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.

Parish watch, a parish constable.

> I must maintain a *parish-watch* against thieves and robbers, and give salaries to an overseer.
> *Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

parishent, *n.* [ME., also *paroschian, parisshen, parisschen, parischen, parschen,* also *parochien;* < OF. *parochien, parrochien, paroisien, parrochienne,* F. *paroissien* = Sp. *parroquiano* = Pg. *parochiano* = It. *parrocchiano,* < ML. *parochianus,* one belonging to a parish, a parishioner, < LL. *parochia, parœcia,* parish: see *parish.* Cf. *parochian, parochin.* Hence *parishioner.*] A parishioner; also, parishioners collectively.

> He was also a lerned man, a clerk
> That Cristes gospel trewely wolde preche;
> His *parisshens* devoutly wolde he teche.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 482.

Yet I ha'e seen him on a day,
The pride of a' the *parishen*.
Burns, I Coft a Stane o' Haslock Woo'.

parishing (par'ish-ing), *n.* A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

parishional (pā-rish'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *parishen* (cf. *parishen*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to parishioners or a parish.

If there be in the Citie many Meschees, the Cathedrall [mosque or church] beginneth, and then all other *Parishionall* [churches] follow. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

Bishop Hall uses *parishional*, in the expression "*parishionall* meetings." Strictly, *parishional* ought to mean "pertaining to parishioners," rather than "pertaining to a parish." It is such a word as our congressional is, and such a word as processional would be, if used to mean "pertaining to a process." *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 29.

parishioner (pā-rish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) *parischoner;* prop. **parishener*, < *parishen* + *-er*[1], the suffix being unnecessarily added, as in *musicianer.*] An inhabitant or member of a parish; especially, one who attends or is a member of a parish church; a member of a parish, in any sense. See *parish.*

Ye haill magistratis gentlemen and remanent *parischoners* pr'nt faithfullie p'rmisit to concurre fer ye furtherance of ye work.
Quoted in *A. Hume's* Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. vii.

What tedious homily of love have you wearied your *parishioners* withal, and never cried "Have patience, good people!" *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 164.

The church . . . was not large enough to hold all the *parishioners* of a parish which stretched over distant villages and hamlets. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iii.

Parisian (pa-riz'ian), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Parisien* = It. *Parigiano*, < ML. **Parisianus* (also *Parisiensis*), < LL. *Parisii* (> F. *Paris*, It. *Parigi*), Paris, the capital of France, in L. *Lutetia Parisiorum*, Lutetia of the Parisii, a people of Celtic Gaul, bordering on the Senones.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Paris, the chief city of France, or its inhabitants, etc.

II. *n.* A native of or resident in Paris.

Parisienne (pa-rē-zi-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Parisien:* see *Parisian, a.*] A female native of or resident in Paris.

parisite (par'is-īt), *n.* [Named after J. J. *Paris.*] A rare fluocarbonate of the metals of the cerium group, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a yellowish color in the emerald-mines of the United States of Colombia.

parisology (par-i-sol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πάρισος*, almost equal (< *παρά*, by, near, + *ἴσος*, equal), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology.*] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. *Campbell.* [Rare.]

parison (par'i-sọn), *n.* [< Gr. *πάρισον*, neut. of *πάρισος*, nearly equal: see *parisology.*] In a recently invented glass-blowing machine for bottle-making, the receptacle which first receives the molten glass in quantity just sufficient to form a single bottle, and feeds the metal to the mold. The sizes of the parisons are varied to correspond with different sizes of bottles.

Paris red, white, yellow, etc. See *red,* etc.

Paris violet. Same as *methyl-violet.*

parisyllabic (par'i-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *parisyllabique*, < L. *par, paris,* equal, + *syllaba,* syllable: see *syllable.*] Having the same number of syllables; specifically, in *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, of nouns, having the same number of syllables in the oblique cases as in the nominative.

parisyllabical (par'i-si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *parisyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *parisyllabic.*

Paritium (pa-rish'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Saint-Hilaire, 1825).] A former small genus of malvaceous trees, now included in *Hibiscus.*

paritor† (par'i-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *paritor*, a servant, attendant, < L. *parere*, obey: see *appear.* Cf. *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner; an apparitor.

Sole imperator and great general
Of trotting '*paritors.*
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 188.

Thou art not wise enough to be a *paritor.*
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 1.

paritory†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *paritoire*, F. *pariétaire:* see *parietary, pellitory.*] Same as *parietary, pellitory.*

His forheed dropped as a stillatorie,
Were ful of plantayn and of *paritorie.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 28.

parity[1] (par'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *parité* = Sp. *paridad* = Pg. *paridade* = It. *parità*, < LL. *parita(t-)s*, equality, < L. *par*, equal: see *par*[2].] 1. Equality; similarity or close correspondence or equivalence as regards state, position, condition, quality, degree, etc.

Your Isabel, and you my Mortimer,
Which are the marks of *parity*, not power,
And these are the titles best become our love.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

Equality in birth, *parity* in years,
And in affection no way different.
Webster, Cure for a Cuckold, i. 1.

2. In *logic*, analogy; similarity; similar or like course, as of reasoning or argument.

Will not the *parity* of reason so far hold as to aggravate those sins which are immediate offences against the Divine Majesty, and which tend to overthrow his Government of the World? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

Where there is no *parity* of principle, there is no basis for comparison. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

3. Specifically, in *eccles. hist.*, the equality of religious bodies in their relations to the state, their standing in universities, etc.; the principle of such equality; in Presbyterian churches, the equality of all the members of the clerical order.

parity[2] (par'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *parere*, bring forth, beget.] The condition of being able to bear offspring.

parjetory†, *n.* A word of dubious form and meaning in the following passage. It may perhaps be meant for **pargetory*, a wall-painting (see *parget*), or for *parietary*, pellitory of the wall.

No marveil if he brought us home nothing but a meer tankard drollery, a venereous *parjetory* for a stewes.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

park (pärk), *n.* [< ME. *park*, < OF. *parc*, F. *parc* = Pr. *parc* = Sp. Pg. *parque* = It. *parco* (ML. *parcus, parricus*); cf. W. *park, parwg* = Ir. Gael. *pairc* = Bret. *park;* also Teut., E. *parrock*, also *paddock* (see *paddock*[2]), < ME. *parrok*, < AS. *pearroc* = D. *perk*, a park, = MLG. *perk* = OHG. *pfarrich, pferrich*, MHG. *pferrich*, G. *pferch*, an inclosure, sheep-fold (G. Sw. Dan. *park*, a pond, a park, < F. *parc*). It is uncertain whether the word is orig. Celtic or Teut.; it is prob. Teut., connected with *par*[1], a bar, perhaps with orig. initial *s-*, and so ult. connected with *spar*[1], a bar, beam, etc.] 1. In *Eng. law*, a tract of land inclosed and privileged for wild beasts of chase, by the monarch's grant or by prescription. A *chase* was distinguished from a *park* by not being inclosed; and both differed from a *forest* in having no peculiar courts or judicial officers, nor any particular laws.

"The onely way," then said the hest, . . .
"Is to seek him among the *parks*,
Killing of the kings deer."
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

A *park* is an enclosed chase extending only over a man's own grounds. The word *park*, indeed, properly signifies an enclosure; but yet it is not every common field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal *park;* for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so.
Blackstone, Com., II. iii.

2. A considerable extent of pasture and woodland, surrounding or adjoining a country-house and devoted primarily to purposes of recreation or enjoyment, and often serving to support a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep, or, in Europe, stocked with deer.

A pris place was vnder the paleys, a *park* as it were,
That whilom with wilde bestes was wel restored.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2345.

My *parks*, my walks, my manors that I had,
Even now forsake me, and of all my lands
Is nothing left me but my body's length.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 24.

Parks with oak and chestnut shady,
Parks and order'd gardens great.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

3. A piece of ground, usually of considerable extent, set apart and maintained for public use, and laid out in such a way as to afford pleasure to the eye as well as opportunity for open-air recreation: as, Central *Park* in New York, or Hyde *Park* in London.

Frequent in *park* with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes;
But rare at home. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 381.

4. An inclosed piece of ground suitable for tillage or pasture; an inclosed field. [Scotch.] —5. A high plateau-like valley, resembling the "holes" and "prairies" of the more northern parts of the Rocky Mountain ranges. [Colorado and Wyoming.]

When the *parks* of the Rocky Mountains are spoken of, it is usually the more conspicuous ones—the North, Middle, and South *Parks*—which are intended to be designated. Of these, the North *Park* is in Wyoming, the others in Colorado. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 191.

6. *Milit.*: (*a*) The space or inclosure occupied by the guns, wagons, animals, pontoons, powder, provisions, stores, etc., when brought together, or the objects themselves: as, a *park* of artillery, of provisions, of wagons, etc.

Soon, however, two big guns came trundling along from our *park*, and were placed on the banks of the river, between the garden and the bridge.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 278.

(*b*) A complete set or equipment, as of guns, tools, etc.: as, a *park* of siege-guns.

There 's a villain! he'll burn the *park* of artillery, will he? *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 2.

In equipping a siege *park*, preference will be given to comparatively heavy pieces.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 54.

7†. A large net placed at the margin of the sea, with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. *Hollyband.*—8. In *oyster-culture*, a sunken bed on which oysters are placed for reproduction and growth, and which is filled with water by each high tide. [U. S.]—9. A prison. *Halliwell.* [Slang, prov. Eng.]—**Engineer park**, the whole equipment of stores, intrenching-tools, etc., belonging to a military department of engineers in the field; also, the place where this equipment is stored, and the camp of the officers and men of this service.—**Hungerford park**, a kind of cup (see *cup*, 12) used in England in summer. It is made of ale and sherry in which apples and lemon-peel are steeped.—**Park hack**, a horse hired for use in a public park.—**Syn. 1.** *Chase, Woods*, etc. See *forest.*

park (pärk), *v.* [< *park*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose or shut up in as in a park.

Among wyues and wedewes ich am ywened [accustomed to] sitte
Yparroked in puwes [pews]. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 144.

How are we *park'd* and bounded in a pale,
A little herd of England's timorous deer!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 45.

The nomadic races [in European Russia] have been partly driven out and partly pacified and *parked* in "reserves," and the territory which they so long and so stubbornly defended is now studded with peaceful villages, and tilled by laborious agriculturists.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 368.

2. To bring together in a park or compact body: as, to *park* artillery. *De Quincey.*

The wagon-train of Sykes's division of Porter's corps, which was *parked* near and a little to the south-east of Savage's Station. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 158.

II. *intrans.* To frequent a public park. [Rare.]

Then all for *parking* and parading,
Coquetting, dancing, masquerading.
Brooke, Love and Vanity.

parka[1] (pär'kạ̈), *n.* [Aleutian.] A coat, sack, or other outer garment made of bird-skins sewed together with the feathers on the inside, worn by the Aleuts.

parka[2] (pär'kạ̈), *n.* A curious fossil from the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland and England. It is an egg-packet, probably of some species of the crustacean genus *Pterygotus*, which is found in the same beds.

parken, *n.* See *parkin.*

parker† (pär'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *parkere;* < *park* + *-er*[1]. The word is now best known as a surname, *Parker.*] The keeper of a park.

Sex pons ther-fore to feys he takes,
And pays feys to *parkers* als I-wys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

The office of *parker* of the forests of Croxteth and Texteth. *Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, XII. 7.

Parkes process. See *process.*

Parkia (pär'ki-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1826), after Mungo *Park* (1771–c. 1806), an African traveler.] A genus of ornamental leguminous trees of the suborder *Mimoseæ*, type of the tribe *Parkieæ*, distinguished from related genera by having ten perfect stamens. There are about 25 species, natives of tropical America, Asia, and Africa. They bear bipinnate leaves of many small leaflets, said to reach 6,000 in one leaf, and large roundish or club-shaped heads of small flowers, solitary and pendulous from the axils or in copious terminal panicles. The flowers often exceed 2,000 in a head, the lower ones being sterile and white or red, the upper perfect and yellowish, brownish, or red, followed by long pods with edible seeds or pulp. *P. biglandulosa* is the nitta- or nutta-tree of western Africa, or African locust-tree, the doura of Sudan. See *nitta-tree.*

Parkieæ (pär-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834), < *Parkia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of the suborder *Mimoseæ* in the order *Leguminosæ*, distinguished by the imbricated calyx-teeth, five-cleft corolla, and gland-bearing anthers. It consists of *Parkia* (the type) and *Pentaclethra*, both tropical genera of unarmed trees with twice-pinnate leaves and conspicuous flowers.

parkin, parken (pär'kin, -ken), *n.* A kind of oatmeal gingerbread. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

parking (pär'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *park*, *v.*] Parks collectively, or a park-like place; also, a strip of turf, with or without trees, in the middle of a street.

In some cases, similar *parking* has been left in the middle of the streets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 382.

Spaces were left for a market-place, court-house green, and *parking* for the palace.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 109.

Parkinsonia (pär-kin-sō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), after John *Parkinson*, an English herbalist (born 1567, died about 1650).] A genus of leguminous trees of the suborder *Cæsalpiniceæ* and the tribe *Eucæsalpinieæ*, having a slightly imbricate or valvate calyx, and linear pod. They are handsome spiny evergreens, with pinnate leaves of numerous minute leaflets, spines in place of stipules, and loose racemes of yellow flowers. There are 3 species, of which *P. Africana*, with wingless leafstalks, is the "*wilde limoenhout*" of the Cape of Good Hope, and *P. Torreyana* is the green-barked acacia or *palo verde* of Mexico and Arizona. *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem-thorn of Jamaica, is a native of America, but is now widely scattered throughout the tropics; it is a shrub about 15 feet high, with winged leafstalks and fragrant flowers, used for hedges, and by the Indians in Mexico as a remedy for epilepsy and as a febrifuge.

Parkinson's disease. A form of paralysis, paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*), described by Parkinson in 1817.

parkish (pär′kish), *a.* [< *park* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to or resembling a park.

> Would give it a very elegant, tasteful, *parkish* appearance. *J. Baillie.*

park-keeper (pärk′kē′pėr), *n.* One who has the custody of a park, or who is employed to preserve order in or otherwise to take care of a park.

parkleaves (pärk′lēvz), *n.* [Appar. < **park* (= Norw. *pirkum*, hypericum, a reduction of NL. *hypericum*, L. *hypericon:* see *Hypericum*) + *leaves*.] A plant, *Hypericum Androsæmum*.

> Vitice, a kind of withie or willow, called in English *parkeleaues*, chastetree, hemp-tree, or Abrahams balme. *Florio.*

parkway (pärk′wā), *n.* A broad thoroughfare planted with trees and intended for recreation as well as for common street traffic.

> Opposite the grand stand and across the course is a *parkway* for the carriages. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 21.

parl† (pärl), *v.* [< ME. *parlen*, < OF. *parler*, F. *parler* = Sp. *parlar* = Pg. *palrar* = It. *parlare*, < ML. *parabolare* (also contr. *parlare*, after Rom.), speak, talk, discourse, < L. *parabola*, a comparison, parable, speech, talk: see *parable*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To speak.

> Patriarkes and prophetes hau *parled* her-of longe,
> That such a lorde and a lyȝte shulde lede hem alle hennes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 268.

2. To talk; confer with a view to come to an understanding; discuss orally.

> Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 122.
>
> I wrong myself
> In *parling* with you.
> *Massinger*, Maid of Honour, ii. 5.
>
> Knute, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *trans.* To utter; express; speak.

parl (pärl), *n.* [< *parl*, *v.*] 1. Speech; language.

> A tocher 's nae word in a true lover's *parle*,
> But gie me my love, and a fig for the warl'!
> *Burns*, Meg o' the Mill (second version).

2. Talk; conference; conversation; treaty or discussion; a parley.

> So frown'd he once when in an angry *parle*
> He smote the sledded Polacks on the ice.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 62.
>
> After the trumpet has summoned a *parle*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.
>
> By *parl* or composition, truce or league,
> To win him or win from him what I can.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 529.
>
> Those of heaven commune . . .
> With the noise of fountains wondrous,
> And the *parle* of voices thund'rous.
> *Keats*, Ode, Bards of Passion.

[Obsolete, provincial, or archaic in both uses.]

To break the parl†. See *break*.

parl. An abbreviation of *parliament* and *parliamentary*.

parlament†, *n.* A former spelling of *parliament*.

parlance (pär′lans), *n.* [Formerly also *parlence;* < OF. *parlance*, *parlaunce*, speech, < *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak: see *parl*.] Speech; conversation; discourse; talk; language; manner of expression; conference.

> The interpreter did as he was commanded, word was brought to Crassus, and he accepted *parlence*.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 480.
>
> A hate of gossip *parlance*, and of sway,
> Crown'd Isabel, thro' all her placid life.
> *Tennyson*, Isabel.

In common parlance, in the usual mode of speech; in ordinary language.

> The answer of Killian Van Rensellaer was, in his own lordly style, "By wapen recht!" that is to say, by the right of arms, or, *in common parlance*, by club-law.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 181.

parlando (pär-län′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *parlare*, speak: see *parl*.] In *music*, noting a passage or a style of singing in which there is some approach to declamation or recitative, involving specially careful enunciation. The word is also sometimes used to indicate emphasis upon a particular voice-part or melody as distinguished from accompanying parts.

parlant† (pär′länt), *n.* [< F. *parlant*, ppr. of *parler*, speak: see *parl*, *v.*] One who speaks, confers, or parleys.

> The place appoynted, *parlantes* him
> In simple meaning meet
> Farre from their armie all vnarm'd.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, iii. 19.

parlante (pär-län′te), *a.* [It., < *parlare*, speak: see *parl*.] In *music*, same as *parlando*.

parlatory (pär′la-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *parlatories* (-riz). [ML. *parlatorium*, a reception-room, parlor: see *parlor*.] The parlor or strangers' room of a convent or monastery.

parlecue, parleycue (pär′le-kū), *v. t.* [Sc. also *pirlicue;* < F. *parler à queue*, speak at the end: *parler* (see *parl*); *à*, < L. *ad*, to, at; *queue*, tail: see *cue*[1], *queue*.] To recapitulate or sum up.

> At the close it was the custom of our minister to *parleycue* the addresses of the clergymen who had assisted him — that is, he repeated the substance of them and enforced their lessons. *Reminiscences of a Quinquagenarian.*

parlecue, parleycue (pär′le-kū), *n.* [Sc., < *parlecue, parleycue, v.*] A summing up or capitulation of discourses previously delivered.

parlement†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parliament*.

parlesy†, *n.* A Middle English form of *palsy*.

parley[1] (pär′li), *n.* [Formerly also *parly;* prob. < OF. *parlee*, a turn of speech, but in sense equiv. to *parl*, of which it is practically an extension: see *parl*, *n.*] Discourse or conversation; discussion; a conference; specifically, a brief conference with an enemy as under a flag of truce; an informal treating between two hostile parties before or in the course of a contest. Cf. *barley*[2].

> Hee
> Shold sende awaye an heranld at armes,
> To aske a *parley* faire and free.
> *King Arthur's Death* (Child's Ballads, I. 42).
>
> What 's the business,
> That such a hideous trumpet calls to *parley*
> The sleepers of the house? *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 87.
>
> Teli me but where,
> Sweet queen of *parley* [Echo], daughter of the sphere!
> *Milton*, Comus, i. 241.
>
> Left single, in bold *parley*, ye, of yore,
> Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath.
> *Wordsworth*, To the Men of Kent, Oct., 1803.

To beat or sound a parley (*milit.*). See *beat*[1].

parley[1] (pär′li), *v.* [< *parley*[1], *n.* Cf. *parl*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To speak; discourse; confer on some point of mutual concern; especially, to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, or on the cessation of hostilities.

> Now stay, daughter, your bour within,
> While I gae *parley* wi' my son.
> *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).
>
> They are at hand
> To *parley* or to fight. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 78.
>
> As bashfull Suters, seeing Strangers by,
> *Parley* in silence with their hand or eye.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.
>
> The housemaids *parley* at the gate,
> The scullions on the stair.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Agnes.

2. To argue. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To utter; speak.

> "That beauty in court which could not *parley* enphuism," a courtier of Charles the First's time tells us, "was as little regarded as she that now there speaks not French."
> *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 403.

parley[2] (pär′li), *n.* [Short for *parliament*.] Same as *parliament*, 7.

parleycue, *v.* and *n.* See *parlecue*.

parleying (pär′li-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *parley*[1], *v.*] Conference; a conference.

> Ferishtah's Fancies, and *Parleyings* with Certain People of Importance in Their Day. *Browning* (title).
>
> He warned good citizens to give them no credence, yield them no aid or comfort, nor hold any *parleyings* with them.
> *E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, xxi.

parleyvoo (pär-li-vö′), *v. i.* [A corruption of F. *parlez-vous* in such questions as *parlez-vous français?* 'do you speak French?': *parlez*, 2d pers. pl. of *parler*, speak; *vous*, < L. *vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] To speak French. [Slang.]

> He kept six French masters to teach him to *parleyvoo*.
> *Macaulay*, St. Dennis and St. George in the Water.

parleyvoo (pär-li-vö′), *n.* [< *parleyvoo, v.*] The conventional school study and use of the French language. [Humorous.]

> No words to spell, no sums to do,
> No Nepos and no *parlyvoo*.
> *Lowell*, Oracle of the Goldfishes.

parliament (pär′li-ment), *n.* [Now spelled to suit ML. *parliamentum* for *parlamentum;* prop., as in early mod. E., *parlament;* < ME. *parlement* = D. *parlement* = G. *parlement*, *parlament* = Sw. Dan. *parlament* = Icel. *parliment*, < OF. *parlement*, F. *parlement*, a speaking, discoursing, conferring, conference, a legislature, court (= Sp. Pg. It. *parlamento*, parliament, etc.; ML. *parlamentum*, erroneously *parliamentum*), < *parler*, speak, talk: see *parl*.] 1†. A conference or consultation.

> Thus ended the *parlement* be-twene the fader and the sone. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 521.
>
> The Master gunner, who was a madde brayned fellow, and the owners seruant had a *parlament* betweene themselues. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 101.
>
> The interview between the King [William the Conqueror] and the magistrates of Le Mans is described [by a local writer] by a word often used to express conferences — in a word *Parliaments* — whether between prince and prince or between princes and the estates of their dominions.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 380.

2. A meeting or assembly for conference or deliberation; especially, an assembly of the people or their representatives to deliberate or legislate on national affairs. The word is nearly confined to the legislative bodies of Great Britain and its colonies. Sometimes it is used with reference to other countries, as the German *Parliament* of 1848, the Italian *Parliament:* usually the word *diet* or the native name is preferred, as the Hungarian *Diet*, the German *Reichstag*, the Norwegian *Storthing*, etc.

> Prosecutions of Warres betweene a King and his *Parliament* are the direfull dilacerations of the world.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 67.
>
> Thy *parliaments* ador'd on bended knees
> The sov'reignty they were conven'd to please.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 538.
>
> Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
> In the *Parliament* of man, the Federation of the world.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Specifically — 3. [*cap.*] The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the three estates of the realm, namely the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation, constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the sovereign may be considered as a constituent element of Parliament; but the word as generally used has exclusive reference to the three estates above named, ranged in two distinct branches, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords includes the lords spiritual and lords temporal. (See *House of Lords*, under *lord*.) The House of Commons consists of 670 members: viz., for England and Wales, 253 representatives of county constituencies (counties or divisions of counties), 237 of boroughs, and 5 of universities; for Scotland, 39 representatives of counties, 31 of burghs, and 2 of universities; for Ireland, 85 representatives of counties, 16 of boroughs, and 2 of a university. The authority of Parliament extends over the United Kingdom and all its colonies and foreign possessions. The duration of a Parliament was fixed by the Septennial Act of 1716 at seven years, but it seldom even approaches its limit. Sessions are held annually, usually from about the middle of February to the end of August, and are closed by prorogation. Government is administered by the ministry (see *ministry* and *cabinet*), which is sustained by a majority in the House of Commons. Should the ministry be outvoted in the house on a question of vital importance, it either resigns office or dissolves Parliament and appeals to the country. The precursors of the Parliament were the Witenagemot in the Anglo-Saxon period and the National Council in the Norman and Angevin periods. The composition and powers of Parliament were developed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; the right of representation from shires and towns dates from 1295, and the separation of the two houses dates from the middle of the fourteenth century. Parliamentary government was in large measure suspended from 1461 to the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. Prolonged struggles between the Parliament and the crown took place under James I. and Charles I., which led to the Civil War and the Commonwealth. The Triennial Act of 1694 (modified by the Septennial Act of 1716) fixed the life of Parliament at three years, and government by party dates from the same period. The right of election to Parliament has been greatly modified by the Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, and the Redistribution Act of 1885.

> I find that you have made choice of me to be one of your Burgesses for this now approaching *Parliament*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 4.
>
> When the Duke of Suffolk opened *parliament*, all the members, every time the king's name occurred, bowed until their heads all but touched the ground.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 289.

4. [*cap.*] One of similar legislative bodies constituting the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, and other self-governing colonies of the British empire. The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, established by royal proclamation in 1867, consists of two houses — a Senate, or upper house, whose members, 80 in number, are nominated for life by the governor-general, and a House of Commons, whose members are elected for

five years by the people of the different provinces, there being one representative for every 20,000 of the population. In the other colonies the two houses are usually styled the *Legislative Council* and the *Legislative Assembly*. The members of the latter body are elected; the members of the former body may be elected, as in Tasmania, or nominated by the crown, as in New South Wales.

5. In France, before the revolution of 1789, one of several courts, including various provincial parliaments, and especially the Parliament of Paris (see below).—6. In *law*, an assembly of the members of the two Temples (Inner and Middle) to consult upon the affairs of the society. *Imp. Dict.*—7. [Short for *parliament-cake*.] Same as *parliament-cake*.

Sadly gorging the boy with apples and *parliament*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

Roll, roll thy hoop, and twirl thy tops,
And buy, to glad thy smiling chops,
Crisp *parliament* with lollypops,
And fingers of the lady.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 85. (*Davies.*)

Act of Parliament, a statute, law, or edict made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual and the commons in Parliament assembled. Such an act cannot be altered, amended, dispensed with, suspended, or repealed but by the same authority of Parliament which has created it.—**Addled Parliament**, the Parliament in session from April to June, 1614. See the quotation.

All attempts of a compromise on the subject [impositions on merchandise] having failed, James in February, 1611, dissolved the parliament, and a second parliament which he summoned in 1614 proving equally recalcitrant was also dissolved, the fact that it was not allowed the opportunity of transacting business earning for it from the courtiers the name of the *addled parliament*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 559.

Barebone's Parliament, the Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4th, 1653: so called from a certain Praise-God Barbon, Barebone, or Barebones, one of its members. From its small representation it is also known as the *Little Parliament*. It constituted Cromwell Lord Protector. Compare *Long Parliament*.—**Clerk of the Parliaments**. See *clerk*.—**Convention Parliament**. See *convention*, 3 (*c*).—**Drunken Parliament**, in *Scottish hist.*, the Parliament which assembled after the restoration of Charles II. It met in 1661, and was strongly Royalist.—**Free Parliament**. Same as *Convention Parliament*.—**Good Parliament**, the Parliament which assembled under Edward III., in 1376: so called because of its endeavors to reform corruption in the court and the government.—**High Court of Parliament**, the general designation of the English Parliament, which originally acted as the council of the king, but which after it was established at Westminster sitting in separate bodies as the Lords and the Commons was together technically designated by this name, and either house was spoken of as the Lords, or the Commons, "in the High Court of Parliament assembled." In later times, the phrase is more commonly used of either house, or both houses, acting in the exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial functions, such as the inquest by the Commons and the trial by the Lords of an impeachment, or the action of either house, or both successively, on a bill of attainder, a question of contempt, the removal and punishment of public officers, etc., as distinguished from functions of legislation and functions as council of the king.

In theyre most humble wyse beseechen your most royall Mat^e the lords spual and temporal, and all other your moste loving and obedient subjecte the comons of this your moste *Highe courte of Parliament* assembled.
Bill of Attainder of Katherin Hawarde, late Queen of England, etc. (33 Hen. VIII., c. 21).

Imperial Parliament. See *imperial*.—**Lack-learning Parliament**. Same as *Parliament of Dunces*.—**Little Parliament**. Same as *Barebone's Parliament*.—**Long Parliament**, the Parliament which assembled on November 3d, 1640, and carried on the civil war. It was "purged" by the republicans in 1648, abolished the House of Lords, and compassed the death of Charles I. It was violently dispersed by Cromwell on April 20th, 1653, but was twice restored in 1659, and was dissolved in March, 1660, after providing for the summoning of a Free Parliament. In its later history it was known as the *Rump Parliament*.—**Mad Parliament**. See *mad*[1].—**Member of Parliament**, the title of members of the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the lower house in some of the colonies. Usually abbreviated *M. P.*—**Merciless Parliament**, the Parliament of 1388, which exhibited articles of high treason against the ministers of Richard II. Also called *Unmerciful Parliament*, *Wonderful Parliament*, *Wonder-making Parliament*.—**Ordinance of Parliament**. See *ordinance*.—**Parliament heel** (*naut.*), the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, etc., or when caused to heel over on her beam in order to clean or paint the side raised out of water. *Falconer*.—**Parliament man**†, a member of Parliament.

He had told several of the Jury that they needed not appear, for he would insist upon his priviledge, which the Court held a great misdemeanor . . . it was an abuse of his priviledge of *Parliament Man*.
Sir R. Temple (reported by J. Keble), King's Bench [Reports, 1685.

Parliament of Dunces, a Parliament convened at Coventry by Henry IV. in 1404: so called because all lawyers were excluded from it. Also called the *Unlearned Parliament* and the *Lack-learning Parliament*.—**Parliament of Paris**, the chief of the French parliaments; the principal tribunal of justice of the French monarchy, from its origin in the king's council at a very early date to the revolution. From about 1300 the parliament was constituted in three divisions—the *grand' chambre*, the *chambre des requêtes*, and the *chambre des enquêtes*. It played a prominent political part at different times in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.—**Rump Parliament**, a name given to the Long Parliament after its reduction of numbers in consequence of Pride's Purge, in 1648.

The old Parliament, the *Rump Parliament* (so call'd as retaining some few rotten members of ye other) being dissolv'd.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 11, 1660.

Short Parliament, the first Parliament of 1640, which lasted only a few weeks.

parliament (pär'li-ment), *v. i.* To busy one's self with parliamentary matters; attend to one's duties as member of Parliament. [Rare.]

Some gentle master,
Wha aiblins thrang a *parliamentin'*,
For Britain's guid his saul indentin'.
Burns, Twa Dogs.

parliamental (pär-li-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *parlamental*; as *parliament* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a parliament; parliamentary. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 471.

parliamentarian (par'li-men-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *parliamentary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, serving or adhering to the Long Parliament, in opposition to Kings Charles I. and Charles II.

II. *n.* 1. A partizan of parliament; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a partizan of the Long Parliament, as distinguished from a Royalist or Cavalier.

There follow the heads of what they were to contain in defence of Charles and the chastity of his queen against the *parliamentarians*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

2. A parliamentary debater or manager.

parliamentarily (pär-li-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a parliamentary manner.

parliamentarism (pär-li-men'ta-rizm), *n.* [< F. *parlementarisme*; as *parliamentar-y* + *-ism*.] Parliamentary or representative government.

It [the new Constitution] made no fresh concessions to *parliamentarism*.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 373.

parliamentary (pär-li-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< F. *parlementaire* = Sp. It. *parlamentario* = Pg. *parlamentar*; as *parliament* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Parliament, or, in general, to legislative bodies.

There are among the expedients of French finance some that might with *parliamentary* authority be adopted in England.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

2. Enacted or done by Parliament, or, in general, by the authority of a legislature: as, a *parliamentary* act; *parliamentary* government.

A revolution, which for the moment left England absolutely at Henry's feet, was wrought out by a series of *Parliamentary* Statutes.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 474.

3. In accordance with the rules and usages of Parliament, or, in general, with the rules and customs of legislatures; approved or allowed in legislative or deliberative bodies: as, *parliamentary* language.

The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful trickery, or, to speak in a more *Parliamentary* manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skilful agents.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

Parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed in drafting bills, petitions, etc., and in promoting or opposing private bills, or in connection with other private business in Parliament.—**Parliamentary borough** or **burgh**. See *borough*, 2 (*b*), and *burgh*.—**Parliamentary committee**, a committee of the members of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons appointed by either house for the purpose of making inquiries, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house. Any bill or any subject brought before the house may, if the house thinks proper, be referred to a committee, and all private bills, such as bills for railways, canals, roads, or other undertakings in which the public are concerned, are referred to committees of each house before they are considered. Such committees are generally called *select committees*.—**Parliamentary law**, the body of settled and controlling usages of procedure in deliberative assemblies, generally founded on the common experience of such assemblies, particularly that of the British Parliament. In American deliberative bodies some modifications have been introduced, and in particular bodies by special written rules. In England this law is usually designated as the *law and usage of Parliament*—a phrase which also includes matters of constitutional right and power as affecting either branch of the legislature in relation to the other, and the rights and privileges of each as against the other or third persons. The phrase has also been occasionally used of statutory as contrasted with common law.—**Parliamentary train**, a train which, by enactment of Parliament, must be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down journeys) for the conveyance of third-class passengers, at a rate of fare not exceeding a penny (2 United States cents) a mile. [Eng.]

parliament-cake (pär'li-ment-kāk), *n.* Gingerbread made in thin crisp cakes.

parliamenteer† (par'li-men-tēr'), *n.* [< *parliament* + *-eer*.] Same as *parliamentarian*.

All (one excepted) proved zealous *parliamenteers* in the beginning of the Rebellion, 1642.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I.

parliament-roll (pär'li-ment-rōl), *n.* A record of the proceedings of Parliament. [Eng.]

The third great class of records belonging to the Court of Chancery consists of the *parliament-rolls*; these, however, are far from being a perfect collection, as many of the documents containing the proceedings of various parliaments are hopelessly lost.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 311.

parliance†, *n.* [A var. of *parlance*, as if < *parley* + *-ance*.] An obsolete variant of *parlance*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 229.

parlish (pär'lish), *a.* A dialectal form of *parlous*. *Halliwell*.

parlor, parlour (pär'lor), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *parler*; < ME. *parlour*, *parlur*, *parlowre*, < OF. *parleor*, *parloer*, *parlouer*, F. *parloir* (= Sp. Pg. It. *parlatorio*), < ML. *parlatorium*, a place to talk in, a reception-room in a monastery, a hall of audience, a council-chamber, etc., < *parlare* (F. *parler*, etc.), talk: see *parl.*] 1. Originally, a room set apart from the great hall for private conference and conversation; a withdrawing-room. It finally became the public room of a private house. See def. 3.

He . . . fond two other ladys sete and she,
Withinne a paved *parlour*, and they thre
Herden a maydyn reden hem the geste
Of the Seegee of Thebes, whil hem leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 82.

Now hath vche riche a reule to eten bi hym-selue
In a pryue *parloure*.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 97.

To knowe the sondry maners and condition of people, and the variety of theyr natures, and that in a warme studye or *parler*, without peril of the see, or daunger of longe and paynfull iourneys.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

Into a pleasant *parlour* by
With hand in hand she brings the seaman all alone.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 330).

All mens houses and goods were open to them, euen to the *parlours* of their wiues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 455.

2. An apartment in a convent, asylum, inn, hospital, hotel, boarding-school, or the like, in which the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with visitors.

Walk but into the *parlour*, you will find one book or other, in the window, to entertain you the while.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 265.

3. A room in a private house set apart for the conversational entertainment of guests; a reception-room; a drawing-room; also, in Great Britain, the common sitting-room or keeping-room of a family, as distinguished from a drawing-room intended for the reception of company. In the United States, where the word *drawing-room* is little used, *parlor* is the general term for the room used for the reception of guests.

Good Margaret, run thee to the *parlour*;
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 1.

"A great mistake, Chettam," interposed Mr. Brooke, "going into electrifying your land and that kind of thing, and making a *parlor* of your cow-house. It won't do."
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

The house stands for comfort and for conversation, and *parlors* were misnamed if not peopled with ideas.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 81.

4. Vulgarly, any room more or less "elegantly" or showily furnished or fitted up, and devoted to some specific purpose: as, tonsorial *parlors*; a photographer's *parlors*; oyster *parlors*; misfit *parlors*. [Trade cant, U. S.]

parlor-boarder (pär'lor-bōr'dėr), *n.* A pupil in a boarding-school who has many privileges not granted to the ordinary pupils.

I saw them this afternoon in the garden where only the *parlor-boarders* walk.
Thackeray, Doctor Birch.

parlor-car (pär'lor-kär), *n.* A railway passenger-car or -carriage for day travel, furnished more luxuriously than the ordinary cars; a drawing-room car. [U. S.]

parlor-organ (pär'lor-ôr'gan), *n.* A harmonium or reed-organ.

parlor-skate (pär'lor-skāt'), *n.* Same as *roller-skate*.

parlous (pär'lus), *a.* [Formerly also *perlous* (also dial. *parlish*); an obs., dial., or archaic form of *perilous*.] 1. Perilous; dangerous; alarming; mischievous.

Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 45.

I cannot, in my present life and motion, clearly conceive myself in so *parlous* a state that no hope of better things should make me shrink from the end of all.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 230.

2. Notable; knowing; shrewd.

A *parlous* boy; go to, you are too shrewd.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4. 35.

I knew I could be overreached by none;
A *parlous* head.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 1.

One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 167.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

parlously (pär'lus-li), *adv.* [An obs. form of *perilously.*] Perilously; dangerously; desperately; amazingly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You are so *parlously* in love with learning
That I'd be glad to know what you understood, brother.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

Thou art *parlously* encompassed.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 140.

parlousness† (pär'lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being parlous or perilous; rashness; impetuousness; quickness; shrewdness.

Parma blue. See *blue.*

Parmacella (pär-ma-sel'ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of slug-like pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Parmacellidæ.* They have a limaciform body with a long neck, and a large subcentral buckler with a nearly free border. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the countries bordering the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands.

Parmacellidæ (pär-ma-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmacella* + *-idæ.*] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Parmacella*, usually merged in the family *Limacidæ.*

parmacety†, *n.* [Also *parmacetty, parmacitty, permaceti;* a corruption of *spermaceti*, q. v.] Spermaceti.

Telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmaceti* for an inward bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3. 58.

A kinde of Whale, or rather a Iubarta, was driven on shore io Southampton tribe, from the west, over an infinite number of rocks, so bruised that the water in the Bay where she lay was all oily, and the rocks about it all bedasht with *Parmacitty.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 260.

parmasant†, **parmasent**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *parmesan.*

parmaynt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pearmain.*

Parmelia (pär-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *parma*, < Gr. *πάρμη*, a small shield.] A genus of lichens, giving name to the family *Parmeliei* and the tribe *Parmeliacei.* The thallus is imbricate-foliaceous, appressed or rarely ascendant, membranaceous, sparingly fibrillose beneath. The apothecia are scutelliform, subpedicellate, with mostly thin disk and colorless hypothecium. About 50 species are known. See *crottles*[2], *lichen.*

Parmeliacei (pär-mē-li-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-acei.*] According to the classification of Tuckerman, a tribe of gymnocarpous lichens. It includes the families *Usneei, Parmeliei, Umbilicariei, Peltigerei, Pannariei, Collemei,* and *Lecanorei.* The apothecia are rounded, open, scutelliform, and contained in a thalline exciple.

parmeliaceous (pär-mē-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Parmelia* or the tribe *Parmeliacei.*

Parmeliei (pär-mē-lī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parmelia* + *-ei.*] A family of foliaceous lichens of the tribe *Parmeliacei.*

parmelioid (pär-mē'li-oid), *a.* [< *Parmelia* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Parmelia.*

Parmenidean (pär-men-i-dē'an), *a.* [< *Parmenides* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or relating to Parmenides of Elea (fifth century B. C.), a noted Greek philosopher, or his system of metaphysics. The fundamental idea of Parmenides's philosophy was to distinguish those facts and qualities which are universally true or real from those which are accidental and not universally true, or are transient.

Parmentiera (pär-men-ti-ē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1845), after A. A. *Parmentier* (1737–1813), who did much for economic botany.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Bignoniaceæ* and the tribe *Jacarandeæ*, characterized by the sheath-like calyx and few-flowered axillary clusters. There are about 6 species, natives of Mexico and Central America. Their leaves are commonly alternate and of three leaflets, with incurved spines between them. The large greenish flowers are followed by an elongated-fusiform or oblong fruit, which is fleshy and edible. See *candle-tree.*

Parmesan (pär-mē-zan'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *permasant, parmascnt;* < F. *Parmesan* = Sp. *Parmesano* = Pg. *Parmesão* = It. *Parmigiano*, < L. *Parma*, a town in Italy; hence, as a noun, F. *parmesan*, etc., a cheese made in Parma.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Parma, a city in northern Italy, or its inhabitants, or the province or former duchy of Parma.—**Parmesan cheese.** See *cheese*[1].

II. *n.* 1. [*l. c.*] Parmesan cheese.

There 's no hope of recovery of that Welsh madman; was undone by a mouse that spoiled him a *parmasant;* lost his wits for 't. *Middleton*, Changeling, i. 2.

Forsooth, my master said that he loved her almost as well as he loved *parmasent.* *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 4.

2†. An Italian form of drinking.

The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmisant*, the Englishman's healths, &c.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, Proem, p. 27.

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy-freeze, crambo, *Parmizant.*
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 3.

Parmese (pär-mēs' or -mēz'), *a.* [< It. *Parmese*, < L. *Parmensis*, of Parma, < *Parma* (Gr. *Πάρμα*), a town in Italy.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy; Parmesan.

Examples of *Parmese*, Cremonese, and Milanese art.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 824.

Parnassia (pär-nas'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *Παρνασσός, Παρνᾱσός*, Parnassus: see *Parnassus.*] A genus of elegant plants of the polypetalous order *Saxifragaceæ* and the tribe *Saxifrageæ*, characterized by the five staminodes and one-celled ovary with parietal placentæ opposite the stigmas. The 14 species are natives of cold and wet regions, from the mountains of India to the arctic circle. They are smooth annuals, with broad leaves mostly clustered at the base of the slender stem, which bears a single white or yellowish flower, the five petals marked with greenish or yellowish lines. The common name of these plants is *grass of Parnassus.* The ordinary European species is *P. palustris*, found also in North America from the Great Lakes to Labrador. *P. Caroliniana* is common both north and south in the United States; two other species are local.

Parnassian (pär-nas'iąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Parnassius, Parnasius, Parnaseus*, < Gr. *Παρνάσιος*, Parnassian, < *Παρνᾱσός*, later *Παρνασσός*, Parnassus, a mountain in central Greece.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Mount Parnassus, or to poetry and the Muses, to whom, with Apollo, this region was sacred.

Twined with the wreaths *Parnassian* laurels yield.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 11.

Let laurels, drench'd in pure *Parnassian* dews,
Reward his mem'ry, dear to ev'ry Muse.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 13.

2. [*l. c.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Parnassius;* belonging to the *Parnassiinæ.*

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Parnassius* or the subfamily *Parnassiinæ;* an Apollo butterfly.

Parnassii (pär-nas'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Parnassius.*] Same as *Parnassiinæ.*

Parnassiinæ (pär-nas-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parnassius* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Papilionidæ*, typified by the genus *Parnassius.* They have very short antennæ, stout hairy abdomen, parchment-like wings sometimes scaleless, and in the females usually a peculiar abdominal pouch; the larvæ are stout, cylindroid, with small tubercles, slightly hairy, and have a furcate appendage of the first segment; the chrysalis is inclosed in a light silken tissue powdered with a glaucous bloom and supported by transverse threads. The parnassians belong to the northern hemisphere, and are all lovers of mountains, whence the name. Also *Parnassinæ, Parnassii.* See cut under *nervure.*

Parnassius (pär-nas'i-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Parnassius* (< Gr. *Παρνάσιος*), belonging to the mountain Parnassus, < *Παρνᾱσός*, Parnassus: see *Parnassus.*] A genus of butterflies, founded by Latreille in 1805, type of the subfamily *Parnassiinæ.* The best-known species is the Apollo butterfly, *P. apollo*, inhabiting alpine parts of Europe. *P. phœbus* is another, found in the Alps. *P. smintheus* is found in the Rocky Mountains. These butterflies are usually white, sometimes tinted with yellow, or rarely yellow, and ornamented with crimson and black ocelli.

Parnassus (pär-nas'us), *n.* [= F. *Parnasse* = Sp. *Parnaso* = Pg. It. *Parnaso, Parnasso* = D. Dan. *Parnas* = G. Sw. *Parnass*, < L. *Parnassus*, also *Parnāsus*, < Gr. *Παρνᾱσός*, later *Παρνασσός*: see def.] 1. A mountain in central Greece, in mythology sacred to the Muses. The Delphian sanctuary of Apollo was on its slope, and from between its twin summit peaks flows the fountain Castalia, the waters of which were reputed to impart the virtue of poetic inspiration.

Hence, figuratively — 2. The abiding-place of poetry and home of poets: sometimes used as a name for a collection of poems or of elegant literature.

Not with less glory mighty Dulness crown'd
Shall take through Grub-street her triumphant round,
And, her *Parnassus* glancing o'er at once,
Behold an hundred sons, and each a dunce.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 137.

There is Lowell, who 's striving *Parnassus* to climb
With a whole bale of isms tied together with rhyme, . . .
The top of the hill he will ne'er come nigh reaching
Till he learns the distinction 'twixt singing and preaching.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

Gradus ad Parnassum. See *gradus*, 2.—**Grass of Parnassus.** See *Parnassia.*

parnel† (pär'nel), *n.* [< ME. *pernel, purnele*, a common woman, a slut; a familiar use, like *gill*[5], *jill*[2], *gillian*, of a frequent fem. name *Pernel*, < OF. *Peronelle*, < ML. *Petronilla*, a woman's name, a saint so named, < L. *Petro(n-)*, a man's name, LL. *Petrus*, a man's name, Peter, < Gr. *Πέτρος*, Peter, lit. 'rock': see *peter, pier*, etc.] A young woman; often in a bad sense, a slut.

But these tender *pernels* must have one gown for the day, another for the night.
Pilkington, Works, p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

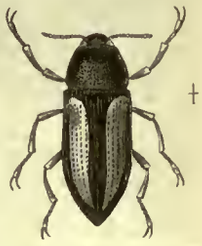
Panels [read *parnels*] march by two and three,
Saying, Sweetheart, come with me.
Old Lincolnshire Ballad. (*Halliwell.*)

Parnellism (pär'nel-izm), *n.* [< *Parnell* (see def.) + *-ism.*] A movement led by Charles Stewart Parnell, in favor of home rule for Ireland. In 1886 and succeeding years it was generally supported by the Gladstonian Liberals.

Parnellite (pär'nel-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< *Parnell* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* A member of a political group, followers of Charles S. Parnell in his policy of home rule for Ireland; specifically, one of his supporters or adherents in the British House of Commons. They are almost exclusively members for Irish constituencies.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or supporting Parnellism; advocating or favoring the movement for home rule in Ireland led by Charles S. Parnell.

Parnidæ (pär'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Parnus* + *-idæ.*] A family of aquatic clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Parnus*, having the dorsal abdominal segments partly membranous, the first to third segments connate, the last tarsal joint long, and the claws large. The body is finely pubescent, and a film of air adheres when the beetles are under water. The larvæ are of flattened oval form, and usually adhere to stones under water. The family is wide-spread, with about 20 genera; most of the species are European and North American.



Elmis bivittatus, one of the *Parnidæ.* (Cross shows natural size.)

Parnus (pär'nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792); etym. doubtful.] The typical genus of *Parnidæ.* The species are European and North African.

Paroaria (par-ō-ā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < F. *paroare* (Buffon and Vieillot); perhaps of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of South American tanager-like finches, having gray and white coloration with a scarlet crest. *P. cucullata* is an example. They are sometimes called *cardinal tanagers.*

paroarium, paroarion (par-ō-ā'ri-um, -on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ᾠάριον*, dim. of *ᾠόν*, egg.] Same as *parovarium.*

paroccipital (par-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *occiput*, the back of the head: see *occipital.*] **I.** *a.* Situated on the side of the hindhead, or in a lateral occipital position. Specifically noting a lateral bone or process of bone of the occipital or occipitomastoid region of the skull, especially the long lateral occipital processes of some mammals. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. A bone of the lateral occipital region of the skull, distinct from other bones, in a fish, for example: by Owen considered as the diapophysis of the occipital vertebra, and identified with the external, lateral, or superior occipital bone of some anatomists, and the mastoid of others. Also called *epiotic.*—2. A certain lateral projection of the occipital bone proper; the paroccipital process of the occipital bone, especially when elongated or otherwise conspicuous: in some animals also called *mastoid process.* [Now little used.]

The relation which the base of the *paroccipital* bears to the semicircular canals shows that it must be chiefly formed by the opisthotic element — not by the exoccipital.
Nature, XXXVII. 599.

parochet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *parish.*

Parochetus (pa-rok'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton, 1825), < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *ὀχετός*, a channel.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, characterized by the somewhat acute keel, two-valved pod, and digitately trifoliate leaves. The only species, *P. communis*, found throughout tropical mountain-regions of Asia and in tropical eastern Africa, is a prostrate herb, rooting at the joints, with clover-like leaves, rather large purple flowers, and linear pods. It has been named *blue-flowered shamrock* and *shamrock-pea.*

parochial (pā-rō'ki-al), *a.* [< ME. *parochial*, < OF. *parochial* (F. *paroissial*) = Pr. Sp. *parroquial* = Pg. *parochial* = It. *parrocchiale*, < ML. *parochialis*, of a parish, < LL. *parochia*, for *paræcia*, parish: see *parish.* The mod. pron. follows that of the L.] 1. Of or pertaining to a parish: as, a *parochial* custom.

And, God wot, I have of thee
A thosand tyme more pitee
Than hath thi preest *parochial.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7685.

Notwithstanding their general and exemplary devotion to *parochial* duty.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, II. 157.

2. Local; provincial; narrow.

British criticism has been always more or less *parochial;* has never, indeed, quite freed itself from sectarian cant, and planted itself honestly on the æsthetic point of view.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 122.

Parochial board, in Scotland, a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor-rates to manage the relief of the poor, a duty which in England is performed by overseers, and in some cases by the guardians of the poor. —**Parochial relief**, relief afforded to paupers by the parish authorities.

parochialism (pā-rō′ki-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *parochial* + *-ism.*] 1. The management of the affairs of a parish by an elected vestry or parochial board; the system of local government which makes the parish the unit.

The contending theories of the scope of corporate government might be described as a *parochialism* and civism.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 236.

Hence—2. Provincialism; local narrowness of view; narrow-mindedness.

Parochialism . . . has been pretty well broken up by the press and the telegraph. Hardly anybody can now live in intellectual isolation. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLVII. 326.

parochiality (pā-rō-ki-al′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *parroquialidad* = Pg. *parochialidade* = It. *parrocchialità;* as *parochial* + *-ity.*] The state of being parochial, in either sense. [Rare.]

[This] would be for the justices to take upon them, in effect to determine the *parochiality* of colleges.
Dr. Marriott, Rights of the Universities, p. 32.

parochialize (pā-rō′ki-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parochialized*, ppr. *parochializing.* [< *parochial* + *-ize.*] To render parochial; form into parishes. Also spelled *parochialise.* *Imp. Dict.*

parochially (pā-rō′ki-ạl-i), *adv.* In or by the parish; as a parish; parish by parish.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocess, *parochially*, every year. *Stillingfleet*, Charge (1690), p. 32.

parochiant† (pā-rō′ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *parochianus*, one belonging to a parish, prop. adj., < LL. *parochia*, for *parœcia*, a parish: see *parish.* Cf. *parishen*, a doublet of *parochian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial.

A computation [is] taken of all the *parochian* churches.
Bacon, Considerations on Church of England.

II. *n.* A parishioner; a rustic.

May be some russet-coat *parochian*
Shall call thee cousin, friend, or countryman.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 75.

If we examine their several stories, they will rather prove metropolitans than mere *parochians.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 228.

parochien†, *n.* Same as *parishen.*

parochin (par′ō-shin), *n.* [A var. of *parishen*, q. v.] A parish. [Scotch.]

parochiner†, *n.* A parishioner. [Scotch.]

Many of the *Parochiners*, dwelling in rowmes of the parochins, so remote.
Acts James VI., 1621, c. 5, Murray. (*Jamieson.*)

parode†, *n.* Same as *parody*[1].

All which in a *parode*, imitating Virgil, we may set downe, but chiefely touching surfet.
Optick Glasse of Humors (1639). (*Nares.*)

parodic (pa-rod′ik), *a.* [= F. *parodique* = Sp. *paródico* = Pg. It. *parodico*, < Gr. παρῳδικός, burlesque, < παρῳδία, parody: see *parody*[1].] Pertaining to parody; of the nature or in the spirit of parody.

parodical (pa-rod′i-kạl), *a.* [< *parodic* + *-al.*] Same as *parodic.*

This version [Drant's tr. of Horace] is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical.*
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 425.

pariodinia (par″i-ō-din′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *parere*, bring forth, + Gr. ὀδίνη, pain.] Dystocia.

parodist (par′ō-dist), *n.* [< F. *parodiste* = Pg. *parodista;* as *parod-y* + *-ist.*] The writer of a parody.

The public has long been agreed as to the merit of the most remarkable passages [of Milton], the incomparable harmony of the numbers, and the excellence of that style which no rival has been able to equal, and no *parodist* to degrade. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The "Tom Hood" they cared for was . . . the delightful *parodist*, the irrepressible and irresistible joker and Merry-Andrew. *A. Dobson* (Ward's English Poets, IV. 531).

parodize† (par′ō-dīz), *v. t.* [< *parod-y* + *-ize.*] To parody.

I could *parodize* my Lord Carterel's letter from Dettingen if I had it by me. *Shenstone*, Letters (1703), No. xxxi.

parodos (par′ō-dos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πάροδος, a way by, passing, passage, entrance, gangway (see defs.), < παρά, by, + ὁδός, way, road. Cf. *parody*[2].] 1. In the *anc. Gr. theater*, one of two passages at the two extremities of the stage, separating the stage-buildings from the eavea or auditorium, through which the chorus regularly entered the orchestra, and which served also as entrances for the public.—2. In the *anc. Gr. drama:* (*a*) The entrance of the chorus into the orchestra. (*b*) The song of the chorus, with an accompaniment of dancing or rhythmical movement, on entering the orchestra.—3. An external gallery or gangway, running from stem to stern on each side of an ancient Greek war-ship, outside the bulwarks, and supported on brackets over the water.

parody[1] (par′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *parodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *parode;* = F. *parodie* = Sp. *parodia* = Pg. It. *parodia*, < L. *parodia*, < Gr. παρῳδία, parody, < παρά, beside, + ᾠδή, song, ode: see *ode*[1].] 1. A kind of literary composition in which the form and expression of grave or dignified writings are closely imitated, but are made ridiculous by the subject or method of treatment; a travesty that follows closely the form and expression of its original; specifically, a burlesque imitation of a poem, in which a trivial or humorous subject is treated in the style of a dignified or serious one: also applied to burlesque musical works.

They were satirick poems, full of *parodies*—that is, of verses patched up from great poets and turned into another sense than their author intended them. *Dryden.*

The sublime *parody* of Cervantes, which cut short the whole race of knights-errant. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 18.

What wonder that Dryden should have been substituted for Davenant as the butt of the "Rehearsal," and that the *parody* should have had such a run?
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 27.

2†. A popular maxim; a proverb. *Wright.* =Syn. 1. *Burlesque, Travesty*, etc. See *caricature.*

parody[1] (par′ō-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parodied*, ppr. *parodying.* [= F. *parodier* = Pg. *parodiar* = It. *parodiare, parodare;* from the noun.] To turn into a parody; write a parody upon; imitate, as a poem or song, in a ludicrous or ridiculous manner.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace.
Pope.

All . . . [Johnson's] peculiarities have been imitated by his admirers and *parodied* by his assailants till the public has become sick of the subject.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

parody[2] (par′ō-di), *n.*; pl. *parodies* (-diz). [ME., < Gr. πάροδος, passage: see *parodos.*] Passage; passing away.

Amonge al this, the fyne of the *parodye*
Of Ector gan approchen wonder blyve.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1548.

parœcious (pa-rē′shius), *a.* [< Gr. πάροικος, dwelling beside or near, < παρά, beside, + οἶκος, house.] In *bot.*, having the two sexes developed beside or near each other, as, for example, in the *Hepaticæ*, when the antheridia are situated in the axils of braets near the archegonia, or when both organs are naked on the dorsal surface of the same stem. Also *paroicous.*

parœciously (pa-rē′shius-li), *adv.* In a parœcious manner.

parœciousness (pa-rē′shius-nes), *n.* In *bot.*, the state or condition of being parœcious.

parœcism (pa-rē′sizm), *n.* [< *parœc-ious* + *-ism.*] Same as *parœciousness.*

parœmiographer (pa-rē-mi-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. παροιμία, a byword, a proverb, + γράφειν, write.] A writer of proverbs.

What else can we infer of the enigmatic wisdom of the sages, when the royal *parœmiographer* [Solomon] classes among their studies that of "understanding a proverb and the interpretation?" *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 357.

A work of the *parœmiographer* Demon.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 110.

paroicous (pa-roi′kus), *a.* [< Gr. πάροικος, dwelling beside: see *parœcious.*] Same as *parœcious.*

paroissien (pa-rwo-si-aṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *parishen.*] In *French law*, an inhabitant or a member of a parish.

parol, *n.* and *a.* See *parole.*

parole (pạ-rōl′), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *parol, paroll* (*parol* being still common in legal use); < F. *parole* = Sp. *palabra* = Pg. *palavra* = It. *parola*, a word (Sp. Pg. *parola*, loquacity), < ML. *parabola*, a word, speech, LL. parable, etc.; see *parable*[2]. Cf. *parl.*] I. *n.* 1. A word or words; word of mouth; oral utterance or statement; language; text.

I do despise ye all! ye have no mercy,
And wanting that, ye are no gods! your *parole*
Is only preach'd abroad to make fools fearful,
And women, maids of awe, believe your heaven!
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 2.

Acquited by the expresse *parol* of the statute.
Marston, The Fawne, v.

If his great Seal without the Parlament were not sufficient to create Lords, his *Parole* must needs be farr more unable to create learned and religious men.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xv.

2. Word of honor given or pledged; solemn promise; plighted faith; specifically, a formal promise or pledge given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or that, if released, he will return to custody at a certain time if not previously discharged, or that he will not bear arms against his captors within a stated period, as during the existing war. In civilized warfare the breaking of parole is regarded as an infamous transgression, and an officer so offending may not expect quarter should he again fall into the hands of the enemy.

Love's votaries inthrals each other's soule,
Till both of them live but upon *parole.*
Beaumont, The Antipiatonic.

I have a scruple whether you can keep your *parole* if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

This man had forfeited his military *parole.* *Macaulay.*

3. *Milit.*, a word or words given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies. It differs from the countersign in that the latter is given to all guards, while the parole is given only to officers of the guard, or to those who inspect the guard.

Classical quotation is the *parole* of literary men all over the world. *Johnson* (1781), in Boswell.

4. In *law:* (*a*) Oral declarations; word of mouth. (*b*) The pleadings in a suit.

II. *a.* 1. Given by word of mouth; oral; not written: opposed to *documentary*, or given by affidavit: as, *parole* evidence.

In this splendid City of Florence there may be many Rarities, which if I should insert in this Letter, it would make her swell too big; and indeed they are fitted for *parol* Communication. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

You hear your mother? she leaves you to me,
By her will *paroll*, and that is as good,
To all intents of law, as 'twere in writing.
Sir R. Stapylton, The Slighted Maid, p. 58. (*Nares.*)

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written or *parol*, that is by word of mouth. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxiii.

The *parole* evidence of no associate can weigh against his written manifest. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 142.

2. Not given or executed under seal: either verbal or written, but without seal: as, a *parole* contract. This use, which originated when a writing not under seal was not allowed to be proved to a jury, is now practically obsolete.

All contracts are, by the laws of England, distinguished into agreements by specialty and agreements by *parol;* and if an agreement be merely written, and no specialty, it is an agreement by *parol*, and a consideration must be proved. *Ballard v. Walker*, 3 Johnson's Cases, 65 (1802).

Plea of parole demurrer. Same as *age-prayer.*

parole (pạ-rōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paroled*, ppr. *paroling.* [< *parole, n.*] To accept a parole from; allow to go about at liberty on parole. See *parole, n.*

The President by this act has *paroled* all the slaves in America; they will no more fight against us.
Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.

parole-arrest (pạ-rōl′ạ-rest″), *n.* In *law*, an arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth.

parolist†, *n.* [< *parole* + *-ist.*] A person given to talking much bombastically. *T. Wright*, Passions of the Mind (1621), p. 112. (*Halliwell.*)

parolivary (pa-rol′i-vạ-ri), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *olivary.*] Situated near or beside the olivary body of the brain.—**Parolivary body**, the external accessory olivary nucleus. See *nucleus.*

paromology (par-ō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. παρομολογία, partial admission, < παρομολογεῖν, admit beside, < παρά, beside, + ὁμολογεῖν, admit: see *homologous.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which an orator concedes something to an adversary in order to strengthen his own argument.

paromphalocele (pa-rom′fạ-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + ὀμφαλός, navel, + κήλη, tumor.] Hernia near the navel.

paroniria (par-ō-ni′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + ὄνειρος, a dream.] Morbid dreaming.

paronomasia (par″ō-nō-mā′si-ạ), *n.* [< L. *paronomasia*, < Gr. παρονομασία, a slight change in the form or use of a word, a pun, < παρονομάζειν, form a word by a slight change, < παρά, beside, + ὀνομάζειν, name, < ὄνομα, name.] In *rhet.*, the use of words similar in sound but different in meaning, so as to give a certain antithetical force to the expression; also, the use of the same word in different senses; a play upon words. Also *paronomasy.* See *pun.*

The seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; . . . the jingle of a more poor *paronomasia.*
Dryden, To Sir R. Howard.

My learned friend had dined that day with Mr. Swan, the famous punster; and desiring him to give me some account of Mr. Swan's conversation, he told me that he generally talked in the *Paronomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the Pioce, but that in his humble opinion he shined most in the Antanaclasis. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 61. =Syn. *Assonance*, etc. See *pun.*

paronomastic (par″ō-nō-mas′tik), *a.* [< *paronomasia* + *-ast-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of paronomasia; consisting in a play upon words; punning.

paronomastical (par″ō-nō-mas′ti-kal), *a.* [< *paronomastic* + *-al.*] Same as *paronomastic.* *Dr. H. More,* To the Seven Churches, Pref.

paronomasy (par-ō-nom′ā-si), *n.* [= F. *paronomasie* = Sp. Pg. It. *paronomasia,* < L. *paronomasia,* a pun: see *paronomasia.*] Same as *paronomasia.*

Marry, we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies.* *B. Jonson,* Discoveries.

paronychia[1] (par-ō-nik′i-ạ), *n.* [= F. *paronychie,* whitlow, = Sp. *paroniquia,* whitlow-grass, = Pg. *panaricio* = It. *paronichia,* < L. *paronychia,* ML. also, after It., etc., *panaricio,* < Gr. *παρωνυχία,* a whitlow, < *παρά,* beside, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail: see *onyx.* Cf. *onychia.*] 1. In *pathol.,* inflammation about the nail; whitlow.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1815).] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Illecebraceæ,* type of the tribe *Paronychieæ,* known by the involucrate calyx of five hooded segments, each with a horn, point, or awn on the back. There are about 45 species, of warm and temperate climates—Arabia, the Mediterranean region, and America. They are small erect or spreading herbs, usually dichotomously branched, with

Flowering Plant of Whitlowwort (*Paronychia dichotoma*).
a, a flower, showing the calyx; *b*, a flower, longitudinal section, showing a part of the calyx, the bristle-like petals, the stamens, and the pistil.

narrow opposite leaves, and conspicuous shining silvery stipules. Their minute flowers are usually hidden between the stipules in dense axillary clusters. The genus has the general names of *nailwort* and *whitlowwort.* The flowers of *P. argentea* and *P. capitata* furnish an article known as *Arabian* or *Algerian tea* (which see, under *tea*). *P. argyrocoma,* the silver chickweed, or, as recently named, silverhead, is a scarce rock-loving species found in the mountains of the eastern United States, rendered beautiful by numerous small silvery heads covering its bushy top.

paronychia[2], *n.* Plural of *paronychium.*

Paronychiaceæ (par-ō-nik-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < L. *paronychia* (see *paronychia*[1]) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Paronychieæ.*

paronychial (par-ō-nik′i-ạl), *a.* [< *paronychia* + *-al.*] Having the character of paronychia.

Paronychieæ (păr″ō-ni-kī′ō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paronychia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Illecebraceæ,* distinguished by the annular embryo, scarious stipules, and involucrate bracts, and including 9 genera, of which *Paronychia* and *Anychia* are the best-known. Also *Paronychiaceæ.*

paronychium (par-ō-nik′i-um), *n.*; pl. *paronychia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + NL. *onychium.* Cf. *paronychia*[1].] In *entom.,* a bristle-like organ on the onychium, between the ungues or terminal claws of the foot: there may be one or more to each tarsus.

paronym (par′ō-nim), *n.* [Also *paronyme;* < F. *paronyme,* < Gr. *παρώνυμος,* derivative: see *paronymous.*] 1. A word which is a derivative from another.

Plato was determined to preserve the dignified associations of Being and its *paronyms* for the abstract studies he delighted to honor. *Amer. Jour. Philol.,* IX. 290.

2. A word of one language which translates a word of another with only a difference of termination or other slight change, as English *canal* for the Latin *canalis:* opposed to *heteronym.*

paronymic (par-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *paronym* + *-ic.*] Of, or of the nature of, a paronym; paronymous.

paronymization (pa-ron″i-mi-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *paronymize* + *-ation.*] The formation of paronyms. Also spelled *paronymisation.*

The names . . . be given an English aspect by *paronymisation.* *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.,* July, 1885, p. 529.

The application of the principle of paronymy in a given case is *paronymization,* and the word is said to be paronymized. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* VIII. 519.

paronymize (pa-ron′i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paronymized,* ppr. *paronymizing.* [< *paronym* + *-ize.*] To transform or convert into a paronym, as a word; render paronymous. Also spelled *paronymise.*

The Latin words are commonly *paronymized* rather than translated into inelegant or misleading heteronyms, e. g. pedunculus is Anglicized as peduncle, not footlet.
Nation, July 18, 1889.

paronymous (pa-ron′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *παρώνυμος,* derivative: see *paronym.*] 1. Having the same derivation; allied in origin; radically allied; conjugate: as, *wise, wisely, wisdom; man, manhood, mankind.*

To pairs of words derived from the same root, and differenced in meaning only by grammatical class, we apply the epithet conjugate, or, more rarely, that of *paronymous.* *Marsh,* Lects. on the Eng. Lang., xxvi.

2. Having the same or a like sound, but differing in orthography and signification: as, *all, awl; ball, bawl; hair, hare.*—3. Derived from a word in another language with some slight modification of form. See *paronym,* 2.

paronymy (pa-ron′i-mi), *n.* [< F. *paronymie,* < Gr. *παρωνυμία,* derivation, inflection, < *παρώνυμος,* derivative: see *paronym, paronymous.*] 1. The quality of being paronymous.—2. The formation of a word from a word of another language by change of termination or other slight modification; the principle involved in such transference of words from one language to another; homosynonymy; isonymy.

The relation between the Latin pons and the French pont is one of *paronymy;* but between pons and the English bridge it is one of heteronymy.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 519.

paroöphoritis (par-ō-of-ō-rī′tis), *n.* [< *paroöphoron* + *-itis.*] Inflammation in the neighborhood of the ovary.

paroöphoron (par-ō-of′ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *paroöphora* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + NL. *oöphoron,* q. v.] A vestige of the urinary part of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the organ of Giraldès in the male. It consists of scattered tubular remnants, situated in the broad ligament, nearer the uterus than is the parovarium.

paropsis (pa-rop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *ὄψις,* vision.] Disorder of sight-perception.

paroptesis (par-op-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρόπτησις,* a half-roasting, < *παρά,* beside, near, + *ὀπτησις,* a roasting, < *ὀπτᾶν,* roast.] See *metamorphism.*

paroquet (par′ō-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet.*

paroquet-bur (par′ō-ket-bėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Triumfetta,* the name alluding to the echinate capsule. Also *burweed.* [Jamaica.]

paroral (pa-rō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά,* beside, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al.*] Situated at the side of the mouth or oral aperture: specifically applied to the fringe of cilia at the side of the adoral series in some infusorians, as the *Oxytrichidæ.*

parorchid (pa-rôr′kid), *n.* Same as *parorchis.*

parorchis (pa-rôr′kis), *n.*; pl. *parorchides* (-kidēz). [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *ὄρχις,* a testicle.] The epididymis.

The vasa efferentia pass to a *parorchis.*
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 617.

parosmia (pa-ros′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *ὀσμή,* smell.] In *pathol.,* a perversion of the sense of smell; olfactory illusion.

parosmis (pa-ros′mis), *n.* [NL.: see *parosmia.*] Same as *parosmia.*

parosphresis (par-os-frē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *ὄσφρησις,* smell.] Same as *parosmia.*

parosteosis (pa-ros-tē-ō′sis), *n.*; pl. *parostcoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *ὀστέον,* bone, + *-osis.* Cf. *osteosis.*] The development of bone in integument; dermal ossification, or a dermal bone.

parostia (pa-ros′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *ὀστέον,* bone.] Defective or disordered ossification.

parostosis (par-os-tō′sis), *n.* Same as *parosteosis.*

Parotia (pa-rō′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *parotis,* the parotid gland: see *parotis.*] A genus of paradise-birds of the family *Paradiseidæ,* founded by Vieillot in 1816. The species is *P. sexpennis,* the six-shafted bird of paradise, so called from the three pairs

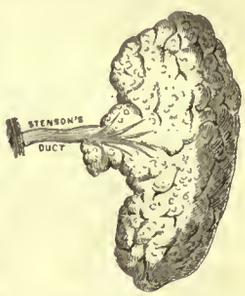
Six-shafted Paradise-bird (*Parotia sexpennis*).

of spatulate feathers which spring from the head. The plumage is lustrous-black set off with an iridescent breastplate glancing golden-bronze and steel-blue. It inhabits Papua.

parotic (pa-rot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά,* beside, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear.* Cf. *parotis.*] Situated about the outer ear; auricular: as, the *parotic* region; the *parotic* cartilage of some reptiles.—**Parotic process.** See the quotation.

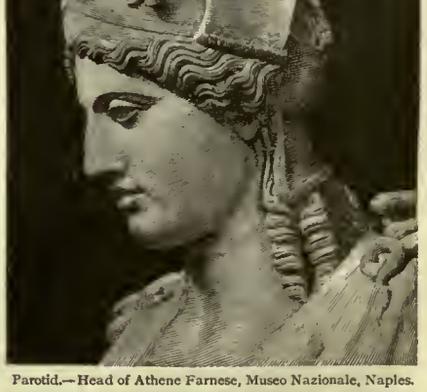
In the great majority of the Lacertilia (as in the Chelonia), the side-walls of the skull, in the region of the ear, are produced into two broad and long *parotic processes,* into the composition of which the opisthotic, occipital, and proötic bones enter. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 189.

parotid (pa-rot′id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *parotide* = Sp. *parótida* = Pg. *parotida* = It. *parotide,* < L. *parotis* (*parotid-*), < Gr. *παρωτίς* (*παρωτιδ-*), the parotid gland: see *parotis.*] I. *n.* 1. The parotid gland, a lobulated racemose gland situated near the ear, secreting saliva, which is poured into the mouth by a special duct. In man the parotid is much the largest of the three pairs of salivary glands, and is deeply situated near the ear in the recess behind and partly within the ramus of the jaw. Its duct, called the *duct of Stenson,* runs across the cheek horizontally, pierces the buccinator muscle, and discharges saliva into the mouth opposite the second upper molar tooth. See also cut under *salivary.*



Parotid, or Parotid Gland.

2. In many types of ancient Greek helmets, an ear-guard or side-guard, a piece on either side



Parotid.—Head of Athene Farnese, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

of the helmet arranged to shield the ear and the side of the head by stopping a downward blow. Sometimes it was a rigid piece or wing projecting diagonally upward from the helmet; sometimes it was hinged

so as to turn up out of the way when not required for protection.

II. *a.* Situated beside the ear; parotic or parotoid.—**Parotid arteries,** small branches of the external carotid to the parotid gland.—**Parotid duct,** the duct of the parotid gland. Also called *Stenson's duct,* from Nil Stenson or Nicolaus Stenonianus, and frequently *Stenonian* or *Steno's duct.* See cut under *parotid.*—**Parotid gland.** See I.,1.—**Parotid lymphatic glands,** three or four small glands situated beneath the parotid fascia, and more or less embedded in the substance of the parotid salivary gland: the largest lies immediately in front of the tragus of the ear.—**Parotid nerves,** branches of the auriculotemporal nerve, supplying the parotid gland.—**Parotid veins,** tributaries of the facial and temporal veins.

parotiditis (pa-rot-i-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parotis* (*parotid-*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the parotid gland. See *mumps.* Also called *parotitis.*

parotion (pa-rō'ti-on), *n.* [Gr. παρώτιον: see *parotis.*] In *Gr. archæol.*, a covering or ornament for the ear; a parotid.

parotis (pa-rō'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *parotis,* < Gr. παρωτίς, a gland beside the ear, the parotid gland, or rather a tumor of the parotid gland, also the lobe of the ear, < παρά, beside, + οὖς (ὠτ-) = E. *ear*[1].] Same as *parotid.*

parotitic (par-ō-tit'ik), *a.* [< *parotitis* + *-ic.*] Affected with parotitis; having the mumps.

parotitis (par-ō-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *parotis* (see *parotis*) + *-itis.*] Same as *parotiditis.*

parotoid (pa-rō'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. παρωτίς, the parotid gland (see *parotid*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a parotid; specifically, in *herpet.*, noting certain cutaneous glands. See II.

They [cutaneous glands] may be aggregated in a mass behind the eye and above the tympanum on each side, forming the so-called *parotoid* glands, as in the common toad.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 488.

II. *n.* One of the cutaneous glands which form a warty mass or excrescence near the external ear or tympanum of some batrachians, as toads.

p, Parotoid Gland of a Toad (*Bufo americanus*).

They are often of great size, and their presence, absence, or other variations furnish zoological characters. The parotoids are not like parotids. Often wrongly spelled *paratoid.* See also cut under *agua-toad.*

parovarian (par-ō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< NL. *parovarium* + *-an.*] Existing or occurring in the neighborhood of the ovary; of the nature of or pertaining to the parovarium.

parovarium (par-ō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *parovaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. παρά, beside, + NL. *ovarium,* q. v.] A vestige of the Wolffian body in the female, corresponding to the vasa efferentia and coni vasculosi of the male.

It consists of a group of scattered, closed tubules, lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary, and united by a longitudinal tube of larger size, prolonged for some distance downward in the broad ligament. It represents the actual part of the Wolffian body. See also *paroöphoron.* Also called *paroarium, epoöphoron, organ of Rosenmüller.*

paroxysm (par'ok-sizm), *n.* [< F. *paroxysme* = Sp. Pg. *paroxismo* = It. *parossismo, parosismo,* < ML. *paroxysmus,* < Gr. παροξυσμός, irritation, the severe fit of a disease, < παροξύνειν, sharpen, irritate, < παρά, beside, + ὀξύνειν, sharpen, < ὀξύς, sharp.] 1. In *med.*, a fit of any disease; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

A *paroxysm* of asthma, when once established, lasts from half an hour to several days. *Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 91.

Hence—2. Any sudden and violent action; spasmodic affection or action; convulsion; fit.

I will not run into a *paroxysm* of citations again in this point. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

He attempted, by affected fits of poetical fury, to bring on a real *paroxysm;* and, like them, he got nothing but his distortions for his pains. *Macaulay,* Dryden.

But man begins life helpless. The babe is in *paroxysms* of fear the moment its nurse leaves it alone.
Emerson, Courage.

3. Figuratively, a quarrel.

The greatest contention happening here was that *paroxysm* betwixt Paul and Barnabas.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, IV. i. 20. (*Davies.*)

paroxysmal (par-ok-siz'mal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *paroxismal;* as *paroxysm* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or marked by paroxysm; caused by paroxysms or convulsions of nature.—**Paroxysmal fever.** See *fever*[1].

paroxysmally (par-ok-siz'mal-i), *adv.* In a paroxysmal manner; by paroxysms.

paroxysmic (par-ok-siz'mik), *a.* [< *paroxysm* + *-ic.*] Characterized or accompanied by paroxysm; resembling a paroxysm; coming by violent fits and starts; spasmodic.

They [modern poets] fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmic.*
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xv.

paroxytone (par-ok'si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. παροξύτονος, with the acute accent on the penultima, < παρά, beside, + ὀξύτονος, having the accent on the last syllable: see *oxytone.*] **I.** *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, having, or characterized by, an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

The epithet *paroxytone* is sometimes applied to words in English and other languages which do not have the distinction of acute and circumflex accent as in Greek, in the sense of accented on the penultimate syllable.

II. *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Not a few *paroxytones* with short ultima, which likewise end with a middle tone. *J. Hadley,* Essays, p. 123.

paroxytone (par-ok'si-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paroxytoned,* ppr. *paroxytoning.* [< Gr. παροξυτονεῖν, put the acute accent on the penultima: see *paroxytone, a.*] To write or pronounce with an acute accent on the penultimate: as, to *paroxytone* a word.

paroxytonic (par-ok-si-ton'ik), *a.* [< *paroxytone, a.,* + *-ic.*] Composed of paroxytone words.

As regards the tonic accent and the treatment of the vowels which come after it, Castilian may be said to be essentially a *paroxytonic* language.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 349.

parquet (pär-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Also *parquette;* < F. *parquet,* an inclosure, inclosed space, as in a theater, court (bar), etc., a locker, back (of a mirror), inlaid floor, etc., dim. of *parc,* an inclosure, park: see *park.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Properly, that part of the auditorium of a theater which extends from the usual station of the musicians, in front of the stage, to the parterre, which is the part of the floor beneath the galleries; the former pit of an English theater (*pit* now being often used in a new sense, equivalent to *parterre*), or the orchestra of a French theater.

In the United States the word is somewhat loosely used, being sometimes applied to the entire floor, sometimes to a section differently bounded from that above described.

2. In *French law:* (*a*) The magistrates who are charged with the conduct of proceedings in criminal cases and misdemeanors. (*b*) The space in a court-room between the judge's bench and the seats of the counsel. [French usage.]—3. That part of the floor of a bourse which is reserved for the titular stockbrokers. [French usage.]—4. Same as *parquetry.*

The term *parquet* was originally applied to floors which were framed in compartments of about three feet square, each divided into small square or lozenge panels, with the panels grooved in so as to be flush on the upper surface. Now the term covers four methods of laying them, and may include any desired pattern or number of colored woods.
Art Age, IV. 46.

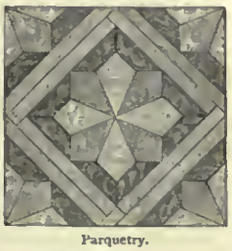
II. *a.* Composed of parquetry: as, a *parquet* floor.

parquet (pär-ket'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parqueted,* ppr. *parqueting.* [< F. *parqueter,* floor, < *parquet,* an inlaid floor: see *parquet.*] To form or work in parquetry; inlay in wood arranged in a pattern.

One room *parqueted* with yew, which I like well.
Evelyn, Diary, April 18, 1680.

parquetage (pär'ket-āj), *n.* [< F. *parquetage,* flooring, < *parqueter,* floor, < *parquet,* an inlaid floor: see *parquet.*] Same as *parquetry.* *Fairholt.*

parqueterie (pär-ket-ę-rē'), *n.* [F.: see *parquetry.*] Same as *parquetry.*



Parquetry.

Marqueterie and *Parqueterie* Library and Drawing-Room Tables.
Athenæum, No. 3240, p. 727.

parquetry (pär'ket-ri), *n.* [< F. *parqueterie,* the making of inlaid flooring, inlaid flooring, < *parqueter,* floor with small pieces of wood fitted together: see *parquetage.*] A mosaic of woodwork used for floors, wainscoting, and the like. The pieces are nearly always bounded by straight lines, and the patterns are simple; there are many different ways of uniting the different pieces and of securing the whole together. See quotation under *parquet,* 4.

parquette, *n.* and *a.* See *parquet.*

parr, par (pär), *n.* [Prob. so called from the cross-bars (parr-marks) on its sides: see *par*[1].] 1. A young salmon having dark cross-bars and spots on the sides, not yet ready to go down to the sea; a brandling. A parr becomes, in the next stage of growth, a smolt.

Parr (*Salmo salar*).

The ruthless pike intent on war,
The silver eel, and mottled *parr.*
Ode to Leven-Water (*H. Clinker*), ii. 82. (*Davies.*)

"Eachin resembles Conachar," said the Glover, "no more than a salmon resembles a *parr,* though men say they are the same fish in a different state."
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

2. By extension, the young of some other fishes, as the codfish, of corresponding age.

Parra (par'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *parra,* a barn-owl.] The typical genus of *Parridæ,* having the wing spurred, and naked skin-flaps about the base of the bill; the jacanas: synonymous with *Jacana.* See cut under *jacana.*

parrakeet (par'ą-kēt), *n.* [Also *parakeet,* and *parrakeeto, paraquito, paraquita;* also, after F., *paroquet, parroquet, paraquet, perroquet,* < F. *perroquet,* OF. also *parroquet* = It. *parrocchetto, perrocchetto, parrucchetto;* < Sp. Pg. *periquito,* dim. of Sp. (not Pg.) *perico,* a parrot; appar. lit. 'little Peter,' < *Pedro,* < L. *Petrus,* Peter, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, πέτρος, a rock: see *pier,* and cf. *petrel*[1]. Cf. also *parrot.*] 1. A parrot; especially, a small parrot; one of many different birds of the family *Psittacidæ* distinguished from macaws, cockatoos, lories, and certain parrots proper.

The parrots most frequently called parrakeets are undersized, with comparatively slender body and long cuneate tail, as those of the genera *Palæornis, Platycercus, Pezoporus, Melopsittacus, Euphema, Nymphicus,* etc., of the Old World, and *Conurus* of the New. They are thus distinguished from the larger, heavy-bodied parrots with short tails, as species of *Psittacus* proper. The common parrakeet of the United States is *Conurus carolinensis,* green varied with red and yellow. The commonest parrakeet in India is the rose-ringed, *Palæornis torquatus.* The rosella or nonpareil parrakeet is *Platycercus eximius,* a very beautiful bird, chiefly red and blue. *Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ* is the crested parrakeet, or parrakeet-cockatoo. Ground-parrakeets are Australian species of *Pezoporus,* as *P. formosus.* Grass-parrakeets belong to the genus *Euphema.* The warbling or zebra grass-parrakeet is *Melopsittacus undulatus.* Hanging-parrakeets are certain lories. (See *lory.*) Various lovebirds are often called parrakeets. See the technical names. See also cuts under *Agapornis, Conurus, corella, Euphema,* and *Melopsittacus.*

Ground-parrakeet (*Pezoporus formosus*).

I would not give my *Paroquet*
For all the Doves that ever flew.
Prior, The Dove, st. 23.

2. A fish of the genus *Crenilabrus;* a parrot-wrasse.

Some Crenilabri are so brilliant that they are called in Rome Papagelli or *Parrakeets.*
Richardson, Museum Nat. Hist., p. 119.

parral (par'al), *n.* Same as *parrel,* 2.

parraqua (par'a-kwä), *n.* [S. Amer. name of the bird called *Phasianus motmot* by Gmelin, and *P. parraqua* by Latham.] A guan of the genus *Ortalida.* The Texan parraqua is the chachalaca. See cut under *guan.*

par-rational (pär-rash'ọn-al), *a.* [< L. *par*, equal, + *rationalis*, rational.] Equally reasonable. [Rare.]

I know no difference in these Essentialls, between Monarchies, Aristocracies, or Democracies; the rule will be found *par-rationall*, say Schoolmen and Pretorians what they will. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 55.

parrel (par'el), *n.* 1†. Same as *parel*[1].—2. The rope or chain by which the middle of a yard is fastened to the mast; a breast-rope or breast-chain. Also *parral*.

The *parrels*, lifts, and clue lines soon are gone;
Topp'd and unrigg'd, they down the hack stays run.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

3. In *arch.*, a chimney-piece; the ornaments or dressing of a fireplace.—**Parrel-lashing**, the lashing by which the two eyes of a rope parrel are secured together.

parrel†, *v. t.* A variant of *parel*[1].

parrel-rope (par'el-rōp), *n.* Same as *parrel*, 2.

parrel-truck (par'el-truk), *n.* Small wooden balls strung on the jaw-rope of a gaff or the parrel of a yard to obviate friction in hoisting.

parrhesia (pa-rē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρρησία*, frankness, < *παρά*, beside, + *ῥῆσις*, speech, < *ῥεῖν*, flow, *ἐρεῖν*, say.] In *rhet.*, frankness or boldness of speech; reprehension; rebuke.

parrhesy (par'ē-si), *n.* [< NL. *parrhesia.*] Same as *parrhesia*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 274.

parricidal (par'i-sī-dal), *a.* [= Pg. *parricidal* = It. *parricidiale*, < L. *parricidalis*, also *parricidialis*, < *parricida*, a parricide: see *parricide*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to parricide; involving the crime of murdering a parent.

A war with England would be bold at least, though *parricidal*. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Guilty of parricide.

On brothers' and on fathers' empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidal* heads.
May, tr. of Lucan, vii.

parricide[1] (par'i-sīd), *n.* [Formerly also *paricide*; < F. *parricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *parricida*, < L. *parricida*, a murderer of one's father or mother, or of a near relative, or of the chief magistrate or a free citizen, a murderer, assassin, OL. *paricidas*; prob. an assimilated form (with extended meaning) of **patricida*, < *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-cīda*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *patricide*[1].] 1. One who murders his father or mother.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunders bend.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 48.

Witch! *parricide!*
For thou, in taking leave of modesty,
Hast kill'd thy father, and his honour lost.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 4.

Britain her Safety to your Guidance owns,
That she can sep'rate *Parricides* from Sons.
Prior, Presented to the King (1696).

2. One who murders any ancestor or any one to whom he owes reverence; also, in old use, one who kills his child.

And thus was Soiyman murderer and *parricide* of his own sonnes: which was in the yeare of our Lord 1552.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 693.

We most earnestly request your Majesty That deserved Punishment may be speedily inflicted upon those *Parricides*, . . . who have not only presum'd to wound our selves through his sides, but have also dar'd to stab as it were to the very Heart your Faith of Word and Royal Honour.
Milton, Letters of State, June 28, 1650.

parricide[2] (par'i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *parricide* = Sp. Pg. It. *parricidio*, < L. *parricidium*, the murder of one's father, < *pater*, father, + *-cīdium*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *parricide*[1].] The murder of a parent or of one to whom reverence is due.

We hear, our bloody cousins are bestow'd
In England and in Ireland, not confessing
Their cruel *parricide*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 32.

By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

parricidious† (par-i-sid'i-us), *a.* [< L. *parricidium*, parricide (see *parricide*[2]), + *-ous*.] Same as *parricidal*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

Parridæ (par'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parra* + *-idæ*.] A family of charadriomorphic grallatorial birds, named from the genus *Parra*; the jacanas and their allies. It is characterized by the extreme development of the toes, and especially of the claws, which results in a spread of foot enabling the birds to run with ease over the floating vegetation of the marshes and swamps which they inhabit. *Parra* or *Jacana* is the American representative of the family; Old World forms are *Metopodius*, *Hydralector*, and *Hydrophasianus*. See cuts under *Metopodius*, *Hydralector*, and *Hydrophasianus*. See cuts under *Hydrophasianus* and *jacana*.

parritch, parridge, *n.* Dialectal (Scotch) forms of *porridge*.

parr-marks (pär'märks), *n. pl.* The appearance of cross-bars on salmon-fry about two months old. *Norris*. See cut at *parr*.

parrock (par'ọk), *n.* [< ME. *parrok*, < AS. *pearroc*, park: see *park*. Cf. *paddock*[2].] 1. An inclosure; a park; a croft or small field. [Prov. Eng.]

Parrocke, a lytell parke, parquet. *Palsgrave.*

2†. See the quotation.

When the bayliff or beadle of the Lord held a meeting to take an account of rents and pannage in the weilds of Kent, such meeting was called a *parock*.
Kennett MS. (*Halliwell.*)

parrock† (par'ọk), *v. t.* [< ME. *parroken, parrokken*; < *parrock*, *n.* Cf. *park*, *v.*] To inclose or shut in; park.

Paul primus heremits hadde *parroked* hym-selue,
That no man myghte se hym for muche mos and leues.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 13.

parroquet (par'ọ-ket), *n.* Same as *parrakeet*.

parrot (par'ọt), *n.* [Formerly also *parrote, parret, parrat, parat*; supposed to be, like F. *perrot*, a sparrow, < F. *Perrot, Picrrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, < *πέτρος*, a rock: see *picr*. Cf. Sp. *perico*, a parrot, > ult. E. *parrakeet*: see *parrakeet*. Cf. *petrel*[1], *mag*[1], *magpie*, *jack*[1], 10, *jackdaw*, *robin*, etc., names of birds from names of persons.] 1. Any bird of the family *Psittacidæ* or order *Psittaci*; a zygodactyl scansorial bird with a cered and hooked bill. *Parrot* is the general name of all such birds, various kinds of them being called *cockatoos*, *macaws*, *parrakeets*, *lories*, and by many other

Gray Parrot (*Psittacus erythacus*).

more specific names. When used in a stricter sense, it usually refers to Old World birds of moderate or rather large size, of stout build, with strong beak, fleshy tongue, and short square tail, as in the restricted genus *Psittacus*, of which the African *P. erythacus*, of a gray color with a bright-red tail, is a characteristic example and one of the commonest of cage-birds. The natural cries of parrots are, as a rule, extremely loud and harsh; but many of the fleshy-tongued species can be taught to articulate words and even sentences in a perfectly intelligible manner. Most parrots are expert climbers, and in scrambling about use the bill as well as the feet, the upper mandible being peculiarly movable. The tongue in some species is also used as an organ of touch, almost of prehension, objects being often held and handled between the tip of the tongue and the hook of the beak. These birds are mostly vegetarian, feeding upon seeds and especially soft fruits, but some are carnivorous. Their temper is uncertain, though several kinds exhibit the most affectionate and gentle disposition, at least toward one another. In size and shape parrots differ greatly, more than is usual among the representatives of any one family of birds: some of the smallest species are no larger than sparrows, as those of the genus *Nasiterna*, while the great macaws attain a length of about three feet. Their coloration is equally diversified: some are black or gray; some are snowy-white; green is the most characteristic color; yellow, red, and blue, often of the most brilliant tone, are very common; and many parrots are variegated with all these colors. The sexes are usually colored alike. Gaudiness of coloration reaches its extreme in the macaws, while the most beautiful and dainty tinting is common among the lories, and plain or somber shades are exceptional throughout the order. Of parrots of all kinds there are about 350 species, classed in from 25 to 100 genera according to the views of different ornithologists. They abound in all tropical countries, but seldom extend into temperate countries, except Australia and New Zealand. In round numbers, the geographical distribution of parrots is as follows: America is richest in species, having 150, only one of which occurs in the United States, though two or three others come nearly or quite to the Mexican border; the Moluccas and Papuan islands have 80 species, Australia 60, and Polynesia 30; 25 are African; and 20 are peculiar to Asia. See also cuts under *cockatoo*, *Conurus*, *corella*, *Euphema*, *macaw*, *Melopsittacus*, and *parrakeet*.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into silence, and discourse grow commendable in none only but *parrots*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 51.

And wandring thus certain daies in these unknowen seas, hunger constrained vs to eate hides, cats and dogs, mice, rats, *parrots*, and munkies.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 473.

Hence—2. A mere repeater of the words or actions of another.—**Fir-tree parrot.** See *fir-tree*. (See also *sea-parrot*.)

parrot (par'ọt), *v.* [< *parrot*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To say or repeat by rote or not understandingly, like a parrot; repeat mechanically; also, to imitate like a parrot.

The verb experience is, to Mr. White, *parroting* Dean Alford, altogether objectionable.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 31.

II. *intrans.* 1. To chatter as a parrot.

Put you in mind in whose presence you stand; if you *parrot* to me long—go to. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v. 5.

2. To repeat, parrot-like, what one has heard or been taught.

Passages of great musical effect, metrical bravuras, are absolutely vulgarized by too perpetual a *parroting*.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

parrotbeak (par'ọt-bēk), *n.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*, especially *C. puniceus*.

parrot-bill (par'ọt-bil), *n.* A form of the martel-de-fer, similar to the falcon-bill.

parrot-bullfinch (par'ọt-bụl'finch), *n.* Any Asiatic bird of the genus *Paradoxornis*: so called from the character of the bill.

parrot-coal (par'ọt-kōl), *n.* A variety of coal which crepitates while burning, as cannel-coal.

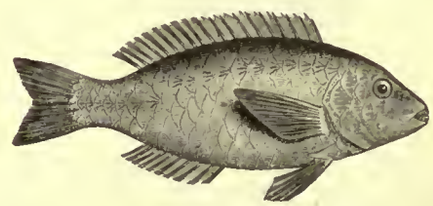
parrot-crossbill (par'ọt-krôs'bil), *n.* A kind of parrot-finch, *Loxia pityopsittacus*.

parroter (par'ọt-ėr), *n.* One who merely repeats what has been learned by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others.

The sons of eminent fathers, who have spared no pains in their education, so often grow up mere *parroters* of what they have learnt, incapable of using their minds except in the furrows traced for them.
J. S. Mill, Autobiography, p. 31.

parrot-finch (par'ọt-finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of the genus *Loxia*; one of the crossbills called *fir-tree parrots*. There is something suggestive of a parrot in the manners of these birds and the way they handle seeds with their peculiar bills; one of them, *Loxia pityopsittacus*, is the parrot-crossbill.

parrot-fish (par'ọt-fish), *n.* A name given to various fishes, principally of the families *Labridæ* and *Scaridæ*, on account of their colors or the shape of their jaws. (*a*) The species generally of the



The Parrot-fish *Scarus squalidus*.

family *Scaridæ*, common in tropical seas. (*b*) Various species of the labroid genus *Labrichthys*, especially *L. psittacula* (New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia). (*c*) Species of the labroid genus *Platyglossus*, especially *P. radiatus*, the blue parrot-fish (Florida), also called *bluefish* and *doncella*. See *bluefish*, 5. (*d*) A blennioid fish, the shanny, *Blennius pholis* (Ireland). (*e*) One of certain gymnodonts. See *Gymnodontes* and *rabbit-fish*.

parrot-flower (par'ọt-flou'ėr), *n.* See *herb-lily*.

parrot-green (par'ọt-grēn), *n.* A rather yellowish green of high chroma but somewhat reduced luminosity, having a rich effect.

parrot-greenfinch (par'ọt-grēn'finch), *n.* A book-name of *Psittirostra psittacea*, a kind of sunbird inhabiting the Sandwich Islands. See *Psittirostra*.

parrotize (par'ọt-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *parrotized*, ppr. *parrotizing*. [< *parrot* + *-ize*.] To speak as a parrot; become like a parrot. [Rare.]

He that to Parrots speaks must *parrotize*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 26.

parrot-lawyer (par'ọt-lâ'yėr), *n.* A lawyer who servilely echoes his clients' opinions. [Rare.]

They have their ban-dogs, corrupt solicitors, *parrot-lawyers*, that are their properties and mere trunks, whereby they inform and plead before justice against justice.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 10.

parrotry (par'ọt-ri), *n.* [< *parrot* + *-ry*.] The habit or act of parroting; imitation, as by a parrot, of words; especially, servile imitation.

Confessions of sin so rollicking and glib as to denote a wholly unsubdued natural force within, and avouch themselves a mere unprincipled *parrotry* of sacred utterances.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 182.

Men . . . agreed in forswearing . . . the supine *parrotry* which had formed so important an ingredient of their education. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 150.

parrot's-bill (par'ọts-bil), *n.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*.

Parrott gun. See *gun*[1].

parrot-weed (par'ọt-wēd), *n.* The plant *Bocconia frutescens* of tropical America. [West Indies.]

parrot-wrasse (par'ọt-ras), *n.* A labroid parrot-fish: so called from the parrot-like beak and gaudy coloration.

parry (par'i), *n.*; pl. *parries* (-iz). [Formerly *parree*; < OF. *paree*, preparation, ceremony, parade (= It. *parata*, f., a defense), < ML. *parata*, preparation, parade, fem. of L. *paratus*, pp. of *parare*, prepare, get ready, ML. ward off, guard, defend, etc.: see *pare*[1]. Cf. *parade*.] 1. A defensive movement in fencing.

He was met by an irreproachable *parry*, but there was no riposte. *Fencing* (Badminton Library), p. 27.

2. A fencing-bout; hence, a brilliant attack and defense of any kind.

Mr. George Jefferies and one of the prisoner's witnesses had a *parree* of wit.
Roger North, Examen, p. 589. (*Davies.*)

parry (par'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *parried*, ppr. *parrying*. [< *parry*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To turn aside; ward off: as, to *parry* a thrust or a blow, or an inquisitive question.

He lifts his shield, and *parries* with his steel
The strokes he sees the adverse weapon deal.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xiv.

The evil you contend with has taken alarming proportions, and you still content yourself with *parrying* the blows it aims, but, as if enchanted, abstain from striking at the cause. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

2. To avoid; evade.

Bigotry . . .
Mighty to *parry* and push by God's word
With senseless noise. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 659.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *Everett.*

II. *intrans.* To act on the defensive, as in warding off a thrust or an argument; fence.

Parry, villain, traitor!
What doost thou with that dagge?
Heywood, If you Know not me, ii.

With learned Skill, now push, now *parry*,
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior*, Alma, iii.

If we cannot *parry*, . . . we can strike; if we cannot keep our own lands from being ravaged, we can ravage the lands of the enemy. *Irving*, Granada, p. 75.

The strongest of the two duellists . . . bore down upon his adversary with a terrific onslaught, forcing him to "break" and *parry* wildly.
Grenville Murray, Member from Paris, I. 215.

pars (pärz), *n.*; pl. *partes* (pär'tēz). [L., a part: see *part*.] In *anat.*, a part.—**Pars chordalis**, the vertebral or occipitosphenoidal part of the base of the cranium, the portion originally occupied by the chorda dorsalis, extending as far forward as the sella turcica.—**Pars ciliaris retinæ**. Same as *preretina*.—**Pars intermedia**, a part of the clitoris considered homologous with a part of the corpus spongiosum of the penis.—**Pars intermedia Wrisbergii**, the intermediate part of the facial nerve.—**Pars mastoidea**, the mastoid part of the temporal bone.—**Pars papillaris cutis**, the more superficial and compact part of the corium.—**Pars petrosa**, the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Pars plana**, the smooth surface of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, which forms a great part of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye.—**Pars postrolandica**, the part of the cerebrum behind the posterior central gyrus.—**Pars prærolandica**, the part of the brain in front of the anterior central gyrus.—**Pars reticularis cutis**, the deeper part of the corium.—**Pars rolandica**, the anterior and posterior central gyri of the cerebrum taken together.—**Pars squamosa**, the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Pars tympanica**, that part of the temporal bone which is formed from the tympanic ring of the fetus.

parse[1] (pärs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *parsed*, ppr. *parsing*. [Formerly also *perse*, *pearse*; < L. *pars*, part: see *part*. To *parse* is to tell "*quæ pars orationis*," 'what part of speech' (a word is); and the verb seems to have arisen from the interrogation "*pars?*" i. e. "*quæ pars orationis?*" used by schoolmasters.] In *gram.*, to describe grammatically by telling the part of speech of, as a word, or of each word in, as a sentence, defining and describing its grammatical form, and showing its relation to the other words in the sentence; resolve, as a sentence, into its grammatical parts: as, to *parse* a line in Virgil.

Let the childe, by and by, both Construe and *parse* it ouer againe. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 26.

I question much whether they were not better speake plainer English then such Latine as the Angels can hardly construe, and God happily loves not to *perse*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 59.

Let scholars be employed . . . daily in reducing the words to their original, or theme, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and giving an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parsing*.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. vii. § 6.

parse[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *pierce*. *Pilkington's Works*, p. 273. (*Halliwell.*)

Parsee, Parsi (pär'sē), *n.* and *a.* [Hind. *Parsi* = Ar. *Farsi*, < Pers. *Pārsī*, a Persian, < *Pārs* (> Ar. *Fārs*), Persia: see *Persian*.] I. *n.* One of the descendants of those Persians who settled in India about the end of the seventh and the beginning of the eighth century in order to escape Mohammedan persecution, and who still retain their ancient religion, now called *Zoroastrianism*. See *Gueber*.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Parsees or their doctrines or customs.

Parseeism (pär'sē-izm), *n.* [< *Parsee* + *-ism*.] The religion and customs of the Parsees. See *Zoroastrianism*.

parser (pär'sėr), *n.* [< *parse*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who parses.

Parsi, *n.* and *a.* See *Parsee*.

parsil (pär'sil), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *parsley*. *Halliwell.*

parsimonious (pär-si-mō'ni-us), *a.* [Formerly also *parcimonious*; < F. *parcimonieux* = Pg. *parcimonioso*, < ML. **parsimoniosus*, < L. *parsimonia*, parsimony: see *parsimony*.] Characterized by parsimony in practice or disposition; very sparing in expenditure; frugal to excess; stinting; niggardly.

First crept
The *parsimonious* emmet, provident
Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

Rubinelli's voice was full, majestic, and steady, and, besides the accuracy of his intonations, . . . he was *parsimonious* and judicious in his graces.
Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 531.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

=**Syn.** *Miserly*, *Niggardly*, etc. See *penurious*.

parsimoniously (pär-si-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a parsimonious or saving manner; sparingly.

parsimoniousness (pär-si-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being parsimonious, sparing, or stinting.

parsimony (pär'si-mọ-ni), *n.* [Formerly also *parcimony*; < OF. *parsimonie*, F. *parcimonie* = Sp. It. *parsimonia* = Pg. *parcimonia*, *parsimonia*, < L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, sparingness, frugality, < *parcere*, be sparing.] Sparingness in the use or expenditure of means; most commonly, excessive or unnecessary economy; stinginess; niggardliness.

The ways to enrich are many . . . *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality and charity. *Bacon*, Riches.

Parsimony, and not industry, is the immediate cause of the increase of capital; industry, indeed, provides the subject which *parsimony* accumulates; but whatever industry might acquire, if *parsimony* did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 3.

This spirit of economy was carried so far as to bring on him the reproach of *parsimony*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Law of parsimony. See *law*[1].=**Syn.** Stinginess, niggardliness, penuriousness. See *penurious*.

parsing (pär'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *parse*[1], *v.*] The art or practice of describing grammatically the words in a sentence.

parsley (pärs'li), *n.* [Formerly also *parsly*, *parsely*, *persely*, dial. *parsil*; < ME. *parcelye*, *persely*, *persley*, *parcely*, *percyly*, *persili*, *persile*, *persil*, *parcelle*, *pereyle*, *pereyll*, *parsil*, etc., < OF. *persil*, *percsil*, *pierresill*, *pierre essil*, *pierrecin*, *percin*, *persin*, etc., F. *persil* = Sp. *perexil*, now *perejil* = Pg. *perrexil* = It. *petrosello*, *petrosillo*, *petrosellino*, *petroscmolo*, *prezzemolo* = AS. *petersilium*, *petersilige*, *petersilie* = MD. *peterselie*, D. *peterseli* = MLG. *pētersilie*, *pettersillige* = OHG. *pedersilli*, *petrasile*, MHG. G. *petersilie* = Dan. *petersille*, also *persille* = Sw. *persilja* (< F.), < L. *petroselinum*, ML. also *petroselinon*, *petrosillum*, *petrisellum*, parsley, < Gr. πετροσέλινον, rock-parsley, < πέτρος, rock, + σέλινον, a kind of parsley: see *celery*.] A biennial garden-herb, *Carum Petroselinum* (*Petroselinum sativum*), a native of the eastern Mediterranean region, now widely cultivated and sometimes running wild. Its aromatic leaves are used to flavor soups and other dishes; and for garnishing it is a great favorite on account of its much-divided, finely cut, and crisped leaves, which, however, in the wild plant are plain. In the Nemean games the victors' crowns were of parsley. A variety, the Hamburg parsley, is grown for its large root, which is used in soups, etc., or as a separate dish. Parsley yields the drug apiol. Parsley-leaves are often chewed to neutralize the scent of onions. The parsley-plant is dangerously mimicked by the *fool's-parsley*. See below.

Quinces & peris Cryppe with *parcely* rotes rigt so bygynn your mele. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

Her glorious head is compast with a Crown,
Not made of Olive, Pine, or Lawrell bough,
Nor *Parsly* Wreath, which Grecians did allow
Th' Olympian games for signals of renown.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. II.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 101.

Ass-parsley†, an old name of some umbelliferous plant, perhaps the same as *fool's-parsley*.—**Bastard parsley**, the umbelliferous genus *Caucalis*.—**Black parsley**, a shrubby plant, *Thapsia* (*Melanoselinum*) *decipiens*, of Madeira, with simple stem and umbrella-like crown of fine foliage, three or four feet in diameter.—**Corn-parsley**, a grain-field weed, *Carum* (*Petroselinum*) *segetum*, of the Old World.—**Cow-parsley**. Same as *cow-chervil*.—**Fool's-parsley**, a fetid poisonous umbellifer, *Æthusa Cynapium*, with the aspect of the common parsley, but without the curled leaves of its usual cultivated forms, and having long hanging involucels. It is an Old World plant sparingly naturalized in the eastern United States.—**Oil of parsley**. See *oil*.—**Square parsley**, *Carum* (*Ptychotis*) *heterophyllum*, of Switzerland, etc. (See also *bur-parsley*, *hedge-parsley*, *hemlock-parsley*, *horse-parsley*, etc.)

parsley-camphor (pärs'li-kam^{f}fọr), *n.* Same as *apiol*.

parsley-fern (pärs'li-fėrn), *n.* A European fern, *Cryptogramme crispa* (*Allosorus crispus*); the rock-brake.

parsley-haw (pärs'li-hâ), *n.* A small tree, *Crataegus apiifolia*, of the southern United States: so called on account of its pinnately lobed and sharply toothed leaves.

parsley-piert (pärs'li-pėrt), *n.* [Also *parsley-pert*, accom. form. of F. *perce-pierre*, 'pierce-stone': see *pierce* and *pier*.] A rosaceous herb, *Alchemilla arvensis*, of the northern parts of the Old World, introduced in Virginia. It is only two or three inches high, often less, has orbicular leaves much divided and cut, and minute green flowers in little heads in the leaf-axils, half inclosed by the leafy stipules. Also called *breakstone*.

parsling (pärs'ling), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *parceling*.

parsnip (pärs'nip), *n.* [Formerly also *parsnep*, *parsenip*, *pasnep*; < ME. *parsenip*, *pasneep*, *pasnepe*, < OF. *pastenaque*, also *pastenade*, *pastenaille*, *pastenague*, F. *pastenade*, *panais* = Pr. *pastenaga*, *pastenagla* = Sp. Pg. It. *pastinaca* = D. *pastinak*, *pasternak* = MLG. *pasternake*, LG. *palsternak* = OHG. *pastinaga*, *pastinae*, MHG. *pasteney*, MHG. G. *pastinake*, *pasternak* = Dan. *pastinak* = Sw. *palsternacka*, < L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip, < *pastinum*, a kind of two-forked dibble: see *pastine*. The termination has been appar. influenced by that of *turnip*.] A biennial plant, *Peucedanum* (*Pastinaca*) *sativum*, native through temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in gardens, thence again running wild. It is an erect plant with pinnate leaves and bright-yellow flowers, having a tap-root which in the wild plant is hard and inedible, even somewhat poisonous, but under culture becomes fleshy, palatable, and nutritious, and has been used as food from ancient times. It contains sugar, and a wine is made from it, and with hops a kind of beer. It is a valuable fodder-plant, surpassing the carrot in milk-producing quality. Varieties of the parsnip are the common or Dutch, the hollow-crowned or cup, the Guernsey, the round or turnip, and the student; the last was developed directly from the wild parsnip in experimental cultivation.

And onyons forto sowe eke tyme is atte,
Pameep, and origon, and Tyme is throwe
In moolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

Rough parsnip, *Opopanax Chironium*.—**Victorian parsnip**, the Australian plant *Trachymene Australis*. (See also *meadow-parsnip*, *sea-parsnip*, *water-parsnip*.)

parsnip-chervil (pärs'nip-chėr^{f}vil), *n.* An esculent herb, *Chærophyllum bulbosum*, of middle Europe and western Asia. The root is palatable and very rich in starch.

parson (pär'sn), *n.* [< ME. *parson*, *parsone*, *persone*, *persoun*, *persun*, < OF. *persone* (F. *personne*), < ML. *persona*, a person, curate, parson, < L. *persona*, a person: see *person*. The parson is the *persona ecclesiæ*, or representative of the church. The forms *parson* and *person* are related as *clark* and *clerk*.] 1†. A person.

This yere [xxi. Hen. VII.] a grete fyre happenyd in London, betwene the Costume House and Belinges Gate, that dyd grete hurte, and dyuers *parsones* were brent.
Arnold's Chronicle (1502), p. xlii.

2. The person in holy orders who has the charge or cure of souls in a parish; the incumbent of a parochial benefice. Four requisites are necessary to constitute a parson in England, namely holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction.

Sometimes comes she [Mab] with a tithe-pig's tail,
Tickling a *parson's* nose as a' lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 80.

He is called *parson*, persona, because by his person the church, which is an invisible body, is represented; and he is in himself a body corporate, to order to protect and defend the rights of the church which he personates.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

3. A clergyman in general; a man licensed to preach: often used colloquially, or with a touch of contempt: as, a fox-hunting *parson*.

And what 's a bishop? A bishop 's a *parson* dressed up, who sits in the House of Lords to help and throw out Reform Bills. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxx.

Herbert of Bosham, . . . the squire *parson* of the time, also a careful and admiring biographer. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 146.

4. A tiny finch of Brazil, *Spermophila minuta*. — 5. The parson-bird or poe-bird. — **Gray-coat parson**, an impropriator; the tenant in an English parish who hires the tithes. *Halliwell.* — **Isle of Wight parson**, the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo:* so called in Hants. C. *Swainson.* — **Journeyman parson.** See *journeyman.* — **Maryland parson**†, in colonial times, a dissolute or disreputable clergyman. — **Parson and clerk**, a children's game, played with burnt paper, in which the lingering sparks are supposed to represent persons.

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's news,
The flame extinct, he views the roving fire —
There goes my lady, and there goes the squire;
There goes the *parson*, oh illustrious spark!
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the *clerk!*
Cowper, On Names of Little Note in Biog. Brit.

Parson imparsonnee, a rector who is installed in a church, whether it be representative or impropriate. — **Parson mortal**, in *law*, a rector instituted and inducted for his own life. — **Parson's nose**, the rump of a fowl; the "Pope's nose." — **Parson's week**, the period from Monday to the Saturday following (both days included).

Get my duty done for a Sunday, so that I may be out a *Parson's week.*
J. Price (1800), in Life of H. F. Carey, i. 144. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. *Clergyman, Priest*, etc. See *minister, n.*

parsonage (pär'sọn-āj), *n.* [< ME. *parsonage*, OF. *personage, personnage, parsonnaige*, F. *personnage*, < ML. *personaticum* (also, after OF., *personagium*), a church benefice, < *persona*, a parson: see *parson*. Cf. *personage*.] 1. A rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, tithes, etc., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish.

I fynde payne for the pope and prouendre for his palfrey,
And I hadde neuere of hym, haue god my treuthe,
Noither prouendre ne *parsonage* 3ut of the popis 3ifte.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 245.

These are the scandalous clamours of their invincible ignorance, who, as many of the Jews did Christ, follow the gospel only for their bellies; they consider not in whose hands abbeys, and monasteries, and the best *parsonages* are.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 461.

2. The mansion or dwelling-house of a parson or clergyman. Also called a *parsonage house.*

Here hath Master Whitaker chosen his *Parsonage*, impailed a faire framed *Parsonage*, and one hundred acres called Rocke hall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 12.

In the centre of the village stood a handsome white church, with a clock-tower, and near it the *parsonage* and school-house. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 190.

3. Money paid for the support of a parson. [Scotch.]

What have I been paying stipend and teind, *parsonage* and vicarage, for? *Scott.*

parson-bird (pär'sn-bėrd), *n.* The poe-bird,

Parson-bird (*Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ*).

Prosthemadera novæ-zelandiæ. Also called *parson* and *tui.*

parsoned (pär'snd), *a.* [< *parson* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with a parson or parsons: as, a *parsoned* parish. — 2. Done by or in the manner of a parson. [Rare.]

Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parson'd* page.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

Married and parsoned, duly and legally married; married with all the customary rites.

parsoner†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parcener.*

parsonet (pär'sọn-et), *n.* [< *parson* + *-et.*] A little parson; hence, humorously, a parson's child. [Rare.]

The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets,
Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged *Parsonets.*
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 132.

parson-gull (pär'sn-gul), *n.* The black-backed gull, *Larus marinus:* so called from the coloration. [Local, British.]

parsonic (pär-son'ik), *a.* [< *parson* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a parson or his office; characteristic of parsons; suited to or in keeping with the position or duties of a parson; clerical: as, *parsonic* pretensions.

An extremely comfortable Prebendal house . . . looks to the south, and is perfectly snug and *parsonic.*
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

His manners I think you said are not to your taste?— priggish and *parsonic?*
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Until he [Charles Kingsley] shakes off this *parsonic* habit [of preaching] he will not be able to create truly human characters. *George Eliot*, Westminster Rev.

Langham, whether he liked it or no, had to face the *parsonic* breakfast and the *parsonic* day.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II. xii.

parsonical (pär-son'i-kạl), *a.* [< *parsonic* + *-al.*] Same as *parsonic.*

parsonically (pär-son'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a parson. *Chesterfield.* [Rare.]

parson-in-the-pulpit (pär'sn-in-thē-půl'pit), *n.* The wake-robin of Europe. See *Arum*, 1, and compare *jack-in-the-pulpit.* [Prov. Eng.]

parsonish (pär'sọn-ish), *a.* [< *parson* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to or like a parson.

parsonize (pär'sọn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *parsonized*, ppr. *parsonizing.* [< *parson* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To usurp the functions or put on the airs of a parson; play the parson.

II. *trans.* To convert into parsons; tinge or imbue with parsonic notions.

The Bishop of Rochester in England . . . the other day, in a pastoral, expressed the hope that lay evangelists will not "presently become *parsonized.*"
The Congregationalist, June 21, 1880.

[Rare in both uses.]

Parsonsia (pär-son'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808–10), named after Dr. John *Parsons* of Scotland, who wrote in 1752 on the fertilization of plants.] A genus of plants of the gamopetalous order *Apocynaceæ* and the tribe *Echitideæ*, type of the subtribe *Parsonsieæ*, and known by the slightly convolute corolla, the slender and often twisted filaments, and the twining shrubby habit. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. They are smoothish vines, with opposite leaves, and terminal or axillary cymes of small whitish flowers, followed by cylindrical pod-like follicles. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, as the kai-ku.

parsouret, *n.* A Middle English form of *piercer.*

part (pärt), *n.* [Sc. *pairt;* < ME. *part, paart, parte, perte*, < OF. *part*, F. *part* = Sp. Pg. It. *parte* = AS. *part* = OFries. *part* = D. MLG. *part* = MHG. *parte, part*, G. *part* = Icel. *partr* = Sw. Dan. *part*, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part, piece, portion, share, side, party, faction, part or rôle, character, part or lot, portion, fate, task, lesson, also part or member, etc.; akin to *portio*(*n-*), a portion, part (> E. *portion*), *parare*, make ready, prepare (> E. *pare*[1], *parade*, etc.), and to Gr. **πόρειν*, aor. *ἔπορον*, perf. pass. *πέπρωμαι*, furnish, present, give, allot, fate, *πόρσυνειν*, offer, present, prepare, provide. From the L. *pars* (*part-*) are also ult. *part, v., partial, partition, partitive, party*[1], *party*[2], *participle, participate*, etc., *apartment, compartment, depart, department, impart, bipartite, tripartite*, etc., *parse*[1], *parcel, parcener, partner*, etc.] 1. A separate division, fraction, or fragment of a whole; a section or division; a piece: as, a *part* of the money; a *part* of the true cross.

I in thy abundance am sufficed,
And by a *part* of all thy glory live.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvii.

2. A division of a thing not separated in reality, but considered or mentioned by itself: as, the younger *part* of the community.

But at all insolent and vnwoonted *partes* of a mans behauiour we find many times cause to mislike or to be mistrustfull. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 241.

And Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet with God; and they stood at the nether *part* of the mount. Ex. xix. 17.

Those who had formerly attacked [the church of Rome] . . . had questioned only a *part* of her doctrines. A school was now growing up which rejected the whole.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

I've been here the better *part* of my life.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 18.

3. In *math.*, an exact divisor: as, three is the fourth *part* of twelve: the opposite of *multiple*, though *divisor* is the preferable correlative; an equal constituent portion; one of several or many equal quantities into which a thing may be divided.

ȝe schule haue ȝoure licour by an hundrid *part* bettir gilt than ȝe had tofore with the floreyn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one *part* wisdom
And ever three *parts* coward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 43.

But when the fourth *part* of the day was gone,
Then Enid was aware of three tall knights
On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. An organic or essential element; a constituent division of a whole; a member; an organ: as, a vital *part;* the hinder *parts* of an animal.

The whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every *part.* Eph. iv. 16.

His hands still moved,
As if he laboured yet to grasp the state
With those rebellious *parts.*
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

I fear I shall begin to grow in love
With my dear self, and my most prosperous *parts,*
They do so spring and burgeon.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

5. In *music:* (*a*) One of the voices or instruments involved in the production of a concerted piece or passage. (*b*) The melody or succession of tones intended for one of the voices or instruments in a harmonic or concerted piece; a voice-part. (*c*) The written or printed score which a single performer uses in the performance of concerted music: as, a horn *part;* to write out in *parts.* All harmonic music is more or less fully conceived as made up of two or more voice-parts or independent melodies which are simultaneously combined. Except in the case of music written for a keyboard-instrument, like the pianoforte or the organ (and frequently there also), a composition is largely analyzed with reference to the skill and correctness with which the parts are combined with one another. See *part-writing.*

6. Individual share; portion; moiety.

They [the Moluccans] haue their publike meetings and Bankets in their Temples very often, euery one bringing his *part* of the cheere. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 539.

Let me bear
My *part* of danger with an equal share.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 50.

7. Interest; concern; share.

Is heavenly mercies hast thou not a *part?*
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 53.

We have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. 2 Sam. xx. 1.

A faithful brother I have left,
My *part* in him thou 'lt share!
Burns, Farewell.

8. Share of action or influence; allotted duty; function, office, or business: as, to take an active *part* in public affairs.

Syr Anasore the kuyght, And ser Darell,
And All the toder kuyghtez euerychone,
Eche for his *parte* quyte hym self full wele.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3013.

It is the *part* of the lyric poet to abandon himself without reserve to his own emotions. *Macaulay*, Milton.

9. The character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance; a rôle; also, the words spoken by an actor in such a character.

Never did Cozenage with more lovely art,
Or face more honest, act a fouler *part.*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 178.

And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his *part.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 157.

Lo Yates! Without the least finesse of art
He gets applause — I wish he'd get his *part.*
Churchill, Rosciad.

10. Share of ability, mental endowment, or acquirement; in the plural, abilities; powers; faculties; talents; accomplishments.

A Man of many good *Parts*, and worthy enough of his Prince's Favour, if with that Favour he had not grown proud. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 145.

Natural *parts* and good judgment rule the world.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

Men who get into the pulpit rather to show their *parts* than convince us of the truth of what they deliver.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

11. Side or party, or the cause or interest represented by one side or party; cause: as, to take one's *part;* for my *part*, I object.

Arcite, and eek the hundred of his *parte.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1724.

Were there but three men to tak my *pairt,*
You King's coming full deir suld be!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

Then gan the *part* of Chalengers anew
To range the field, and victorlike to raine,
That none against them battell durst maintaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 25.

Onelie for my awn *part* I will avoid al novelties, and content my self with the letteres quhilk we have in use.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

A brand! preserved to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part.*
Waller, To my Lady Morton.

12. Region; quarter; place; spot.

Now thi fame shall go fer and thee furse holdyn,
And all prouyns and *pertes* thi pes shall desyre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 217.

She sits at home
Like a great queen, and sends him forth to fetch in
Her tribute from all *parts*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

13†. State; condition; plight.

And yf ye liste to haue knoweliche of my *part*,
I am in hel [health], god thanked mote he be,
As of body. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

"If thu," quod he, "had done after my rede,
Thu shuldest not now haue ben in this *parte*."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3518.

14†. Act; action; conduct.

Find him, my Lord of Warwick, chide him hither,
This *part* of his conjoins with my disease.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Iv. 5. 64.

Among other the mad *parts* of Xerxes, it is reported that hee fell in loue with a Plane Tree in Lydia.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 355.

15. [< *part*, *v.*] The parting of the hair. [U. S.] — **Art and part.** See *art*[2]. — **Bairns' part of gear.** Same as *legitime*. — **Charging part.** See *charge*. — **Concertante parts.** See *concertante*. — **Conductor's part.** See *conductor*. — **Copulation of parts.** See *copulation*. — **Dead man's part.** Same as *dead's-part*. — **Essential part,** matter or form as a part of the entelechy. — **Extreme parts.** See *extreme*. — **Formal part.** See *formal*. — **For my (his, her, etc.) part,** so far as concerns me (him, etc.). See defs. 8 and 11.

For my part, I confess, madam, wit loses its respect with me when I see it in company with malice.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

For the most part. See *most*. — **Free, given, inner part.** See the adjectives. — **Heterogeneous part,** a part different in kind from another joined with it to make up a whole. — **Homogeneous parts,** like parts which go to make up a whole. — **In good part,** in a friendly manner; favorably; graciously.

Puff. The winter managers were a little sore, I believe.
Dangle. No; I believe they took it all *in good part*.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

In ill part, with displeasure; unfavorably. — **In part,** in some degree; to some extent; partly.

Moved by choice; or, if constrained *in part*,
Yet still with Nature's freedom at the heart.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

Integrant or **mathematical part,** a part lying outside of another part in space. — **Inversion of parts.** See *inversion*. — **Logical part†, meridional parts, middle part.** See the adjectives. — **Napier's circular parts.** See *circular*. — **Part and parcel,** an essential part.

Every man, woman, and child was constantly taught, by every fireside, to feel that he or she was *part and parcel* of a great new movement in human progress.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 329.

Part and pertinent, in *Scots law*, a phrase used in charters and dispositions to cover appurtenances and appendages. Thus, lands are disponed with *parts and pertinents;* and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes connected with the lands, such as a seat in a parish church. See *pertinent*. — **Part of speech,** in *gram.*, a word viewed as a constituent part or member of a sentence, having a certain part to contribute to its completeness; a word as member of a class having one limited and definable office in speech or in the practical use of language, as a noun, a verb, an adverb, and so on. See *parsel*. — **Perfection of parts.** See *perfection*. — **Potential part** (of a virtue), a secondary virtue adjuvant to the other. — **Principal part.** (*a*) A part which, being removed, not merely mutilates, but destroys the whole. (*b*) In *gram.*, one of certain leading parts of a verb-system, from which, when given, the rest can be inferred. — **Subjective part.** Same as *logical part*. See *extension*, 5. — **To take part in,** to participate in; have a share or assist in: as, to *take part in* a celebration. — **To take part with,** to side with; join forces with.

The Mahometans, when they enterprized the conquest of Egypt, *took part with* the Coptis, who were glad to see the Greeks destroy'd.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 244.

Total part, a part in which the whole is implied. = **Syn.** *Part, Piece, Section, Portion, Share, Division.* *Part* is the general word for that which is less than the whole: as, the whole is equal to the sum of all its *parts*. *Piece* is a part taken from a whole: as, a *piece* of meat; the dish was broken or the tree was torn to *pieces*. *Section* is a part cut off, or viewed as cut off, from the rest: as, a *section* of land, of the party. *Portion* is often used in a stilted way where *part* would be simpler and better; *portion* has always some suggestion of allotment or assignment: as, this is my *portion;* a *portion* of Scripture; "Father, give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me" (Luke xv. 12). *Share* is still more suggestive of the person connected with the matter: as, his *share* in the work; his *portion* of his father's estate was $100,000, and he insisted upon receiving his *share* at once. A *division* is one of two or more *parts* made by design, the parts still remaining connected: as, a *division* of an army or a fleet, of a subject, of a country. See *particle*. — **10.** *Abilities, Gifts, Talents*, etc. See *genius*.

part (pärt), *v.* [< ME. *parten, perten*, < OF. *partir*, F. *partir* = Sp. Pg. *partir* = It. *partire*, < L. *partiri, partire*, divide, part, < *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*, *n.* Cf. *depart, impart*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide; separate or break into parts or pieces; sever.

Thou shalt *part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon.
Lev. ii. 6.

Come, make him stand upon this molehill here,
That raught at mountains with outstretched arms,
Yet *parted* but the shadow with his hand.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 69.

2. To divide into shares; distribute in parts.

And thanked God that he myghte han hire al,
That no wighte his blisse *parten* shal.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 886.

3e saye as youre selfe has sene,
Ther-fore array 3ou all on rawe,
My selfe schall *parte* itt 3ou be-twene.
York Plays, p. 233.

Nor could I weary, heart or limb,
When mighty Love would cleave in twain
The lading of a single pain,
And *part* it, giving half to him.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxv.

3. To cause to separate; cause to go different ways; separate; sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death *part* thee and me. Ruth i. 17.

Hence good and evil mixed, but man has skill
And power to *part* them, when he feels the will.
Crabbe, Works, I. 36.

That morn that *parted* me and bliss.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 113.

4. Specifically, to comb (the hair) away from a dividing line or parting; arrange (the hair) by dividing it more or less symmetrically.

Smoothly kembe his haire,
And *part* it both wates, to appeare more faire.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 208).

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his *parted* forelock manly hung
Clustering. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 302.

5. To draw or hold apart; separate by intervening: as, to *part* combatants.

The kyng of kynggez *partyd* them twayn,
Be cause they shuld noo debate begynne certeyn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2296.

Part them; they are incensed. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 314.

Our three houses stood pretty near one another; his was *parted* from mine by a river.
Swift, Story of an Injured Lady.

6. *Naut.*, to break or rend; suffer the breaking of: as, the ship *parted* her cable. — 7†. To leave; quit; depart from.

Since presently your souls must *part* your bodies.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 3.

It 's time the dead should *part* the quick;
Marjorie, I must be gane.
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 150).

8†. To mix; mingle.

With the queene whan that he hadde sete,
And spices *parted*, and the wyne agoon,
Unto his chambre was he lad anoon.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1110.

To part a line or **a warp.** See *line*[2]. — **To part company,** to separate; go different ways. = **Syn. 1.** To sever, dissever, sunder, dismember, tear asunder, disjoin, disconnect, disunite.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated or detached; stand, fall, or move apart; separate; divide: as, her lips *parted;* our routes *parted*.

Make . . . thy knotted and combined locks to *part*,
And each particular hair to stand on end.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 18.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower.
Milton, P. L., viii. 652.

The sun's . . . rays of rapid light
Parted around the chariot's swifter course.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

2. To break; give way; become rent, severed, or detached: as, the cable *parted*. — 3. To let go; relinquish; give up: with *with* or *from:* as, the miser will not *part with* his money.

We never forc'd him to *part with* his conscience, but it was hee that would have forc'd us to *part with* ours.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

For I, that . . . shielded all her life from harm,
At last must *part with* her to thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

4. To go away; depart; set out; leave; retire: with *from* or *with*, to take leave of; bid farewell to.

Now in peace my soul shall *part* to heaven,
Since I have set my friends at peace on earth.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 5.

[The storm] begane in ye southeast, and *parted* toward ye south & east, and vered sundry ways.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 338.

A little after you had *parted with* him,
He suddenly dropt dead of heart-disease.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

5. To take part or have a share; share; partake.

A trewe man, withouten drede,
Hath nat to *parten* with a theves dede.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 465.

Part with thy felaw, for that is curtesie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

My lord, d'ye think your nephew here, your Troylo,
Parts in your spirit as freely as your blood?
Ford, Fancies, v. 1.

To part from an anchor (*naut.*), to break loose from an anchor by parting the cable: said of a vessel.

part (pärt), *adv.* [Abbr. of *in part*. Cf. *parcel, adv.*] Partly; partially; in some measure.

But *part* be right, and *part* be wrang,
Frae the beggar man the cloak he wan.
Hynd Horn (Child's Ballads, IV. 26).

For the fair kindness you have show'd me here,
And, *part*, being prompted by your present trouble,
Out of my lean and low ability
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 377.

Pythagoras was *part* philosopher, *part* magician.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 31.

He spoke in words *part* heard, in whispers *part*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

partable (pär'ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *partable;* < *part* + *-able*. Cf. *partible*.] 1. Capable of being parted or divided; divisible. See *partible*.

His hote loue neuerthelease was *partable* among three other of his mistresses. *Camden*, Remains, Wise Speeches.

2†. Having a share.

Thoghe hyt were outher mennys synne,
3yt art thou *partable* theryne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

partage† (pär'tāj), *n.* [< F. *partage* = OIt. *partaggio* (ML. *partagium*), division, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*, *n.*] 1. Division; partition; the act of dividing or sharing.

This *partage* of things in an inequality of private possessions men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, and without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money.
Locke, Civil Government, v. § 50.

2. Part; portion; share.

I urg'd him gently,
Friendly, and privately, to grant a *partage*
Of this estate to her who owns it all,
This his supposèd sister.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 2.

I know my brother, in the love he beares me,
Will not denye me *partage* in his sadnesse.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

partake (pär-tāk'), *v.*; pret. *partook*, pp. *partaken*, ppr. *partaking*. [< ME. **part-taken*, in *part-takynge, parte-taker;* < *part* + *take*. The formation is not according to E. analogy, but is in imitation of L. *participare*, < *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take. Cf. *out-take*, similarly imitated from the L.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take or have a part, portion, or share in common with others; participate; share: used absolutely, or followed by *of* or *in* (also, rarely, by *with*) before the object shared: as, to *partake of* the bounties of Providence; to *partake of* refreshments.

We should them love, and *with* their needs *partake*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 208.

Being apprehended, his false cunning,
Not meaning to *partake* with me in danger,
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance.
Shak., T. N., v. i. 90.

He felt that wrong *with* wrong *partakes*,
That nothing stands alone.
Whittier, The Quaker of the Olden Time.

2. To share in some degree the nature, character, functions, or peculiarities (of some other person or thing): followed by *of*.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge and partly *of* an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

Master of all sorts of wood-craft, he seemed a part of the forest and the lake, and the secret of his amazing skill seemed to be that he *partook of* the nature and fierce instincts of the beasts he slew.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

3†. To take sides; espouse the cause of another; make common cause.

Canst thou, O cruel! say I love thee not,
When I against myself with thee *partake?*
Shak., Sonnets, clxix.

Mr. Bellingham and he stood divided from the rest, which occasioned much opposition even in open court, and much *partaking* in the country.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 139.

= **Syn.** *Partake, Participate, Share.* There is not always a distinction among these words. *Share* is the most familiar, *participate* the least so. *Partake* is the most natural to apply to that which pleases or concerns chiefly the actor: as, to *partake* of food; to *partake* of the qualities of one's ancestors. *Participate* and *share* especially include other persons: as, to *share* another's pleasures, or *participate* in his griefs or joys. *Participate* may imply the most intimate community of possession or feeling, as is suggested by its being followed by *in*, not *of*. *Share* may have a direct object, or be followed by *in*.

I come in for my share in all the good that happens to a man of merit and virtue, and *partake of* many gifts of fortune and power that I was never born to.
Addison, Tatler, No. 117.

Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should *participate in* my feelings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxii.

All who joy would win
Must *share* it — Happiness was born a twin.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 172.

II. *trans.* 1. To have a part in; share.

By and by thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 305.

Thou shalt *partake* my near and dearest counsels,
And further them with thine.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and *partake* the gale?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 386.

Universal nature slumbers,
And my soul *partakes* the calm.
Cowper, Watching unto God in the Night Season (trans.), ii.

2†. To admit to participation; invite or permit to share.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privitie.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 20.

3†. To distribute; communicate.

Your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 132.

partaker (pär-tā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *parte-taker*, *partitaker*; as *part* + *taker*, or *partake* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who takes or has a part or share in common with others; a sharer; a participator: usually followed by *of* or *in*.

If the Gentiles have been made *partakers of* their spiritual things. Rom. xv. 27.

The law doth straightly them enioyne
To be *partakers of* this holy meat
And sacred drink.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness
When thou dost meet good hap.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 14.

2†. An associate; an accompliee; a partner.

And what was the end now of that politic lady the queen other than this, that she lived to behold the wretched ends of all her *partakers?*
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 12.

The Church was fired, his enemies ascribing it to his *partakers*, and they againe to his Aduersaries.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

partan (pär'tan), *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *partan*, a partan, crab.] An edible sea-crab. [Scotch.]

He generously offered, if she would but wait a minute or so, to hunt out two *partans* (by which he meant crabs), so that she might witness a combat between them.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iv.

parted (pär'ted), *p. a.* **1†.** Departed; deceased; dead.

Oft have I seen a timely-*parted* ghost.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 161.

2†. Endowed with parts or abilities.

A man well *parted*, a sufficient scholar, and travelled.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

That man, how dearly ever *parted*,
How much in having, or without or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 96.

For as you
Are every way well-*parted*, so I hold you
In all designs mark'd to be fortunate.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

3. In *bot.*, cleft or divided nearly to the base, as leaves. Also *partite*.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *party*[2], 2.—**Double-parted**, in *her.*, parted in two ways. See *cross double-parted*, under *cross*[1].—**Palmately parted.** See *palmately*.—**Parted of two colors**, in *her.*, same as *party per fesse* (which see, under *fesse*), the two parts of the field being of two tinctures.

partelt, *n.* [ME., var. of *parcel*.] A part or portion.

So this pleyinge hath thre *partelis;* the firste is that we beholden in how many thingis God hath 3yven us his grace.
Reliq. Antiq., ii. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

partenert, *n.* An obsolete form of *partner*.

parter (pär'tėr), *n.* [< *part*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which parts or separates.

The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

parterre (pär-tãr'), *n.* [= It. *partere*, *parterre*, < F. *parterre*, a flower-bed, parterre, < *par*, by, on (< L. *per*, through), + *terre*, earth, < L. *terra:* see *terrace*.] **1.** In *hort.*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes in which flowers are cultivated, arranged in some design or plan, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf.

The garden nearest the pavilion is a *parterre*, having in ye middst noble brasse statuea.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

When it [the water] has paid its tribute to the royal pile [Alhambra], and visited its gardens and *parterres*, it flows down the long avenue leading to the city.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 64.

2. The part of the floor of a theater beneath the galleries: in some modern English theaters called the *pit*—a sense to be distinguished from the original meaning of *pit*.

partes, *n.* Plural of *pars*.

Parthenium (pär-thē'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *parthenium*, < Gr. *παρθένιον*, a name of several different plants, < *παρθένιος*, maidenly, pure, < *παρθένος*, a maiden, virgin.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ*, known by the small broad rays, and the thickish compressed or triangular achenes, often firmly united to the enveloping bract, and with narrow margins separating half-way at maturity. There are about 6 species, natives of North America and the West Indies. They are usually rough hairy herbs, with alternate leaves, undivided, toothed, or pinnately dissected, and small heads of whitish or yellowish flowers in a terminal panicle. *P. Hysterophorus*, a weed throughout warmer America, and used medicinally, is known in Jamaica as *wild wormwood*, *whitehead*, *brown-bush*, *bastard feverfew*, and *West Indian mugwort*. *P. integrifolium*, of the southern United States, is used as a febrifuge.

parthenochlorosis (pär"the-nō-klō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρθένος*, a virgin, + NL. *chlorosis*.] Chlorosis in girls.

parthenogenesis (pär"the-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρθένος*, a virgin, + *γένεσις*, production: see *genesis*.] **1.** Reproduction by a virgin; in *zoöl.*, one of the phenomena attending alternate generation among animals which have sex, a kind of agamogenesis in which an imperfect female individual, hatched from an egg laid by a perfect female after ordinary sexual intercourse, continues to reproduce its kind for one or more generations without renewed impregnation. Parthenogenesis characterizes the reproduction of many insects, as aphids or plant-lice.

Agamogenesis is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms; in the one the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs, and to this the term *parthenogenesis* ought to be restricted.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 383.

One sin involves another, and forever another, by a fatal *parthenogenesis*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 223.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The production of a perfect embryo without the intervention of pollen. According to Strasburger, the embryos thus formed are adventitious outgrowths from the cellular tissue of the nucellus and outside of the embryo-sac. (*b*) In certain cryptogams, a peculiar form of apogamy in which organs which are morphologically sexual organs make their appearance, but, instead of producing sexual reproductive cells, they produce cells which are capable every one by itself of giving rise to a new individual.

parthenogenetic (pär"the-nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *parthenogenesis*, after *genetic*.] **1.** Pertaining to parthenogenesis, or having its characters; exhibiting the phenomena of parthenogenesis. —**2.** Born of a virgin.

The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound *parthenogenetic* deity. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 279.

parthenogenetically (pär"the-nō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* By parthenogenesis.

parthenogenic (pär"the-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *parthenogen-y* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by parthenogenesis.

parthenogenous (pär-the-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< *parthenogen-y* + *-ous*.] Producing young without sexual impregnation, as many aphids.

parthenogeny (pär-the-noj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *παρθένος*, a virgin, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *parthenogenesis*.

parthenogonidium (pär-the-nō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *parthenogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *παρθένος*, a virgin, + NL. *gonidium*.] A gonidium produced without fecundation. *Wolle*.

parthenology (pär-the-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *parthénologie*, < Gr. *παρθένος*, a virgin, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A description or consideration of the state of virginity in health or disease.

Parthenon (pär'the-non), *n.* [= F. *Parthénon* = It. *Partenone*, < L. *Parthenon*, < Gr. *Παρθενών*, the temple of Athene Parthenos (the Virgin) at Athens, also, in gen. sense, the young women's apartments in a house, < *παρθένος*, a virgin, maid, young woman.] The Doric temple of Athene, under the appellation of Parthenos, the Virgin, on the Acropolis of Athens; the ceremonial or official temple of the Athenians in their quality as rulers of the empire of their colonies and allies. It is built of Pentelic marble, and is a peripteral, or, as it may be called, a pseudo-dipteral octastyle, with seventeen columns on the sides, the pronaos and the opisthodomos within the peripteros having each a portico of six Doric columns. Its length is 228 feet, its breadth 101, and the height to the apex of the pediments was 65 feet. It was badly shattered in 1687 by the explosion of a magazine of gunpowder which the Turks had placed in it during the siege of Athens by the Venetians. The Parthenon, which was completed about 438 B. C., was the most perfect work of art that has been produced, its construction and its sculptured decoration in the round, in both low and high relief, and in color embodying the best genius and skill of Athens at the pinnacle of her glory. See *Elgin marbles* (under *marble*), and compare cuts under *cella*, *Doric*, *Greek*, and *Hellenic*.

Southwest Angle of the Parthenon, from the Museum Hill.

Parthenope (pär-then'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Parthenope*, a poetical name of Naples. < *Parthenope*, < Gr. *Παρθενόπη*, one of the Sirens, said to have been cast up drowned on the shore of Naples, < *παρθένος*, a maiden, + *ὤψ* (*ὀπ-*), face.] **1.** The 11th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) The typical genus of *Parthenopidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1798. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Scacchi*, 1833. (*c*) A genus of worms. *Schmidt*, 1837.

Parthenopean (pär"the-nō-pē'an), *a.* [< *Parthenope* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Parthenope, an ancient and poetical name of Naples in Italy: as, the *Parthenopean* republic.

parthenopian (pär-the-nō'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Parthenope* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Parthenope* or the family *Parthenopidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Parthenopidæ*.

Parthenopidæ (pär-the-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Parthenope* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Parthenope*. They have a more or less triangular carapace, small subcircular orbits, and slender antennæ whose basal joints are very small. The species chiefly inhabit warm seas. They are sometimes known as *long-armed crabs*.

parthenopine (pär-then'ō-pin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Parthenope* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *parthenopian*.

parthenosperm (pär'the-nō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *παρθένος*, a virgin, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Same as *parthenospore*.

parthenospore (pär'the-nō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *παρθένος*, a virgin, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a reproductive cell or spore closely resembling a zygospore, produced without conjugation in certain algæ of the class *Conjugatæ*.

Parthian (pär'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Parthia*, < Gr. *Παρθυαία*, Parthia, < *Πάρθοι*, also *Παρθυαῖοι*, *Πάρθιοι*, L. *Parthi*, the Parthians.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Parthia, an ancient region in Persia, which from the third century B. C. to the third century A. D. formed the nucleus of an important Asiatic kingdom.—**Parthian arrow or shot**, a shaft or shot aimed at an adversary while flying or pretending to fly from him; a parting shot: in allusion to the manner of fighting of the ancient Parthians.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Parthia.

partial (pär'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *pareial*, < OF. *partial*, *parcial*, F. *partial* = Sp. Pg. *parcial* = It. *parziale*, < ML. *partialis*, divisible, solitary, partial, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total.

The weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South.*

So narrow then [1589] was the sphere of publication, and so *partial* was all literary communication.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 55.

To know something, and not all—*partial* knowledge—must of course perplex; doctrines imperfectly revealed must be mysterious.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 211.

2. In *bot.*, subordinate; secondary: as, a *partial* umbel, pedunele, or involucre.—**3.** Inclined to favor one party in a cause or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent; exhibiting favoritism; in a restricted sense, unjust or unfair through favoritism.

She 's vicious, and, your *partial* selves confess,
Aspires the height of all impiety.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

The chief incens'd—"Too *partial* god of day!
To check my conquests in the middle way:
How few in Ilion else had refuge found?"
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 23.

4. Greatly or unduly inclined to favor a person or thing; having a liking for, or a prejudice in favor of, an object: when used in the predicate, with *to* before the object.

A fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

His [Leicester's] presence and his communications were gall and wormwood to his once *partial* mistress. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xl.

I pray God he perform what he promiseth, and that he be not over *partial to* North-Wales Men. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 5.

"Bring me that muslin," said Mrs. Glegg; "it 's a buff —I'm *partial to* buff." *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

Partial abstraction, the act of concentrating the attention on one integrant part of an object, and withdrawing it from others.—**Partial assignment**, an assignment of part of one's property in trust for the payment of some debts, as distinguished from a *general assignment* of all property for payment of all debts: sometimes used in contradistinction to *special assignment*, when the latter is used in the sense of an assignment for the benefit of one or more special creditors only.—**Partial battle.** See *battle*[1], 1.—**Partial cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Partial conversion**, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.—**Partial counsel**, in *Scots law*, improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause, rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; a similar ground of declinature of the jurisdiction of a judge. *Imp. Dict.*—**Partial determinant, differential, differentiation, earth.** See the nouns.—**Partial eclipse**, an eclipse in which only a part of the eclipsed luminary is covered.—**Partial fractions**, in *alg.*, fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction: thus, for various purposes, $1/(1-x^2)$ is expressed as the sum of the two partial fractions $1/(2+2x)$ and $1/(2-2x)$.—**Partial loss**, in *marine insurance*, "loss of a part out of the whole" (*Parsons*).—**Partial method**, a method which applies to a part of a science.—**Partial term**, an undistributed term.—**Partial tone.** Same as *harmonic*, 1 (*a*), though sometimes also used to designate the theoretically simple tones of which harmonics are themselves made up.—**Partial turn**, in *music*. See *turn*.—**Partial verdict**, in *law*, a verdict of conviction as to a part of the charge, and of acquittal or silence as to the residue. *Bishop.* =**Syn. 1.** Incomplete, imperfect.—3 and 4. Prejudiced, prepossessed, warped, unfair, one-sided.

II. *n.* Same as *partial tone*.

The harmonics are themselves also compound tones, of which the primes or lowest *partials* are the *partials* of the original tone. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 83.

partialism (pär'shal-izm), *n.* [< *partial* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the atonement was intended for and affects only a part of mankind.

partialist (pär'shal-ist), *n.* [< *partial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is partial.—2. In *theol.*, one who holds that the atonement was made for only a part of mankind.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, You will forgive me this wrong. *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 240.

partiality (pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *partialities* (-tiz). [< F. *partialité* = Sp. *parcialidad* = Pg. *parcialidade* = It. *parzialità*, < ML. *partialita(t-)s*, partialness, a party, society, < *partialis*, partial: see *partial*.] The state or character of being partial. (*a*) Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side.

Polybius, reprehending Timæus for his *partiality* against Agathocles. *Hume.*

His [Carlyle's] imagination is so powerful that it makes him the contemporary of his characters, and thus his history seems to be the memoirs of a cynical humorist, with hearty likes and dislikes, with something of acridity in his *partialities* whether for or against, more keenly sensitive to the grotesque than the simply natural. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 135.

(*b*) A special fondness; a stronger inclination to one person or thing than to others: with *to* or *for*: as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting.

Well, Maria, do you not reflect, the more you converse with that amiable young man, what return his *partiality* for you deserves? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which, as we have already observed, is apt to mislead the understanding, so there is often a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial also to knowledge and improvement. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 21.

(*c*†) A party; faction.

In the common wealth dissentions, angers, quarelles of ambition amongst your officers of iustice, neither ought you to dissemble, or in any wise consent vnto; for, at the instant that they shall grow into quarels, the people shall be diuided into *parcialities*, whereof may rise great offences in the common wealth. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 158.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Favoritism, unfairness. (*b*) Liking, predilection, leaning, fancy.

partialize (pär'shal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *partialized*, ppr. *partializing*. [< F. *partialiser* = Sp. *parcializar* = Pg. *porcializar*, *parcialisar*; as *partial* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render partial.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
The unstooping firmness of my upright soul.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 120.

II. *intrans.* To be partial; favor one side more than another.

Till world and pleasure made me *partialize*.
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond, st. 51. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

partially (pär'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In part; not generally or totally; partly.

And *partially* a lie for truth gave forth.
Stirling, Domes-day, Seventh Houre.

Abrogate entirely the liberty to exercise the faculties, and we have death; abrogate it *partially*, and we have pain or partial death. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 217.

2. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike.

If, *partially* affined, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 218.

partibility (pär-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *partibilité*; as *partible* + *-ity*.] The quality of being partible; susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability: as, the *partibility* of an inheritance.

partible (pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *partible* = Sp. *partible* = Pg. *partivel* = It. *partibile*, < LL. *partibilis*, divisible, < L. *partire*, *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.* Cf. *partable*.] Capable of being parted or separated; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition.

Note, it were better to make the monids *partible*, that you may open them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 502.

If the land is not *partible*, then, "according to the custom of some, the first-born shall have the whole inheritance; according to the custom of others, however, the last-born son is heir." *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, App., p. 207.

Partible division. See *division*.

partibus (pär'ti-bus), *n.* [L., abl. pl. of *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part*.] In *Scots law*, a note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there are only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words "and others." *Imp. Dict.*—**In partibus.** See *in partibus infidelium*.

particate (pär'ti-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *perticata*, a perch, < L. *pertica*, ML. also *partica*, a measuring-rod, a perch: see *perch*[2].] A rood of land. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

particeps criminis (pär'ti-seps krim'i-nis). [L.: *particeps* (< *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take), partaking; *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, crime: see *crime*.] An accessory to a crime.

participable (pär-tis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [= F. *participable* = Sp. *participable* = Pg. *participavel* = It. *participabile*, < ML. as if **participabilis*, < L. *participare*, participate: see *participate*.] Capable of being participated or shared.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris*, Miscellanies.

participancy (pär-tis'i-pan-si), *n.* [< *participan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being participant; participation.

participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *participant* = Sp. Pg. It. *participante*, < L. *participan(t-)s*, ppr. of *participare*, participate: see *participate*.] **I.** *a.* Sharing; having a share or part: followed by *of*.

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant of* any attempts against him. *Bacon.* (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* 1. One who participates; a partaker; one having a share or part.

Divers of those *Participants* did assign and conveyed unto other persons several proportions of their Shares and Adventures. *The Great Level* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 317).

2. In *Gregorian music*, the next most important tone in a mode after the mediant, lying in the authentic modes usually next above or below the mediant, and in plagal modes usually at the bottom of the scale. See *modulation*, 3 (*a*). It may be used as the first tone of any phrase in a plain-song melody, and as the last tone of any phrase except the last. The participants of the various modes in general use are: I., G; II., A; III., A or B; IV., C or F; V., G; VI., C; VII., A; VIII., D; IX., D; X., E; XIII., D; XIV., G.

participantly (pär-tis'i-pant-li), *adv.* In a participating manner; so as to participate; as a participant.

participate (pär-tis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *participated*, ppr. *participating*. [< L. *participatus*, pp. of *participare* (> It. *participare*, *partecipare* = Sp. Pg. *participar* = F. *participer*), take part in, share in, give part in, impart, < L. *particeps* (*particip-*), taking part in, sharing in, < *pars* (*part-*), part, + *capere*, take: see *part* and *capable*. For the second element, cf. *anticipate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To partake; share or share in; receive a part or share of.

The one [the soul] we *participate* with goddes, the other [the body] with bestes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

The Olive and the Oak *participate*,
Even to their earth, signes of their ancient hate.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Of fellowship I speak,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 390.

2†. To give a share of; communicate; dispense.

He [Bradford] was no niggard of his purse, but would liberally *participate* that he had to his fellow-prisoners. *Foxe*, quoted in Blog. Notice of J. Bradford (Parker Soc., 1853), II. xxxv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take part; partake; have a share in common with others: followed by *in*, formerly by *of*, before the object.

There appear to be no simple natures; but all *participate* or consist *of* two. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

His delivery and thy joy thereon, . . .
In both which we as next *participate*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1507.

Either in joy or sorrow, my friend should *participate in* my feelings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxii.

2. To have features or characteristics in common with another or others.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

The clay in many places vnder the cliffs by the high water marke did grow vp in red and white knots as gum out of trees; and in some places so *participated* together as though they were all of one nature.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 176.

Participating tone. See *tone*. =**Syn. 1.** *Share*, *Participate in*, etc. See *partake*.

participation (pär-tis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *participacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *participation* = Sp. *participacion* = Pg. *participação* = It. *participazione*, < LL. *participatio(n-)*, a partaking, < L. *participare*, pp. *participatus*, participate: see *participate*.] 1. The act or fact of participating or sharing in common with another or with others; the act or state of receiving or having part of something.

But alle thyng that is good, quod she, grauntest thou that it be good by the *participacioun* of good or no? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

Poesy . . . was ever thought to have some *participation* of divineness. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 148.

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

Beyond *participation* lie
My troubles, and beyond relief.
Wordsworth, Affliction of Margaret ——, st. 11.

2†. Distribution; division into shares.

It sufficeth not that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well-deservers. *Raleigh.*

3†. Companionship.

Their spirits are so married in conjunction with the *participation* of society that they flock together in consent, like so many wild-geese. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 78.

Medium of participation. See *medium*.

participative (pär-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *participatif*; as *participate* + *-ive*.] Capable of participating.

participator (pär-tis'i-pā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *participador* = It. *participatore*, < LL. *participator*, < L. *participare*, pp. *participatus*, participate: see *participate*.] One who participates; one who partakes, participates, or shares with another: as, *participators* in our misfortunes.

participial (pär-ti-sip'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *participial* = Sp. *participial* = Pg. *participal*, < L. *participialis*, of the nature of a participle, < *participium*, participle: see *participle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the nature and use of a participle.

In German the present participle, in a purely *participial* sense as distinguished from an adjective sense, is as rare as in English it is common. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 137.

2. Formed from or consisting of a participle: as, a *participial* noun; a *participial* adjective.

II. *n.* A word formed from a verb, and sharing the verbal with the noun or adjective construction. [Rare.]

The new philology embraces the participle, the infinitive, the gerund, and the supine, all under the general name of *participials*. *Gibbs.*

participialize (pär-ti-sip'i-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *participialized*, ppr. *participializing*. [< *participial* + *-ize*.] To form into a participle. [Rare.]

But the question is not between a naked finite verb on the one hand and the *participialized* finite verb on the other, but between two finite verbs. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 144.

participially (pär-ti-sip'i-al-i), *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle; as a participle.

participle (pär'ti-si-pl), *n.* [With unorig. *-le*, as also in *principle*, *syllable*, etc.; < F. *participe* = Sp. Pg. It. *participio* = G. *particip*, *participium* = Dan. *particip* = Sw. *participium*, < L. *participium*, a participle; in LL. in lit. sense, a partaking, sharing, < L. *particeps*, partaking, sharing: see *participate*.] 1†. Whatever partakes of the nature of two or more other things; something that is part one thing and part another; a mongrel.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures are such chiefly as are fixed, . . . though they have a motion in their parts; such as are oysters, cockles, and such like. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 609.

And in the mountaines dwelt the Curdi, that were *Participles* or Mungreis in Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

2. In *gram.*, a verbal adjective that participates or shares in the construction of the verb to which it belongs, and so has in a certain manner and degree a place in the verbal system; a word having the value of an adjective as part of speech, but so regularly made from a verb, and associated with it in meaning and construction, as to seem to belong to the verb. Thus, '*giving* him a book,' like 'I give him a book'; 'the book *given* him,' or '*lent* him,' or '*handed* him'; and so on. There are but two simple participles in English, usually called the *present* and the *past* or *passive*: as, *loving, loved; singing, sung*; in some languages there are more, as for example in Greek. The division-line between participle and ordinary adjective is indistinct, and the one often passes over into the other: thus, a *charming* girl, a *learned* man. Participles are much used in many languages, especially in English, in forming verb-phrases by combination with auxiliaries: thus, I am *giving*, I have *given*, it is *given*, etc.

particle (pär'ti-kl), *n.* [< F. *particule* = Sp. *particula* = Pg. *particula* = It. *particola, particella, particula*, < L. *particula*, double dim. of *pars* (*part-*), a part: see *part*. Cf. *parcel*, ult. from the same source.] 1. A small part or piece, especially a small part or portion of some material substance: as, a *particle* of dust.

God created every part and *particle* of man exactly perfect: that is to say, in all points sufficient unto that use for which he appointed it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.

Which seems to be some featherly *particle* of snow. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

I am part or *particle* of God. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

2. Specifically, any very small piece or part of anything; absolutely, a minute quantity; anything very small; an atom; a bit: as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; are you fatigued? Not a *particle*.

If the maker have failed in any *particle* of this, they may worthily tax him. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

What could be done more for the healing and reclaiming that divine *particle* of Gods breathing, the soul? *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

3. In *gram.*, a part of speech that is considered of minor consequence, or that plays a subordinate part in the structure of the sentence, as connective, sign of relation, or the like: such are especially conjunctions, prepositions, and the primitive adverbs. The term is loose and unscientific.

The words whereby it [the mind] signifies what connexion it gives to the several affirmations and negations that it unites in one continued reasoning . . . are . . . called *particles*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vii. 2.

They make use of an emphasis, but so improperly that it is often placed on some very insignificant *particle*, as upon "if" or "and." *Steele*, Spectator, No. 147.

Consecutive, exceptive, etc., **particle.** See the adjectives.—**Elementary particles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Particle, Atom, Molecule, Corpuscle*, iota, jot, mite, tittle, whit, grain, scrap, shred, scintilla. *Atom* and *molecule* are exact scientific terms; the other two of the italicized words are not. A *particle* is primarily a minute part or piece of a material substance, or, as in the case of dust, pollen, etc., a substance that exists in exceedingly minute form. *Corpuscle* is a somewhat old word for *particle*, to which it has almost entirely yielded place, taking up instead a special meaning in physiology. See definitions; see also *part*, *n.*

parti-coated, *a.* See *party-coated*.

parti-color, *n.* See *party-color*.

parti-colored, *a.* See *party-colored*.

particular (pär-tik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *particuler*, < OF. *particulier, particuler*, F. *particulier* = Sp. Pg. *particular* = It. *particolare, particulare*, < LL. *particularis*, of or concerning a part, particular, < L. *particula*, a part, particle: see *particle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or concerning a part; pertaining to some and not to all; special; not general.

The three years' drought, in the time of Elias, was but *particular*, and left people alive. *Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

Our ancestors . . . took their stand, not on a general theory, but on the *particular* constitution of the realm. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

The Revolution assails not theology itself but only a *particular* theology embodied in a *particular* institution. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 36.

2. Individual; single; special; apart from others; considered separately.

Make . . . each *particular* hair to stand an end. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 19.

You know in what *particular* way your powers of mind best capacitate you for excelling. *Goldsmith*, To a Pupil.

It is the universal nature which gives worth to *particular* men and things. *Emerson*, History.

3. Properly belonging to a single person, place, or thing; peculiar; specially characteristic: as, the *particular* properties of a plant.

As for the Ichneumon, he hath but onely changed his name; now called the Rat of the Nilus. A beast *particular* to Egypt. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

It was the *particular* property of this looking-glass to banish all false appearances, and show people what they were. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Hence—4. Personal; private; individual.

These domestic and *particular* broils
Are not the question here. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 30.

Revenge
Thine own *particular* wrongs, and stop those maims
Of shame seen through thy country. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 92.

Augustus began his career by joining with Antony and Lepidus in a plot for dividing the supreme power, by allowing to be murdered each his own *particular* friends, in order to destroy his enemies, the friends of his vile confederates. *Brougham*.

5. Having something that eminently distinguishes; worthy of attention and regard; specially noteworthy; not ordinary; unusual; notable; striking.

Particular pains *particular* thanks do ask. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

At the east end [of the cathedral] are the remains of the bishop's throne, and in the portico there is a very *particular* vase, which probably served for a font. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 247.

I think I never heard a more *particular* instance of parts and villainy. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 17.

He was a sturdy old fellow in a broad-skirted blue coat, made pretty large, to fit easily, and with no *particular* waist. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxv.

6. Attentive to or noting details; minute in examination; careful.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, . . . because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of rule and power. *Locke*, Government, i. § 91.

7. Containing or emphasizing details; minute; circumstantial; detailed: as, a full and *particular* account of an accident.

This [Ponte di Rialto] is both forty foote longer . . . and a hundred foote broader, as I will anon declare in the more *particular* description thereof. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 208.

8. Peculiar; singular; standing out from what is general or ordinary, especially in the way of showing pointed personal attention.

As for Plutarch, his style is so *particular* that there is none of the ancients to whom we can properly resemble him. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

I saw in the church-yard of Bolsena an antique funeral monument (of that kind which they called a sarcophagus), very entire, and, what is *particular*, engraven on all sides with a curious representation of a bacchanal. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 488.

She'll be highly taken with him—for she loves a Gentleman whose Manner is *particular*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

Lady Ruelie . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me. *R. Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 14.

9. Nice in taste; precise; fastidious: as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

A very worthy person, a little formal and *particular*, but exceedingly devoute. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 24, 1686.

Timoleon . . . is very *particular* in his opinion, but is thought *particular* for no other cause but that he acts against depraved custom by the rules of nature and reason. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 171.

10. In *logic*, not general; not referring to the whole extent of a class, but only to some individual or individuals in it.—**Common particular meter, long particular meter.** See *meter*[2], 3.—**London particular,** of a quality or character supposed to be approved by Londoners or peculiar to London, by importation or otherwise: noting especially a quality of Madeira wine as imported for the London market.—**Particular average,** in *marine insurance*, a contribution which must be made by the underwriters in case of partial loss (which see, under *partial*) by perils of the sea. The loss is estimated by deducting from the market-value of the damaged property, when sound, its sale-value as injured. See *average*[2], 1.—**Particular Baptists.** See *Baptist*.—**Particular cause,** a cause which of its own efficiency produces but one effect.—**Particular cognition,** a cognition of an actual fact or existence, not of a rule or non-existence.—**Particular custom,** a custom which prevails only in a particular locality or district; a local usage. Sometimes used also of a custom which prevails only in a particular class or vocation.—**Particular equation.** See *equation*.—**Particular estate,** in *law*, the estate that precedes a remainder; the earlier of two successive estates where the future or ultimate ownership is given to one, the gift to whom is not to take effect until after a precedent estate given to another has terminated: thus, where a man devises lands to his wife for her life, and after her death to his children, her estate is called the *particular estate*, in contradistinction to the general ultimate ownership of the children.—**Particular integral,** in the *integral calculus*, that value which arises in the integration of any differential equation by the giving of a particular value to the arbitrary quantity or quantities that enter into the general integral.—**Particular jurisprudence logic,** etc. See the nouns.—**Particular lien.** See *lien*[2], 1.—**Particular method.** See *universal method*, under *method*.—**Particular proposition,** a proposition in which the subject is qualified by the word *some* or its equivalent. The peculiarity of the *particular proposition* is that it asserts the existence of a certain kind of thing, while a *universal proposition* asserts the non-existence of a certain kind of thing. Thus, the proposition "Some men are courteous to all women" is *particular*, being intended to state the existence of a certain kind of men; while the proposition "There is some man who is courteous to each woman" is universal, because it only states the non-existence of a woman to whom no man is courteous. It is true, the latter proposition may be understood as also asserting the existence of men courteous to women, and in that case it implies a particular proposition along with its main import.—**Particular tenant,** the tenant of a particular estate.—**Particular utility**† of a science or art, the utility of such science or art as a means of support to its professors.—**Short particular meter.** See *meter*[2], 3.—**Syn. 1–3.** Separate, distinctive.—**3** and **4.** *Peculiar*, etc. See *special*.—**7.** *Circumstantial*, etc. See *minute*[1].—**9.** Exact, scrupulous.

II. *n.* 1. A single instance or matter; a single point or circumstance; a distinct, separate, or minute part or detail.

Some few *particulars* I have set down,
Only for this meridian, fit to be known
Of your crude traveller. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

29th. Called up with news from Sir W. Batten that Hogg hath brought in two prizes more; and so I thither, and hear the *particulars*, which are good; one of them, if prize, being worth 4000*l.*, for which God be thanked! *Pepys*, Diary, III. 36.

A letter from my agent in town soon came with a confirmation of every *particular*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

2†. A specialist; one who devotes himself to doing things on his own account and not in partnership.

For your spectators, you behold them what they are: the most choice *particulars* in court: this tells tales well; this provides coaches; this repeats jests; this presents gifts; this holds up the arras; this takes down from horse; this protests by this light; this swears by that candle; this delighteth; this adoreth; yet all but three men. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

They utterly sought ye ruine of y^e^ *perticulers* [private traders]: as appeareth by this, that they would not suffer any of ye generall either to buy or sell with them. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 178.

3†. Private account or interest; personal interest or concern; part; portion; account.

For my *particular*, I can, and from a most clear conscience, affirm that I have ever trembled to think toward the least profaneness. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

Some of those that still remained hear on their *perticuler* began privately to nurish a faction. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 157.

As to my own *particular*, I stand to this hour amaz'd that God should give so greate perfection to so young a person. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 4, 1656.

4†. Individual state or character; special peculiarity.

The *particulars* of future beings must needs be dark unto ancient theories. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Venice has several *particulars* which are not to be found in other cities, and is therefore very entertaining to a traveller. It looks, at a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

5. A minute and detailed account; a minute: as, a *particular* of premises; a *particular* of a plaintiff's demand, etc. [Obsolete, or used only in legal phrases.]

A *particular* of wages due to the Deputy, Army, and other State Officers and affaires relating to Ireland, an° 1587–1588. *Evelyn*, To Sam. Pepys, Esq.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

6. Something specially made for, belonging to, or the choice of a person: as, he drank a glass of his own *particular*. [Colloq.]—**Bill of particulars.** See *bill*[3].—**In particular,** specially; particularly; to particularize.

particular† (pär-tik'ū-lär), *v. t.* [< *particular*, *a.*] To particularize.

particularisation, particularise. See *particularization, particularize*.

particularism (pär-tik'ū-lär-izm), *n.* [= F. *particularisme* = Pg. *particularismo* = G. *particularismus*; as *particular* + *-ism*.] 1. Attention or adherence to or exclusive interest in one's own special interests, party, or state; individual, partizan, or national exclusiveness. Specifically—(*a*) In a federation, the doctrine or practice of leaving each state free to promote its peculiar interests (and to retain its own laws), as distinguished from those of the federation as a whole; especially, in recent German history, the policy of the states annexed to Prussia after the war of 1866 which wished to preserve their own laws, etc., or of the states under Prussian influence. (*b*) The view that the Hebrews are the chosen people of God, held by them in ancient and modern times.

The abolition of Judaic *particularism*, and the impartial freedom of the heavenly and glorified life that belongs to Jesus. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 513.

2. Attention to particulars or details.

The marked *particularism* which has characterized the study of Lichens for the last thirty years. *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 1.

3. In *theol.*, the doctrine that divine grace is provided only for the particular individuals chosen by God to be its recipients, as opposed to the doctrine that his grace is freely and equally offered to all upon condition of its acceptance in and by faith.

particularist (pär-tik'ū-lär-ist), *n.* [= F. *particulariste* = G. *particularista;* as *particular* + *-ist.*] One whose opinions and conduct are characterized by particularism, in any of its senses; specifically, one who seeks to promote the interests of individual members of a political confederation as against those of the whole; in recent German history, one who desired to preserve the individuality in laws, etc., of the states annexed to Prussia in 1866, or of those states under Prussian influence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and (in a less degree) the Prince of Wales are looked upon as friends of the Hanoverian *particularists*, and are said to be not too popular in certain circles at Berlin.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 17.

The most rigid *particularist* could discern no violation either of the spirit or the letter of the Constitution.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 386.

particularistic (pär-tik'ū-lä-ris'tik), *a.* [< *particularist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or partaking of particularism, in any of its senses; concerning or restricted to a particular race, community, body of persons, etc., as distinguished from general or universal; specifically, seeking to promote or favoring the interests of a particular member of a political confederation, as opposed to the interest of the whole; relating to the recent German particularists.

In calling nomistic religions, like Judaism and Mazdaism, *particularistic* or national, we do not mean to say that they are exclusive in character, and that they have not tried to spread beyond the boundaries of the race and the nation to which they belonged originally.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 369.

Prussia has . . . become an object of hatred to the *particularistic*, . . . or what might be called the "state's rights," element in Bavaria. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 454.

particularity (pär-tik-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *particularities* (-tiz). [< F. *particularité* = Sp. *particularidad* = Pg. *particularidade* = It. *particolarità, particularità,* < ML. *particularita(t-)s,* < LL. *particularis,* particular: see *particular.*] 1. The state or character of being particular. (*a*) Minuteness of detail.

The *particularity* of the miracle will give occasion to him to suspect the truth of what it discovers.
Abp. Sharp, Works, I. vi.

The last of the royal chronicles that it is necessary to notice with much *particularity* is that of John the Second.
Ticknor, Spanish Lit., I. 166.

(*b*) Singleness; individuality.

The doctrine concerning all variety and *particularity* of things. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

(*c*) Minute attention to detail; fussiness. (*d*) The essential character or quantity of a particular proposition.

2. That which is particular. (*a*) A detail; a minute circumstance; a particular.

With all the thousand *Particularities* which attend those whom low Fortunes and high Spirit make Malecontents.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

A long letter, . . . full of the Diei fabulas, and such *particularities* as do not usually find place in newspapers.
Swift, Letter, March 22, 1708–9.

(*b*†) Individual or private matter, affair, concern, or interest.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 44.

They have requested further time to conferr with them that are to be interessed in this action aboute ye severall *particularities* which in ye prosecution therof will fall out considerable.
Sir E. Sandys, in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 31.

(*c*) Peculiarity; singularity; singular or peculiar feature or characteristic.

She admires not herself for any one *particularity*, but for all. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Several other of the old knight's *particularities* break out upon these occasions. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

No man ought to be tolerated in an habitual humour, whim, or *particularity* of behaviour by any who do not wait upon him for bread. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

Fallacy of illicit particularity. See *fallacy.* = **Syn. 1.** Exactness, preciseness.

particularization (pär-tik'ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *particularisation* = It. *particularizzazione, particolarizzazione;* as *particularize* + *-ation.*] The act of particularizing. Also spelled *particularisation.*

This power of *particularization* (for it is as truly a power as generalization) is what gives such vigor and greatness to single lines and sentiments of Wordsworth.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

particularize (pär-tik'ū-lär-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *particularized*, ppr. *particularizing.* [< F. *particulariser* = Sp. *particularizar* = Pg. *particularisar* = It. *particularizzare, particolarizzare;* as *particular* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To specify or mention with details; give the particulars of; enumerate or specify in detail; also, to render particular or detailed.

The numbers I *particularized* are about thirty-six millions. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

You can not *particularize* a definition so as to exhaust any sensible object, since that object stands in relation to every other thing in the world.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 135.

There are also several important reviews of books, which we cannot *particularize.*
The Academy, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 426.

2. To single out for mention; make particular mention of.

When the clergyman in the Thanksgiving *particularized* those who desired now to "offer up their praises and thanksgiving for late mercies vouchsafed to them," once more Philip Firmin said "Amen," on his knees, and with all his heart. *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, xli.

II. *intrans.* To mention or give particulars or details; be particular as opposed to general; specifically, to mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters.

Now if the Spirit conclude collectively, and kept the same Tenor all the way — for we see not where he *particularizes* — then certainly hee must begin collectively, else the conatruction can bee neither Grammaticall nor Logicall. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

He continued in that *particularizing* manner which distinguished him — "We are now close upon the Norwegian coast — in the sixty-eighth degree of latitude."
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 162.

But why *particularize*, defend the deed?
Say that I hated her for no one cause
Beyond my pleasure so to do — what then?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 276.

Also spelled *particularise.*

particularly (pär-tik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* 1. In a particular manner; with specific or special reference or distinctness; especially.

To confer with the Emperor about Matters of great Importance, and *particularly* about War to be made in France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 273.

2. In an especial manner; in a high or great degree: as, to be *particularly* unfortunate.

His virtues as well as imperfections are, as it were, tinged by a certain extravagance which makes them *particularly* his, and distinguishes them from those of other men. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Home.

Besides this tale, there is another of his [Chaucer's] own invention, after the manner of the Provençals, called "The Flower and the Leaf," with which I was . . . *particularly* pleased. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

particularment† (pär-tik'ū-lär-ment), *n.* [< *particular* + *-ment.*] A detail; a particular.

Upon this universall Ogdoas
Is founded every *particularment.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 15.

particularness (pär-tik'ū-lär-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being particular; particularity; individuality. — 2. Nice attention to detail; fastidiousness; fussiness.

You're getting to be your aunt's own niece, I see, for *particularness.* *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, i.

particulate† (pär-tik'ū-lāt), *v.* [< ML. *particulatus,* pp. of *particulare,* particularize, < L. *particula,* a part, particle: see *particle.*] I. *intrans.* To make mention singly.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander of Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden*, Remains, Inhabitants of Britaine.

II. *trans.* To particularize; mention. *Fenton.*

They pretended out of their commisserations to referre him to the Councell in England to receiue a check, rather then by *particulating* his designes make him so odious to the world as to touch his life.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 152.

particulate (pär-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *particulatus,* pp. of *particulare:* see *particulate, v.*] 1. Having the form of a small particle; taking the form of particles.

On heating the solution gradually a little opalescence appeared, but it did not become *particulate* even at the boiling point. *Green*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XL. 32.

The virus [of the cholera-germ] is *particulate*, and, as indicated by its self-multiplication within the affected person, is a living organism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 829.

Chauveau was the first to prove experimentally that in vaccinia and in variola the active principle is a *particulate* non-diffusable substance.
Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 46.

2. Of or pertaining to particles; produced by particles, as minute germs.

A characteristic of contagium, due to its *particulate* nature, is that dilution lessens the chance of infection, but has little effect upon the case if the disease he taken.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 397.

To express this aspect of inheritance, where particle proceeds from particle, we may conveniently describe it as *particulate.* *F. Galton*, Science, VI. 273.

partiet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *party*[1].

partile (pär'til), *a.* [< LL. *partilis,* divisible, single, < L. *pars* (*part-*), part: see *part.*] Exact to a degree: said of a celestial aspect: opposed to *platic.* — **Partile conjunction**†. See *conjunction.*

partim (pär'tim), *adv.* [L.] In *zoöl.*, partly; in part: noting names of species, genera, and other groups which are inexactly synonymous. Abbreviated *p.* and *pt.*

partimen (pär'ti-men), *n.* [Pr., < ML. *partimen-lum,* division, partition, < L. *partire,* divide: see *part, v.*] A form of poetic debate or contest among the medieval minstrels of Provence in France. See the quotation.

The *partimen* . . . is also a poetic debate, but it differs from the tenson in so far that the range of debate is limited. In the first stanza one of the partners proposes two alternatives; the other partner chooses one of them and defends it, and the opposite side remains to be defended by the original propounder. Often in a final couplet a judge or arbiter is appointed to decide between the parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 875.

partimento (pär-ti-men'tō), *n.* [It., < ML. *partimentum,* division, partition: see *partimen.*] In *music*, a figured bass used for exercises in counterpoint, or in playing accompaniments at sight.

parting (pär'ting), *n.* [< ME. *parting, partynge;* verbal n. of *part, v.*] 1. The act of separating or dividing; separation. (*a*) Departure; leave-taking; separation from friends.

And there were sudden *partings*, such as press
The life from out young hearts.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 24.

(*b*†) A going hence; death: sometimes *hence-parting.*

Percen with a pater-noster the paleys of heuene,
And passen purgatorie penaunceles at her *hennes-partynge,*
In-to the blisse of paradys. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 462.

Would I were she!
For such a way to die, and such a blessing,
Can never crown my *parting.*
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

(*c*) In *paper-making*, the operation of separating the damp sheets. (*d*) In *metal.*, the separation of gold and silver from each other by means of an acid. Both nitric and sulphuric acids are used for this purpose, the latter more generally; but parting by nitric acid is a process which has been in use for many centuries. (*e*) In *mineral.*, a separation of a mineral into layers due not to cleavage, but to some other cause, as the presence of thin lamellæ, formed by twinning, as, for example, in pyroxene, titanite, etc. (*f*) In *comb-making*, a method by which, in order to save material, two combs are cut from a single piece of shell but little wider than a single comb. The cutter used has a vertical motion upon the blank, which has an intermittent feed beneath it, and receives a succession of cuts, the teeth of one comb being cut from the interdental spaces of the other. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A point or place of separation or division.

The king of Babylon stood at the *parting* of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination. Ezek. xxi. 21.

(*a*) In *geol.*, a thin seam of clay or shale separating the thicker beds of rock. (*b*) In *founding:* (1) The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag. (2) Parting-sand.

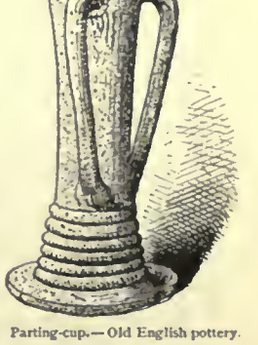
3. The division of the hair on the head in dressing it.

His hair was cut short on the top, and lay on the head without *parting.* *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 455.

4. That which parts or divides. — 5†. Share; fellowship; participation.

For what *parting* of rightwysnesse with wickidnesse?
Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 14.

parting-cup (pär'ting-kup), *n.* 1. A drinking-cup having two handles on opposite sides, as distinguished from *loving-cup,* which usually has more. — 2. A kind of cup, made with new ale and sherry, sweetened, to which soda-water is added immediately before drinking.


Parting-cup. — Old English pottery.

parting-fellow† (pär'ting-fel'ō), *n.* [ME. *partyng-felawe;* < *parting* + *fellow.*] A partner.

Thise scorneres been *partyng-felawes* with the devil.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

parting-glass (pär'ting-glàs), *n.* A glass flask used in assaying for dissolving silver from its mixture with gold.

parting-line (pär'ting-līn), *n.* In *founding*, a line upon a pattern as it lies embedded in the sand, below which the draw of the pattern is upward, and above which the draw is downward. In most cases this line is undulatory; the surface

of the sand-parting extends, however, on all sides from it to the edges of the flask-part. *E. H. Knight.*

parting-rail (pär'ting-rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a rail intermediate between the top and the bottom rail of a door or partition; a lock-rail. *E. H. Knight.*

parting-sand (pär'ting-sand), *n.* In *molding*, dry non-adhesive sand or brick-dust sprinkled upon the meeting faces of the two members of a mold to insure their ready separation.

parting-shard (pär'ting-shärd), *n.* In *ceram.*, a thin piece of baked clay used in the pottery-kiln to prevent different pieces of the unbaked ware from sticking together.

parting-strip (pär'ting-strip), *n.* A narrow strip used to keep two parts separated, as the long strip between the upper and the lower sash in a window-frame, or that between a window-sash and a window-blind in a carriage or railway-car.

parting-tool (pär'ting-tōl), *n.* A tool used in many different kinds of work for dividing parts, trimming, marking outlines, etc. (*a*) A turning-tool with narrow cutting edge for dividing a piece in the lathe, or for separating a turned piece from the stub-end or unworked part of the block out of which it has been formed. (*b*) An angular gouge for incising outlines, carving stems, etc. (*c*) A joiners' bent-edged chisel, with its cutting edge variously shaped. (*d*) A marble-workers' rasp, flat, with curved ends, used for smoothing recesses difficult to reach.—**Inside parting-tool**, a tool used to undercut or hollow out from a solid piece rings and other openings of curved outline.

partisan, *n.* and *a.* See *partizan*[1], *partizan*[2].

partita (pär-tē'tą), *n.* [It., a part: see *part*, *n.*] In *music*, a suite, or a set of variations.

partite (pär'tīt), *a.* [= F. *partite, partit* = Sp. Pg. *partido* = It. *partito*, < L. *partitus*, divided, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] 1. Parted or divided into parts: usually in composition with qualifying or specifying prefix, as *bipartite, tripartite, quadripartite.* See the compounds.—2. In *bot.*, same as *parted.*—3. In *entom.*, divided by a slit from the apex to the base, as the wings of certain small moths.

partition (pär-tish'on), *n.* [< F. *partition* = Sp. *particion, partija* = Pg. *partição* = It. *partizione, partigione*, < L. *partitio*(*n-*), a division, < *partiri*, pp. *partitus*, divide: see *part*, *v.* Cf. *pareener.*] 1. The act of parting or dividing; the act of separating into portions and distributing: as, the *partition* of a kingdom among several other states.

> O learned (Nature-taught) Arithmetician!
> Clock-less, so just to measure Time's *partition.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

> The *partition* of Naples, the most scandalous transaction of the period, he shared equally with Louis.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

2. The state of being divided; division; separation; distinction.

> Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
> But yet an union in *partition.*
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 210.

3†. Separate part; apartment; compartment.

> An edifice too large for him [man] to fill,
> Lodged in a small *partition.*
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 105.

4. That by which different parts are separated.

> Great wits are sure to madness near allied,
> And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 164.

(*a*) In *arch.*, a dividing wall; a wall or barrier which serves to separate one apartment from another in a building.

> Condemning the rest of Gods inheritance to an injurious and alienat condition of Laity, they separated from them by local *partitions* in Churches.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

(*b*) In *bot.*, the division of a parted leaf; also, the wall of a cell in an ovary or fruit; a dissepiment. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, specifically, a party-wall, septum, or dissepiment.

5. In *law*, a division of property among co-owners by their agreement or by judicial proceeding. At common law it is a division of lands and tenements between coparceners, joint tenants, or tenants in common, by agreement, so as to terminate their cotenancy and vest in each a sole estate in a portion of the land, or an allotment, as it was called; and this was not deemed a conveyance, but a mere severance of interests. *Partition* has also long been made by courts of equity, for they have power to award compensation for inequality, or to decree a sale and division of proceeds when an actual allotment is impracticable or disadvantageous. The same power has of late been sometimes extended to personal property, but not usually under the name of *partition*, nor is the name used for the ordinary distribution or division of an estate by executors, etc.

6. In *music*. Same as *score.*—7. In *logic* and *rhetoric*, the separation of an integrate whole into its integrant parts; the separation of any whole into its parts, except that the separation of a genus into its species, or of a species into genus and difference, is not so called.

> Division divideth universal things into their particulars, and *partition* divideth particulars into their parts, and most commonly followeth division, . . . as, for example, when division hath divided a sensible body into a man and beast, then followeth *partition* and divideth man into soul and body, and the body into his integrall parts, as head, brest, belly, legges, and such like.
> *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke, ii. 3.

8. In *math.*, a mode of separating a positive whole number into a sum of positive whole numbers. Thus, the *partitions* of 4 are 1 + 1 + 1 + 1, 1 + 1 + 2, 2 + 2, and 1 + 3.—**Ideal, metaphysical**, etc., **partition.** See the adjectives.—**Owelty of partition**†. See *owelty.*—**Partition line**, in *her.*, one of the lines by which a shield is divided, especially a line dividing an ordinary from the field or another ordinary. See *line*[2], 12.—**Partition of numbers**, the separation of particular whole numbers into sums of whole numbers; also, the name of the mathematical theory of problems relating to the numbers of ways in which numbers can be separated into whole numbers under given conditions.—**Partition wall**, a dividing wall; a partition.

> A great *partition wall* to keep others out.
> *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Physical partition. See *physical.*

partition (pär-tish'on), *v. t.* [< *partition*, *n.*] 1. To divide by walls or partitions.

> I understand both these sides . . . to be uniform without, though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon*, Building.

2. To divide into shares: as, to *partition* an estate.

> Thus the Roman world was *partitioned* among six masters. *Mahan*, Church Hist., iii. 9.

partitional (pär-tish'on-al), *a.* [< *partition* + *-al.*] Formed by partitions.

> The pods are flattish, two or three inches long, and contain from three to five seeds in *partitional* cells.
> *Grainger*, Sugar Cane, iv., note.

partitioned (pär-tish'ond), *a.* [< *partition* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, provided with a partition or wall; separated by partitions.

partitionment† (pär-tish'on-ment), *n.* [< *partition* + *-ment.*] The act of dividing; partition.

> As he is to record the story of a definite *partitionment* from Virginia of land that once belonged to it, he begins with a sparkling sketch of the history of Virginia up to that time. *Tyler*, Amer. Lit., II. 272.

partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *partitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *partitivo*, < L. as if **partitivus*, < *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *partite, part, v.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, denoting a part; defining a part by expression of the whole to which it belongs; indicating a part as related to a whole: as, the head *of a man*; a half *of it*; or, in French, *du pain*, 'some bread,' or 'of the bread.'

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word expressing partition; a distributive.

partitively (pär'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* In a partitive manner.

partizan[1], **partisan**[1] (pär'ti-zan), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *partisan*, OF. *partisan* = It. *partigiano*, formerly *partegiano, parteggiano*, < ML. as if **partitianus*, usually, after Rom., *partisanus, partizanus*, a member of a party or faction, a partner, a farmer of taxes, < *partita* (> F. *partie*, etc.), a part, party: see *party*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. An adherent of a party or faction; one who is passionately or very earnestly devoted to a party or interest; specifically, one whose judgment or perception is clouded by a prejudiced adherence to his party.

> All the citizens were such decided *partisans*, either of the gonfalonier or of the Salviati, that they would not intermarry, or even give a vote for any man . . . who was not of their side. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 118.

> The appeal, therefore, is to the people; not to party, nor to *partisans.* *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

> No one can be a right good *partisan* who is not a thorough-going hater. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 243.

2. *Milit.*, a member of a party or detachment of troops sent on a special enterprise; also, the leader of such a party.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a party or faction; strongly biased in favor of a party or interest.

> A *partisan* warfare . . . had long existed between Granada and its most formidable antagonist, the kingdoms of Castile and Leon. *Irving*, Granada, p. 7.

> The bestowal of places as the reward for *partisan* service, or at the dictation of influential politicians, had impaired the efficiency and energy of the public servants.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 150.

2. *Milit.*, engaged on a special enterprise: as, a *partizan* corps.—**Partizan ranger** (*milit.*), a member of a partizan corps.

partizan[2], **partisan**[2] (pär'ti-zan), *n.* [= MD. *pertuisaen*, < OF. *pertuisane* = It. *partigiana* = Sp. *partesana*, a partizan or leading-staff, < *pertuiser* (= It. *pertugiare*), make full of holes, bore, < *pertuis* = It. *pertugio, pertugia*, a hole, < ML. *pertusus*, a hole, < L. *pertundere*, pp. *pertusus*, bore through: see *pertuse.*] 1. A long-handled cutting weapon used in England and Scotland from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century: a name including also the halberd, fauchard, roncone, etc.

Forms of Partizans.

> The hills were wooded with their *partizans*,
> And all the valleys overgrown with darts,
> As moors are with rank rushes.
> *Fletcher*, Bondnca, i. 2.

> The labourers do goe into the fields with swords and *partizans*, as if in an enemies countrey.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 6.

2. A man, as a soldier or a guardian of the peace, armed with a partizan.

> They . . . were fighting hard, when the provost, with his guard of *partizans*, came in thirdsman and staved them asunder with their halberds, as men part dog and bear.
> *Scott*, Abbot, xviii.

Morning-star partizan. Same as *morning-star halberd* (which see, under *morning-star*).

partizanship (pär'ti-zan-ship), *n.* [< *partizan*[1] + *-ship.*] Earnest or passionate adherence to a party or faction; feelings or actions characteristic of a partizan.

partless† (pärt'les), *a.* [< ME. *partles*; < *part* + *-less.*] 1. Without a part; not sharing.

> Who is he that nolde deme that he that is ryht myhty of good weere *partles* of the meede?
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 3.

2. Without good parts.

> For man of woorth (say they) with parts indow'd
> The tymes doe not respect, nor will relive,
> But wholly vnto *partlesse* Spirits giue.
> *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 72. (*Davies.*)

partlet† (pärt'let), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *partlette*; appar. a particular application of *Pertelote, Pertelotte*, a woman's name, also applied to a hen, < OF. *Pertelote*, a woman's name.] 1. A garment for the neck and shoulders, especially for women. It was at one time of the nature of a neckerchief of linen or similar fabric, but a partlet of crimson velvet occurs in an inventory of Henry VIII.'s time. The ruffled or plaited edge of some forms of partlet seems to have given rise to the popular term for a hen.

> viij *partlettes* of Sypers, iij of them garnyshed with golde and the rest with Spanyshe worke.
> *Inventory of Dame Agnes Hungerford*, Archæologia, [XXXVIII. 370.

> Unfledge 'em of their tires,
> Their wires, their *partlets*, pins, and perriwigs.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

> Somewhat later, the sleeves of dresses had puffs at the shoulders, and, when the dresses were made open above the girdle, a *partlet*, or kind of habit-shirt, was worn beneath them and carried up to the throat.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 472.

2. A hen.

> The faireste hewed on hire throte
> Was cleped fayre damoyselle *Pertelote.*
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 50.

> Thou dotard! thou art woman-tired, unroosted
> By thy dame *Partlet* here. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 75.

> I forgot to take your orders about your poultry; the *partlets* have not laid since I went.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 23.

partly[1] (pärt'li), *adv.* [< *part* + *-ly*[2].] In part; in some part, measure, or degree; not wholly: very often repeated in stating particulars that make up a whole.

> I do now *partly* aim at the cause of your repulse.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

> They betook them *partly* to thir Weapons, *partly* to implore divine aid. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

partly[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *pertly*[1].

part-music (pärt'mū'zik), *n.* Music intended for performance by two or more independent performers; concerted or harmonized music: almost exclusively applied to vocal music. See *part-singing* and *part-song.*

partner (pärt'nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *partener*; < ME. *partener, partiner, partenere, pertenere, pertynere*, a variant (appar. due to association with the primitive word *part*, and to the confusion of *e* and *t*, which were written alike in many manuscripts) of *pareener*: see *pareener.*] 1. One who shares or takes part in anything; a sharer or partaker: as, to be a *partner* in one's joys and sorrows.

> The flesche es *pertynere* of the payne, that eftirwarde the saule be comforthede in hir sensualite.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

> Syth I have here been *partynere*
> With you of Joy and Blisse.
> *The Nut-Brown Maid.*

2. One who is associated with another or others; an associate.

> *Hen.* I'll join with you in any thing.
> *Vio.* In vain:
> I'll take mine own ways, and will have no *partners.*
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

(*a*) One who is associated with another in some game or amusement: (1) One who plays on the same side, as, specifically, in whist. (2) One who dances with another, especially one of the opposite sex.

> Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
> I must not yet forsake you.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 103.

> My former fears of dancing before such a company, and with such a *partner*, returned more forcibly than ever.
> *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xi.

(*b*) One who is associated in marriage with another of the opposite sex; a husband or wife. (*c*) One who is associated with another or others as a principal or the contributor of capital in a business or joint adventure, and usually shares its risks and profits. See *partnership*.

3. *pl. Naut.*, pieces of timber let in between two deck-beams, to form a framing for the support of anything which passes through a vessel's deck, as masts, capstan, or pumps.

The mast holes of a ship with wood beams are framed with a series of carlings termed fore and aft *partners*, cross *partners*, and angle-checks, the whole forming a hole the diameter of which exceeds that of the section of the mast by twice the thickness of the mast wedges, these latter varying about from 3 inches to 6 inches, according to the size of the ship. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 211.

Dormant partner, a special or silent partner.—**Ostensible partner.** See *ostensible*.—**Silent partner, sleeping partner**, a partner interested in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part; a dormant partner.—**Special partner**, a partner who contributes capital only, in a limited or special partnership, and whose liability is limited by statute to the amount of capital. If the statute governing partnerships is violated, the special partner becomes liable as a *general partner*. See *partnership*.—**Syn. 1.** Participator, participant.—**1** and **2.** *Friend, Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

partner (pärt'nėr), *v. t.* [< *partner*, *n.*] To join; associate as a partner.

> To be *partner'd*
> With tomboys hired with that self exhibition
> Which your own coffers yield!
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 6. 121.

partnership (pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *partner* + *-ship*.] 1. The state or condition of being a partner; joint interest; participation with another.

> Love, well thou know'st, no *Partnership* allows.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

> But an union of this kind is one of those fatal *partnerships* between the stronger and the weaker which can lead only to bondage. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 77.

Specifically—2. In *law*, the relation subsisting between persons who combine their services, property, and credit for the purpose of conducting business for their joint benefit. It involves usually a reciprocal agency and a community of profits and of losses, and often a community of interest in the capital. Since one in such a relation may make himself liable as a partner to pay debts, and yet fail to secure the right to share assets, the test of what constitutes a partner varies according as merely the relation of the parties to one another is considered, or their relation to third persons dealing with the firm. For the purpose of liability to third persons, a right to share in the profits as profits, as distinguished from receiving a compensation in proportion to profits, has been deemed the general test; but it is subject to exceptions and qualifications, and in England and some other jurisdictions the test is whether the relation was such that the one sought to be held liable had constituted the other his agent to contract such obligation.

3. The contract creating the relation of partners.—4. A rule in arithmetic. See *fellowship*, 4.—**General partnership**, a partnership in which the relation is not qualified as *limited* or *special*, and in which, therefore, all the members are jointly liable for all the debts.—**Limited partnership**, or **special partnership**, a partnership in which the special partner contributes to the common stock a specific sum in cash, and is liable for the debts of the partnership only to the amount of his investment. This immunity is secured by compliance with the statutes creating it, which usually provide that the special partner shall take no part in the conduct of the business.—**Mining partnership**, a partnership which exists when two or more persons, who own or acquire a mining-claim for the purpose of working it and extracting the mineral therefrom, actually engage in working the same: the chief peculiarity of the relation in this case is in the implied powers of the partners, and the fact that the transfer of the share of a partner to a stranger brings in the latter without dissolving the partnership.—**Universal partnership**, a form of association existing in Louisiana, in which all the partners agree to put in common all the wealth they have and may acquire. Exception, however, is now made of wealth acquired by gift, succession, or legacy after the partnership had been constituted.

part-owner (pärt'ō'nėr), *n.* In *law*, a joint owner or tenant in common, who has an independent, although an undivided, interest in property with another or others.

partrich†, *n.* An old spelling of *partridge*.

partridge (pär'trij), *n.* [Also dial. *patridge, paitrick;* early mod. E. *partrich*, < ME. *partriche, pertriche, pertryche, partyrege, partrike, partryke, pertrike, pertryk, partrys*, < OF. *perdris, perdriz, pertrix*, F. *perdrix* = Sp. Pg. *perdiz* = It. *pernice, perdice*, < L. *perdix*, < Gr. πέρδιξ, a partridge.] 1. A gallinaceous or rasorial bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and of one or another of the subfamilies *Perdicinæ*, *Caccabinæ*, and *Ortyginæ*, of small size as compared with grouse (*Tetraoninæ*), with four toes, scaly shanks seldom spurred, fairly well-developed tail, and naked nostrils. (*a*) The birds more particularly designated partridges are the European species of the genera *Perdix* and *Caccabis*. The best-known of these is the common gray partridge, *Perdix cinerea*, the only bird of

Common Gray Partridge (*Perdix cinerea*).

the kind that is common in Great Britain, and hence the one specifically called a *partridge* in English. It extends through Europe, and in Asia is replaced by closely related forms, as *P. barbata* and *P. hodgsoniæ*. Other Asiatic birds which have *partridge* as at least the book-name are species of *Oreoperdix, Ammoperdix, Arborophila, Bambusicola*, etc. Those of the last-named genus are known as *bamboo-partridges*. (*b*) In Europe other birds properly called partridges are species of *Caccabis*. The red-legged, French, or Guernsey partridge is *Caccabis rufa;* the Greek partridge is *C. græca;* the rock-partridges are *C. saxatilis* and *C. petrosa*. Related to these in Asia and Africa are other species of *Caccabis*. Snow-partridges belong to the genus *Lerva* or *Tetraoperdix*, as *L.* or *T. nivicola*, and to *Tetraogallus*. Of the latter genus are the chourtka (*T. caspius*), the Himalayan partridge (*T. himalayensis*), and other species. The hill-partridges are a dozen or more species of *Arborophila*, found in India and countries further east, and several of *Galloperdix*. (See cut under *Galloperdix*.) The very numerous species of francolins are often brought under *Perdicinæ*, and some of them are called *black partridges*. They are mostly African. (See cut under *francolin*.) (*c*) All the partridge-like birds of America are entirely different from any of the foregoing, and constitute a separate subfamily called *Colinæ, Ortyginæ*, or *Odontophorinæ;* these are in different parts of the United States (as explained under *pheasant*) known as *partridges* or *quails* (*quail* being properly the name of the Old World birds of the genus *Coturnix*). The common partridge or quail of the United States is the Virginian bobwhite, *Colinus* or *Ortyx virginianus*, and it is the only one that is extensively dispersed in the country. But in the southwestern States and Territories are found numerous other partridges or quails, of the genera *Oreortyx, Lophortyx, Callipepla*, and *Cyrtonyx;* while ranging through Mexico and Central America and well into South America are yet others, belonging to the genera *Eupsychortyx, Dendrortyx*, and *Odontophorus*. See cuts under *Caccabis, Callipepla, Cyrtonyx, helmet-quail, Lerva, Odontophorinæ, Oreortyx*, and *quail*. See also *grouse*.

> And brunstonys, and also grett plente of *Partyreye* and veri good wynes. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

2. By a misapplication of the name (by English sportsmen and others in South America), species of the family *Tinamidæ*, as *Nothura maculosa*, the common partridge of the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and *Rhynchotus rufescens*, the great or large partridge.—3. In Australia, by misapplication, species of the family *Turnicidæ*.—4. In New England, by misapplication, the ruffed grouse.—5†. In *artillery*, a large bombard formerly used in sieges and defensive works. *Froissart*. Compare *perdreau*.—**Partridge cochin.** See *cochin*.

partridge-berry (pär'trij-ber'i), *n.* 1. A trailing plant, *Mitchella repens*. It is a smooth herb, with round-ovate evergreen leaves, the paired flowers white, tinged with purple, bearded within, and fragrant. It is common throughout the woods of eastern North America, reaching to Mexico. Its little twin flowers of early summer, though pretty, are less noticed than its scarlet fruit, which from autumn to spring forms a very pleasing combination with the deep-green leaves. The berry is edible, but insipid. The plant has medical uses like pipsissewa. It is aromatic and astringent, and yields an oil which contains 90 per cent. of methyl salicylate and is largely used in rheumatism. Also *checkerberry, deerberry*, and *hive-vine*.

Flowering Plant of Partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*).

a, a leaf, showing the nervation; *b*, a flower with long stamens; *c*, a flower with long style; *d*, the fruit.

2. The wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

partridge-hawk (pär'trij-hâk), *n.* The American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

partridge-pea (pär'trij-pē), *n.* See *pea*1.

partridge-wood (pär'trij-wůd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood obtained from the West Indies and South America. It is of a reddish color, beautifully marked with darker-colored parallel lines and streaks. It is sufficiently tough to be used for umbrella-sticks, etc. It appears to be the product of *Andira inermis*, and perhaps of several other leguminous trees.

part-singing (pärt'sing'ing), *n.* In *music*, the act, theory, or result of singing in harmony—that is, with two or more independent parts or voices; choral singing: opposed to *solo-singing*. Technically the term is usually restricted to unaccompanied singing, and frequently to singing by male voices only.

part-song (pärt'sông), *n.* In *music*, a vocal composition for two or more independent voices or parts; loosely, a glee or madrigal, and sometimes a round or catch. Part-songs are usually meant to be sung without accompaniment.

> The *part-song* being essentially a melody with choral harmony, the upper part is in one sense the most important. *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 659.

parture† (pär'tūr), *n.* [< *part* + *-ure;* as if by apheresis from *departure*, q. v.] Departure.

> Thou wert he at *parture* whome I loathde to bid farewell. *Turberville*, To Spenser (Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 385).

parturiate† (pär-tū'ri-āt), *v. i.* [Irreg. for **parturite*, < L. *parturitus*, pp. of *parturire*, be in labor: see *parturient*.] To bring forth young.

parturiency (pär-tū'ri-ėn-si), *n.* [< *parturien*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The state of being parturient; parturition.

parturient (pär-tū'ri-ėnt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *parturiente* = It. *partoriente, parturiente*, < L. *parturien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *parturire*, desire to bring forth, be in labor, desiderative of *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young: sometimes, as in the quotation, extended to a more general use.

> The plant that is ingrafted must also be *parturient* and fruitful. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 23.

parturifacient (pär-tū-ri-fā'shient), *n.* [< L. *parturire*, desire to bring forth (see *parturient*), + *facien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *facere*, cause.] A medicine, as ergot, which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition; an oxytocic.

parturiometer (pär-tū-ri-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *parturitio*(*n-*), parturition, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the expulsive force of the uterus in parturition.

parturious† (pär-tū'ri-us), *a.* [As *parturi*(*ent*) + *-ous*.] Same as *parturient*. *Drayton*, Moses.

parturition (pär-tū-rish'on), *n.* [< F. *parturition* = Pg. *parturição*, < LL. *parturitio*(*n-*), travail, < L. *parturitus*, pp. of *parturire*, desire to bring forth, be in labor: see *parturient*.] 1. The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

> Mrs. Sydney is all rural bustle, impatient for the *parturition* of hens and pigs. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vi.

2†. That which is brought forth; burden; birth.

parturitive (pär-tū'ri-tiv), *a.* [As *parturit*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to parturition; obstetric.

> *Parturitive* science. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 11.

part-writing (pärt'rī'ting), *n.* In *music:* (*a*) That branch of polyphonic composition which concerns the correct combination with one another of the several voice-parts; counterpoint (in the modern sense). (*b*) The sum of the relations of the voice-parts of a particular piece to each other; the melodies of the several voice-parts taken collectively.

party1 (pär'ti), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *party, partye, parti, partie* = OFries. *partic* = D. *partij* = MLG. *partie, partige* = MHG. *partie, parti*, G. *partei* = Sw. Dan. *parti*, < OF. *partie, partye*, F. *partie*, f. (also *parti*, m.), = Pr. *partida, partia* = Sp. Pg. *partida*, f. (*partido*, m.), = It. *partita*, f., < ML. *partita*, f., a part, party, < L. *partita*, fem. of *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *parties* (-tiz). 1†. A part; a portion; a division.

> The fourthe *party* of this day is goon. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 17.

> Thow shalt go in to that *partyes* where they be that have the holy vessell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 23.

> Robyn toke the forty pounde
> And departed it in two *partye*.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 110).

2†. Part; side.

> Ther is a kyng not ferre from thise *partise*,
> In all contres ther as men riden and goon,
> Vnder hevyn so grete ther levith non.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1706.

Thei hem renged by hundredes and by thowsandes, and closed hym in on alle *partyes*, and amote vpon hym with theire speres at ones, and ouer-threwe hym and his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

For my *party*, al that I shal eachiewe
While that the soule abidithe in his place.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

3. A company or number of persons ranged on one side, or united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community; those who favor or are united to promote certain views or opinions: as, the Liberal *party;* the Democratic *party;* the *party* of moral ideas.

Thider preced bothe *partyes* to the rescowe, and ther was grete losse on bothe parties. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 156.

You will angry be with none
That are of my *partie*.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 319).

There were cliques and *parties* at Henry's court during the whole of his reign; there was a strong *party* against Wolsey, there was a Protestant and a Catholic *party*, and a Norfolk and a Suffolk *party*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 245.

Hence—**4.** Side; cause.

Maintain the *party* of the truth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 32.

Ægle came in to make their *party* good.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, vi. 32.

I will throw her into his way as often as possible, and leave him to make his *party* good as fast as he can.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

5. A company or band of persons collected or gathered together for some particular purpose; especially, a select company invited to be present and participate in some form of amusement or entertainment: as, a pleasure-*party;* a dinner-*party;* a theater-*party*.

If my brother Charles had been of the *party*, madam, perhaps you would not have been so much alarmed.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

He enjoyed a *party* of pleasure in a good boat on the water, to one of the aits or islets in the Thames.
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, xix.

One day there was a donation *party* at our house. The ladies of the town brought their wheels and spun quantities of flax, which they gave to my mother; and the young men made an ox-sled that they presented to pa.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 5.

6. A detached part of a larger body or company; specifically (*milit.*), a detachment or small number of troops sent on a special service, as to intercept an enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage.—**7.** In *law:* (*a*) One of the litigants in a legal proceeding; a plaintiff or defendant in a suit: sometimes used collectively to include all the persons named on one side.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges.
Ex. xxii. 9.

(*b*) One expressly concerned or interested in an affair: as, a *party* to a contract or an agreement; the *party* of the first part.

Since he made himself a *party*, it was not convenient for him to sit in the judicial place. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

8. One who is privy to a transaction or affair, or connected with it in any way; one who is more or less of an accomplice or accessory.

An injury sharpened by an insult, be it to whom it will, makes every man of sentiment a *party*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 61.

Louisa. You have formed this plan for my escape—but have you secured my maid in our interest?
Duenna. She is a *party* in the whole.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

9. A person; a particular person, as distinct from and opposed to any other; a person under special consideration; a person in general; an individual: as, an old *party* of my acquaintance. [Now only vulgar.]

Not only it is wee that have pierced the *Partie* thus found alaine, but this *Party* whom we have thus pierced is . . . even the Only begotten Son of the most High God.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons (ed. 1628), p. 341.

We vse also to say so, when speaking of any body in secrecie, and the *partie* comes in.
Florio (under *zuccoli, zoccoli*).

1 *Wom.* My master's yonder.
Lady P. Where?
2 *Wom.* With a young gentleman.
Lady P. That same 's the *party*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

He's a genteel-looking *party*. I wonder if he belongs to Sotor, King, & Co., of New York?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 5.

10†. Compact; treaty.

All those countryes more feared him then Powhatan, and hee had such *parties* with all his bordering neighbours. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 232.

American, Anti-Federal, Antimasonic, Antirent party. See the qualifying words.—**A party†,** a little; somewhat.

Er wynter come and wexe *a partie* stronge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

Constitutional Union, Democratic, Federal party. See the qualifying words.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Examination of party.** See *examination*.—**Firing party** (*milit.*). See *firing-party*.—**Flying party** (*milit.*), a detachment of men employed to hover about and harass an enemy.—**Foraging party.** See *forage*.—**Free Democratic party.** See *free*.—**Greenback** or **Independent party.** See *greenback*.—**In party†,** in part.

"Sir," quod Kay, "and ther-fore am I come to yow, ffor I supposed *in partye* what ye ment."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 252.

Labor-Reform party. See *greenback*.—**Liberal, Liberty, Monarchical, National party.** See the qualifying words.—**Native American party.** See *American*.—**New Court party.** See *court*.—**Nominal party.** See *nominal*.—**Old Court party.** See *court*.—**Party in interest.** See *interest*.—**People's party,** a name assumed by various ephemeral political parties in the United States, most frequently workingmen's parties.—**Prohibition, Republican, Tory, Whig party.** See the qualifying words.

=Syn. 3. *Combination, Faction*, etc. (see *cabal*[1]), league, set, clique, alliance, coalition.

II. *a.* **1†.** Partial; manifesting partiality.

I wol be trewe juge and nought *partye*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 1799.

2. Of or pertaining to a faction or party; partizan: as, *party* lines; *party* issues.

O scorner of the *party* cry
That wanders from the public good.
Tennyson, Freedom.

party[2] (pär'ti), *a.* [< ME. *party*, < OF. (and F.) *parti* = Sp. Pg. *partido* = It. *partito*, divided, < L. *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, divide: see *part*, *v.* Cf. *party*[1].] **1†.** Divided; in part.

She gadereth floures, *party* whyte and reede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 195.

Specifically—**2.** In *her.*, divided into parts, usually equal: said of the field, especially when the division is in the direction of one of the ordinaries. Thus, *party per fesse* is divided by a horizontal line passing through the fesse-point; *party per bend* is divided by a line in the direction of the bend and into equal parts; etc. In actual blazoning, however, the word *party* is usually omitted, and instead of writing *party per pale* or *and azure* is written *per pale*, etc. Also *parted*.

Party per pale argent and azure.

party-coated (pär'ti-kō″ted), *a.* [Also, less prop., *parti-coated;* < *party*[2] + *coat* + *-ed*[2].] Having a party-colored or motley coat.

party-color (pär'ti-kul″or), *n.* [Also, less prop., *parti-color;* < *party*[2] + *color*.] Variegated colors.

party-colored (pär'ti-kul″ord), *a.* [Also, less prop., *parti-colored;* < *party*[2] + *color* + *-ed*[2].] Colored differently in different parts; of divers colors; variegated; presenting a somewhat striking diversity of colors.

The fulsome ewes . . . did . . .
Fall *parti-colour'd* lambs. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 89.

To see him run after a bubble which himself hath made, and the sun hath *particoloured*, and to despise a treasure.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 259.

My mind was at that time
A *party-colored* show of grave and gay,
Solid and light, short-sighted and profound.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

party-gold (pär'ti-gōld), *a.* [< *party*[2] + *gold*.] Composed in part of gold, or partly gilt: said usually of a vessel otherwise made of silver.

partyism (pär'ti-izm), *n.* [< *party*[1] + *-ism*.] Division into parties; also, devotion to party. [Recent.]

"Broad" is an epithet not descriptive of a partisan, but rather of one who abhors all *partyism*.
American Literary Churchman, Dec. 16, 1883.

party-jury (pär'ti-jö″ri), *n.* [< *party*[2] + *jury*[1].] A jury consisting half of natives and half of foreigners; a half-tongue jury.

party-list (pär'ti-list), *n.* A list of the candidates for public positions proposed by a party to be voted for. Such a list may be printed or otherwise inscribed on a ballot, or it may be merely published or posted up for the information of the public, etc. [Eng.]

This voting, however, carried on by *party-lists* on differently coloured cards, is practically open.
Encyc. Brit., III. 291.

party-man (pär'ti-man), *n.* One of a party; one who is thoroughly or earnestly attached to the principles of his party; a partizan.

party-spirited (pär'ti-spir″i-ted), *a.* Having the spirit of party or of partizans.

party-verdict† (pär'ti-vėr″dikt), *n.* A joint verdict.

Thy son is banish'd upon good advice,
Whereto thy tongue a *party-verdict* gave.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 234.

party-wall (pär'ti-wâl), *n.* [< *party*[1], division, + *wall*.] A wall upon the line between the premises of adjoining owners, which each has the right to use as a support for his structure, and usually also to some extent for chimneys, water-pipes, etc. It may belong to one owner or partly to each, but what characterizes it as a party-wall is the easement which both owners have in what belongs out and out to neither.

Parula (par'ö-lä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of *Parus*, q. v.] A genus of diminutive American creeping warblers of highly variegated coloration, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ;* the blue yellow-backed warblers. *P. americana* is a beautiful little bird of eastern North America, migratory and insectivorous, inhabiting woodland, above blue with golden-brown interscapulars, below yellow and white with a golden-brown spot on the breast, the iorea dusky, the eyelids touched with white, the wings crossed with two white bars, the tail-feathers extensively blotched with white; the length is 4¾ inches, the extent of wings 7¼. A related species of Texas and southward is *P. nigrilora*, and there are others, as *P. pitiayumi*. Also called *Compsothlypis*.

parulis (pa-rö'lis), *n.* [= F. *parulie* = Sp. *parulis* = Pg. *parulia, parulida*, < NL. *parulis*, < Gr. *παρουλίς*, a gum-boil, < *παρά*, near, + *οὐλις, οὖλον*, gum.] A gum-boil.

parumbilical (par-um-bil'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *παρά*, beside, + L. *umbilicus*, the navel: see *umbilical*.] In the neighborhood of the umbilicus.—**Parumbilical veins,** branches from the portal vein along the round ligament of the liver, anastomosing with the epigastric veins.

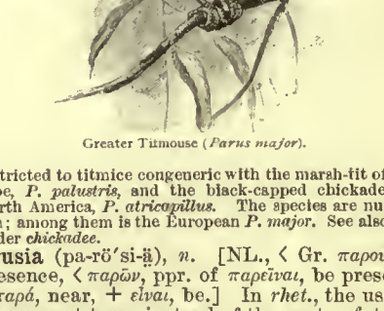
parura (pa-rör'ä), *n.*; pl. *paruræ* (-rē). [ML.: see *parure*.] An apparel attached to the dalmatic: it is broader than is usual on the alb.

parure (pa-rör'; F. pron. pa-rür'), *n.* [< ME. *parure, parour*, < OF. (and F.) *parure*, < ML. *paratura*, attire, dress, finery, ornament, < L. *parare*, prepare: see *pare*[1]. Cf. *parade*.] **1.** A set of corresponding articles of decorative character; also, the total amount of decoration produced in any one case by similar means, as a set of embroideries or lace trimmings for a dress; hence, a set of ornaments intended to be worn together, or matching with one another: as, a *parure* of jewels.—**2†.** Ornament; adornment.

I bequethe to the said chirche ane hole sute of vestmytes of russet velvet. One coope, cheaible diaconea, for decones; with the awbes and *parures*.
Test. Vetust., p. 267. (*Halliwell.*)

paruria (pa-rö'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρά*, beside, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Disordered micturition.

Parus (pā'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *parus*, a titmouse.] The typical genus of *Paridæ* and *Parinæ*. The name was formerly applied with little discrimination to all the birds of this family and some others, but is now restricted to titmice congeneric with the marsh-tit of Europe, *P. palustris*, and the black-capped chickadee of North America, *P. atricapillus*. The species are numerous; among them is the European *P. major*. See also cut under *chickadee*.


Greater Titmouse (*Parus major*).

parusia (pa-rö'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παρουσία*, presence, < *παρών*, ppr. of *πάρειναι*, be present, < *παρά*, near, + *εἶναι*, be.] In *rhet.*, the use of the present tense instead of the past or future, as in a vivid narration of a past or prediction of a future event.

parva logicalia (pär'vä loj-i-kā'li-ä). [ML.: L. *parva*, neut. pl. of *parvus*, small, little; ML. *logicalis*, pertaining to logic: see *logical*.] The name given in the middle ages to the branches of logic which were treated in the various supplements added from time to time to the Summulæ of Petrus Hispanus. These subjects were the doctrines of supposition, ampliation, restriction, distribution, appellation, exponibles, syncategoreumata, obligations, insolubilia, consequences, etc.

parvanimity (pär-va-nim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *parvanimities* (-tiz). [< L. *parvus*, small, + *animus*, mind. Cf. *magnanimity*.] **1.** The state of having a little or ignoble mind; littleness of mind; meanness: the opposite of *magnanimity*.

When once it is noted that the apprehension of being derided for retracting is the sole obstacle that stands between your reason and so important a change as your conversion, they will justly esteem your *parvanimity* so great that you deserve derision for so poorly fearing it.
Boyle, Works, V. 215.

2. A person with a little or ignoble mind.

I trust that very few persons indeed, not of the class of hopeless *parvenunities* of the true insular stamp, would be otherwise than heartily ashamed of so feeling.
F. Hall, Modern English, p. 33.

Parvati (pär'va-tō), *n.* [Skt., 'of the mountain,' or 'daughter of the mountain (Himalaya),' < *parvata*, mountain.] A Hindu divinity: same as *Durga*.

parvenket† *n.* A Middle English form of *periwinkle*[1].

parvenu (pär've-nū), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *parvenu*, a parvenu, < *parvenu*, successful, pp. of *parvenir* = It. *pervenire*, arrive, succeed, thrive, < L. *pervenire*, arrive, < *per*, through, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] I. *n.* One newly risen into notice, especially by an accident of fortune and beyond his birth or apparent deserts, whether as a claimant for a place in society or as occupying a position of authority; an upstart.

This Pontiff [Pius IV.], a genial, politic man of the world, hot-tempered but placable, a *parvenu* as compared with the noble birth of his predecessors, had the qualities which belong to the position of a *parvenu*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 293.

I . . . have always observed through life . . . that it is your *parvenu* who stickles most for what he calls the genteel, and has the most squeamish abhorrence for what is frank and natural.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

II. *a.* Like or characteristic of a parvenu or upstart.

Making the sanctities of Christianity look *parvenu* and popular. *Emerson.*

parvipsoas (pär-vip'sō-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *parvus*, small, + NL. *psoas*.] The small psoatic muscle; the psoas parvus. See *psoas*.

parvipsoatic (pär-vip-sō-at'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the parvipsoas.

parvirostrate (pär-vi-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *parvus*, small, + *rostratus*, having a bill, < *rostrum*, a beak, bill.] In *ornith.*, having a small bill.

Parvirostres (pär-vi-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *parvirostrate*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Cypseloides*, consisting of the two families *Podargidæ* and *Caprimulgidæ*, in which the bill is very small. [Not used.]

parvis, parvise (pär'vis), *n.* [< ME. *parvis*, *parvys*, *parvyse*, *parvyce*, < OF. *parvis*, *parevis*, *pareis*, *parais*, F. *parvis*, < ML. *paravisus*, *parvisius*, a corruption (after Rom.) of *paradisus*, a church close, < LL. *paradisus*: see *paradise*. In representations of the mystery plays in the open place before a church, the porch represented paradise.] 1. A vacant inclosed space of greater or less extent before a church (often slightly raised), and under the jurisdiction of the church authorities; also, the outer court of a palace or great house.

It [Villa Mondragone] stands perched on a terrace as vast as the *parvise* of St. Peter's, looking straight away over black cypress-tops into the shining vastness of the Campagna. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 179.

2. A room over a church porch employed as a school-room or a storage-room, or as a lodging for some ecclesiastic.

Over each porch in the nave is a *parvise*, or priest's chamber. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 203.

3. A church porch, where lawyers were in the habit of meeting for consultation; specifically, the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

A sergeant of the lawe, war and wys,
That often hadde ben at the *parvys*,
Ther was also.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 310.

Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers,
And the vast minster seems a cross of flowers.
Longfellow, Divina Commedia, Sonnets, ii.

parvitude† (pär'vi-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **parvitudo*, < *parvus*, small.] Littleness; minuteness. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

parvity† (pär'vi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *parvite* = Sp. *parvidad*, *parvedad* = Pg. *parvidade* = It. *parvità*, < L. *parvita(t-)s*, smallness, < *parvus*, small.] Smallness; parvitude. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

parvule (pär'vūl), *n.* [< L. *parvulus*, dim. of *parvus*, small: see *parvity*.] A minute pill.

paryphodrome (pa-rif'ō-drōm), *a.* [< Gr. παρά, beside, + E. *hyphodrome*.] See *nervation*.

pas[1]† (pä), *n.* An obsolete form of *pass* and *pace*[1].

pas[2] (pä), *n.* [F., a step, pace: see *pace*.] 1. A step, as in daneing or marching.—2. A dance: as, *pas* seul, a dance performed by one person; *pas* de deux, a dance by two persons. —**Pas redoublé**, a quickstep, or quick-march.—**To take** or **have the pas** of one (tr. F. *avoir le pas* sur quelqu'un), to take precedence; precede; hence, to go beyond any one or anything else.

But my aunt and her paramour *took the pas*, and formed indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England could not parallel. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, ii. 199.

Pasagian (pa-sā'ji-an), *n.* [< ML. *Pasagii* or *Pasagini*; according to Neander, perhaps < ML. *passagium*, passage.] A member of a religious body of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries which arose in Lombardy and existed chiefly in Italy. They denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and restored the rites of the Old Testament, excepting the sacrifices.

pasan (pā'zan), *n.* [A native African name.] An antelope, the oryx.

pasch (pask), *n.* [Also *pask*, and *pasque* (< OF.); early mod. E. and dial. also *pace*, *pase*, *passe*; ME. *pask*, *paske*, *pasche*, *paas*, < AS. *pascha* = OS. OFries. *pascha* = D. *paasch*, *paas* = MLG. *pasche*, *pāsche*, *paschen*, *pāschen* = Icel. *pāskar* = Sw. *påsk*, *påska* = Dan. *paaske* = OF. *paske*, *pasche*, *pasque*, F. *pâque* = Sp. *páscua* = Pg. *paschoa* = It. *pasqua* = LL. *pascha*, < Gr. πάσχα, passover, < Heb. *pesach*, a passing over, the Passover, < *pāsach*, pass over.] The Jewish feast of the Passover; hence, the Christian feast of Easter. [Obsolete or archaic, except in composition.]

That he be there the thirde day after *Pasche* with-oute eny faile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 178.

O heal this deed on me, Meggy; . . .
The silks that war shapen for me gen *Pasche*,
They sall be sewed for thee.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 14).

I will compare circumcision with baptism, and the *passe* lamb with Christ's supper.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 245.

paschal (pas'kal), *a.* [< OF. *paschal*, *pascal*, F. *pascal* = Sp. *pascual* = Pg. *paschal*, *pascoal* = It. *pascale*, *pasquale*, < LL. *paschalis*, < *pascha*, passover: see *pasch*.] Pertaining to the Passover or to Easter.

The whole nation of the Jews, who were then assembled to celebrate the *paschal* solemnity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.

Paschal candle, or **paschal taper**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a candle blessed by the priest in the service of Holy Saturday and placed on the gospel side of the altar, there to remain from Easter eve until Ascension day.

To provide lights for the burial of the poor, in some churches the *Paschal candle* was broken, after Trinity Sunday, and made up again into small tapers exclusively for the funeral service of the poor people. . . . In old wills bequests were made for the same purpose under the name of "the poor light."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 472, note.

Paschal controversy, a controversy in the early church regarding the proper time for the celebration of Easter. Such controversies occurred especially in Asia Minor in the latter half of the second and in the third and fourth centuries.—**Paschal cycle.** See *cycle*[1].—**Paschal lamb.** (*a*) Among the Jews, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover (Ex. xii.). (*b*) In *her.*, a white lamb passant, carrying a banner argent with a cross gules (the banner of St. George, or simply an emblem of the crucifixion). This was an emblem of the Knights Templars, and occurs sometimes in heraldry as a bearing of persons not of the order.—**Paschal letters**, in the *early church*, letters written by the Patriarch of Alexandria to the Bishop of Rome, and probably to other patriarchs, and by patriarchs and archbishops to the bishops under their authority, announcing the date of the next Easter festival.—**Paschal rents**, a yearly tribute paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at their Easter visitation.—**Paschal solemnity**, the week preceding and the week following Easter.—**Paschal supper**, the Passover supper. See *Passover*.—**Paschal taper.** See *paschal candle*.

paschalist (pas'kal-ist), *n.* [< *paschal* + *-ist*.] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall.

Tradition hath had very seldom or never the gift of persuasion, as that which church histories report of those east and western *paschalists*, formerly spoken of, will declare.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

pasch-egg (pask'eg), *n.* [Also dial. *pace-egg*, q. v.; = D. *paaschei* = Sw. *påskägg* = Dan. *paaskeæg*; as *pasch* + *egg*[1].] An Easter egg. (*a*) An egg prepared for Easter by being dyed or decorated. (*b*) An imitation egg, or a box or other vessel of the figure of an egg, though sometimes much larger: a common Easter adornment or gift.

pasch-flower, *n.* See *pasque-flower*.

paschite (pas'kīt), *n.* See *quartodecimani*.

pascuage (pas'kū-āj), *n.* [< ML. *pascuagium*, < L. *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pascuus*, grazing: see *pascuous*.] In *law*, the grazing or pasturing of cattle. *Wharton.*

pascual (pas'kū-al), *a.* [< L. *pascuus*, of a pasture, + *-al*.] Same as *pascuous*.

No hard and fast line can be drawn between *Pascual* and Pratal plants.
Alfred Fryer, Jour. of Bot., British and Foreign (1883), p. 375.

pascuant (pas'kū-ant), *a.* [< ML. *pascuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *pascuare*, feed, pasture, < L. *pascuum*, pasture: see *pascuous*.] In *her.*, feeding: said of a ruminant creature used as a bearing.

pascuous (pas'kū-us), *a.* [< L. *pascuus*, of or for pasture, neut. *pascuum*, a pasture, < *pascere*, feed: see *pasture*.] In *bot.*, growing in pastures.

pas d'âne (pä dän). [F.: *pas*, pace; *d'* for *de*, of; *âne*, ass: see *ass*.] One of the side rings of the guard of the rapier of the sixteenth century. See *hilt*, *guard*, and *sword*.

pas d'armes (pä därm). [F.: *pas*, pace; *d'* for *de*, of; *armes*, pl. of *arme*, arm: see *arm*[2].] A just, tilt, or tourney. See *passage of arms*, under *passage*.

paset, *n.* An obsolete form of *pace*[1] and of *pasch*.

pasgarde, *n.* See *passegarde*.

pash[1]† (pash), *v. t.* [< ME. *passhen*, *paschen*, strike, < Sw. dial. *paska*, paddle in water, = Norw. *paska*, dabble in water, tumble, work hard. Cf. *box*[3].] To strike violently; dash; smash.

So Kynde thorgh corupcions cuide ful menye.
Deth cam drynyng after and al to douste *paschte*
Kynges and knyghtes, caysers and popes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 100.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I 'll *pash* him o'er the face.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 213.

The violent thunder is adored by those
Are *pasht* in pieces by it.
Webster, White Devil, i. 1.

pash[1]† (pash), *n.* [< *pash*[1], *v.*] A violent smashing blow.

pash[2]† (pash), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The head; the face; the brains.

Thou want'st a rongh *pash* and the shoots that I have
To be full like me. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 128.

pasha (pash'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *pashaw*, *pacha*, also *basha*, *bashaw*; = F. *pacha*, etc., < Turk. *pāsha*, < Pers. *pāshā*, *pādshāh*, also corruptly *bāshā*, *bādshah*, a sovereign, prince, great lord: see *padishah*.] A title of rank in Turkey, placed after the name. (*a*) Formerly, an honorary title of a prince of the blood. (*b*) A title of the higher civil and military officials. The military pashas were long distinguished by the horsetails displayed as a symbol in war (abolished under Mahmoud II.): a pasha of "three tails" corresponds to a commanding general, a pasha of "two tails" to a general of division, a pasha of "one tail" to a general of brigade. The title exists in Egypt, and has been conferred on various foreigners in the service, as Gordon *Pasha*, Emin *Pasha*.

pashalic (pash'ä-lik), *n.* [< Turk. *pāshalik*, < *pāsha*, a pasha: see *pasha*.] The territory governed by a pasha. Also *pachalic*.

It [Saphet] is a considerable town, having been formerly the place of residence of the pashs of this country, on which account it was called the *pashalic* of Saphet.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 76.

pashaw, *n.* See *pasha*.

pashm (pashm), *n.* [Pers. *pashm*.] A kind of wool produced in Tibet.

The *pashm*, or shawl-wool, is a downy substance, growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of those goats found in Thibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 364.

pashmina (pash-mē'nä), *n.* Same as *pushmina*.

Pashto, *n.* Same as *Pushto*.

pasigraphic (pas-i-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *pasigraphique*; as *pasigraph-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *pasigraphical*.

pasigraphical (pas-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pasigraphic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pasigraphy: as, a *pasigraphical* dictionary.

pasigraphy (pa-sig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pasigraphie* = Pg. *pasigraphia* = It. *pasigrafia*, < Gr. πᾶς, all (dat. pl. πᾶσι, for all), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A system of language-signs adapted to universal use; a kind of writing that may be understood and used by all nations.

pasilaly (pas'i-lal-i), *n.* [< Gr. πᾶς, all (dat. pl. πᾶσι, for all), + *-λαλία*, < λαλεῖν, talk.] A language adapted for universal use; universal speech. See *Volapük*. [Rare.]

Pasimachus (pā-sim'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1813), < Gr. πᾶς, all, + μάχεσθαι, fight.] A genus of ground-beetles or carabids, having the mandibles rounded at the end and the paraglossæ adherent to the lateral lobes of the mentum. They are large and handsome, bluish-black or violet, and occur only in North America. They are carnivorous, both as larvæ and as imagos, and the former either dig tunnels like tiger-beetles or live under the bark of trees. Among nearly 20 species is *P. elongatus*, which preys on the Colorado potato-beetle, the Rocky Mountain locust, and the army-worm, and is hence most beneficial.

Elongate Ground-beetle (*Pasimachus elongatus*).

Pasitelean (pas-i-tē′lē-an), *a.* [< *Pasiteles* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterizing an important school of Greek sculpture which was founded by Pasiteles in Rome toward the close of the republic, and continued to flourish under the early empire. The school was archaistic, seeking inspiration in the works of the powerful Hellenic artists who preceded the bloom of art in the fifth century;

Orestes and Electra, Museo Nazionale, Naples.
Specimen of the Pasitelean School of Sculpture.

but with its studied archaism in proportions, attitudes, and types it combined careful work from the living model. Surviving works of the followers of Pasiteles exhibit real merit and charm, and rise above the feeble imitations of the later Hellenistic sculptors.

paskt, *n.* See *pasch.*

pasma (pas′mä), *n.* [< Gr. πάσμα, a sprinkling, < πάσσειν, sprinkle.] A powder for sprinkling; a powder made into a paste-like mass with glycerin or similar substances.

pasnaget, *n.* Same as *pannage.*

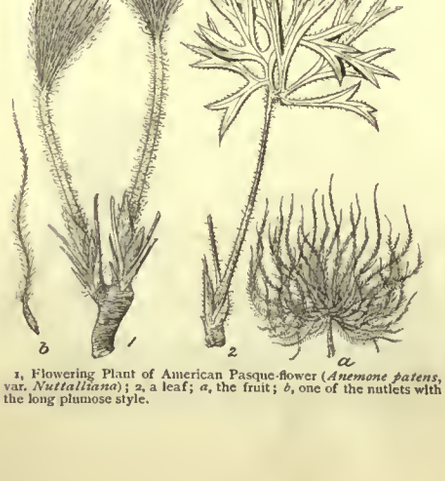
paspaloid (pas′pa-loid), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Paspalum.*

Paspalum (pas′pa-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. πάσπαλος, a kind of millet, said to be *Holcus Sorghum*, < πᾶς, all, + πάλη, meal.] A large genus of grasses of the tribe *Paniceæ*, having commonly three glumes, and spikelets jointed singly upon undivided branches of the inflorescence, forming narrow one-sided spikes. The species are variously estimated as from 160 to 300 in number, and are mainly natives of tropical America; a few are in Africa and Asia, with some naturalized in southern Europe. They are usually low grasses with roundish coriaceous seed-like spikelets. Many species, especially those in the southern United States, are hardy and valuable pasture-grasses, as *P. distichum*, known as *joint-grass*, and in Australia as *silt-grass*, and *P. dilatatum*, also used as a fodder-grass in South America and Australia. *P. exile* is cultivated in Hungary. (See *Hungary rice*, under *rice.*) *P. filiforme* is the wire-grass of Jamaica, and *P. conjugatum* the West Indian sour-grass or hilo-grass. See *hureek*, and *millet coda* (under *millet*).

paspy (pas′pi), *n.* [= Sp. *paspié* = Pg. *passapé*, < F. *passepied*, < *passer*, pass, + *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pass* and *foot.*] Same as *passepied.*

pasque, *n.* See *pasch.*

pasque-flower (pask′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, wild throughout Europe and in Siberia, also a garden-flower. It is a low herb with a woody rootstock, three deeply cut sessile leaves, with six dull violet-purple sepals very silky on the outside. Also called *campana*, *dane-flower*, and *danesblood.*—**American pasque-flower**, *Anemone patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*, found from Illinois northwestward. The species is also found in the Old World.—**Japanese pasque-flower**, *A. Japonica*, a garden-flower in and from Japan, with rose-colored or white blossoms.



1, Flowering Plant of American Pasque-flower (*Anemone patens*, var. *Nuttalliana*); 2, a leaf; *a*, the fruit; *b*, one of the nutlets with the long plumose style.

pasquil (pas′kwil), *n.* and *a.* [< It. *pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino*, a lampoon: see *pasquin.*] **I.** *n.* A lampoon or pasquinade; a squib.

Those things which that railing Germane hath heaped vp in his lewd *pasquill.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 585.

Witty *pasquils* are thrown about, and the mountebanks have their stages at every corner.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan., 1646.

II. *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a lampoon or pasquinade: as, *pasquil* literature.

pasquil (pas′kwil), *v. t.* [< *pasquil*, *n.*] Same as *pasquinade.*

pasquilant, pasquillant (pas′kwil-ant), *n.* [< *pasquil* + *-ant.*] A writer of pasquils or pasquinades; a satirist; a lampooner; a libeler. *Coleridge.*

pasquiler, pasquiller (pas′kwil-ėr), *n.* [< *pasquil* + *-er*[1].] Same as *pasquilant.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 149.

pasquin (pas′kwin), *n.* [< F. *pasquin*, a lampoon, also the statue so called (Cotgrave), < It. *pasquino*, a lampoon, orig. a statue so called, "an old statue in Rome on whom all satires, pasquins, rayling rimes, or libels are fastned and fathered" (Florio); so named from *Pasquino*, a tailor (others say a cobbler, and others again a barber), who lived about the end of the fifteenth century in Rome, and was noted for his caustic wit, and whose name, soon after his death, was transferred to a mutilated statue which had been dug up opposite his shop, on which were posted anonymous lampoons.] A lampoon; a satire. At the opposite end of the city from the statue mentioned above, there was an ancient statue of Mars, called by the people Marforio; and gibes and jeers pasted upon Pasquin were answered by similar effusions on the part of Marforio. By this system of thrust and parry the most serious matters were disclosed, and the most distinguished persons attacked and defended. (*I. D'Israeli.*) Also *pasquinade.*

Julianus the emperor, in his book entitled "Cæsares," being as a *pasquin* or satire to deride all his predecessors, feigned that they were all invited to a banquet of the gods.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 79.

pasquin (pas′kwin), *v. t.* [< *pasquin*, *n.*] To pasquinade; lampoon.

It is not, my Lord, that any man delights to see himself *pasquined* and affronted by their inveterate scribblers.
Dryden, Ded. of Duke of Guise.

pasquinade (pas-kwi-nād′), *n.* [< F. *pasquinade*, < It. *pasquinata*, a pasquinade, < *Pasquino*, the statue so called: see *pasquin.*] Same as *pasquin.* = **Syn.** *Invective*, *Satire*, etc. See *lampoon.*

pasquinade (pas-kwi-nād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pasquinaded*, ppr. *pasquinading.* [< *pasquinade*, *n.*] To satirize; lampoon; libel in pasquinades. Also *pasquil.* *Smart.*

pasquinader (pas-kwi-nā′dėr), *n.* A writer of lampoons or pasquinades; the author of a pasquil.

Now the roses on Leo XI.'s tomb really occupy a very subordinate position at its base; but *pasquinaders* often maintained that the more hidden the allusion the more terrible the import. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 511.

pass (pàs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *passed* or *past*, ppr. *passing.* [< ME. *passen*, *pacen*, < OF. *passer*, F. *passer* = Sp. *pasar* = Pg. *passar* = It. *passare*, < ML. *passare*, step, walk, pass, < L. *passus*, step: see *pace*[1]. In earlier use *pace*[1] and *pass* are merged.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come or go; move onward; proceed (from one place to another); make one's way: generally followed by an adverb or a preposition indicating the manner or direction of motion or way by which one moves: as, to *pass* on (without stopping); to *pass* away, from, into, over, under, etc. When used without a qualifying expression, *pass* often signifies to go past a certain person or place: as, I saw him to-day when he *passed* (that is, *passed* me, or the place where I was).

Whoso took a mirour polisshed bryghte
And sette it in a comune market-place,
Than sholde he se ful many a figure *pace*
By his mirour. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, I. 340.

And many *passed* to Venice.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

Sir Griffith Markham, after some time, was set at liberty, and *passed* beyond Sea, where he liv'd long after in mean account. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 404.

Now master Gascoigne, shooting very often, could never hitte any deare, yea and often times he let the heard *passe* by as though he had not seene them.
Chron. of Gascoigne's Life (ed. Arber).

From Assouan I rid to Philæ, *passing* near the quarries.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

Claudius *passed* in his general's dress of purple with ivory sceptre and oak-leaf crown.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

Pass on, weak heart, and leave me.
Tennyson, Come not when I am dead.

2. To undergo transition; alter or change, either at once or by degrees, from one state or condition to another: with *into* or *to* before the word denoting the new state: as, during the operation the blue *passes into* green.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

The still affection of the heart
Became an outward breathing type,
That *into* stillness *past* again,
And left a want unknown before.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

When Ælfred gave laws to Wessex . . . the conquerors had assimilated the conquered; the British inhabitants of Wessex had *passed into* Englishmen.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

3. To move beyond the reach of observation, purpose, or action; vanish; disappear; hence, to depart from life; die: usually followed by *away.*

Whyl that I have a leyser and a space,
Myn harm I wol confessen, er I *pace.*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 486.

So *passeth*, in the passing of a day,
Of mortall life the leafe, the bud, the flowre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 75.

Vex not his ghost; O let him *pass!* he hates him much
That would upon the rack of this tough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 314.

He *past*; a soul of nobler tone:
My spirit loved and loves him yet.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

Reverence for the house of worship is *passing away.*
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 252.

All *passes*, naught that has been is,
Things good and evil have one end.
A. C. Swinburne, Felise.

4. To elapse; be spent.

No Age, ever since Gregory the Great, hath *passed*, wherein some or other hath not repined and murmured at the Pontifical Pomp of that Court. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 5.

I love any discourse of rivers, and fish, and fishing; the time spent in such discourse *passes* away very pleasantly.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 194.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some known and fixed period of duration and the being of that thing.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xv. § 8.

5. To receive approval or sanction; undergo investigation or discussion successfully; be accepted or approved. (*a*) To be enacted, as by a legislative or other similar body; become law: as, the bill *passed.*

But I have heard it was this bill that *past*,
And fear of change at home, that drove him hence.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

The bill [for the repeal of the Corn Laws] *passed*, but the resentment of his own party soon drove him [Sir Robert Peel] from office. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 800.

(*b*) To gain or have acceptance; be generally received or current: as, bank-notes *pass* as money.

This false beauty will not *pass* upon men of honest minds and true taste. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

Were the premises good, the deduction might *pass*; but the premises are more than questionable.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 168.

(*c*) To go successfully through an examination or inspection; specifically, in universities, to go successfully through an ordinary examination for a degree: as, he *passed* in mathematics, but failed in chemistry. (*d*) To be regarded or considered; be received in estimation or opinion (as): usually with *for*: as, he *passed for* a man of means.

Let thy apparell not exceede, to *passe for* sumptuous cost,
Nor altogether be too base, for so thy credit 's lost.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

God made him, and therefore let him *pass for* a man.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 61.

And wou'd have his Noise and Laughter *pass for* Wit, as t'other his Huffing and Blustring for Courage.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Let me tell you, a woman labours under many disadvantages who tries to *pass for* a girl at six and thirty.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

6. To go on; take place; occur; happen: as, to bring a thing to *pass*; to come to *pass.*

In my next you shall hear how Matters *pass* here.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what *passes* there; be lowly wise.
Milton, P. L., viii. 173.

They are so far from regarding what *passes* that their imaginations are wholly turned upon what they have in reserve. *Swift*, On Conversation.

7. To express or pronounce an opinion, judgment, verdict, or sentence: as, to *pass* upon the merits of a picture or a book.

Though well we might not *pass* upon his life
Without the form of justice. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 24.

Let your justice and speedy sentence *passe* against this great malefactor Prelaty.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

8. To thrust or lunge, as in fencing.

I pray you, *pass* with your best violence.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 309.

9. To go unheeded or neglected; go by without notice or challenge.

I hope you will be more vigilante hereafter, that nothing may *pass* in such a manner.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 180.

True, we have lost an empire — let it *pass*.
Cowper, Task, ii. 236.

10. To go through a duct or opening; be voided.

Such [substances] whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion will neither *pass* nor be converted into aliment.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, i. 6.

11. To be interchanged; be reciprocally communicated or conveyed: as, no one knows what *passed* between them.

After Salutations and divers Embraces which *passed* in the first Interview, they parted late.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 15.

Many endearments and private whispers *passed* between them. *Addison*, The Tory Foxhunter.

She wondered if he remembered the kiss that had *passed* between them on New Year's Eve.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

12. To be transferred as from one to another: as, the land *passed* to other owners. — **13†.** To go beyond bounds; exceed toleration or belief.

Why, this *passes!* Master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 127.

Yea, and it *passeth* to see what sporte and passetyme the godds themselvea have at suche folie of these selle mortall men.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, K 2. (*Nares.*)

14. To circulate; keep moving.

Fill up your glass, let the jug *pass*,
How d'ye know but your neighbour 's dry?
Lever, Song.

Let the toast *pass;*
Drink to the lass;
I 'll warrant she 'll prove an excuse for the glass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3 (song).

15†. To care; have regard: usually with a negative.

Wee neede not much *passe* if the degree do differ sum what from theyr opinion, for asmuche as the difference can not bee greate.
It. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 110).

The poet Iuuenall reproched the couetous Merchant, who for lucres sake *passed* on *no* perill either by land or sea. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 175.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass not;*
It is to you, good people, that I speak.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 136.

If, when I should choose,
Beauty and virtue were the fee proposed,
I should *not pass* for parentage.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

16†. To win in the old game of passage. See *passage*, 14. — **17.** In *card-playing:* (*a*) To decline to avail one's self of an opportunity — as, in euchre, by refusing to order up, assist, or make the trump. (*b*) In poker and certain other games, to throw up one's hand; retire from the game.

Full piteous seems young Alma's Case:
As in a luckless Gamester's Place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass*.
Prior, Alma, i.

18. To throw a ball from one to another; play "catch." [New Eng.]

In New England the ordinary term used to express the throwing and catching of a ball by two or more persons is *pass*. "Let 's go out and *pass*." In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the verb is catch.
Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 155.

19. To toll the passing-bell for a death. [Prov. Eng.] — **To bring to pass.** See *bring*. — **To come to pass.** See *come*. — **To pass current.** See *current*1. — **To pass off,** to be carried through or conducted, in the sense of a succession of incidents and impressions taken collectively, or of a general impression: as, the anniversary celebration *passed off* brilliantly. — **To pass off for** or **as,** to be generally received or regarded as; be taken for. — **To pass over,** to overlook; disregard.

If I counsell of wommen wolde blame,
Passe over, for I sayde it in my game.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 442.

To pass upon, to pass judgment or adjudicate upon (a question): as, the court dismissed the case without *passing upon* the merits. — **Well to pass†,** well off; well to do; in comfortable circumstances.

His mothers husband, who reputed was
His father, being rich and *well to passe*,
A wealthy merchant and an alderman,
On ferraigne shores did travell now and then.
Scott's Philomythie (1616). (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To go by; go past without stopping.

Some we vysyted and some we *passed* by (by reason of) lacke of tyme, whiche I set not in ordre as they lye and stonde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

There are so many things which make that [St. Augustine] a difficult Cape to *pass* that hardly any Man would try to do it, but at a distance. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 9.

Time, as he *passes* us, has a dove's wing,
Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound.
Cowper, Task, iv. 211.

2. To go over; cross: as, to *pass* a stream; to *pass* the threshold.

But in seeking to *passe* the Iluer Euphrates was drowned.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

To *passe* the seas was their intent.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

The Northern Men said, It was their Bargain to have all the Spoil in every Place, after they had *passed* Trent.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 198.

3. To issue or proceed from or through, as in utterance.

Howe'er harsh language,
Call'd on by your rough usage, *pass'd* my lips,
In my heart I ever lov'd you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

I will describe him to you, if I can, but don't let it *pass* your lips. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 444.

But nevermore did either *pass* the gate
Save under pall with bearers.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. To undergo; go through; experience, as perils or hardships.

She loved me for the dangers I had *pass'd*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 167.

5. To undergo successfully, as an examination, inspection, or the like: as, to *pass* muster.

All things among men of sense and condition should *pass* the censure, and have the protection, of the eye of reason.
Steele, Spectator, No. 433.

The analysis is necessary for the due estimate of his value as a historian; the writer who can *pass* such an ordeal where it is possible to apply it may be trusted where it is not possible to apply it.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 80.

6. To live or exist through; spend: used of time: as, to *pass* one's time in idleness.

O, I have *pass'd* a miserable night,
So full of ugly sights, of ghastly dreams.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 2.

I had a message from Malim Soltman, that I must come to his house and *pass* the whole day with him.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 80.

The hours we *pass* with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation. *Addison*, Spectator.

7. To let go by without action or notice; take no notice of: as, to *pass* an affront.

His tears, his oaths, his perjuries, I *pass* o'er:
To think of them is a disease.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

I wonder how the curiosity of wiser heads could *pass* that great and indisputable miracle, the cessation of oracles.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 29.

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

8. To omit; leave out; skip; fail to pay: as, to *pass* a dividend. [U. S.] — **9†.** To regard; consider; heed; care: usually with a negative: as, I *pass not* what they say.

Nor the Utopians *pass not* how many of them they bring to destruction.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

Whoe'er it be, I do *not pass* a pin;
Alphonsus means his soldier for to be.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

If a writer will seeme to observe no decorum at alle, *nor passe* how he fashion his tale to his matter, who doubteth but he may in the lightest cause speake like a Pope, & in the grauest matters prate like a parrat?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 126.

10. To do or finish doing; make an end of; accomplish; finish.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 57.

This ceremony being *pass'd*, my Lord fell to Business.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

11. To surpass; exceed; transcend; excel: as, it *passes* belief or comprehension.

He syngeth, daunceth, *passynge* any man
That is or was, sith that the world bigan.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 201.

Hee dooth not onely farre *passe* the Historian, but for lostructing is well nigh comparable to the Philosopher.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

A quiet life doth *pass* an empery. *Greene*, Alphonsus, l.

The peace of God, which *passeth* all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ.
Phil. iv. 7.

War *passes* the power of all chemical solvents, breaking up the old adhesions and allowing the atoms of society to take a new order. *Emerson*, Harvard Commemoration.

12. To gain the acceptance or approval of; obtain the official or authoritative sanction of: as, the bill has *passed* the Senate. — **13.** To sanction; approve; enact; ratify; give legal effect to; allow or cause to become law: as, the Senate has *passed* the bill; a resolution has been *passed;* they *passed* a dividend of seven per cent. (that is, authorized the payment of such a dividend).

The greatest matter *passed* was a proclamation against the spoile of Cahowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 140.

It was in Requital that his Majesty *passed* the Petition of Right. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

My lord, and shall we *pass* the hill
I mention'd half an hour ago?
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Revival.

14. To give expression to; utter; pronounce: as, to *pass* judgment on a person or an opinion.

Firm and irrevocable is my doom
Which I have *pass'd* upon her.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 86.

To *pass* a judgment upon Cures, and the good and evil practice of Physick, without doubt is one of the nicest things, even to Men of the Faculty.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 240.

The Archbishop of York not only votes for Lord Grenville, but has *passed* upon him and his ecclesiastical propensities a warm panegyric.
Sydney Smith, To Countess Grey.

15. To transfer or transmit from one person, place, or condition to another; deliver; communicate; circulate; hand over: as, to *pass* title to property; to *pass* the bottle.

What mean you by this, to call him King who hath *passed* his Kingdom over to his Son?
Baker, Chronicles, p. 54.

He brought an accounte which to them all amounted not to above 400li. for which he had *passed* bonds.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 232.

Over blowing seas,
Over seas at rest,
Pass the happy news,
Blush it thro' the West.
Tennyson, Maud, xvii.

16. To put into circulation; use as current money by paying or otherwise transferring to another: as, to *pass* a light coin; to *pass* counterfeit notes. — **17.** To discharge from the intestinal canal; void, as bile, blood, etc.: as, to *pass* a tapeworm. — **18.** To cause to percolate or filter through: as, to *pass* a liquid through muslin or charcoal; to *pass* gas through water. — **19†.** To pierce; penetrate.

From strong Patroclus' hand the jav'lin fled,
And *pass'd* the groin of valiant Thrasymed.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 567.

20†. In *fencing*, to perform; execute.

To see thee *pass* thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 26.

21. *Naut.*, to fasten or secure or to use in fastening by taking a few turns, as of rope or small line around something: as, to *pass* a gasket, seizing, earing, etc. — **22.** To go beyond; exceed; transgress.

Trewely to take and treweliche to fyzte,
Ys the profession and the pure ordre that apendeth to knyztes;
Who-so *passeth* that poynt ys apostata of knyzthod.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 98.

He marks the bounds which Winter may not *pass*,
And blunts his pointed fury. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 192.

To be passed on†, to be considered, regarded, or heeded.

It is made a matter of sport, a matter of nothing, a laughing matter, and a trifle not to be *passed on*, nor to be reformed. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

To pass away. (*a*) To spend; while away; waste.

Lest she *pass away* the flower of her age. Ecclus. xlii. 9.

Their design was to *pass away* the heat of the summer among the fresh breezes that rise from the river, and the agreeable mixture of shades and fountains in which the whole country naturally abounds.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

(*b*†) To transfer; hand over into the possession of another; alienate.

When she [the cow] came to be *past away* in parte of paymente, after ye agreemente, she would be accepted but at 4li. 15s. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 379.

To pass by. (*a*) To go past without visiting or making a halt.

Corfu, the first Island of note that we *past by*, lyeth in the Ionian sea. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 3.

About six miles from Jerusalem we *passed by* the tents of the Arabs who were our conductors; here we ascended a hill to the south, from which we had a prospect of Sion.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 34.

(*b*) To overlook; take no notice of; excuse.

However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world, yet, when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished. *Tillotson.*

Don't view me with a critic's eye,
But *pass* my imperfections *by*.
D. Everett, Lines written for a School Declamation.

(*c*) To neglect; disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To pass in. (*a*) To permit to enter: as, the doorkeeper *passed* us *in*. (*b*) To hand in or hand over: as, the committee *passed in* their report.—**To pass in one's checks or chips,** to hand over one's checks to the dealer for settlement at the end of the game, as in gambling; hence, to come to one's last account; die. See *chip*[1], *n.*, 6. [Slang, U. S.]—**To pass muster.** See *muster*.—**To pass off,** to palm off; put into circulation: as, to *pass off* a bad dollar.—**To pass** (anything or any one) **off as** or **for,** to pretend that anything, etc., is what it is given out for; reflexively, to pretend to be; assume the character or rôle of: as, he *passed himself off as* a bachelor.

Whether in the 17th century an impostor . . . might not have *passed himself off as* a bishop. *Macaulay.*

To pass on or **upon,** to impose fraudulently; put upon, as a trick.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *passed* it *on* her husband for a boy.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., lx. 57.

To pass one's word, to make a formal promise or engagement.

Father, *thy word* is *pass'd;* man shall find grace.
Milton, P. L., iii. 227.

To pass over. (*a*†) To spend; exhaust.

We will, with going up & downe, and wrangling & expostulating, *pass over* ye sommer before we will goe.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

(*b*) To disregard; omit to notice.

There are two exceptional churches in Normandy which should not be *passed over* in silence.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 512.

To pass publication. See *publication*.—**To pass round the hat.** See *hat*[1].—**To pass the hail.** See *hail*[3].—**To pass the seals,** to receive authentication by the affixing of the seal of state, as in the case of a patent for lands.—**To pass the time of day,** to salute or greet by some remark suitable to the time of day, the weather, etc.; exchange greetings. [Colloq.]

The police never try to turn me away; they're very friendly; they'll *pass the time of day* with me, or that, from knowing me so long in Oxford-street.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 489.

pass (pȧs), *n.* [< ME. *pas, pase, pace* (see *pace*[1]); = F. *passe*, condition, = Sp. *paso*, pace, passage, etc., = Pg. It. *passo* (= MD. D. *pas* = MLG. *pas* = G. *pasz* = Sw. *pass* = Dan. *pas*), a passage; partly from the verb *pass*, and partly identical with the orig. noun *pace*, < L. *passus*, a step, pace, footstep, track, in ML. and Rom. also a passage, pass (narrow entrance or passage), toll for passage, place, etc.: see *pace*[1], *n.*, and *pass*, *v.*] **1.** A passage or way through which one may pass; especially, a narrow way; a defile in a mountain. Specifically—(*a*) In *phys. geog.*, a depression in a mountain-range through which communication may be had from one slope of the range to the other, or through which a road may be made or a path opened. The height of the passes in any chain of mountains usually bears a certain relation to the crest-height of that chain. The pass-height of a range is, as compared with the crest-height, rarely as low as one to two, and is more often as three to four, or as five to six.

Noght warre of the weghes, that waited his harme, [Ægisthus]
Past furth thurgh the *pase* with hls proude knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13013.

The syxte, hit is a path of pees; ȝe, thorw the *pas* of Altoun
Ponerte myghte passe with-oute peril of robbynge.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 139.

I perceived that the whole *pass* was guarded, and, wherever the road was a little wider or turned a corner round a rock or a clump of trees, there were other long guns peeping out from among the bushes.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 234.

(*b*) A channel connecting a body of water with the sea; also, one of the channels in the delta of a river: as, the *passes* of the Mississippi. [Southern U. S.]

Chef Menteur, one of the watery threads of a tangled skein of *passes* between the lakes and the open Gulf.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 355.

(*c*) In *mining*, an opening from the stopes through the attle down to the level below, through which the ore is allowed to descend into the cars or wheelbarrows for transportation to the shaft, to be raised to the surface. Also called *mill*.

2. State or condition; especially, a critical or embarrassing state or condition; conjuncture of affairs; crisis.

We are glad to hear the Business is brought to so good a *Pass*, and that the Capitulations are so honourable.
Howell, Lettera, I. v. 33.

Nothing were the Clergy, but at the same *pass*, or rather worse, then when the Saxons came first in.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

But now the World is come to another *Pass*, and we all love to live at Ease, and shun Painstaking.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 194.

Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a *pass*
That the sextoness hasten'd to turn on the gas.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 43.

3. In a rolling-mill: (*a*) The aperture formed by corresponding grooves in the rolls. This aperture has the form which is to be given to the bar in section, whether it be that of a rail, a tire, an angle-iron, a T- or I-beam, a half-round, etc. (*b*) A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls. *E. H. Knight.*

—**4.** Permission or license to pass; a permit or written authority to come or go; a ticket or writing giving one free admission or transit: as, a *pass* to the theater; a railway *pass;* also often, by abbreviation, a passport.

Who would not send each year blank *passes* o'er,
Rather than keep such strangers from our shore?
Hughes, Tofts and Margaretta.

The next step was to get a free *pass* to Washington, for I'd no desire to waste my substance on railroad companies. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 7.

5. In *fencing*, a thrust; a lunge.

In a dozen *passes* between yourself and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 173.

6†. A sally of wit; a jest.

"Steal by line and level" is an excellent *pass* of pate.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 244.

7. A passing of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist.

Z's *passes* or personal contact may very probably have no effect whatever. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 252.

8. Successful or satisfactory issue from an examination, inspection, or other test; particularly, in a university, a degree or certificate obtained without honors.

The good news of the *pass* will be a set-off against the few small debts.
Collegian's Guide, p. 254. (*College Words and Customs.*)

9†. Stretch; extent.

All the *passe* of Lancasshyre
He went both ferre and nere.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

10†. A kind of raisin-wine.

Nowe *passe* is made, that Affrike useth make,
Afore vyndage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

11†. Branch; division.

The speces of this *paas* shullen be moore largely in hir chapitres folwynge declared. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

12. A simple sort of fishway, consisting of a sloping trough, chiefly used on low dams.—**13.** A frame on which the stones or voussoirs rest in the construction of an arch; a centering. [Prov. Eng.]—**Pass examination.** See *examination*.—**Pass of arms,** a passage of arms.—**Syn. 1.** *Passage*, etc. See *way*.

pass. An abbreviation of *passive* and *passus*.

passable (pȧs'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< F. *passable* = Sp. *pasable* = Pg. *passavel* = It. *passabile*, < ML. *passabilis*, that may be passed (found in sense 'that must be passed or accepted'), < *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like: as, the roads are not *passable;* the stream is *passable* in boats.

What, all wide open? 'Tis the way to sin,
Doubtless; but I must on; the gates of hell
Are not more *passable* than these.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 5.

I went to view how St. Martin's Lane might be made more *passable* into ye Strand. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 14, 1662.

2. That may be passed from hand to hand as a thing of value; current; receivable: as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin.

Go back; the virtue of your name
Is not here *passable*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 13.

I've seen folks that had to rub the silver off a thrip to tell whether it was *passable* or not.
The Century, XXXVIII. 912.

3. Such as may be allowed to pass; allowable; admissible; tolerable; reaching or just rising above mediocrity.

Many a man of *passable* information, at the present day, reads scarcely anything but reviews; and before long a man of erudition will be little better than a mere walking catalogue. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 168.

There are many pages of *passable* rhyme, with here and there a quaintness, a fragrance, and here and there a thought. *The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p. 445.

passableness (pȧs'ȧ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being passable, in any of the senses of that word.

passably (pȧs'ȧ-bli), *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.

Other Towns are *passably* rich, and stored with Shipping; but not one very poor. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

passacaglia (pas-ȧ-kal'yȧ), *n.* **1.** An old dance of Italian or Spanish origin, resembling the chaconne.—**2.** Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. A passacaglia is regularly constructed upon a perpetually recurring theme, usually in the form of a ground-bass. It is a frequent component of the old suite, and a favorite form of organ-music. Compare *chaconne*. Also *passacaglio*.

passade (pa-sād'), *n.* [Formerly also *passado* (after Sp.), *passato* (after It.); < F. *passade* = Sp. *pasada* = Pg. *passada* = It. *passata*, a pass or thrust in fencing, < ML. *passata*, a pass, passage, < *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] **1**†. In *fencing*, a lunge forward with a sword, one foot being advanced at the same time.

Come, sir, your *passado*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 88.

The best practised gallants of the time name it the *passado;* a most desperate thrust, believe it.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

2. In the *manège*, a turn or course of the horse backward or forward on the same ground.

passado† (pa-sā'dō), *n.* [A var. of *passade*, as if Sp.: see *passade*.] Same as *passade*.

passage (pas'ȧj), *n.* [< ME. *passage*, < OF. *passage*, F. *passage* = Sp. *pasaje* = Pg. *passagem* = It. *passaggio*, < ML. *passaticum*, right of passage, also, after Rom., *passagium*, passage, right of passage, toll for passage, a pass, way, road, canal, etc., < *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] **1.** A passing or moving from one place or state to another; movement, transit, or transference from point to point, place to place, state to state, hand to hand, etc.; a moving or going by, over, along, or through: as, the *passage* of a ship or of a bird; the *passage* of something through a tube or a sieve; the *passage* of the sunlight through the clouds.

He mourns that day so soon has glided by:
E'en like the *passage* of an angel's tear
That falls through the clear ether silently.
Keats, Sonnets, xiv.

2. A journey in some conveyance, especially a ship; a voyage.

God send you a good *Passage* to Holland.
Howell, Lettera, ii. 14.

We had a very good *Passage* also about the Cape of Good Hope, where we had fair clear Weather.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 4.

3. A way or course through or by which a person or thing may pass; a path or way by which transit may be effected; means of entrance, exit, or transit; an avenue, channel, or path leading from one place to another, such as a narrow street or lane, an alley, a pass over a mountain or a ford over a river, a channel, a strait connecting two bodies of water, a ferry, etc.: as, the *passages* of Jordan (Judges xii. 6); the Gilolo *passage* in the Malay archipelago; the air-*passages* of the body.

The first Citee that these kynges atuffed was Nauntes in breteyne, that was towarde Cornewaile, for it was a *passage* ther the Saxons repeired moste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

The kyng had so stopped the *passages* that nether vytsyll nor succour could hy any way be conneighed to them.
Hall, Hen. IV., quoted in Wright's Bible Word-book, [p. 452.

There are in Venice thirteen ferries or *passages*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 210.

From hence a *passage* broad,
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.
Milton, P. L., x. 304.

Specifically—**4.** (*a*) An avenue or alley leading to the various divisions or apartments in a building; a gallery or corridor; a hall.

At the West end of this glorious Councell hall . . . there is a *passage* into another most stately roome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 257.

Rich windows that exclude the light,
And *passages* that lead to nothing.
Gray, A Long Story.

The servant led me through a *passage* into a room with a fire, where she left me alone.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

(*b*) In some European cities, a section of a public street, or a short independent street, roofed in with glass, having shops on both sides, and usually or always closed to vehicles: as, the *Passage* du Havre in Paris.—**5.** Passage-money; fare; ferriage; toll; price paid for passing or for being carried between two points or places.

This seven yere and more he hath used this waye,
Yet was he never so curteyse a potter
As one peny *passage* to paye.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of *passage*, pontage, and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

6. Liberty or power of passing; access; entry or exit.—**7**†. Currency; reception.

Goo, litle book, god sende the good *passage;*
Ohese wele thi way, be symple of manere.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 80.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Sir K. Digby.*

8. That which passes or takes place, or has passed or taken place; incident; occurrence; happening; episode; event; doing; matter; affair; transaction.

Ourself and our own soul, that have beheld
Your vile and most lascivious *passages*.
L. Machin, Dumb Knight, v. (*Nares.*)

Thou dost in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven
To punish my mistreadings.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 8.

[Powell] set saile for the Summer Isles; where safely arriuing, hee declared the whole *passage* to the Gouernour, lest some other in telling might make it worse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 139.

One pleasant *passage* happened, which was acted by the Indians. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 165.

There must be now no *passages* of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Truth is our only armor in all *passages* of life and death.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

9. A part of a writing or speech concerning a particular occurrence, matter, or point; a paragraph or clause. (*a*) A verse, chapter, section, or other division or part of a book or text: as, a *passage* of Scripture; select *passages* from the poets.

Every particular Master in this Art has his favorite *Passages* in an Author. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Hard at it, with concordance and examination of parallel *passages*, he goes early next morning.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 310.

(*b*) A part of a conversation; a speech; a remark; a statement; an expression.

I would not be partiall to either, but deliver ye truth in all, and, as nere as I can, in their owne words and *passages*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 307.

One of the assistants using some pathetical *passages* of the loss of such a governour in a time of such danger as did hang over us from the Indians and French, the governour brake forth into tears.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 247.

(*c*) In *music:* (1) A phrase or other definite division of a piece. (2) A figure. (3) A scale-like or arpeggiated group or series of tones introduced as an embellishment; a run, roulade, or flourish intended for display. (4) A modulation.

A little helpless innocent bird,
That has but one plain *passage* of few notes.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. A pass or encounter: as, a *passage* at arms.

Never Fortune
Did play a subtler game; the conquer'd triumphs,
The victor has the loss; yet in the *passage*
The gods have been most equal.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

11. The act of passing, enacting, or rendering valid; approval, sanction, or enactment; authoritative adoption and enactment, as of a parliamentary motion, measure, or bill: as, the *passage* of the bill through the House was accomplished with difficulty.—**12**†. A passing away; departure; death.

So shalt thou lead
Safest thy life, and best prepared endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes.
Milton, P. L., xi. 366.

13. In *falconry*, the line taken by herons in the breeding season over any region on their way to and from the heronry. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7. —**14**†. An old game played by two persons with three dice. "The caster throws continually till he has thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loses, or doublets above ten and then he passes and wins." *Compleat Gamester*, p. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

Learn to play at primero and *passage*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Alveolar passages. See *alveolar*.—**Beds of passage,** in *geol.*, beds which lie between other groups of strata, and exhibit conditions, either of lithological structure or of fossil contents, indicating a gradual transition from the character of the underlying to that of the overlying group. —**Bird of passage.** See *bird*1 and *migration*.—**In passage,** in passing; cursorily; transitorily.

These fundamental knowledges have been studied but *in passage*. *Bacon.*

Intercellular, middle, neurenteric, northeast, northwest passage. See the adjectives.—**Passage hawk,** in *falconry*. See *hawk*1. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.—**Passage of arms.** (*a*) Originally, a feat of arms at the passage of a ford, gorge, or bridge; especially, the defending of the passage by a champion or the forcing of it by an assailant. Hence—(*b*) Any feat of arms, especially one deliberately brought about as a feat of prowess. (*c*) Any quarrel, especially one of words; as, there was a grand *passage of arms* between them. [Colloq.]—**Pedal passage.** See *pedal*.—**To make a passage.** (*a*) To migrate, as whales, from one feeding-ground to another. (*b*) To make an outward or a home trip, as a vessel, as distinguished from cruising about.=**Syn. 3.** *Path*, *Pass*, etc. See *way*.

passage (pas'āj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *passaged*, ppr. *passaging*. [< F. *passager;* from the noun.] **1.** To pass or cross.

Beauclerk . . . *passaged* to Lady Davenant.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

2. To walk sidewise: said of a saddle-horse. See the quotation.

Instruction in *passaging*, i. e. walking sideways on a pressure by the rider's leg on the side opposite to that towards which the horse is required to move.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

passage-board (pas'āj-bōrd), *n.* In *organ-building*, a board placed between the parts of an organ so as to make them accessible for tuning, repairs, etc.

passage-money (pas'āj-mun^{e}i), *n.* The charge made for the conveyance of a passenger in a ship or other vessel; fare.

passager1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *passenger*.

passager2† (pas'ā-jėr), *n.* Same as *passagère*.

passagère† (pa-sa-zhãr'), *n.* [< F. *passagère*, fem. of *passager*, passenger: see *passenger*.] A cluster of curls or loose locks of hair on the temple: a style of dressing women's hair in the early part of the eighteenth century.

passageway (pas'āj-wā), *n.* **1.** A passage; a road, avenue, path, or way affording means of communication; avenue of entrance or exit; street, alley, gallery, or corridor.

The line of guards and constables kept the *passageways* open, so that carriages were freer to move out at a rapid pace than when they actually reached some of the regular thoroughfares of the city.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 44.

2. A hall. [U. S.]

Meanwhile, there was a step in the *passageway*, above stairs. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

passaging (pas'āj-ing), *n.* [< *passage*, *n.*, + *-ing*1.] **1.** A pass; an encounter; a passage.

They answer and provoke each other's song
With skirmish and capricious *passagings*,
And murmurs musical.
Coleridge, The Nightingale.

2. In the *manège*, a sidewise forward movement.

Passalidæ (pa-sal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Passalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* named from the genus *Passalus* by MacLeay in 1819. By most modern entomologists they are consolidated with the *Lucanidæ*. Also *Passalida* (*Leach*, 1815).

Passalorhynchite (pas^{a}a-lō-ring'kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πάσσαλος*, a peg, a gag, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, muzzle.] A member of a sect in the early church, said to have been Montanists, who observed a perpetual silence, in literal obedience to Ps. cxli. 3. Also *Pattalorhynchian*.

Passalus (pas'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), < Gr. *πάσσαλος*, a peg, gag.] **1.** A genus of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Lucanidæ*, with a large corneous ligula contained in an emargination of the mentum. About 100 species are known, mainly tropical. The only one in the United States is *P. cornutus*, a large shining flat beetle, having the elytra striate and the head armed with a short hook. It is commonly found about the roots of decayed stumps, and is known as the *horned passalus*.

2. [*l.* c.] A member of this genus. See cut under *horn-bug*.

passa-measure†, *n.* [Also accom. *passing-measure;* accom. forms of *passamezzo*, q. v.] Same as *passamezzo*.

I can dance nothing but ill-favouredly,
A strain or two of *passa-measures* galliard!
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, v. 1.

passament†, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *passement*.

passamezzo (pàs-sà-med'zō), *n.* [It., < *passare*, pass, + *mezzo*, middle. According to Riemann, the term refers to the alla breve stroke through the musical time-signature, ₵, called *passa a mezzo*, and hence denoting simply a dance in quick time.] An old Italian dance, or the music for such a dance: probably the same as *pavin*, but often confused with *passepied*. It is known in English as *passa-measure*, *passy-measure*, *passing-measure*, etc. Also spelled *passemezzo*.

passance†, *n.* [< OF. **passancë*, < *passant*, passing: see *passant*.] A journey.

Thus passed they their *passance*, and wore out the weerie way with these pleasant discourses and prettie poses. *Saker*, Narbonus (1580), i. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

passant (pas'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *passant*, < OF. *passant*, F. *passant* = Sp. *pasante* = Pg. It. *passante*, < ML. *passan(t-)s*, ppr. of *passare*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Walking; walking leisurely: in heraldry, said of a beast used as a bearing. The beast is always understood to hold the head straight and to look forward. See cut under *counterchanged*.

He them espying gan him selfe prepare,
And on his arme addresse his goodly shield,
That bore a Lion *passant* in a golden field.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 4.

Put the case she should be *passant* when you enter, as thus; you are to frame your gait thereafter.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

2†. Current. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8. —**3**†. Passing; transitory.

The memory of these should quickly fade
(For pleasure's stream
Is like a dream,
Passant and fleet, as is a shade).
Webster, Odes (Works, ed. Hazlitt, III. 267).

4†. Cursory; careless; without deliberation or reflection.

What a severe judgment all our actions (even our *passant* words and our secret thoughts) must hereafter undergo! *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xvi.

5†. Surpassing; excelling.

A *passant* name. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1249.

Passant gardant, in *her.*, walking, but with the head turned and looking out from the escutcheon: said of a beast used as a bearing. See cut under *gardant*.—**Passant rampant,** in *her.*, walking, with the dexter paw raised into a horizontal or nearly horizontal position.—**Passant regardant,** in *her.*, walking, but with the head turned and looking behind him: said of a beast used as a bearing. See cut under *regardant*.—**Passant repassant,** in *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who passes or passes through or over. [Rare.]

A constant stream of [Huguenot] refugees passed through the town [Dover, England]. . . . Amongst the *passants* appears the name of "Severin Durfy," probably a relative of the celebrated wit and song-writer Tom D'Urfey.
Athenæum, No. 3247, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 89.

2. An open hem furnishing a sort of tube, through which a cord or ribbon can be passed.

passaree (pas-ą-rē'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] *Naut.*, a tackle to spread the clues of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind. *Admiral Smyth.*

passaree (pas-ą-rē'), *v. t.* [< *passaree*, *n.*] To extend (the foot of the foresail of a square-rigged vessel) by hauling its clue out to an eye on the lower studdingsail-boom.

With stun'sails both sides, *passaree* the foresail, by means of a rope on each side, secured to the clew of the foresail, and rove through a bull's-eye on the lower boom.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 435.

passata† (pa-sä't$\ddot{a}$), *n.* [It.: see *passade*.] Same as *passade*, I.

You may with much sodainenesse make a *passata* with your left foote. *Practise of the Duello* (1595), K 2. (*Nares.*)

pass-bank† (pàs'bangk), *n.* The bank or fund in the old game of passage. *Halliwell.*

pass-book (pàs'bůk), *n.* **1.** A book in which a merchant or trader makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer.—**2.** A bank-book.

pass-box (pàs'boks), *n.* A wooden box used to convey cartridges from the ammunition-chest or magazine to a gun, when they are too heavy to be carried in the gunner's haversack.

pass-by (pàs'bī), *n.* **1.** The act of passing by. [Rare.]

Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's, when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

2. In *coal-mining*, a siding on which the tubs pass each other underground. [Eng.]

pass-check (pàs'chek), *n.* A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment; specifically, a ticket given to a person leaving during an entertainment, entitling to readmission.

passet, *n.* A variant of *pasch*.

passé (pa-sā'), *n.* [F., *passé*, masc., *passée*, fem. pp. of *passer*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] In *embroidery*, same as *tambour-work*.

passé, passée (pa-sā'), *a.* [F., pp., m. and f. respectively, of *passer:* see *pass*, *v.*] Past; out of use; faded; specifically, as said of persons, past the heyday of life.

She might have arrived at that age at which one intends to stop for the next ten years, but even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée*—that is, for a widow. For a spinster, it would have been different.
Bulwer, My Novel, v. 8.

passed (pàst, pàs'ed), *p. a.* **1**†. Past.

Give ear vnto me, & I will relate
A true sad story of my *passed* fate.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

2. Having passed an examination for promotion, and awaiting a vacancy in the senior grade: as, a *passed* assistant surgeon in the United States navy; a *passed* assistant engineer.—**Passed master.** See *master*1.

Pauldron, with Passegarde *a*.

passée, *a.* See *passé*.

passegarde (pas'gärd), *n.* [F., < *passer*, pass, + *garde*, guard.] In *medieval armor*, a ridge or projecting piece on the pauldrons or shoulderpieces, to ward off the blow of the lance. They first appear in the time of Henry VI. Also *pasgarde*, *pass-guard*.

passel (pas'el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *parcel*.

As soon as that may plese yow to send me *passels* of costes and expences ze bere and pay for the said causez, I will truely coutent yow hit of the same. *Paston Letters*, II. 332.

passement (pas'ment), *n.* [Formerly *passemen* and *passament;* < ME. *passement* = D. *passement* = MLG. *pasement* = G. *posament,* < OF. (and F.) *passement,* lace, a lacing; appar. for **passeman* = Pr. *passamen* = It. *passamano,* < Sp. *passamano,* now *pasamano* (= Pg. *passamanes*), a railing, balustrade, gangway, edging for clothes, dim. *passamanillo,* narrow lace, small twist; appar. < *passar,* now *pasar,* pass, + *mano,* hand (see *pass, v.,* and *main*[3]) ("por que pasamos por el la mano," because we pass the hand along the railing). In another view the F. *passement,* lace, is identical with *passement,* a passing, < *passer,* pass: see *pass, v.*] **1.** Lace.—**2.** A decorative edging or trimming, especially a gimp or braid.

Passements of gold vpon the stuffe of a Princely garment.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 115.

passement (pas'ment), *v. t.* [< *passement, n.*] To deck with passement or lace; hence, to ornament the exterior of.

Ashamed to be seene among these who are *passemented* with gold. *Boyd,* Last Battell, p. 620.

passementerie (pas-men-te-rē'), *n.* [F., < *passement,* lace: see *passement.*] Edgings and trimmings in general, especially those made of gimp, braid, or the like: often made with jet or metal beads: as, jet *passementerie;* plain *passementerie* (that is, without beading). See *passement.*

passemezzo, *n.* See *passamezzo.*

passenger (pas'en-jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *passinger,* earlier *passager* (the *n* being inserted as in *messenger, porringer,* etc.); < OF. *passagier,* F. *passager* (Sp. *pasajero* = Pg. *passageiro* = It. *passegiero, passegiere*), < *passage,* passage: see *passage.*] **1†.** One who passes or is on his way; a passer-by; a wayfarer; a traveler.

A noble but unfortunate gentleman,
Cropt by her hand, as some rude *passenger*
Doth plucke the tender roses in the budde!
Marston, Insatiate Countesse, v.

It is a River apt to swell much upon suddain Rains, in which case, precipitating it's self from the Mountains with great rapidity, it has been fatal to many a *Passenger.*
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 43.

Shopkeepers may sit and ask, "What do you lack?" when the *passengers* may very well reply, "What do you lack yourselves?" *The Great Frost* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 86).

2. One who travels in a public conveyance; especially, one who travels in such a conveyance by virtue of a contract express or implied with the carrier, as the payment of fare, or something accepted as an equivalent therefor.

There are . . . ferries or passages, . . . where *passengers* may be transported in a Gondola. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 216.

In this year, 1657, in the month of November, Mr. Garret set sail on a voyage for England, from Boston; in whose ship, amongst many considerable *passengers,* there went Mr. Thomas Mayhew.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 274.

All the *passengers,* except a very fat lady on the back seat, had alighted. *Hawthorne,* Sketches from Memory.

3†. A bird of passage; a casual visitor.

Sometimes are also seene Falcons and Iar-falcons, Ospraies, a bird like a Hobby, but because they come seldome, they are held but as *passengers.*
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 115.

4†. A passage-boat.

In Pocchorrosa, he is assigned to leaue fyftie men with the lyghtest shyp which maye bee a *passinger* betwene them; that, lyke as we vse poste horses by lande, so may they, by this currant shippe, in short space, certifie the Lieuetenaunt and th[e] inhabitours of Dariena of suche thynges as shall chaunce.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 163).

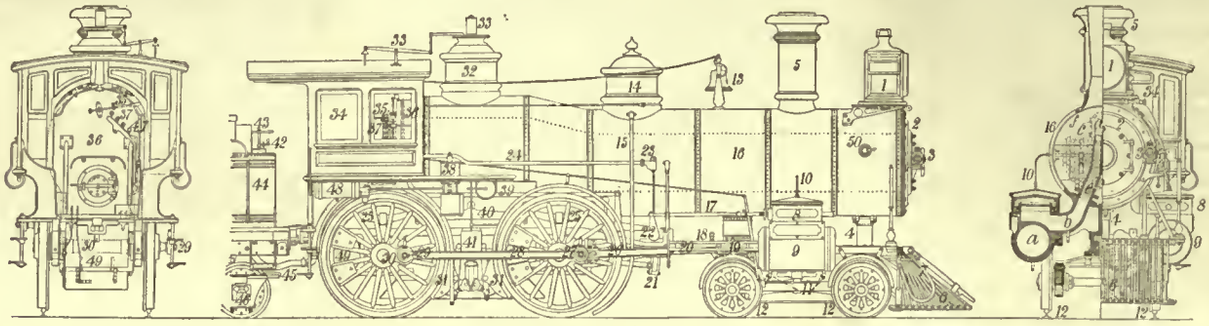
He . . . tooke the sea in a *passager,* and arriued at Calais.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 69.

Cabin passenger. See *cabin.*—**Passenger cases,** two decisions of the United States Supreme Court in 1849, holding State laws imposing taxes upon immigration to be void.—**Passenger falcon,** the peregrine.—**Steerage passenger.** See *steerage.*

passenger-car (pas'en-jėr-kär), *n.* A car for carrying passengers on a railroad; specifically, an ordinary car for day travel, as distinguished from a *sleeping-car* or *drawing-room car,* etc. [U. S.]

passenger-elevator (pas'en-jėr-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* An elevator or lift for persons. [U. S.]

passenger-engine (pas'en-jėr-en″jin), *n.* A locomotive engine constructed specially for passenger traffic. While capable of higher speed, its tractive power is less than that of a freight-engine. See *locomotive.*



Passenger-engine.

1, headlight; 2, front end; 3, signal-lamp; 4, spark-pipe; 5, smoke-stack; 6, pilot; 7, air-brake hose; 8, steam-chest; 9, cylinder; 10, oil-pipe; 11, cylinder-cocks; 12, engine-truck; 13, bell; 14, sand-box; 15, sand-pipe; 16, jacket; 17, valve-stem; 18, guide-cup; 19, cross-head; 20, guides; 21, link; 22, rocker-arm; 23, injector-check; 24, injector-pipe; 25, driver-spring; 26, main rod; 27, forward crank-pin; 28, side rod; 29, back crank-pin; 30, back driving-axle; 31, driving-wheel brake; 32, steam-dome; 33, whistle and whistle-lever; 34, cab; 35, throttle-lever; 36, boiler-head; 37, gage-cocks; 38, donkey-pump; 39, reach-rod; 40, equalizer; 41, driving-wheel brake cylinder; 42, tank-valve; 43, tender hand-brake; 44, tank; 45, feed-pipe hose; 46, oil-box; 47, reverse-lever; 48, anxiliary reservoir; 49, main air-reservoir; 50, hand-hole. *a,* cylinder (same as No. 9); *b,* exhaust-passage; *c,* steam-pipe; *d,* branch pipe (end of dry pipe); *e,* exhaust-pipe; *f,* smoke-arch.

passenger-locomotive (pas'en-jėr-lō-kō-mō'tiv), *n.* Same as *passenger-engine.*

passenger-pigeon (pas'en-jėr-pij'on), *n.* The common wild pigeon of the United States,

Passenger-pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

Ectopistes migratorius: so called from its very extensive wanderings in search of food. See *Ectopistes.*

passe-partout (pas-pär-tö'), *n.* [F., a master-key, also a passe-partout in engraving, etc., formerly also a resolute fellow; < *passer,* pass, go (see *pass, v.*), + *partout,* everywhere, < *par* (< L. *per,* through) + *tout,* < L. *totus,* all: see *total.*] **1.** That by means of which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; a latch-key.—**2.** In *engraving,* an engraved plate or block forming an ornamental border around an aperture into which the engraved portrait or picture may be inserted; also, a typographical frame or ornamental border about a page, etc.: a French use.—**3.** A picture-frame consisting usually of a pasteboard back and a piece of glass, between which a drawing or engraving is placed, often with a plain or ornamented mat between it and the glass, the whole being held in position by means of strips of paper pasted over the edges.

There were engravings and photographs in *passe-partout* frames, that journeyed with her safely in the bottoms of her trunks. *Mrs. Whitney,* Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

passepied (pas'pyā), *n.* [F., < *passer,* pass, + *pied,* < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.* Cf. *paspy,* from the same source.] **1.** A dance said to have originated in Brittany, resembling the minuet, but much quicker. It was introduced into Paris by street dancers in 1587, and into the ballet during the reign of Louis XIV., and was often brought into the suite by the great composers of that time, both French and German. It was a favorite dance at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and remained in vogue until the early part of the eighteenth century.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which was triple and quick.

Also *paspy.*

passer[1] (pas'ėr), *n.* [< *pass* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who passes, in any sense of that word.—**2.** A drill used in cutlery to make holes to receive little ornamental studs of gold or silver. It has a stop to prevent the point of the drill from penetrating the handle beyond the required depth.—**3.** A gimlet. [Prov. Eng.]

Passer[2] (pas'ėr), *n.* [L., a sparrow.] A genus of fringilliform or conirostral oscine passerine birds, founded by Brisson in 1760, typically representing the family *Fringillidæ,* and a representative example of the *Oscines* or normal *Passeres.* The name lapsed, or was used with little discrimination, for a century, but is now in nearly universal use for that genus of finches which contains the common European or so-called English sparrow (*P. domesticus*), the European tree-sparrow (*P. montanus*), and several other closely related species. The two species named are both naturalized in the United States. See *sparrow* and *house-sparrow.*

European House-sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

passer-by (pas'ėr-bī'), *n.* One who passes by or near. Also *by-passer.*

In an undertone, as if he were afraid a *passer-by* might hear him. *Disraeli,* Sybil, iv. 1.

Passerculus (pa-sėr'kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < L. *passerculus,* a little sparrow, dim. of *passer,* a sparrow: see *Passer*[2].] A genus of American fringilline birds, embracing many of the commonest sparrows of the United States, of fully streaked coloration, with yellow on the bend of the wings, slender bill, short and narrow unmarked tail, and pointed wings with elongated inner secondaries. The common savanna-sparrow is *P. savanna,* and there are several others. They are ground-sparrows, and especially abound in low moist localities.

Passerella (pas-e-rel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), dim. of L. *passer,* a sparrow: see *Passer*[2].] A genus of large handsome fox-colored fringilline birds of North America, having enlarged feet; the fox-sparrows. *P. iliaca* abounds in shrubbery in most parts of eastern North America, and several other species or varieties are found in the west. See *fox-sparrow.*

Passerellinæ (pas″e-re-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < *Passerella* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ,* named from the genus *Passerella,* having no definable characters.

Passeres (pas'e-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *passer,* sparrow: see *Passer*[2].] An order of the

class *Aves*, typified by the genus *Passer*, comprehending more than half of all birds. It has about the taxonomic or classificatory value of groups called *families* in departments of zoology other than ornithology. It corresponds inexactly to *Insessores* in some of the uses of this word, and exactly to the Cuvierian *Passerinæ* as emended by Blyth; also to the *Ægithognathæ* of Huxley. It consists of the *Oscines* (Müller) and *Clamatores* of Cabanis. With some exceptions, these birds (numbering upward of 5,000 species) have the following characters. They are anomalogonatous, having no ambiens muscle nor accessory femorocaudal. The femorocaudal and semitendinosus muscles are present, as is usually also the accessory semitendinosus. The flexor longus hallucis, the muscle which bends the hind toe, is separated from the flexor longus digitorum, which bends the other toes collectively; and the hind toe is inserted low down, or is perfectly incumbent. The result of this is that the feet are perfectly fitted for grasping slender supports, and the birds are thus typically insessorial. Furthermore, the toes are always 4, 3 in front and 1 behind (except in *Cholornis*); none are versatile from their normal position, and the ratio of their phalanges is always 2, 3, 4, 5, counting from the first to the fourth digit. As to the means of flight, of which no *Passeres* are deprived, the sternum has with few exceptions a particular conformation, being notched on each side behind, manubriated, and provided with prominent costal processes; the tensor patagii brevis has a special mode of insertion; the primaries are either 10 or 9 in number, the secondaries are more than 6, and the greater coverts are not more than half as long as the secondaries. The tail has 12 rectrices (with few exceptions). The palate is egithognathous; the covering of the bill is hard, with a cere or other soft membrane, and the nostrils do not openly communicate; the oil-gland is nude; the cæca are 2 in number; and the carotid is single and sinistral. *Passeres* are altricial and psilopædic, the young being born helpless and naked. In most birds of this order the lower larynx, or syrinx, is highly developed as a musical organ, and according to this character *Passeres* are divisible into 2 primary groups — *Oscines* or *Acromyodi*, and *Clamatores* or *Mesomyodi*. The division of *Passeres*, however, has severely exercised alike the erudition and the ingenuity of the systematists, and no proposed method is fully accepted. The prime division by Garrod and Forbes, into *Eleutherodactyli* and *Desmodactyli*, is superfluous, since those alleged *Passeres* which are desmodactylous are not *Passeres*. Elimination of these obtrusive terms leaves the prime division as before, into *Acromyodi* and *Mesomyodi*. In 1874 Wallace divided *Passeres* upon external characters into 4 series: (1) *turdoid*, with 21 families; (2) *tanagroid*, with 10 families; (3) *sturnoid*, with 4 families; (4) *formicarioid*, with 10 families: 45 in all — an arrangement requiring some modification upon anatomical grounds. The mesomyodian *Passeres* are either (1) heteromerous, as the families *Cotingidæ* and *Pipridæ*, or they are (2) homœomerous. The latter are either (1) haplopophonous, as the *Tyrannidæ*, *Pittidæ*, *Philepittidæ*, and *Xenicidæ*, or they are (2) tracheophonous, as the *Furnariidæ*, *Pteroptochidæ*, *Dendrocolaptidæ*, and *Formicariidæ*. With few exceptions, mesomyodian *Passeres* are American, and nearly all of these (all but a few *Tyrannidæ*) are Central and South American. As to the acromyodian *Passeres*, they are either abnormal or normal. The abnormal *Passeres* are only two Australian families, *Menuridæ* and *Atrichiidæ*, together called *Pseudoscines*. The rest are *Oscines* proper, some 4,700 species in all, so closely related that they scarcely represent a group of higher rank than the average "family" recognized by ornithologists. They are three of Wallace's four series (turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid), and are separated by Sundevall into *Cichlomorphæ*, *Conirostres*, *Coliomorphæ*, *Certhiomorphæ*, *Cinnyrimorphæ*, and *Chelidonomorphæ*. Sclater has six similar divisions, though in different order and under other names: *Dentirostres*, *Latirostres*, *Curvirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Cultrirostres*. These groups may be thus explained or illustrated: (1) *Cichlomorphæ* or *Dentirostres*, thrushes, warblers, flycatchers, shrikes, etc.; (2) *Coliomorphæ* or *Cultrirostres*, crows, jays, tits, etc.; (3) *Conirostres*, finches, buntings, sparrows, tanagers, etc.; (4) *Cinnyrimorphæ* or *Tenuirostres*, honey-suckers; (5) *Certhiomorphæ* or *Curvirostres*, creepers; (6) *Chelidonomorphæ* or *Latirostres*, swallows. All these birds agree in being laminiplantar; and among them or near them must be found or made a place for the larks, *Alaudidæ*, which are scutelliplantar, and which, when not placed with *Conirostres*, form a seventh superfamily known as *Corydomorphæ*.

passeriform (pas'e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *passeriformis*, < L. *passer*, sparrow, + *forma*, form.] Sparrow-like in form or structure; pertaining to oscine *Passeres* or *Passeriformes*, or having their characters; passerine in a strict sense.

Passeriformes (pas'e-ri-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *passeriform*.] In Forbes's classification, an order of anomalogonatous birds composed of *Turdiformes*, *Fringilliformes*, and *Sturniformes*, or the turdoid, tanagroid, and sturnoid *Passeres* of Wallace, and thus equivalent to oscine *Passeres*, or *Oscines*.

Passerina (pas-e-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *passerinus*, of or for a sparrow: see *passerine*.] 1. A beautiful genus of American *Fringillidæ*; the painted finches. The plumage is of bright or variegated colors, or both, as in the indigo-bird, *P. cyanea*, which is rich blue, the lazuli-finch, *P. amœna*, which is blue, white, and brown, and the painted finch, or nonpareil, *P. ciris*, which is blue, red, and yellow. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also *Cyanospiza*. See cut in next column, and cut under *indigo-bird*.

2. A genus of heath-like shrubs, of the apetalous order *Thymelæaceæ* and the tribe *Euthymelæeæ*, known by its four-lobed unappendaged urn-shaped calyx, eight exserted stamens, and globose stigma. There are 4 species, all South African, sometimes cultivated for their flowers. They bear little

Painted Finch (*Passerina ciris*).

decussate opposite leaves, and flowers in spikes with broad bracts. *Linnæus*, 1737.

Passerinæ (pas-e-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Passerina*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of birds, approximately equivalent to the *Insessores* or perchers: primarily divided into two groups, the ordinary *Passerinæ* and the *Syndactyli*, and, secondarily, the former into four groups, *Dentirostres*, *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres*. As thus constituted, it was a thoroughly unnatural group, subdivided in an equally artificial manner. But removing from it certain heterogeneous elements, as *Cypselus*, *Caprimulgus*, *Podargus*, *Colius*, *Coracias*, *Upupa*, *Merops*, *Trochilus*, etc. (as was done by Blyth, Cuvier's editor in 1849), it represents the *Passeres* of modern naturalists.

2. In Nitzsch's classification, the expurgated *Passerinæ* of Cuvier, or *Passeres* proper.

passerine (pas'e-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *passerinus*, of a sparrow, < *passer*, sparrow: see *Passer*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Resembling or related to a sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Passerinæ*, in any sense, or the *Passeres*; passeriform. — 2. About as large as a sparrow: as, the *passerine* parrot, *Psittacula passerina*; the *passerine* ground-dove, *Chamæpelia passerina*; the *passerine* owl, *Glaucidium passerinum*.

Also *passeroid*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Passerinæ*, *Passeres*, or *Passeriformes*.

Passerita (pa-ser'i-tä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] A genus of whipsnakes of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Dryophidinæ*, having an

Passerita nycterizans.

elongated nasal appendage and the pupil of the eye horizontal. *P. nycterizans* is an example.

passeroid (pas'e-roid), *a.* [< *Passer*[2] + *-oid*.] Same as *passerine*.

pass-guard, *n.* See *passegarde*.

pass-holder (pas'hōl'dėr), *n.* One who holds a free pass or a season ticket, as to a theater, on a railway, etc.

passibility (pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *passibilité* = Sp. *pasibilidad* = Pg. *passibilidade* = It. *passibilità*, < LL. *passibilita(t-)s*, < *passibilis*, capable of feeling: see *passible*.] The quality of being passible; the capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

passible (pas'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *passible* = Sp. *pasible* = Pg. *passivel* = It. *passibile*, < LL. *passibilis*, capable of feeling, < L. *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, feel: see *passion*, *patient*.] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agents.

> And as he [God] is the Head of that body, he is *passible*, so he may suffer; and, as he is the first-born of the dead, he did suffer; so that he was defective in nothing; not in power, as God, not in passibility, as man.
> *Donne*, Sermons, i.

passibleness (pas'i-bl-nes), *n.* Passibility.

> This heresy of Eutyches and Dioscorus . . . drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the Deity, because the Deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible.
> *E. Brerewood*, Diversity of Languages and Religions [(ed. 1635), xxv.

Passiflora (pas-i-flō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), irreg. < L. *passio*, passion, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower. Early missionaries to South America, and Spanish writers from 1593, regarded the flower as an emblem of the crucifixion, finding in the five anthers the five wounds, in the three button-like stigmas the three nails, in the corona the crown of thorns, in the five petals and five sepals the ten apostles then present, in the digitate leaves the persecutors' hands, and in the tendrils their scourges.] A genus of climbing herbs or shrubs, type of the order *Passifloraceæ* and the tribe *Passifloreæ*, characterized by the short calyx-tube, three styles, and the calyx-lobes, petals, and stamens each four or five; the passion-flowers. There are about 175 species, mainly American; a few are Asiatic and Australian. They bear lateral unbranched tendrils, and alternate leaves, undivided or lobed, often with a gland-bearing petiole. Their large and showy flowers are solitary or racemed in the axils, followed by dry or pulpy many-seeded berries, which in some species are edible. (See *granadilla*, *curuba*, *may-pop*, *indigo-berry*, 2, *water-lemon*, and *sweet calabash* (under *calabash*), also cut under *cirrus*.) Some species are narcotic or expectorant, as *P. fœtida*, the West Indian love-in-a-mist, and the bitter leaves of *P. laurifolia*, the Jamaican honeysuckle, are used as an astringent. *P. macrocarpa*, the pumpkin passion-flower of Brazil and Peru, produces a fruit sometimes weighing 8 pounds. Many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, as *P. cærulea*, *P. kermesina*, etc. See also *bulhoof* and *Dutchman's-laudanum*.

Passifloraceæ (pas'i-flō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Passiflora* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants of the cohort *Passiflorales*; the passion-flower family. It is characterized by the undivided or three- to five-parted style, four to many stamens, similar petals and sepals, and especially by the corona, of one, two, or many rows of filamentous bodies, or a tubular membrane, seated on the calyx-tube or between the petals. It includes about 235 species, mainly tropical, especially of South America, classed in 5 tribes and 27 genera, of which *Passiflora* (the type), *Carica*, *Jacaratia*, and *Tacsonia* are the chief. They are shrubs, trees, or herbs, with a watery juice, round or angled branches, and erect climbing or twining stems. They often bear axillary tendrils and showy three-bracted flowers.

Passiflorales (pas'i-flō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Passiflora* + *-ales*.] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the dicotyledonous series *Calycifloræ*, characterized by the compound one-celled ovary, with styles distinct or slightly united. It includes the passion-flower, gourd, and loasa families, mainly vines; the begonia family; and the samyda, turnera, and datisca families, mainly tropical trees and shrubs.

Passifloreæ (pas-i-flō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1805), < *Passiflora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Passifloraceæ*, distinguished by the perfect flowers, conspicuous single or double corona, and flattish seeds. It includes 13 genera, chiefly of the African and American tropics, of which about 13 species are shrubs or small trees, and 160 are tendrilled climbers.

passim (pas'im), *adv.* [L., hither and thither, everywhere, < *passus*, pp. of *pandere*, extend: see *pass*.] Here and there; in many different places; everywhere.

passimeter (pa-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *passus*, step, pace, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of pocket-odometer resembling a watch in external appearance. A vibrating lever operates a registering device, which indicates the number of steps taken, the lever moving synchronously with the upward and downward movement of the body in walking or running.

passing (pas'ing), *n.* [< ME. *passyng*; verbal n. of *pass*, *v.*] 1. The act of moving on or by; also, the act of departing; dying.

> Yet in these ears, till hearing dies,
> One set slow bell will seem to toll
> The *passing* of the sweetest soul
> That ever look'd with human eyes.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvii.

2. Passage; ratification; enactment.

> If a Lay Lord was attainted, the Bishops assented to his Condemning, and were always present at the *passing* of the Bill of Attainder. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 25.

3. A gold or silver thread or fine cord produced by twisting a flat and very small ribbon of the metal spirally around a silk thread. Passing is used in embroidery, in couched work, and the like, laid on the foundation and sewed to it with fine silk thread.

passing (pas'ing), *a.* [ME. *passing*, *passynge*; ppr. of *pass*, *v.*] 1. That is or are now happen-

ing; current: as, *passing* events; the *passing* hour.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of *passing* thought, the wealth
Of words and wit.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. Cursory; such as is done, given, etc., while one passes: as, a *passing* glance.

Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
Implores the *passing* tribute of a sigh. *Gray*, Elegy.

3. Fleeting; fading away.

Trust not in man with *passing* breath.
Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits.

4. Exceeding; surpassing; transcendent; egregious; eminent; extraordinary.

He is a man of hey discrecioun,
I warne you wel, he is a *passing* man.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 61.

For the *passynge* Love that he hadde to hire, whan he saughe hire ded, he felle in a rage, and oute of his Wytt, a gret while. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

O *passing* traitor; perjured and unjust!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 106.

passing (pâs'ing), *adv.* [< *passing*, *a.*] Surpassingly; wonderfully: exceedingly; very.

This Ewein was a *passinge* feire childe, and bolde and hardy; but after that he hadde herde speke of kynge Arthur he wolde not suffre that noon made hym knyght.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 20.

For she was *passing* weary of his love.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

passing (pâs'ing), *prep.* [< *passing*, *a.*] Exceeding; beyond; over. [Rare.]

Why, I han't been at it *passing* a couple of months. *Foote.*

passing-bell (pâs'ing-bel), *n.* A church bell tolled at the time of a person's death or immediately after. It was a means of summoning Christians to pray for the soul of the one just departed; and it is still common as a mark of respect to the dead and an announcement to the public that a death has just occurred. The age of the person is commonly indicated by the number of strokes. This custom is supposed to have originated from the ancient belief that the sound of the church bell drove away any demon that might seek to take possession of the departing soul. In the Church of England it is enjoined by canon that the passing-bell be tolled during the dying and at the burial of any parishioner. Formerly called *forth-fare*.

All my spirits,
As if they heard my *passing-bell* go for me,
Pull in their powers, and give me up to destiny.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

When the *passing-bell* doth tole,
And the furies in a shole
Come to fight a parting soule,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!
Herrick, Litanie to the Holy Spirit.

passing-braid (pâs'ing-brād), *n.* A kind of braid made of passing, twisted or braided, as in making galloon.

passing-by† (pâs'ing-bī'), *n.* The passover.

Christ's disciples said to the man, Where is this guest-chamber, where I might eat the *passing-by* with my disciples?
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 251.

passing-discord (pâs'ing-dis″kôrd), *n.* Same as *passing-note*.

passingly† (pâs'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *passyngly*; < *passing* + *-ly*².] In a surpassing degree; specially; exceedingly.

He schal dispise deeth, he schal drede no perelis, and *passyngly* he schal be maad hardy.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

Cris. Do you love singing, lady?
Chloe. O, *passingly*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

passing-measure (pâs'ing-mezh″ūr), *n.* [See *passa-measure*.] A corruption of *passamezzo*.

Prythee sit still; you must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 7.

passing-note (pâs'ing-nōt), *n.* In *music*, an unessential or discordant tone melodically combined with harmonically essential tones, either between them or next above or below them. Such accessory tones are usually unaccented.

passing-place (pâs'ing-plās), *n.* A railway siding where trains may pass one another.

passing-tone (pâs'ing-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *passing-note*.

passion (pash'on), *n.* [< ME. *passion*, *passiun*, *passioun*, < OF. *passion*, F. *passion* = Sp. *pasion*, *pasio* = Pg. *paixão* = It. *passione*, < LL. *passio*(*n*-), suffering, enduring (LL., specifically, a suffering, a disease), also an event, occurrence, < L. *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, endure, undergo: see *patient*.] 1. The state of being affected or acted on by something external; a passive as opposed to an active state.

When the ball obeys the stroke of a billiard-stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare *passion*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 4.

2. Susceptibility of impression from external agents; receptivity to impressions.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, . . . and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions.
Bacon.

3. Suffering; especially, the sufferings of Christ on the cross; more specifically, his sufferings subsequent to the Last Supper, sometimes distinguished from those of the crucifixion: as, "by thy Cross and *Passion*," *Book of Common Prayer*.

Our sauyour Iheau cryste was put vnto deth by *passyon* of the crosse. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

All the *passion* of all the martyrs that ever were.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 232.

To whom also he shewed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. Acts i. 3.

Wherefore suffered he so great and bitter *passions*? did he it not to take away your sins?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 123.

The term *Passion* belongs more properly to that which He underwent during the fifteen or more hours that elapsed between the night of the Last Supper and three o'clock on the following afternoon, beginning with His agony in the garden of Gethsemane and ending with His death upon the Cross. *Blunt*, Dict. Doct. and Hist. Theology, p. 547.

4†. Physical disorder, or suffering resulting from it; disease.

He then sayd that he was called the sonne of Jupiter; but yet he felt in himselfe the *passions* of a diseased body.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him and extend his *passion*.
Feed, and regard him not. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 57.

5. Emotion; specifically, intense or vehement emotion, occupying the mind in great part for a considerable period, and commanding the most serious action of the intelligence; an abounding or controlling emotion, such as ambition, avarice, revenge, desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, etc.; a strong deep feeling.

How all the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And shuddering fear, and green-eyed jealousy!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 108.

Held in holy *passion* still,
Forget thyself to marble.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 41.

As if the civil wars had blotted out the expression of character and *passion* from the human lip and brow.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

She ended with such *passion* that the tear
She sang of shook and fell an erring pearl.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

(*a*) Zeal; ardor; vehement or ruling desire.

Pan . . . has no *passion*, unless it be for discourse.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

In those good days of simplicity and sunshine, a *passion* for cleanliness was the leading principle in domestic economy. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

(*b*) Love; ardent affection; amorous desire.

I should have been more strange, I must confess,
But that thou overheard'st, ere I was ware,
My true love's *passion*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 104.

For health and idleness to *passion's* flame
Are oil and gunpowder. *Byron*, Don Juan, ii. 169.

(*c*†) Grief; sorrow.

Victorious Titus, rue the tears I shed,
A mother's tears in *passion* for her son.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 106.

Oh, that I could as gently shake off *passion*
For the loss of that great brave man as I can shake off
Remembrance of what once I was reputed!
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

(*d*) Vehement anger; rage: sometimes used absolutely: as, in a *passion*.

Monsieur le Nostre spoke much of the good Humour of his Master; he affirmed to me he was never seen in *Passion*. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 87.

I must be in a *passion*, Sir Lucius — I must be in a rage. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

6. An object of great admiration or desire; something indulged in, pursued, or cultivated with extreme and serious ardor: as, poetry became a *passion* with him.

He [General Hawley] is called Lord Chief Justice; frequent and sudden executions are his *passion*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 1.

They know not, cannot guess
How much their welfare is a *passion* to us.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

7. A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling.

Sometimes he maketh invocations with broken sentences by starts and strange *passions*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 139.

She was in such a *passion* of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. Flosa. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, i.

8. Same as *passion-music*.—**Cardiac passion**†. See *cardiac*.—**Ileac** or **iliac passion**. Same as *ileus*, 1.—**Passion Sunday**, the second Sunday before Easter Sunday; the fifth Sunday in Lent: so called because the special commemoration of Christ's passion then begins.—**Passion Week**, the fifth week in Lent, from Passion Sunday to Palm Sunday, and immediately preceding Holy Week. The name *Passion Week* was given to it from very early times because with it begins the special commemoration of Christ's passion. In non-Catholic circles Passion Week is often incorrectly identified with Holy Week.=**Syn. 5.** *Passion*, *Affection*; wrath, fury; fervor; rapture, transport. As compared with *affection*, the distinctive mark of *passion* is that it masters the mind, so that the person becomes seemingly its subject or its passive instrument, while an *affection*, though moving, affecting, or influencing one, still leaves him his self-control. The secondary meanings of the two words keep this difference.

passion (pash'on), *v.* [< OF. *passioner*, *passionner* = It. *passionare*, < ML. *passionare*, be affected with passion, < L. *passio*(*n*-), passion: see *passion*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be affected with passion; be extremely agitated, especially with grief; sorrow. [Obsolete or archaic.]

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 172.

How now, Queen! what art thou doing? *passioning* over the picture of Cleanthes, I am sure; for I know thou lovest him. *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A sloping green of mossy tread,
By a clear pool, wherein she *passioned*
To see herself escaped from so sore illa.
Keats, Lamia, i.

II. *trans.* To give a passionate character to; imbue with passion; impassionate. [Rare.]

By lively actions he gan bewray
Some argument of matter *passioned*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 4.

O thou, for whose soul-soothing quiet turtles
Passion their voices cooingly 'mong myrtles.
Keats, Endymion, i.

passional (pash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *passional*, *passionnel* = It. *passionale* = Pg. *passional*, n., < ML. *passionalis*, *passionale*, n., book containing sufferings of the martyrs, < LL. *passionalis*, susceptible of passion or suffering, < L. *passio*(*n*-), suffering, passion: see *passion*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; influenced by passion; passionate.

It [phrenology] divides, for example, all our powers into mental, moral, and *passional*—intellect, morals, and affections. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 101.

Nowhere in literature is the process of culture by means of study and *passional* experience so graphically depicted.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 142.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *passionary*.

The Legenda contained the lections read at matins and at other times, and may be taken as a generic term to include the Homiliarium, Martyrology, *Passional*, and other volumes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 710.

2. A manuscript of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the coronation oath. *O. Shipley.*

passionary (pash'on-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *passionaries* (-riz). [= F. *passionaire* = Sp. *pasionario* = Pg. It. *passionario*, < ML. *passionarius*, *passionarium*, a passional, < LL. *passio*(*n*-), suffering, passion: see *passion*.] A book containing descriptions of the sufferings of the saints and martyrs, read in the ancient Christian Church on their respective festivals.

Higden's "Polychronicon," and the *passionaries* of the female saint Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir.
Warton, Eng. Poetry, III. 142.

passionate† (pash'on-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *passionatus*, pp. of *passionare*, be affected with passion: see *passion*, *v.*, and cf. *passionate*, *a.*] 1. To affect with passion; move to anger, hate, love, etc.

Neither did I thinke any so malitious as now I see a great many: yet it shal not so *passionate* me but I will doe my best for my most maligner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 229.

2. To portray with natural emotion or passion; personate.

There have they their play-house, where the parts of women are acted by women, and too naturally *passionated*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

Great pleasure, mixt with pittiful regard,
That godly King and Queene did *passionate*,
Whyles they his pittifull adventures heard.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 16.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 6.

passionate (pash'on-āt), *a.* [= F. *passionné* = It. *passionato*, < ML. *passionatus*, passionate, impassioned: see the verb.] Characterized by passion; exhibiting or expressing passion. (*a*) Easily moved to vehement emotion, especially to anger; easily excited or agitated; also, exhibiting or feeling vehement emotion.

Their scornfull vsage made the Captaine so *passionate*, to appease his anger and choler their intent made many faire excuses for satisfaction.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 233.

Though *passionate* and often wrongheaded, he [Jeremy Collier] was a singularly clear controversialist.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

We are *passionate* advocates of our wrong opinion because it is ours. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 211.

(*b*) Showing or exciting strong emotion; highly excited; vehement; warm.

Nephew, what means this *passionate* discourse,
This peroration with such circumstance?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 104.

One in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A *passionate* intuition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

Strangers have wept to hear his *passionate* notes.
Shelley, Alastor.

(*c*) Swayed by love; consumed with passion.

Judge, madam, what the condition of a *passionate* man must be, that can approach the hand only of her he dies for, when her heart is inaccessible.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

(*d*†) Emotional; susceptible.

Thou art *Passionate*;
Hast thou been brought up with girls?
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

(*e*†) Changeful; capricious; of many moods.

You, sweet, have the power
To make me *passionate* as an April day.
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

(*f*†) Compassionate.

This *passionate* humour of mine.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 121 (ed. Knight).

(*g*†) Sorrowful; pitiful.

Amphialus, . . . in his noble heart melting with compassion at so *passionate* a sight, desired him to withhold his hands. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

She [Lady Constance] is sad and *passionate* at your highness' tent. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 544.

=Syn. (*a*) *Irritable*, etc. (see *irascible*), hot-headed, hot, fiery, violent, choleric. (*b*) Impassioned, ardent, fervent, glowing, burning, impetuous.

passionately (pash'ọn-ạt-li), *adv.* In a passionate manner, in any sense of that word.

passionateness (pash'ọn-ạt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being passionate or subject to passion.

passionato (pas-i-ō-nä'tō), *a.* [It.: see *passionate*.] Passionate: in music, noting a passage to be rendered with emotional intensity.

passioned (pash'ọnd), *p. a.* [< *passion* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *impassioned*.] 1. Moved by passion; violently affected.

Diversly *passioned* is the lover's hart,
Now pleasaunt hope, now dread and grievous fere.
Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. lxxii.

As they read, . . . [Mary's] colour changed, she seemed deeply *passioned*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2. Expressing passion.

Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

passion-flower (pash'ọn-flou*ʳ*'ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Passiflora*. The common blue passion-

Flowering Branch of Passion-flower (*Passiflora incarnata*). *a*, the fruit (may-pop).

flower is *P. cærulea*, from Brazil. *P. incarnata* is the passion-flower of the southern United States, the fruits of which are known as *may-pops*. Also called *passion-vine*.

passioning (pash'ọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *passion*, *v.*] The state of being affected with passion; the act of giving vent to passion; a passionate utterance or expression.

And Burns, with pungent *passionings*
Set in his eyes. *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets.

Passionist (pash'ọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *passionniste* = Sp. *pasionista*; as *passion* + *-ist*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order, called in full "Congregation of the Discalced Clerks of the most holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ." The order was founded by Paolo della Croce in 1720 in Italy, and has since spread on the Continent and into Great Britain, the United States, etc. In addition to the three ordinary vows, they pledge the utmost zeal in keeping fresh the memory of the passion of Christ.

passionless (pash'ọn-les), *a.* [< *passion* + *-less*.] Void of passion; not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

The Queen . . . glanced at him, thought him cold,
High, self-contain'd, and *passionless*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

passion-music (pash'ọn-mū*ʳ*'zik), *n.* The music of a passion-play; a form of cantata or oratorio treating of the sufferings and death of Christ. The idea of such works appeared in very early Christian times, having a strictly liturgical origin. Its later development has tended somewhat toward concert-music. The personages usually introduced are the Evangelist or Narrator, the Saviour, the Disciples, the People, etc.; allegorical or idealized characters also occur. Recitatives, solos, duets, choruses, and even instrumental numbers, are employed as in other oratorios, but, at least in the German passions, the liturgical style controls every element; hence chorals are often introduced for the use of the congregation or audience. The most noted example is the "Passion according to St. Matthew" of J. S. Bach. Also called *passion-oratorio*, or simply *passion*.

passion-oratorio (pash'ọn-or-ạ-tō*ʳ*'ri-ō), *n.* Same as *passion-music*.

passion-play (pash'ọn-plā), *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. The passion-play is still extant in the periodic representations at Oberammergau, in the Bavarian highlands, perhaps the only example to be found at the present day.

Passion-tide (pash'ọn-tīd), *n.* In the *Rom. Cath. calendar*, the last two weeks of Lent, comprising Passion Week and Holy Week.

passion-vine (pash'ọn-vīn), *n.* Same as *passion-flower*.

passive (pas'iv), *a.* [< F. *passif* = Sp. *pasivo* = Pg. It. *passivo* (= D. *passief* = G. Sw. Dan. *passiv*, in gram.), < L. *passivus*, serving to express the suffering of an action (*passivum verbum*, a passive verb); in LL. lit. capable of suffering or feeling; < *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer: see *passion*, *patient*.] 1. Suffering; not acting; inactive; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

In the reception of simple ideas, the understanding is for the most part *passive*.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 1. § 25.

I hid my head within a Convent, there
Lay *passive* as a dormouse in midwinter.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iv.

2. Receptive; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance: as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Half the duty of a Christian in this life consists in the exercise of *passive* graces.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 752.

The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the *passive* drugs of it
Freely command. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 254.

Passive to his holy will,
Trust I in my Master still,
Even though he slay me.
Whittier, Barclay of Ury.

3. In *gram.*, expressive of the suffering or enduring of some action, or the being affected by some action: applied to a derivative mode of conjugation, by which that which is the object of the other or "active" form is made the subject of the enduring of the verbal action: thus, *Lydia a me amatur*, 'Lydia is loved by me,' is corresponding passive to *ego Lydiam amo*, 'I love Lydia.' A nearly complete passive conjugation is formed especially in Latin; and the name *passive* is given also to the equivalent verb-phrases in other languages, as English, French, and German. Abbreviated *pass.*—**Passive bonds.** See *active bonds*, under *active*.—**Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active*.—**Passive congestion.** Same as *passive hyperæmia* (which see, under *hyperæmia*).—**Passive debt**, a debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from *active debt*—that is, a debt upon which interest is payable. *Wharton*.—**Passive fund.** See *fund*[1], 2.—**Passive hyperæmia.** See *hyperæmia*.—**Passive insufficiency of a muscle**, insufficient length of a muscle when it is entirely relaxed to allow, in certain postures of the joints concerned, complete contraction of the antagonists: thus, the extensors of the fingers are too short to allow complete flexion of the fingers when there is much flexion at the wrist.—**Passive intellect.** See *intellect*, 1.—**Passive motion.** See *motion*.—**Passive obedience.** See *obedience*.—**Passive operations** (*milit.*), operations undertaken solely to repel an enemy's attack.—**Passive power** [*potentia passiva*, in Aquinas, perhaps in early trans. from Aristotle's "Metaphysics," cap. 12], a faculty of receiving some impression from without, or of undergoing some change.—**Passive prayer**, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace.—**Passive righteousness.** See *righteousness*.—**Passive title**, in *Scots law*, a title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of deceased, irrespective of the assets. *Paterson*.—**Passive trust.** See *trust*.=**Syn. 1.** Inert, quiescent, inactive.—**2.** Submissive, patient, long-suffering, stoical.

passively (pas'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a passive manner; without action; unresistingly.—2. As a passive verb; in the passive voice: opposed to *actively*.

passiveness (pas'iv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes: as, the *passiveness* of matter.—2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,
Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiv. 157.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being.
Decay of Christian Piety.

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission; lack of power to act, or omission to act.

That we can feed this mind of ours
In a wise *passiveness*.
Wordsworth, Expostulation and Reply.

passivity (pa-siv'i-ti), *v.* [= F. *passivité*, *passiveté* = It. *passività*, < LL. as if **passivita(t-)s*, < L. *passivus*, passive: see *passive*.] Same as *passiveness*.

pass-key (pas'kē), *n.* 1. A key for opening several locks; a master-key; a skeleton key.—2. A latch-key.

pass-lamb† (pas'lam), *n.* The paschal or Passover lamb.

Ther's not a House but hath som body slain,
Sane th' Israelites, whose doors were markt before
With sacred *Pass-Lamb's* sacramentall gore.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

passless (pas'les), *a.* [< *pass* + *-less*.] Having no pass or passage. *Cowley*, Plagues of Egypt.

passman (pas'man), *n.*; pl. *passmen* (-men). [< *pass* + *man*.] In the British universities, a student who passes for his degree without honors.

passmaster (pas'mas*ʳ*'tėr), *n.* The officer of a parish or poor-law district who passes or transfers paupers from the parish in which they are found to their own parish or union. [Eng.]

The *Pass-Master* for the City of London.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 241.

Passover (pas'ō-vėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *pass* + *over*; tr. Heb. *pesach* (L. *pascha*, etc.), a passing over: see *paseh*.] **I.** *n.* 1. An annual feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. It was celebrated on the evening of the 14th day of Abib or Nisan, the first month of the sacred year. The name is also used, by extension, to include the seven days that followed (from the 15th to the 21st of Nisan), during which the Israelites were permitted to eat only unleavened bread; and hence the Passover is also known as the "feast of unleavened bread." Every householder with his family ate on the first evening a lamb killed by the priest (Ex. xii.), which was served up without breaking the bones.

And ye shall observe this thing for an ordinance to thee and to thy sons for ever. . . . And it shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What mean ye by this service? That ye shall say, It is the sacrifice of the Lord's *passover*, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses. Ex. xii. 24, 26, 27.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind . . . by their yearly *Passover* what farewell they took of the land of Egypt? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

2. [*l. c.*] The sacrifice offered at the feast of the Passover; also, the paschal lamb.

Then they killed the *passover* on the fourteenth day of the second month. 2 Chron. xxx. 15.

The Kingdom of God . . . was remarkably taken from them [the Jews] within so many years after Christ the true *Passover* was slain by them as had passed from their first *Passover* after their going out of Ægypt to their entrance into Canaan. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. [*l. c.*] That which is passed over. [Rare.]

I am, it may be, a little of a precisian, and I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name; but let that be a *passover*, I have stretched the duties of a serving-man as far as my northern conscience will permit.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xiv.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Passover: as, *Passover* cake or bread (the cake of unleavened bread eaten at the Passover).

pass-parole (pas'pa-rōl'), *n.* *Milit.*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

passport (pas'pōrt), *n.* [Formerly also *pasport*, *passeport*; = Sp. *pasaporte* = Pg. *passaporte* = It. *passaporto* = G. *passport*, < F. *passeport*, a passport, a safe-conduct, sea-letter, etc., < *passer*, pass, + *port*, port, harbor: see *port*[1].] 1. A document issued by competent civil authority, granting permission to the person specified in it to travel, or authenticating his right to protection. In some states no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government, but the regulations of different jurisdictions regarding the use of passports have varied much, and of late years have exhibited a tendency toward a relaxation

of stringency, extending in many countries to their total abolition. Passports must give a description of the person. Those of the United States (1887) "request all whom it may concern to permit —— safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give (him) all lawful Aid and Protection," and are given under the seal of the Secretary of State. Passports may be given for goods as well as for persons; and in time of war a ship's passport is a voucher of her neutral character.

Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 36.

2. A safe-conduct granted in time of war for persons and effects in a hostile country. *Burrill.*

Many desyred leaue to departe to the towne of Conception, where they had graneges and exercised tyllage. He gaue them theyr *passeportes* with alowance of vytayles, soo that only thyrtie remayned with hym.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 92).

3. A license for importing or exporting goods subject to duty without paying the usual duties. —**4.** Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty; a certificate; a voucher.

Neyther Phylosopher nor Historiographer coulde at the first haue entred into the gates of popular iudgements if they had not taken a great *pasport* of Poetry.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace.
Dryden, Death of Amyntas, l. 76.

This Ring shall be the *passport* of Intelligence.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

For ten long years I roved about, living first in one capital, then another. . . . Provided with plenty of money, and the *passport* of an old name, I could choose my own society. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

5. That which enables one to attain any object or reach any end.

The favour of the monarch . . . is the only *passport* to employment. *Brougham.*

passport (pȧs′pōrt), *v. t.* [< *passport*, *n.*] To supply or provide with a passport.

Their ships must be *passported*.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 81.

pass-shooting (pȧs′shö″ting), *n.* The shooting of birds, as wild ducks, as they fly over a station where the hunter lies in wait for them. It is practised on a windy day in the late fall, when the birds, on their way to and from the feeding-grounds, often fly low. [U. S.]

Pass-shooting is practiced in the East in the pursuit of the black duck. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 202.

pass-ticket (pȧs′tik″et), *n.* A ticket of admission, as to some performance or spectacle; especially, a free ticket or pass.

passus (pas′us), *n.*; pl. *passus.* [< L. *passus* (pl. *passūs*), a step, pace: see *pace*[1] and *pass*, *n.*] A section or division of a story, poem, etc.; a canto. Abbreviated *pass.*

Passus signifies a portion or "fytte" of a poem. In an entertainment given to Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, a minstrel, after singing a portion of a song, was instructed to make "a pauz and a curtezy, for primus *passus*," i. e. to signify that the first part was over.
Skeat, Notes to Piers Plowman, p. 1.

password (pȧs′wėrd), *n.* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass.

passwort (pȧs′wėrt), *n.* A contraction of *palsywort.*

passy-measure† (pas′i-mezh″ūr), *n.* Same as *passamezzo.*

Then he 's a rogue, and a *passy measures* panyn; I hate a drunken rogue. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 206.

past (pȧst), *p. a.* and *n.* [< ME. *past*, *passed*; pp. of *pass*, *v.*] **I.** *p. a.* **1.** Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present nor future: as, *past* time; one's *past* life.

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things *past*,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

The thought of our *past* years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction. *Wordsworth*, Immortality, ix.

Hence —**2.** In the predicate, ago.

And ho so coueyteth to know hym such a kynde hym foloweth,
As ich tolde the with tonge a lytel tyme *passed*.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 368.

Never — O fault! — reveal'd myself unto him
Until some half-hour *past*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 193.

3. Spent; ended; accomplished; existing no more; over and done with.

The harvest is *past*, the summer is ended. Jer. viii. 20.

Past indiscretion is a venial crime.
Cowper, Truth, l. 491.

4. That has completed a full term and is now retired: as, a *past* (or *passed*) master in freemasonry. See *master*[1]. —**5.** That indicates or notes past time: as, a *past* participle; the *past* tense. —**Last past**, that has just passed; immediately preceding the present.

Hit was presented that, by the space of foure or fyve yeres or more *last past*, or there-aboutes . . .
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

II. *n.* The time that has preceded the present; a former or bygone time, or the events of that time; that part of the history, life, or experiences of a person or thing that is passed: as, to forget the *past*; an unfortunate *past.*

No, Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change; . . .
Thy registers and thee I both defy,
Not wondering at the present nor the *past*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

Clear from marge to marge shall bloom
The eternal landscape of the *past*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xivi.

If George could have taken a look into Kate's *past*, he would perhaps have been less surprised at the absence of the bread-and-butter element in her.
R. Broughton, Not Wisely but too Well, xix.

past (pȧst), *prep.* and *adv.* [Formerly *passed*; orig. pp., used elliptically, and extended to purely prepositional and adverbial uses: see *past*, *p. a.*] **I.** *prep.* Beyond. (*a*) Beyond in time; after: as, *past* noon; *past* dinner-time.

And it was *passed* .xij. or the sayde processyon myght come oones aboute, passynge by as faste as they myght goo but one tyme. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

Sara . . . was delivered of a child when she was *past* age. Heb. xi. 11.

(*b*) Beyond in position; further than; also, by and beyond: as, the house stands a little *past* the junction.

My lord, the enemy is *past* the marsh.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 345.

Lights creep in
Past the gauze curtains half drawn-to.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

(*c*) Beyond the reach of; at a point that precludes or makes (something) impossible or improbable; out of the reach, scope, or influence of: as, *past* redemption; *past* all sense of shame; *past* comprehension.

A wreck *past* hope he was. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 82.

He 's *past* all cure;
That only touch is death.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways *past* finding out! Rom. xi. 33.

Do but winnow their chaffe from their wheat, ye shall see their great heape shrink and wax thin *past* beliefe.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(*d*) Beyond in number or amount; above; more than; exceeding.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Boats hauing not *past* three yron nailes in them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 10.

He has not *past* three or four hairs on his chin.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 121.

He set store on her *past* every thing; for all, nobody but him thought her so very handsome.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxvi.

(*e*) Beyond the enjoyment of; over and done with.

As to those of the highest state in the monastic life, called by them the monks of the Megaloskema, I believe there are very few of them, though I was told some old men in their infirmaries, who were *past* the world, had taken this vow on them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 147.

II. *adv.* By; so as to pass and go beyond.

And at times, from the fortress across the bay,
The alarum of drums swept *past*.
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

pastance†, *n.* [ME., also *pastaunce*, *pastans*; < OF. *passetans*, *passetens*, *passetemps*, F. *passe-temps* = Sp. *pasatiempo* = Pg. It. *passatempo*, a pastime, < L. *passare*, pass, + *tempus*, time: see *pass*, *v.*, and *temporal*. Cf. *pastime.*] A pastime.

Sir Peter Shyrborne, and all other knyghtes that had iusted those four dayes with the knightes, thanked them greatly of their *pastaunce*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

Thowgh I sumtyme be in Englond for my *pastaunce*,
Yet was I neyther borne here, in Spayne, nor in Fraunce.
Bp. Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

paste[1] (pāst), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *paast*; < ME. *paste*, < OF. *paste*, F. *pâte* = Sp. Pg. It. *pasta*, < LL. *pasta*, paste, < Gr. πάστη, f., also παστά, neut. pl., a barley porridge, appar. orig. a salted mess, mess of food, < παστός (fem. παστή, neut. pl. παστά), besprinkled, salted, < πάσσειν, Attic πάττειν, strew, sprinkle. Cf. *pasma*, from the same source.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften the mass without liquefying it: as, flour *paste*, polishing-*paste*, etc. Specifically — (*a*) Dough; more particularly, flour and water with addition of butter or lard, used in cookery for making pies, pastry, etc.

Also, thath the Wardenes of the said crafte haffe fulle powere to make serche, with one of the officeris of the cite, as well vppon thoo that byeth mele contrary to the custume of the cite, as vppon gode *paste* to be made acordynd to the aise, as vppon all oder defavtys.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

[For] raising of *paste* few could her excel.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 175).

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, raise *paste*, write a good hand, keep an account, give a reasonable answer, and do as she is bid. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

(*b*) A mixture of flour and water boiled and sometimes strengthened by the addition of starch, and often preserved from molding by some added substance, used as a cement in various trades, as in bookbinding, leather-manufacture, shoemaking, etc. (*c*) In *calico-printing*, a composition of flour, water, starch, and other ingredients, used as a vehicle for mordant, color, etc. (*d*) In *ceram.*, clay kneaded up with water, and with the addition, in some cases, of other ingredients, of which mixture the body of a vessel or other object of earthenware is made. The paste of common pottery is either hard or soft. The hard is that which, after firing, cannot be scratched by knife or file. In porcelain the difference is more radical, the paste of soft-paste porcelain not being strictly a ceramic production. (See *soft-paste porcelain*, under *porcelain.*) The epithets *hard* and *soft* have reference to the power of resisting heat, hard-paste porcelain supporting and requiring a much higher temperature than the other. The paste of stoneware is mingled with a vitrifiable substance, so that after being fired it is no longer porous, whereas the paste of common pottery absorbs water freely. (*e*) In *plastering*, a mixture of gypsum and water. (*f*) In *soap-manuf.*, a preliminary or crude combination of fat and lye.

For the *paste* operation, no leys should be used containing foreign salts. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 377.

2†. Figuratively, material.

The Inhabitants of that Town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another *Paste*, differing from the affable Nature of those People I had convers'd withal formerly.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 44.

3. Heavy glass made by fusing silica (quartz, flint, or pure sand), potash, borax, and white oxid of lead, etc., to imitate gems; hence, a factitious gem of this material. To this glass addition may be made of antimony glass, or of oxids of manganese, cobalt, copper, or chromium, the lead often being largely in excess of a normal silicate. Also called *strass.*

A Louis XVI. clock, the pendulum formed as a circle of fine old *pastes*. *Hamilton Collection Catalogue.*

4. In *mineral.*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded. —**5.** The inspissated juice of fruit to which gum and powdered sugar have been added. —**Anchovy paste.** See *anchovy.* —**Artificial soft paste**, some variety of soft-paste porcelain. —**Canquoin's paste**, a mixture of chlorid of zinc, flour, and water. —**Chlorid-of-zinc paste**, a mixture of zinc chlorid, zinc oxid, flour, and water. —**Cochineal paste.** See *cochineal.* —**Coster's paste**, a solution of iodine in oil of tar. —**Dupuytren's paste**, arsenious acid and calomel, made into a paste with a solution of gum. —**Felix's caustic paste**, starch, wheat-flour, mercuric bichlorid, zinc chlorid, iodol, croton chloral, bromide of camphor, and carbolic acid, made into a paste with water. —**German paste.** See *German.* —**Guarana paste**, a dried paste prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis.* —**Hard paste**, the material prepared for making hard or vitreous porcelain. Hard paste is composed, strictly, of purified kaolin, unmixed, and is characteristic of Oriental porcelain. —**Italian paste.** See *macaroni*, 1. —**Jujube paste.** See *jujube*, 3. —**London paste**, a caustic composed of sodium hydrate and unslaked lime in equal parts. —**Lucas paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste or vehicle containing acetate of copper and hydrochlorate of aniline, but no sal ammoniac. When used, it is mixed with several times its volume of starch paste. —**Marshmallow paste**, a paste made of gum arabic, sugar, and white of eggs, flavored with orange-flower water. Also called *gum paste.* —**Michel's paste**, a caustic made of strong sulphuric acid three parts, and finely powdered asbestos one part. —**Mild paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste which is not acid. —**Orange paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing an orange color. The chief ingredient is lead sulphate. —**Paraf's paste**, in *dyeing*, a paste for producing a fine black dye. It is composed essentially of hydrochlorate of aniline, potassium chlorate, and hydrofluosilicic acid, and must be applied with copper or brass rollers which supply the element of copper necessary to develop the color. —**Phosphorus paste.** See *phosphorus.* —**Service paste**, in *porcelain-manuf.*, a paste prepared to serve for all ordinary work. —**Soft paste.** See *porcelain.* —**Vienna paste.** Same as *Vienna caustic* (which see, under *caustic*).

II. *a.* Made of paste, as an artificial jewel (see I., 3); hence, artificial; sham; counterfeit; not genuine: as, *paste* diamonds.

Dame Life, tho' fiction out may trick her,
And in *paste* gems and trippery deck her;
Oh! flickering, feeble, and unsicker
I've found her still. *Burns*, On Life.

Paste blue. See *blue.*

paste[1] (pāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pasted*, ppr. *pasting.* [< *paste*[1], *n.*] **1.** To unite or cement with paste; fasten with paste. —**2.** To apply paste to, in any of its technical compositions or uses; incorporate with a paste, as a color in dyeing.

Resist compositions intended for this latter purpose are usually called pastes, and color so preserved is said to be *pasted*. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 394.

paste[2]† (pāst), *n.* [Also *past*; a corrupt form of OF. *passe*, *pase*, border, edging, a particular use of *passe*, a pass, etc., with ref. to *passement*, lace, etc.: see *passement.*] **1.** A ruff. —**2.** A circlet or wreath of jewels or flowers formerly worn as a bridal wreath.

Items for making and mending these *pastes* and diadems are found in old churchwardens' accompts: thus—

paid to Alice Lewis, a goldsmith's wife of London, for a secrett to marry maydens in, iiji. A. D. 1540.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 174.

3. Passement or gimp.

pasteboard (pāst'bōrd), *n.* and *a.* [< *paste*[1] + *board*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, etc.—2. Playing-cards. [Slang.]

Did you play with him? He 's fond of *pasteboard* and bones. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxvi.

3. A visiting-card. [Slang.]

In the plate for the cards which she has established in the drawing-room, you know, Lady Kew's *pasteboard* always will come up to the top, though I poke it down whenever I go into the room. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxiv.

4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry. *Simmonds*. [Properly *paste-board*.]

II. *a.* Made of pasteboard: as, a *pasteboard* box; hence, flimsy; unsubstantial.

A *past-bord* House built of Court-Cards.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

King, looking at it more broadly, found this *pasteboard* city by the sea one of the most interesting developments of American life. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 139.

paste-down (pāst'doun), *n.* One of the outer blank leaves of a book that are pasted down on the cover.

paste-eel (pāst'ēl), *n.* A minute nematoid worm, *Anguillula glutinosa*, of the family *Anguillulidæ*, related to the common vinegar-eel, and found in sour paste.

pastel (pas'tel), *n.* [< F. *pastel* = Sp. Pg. *pastel*, a colored crayon, pastel, also the plant woad, = It. *pastello*, a pastel, < L. *pastillus*, a little loaf or roll, a lozenge, dim. of *panis*, a loaf, bread: see *pain*[2]. Cf. *pastille*.] 1. The plant woad, *Isatis tinctoria;* also, the blue dye obtained from it.

The *pastel* vat is set with a variety of woad.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 282.

2. In *art:* (*a*) A colored crayon made of pigments ground with chalk, and compounded with gum-water into a sort of paste. (*b*) A drawing made with colored chalks or crayons; also, the art of drawing with colored crayons.

The principle of *pastel* is that the colours, when on the paper, are in a state of dry powder, most of which is slightly adherent. . . . The plain truth is that it is simply dry painting. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, xviii.

pastelert, *n.* See *pastler*.

pastelist, pastellist (pas'tel-ist), *n.* [< *pastel* + *-ist*.] An artist who uses pastels or colored crayons. *The Academy*, Nov. 3, 1888, p. 294.

paste-maker (pāst'mā'kėr), *n.* A machine for mixing the ingredients of paste. It consists of a vertical geared shaft with stirring-dashers revolving in a vat. The lower end of the shaft is tubular, and is coupled to a steam-pipe by means of a screw-threaded step-block. The contents of the vat are warmed by admission of steam to the tubular shaft.

paste-point (pāst'point), *n.* In *printing*, one of the short and sharp spur-points pasted on the tympan of a hand-press, to perforate the white sheet as it is printed on the first side, and to aid the pressman in getting exact register when printing on the back or in two colors.

paste-pot (pāst'pot), *n.* A pot or vessel for holding paste.

paster (pās'tėr), *n.* 1. One who pastes.—2. A narrow slip of paper bearing the printed name of a candidate (or the names of several candidates), and gummed on the back, so that it may readily be affixed to an election-ticket to cover and replace the name of a candidate not acceptable to the voter. [U. S.]

pasterer† (pās'tėr-ėr), *n.* [A var. of *pasteler*.] A pastry-cook.

Alexander . . . refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada, queen of Caria, sent him. *Greene*, Farewell to Folly.

pastern (pas'tėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pastron;* < OF. *pasturon*, F. *pâturon*, pastern, < *pasture*, a shackle for a horse at pasture, < *pasture*, feeding, pasture: see *pasture*. Cf. *pester*.] 1. The part of a horse's foot which corresponds to the extent of the pastern-bones, more particularly of the great pastern-bone, which occupies most of the extent between the fetlock-joint and the coronet of the hoof. This corresponds anatomically to the first phalanx of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See *pastern-bone*, and cuts under *hoof*, *fetter-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, and *solidungulate*.

I will not change my horse with any that treads but on four *pasterns*. Ca, ha! he bounds from the earth, as if his entrails were hairs. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 13.

So straight she walked, and on her *pasterns* high.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 52.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her cream-white mule his *pastern* set.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

2. A shackle placed on a horse's pastern while pasturing; a hobble or hobbles; a clog; a tether.

She had better have worn *pasterns*.
Fletcher, The Chances, i. 8.

pastern-bone (pas'tėrn-bōn), *n.* Either one of the two proximal phalanges of a horse's foot, the first phalanx being the *great pastern*, articulated above with the cannon-bone at the pastern-joint, and the second phalanx the *small pastern*, articulated below with the third phalanx, or coffin-bone, inclosed in the hoof. These bones, great and small, correspond respectively to the first and second phalanges of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cuts under *hoof*, *solidungulate*, and *Perissodactyla*.

pastern-joint (pas'tėrn-joint), *n.* The joint or articulation of a horse's foot between the great pastern-bone and the cannon-bone. Anatomically it is the metacarpo- or metatarso-phalangeal articulation, and corresponds to the joint or knuckle at the base of the middle finger or toe of a man's hand or foot. See cut under *hoof*.

paste-rock (pāst'rok), *n.* See *Tarranon shale*, under *shale*.

pastetht, *n.* [ME. var. of **pastie*, pasty: see *pasty*[2].] Same as *pasty*[2].

Pasteurian (pas-tėr'i-an), *a.* [< *Pasteur* (see *Pasteurism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Pasteur and his methods; discovered by Pasteur. *Lancet*, No. 3468, p. 360. See *Pasteurism*.

Pasteuring (pas-tėr'ing), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see *Pasteurism*) + *-ing*[1].] The process of aging wines artificially according to Pasteur's method.

Pasteurism (pas-tėr'izm), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see def.) + *-ism*.] 1. The protective or prophylactic inoculation of the attenuated virus of certain diseases, especially of hydrophobia, as devised by the French scientist Louis Pasteur (born 1822). Pasteur's method in hydrophobia consists, essentially, in progressive inoculation with less and less attenuated virus until the use of that of a high degree of intensity is attained. The virus, in its different degrees of virulency, is obtained from the spinal cord of rabid rabbits which have acquired the maximum intensity of the disease after a repeated transference of the virus from one animal to another. Sections of the cord free from foreign germs are allowed to remain, for different periods of time, in a sterilized and dry atmosphere, whereby the virulency of the virus becomes progressively diminished, until it is finally completely lost.

2. Same as *Pasteurization*.

Pasteurization (pas-tėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Pasteur* (see def. of *Pasteurism*) + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The preserving of wines or other fermented liquids from deterioration, by destroying the fungi and their spores that would be productive of further and deleterious changes. This is effected by heating the liquid to at least 140° F. Also spelled *Pasteurisation*.

Pasteurize (pas-tėr'iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Pasteurized*, ppr. *Pasteurizing*. [< *Pasteur* (see def. of *Pasteurism*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To perform Pasteurization; sterilize fermented liquors, as beer or wine, by heat.

II. *trans.* 1. To subject to the process of Pasteurism.—2. To subject to the process of Pasteurization.

Also spelled *Pasteurise*.

Pasteur's septicemia. See *septicemia*.

paste-wash (pāst'wosh), *n.* In *bookbinding*, paste much diluted with water.

pasticcio (pas-tich'iō), *n.* [= F. *pasticcio*, < It. *pasticcio*, an imitation, a medley, < *pasta*, paste: see *paste*.] 1. A medley; a hotchpotch; a farrago; specifically, in *music*, an opera, cantata, or similar work made up of detached numbers from various works, even by different authors, but arranged as if intended to form a continuous dramatic work, a special libretto being usually written for the music; a medley, olio, ballad-opera, etc.

An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papirio Dittatore was represented four several times. Whether this was a *pasticcio*, or by whom the music was composed, does not appear. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

He shall see what frippery a woman is made up with, what a *pasticcio* of gauzes, pins, and ribbons go to compound that multifarious thing, a well-dressed woman.
Cumberland, Natural Son, i. 1.

2. In *painting*, a picture painted in direct imitation of the style and manner of some other than the artist; also, such an imitation of style.

His style is a *pasticcio* of the steel-grey and sombre green colouring of M. Pointelin. *The Academy*, No. 894, p. 436.

3. In *decorative art*, a copy of any design modified by the material or the purpose of the copy.

The surface of this [dish] is covered with a *pasticcio*, or partial copy, after Raffaelle.
Soulages Catalogue, No. xl., 1856.

pastiche (pas-tēsh'), *n.* [F.] Same as *pasticcio*.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tēl'), *n.* [< F. *pastille*, < L. *pastillus*, a small loaf or roll: see *pastel*.] 1. A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandalwood, spices, charcoal-powder, etc., designed to be burned as a fumigator, disinfectant, etc.

A Turkish officer . . . was seen couched on a divan, and making believe to puff at a narghile, in which, however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant *pastille* was allowed to smoke. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ii.

2. A kind of sugared confection, usually of strong flavor, of a round flat shape, like peppermint-drops.

Rows of glass jars, containing *pastilles* and jujubes of every colour, shape, and flavour in the world.
F. Anstey, A Sugar Prince.

3. In *art:* (*a*) A thin round cake of water-color, of French origin, in consistency between the old hard cake and the tube-color. (*b*) The method of painting with colors prepared as pastils, or a drawing produced by means of them.—4. In *pyrotechny*, a paper case filled with a burning composition, intended to cause the rotation of a wheel or similar object to the periphery of which it is attached, on the principle of the pin-wheel or catharine-wheel.

pastil, pastille (pas'til, pas-tēl'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pastiled* or *pastilled*, ppr. *pastiling* or *pastilling*. [< *pastil, pastille, n.*] To burn pastils; fumigate. *Quarterly Rev.*

pastillage (pas'til-āj), *n.* [< F. *pastillage*, imitation in sugar-work, etc., < *pastille*, a pastil: see *pastil*.] In *ceram.*, ornamentation by means of a surface-application of scrolls, flowers, and the like, modeled separately in clay.

pastille, *n.* and *v.* See *pastil*.

pastil-paper (pas'til-pā'pėr), *n.* Paper coated with an odoriferous composition for burning, used in the same way as pastils.

pastime (pās'tīm), *n.* [< *pass, v.*, + obj. *time*, in imitation of F. *passetemps*, a pastime: see *pastance*.] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

I'll . . . make a *pastime* of each weary step,
Till the last step have brought me to my love.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 35.

They all three would a walking go,
The *pastime* for to see.
Robin Hoods Delight (Child's Ballads, V. 212).

Brave *pastime*, readers, to consume that day
Which, without *pastime*, flies too swift away!
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

The General caused his dancing Women to enter the Room, and divert the company with that *pastime*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 342.

=Syn. *Pastime*, *Amusement*, *Recreation*, *Diversion*, *Entertainment*, play. The italicized words keep near to their meaning by derivation. The central idea of a *pastime* is that it is so positively agreeable that it lets time slip by unnoticed: as, to turn work into *pastime*. *Amusement* has the double meaning of being kept from ennui and of finding occasion of mirth (see *amuse*). *Recreation* is that sort of play or agreeable occupation which refreshes the tired person, making him as good as new. *Diversion* is a stronger word than *recreation*, representing that which turns one aside from ordinary serious work or thought, and amuses him greatly. *Entertainment* has come to have great breadth, ranging from *amusement* in its narrower sense to *diversion* and to the idea of a set exercise, as a concert, or to the articles of food furnished to guests; generally, however, *entertainment* stands for that which is social and refined.

pastimet (pās'tīm), *v. i.* [< *pastime, n.*] To pass the time agreeably; sport; use diversion. [Rare.]

They hawk, they hunt, they card, they dice, they *pastime* in their prelacies with gallant gentlemen.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Pastinaca (pas-ti-nā'kạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *pastinaca*, a parsnip or carrot, < *pastinare*, dig or trench the ground: see *pastine*. Hence ult. *parsnip*, q. v.] A former genus of umbelliferous plants, including the parsnip, of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, now classed as a section of the genus *Peucedanum*, distinguished by the absence of calyx-teeth, involucres, and involucels. See *Peucedanum* and *parsnip*.

pastinatet, *a.* [ME. *pastynate;* < L. *pastinatus*, pp. of *pastinare*, dig or prepare the ground: see *pastine*.] Dug over; prepared, as ground, for planting.

Nowe melon seede twe foote atwene is isette
In places well ywrought or *pastynate*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

pastinated†, *a.* [ME. *pastinated;* < *pastinate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pastinate*. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

pastinet, *v. t.* [ME. *pastinen;* < L. *pastinare*, dig and trench the ground (for the planting of vines), < *pastinum*, a two-pronged dibble for digging, loosening, and preparing the ground

and for setting plants with, the act of so preparing ground, the ground so prepared.] To dig; plow; prepare (ground).

Yf thi lande be leys clene of weedes,
With diche or forowe to *pastyne* it noo drede is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

pasting (pās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *paste*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of treating with paste, or of applying paste.—2. The operation or process of reducing to the form of a paste.

Well-prepared soft soda ought to be free from common salt; it is employed to produce the *pasting* in the first operation. *Watt*, Soap-Making, p. 42.

pastith†, *n.* Same as *pasty*[2].

pastler† (pās'tlėr), *n.* [< ME. *pasteler*, < OF. *pasteler*, F. *pastelier*, < LL. *pastillarius*, a maker of small loaves, < L. *pastillus*, a small loaf: see *pastel*.] A pastry-cook; a baker.

She daily acnt him sundry delicate dishes of meats, tarts, and marchpains, and, besides the meat itself, the *pastlers* and cookis to make them, which were excellent workmen. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 569.

past-master (pâst'mās"ter), *n.* See *passed master*, under *master*[1].

pastophor (pas'tō-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. *παστοφόρος* (see def.), < *παστός*, a shrine, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *archæol.*, one of the bearers or minor priests, who carried the image of a god in a shrine in processions, etc. Frequent representations of the practice appear in Egyptian art.

pastophorion (pas-tō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pastophoria* (-ä). [< Gr. *παστοφόριον* (see def.), < *παστοφόρος*, a shrine-bearer.] In the *early church*, one of the two apartments at the sides of the bema or sanctuary in the arrangement as still retained in the Greek Church. See *parabema*.

pastor (pās'tor), *n.* [< ME. *pastour*, < OF. *pastor*, *pastour*, *pastre*, F. *pâtre*, a herdsman, shepherd, also F. *pasteur*, a pastor, = Sp. Pg. *pastor* = It. *pastore*, a shepherd, = D. *pastoor* = G. Sw. Dan. *pastor*, a minister of a church, < L. *pastor*, a herdsman or shepherd, a keeper, in ML. the pastor or minister of a church (the shepherd of the flock), < *pascere*, pp. *pastus*, feed, pasture: see *pasture*.] 1†. One who has the care of a flock or herd; a herdsman; especially, a shepherd.

Gaffray is become a monke for all hys lore,
Neuer trowed man for to se that houre
A wolfe to become an herdly *pastour!*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5117.

The hopeless shepherd Strephon . . . called his friendly rival the *pastor* Clius unto him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

2. A minister or clergyman installed according to the usages of some Christian denomination in charge of a specific church or body of churches. The word is often used to denote a clergyman considered with reference to his care of his people, as in visiting the sick, etc., rather than with reference to his office as preacher. The term *shepherd* (Latin *pastor*) is applied in the New Testament to Christ (John x. 11; 1 Pet. ii. 25); thence it was transferred to the bishops and other clergy generally of the Christian church; in later usage it is ordinarily confined to a minister ordained over a local church.

The sentence was denounced by the *pastor*, matter of manners belonging properly to his place.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 310.

The fact is that the man who loomed to such gigantic spiritual stature in the pulpit was not a great *pastor*.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 309.

The minister is a *pastor* as well as a preacher. . . . As a preacher he speaks to the people collectively; but as a *pastor* he watches over them individually.
Bp. Simpson, Lectures on Preaching, viii.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds having the head crested and the plumage in part rose-colored, as *P. roseus* of Europe; the rose-starlings: so named from association with cattle, like *cow-bird*, etc. Also called *Thremmaphilus*, *Gracula*, and by other names.—4. A bird of this genus.

Rose-starling (*Pastor roseus*).

The *pastors* revel, drinking, fighting, and chattering from early dawn to blazing noon.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 57.

=Syn. 2. *Clergyman*, *Divine*, etc. See *minister*.

pastorable†, *a.* An erroneous form of *pasturable*. *Lithgow*.

pastorage (pās'tor-āj), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-age*.] 1. Same as *pastorate*. [Inelegant.]—2. Pasturage. [Rare.]

Those [animals] fed by *pastorage*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 8. § 23.

pastoral (pās'tor-al), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *pastorel*, n., a shepherd; < OF. *pastorel*, F. *pastoral* = Sp. Pg. *pastoral* = It. *pastorale*, < L. *pastoralis*, pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, in ML. also pertaining to the pastor of a church, or to a bishop (as a noun, *pastoralis*, m., *pastorale*, neut., a pasture), < *pastor*, a herdsman, shepherd: see *pastor*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd, or to flocks or herds; rustic; rural: as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

In those *pastoral* pastimes a great many days were spent to follow their flying predecessors. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The grace of forest charms decayed,
And *pastoral* melancholy.
Wordsworth, Yarrow Visited.

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; treating of rustic life: as, a *pastoral* poem.—3. Of or pertaining to a pastor or his office, dignity, duties, etc.; relating to the cure of souls: as, the *pastoral* care of a church; a *pastoral* visit; *pastoral* work.—**Pastoral charge.** (*a*) The church and congregation committed to the charge of a pastor. (*b*) In churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational orders, the address of counsel made by a clergyman to a pastor on his ordination or installation.—**Pastoral epistles.** See *epistle*.—**Pastoral flute**, a shepherds' pipe.—**Pastoral letter**, a letter addressed, in a pastoral capacity, by a bishop to the clergy or to the laity, or to both, or by an ecclesiastical body, as a synod or a House of Bishops.—**Pastoral staff.** See *staff*.—**Pastoral theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the personal and official duties of pastors, in distinction from *systematic theology*, which treats of religious doctrines.—**Pastoral work**, the work of a pastor in personal intercourse with his parishioners. = **Syn. 1** and 2. *Rustic*, *Bucolic*, etc. See *rural*.

II. *n.* 1. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in which the characters are shepherds or shepherdesses; in general, any poem the subject of which is the country or a country life; a bucolic.

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Johnson.*

2. Any work of art of which the subject is rural.

Thou, silent form! dost tease us out of thought
As doth eternity: cold *Pastoral!*
Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn, v.

3. In *music*, same as *pastorale*.

The pretty little personages of the *pastoral* . . . dance their loves to a minuet-tune played on a bird-organ.
Thackeray, English Humorists, Prior, Gay, and Pope.

4. A pastoral letter or address.—5†. A shepherd; also, a swineherd.

Poveralle and *pastorelles* passede one aftyre
With porkes to pasture at the price zatea.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3121.

pastorale (pās-tō-rä'le), *n.* [It., = E. *pastoral*: see *pastoral*.] In *music*: (*a*) A variety of opera or cantata in which idyllic or rustic scenes predominate, the dramatic interest usually being slight. The name is sometimes extended to an instrumental work of similar character. (*b*) A vocal or instrumental piece in triple rhythm, often with a drone-bass, in which a studied simplicity or an actual imitation of rustic sounds suggests pastoral life and its emotions. (*c*) Same as *pastourelle*.

pastoralism (pās'tor-al-izm), *n.* [< *pastoral* + *-ism*.] Pastoral character; that which possesses, suggests, or confers a pastoral or rural character.

Still it [a close-set wooden paling] is significative of pleasant parks, and well-kept field walks, and herds of deer, and other such aristocratic *pastoralisms*. *Ruskin.*

pastoralize (pās'tor-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pastoralized*, ppr. *pastoralizing*. [< *pastoral* + *-ize*.] To make the subject or theme of a pastoral; celebrate in a pastoral poem. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, iii.

pastorally (pās'tor-al-i), *adv.* [< *pastoral* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a pastoral or rural manner.—2. In the manner of a pastor.

pastorate (pās'tor-āt), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ate*[3].] 1. The status or office of a pastor, or the people under his spiritual care. Hence—2. The time during which a pastor remains in charge of a parish: as, a *pastorate* of twenty years.—3. The body of pastors in a given community.

pastorist (pās'tor-ist), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ist*.] A pastoral poet or actor.

Comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, *pastorists*, humourists.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

pastorita (pās-tō-rē'tä), *n.* [< It. *pastore*, a shepherd: see *pastor*.] A shepherds' pipe, or an organ-stop imitating such an instrument.

pastorless (pās'tor-les), *a.* [< *pastor* + *-less*.] Without a pastor.

pastorling (pās'tor-ling), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ling*[1].] An insignificant or inferior pastor. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

pastorly† (pās'tor-li), *a.* [< *pastor* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a pastor; befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

Let him advise how he can reject the *Pastorly* Rod, and Sheep-hooke of Christ. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

pastorship (pās'tor-ship), *n.* [< *pastor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of pastor. *Foxe.*

pastourelle (pas-tö-rel'), *n.* [< F. *pastourelle*, a dance (see def.), a shepherd girl, fem. of *pastoureau*, OF. *pastorel*, *pastoreau* = It. *pastorello*, a shepherd boy, dim. of L. *pastor*, a shepherd: see *pastor*.] One of the figures of a quadrille.

past-perfect (pâst-pėr'fekt), *a.* and *n.* Pluperfect.

The *past-perfect* is to describe an action as completed at a past moment. *The Academy*, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 343.

pastron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pastern*. *Palsgrave.*

pastry (pās'tri), *n.* [< *paste*[1] + *-ry*.] 1†. A place where pies, tarts, etc., are made.

Go, run, search, pry in every nook and angle of the kitchens, larders, and *pastries*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient; particularly, the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In *pastry* built. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 343.

The raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself . . . behind a lattice-work of *pastry*. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

Vermicelli, . . . and other kinds of *pastry*, denoted the influence of Persian art on the kitchen.
Palgrave, Central and Eastern Arabia, xiii.

pastry-cook (pās'tri-kůk), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the making of pastry.—2. In England, one who keeps a restaurant.

pastry-man (pās'tri-man), *n.* A pastry-cook. *Addison.*

pastry-school† (pās'tri-sköl), *n.* A school of cookery.

To all Young Ladies at Edw. Kidder's *Pastry School* in little Lincoln's Inn Fields are taught all Sorts of Pastry and Cookery, Dutch hollow works, and Butter Works, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays in the Afternoon.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 24.

pasturability (pâs"tūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *pasturable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of affording pasture; productiveness or power of production of such vegetation as supplies food to grazing cattle and flocks.

A Domesday hide, which one of our latest archæologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the arability or *pasturability* of the land.
Nation, Aug. 7, 1879, p. 96.

pasturable (pâs'tūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *pasture* + *-able*.] Fit for pasture. *Rees.*

pasturage (pâs'tūr-āj), *n.* [< OF. *pasturage*, F. *pâturage*, pasturage, < *pasturer*, pasture: see *pasture*, *v.*] 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle; pastoral occupation.—2. Grazing-ground; land appropriated to grazing.

Above all things, good policy is to be used, that the treasures and moneys in a State be not gathered into few hands. . . . This is done chiefly by suppressing, or, at the least, keeping a strait hand upon, the devouring trades of usury, engrossing great *pasturages*, and the like.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

3. Grass on which cattle or flocks feed.

The soil apt for vines, and not destitute of corn, affording *pasturage* for goats, whereof they have plenty.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, the right of pasturing cattle on certain ground.—**Common pasturage.** See *common*.

pasture (pâs'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *pasture*, < OF. *pasture*, F. *pâture* = Sp. Pg. It. *pastura*, < L. *pastura*, a feeding, pasture, < *pascere*, pp. *pastus*, cause to feed or graze, feed, nourish, maintain, support, in middle use feed, graze, browse; akin to *pabulum*, food, < √*pa*, feed. From the same source are *pastor*, *pastern*, *pastil*, *pastille*, *pastel*, *repast*, *impester*, *pester*, etc.] 1†. Food; nourishment; fare.

He preach'd
How sweet the air of a contented conscience
Smelt in his nose now; ask'd 'em all forgiveness
For their hard *pasture* since they liv'd with him.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

The first *pastures* of our infant age. *Dryden.*

2. Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

Anon a careless herd,
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays to greet him.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 53.

They will fall again
Unto their *pastures*, growing fresh and fat.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

3. Ground covered with grass appropriated for the grazing of cattle or other animals.

But, certes, for noght there abide sheld he,
Fnil well myght he lete hys hors to *pasture;*
Fer never his maister again sheld se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5840.

To-morrow to fresh woods and *pastures* new.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 193.

4. In the fisheries, one of the compartments of a deep-water weir, which corresponds to what is termed the *big pond* in the shoal-water weir; that part of the weir which the fish first enter, being directed by the leader. See *deep-water weir*, under *weir*.—**Common of pasture**, in England, the right of feeding cattle, etc., on another's ground.

pasture (pȧs′tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pastured*, ppr. *pasturing*. [< OF. *pasturer*, F. *pâturer* = It. *pasturare*, < ML. *pasturare*, feed, pasture, < L. *pastura*, pasture: see *pasture*.] **I.** *trans.* To feed by grazing; supply or afford pasture or nourishment to: as, the land will *pasture* fifty oxen; the cattle were *pastured* on the hillside or in the meadow.

As who unhusks an almond to the white
And *pastures* curiously the purer taste.
Swinburne, At Eleusis.

II. *intrans.* To graze; take food by eating growing herbage from the ground.

For the Pissemyres wole suffren Beستes to goo and *pasturen* amonges hem; but no man in no wyse.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 302.

The calm pleasures of the *pasturing* herd.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

pasture-land (pȧs′tūr-land), *n.* Land appropriated to pasture. *Congreve.*

pastureless (pȧs′tūr-les), *a.* [< *pasture* + *-less*.] Destitute of pasture.

pasturer (pȧs′tūr-ėr), *n.* A feeder or keeper of flocks and herds.

The people haue no vse of meney, and are all men of warre, and *pasturers* of cattel. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 327.

pasty[1] (pās′ti), *a.* [< *paste*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like paste; of the consistence of paste; of the appearance or color of paste.

But the Seville women have usually sallow, *pasty*, dead complexions. *The Century*, XXVII. 5.

pasty[2] (pās′ti), *n.*; pl. *pasties* (-tiz). [< ME. *pastye*, *pastay*, < OF. *paste* (F. *pâté*, > E. *patty*), a pasty, pie, < *paste*, paste: see *paste*[1].] A pie covered with a paste or pie-crust: said to be properly a preparation of venison, veal, lamb, or other meat, highly seasoned, and inclosed in a crust or paste.

Thys knight swelewed, in throte noght pering
Mere then doth a *pastay* in ouen truly!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5945.

With botelles of wyne trussed at their sadelles, and *pastyes* of samonde, trontes, and eyls, wrapped in towels.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

Come, we have a hot venison *pasty* to dinner.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 202.

Cornish pasty, a common dish among the miners of Cornwall, consisting of an envelop of paste containing principally potatoes, turnips, and onions, with a little fat pork or mutton.

pat[1] (pat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *patted*, ppr. *patting*. [< ME. **patten* (not found), prob., with loss of medial *l*, from early ME. *platten*, *pletten*, < AS. *plættan*, strike, slap, = MD. *pletten*, strike, bruise, crush, rub, = Sw. dial. *plätta*, tap, var. *pjätta*, tap: see *plat*[2]. Cf. MHG. and G. dial. (Bav.) *patzen*, pat. Hence freq. *patter*[1], *pattle*[1], and *paddle*[1]. A similar loss of *l* appears in *patch* for *platch*, and *pate*[1] for *plate*.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; tap.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

And why does she *pat* the shaggy bloodhound,
As he rouses him up from his lair?
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 26.

To pat juba, to pat the knee or thigh as an accompaniment of the juba-dance. See *juba*[2].

pat[1] (pat), *n.* [< *pat*[1], *v.*] 1. A light quick blow or stroke with the hand or the fingers.—2. Patter.

The *pat* of those footsteps which scarcely touched the ground. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xvi.

pat[2] (pat), *adv.* [An elliptical use, with adverbial effect, of *pat*[1], *v.* Cf. *bang*[1], *slap*, in like adverbial use.] Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick; exactly; readily; fluently.

You shall see, it will fall *pat* as I told you.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 189.

This falls out *pat*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 2.

Hitting so *pat* on this subject, his curiosity led him to pry farther; and therefore, while the Gunner was busie, he convey'd the Book away, to look over it at his leisure.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 372.

They could tell you in the schools, *pat* off by heart, all that it [the universe] was, and what it had been, and what it would be. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 298.

pat[2] (pat), *a.* [< *pat*[2], *adv.*; appar. first in predicate, where it is prop. the adv.] 1. Apt; fit; convenient; exactly suitable as to either time or place; ready; fluent.

Zuinglius dreamed of a text which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the eucharist. *Bp. Atterbury.*

And Cousin Ruth! You are very *pat* with my granddaughter's name, young man!
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lvii.

2. Pert; brisk; lively. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Pat hand.** See *hand*.

pat[3] (pat), *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *pait*, a hump, lump, Ir. *paiteog*, Gael. *paiteag*, a small lump of butter.] A lump, as of butter, molded or pressed into some regular shape.

It looked like a tesselated work of *pats* of butter.
Dickens.

It was raining, not in drops, but in torrents, with great *pats* of water coming over, almost like stones.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 776.

pat[4] (pat), *n.* A Scotch form of *pot*.

He gat his mekle *pat* upon the fyre.
Wyf of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 120).

pat[5] (pat). A Scotch preterit and past participle of *put*[1].

Pat[6] (pat), *n.* [Abbr. of *Patrick*, Ir. *Padraic*, a common Irish name, < ML. *Patricius*, a person's name, < L. *patricius*, a patrician: see *patrician*. Cf. *Paddy*[1].] A common name for an Irishman. Compare *Biddy*[2].

pat[7] (pät), *n.* [Hind. *pāt*.] 1. In India, indigo-plants cut off within a foot of the ground and made into bundles for delivery at the factories.—2. An East Indian name for jute-fiber.

Importations of the substance [jute] had been made at earlier times under the name of *pát*, an East Indian native term by which the fibre continued to be spoken of in England till the early years of the 19th century.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 798.

pataca (pa-tä′kȧ), *n.* [Pg. and Sp. (= It. *patacca*, *patacco*, base coin, > F. *pataque*), also aug. Sp. *patacon* (= E. *patacoon* = It. *patacone*), a coin so called.] A Portuguese silver coin formerly struck for currency in Brazil; a dollar, or piece of eight. Also *patacoon*.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Pataca of John V., 1749, in British Museum. (Size of the original.)

pat-a-cake, *n.* See *patty-cake*.

patache (pa-tash′), *n.* [= G. D. *patas*, *patasche*, < F. *patache* = Sp. *patache* = Pg. *pataeho* = It. *patacchia*, *patazzio*, *patascia*, *patachio*, *patassa*, a small vessel.] A tender or small vessel employed to convey men or orders from one ship or place to another.

This nauie was giuen especially in charge not to suffer any shippe to come out of the Hauen, nor to permit any gabraes, *Pataches*, or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete . . . to enter thereinto.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 600.

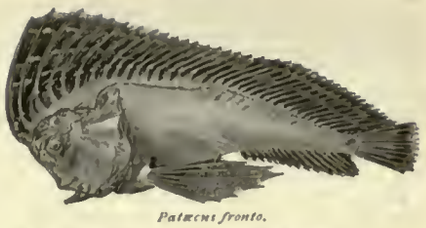
patacoon (pat-ȧ-kön′), *n.* [< Sp. *patacon*, aug. of *pataca*, a coin so called: see *pataca*.] Same as *pataca*.

This makes Spain to purchase Peace of her [England] with his Italian *Patacoons*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

Patæcidæ (pa-tē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Patæcus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Patæcus*. They have an oblong body, naked skin, lateral line high up on the sides, head short and with a square or projecting forehead, a long dorsal fin, pectorals narrow and very low, and no ventrals. The species are inhabitants of the Australasian seas.

patæcoid (pa-tē′koid), *a.* [< NL. *Patæcus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Of or relating to *Patæcus* or the *Patæcidæ*.

Patæcus (pa-tē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson), < Gr. Πάταικος, in pl. Πάταικοι, Phenician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figureheads of Phenician ships.] A genus of Australian fishes, typical of the family *Patæcidæ*, and remarkable for their strange form, resulting from the protrusion of the forehead. See cut in next column.


Patæcus fronto.

patagia, *n.* Plural of *patagium*.

patagial (pā-tā′ji-ȧl), *a.* [< *patagium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a patagium: as, the *patagial* expansion of the integument.

The *patagial* muscles of a woodpecker. *Science*, X. 71.

patagiate (pā-tā′ji-āt), *a.* [< *patagium* + *-ate*[1].] 1. Formed into a patagium, as a fold of skin; patagial.—2. Having a patagium, as a flying-squirrel.

patagium (pat-ā-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *patagia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *patagium*, < Gr. **παταγεῖον*, a golden stripe, border, or facing on a woman's gown; said to be < *παταγεῖν*, clatter, clash, < *πάταγος*, any sharp, loud noise; but the connection is not obvious.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The extensible fold of skin of a flying mammal or reptile; the expansion of the integument of the trunk and limbs or tail, or both of these, by which bats, flying-lemurs, flying-squirrels, flying-opossums, and flying-lizards support themselves in the air. Except in the bats, the patagium does not form a wing, and the progress of the animal through the air is not a true flight, but only a greatly protracted leap. In bats the membranous expansion is stretched chiefly between the enormously lengthened digits of the hand; in the case of the other mammals named, the patagium is for the most part a fold of the common integument of the body, stretched from the fore to the hind limb. The patagia of the pterodactyls or extinct flying reptiles were wings, constructed upon lengthened digits, much like those of bats. The case is different with the flying-lizards of the present day, in which the patagium is stretched upon extended ribs. See cut at *dragon*. Also called *parachute*. (*b*) The fold of integument which occupies the reëntrant angle between the upper arm and the forearm of a bird, bringing the fore border of the wing to a smooth straightish free edge when the wing is closed. The tensor patagii is a muscle which puts this patagium upon the stretch. (*c*) In *entom.*, one of a pair of chitinous scales affixed to the sides of the pronotum of lepidopterous insects, just behind the head, usually covered with long scales or hairs; a shoulder-tippet. Compare *tegula*.—**Dermotensor patagii.** See *dermotensor*.—**Extensor patagii**, the proper extensor muscle of the patagium in birds.

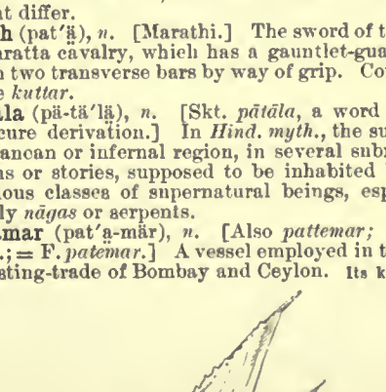
Patagonian (pat-ȧ-gō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Patagonia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia, a region at the southern extremity of South America, divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic.—**Patagonian cavy, penguin, sea-lion**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* One of a race of Indians dwelling in Patagonia. The race has been said to be the tallest in the world, but statements on this point differ.

patah (pat′ȧ), *n.* [Marathi.] The sword of the Mahratta cavalry, which has a gauntlet-guard with two transverse bars by way of grip. Compare *kuttar*.

Patala (pä-tä′lȧ), *n.* [Skt. *pātāla*, a word of obscure derivation.] In *Hind. myth.*, the subterranean or infernal region, in several subregions or stories, supposed to be inhabited by various classes of supernatural beings, especially *nāgas* or serpents.

patamar (pat′ȧ-mär), *n.* [Also *pattemar*; E. Ind.; = F. *patemar*.] A vessel employed in the coasting-trade of Bombay and Ceylon. Its keel


Patamar, Bombay. (From model in South Kensington Museum.)

has an upward curve amidships, and extends only about half the length of the vessel; the atem and atern, especially the former, have great rake; and the draft of water is much greater at the head than at the stern. These vessels sail remarkably well, and stow a good cargo. *Imp. Dict.*

patandt, *n.* Same as *patten*[2], 1 (*c*).

Patarelli (pat-ạ-rel′ī), *n. pl.* [ML., dim. of *Patarini*.] Same as *Patarini*.

Patarine (pat′ạ-rin), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Patarini*.] **I.** *n.* One of the Patarini.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Patarini.

Patarini, Paterini (pat-ạ-rī′nī, pat-ẹ-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [ML.; said to be < *Pataria* or *Patarea*, a ragmen's quarter in medieval Milan, and place of assembly of the early Patarini. Cf. It. *patarino*, a porter or day-laborer.] 1. A sect which arose in Milan in the middle of the eleventh century, and opposed especially the marriage of priests.—2. A name given in the twelfth century and later to the Albigenses, Cathari, and others. Also *Patarelli* in both senses.

patas, *n.* [African (?).] The red monkey of western Africa, *Cercopithecus patas* or *C. ruber*.

patavinity (pat-ạ-vin′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *Patavinita(t-)s*, the mode of speech of the Patavians (ascribed to Livy by Pollio), < *Patavinus*, Patavian, < *Patavium*, the city now called *Padua*, in Italy, the birthplace of Livy.] The manner, style, character, etc., of Padua; specifically, the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian, who was born at Patavium, now Padua; hence, in general, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking.

Patawa palm. See *palm*[2].

patch (pach), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *pacche*, prob., with loss of medial *l* (as also prob. in *pat*[1] and *pate*[1]), for *platch:* see *platch*. In this view the G. dial. (Swiss) *batschen, patschen, patsch, batsch*, a patch, is not related. It. *pezza*, a patch, piece, is a diff. word: see *piece*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Any piece of material used to repair a defective place in some fabric or construction, as a piece of cloth sewed on a garment where it is torn or worn, a bit of masonry, mosaic, tiling, or the like, used to repair a defect in old work, or a sod or sods employed to make good an injured spot in a lawn.

We, that mocke euerie Nation for keeping one fashion, yet steale *patches* from euerie one of them, to peece out our pride. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 37.

2. A piece of cloth cut into some regular shape, to be sewed with others into patchwork.—3. A small piece of silk or court-plaster used on the face, with the apparent purpose of heightening the complexion by contrast. In the seventeenth century patches were used cut not merely in squares and triangles, but in various extraordinary forms and of considerable size; they were even cut into groups of figures several inches long and elaborate in outline. In the eighteenth century, and especially at the court of France, the fashion of wearing patches came again into vogue, and it has been deemed an essential accompaniment to powdered hair, reappearing fitfully whenever the use of powder has been reintroduced. Patches received special names according to the place where they were applied, as the *coquette* when on the lips, the *effrontée* or *bold* when on the nose, etc.

Patches as worn on the face about 1740.

'Tis not a face I only am in love with; . . .
Nor your black *patches* you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half-moons, some lozenges;
All which but show you still a younger brother.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

My wife seemed very pretty to-day, it being the first time I had given her leave to weare a black *patch*.
Pepys, Diary, I. 120.

3. A small piece of leather, greased canvas, pasteboard, or the like, used as the wadding for a rifle-ball.—4. A small square of thick leather sometimes used in the grinding of small tools to press the work on the stone, in order to protect the fingers from abrasion.—5. A block fixed on the muzzle of a gun to make the line of sight parallel with the axis of the bore.—6. A small piece of ground, especially one under cultivation; a small detached piece; a plot; a comparatively small piece or expanse of anything, as of snow, grass, etc.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 18.

A *patch* of April snow,
Upon a bed of herbage green.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

A broad, beautiful valley, . . . with gardens, orchards, *patches* of corn and potatoes, green meadows, and soft clumps of pine woods. *Howells*, Three Villages, Shirley.

7†. A paltry fellow; a ninny; a fool. The professional fool was formerly so called. *Halliwell.*

Capon, coxcomb, idiot, *patch!* *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 32.

I do deserve it; call me *patch* and puppy,
And beat me, if you please.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

8. A harlequin. *Planché.*—9. In *zoöl.*, a small, well-defined part of a surface characterized by peculiar color or appearance.—10. An overlay put on the impression-surface of a printing-press, to get stronger impression on the type covered by the patch, and make a clearer print.—**Not a patch on**, not fit to be compared with; far inferior to: as, he is *not a patch on* you in the matter of lying. [Colloq.]

Soldier, you are too late. He is *not a patch on* you for looks; but then—he has loved me so long.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvii. (*Davies.*)

Peyer's patches. Same as *agminate glands* or *Peyerian glands* (which see, under *gland*).

II. *a.* Arranged in patches, or separate squares, or the like.

These dots [impressed upon prehistoric pottery] are so arranged as to form simply *patch* ornaments.
Jewitt, Ceramic Art, I. 27.

patch (pach), *v.* [< *patch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mend by adding a patch: often with *up*.

In the town there are not above two or three hundred Inhabitants, who dwell here and there in the *patcht up* ruines.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

With bits of wreck I *patch* the boat shall bear
Me to that unexhausted Otherwhere.
Lowell, to G. W. Curtis (P. S.).

Especially—(*a*) To sew a piece of cloth upon (a garment) where it is torn or worn out. (*b*) To repair (masonry) by filling interstices and fractures with new mortar or the like. (*c*) To substitute new work for, as for defaced or partly destroyed work in mosaic or inlaying.

2. To serve as a patch on.

That that earth which kept the world in awe
Should *patch* a wall. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 239.

3. To adorn by putting a patch or patches on the face; also, to adorn with patches, as the face.

But that which I did see, and wonder at with reason, was to find Pegg Pen in a new coach, with only her husband's pretty sister with her, both *patched* and very fine.
Pepys, Diary, III. 120.

Madam, who *patch'd* you to day?—Let me see—It is the hardest thing in dress—I may say without vanity—I know a little of it—That so low on the cheek pulps the flesh too much. *Steele*, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

4. To form of odd pieces or shreds; construct of ill-assorted parts or elements; hence, to make or mend hastily or without regard to forms: usually with *up:* as, to *patch up* a peace; to *patch up* a quarrel.

If you'll *patch* a quarrel,
As matter whole you have not to make it with,
It must not be with this. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 52.

It is many years since I learned it [a song]; and, having forgotten a part of it, I was forced to *patch* it *up* by the help of mine own invention, who am not excellent at poetry. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 176.

They hate one another, but I will try to *patch* it *up*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, iv.

Thus Uncle Venner was a miscellaneous old gentleman, partly himself, but, in good measure, somebody else; *patched* together, too, of different epochs; an epitome of times and fashions. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

5. To fit or adjust with a patch or wad of leather, etc.: said of a rifle-ball.

If the bullet is the right size and properly *patched*.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 545.

Patching up plates, in *printing*, affixing overlays in proper places to remedy the defects of uneven plates.

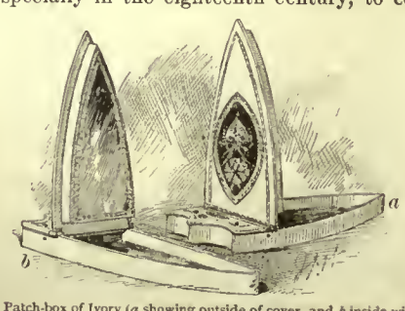
II. *intrans.* To form patches, as snow on a mountain-side, vegetation on a ruin, etc.

The *patching* houseleek's head of blossom.
Browning, Love among the Ruins.

patchable (pach′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *patch* + *-able.*] Capable of being patched.

Not patched or *patchable* any longer.
Carlyle, in Froude.

patch-box (pach′boks), *n.* A small box used, especially in the eighteenth century, to contain the black patches which were to be applied to the skin. These boxes were made of ivory, tortoise-shell, silver, etc., sometimes very costly, and had usually a mirror inside of the lid.



Patch-box of Ivory (*a* showing outside of cover, and *b* inside with mirror); 18th century.

patched (pacht), *p. a.* 1. Mended or repaired with patches; adorned with patches.—2. Party-colored; habited or dressed in party-colored clothes, as was formerly the custom with domestic fools or jesters.

Methought I had—but man is but a *patched* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 215.

3. Irregularly variegated in color, as an animal.—4. Made of patches: as, a *patched* quilt.

patchedly†, (pach′ed-li), *adv.* In a patched manner; with patches. *J. Udall.*

patcher (pach′ẻr), *n.* [< *patch* + *-er*[1].] One who patches or mends.

patchery (pach′ẻr-i), *n.*; pl. *patcheries* (-iz). [< *patch* + *-ery.*] Bungling work; botchery; gross, bungling hypocrisy.

Here is such *patchery*, such juggling and such knavery!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 77.

Vile human inventions, and will-worship, and hell-bred superstitions, and *patcheries* stitched into the service of the Lord, which the English mass-book . . . and the Ordination of Priests . . . are fully fraught withal.
C. Chauncey, quoted in C. Mather's Magnalia, I. 467.

patchhead (pach′hed), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata:* so called from the white patches on the head. Also called *patch-polled coot.* [Maine.]

patchiness (pach′i-nes), *n.* The condition of being patchy; the appearance of being patched or of being made up of patches.

The movement, therefore, gives the impression of *patchiness*, despite the beauty of the melodies.
Athenæum, No. 3188, p. 743.

patching (pach′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *patch*, *v.*] 1. The act of mending by the addition of a patch or patches.—2. A patch, or patches collectively; a patched place.

Lest the ill favoured sight of the *patching* be hidden.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

3. Wadding for a rifle-ball.

Bob ponred a large charge of powder into his gun, and, taking a bullet from his pouch, he felt in his pocket for the *patching*. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xiii.

4†. Patchery; hypocrisy.

Blackaton, being reproued for his false *patching*, fell in a quaking and shaking. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1863, an. 1557.

patchingly (pach′ing-li), *adv.* In a patching, or bungling or hypocritical, manner.

Others, though not so willinglie admitting them, did yet dissemblinglie and *patchinglie* vse some part of them.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1184, an. 1548.

patchockt (pach′ọk), *n.* [< *patch* + *-ock.*] A clown; a mean or paltry fellow.

Some in Leinster and Ulster are degenerate, and growen to be as very *patchockes* as the wild Irish.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

patchouli, patchouly (pa-chō′li), *n.* [< F. *patchouli*, < E. Ind.] 1. An East Indian odoriferous plant, *Pogostemon Patchouli*, of the mint family. It grows 2 or 3 feet high, bears spikes of densely whorled small flowers, and ovate leaves 2 or 3 inches long. It yields a perfume long favorite in the East, and now common elsewhere. It gives their peculiar odor to India ink and India shawls. The dried leaves are much used in sachets, to scent clothing, etc. The essential oil in which the odor resides is distilled for toilet use. Also called *pucha pat.*

2. The perfume itself.

He smelt as sweet as *patchouli* could make him.
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxxiv.

patch-panelt (pach′pan″el), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Shabby; worn out.

Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but *patch-pannel* stuff, old gallimawfries, and cotten candle eloquence.
Wily Beguiled, Prol. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* A shabby fellow.

Hang thee, *patch-pannel!* *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

patch-polled (pach′pōld), *a.* Having a patch (of white color) on the poll: specifically used in the phrase *patch-polled coot*, the patchhead.

patchwork (pach′wẻrk), *n.* 1. Work composed of pieces of various colors or figures sewed together, especially a combination of many small pieces of stuff, sewed together edge to edge, to form a curtain, bedspread, or the like.

His error lay in supposing that this age, more than any past or future one, is destined to see the tattered garments of Antiquity exchanged for a new suit, instead of gradually renewing themselves by *patchwork*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

Patchwork was *patchwork* in those days. . . . Scraps of costly India chintzes and palempours were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagona.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts.

A manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork*. *Swift.*

A method of preaching which was a *patchwork* of all the languages the preacher understood.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., ii.

patchy (pach'i), *a.* [< *patch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of patches; occurring in patches.—2. Cross; peevish. Compare *cross-patch*. *Trollope.*—3. Inharmonious; composed of incongruous parts; lacking unity of design in execution: said especially of a work of art or a piece of decoration.

pate[1] (pāt), *n.* [< ME. *pate*, the crown of the head, < OF. *pate*, a plate, with loss of *l* (as also in *pat*[1], *patch*), for *plate*, a plate, < G. *platte*, a plate, also a bald head, hence in vulgar use a head, MHG. *plate*, a plate, a shaven pate, ML. *platta*, a shaven pate, the tonsure of a monk: see *plate*, of which *pate*[1] is thus a var. form.] 1. The crown or top of the head, whether of a person or of an animal; in general, the head; the poll; the noddle: usually employed in a trivial or derogatory sense, like *noddle*, etc.

He venture one more broken *pate*,
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 183).

She gave my *pate* a sound knock, that it rings yet.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

The thin grey locks of his failing hair
Have left his little bald *pate* all bare.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

2. The skin of a calf's head. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Wit; cleverness; "brains"; "head."

For, quick dispatching (hourely) Post on Post,
To all the Coverts of the Able-most,
For *Pate*, Prowes, Purse; commands, prayes, presses them
To come with speed unto Iervsalem.
Sylvester, Bethulians Rescue (trans.), i.

4. In the fur trade, the fur from a black patch on the head of the wild rabbit. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 381.

pate[2] (pāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A badger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pate[3] (pāt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Weak and sickly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pâte (pät), *n.* [F.: see *paste*.] Paste.—**Pâte sur pâte**, in *ceram.*, decoration by means of fine enamel or porcelain-paste applied upon a previously prepared surface so as to produce a very low relief. It differs from sopra bianco or sbianchcggiato decoration in that it is treated as sculpture, the relief itself being the object aimed at. In the finest work the applied paste is always pure-white, and, as it comes upon a darker ground, the different degrees of thickness of the paste give different degrees of transiucency and of whiteness. In inferior work the modeling is done without the same care for graded thicknesses, and shade is produced by a gray tint. See *Solon porcelain*, under *porcelain*.—**Pâte tendre**, soft paste in porcelain: the French name, often used in English.

pâté (pä-tā'), *n.* [F.: see *pasty*[2], *patty*.] 1. A small pasty.—2. In *fort.*, a kind of platform, usually of a roundish or oval shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.—**Pâté de foie gras**, or **Strasburg pâté**, a pasty made of fat gooselivers, imported principally from Strasburg in little stone pots. Properly the contents should be taken out and served in a crust of pastry, but the name is usually given to the original importation.

pated (pā'ted), *a.* [< *pate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a pate or head (of this or that kind): used in composition: as, long-*pated*, long-headed, cunning; shallow-*pated*, ignorant, poorly informed, lacking in sense.

Doe you surmise, O shallow-*pated* men,
That this excuse is all sufficient
To satisfie for such a foule intent?
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

patée (pa-tā'), *a.* See *pattée*.

patefaction (pat-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. *patefactio(n-)*, a laying open, a making known, < *patefacere*, throw open: see *patefy*.] The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration.

For our sight of God in heaven, our place, our sphere is heaven itself, our medium is the *patefaction*, the manifestation, the revelation of God himself, and our light is the light of glory. *Donne*, Sermons, xxi.

patefy† (pat'ē-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *patefacere*, throw open, reveal, < *patere*, lie open, + *facere*, make, do: see *patent*[1].] To reveal; show; declare.

Thus do I wade in predestination, in such sort as God hath *patefied* and opened it.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 134.

patella (pā-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *patellas*, *patellæ* (-äz, -ē). [= F. *patelle* = It. *patella*, < L. *patella*, a small pan or dish, a plate, the kneepan, patella, dim. of *patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan: see *paten*[1], *patina*, *pan*[1].] 1. A small pan, vase, or dish.—2. In *anat.*, a small movable bone situated in front of the knee-joint, which it helps to form. Also called *kneepan*, *kneecap*, *rotula*, or *great sesamoid*. See cuts under *knee-joint*, *Catarrhina*, and *Elephantinæ*.—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A cotyle; a cup-like formation. (*b*) A limpet of the genus *Patella*. (*c*) In entomology, the first joint of the coxa.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a Linnean genus of gastropods, type of the family *Patellidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) As originally constituted and retained by Linnæus it was a very heterogeneous assemblage of all forms having a patelliform shell, and embraced (besides all the *Docoglossa*) *Fissurellidæ*, *Ancylidæ*, *Calyptræidæ*, and related forms. (*b*) It was subsequently gradually restricted and limited to docoglossate shells. (*c*) By later writers it has been confined within narrow bounds, and to such species as have an oblong conic shell entirely open below like an inverted basin, and with no aperture at the apex—the true limpets, as those so named on the English coasts. See also cut under *patelliform*.

Rock-limpet (*Patella longicosta*).

5. In *bot.*, an orbicular apothecium with a marginal rim.—**Ligamentum patellæ.** See *ligamentum*.

Patellacea (pat-e-lā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Patella* + *-acea*.] Same as *Patellidæ*.

patellar (pat'e-lär), *a.* [< *patella* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the patella or kneecap: as, the *patellar* tendon or ligament.—**Patellar fossa**, the anterior intercondyloid fossa, or trochlea, of the femur.—**Patellar nerve**, a branch of the long saphenous nerve, distributed to the skin in front of the knee.—**Patellar plexus**, a plexus on the front of the knee, formed by the internal and middle cutaneous and internal saphenous nerves.—**Patellar tendon** or **ligament.** See *ligamentum patellæ*, under *ligamentum*.—**Patellar tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.

patellate (pat'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **patellatus*, < L. *patella*, patella: see *patella*.] 1. In *entom.*, made patelliform; provided with a patella-like formation. Also *patellulate*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *patelliform*, 1.—**Patellate tarsus**, a tarsus in which the joints are expanded and closely pressed together, forming a patella.

Patellidæ (pā-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Patella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Patella*; the limpets. (*a*) Including such limpets as are otherwise separated as *Acmæidæ* (false limpets) and *Lepetidæ*. (*b*) Restricted to the true limpets. The animal has gills forming a row of leaflets around the foot, and the lingual ribbon has one or two lateral teeth and three marginal on each side. The shell is a flattened cone, open below, and has a horseshoe-shaped impression on the inside, open in front. These limpets are numerous in species and widely distributed. They live in general on rocky coasts, excavate a place for themselves on some rock where for the most part they rest, but whence they make excursions for food, chiefly at night. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*. Also *Patellacea*.

patelliform (pā-tel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the shape of a patella or kneepan. Also *patellate*.—2. Having the form of a depressed and generally oblong cone or disk, hollow or unpartitioned within.

Patelliform Shell of Limpet (*Patella scutellaria*).

Patellimani (pat-e-lim'ä-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *patellimanus*: see *patellimanous*.] In Latreille's classification, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Simplicimani* and *Quadrimani* by the difference in the dilatation of the tarsi, the two anterior tarsi being patellate in the males.

patellimanous (pat-e-lim'ä-nus), *a.* [< NL. *patellimanus*, < L. *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + *manus*, hand.] In *entom.*, having the tarsi patellate; having patelliform tarsi; of or pertaining to the *Patellimani*.

patelline (pat'e-lin), *a.* [< *Patella* + *-ine*[1].] Of, or having the characters of, the *Patellidæ*; resembling or related to a limpet; patelliform.

patellite (pat'e-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Patellites*, < *Patella* + *-ites*.] A member of a genus *Patellites*; a fossil limpet, as a species of *Patella* or some similar shell.

patelloid (pat'e-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Patella* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Related to or resembling a patella or limpet; of or pertaining to the *Patelloidea*.

II. *n.* A patelliform shell.

Patelloidea (pat-e-lol'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *patella*, a pan, dish, patella, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of the four families of his monopleurobranchiate *Paracephalophora monoica*, containing the genera *Umbrella*, *Siphonaria*, and *Tylodina*, having a shell as in *Patella*, but not including the *Patellidæ*.—2. In Risso's classification, a family typified by the genus *Patella*.

patellula (pā-tel'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *patellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *patella*, a pan, dish, patella: see *patella*.] In *entom.*, one of the sucking-disks or -cups on the lower surface of the tarsus of a male beetle of the genus *Dytiscus*, or other water-beetle.

patellulate (pā-tel'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *patellate*.

paten[1] (pat'en), *n.* [Formerly also *patten*, *patin*, *patine*; < ME. **paten*, *pateyn*, *patent*, a paten (eccl.), < L. *patina*, *patena* (Sicilian Gr. *πατάνη*), a broad shallow dish, a pan, a kind of cake, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent*[1]. Cf. *pan*[1], *plt.* < L. *patina*, and dim. *patella*.] 1. A broad shallow dish; a bowl.

They [the articles found in mounds, etc.] consist of jugs, pipkins, *patens* or bowls, watering-pots—all articles made for the poor. *Solon*, Old Eng. Pottery, p. 17.

2. *Eccles.*, a plate or flat dish; in the communion service of certain liturgical churches, the plate on which the consecrated bread is placed. In the primitive church the paten was an ordinary plate; but when wafers expressly prepared took the place of bread, the paten became an ecclesiastical vessel. It is wide and shallow, and is generally made of silver, but sometimes of glass, gold, alabaster, agate, or other hard material. In the Roman Catholic Church the paten must be of the same material as the accompanying chalice, of some hard metal, the inside of which is heavily gilded, and, like the chalice, it must be consecrated by the bishop.

3. A plate, as of metal.

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patines* of bright gold.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 59.

paten[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *patten*[2].

patency (pat'en-si or pā'ten-si), *n.* [< ML. **patentia*, < L. *patent(t-)s*, open: see *patent*[1].] 1. The state of being patent or evident.—2. The state of being spread open or enlarged. *Dunglison.*

patener (pat'en-ėr), *n.* [< *paten*[1] + *-er*[2].] *Eccles.*, in the Western Church, in medieval times, the acolyte who held the empty paten raised as high as his face, with hands muffled in the offertory veil, from the lesser oblation till the paternoster. This is now done by the subdeacon. See *offertory*, *n.*, 2 (*a*, 3).

patent[1] (pat'ent or pā'tent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *patente*, a patent; < OF. (and F.) *patent*, a., *patente*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *patente*, a. and n., = D. G. Dan. Sw. *patent*, n., < L. *patent(t-)s*, lying open, open, public (*litteræ patentes*, an open letter, a letter to whom it may concern, a patent), ppr. of *patere*, lie open; cf. Gr. *πεταννύναι*, spread out. From the L. √*pat* are also ult. E. *pace*[1], *pass*, *passage*, etc., and prob. *expand*, *expanse*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Lying open; open; expanded.

They may at times supply the roome which, being emptie, would be *patent* to pernicious idleness.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

It [contraction of the external passage of the ear] is readily relieved by the patient wearing a piece of silver tube, to keep the passage *patent*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 417.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, spreading; open; either widely spreading or diverging widely from an axis. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, patulous; open, as by the size of an aperture, the shallowness of a cavity, etc.—3. Manifest to all; unconcealed; evident; obvious; conspicuous.

In this country, the contract [of the king with the people] is not tacit, implied, and vague; it is explicit, *patent*, and precise. *Bp. Horsley*, Works, III. xliv.

My object here is to assume as little as possible as regards facts, and to dwell only on what is *patent* and notorious.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 416.

4. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent*. See *letter*[3].

In wytnesse of whiche thingis theis our letters we haue done be made *patentes*.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 34.

5. Appropriated by letters patent; secured by law or patent as an exclusive privilege; restrained from general use; patented.

Madder . . . in King Charles the First's time . . . was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Oil of flattery, the best *patent* antifriction known, subdues all irregularities whatsoever.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, viii.

Patent alum. Same as *concentrated alum* (which see, under *alum*).—**Patent ambiguity**, in *law*, an ambiguity that is apparent on the face of a document, as distinguished from a doubt cast on the meaning of a document apparently clear by evidence of some extrinsic fact. See *latent*.—**Patent barley.** See *barley*.—**Patent drier**, a paste composed of sugar of lead, barytes, and linseed-oil, which is added in small quantities to house-paints to hasten their drying.—**Patent hammer.** See *hammer*[1].—**Patent inside**, a newspaper printed on the inside only, and thus sold to publishers, who fill the unprinted side with matter

of their own selection. [Colloq.]—**Patent leather, metal,** etc. See the nouns.—**Patent medicine,** a drug which is patented, or the name of which is patented; but usually, and less properly, any drug the manufacture and sale of which are restricted in any way, whether by patent of substance, name, label, or the like, or by secrecy as to the nature and method of preparation.—**Patent outside,** a newspaper printed on the outside only, sold to publishers and filled up by them like a patent inside. [Colloq.]—**Patent yellow.** See *yellow.*=**Syn. 3.** Plain, obvious, palpable, unmistakable, glaring, notorious.

II. *n.* **1.** An official document, sometimes called *letters patent* (which see, under *letter*[3]), conferring or granting a privilege; also, the privilege so granted: as, a *patent* of nobility; a *patent* conferring the right to engage in a particular trade or pursuit, maintain a place of amusement, or the like, usually to the exclusion of others.

> The cause of this fair gift in me is wanting,
> And so my *patent* back again is swerving.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxvii.
>
> Thou hast a *patent* to abuse thy friends.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Though their *patents* are not made out, and the new peers are no more peers than I am, he [William IV.] desired them to appear as such in Westminster Abbey and do homage.
Greville, Memoirs, Sept. 8, 1831.

2. Specifically—(*a*†) A letter of indulgence; an indulgence; a pardon.

Thanne plokked he forth a *patent*, a pece of an harde roche,
Wher-on were writen two wordes on this wyse y-glosed,
Diligе deum et proximum tuum.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 10.

> Our lige lordes seel on my *patente*
> That shewe I first, my body to warente.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 51.

(*b*) The grant by a government to the author of a new and useful invention, or to his assigns, of the exclusive right of exploiting that invention for a specified term of years; also, the instrument or letters by which a grant of land is made by a government to a person or corporation. By the United States Revised Statutes, sec. 4886, etc., any person, whether a citizen or an alien, may obtain patent protection for the term of seventeen years "who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned." The fact that the invention has been first patented in a foreign country will not debar the inventor from obtaining a valid patent in the United States, unless the same has been here "introduced into public use for more than two years prior to the application." But the patent will expire with that foreign patent having the shortest term. In the application of the several clauses of this statute, distinctions arise of difficult and delicate character, which are the constant subject of controversy. For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, patents are granted (under 46 and 47 Vict., c. 57, 1883) to any person, whether British subject or not. The general principles as to what constitutes an invention or improvement are substantially the same as above stated. For each of the principal British colonies there is a separate statute.

If the affairs committed to such officers and commissioners be of general concernment, we conceive the freemen, according to *patent*, are to choose them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 255.

3. An invention; a thing invented: as, the machine is a new *patent*. [Colloq.]—**4**†. A region or tract of land granted by letters patent; a concession. [Instances of this use are still retained, as in Holland *Patent*, a village in Oneida county, New York, situated in a tract acquired about 1789, under a grant from the State of New York, by a company of Hollanders.]

He was, at a court, 3 October, 1632, "required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our *patent*, unless it be to those he brought with him."
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 93.

The woman dwelt now in Plimouth *patent*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 191.

Infringement of patent. See *infringement.*—**Patent office,** an office for the granting of patents for inventions; the bureau or department of government charged with the granting of patents for inventions. In the United States the Patent Office, created in its present form in 1836, is now a branch of the Department of the Interior; its head is called the Commissioner of Patents.

patent[1] (pat′ent or pā′tent), *v. t.* [< *patent*[1], *n.*] **1.** To grant by patent; make the subject of a patent; grant an exclusive right to by letters patent.—**2.** To obtain a patent upon; obtain an exclusive right in by securing letters patent. [A colloquial inversion of the preceding sense, now established.]

patent[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *paten*[1].

patentability (pat″en- or pā″ten-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *patentable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being patented: as, the *patentability* of an invention, or of a tract of public land.

patentable (pat′en- or pā″ten-ta-bl), *a.* [< *patent*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being patented; suitable to be patented.

patentee (pat-en-tē′ or pā-ten-tē′), *n.* [< *patent*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who holds a patent; one to whom a patent is granted.

Notwithstanding the fishing ships made such good returnes, at last it was ingrossed by twenty *Pattentіes*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 263.

Michell, one of the grasping *patentees* who had purchased of the favourite the power of robbing the nation, was fined and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

patenter (pat′en-tėr or pā′ten-tėr), *n.* [< *patent*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *patentee*.

patently (pat-ent-li or pā′tent-li), *adv.* In a patent manner; openly; plainly; unmistakably: as, *patently* fallacious.

patentor (pat′en-tor or pā′ten-tor), *n.* [< *patent*[1] + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who grants a patent.—**2.** One who secures a patent; a patentee.

patent-right (pat′ent-rīt), *n.* The exclusive right secured by letters patent; specifically, the exclusive privilege granted to an inventor of practising or exploiting his invention.

patent-rolls (pat′ent-rōlz), *n. pl.* The record or register of letters patent issued in Great Britain; letters patent collected together on parchment rolls. Every roll represents or contains the patents of a year, but is sometimes divided into two or more parts. Every sheet is numbered and is called a *membrane.* Usually abbreviated *pat.* when cited: thus, *Pat.* 10 Hen. III. m. 8, means eighth membrane or sheet of the patent-roll of the tenth year of Henry III. When the document is on the back of the roll, the letter *d* (dorso) is added to the citation. *Brewer.*

The *patent rolls* of the ninth year of the reign contain several commissions issued by the king's authority for the suppression of heresy. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

patera (pat′e-rä), *n.*; pl. *pateræ* (-rē). [L., a broad flat dish or saucer, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent*[1]. Cf. *paten*[1], *patina*.] **1.** A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Romans for pouring libations in sacrificial rites. It corresponds to the Greek *phiale.*—**2.** In *arch.*, the representation of a flat round dish in bas-relief, used as an ornament in friezes, etc. Rosettes and other flat ornaments of various shapes, which bear no resemblance to dishes, are now often called by this name. The name is also inappropriately given to the flat ornaments of diverse forms frequently occurring in the Perpendicular medieval style.

Patera.

Architectural Pateræ.

The capital [of the shaft] consists of four plain circles something like *pateræ*, with leaves on each side of them, the work above this somewhat resembling a Tuscan capital. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 89.

Druidical patera. See *druidic.*

Patera process. See *process.*

pater-cove† (pat′ėr-kōv), *n.* Same as *patrico.* [Cant.]

paterero† (pat-e-rā′rō), *n.*; pl. *patereroes* (-rōz). A corruption of *pederero.*

His habitation is defended by a ditch, over which he has laid a draw-bridge, and planted his courtyard with *patereroes* continually loaded with shot.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, ii. (*Davies.*)

I can see the brass *patararoes* glittering on her poop.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xix. (*Davies.*)

pateressa (pat-e-res′ä), *n.*; pl. *patereссæ* (-ē). [ML.; NGr. *πατερίτσα*, a bishop's staff.] The pastoral staff of a Greek bishop. It has a crescent-shaped head, variously curved and ornamented, and is in fact a form of the tau.

paterfamilias (pā″tėr-fā-mil′i-as), *n.* [L., prop. two words, *pater familias: pater*, father; *familias*, archaic gen. of *familia*, a family, household: see *family.*] The father of a family; the head of a household; hence, sometimes, the head man of a community; the chief of a tribe.

In the early days of ancient Rome the archaic family, ruled over by the *pater-familias*, and called a corporation by Sir H. S. Maine, must have formed a strong and efficient form of local government at a time when central government was comparatively feeble.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 359.

pateriform (pat′e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *patera*, a flat dish, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a patera or saucer.—**Pateriform joints** of the antennæ or palpi, in *entom.*, joints which are round, very short, and dilated so as to form a nearly flat or concave apical surface, but a rounded basal one partly hidden in the preceding joint.

Paterini, *n. pl.* See *Patarini.*

paternal (pā-tėr′nal), *a.* [< F. *paternel* = Sp. Pg. *paternal* = It. *paternale*, < ML. *paternalis*, < L. *paternus*, pertaining to a father, < *pater* = E. *father*: see *father.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a father; proper to or characteristic of a father; fatherly: as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favor or admonition.

> Here I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
> Propinquity and property of blood,
> And as a stranger to my heart and me
> Hold thee, from this, for ever.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 115.

Mr. Gladstone conceives that the duties of governments are *paternal;* a doctrine which we shall not believe till he can show us some government which loves its subjects as a father loves a child.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

2. Derived from the father; hereditary: as, a *paternal* estate.

> The omnific Word, . . . on the wings of cherubim
> Uplifted, in *paternal* glory rode
> Far into Chaos and the world unborn.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 219.
>
> Happy the man whose wish and care
> A few *paternal* acres bound,
> Content to breathe his native air
> In his own ground.
> *Pope*, Solitude.

Paternal government. Same as *paternalism.*=**Syn. 1.** *Parental*, etc. See *fatherly.*

paternalism (pā-tėr′nal-izm), *n.* [< *paternal* + *-ism.*] Paternal care or government; specifically, excessive governmental regulation of the private affairs and business methods and interests of the people; undue solicitude on the part of the central government for the protection of the people and their interests, and interference therewith.

The fallacy that social co-operation in the form of State activity is an emasculating *paternalism.*
Contemporary Rev., LI. 711.

paternalistic (pā-tėr-na-lis′tik), *a.* [< *paternal* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to paternalism.

paternally (pā-tėr′nal-i), *adv.* In a paternal manner; in the manner of a father.

paternet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pattern.*

Paternian (pā-tėr′ni-an), *n.* [< ML. *Paterniani.*] A member of a sect referred to by Augustine, who are said to have held that God made the upper parts of the human body and Satan the lower. They led impure lives. Also called *Venustian.*

paternity (pā-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [< F. *paternité* = Sp. *paternidad* = Pg. *paternidade* = It. *paternità*, < LL. *paternita(t-)s*, fatherly feeling or care, fatherhood, < L. *paternus*, pertaining to a father: see *paternal.*] **1.** Fathership; fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring.

Where a spiritual *paternity* is evident, we need look no further for spiritual government, because in the paternal rule all power is founded. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. lv.

2. Derivation from a father: as, the child's *paternity* is unknown. Hence—**3.** Origin; authorship.

The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed. *Scott.*

paternoster (pā′tėr-nos′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *paternoster* = F. *patenôtre* (also *pater*) = Pr. *paternostre, patrenostre* = Sp. *padrenuestro* = Pg. *padre nosso* = It. *padre nostro*, < ML. *paternoster*, < L. *pater noster*, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin: *pater*, father (see *father*); *noster*, our: see *nostrum.*] **1.** The Lord's Prayer: so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

And lewede leele laborera and land-tylynge peuple
Persen with a *pater-noster* paradys other heuene,
Passinge purgatorie penaunceles for here parfit by-leyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 295.

> So Luther thought the *Pater-noster* long,
> When doomed to say his beads and even-song.
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, ii. 105.

2. One of the large beads in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions, at which, in telling their beads, they repeat the Lord's Prayer. Every eleventh bead is a paternoster.—**3.** Hence, the rosary itself.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, bequeaths, A.D. 1361, to his nephew, "a pair of gold *paternosters* of fifty pieces, with ornaments, together with a cross of gold, in which is a piece of the true cross." (Test. Vet. i. 67.)
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 330, note.

4. An object composed of beads or of beadlike objects strung together like a rosary; specifically, a fishing-line to which hooks are attached at regular intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it; also, in *arch.*, a kind of ornament in the shape of beads, used in baguets, astragals, etc.

This fish [bleak] may be caught with a *Pater-noster* line: that is, six or eight very small hooks tied along the line, one half a foot above the other.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 172.

He . . . saw through the osiers the hoary old profligate with his *paternoster* pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

5†. Profane expletives; profanity. [Humorous.]—**Devil's paternoster**†. See the quotation.

For as muche as they dar nat openly withseye the comaundementz of hir sovereyns, yet wol they seyn harm, and grucche and murmure privily, for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen the *develes paternoster*, though so be that the devel ne hadde never paternoster, but that lewed folk geven it swich a name. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Penny or paternoster†. See *penny*.—**To say an ape's paternoster**†. See *ape*.

paternoster-pump (pā'tėr-nos'tėr-pump), *n.* A chain-pump: so called from the resemblance of the buttons on the chain to rosary-beads.

paternoster-wheel (pā'tėr-nos'tėr-hwēl), *n.* A chain-bucket apparatus for raising water; a chain-pump.

Patersonia (pat-ėr-sō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), after Col. W. *Paterson*, an English traveler.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*, characterized by twin terminal spathes, slender perianth-tube, the three outer lobes being broad and spreading, and the three inner small and erect. There are 19 species, all Australian. They produce two-ranked grass-like leaves from a short rootstock, and several or many flowers, two, or sometimes many, in every spathe, blue or purple and of much beauty, but very quickly perishing. They are known in Australia as the *wild flag* or *purple lily*, and many are now cultivated in gardens.

patetico (pạ-tā'ti-kō), *a.* [It., = E. *pathetic*.] Pathetic: in music, noting a passage to be rendered in a pathetic manner.

path (pȧth), *n.* [< ME. *path*, *peth*, < AS. *pæth* (pl. *pathas*), OS. **path* (not recorded) = OFries. *pad*, *path* = D. *pad* = MLG. *pat*, LG. *pad* = OHG. *pad*, *phad*, *phath*, *fad*, *pfad*, MHG. *phat*, *pfat*, G. *pfad*, a path, way; not in Seand. or Goth.; cf. L. *pons* (*pont-*), a bridge (of any kind), prob. orig. a 'path,' 'footway'; Gr. *πάτος*, a path, way (*πατεῖν*, walk); = Skt. *panthan* (stem in some cases *pathi*, *path*) = Zend *path*, *pathan*, a path, way. Cf. Russ. *putĭ*, way, road. The Teut. word cannot be cognate with the Gr., Skt., etc. (Gr. *πάτος* would require a Teut. **fath*); if connected at all, it must have been borrowed at a very early period, mediately from the Gr. or immediately from a "Scythian" source. Cf. *hemp*, supposed to have been borrowed in early times under similar conditions.] 1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of men or beasts; a track formed incidentally by passage or traffic between places rather than expressly made to accommodate traffic; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; hence, in a more general sense, any road, way, or route.

The sexte is a *path* of pees; ze, thorw the pas of Altoun Pouerte mygte passe with-oute peril of robbynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 300.

Every one lets forth his sprite,
In the church-way *paths* to glide.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 389.

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green *path* that show'd the rarer foot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. The way, course, or track which an animal or any other thing follows in the air, in water, or in space: as, the *path* of a fish in the sea or of a bird in the air; the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor.

There is a *path* which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen. Job xxviii. 7.

The stream adown its hazelly *path*
Was rushing by the ruin'd wa'a.
Burns, A Vision.

3. Figuratively, course in life; course of action, conduct, or procedure.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant. Ps. xxv. 10.

I'll trust my God, and him alone pursue;
His law shall be my *path*; his heavenly light, my clue.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave. *Gray*, Elegy.

In the latter years of Queen Anne the shadow of Cromwell fell darkly across the *path* of Marlborough.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

Aggregate path, in *mech.* See *aggregate*.—**Beaten path**, a path frequently traveled over; hence, a well-known, plain, or customary path or course.

The learned Dr. Pococke, as far as I know, is the first European traveller that ventured to go out of the *beaten path*, and look for Memphis at Metrahenny and Mohannan. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, i. 55.

Free path, the distance which a molecule of a gas traverses without encountering other molecules. The *mean free path* of the molecules of hydrogen under normal conditions of pressure and temperature has been estimated as $_{10000000}$ millimeter (*Maxwell*). See *gas*.—**Irreconcilable paths.** See *irreconcilable*.—**Path of integration.** See *integration*.—**To break a path, cross one's path,** etc. See the verbs.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Track*, *Trail*, etc. See *way*.

path† (pȧth), *v.* [< *path*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tread; walk or go in; follow.

And that the worlde might read them as I ment,
I left this vaine, to *path* the vertuous wales.
G. Whetstone, Remembrance of Gascoigne (ed. Arber).

Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage Wey doth *path*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 55.

2. To mark out a path for; guide.—3. To pave.

And alle the Stretes also hen *pathed* of the same Stones. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 307.

II. *intrans.* To go as in a path; walk abroad.

For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itselfe were dimme enough
To hide thee from prevention.
Shak., J. C. (folio 1623), ii. 1. 83.

[Some commentators, instead of *path*, suggest *hadst*, *march*, *put*, *pass*, or *pace*.]

Pathan (pa-thaṅ'), *n.* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan, or one of kindred race in eastern Afghanistan.

During the next three reigns the valley rendered an unwilling allegiance to the central authority, and in the reign of Aurangzeb the *Pathans* succeeded in freeing themselves from Mogul supremacy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 684.

pathematic (path-ē-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθηματικός*, liable to suffering or misfortune, < *πάθημα*, suffering, any passive experience, < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] Pertaining to or designating emotion or that which is suffered. *Chalmers.* [Rare.]

pathetic (pạ-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *pathetique*, F. *pathétique* = Sp. *patético* = Pg. *pathetico* = It. *patetico*, < L. *pathēticus*, < Gr. *παθητικός*, subject to feeling or passion, sensitive, also sensuous, impassioned, < *παθητός*, subject to suffering, < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Expressing or showing passion; passionate.

Yet by the way renewe at every station
Her cordial Thanks and her *pathetick* vowe.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 190.

2. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; affecting: as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation.

'Tis pitiful . . .
To break a jest, when pity would inspire
Pathetic exhortation. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 469.

The effect of his discourses was heightened by a noble figure and by *pathetic* action. *Macaulay.*

3. In *anat.*, trochlear: in designation of or reference to the fourth cranial nerve.

II. *n.* A trochlear or pathetic nerve; a patheticus.—**Pathetic nerves**, in *anat.*, the trochlear nerves. See cuts under *brain* and *encephalon*.

pathetical (pạ-thet'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *pathetic*.

Sweet invocation of a child; most pretty and *pathetical*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 103.

This very word "good" implies a description in itself more pithy, more *pathetical*, than by any familiar exemplification can be made manifest. *Ford*, Line of Life.

pathetically (pạ-thet'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1†. Passionately.—2. In a pathetic manner; in such a manner as to excite the tender emotions or feelings; affectingly.

patheticalness (pạ-thet'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pathetic; pathos.

patheticus (pạ-thet'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *patheticī* (-sī). [NL.: see *pathetic*.] In *anat.*, one of the fourth pair of cranial nerves; a trochlear or pathetic nerve. See *trochlear*.

pathetism (path'e-tizm), *n.* [< *pathet-ic* + *-ism*.] Animal magnetism, or the practice of magnetizing; mesmerism.

The term *pathetism* has also of late been proposed. *De Leuze*, Anim. Mag. (trans., 1843), p. 379.

pathetist (path'e-tist), *n.* [< *pathet-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises pathetism; a mesmerizer.

pathfinder (pȧth'fīn'dėr), *n.* One who discovers a path or way; an explorer; a pioneer.

By the Frenchers, and the red-skins on the other side of the Big Lakes, I am called la Longue Carabine; by the Mohicans, a just-minded and upright tribe, what is left of them, Hawk-eye; while the troops and rangers along this side of the water call me *Pathfinder*, inasmuch as I have never been known to miss one end of the trail, when there was a Mingo, or a friend who stood in need of me, at the other. *Cooper*, Pathfinder, i.

pathic (path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθικός*, taken in sense of 'pertaining to disease,' < *πάθος*, disease: see *pathos*.] Of or pertaining to disease.

pathic (path'ik), *n.* [< L. *pathicus*, < Gr. *παθικός* (see def.), lit. remaining passive, < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν*, suffer, endure: see *pathos*.] A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. *B. Jonson.*

pathless (pȧth'les), *a.* [< *path* + *-less*.] Having no beaten way; untrodden: as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* wilderness.

There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that *pathless* coast,
The desert and illimitable air.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

pathoanatomical (path-ō-an-ạ-tom'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *ἀνατομή*, anatomy: see *anatomy*, *anatomical*.] Pertaining to morbid anatomy.

pathobiological (path-ō-bī-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *pathological*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 113.

pathobiologist (path-ō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *pathologist*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 117.

pathogene (path'ō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A disease-producing micrococcus. See *Micrococcus*.

pathogenesis (path-ō-jen'o-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The mode of production or development of a disease.

pathogenetic (path'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *pathogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *pathogenic*.

pathogenic (path-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *pathogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Producing disease.

pathogenous (pạ-thoj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *pathogenic*.

The distinction of the bacteria into *pathogenous* and non-pathogenous. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 354.

pathogeny (pạ-thoj'e-ni), *n.* [Also *pathogony*; < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, any passive state, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

pathognomonic (pā-thog-nō-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *παθογνωμονικός*, skilled in judging of diseases, < *πάθος*, suffering, disease, + *γνώμων*, a judge, one who knows or discerns, an examiner: see *gnomon*.] In *med.*, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; hence, belonging to or inseparable from a disease, being found in it and in no other; characteristic: as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

He has the true *pathognomonic* sign of love, jealousy. *Arbuthnot.*

Every one is asleep, snoring, gritting his teeth, or talking in his dreams. This is *pathognomonic*; it tells of Arctic winter and its companion scurvy.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 431.

pathognomy (pā-thog'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, feeling, + *γνώμη*, a means of knowing, a token or sign: see *gnome*[1].] The science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

pathogony (pā-thog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-γονία*, < √ *γεν*, produce: see *-gony*.] Same as *pathogeny*.

pathographical (path-ō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pathograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pathography.

pathography (pā-thog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of disease.

pathol. An abbreviation of *pathology*.

pathologic (path-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *pathologique* = Sp. *patológico* = Pg. *pathologico* = It. *patologico*, < Gr. *παθολογικός*, that treats of suffering or disease, < *παθολογεῖν*, treat of suffering or disease: see *pathology*.] Of or pertaining to pathology or disease.

pathological (path-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *pathologic* + *-al*.] Same as *pathologic*.—**Pathological anatomy.** See *anatomy*.

pathologically (path-ō-loj'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pathologic manner; as regards pathology.

pathologist (pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *patholog-y* + *-ist*.] One who treats of pathology; one who is versed in the nature and diagnosis of diseases.

pathology (pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *pathologie* = Sp. *patología* = Pg. *pathologia* = It. *patologia*, < Gr. as if **παθολογία* (< *παθολογεῖν*, treat of disease), for which was used *παθολογική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), < *πάθος*, disease, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of diseases; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning disease, its origin, its various physiological and anatomical features, and its causative relations. *General pathology* concerns the nature of certain morbid conditions and processes that present themselves in various diseases, as pyrexia, edema, and inflammation. *Special pathology* deals with morbid processes as united in individual diseases: as, the *special pathology* of typhoid fever or epilepsy.

The great value of mental *pathology* to the psychologist is that it presents to him the phenomena of mind (e. g. feeling, imagination) in unusual intensity.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 683.

2. The totality of the morbid conditions and processes in a disease.

The quantity and quality of the blood play a weighty part in the *pathology* of insanity.
Maudsley, in Reynolds's System of Med., II. 50.

3. A discourse on disease.—**Humoral pathology.** See *humoral*.—**Vegetable pathology**, that part of botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

pathomania (path-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *μανία*, madness.] Moral insanity.

pathometry (pā-thom′et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Literally, the measure of suffering; the distinction of suffering into different kinds; the perception, recognition, or diagnosis of different kinds of suffering.

Some of you will remember the poor little thing . . . who, only seven years old and having tubercle in the brain, said it wasn't headache he suffered from, it was pain in the head. Pitifully accurate *pathometry* for such a time of life! *Dr. Moxon*, in Lancet.

pathophobia (path-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-φοβία*, < *φέβεσθαι*, fear.] 1. Morbid dread of disease; hypochondria.—2. Morbid dread of any kind, including agorophobia, mysophobia, pyrophobia, etc.

pathophorous (pā-thof′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πάθος*, disease, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Pathogenic: applied to bacteria.

pathopœia (path-ō-pē′iä), *n.* [< Gr. *παθοποιία*, excitement of the passions (cf. *παθοποιός*, causing disease), < *πάθος*, suffering, passion, disease, + *ποιεῖν*, make, do.] A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions. *Smart.*

pathos (pā′thos), *n.* [= F. *pathos* = Sp. *patos* = Pg. *pathos*, pathos, < NL. *pathos*, pathos, < Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, disease, misery; of the soul, any passive emotion, violent feeling, a passive condition, etc., also sensibility, feeling; < *παθεῖν*, 2d aor. of *πάσχειν* (perf. *πέπονθα*), suffer, endure, undergo, receive or feel an impression, feel, be liable, yearn; < √ *παθ*, also in *πάθος*, longing, yearning, desire, etc.; related to L. *pati*, suffer: see *patient*, *passion*. Hence *pathetic*, etc., and the second element in *apathy*, *antipathy*, *sympathy*, etc., *homeopathy*, etc.] 1. That quality or character, as of a speech, an expression of the countenance, a work of art, etc., which awakens the emotion of pity, compassion, or sympathy; a power or influence that moves or touches the feelings; feeling.

Or where did we ever find sorrow flowing forth in such a natural prevailing *pathos* as in the Lamentations of Jeremy? *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

Our hearts are touched with something of the same vague *pathos* that dims the eye in some deserted graveyard. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 348.

A richer, deeper tone is breathed into lyric song when it is no longer the light effusion of a sprightly feeling or sensuous desire, but the utterance of a heart whose most transient motions are touched with the *pathos* of an infinite destiny. *J. Caird.*

Specifically—2. In *art*, the quality of the personal, ephemeral, emotional, or sensual, as opposed to that of the ideal, or *ethos*.—3. Suffering. [Rare.]

Shall sharpest *pathos* blight us, knowing all
Life needs for life is possible to will!
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

pathway (pāth′wā), *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot; also, a way or a course of life.

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. Prov. xii. 28.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou showest the naked *pathway* to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 2. 31.

And a deer came down the *pathway*,
Flecked with leafy light and shadow.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, iii.

patible† (pat′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *patibilis*, endurable, < *pati*, support, endure: see *patient*.] Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. *Bailey.*

patibulary (pā-tib′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [= F. *patibulaire* = Pg. *patibular* = It. *patibolare*, < L. *patibulum*, a fork-shaped yoke, a gibbet, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent*[1].] Of or pertaining to a fork-shaped gibbet; resembling a gallows.

Another was captivated with the *patibulary* aspect of Turnip. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

patibulated† (pā-tib′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *patibulatus*, yoked, gibbeted, < *patibulum*, a yoke, a gibbet: see *patibulary*.] Hanged on a gallows. *Coles*, 1717.

patience (pā′shens), *n.* [< ME. *pacience*, *paciens*, < OF. *pacience*, *patience*, F. *patience* = Sp. Pg. *paciencia* = It. *pazienzia*, *pazienza*, < L. *patientia*, the quality of suffering or enduring, patience, forbearance, indulgence, submissiveness, < *patien(t-)s*, suffering, enduring, patient: see *patient*.] 1. The quality of being patient. (*a*†) The power or capacity of physical endurance; ability to bear up against what affects the physical powers: as, *patience* of heat or of toil.

If M. More look so much on the pleasure that is in marriage, why setteth he not his eyes on the thanksgiving for that pleasure and on the *patience* of other displeasures? *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. Mere, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 165.

(*b*) The character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness; calmness; composure.

Whanne oure bewte schal aslake,
God sende us *paciens* in oure elde age.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

She pined in thought,
And with a green and yellow melancholy
She sat like *patience* on a monument,
Smiling at grief. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 117.

Many are the sayings of the wise, . . .
Extolling *patience* as the truest fortitude.
Milton, S. A., l. 654.

(*c*) Quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen; the cast or habit of mind that enables one to wait without discontent.

He had not the *patience* to expect a present, but demanded one. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 119.

Sad *patience*, too near neighbour to despair.
M. Arnold, The Scholar-Gipsy.

(*d*) Forbearance; lenlency; indulgence; long-suffering.

Have *patience* with me, and I will psy thee all.
Mat. xviii. 26.

Hark'ee, Jack—I have heard you for some time with *patience*—I have been cool—quite cool; but take care!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

(*e*) Constancy in labor or exertion; perseverance.

The same nyght, with grett Diffyculty and meche *paciens*, we war Delived a borde into ower Shippe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 55.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught.
W. Harte, Euleglus; or, the Charitable Mason.

2†. Sufferance; permission.

By your *patience*,
I needs must rest me. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 3.

3. A plant, the patience dock. See *dock*[1], 1.—4. A card-game: same as *solitaire*.—**Patience muscle**, the levator scapulæ.—**To take in patience**†, to receive with resignation.

Tak al *in pacience*
Oure prisoun, for it may nen other be.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 226.

=**Syn. 1.** *Patience*, *Fortitude*, *Endurance*, *Resignation*. *Patience* is by derivation a virtue of suffering, but it is also equally an active virtue, as *patience* in industry, application, teaching. Passively, it is gentle, serene, self-possessed, without yielding its ground or repining; actively, it adds to so much of this spirit as may be appropriate to the situation a steady, watchful, untiring industry and faithfulness. *Fortitude* is the passive kind of patience, joined with notable courage. In *endurance* attention is directed to the fact of bearing labor, pain, contumely, etc., without direct implication as to the moral qualities required or shown. *Resignation* implies the voluntary submission of the will to a personal cause of affliction or loss; it is a high word, generally looking up to God as the controller of human life. *Resignation* is thus generally a submission or meekness, giving up or resigning personal desires to the will of God.

patient (pā′shent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *pacient*, < OF. *pacient*, F. *patient* = Sp. Pg. *paciente* = It. *paziente*, < L. *patien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pati*, suffer, endure; akin to Gr. *πάσχειν*, *παθεῖν*, suffer: see *pathos*.] I. *a.* 1†. Enduring; physically able to support or endure; having such a bodily constitution as enables one to endure or to be proof against: followed by *of* before the thing endured: as, *patient of* labor or pain; *patient of* heat or cold.

They [the Brazilians] are *patient of* hunger and thirst.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

2. Having or manifesting that temper or cast of mind which endures pain, trial, provocation, or the like without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions or evils with fortitude, calmness, or submission; full of composure or equanimity; submissive; unrepining: as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper; *patient* under afflictions.

Be *patient* toward all men. 1 Thes. v. 14.

Signior Antonio, many a time and oft
In the Rialto you have rated me
About my moneys and my usances;
Still have I borne it with a *patient* shrug.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 110.

They [the cattle] wait
Their wonted fodder; not like hung'ring man,
Fretful if unsupplied; but silent, meek,
And *patient* of the slow-paced swain's delay.
Cowper, Task, v. 32.

I am impatient to be taught; yet I am *patient* to be ignorant till I am found worthy to learn.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 100.

3. Waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent; not hasty; not over-eager or impetuous.

With *patient* heart
To sit alone, and hope and wait,
Nor strive in any wise with fate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 53.

4. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought.
Newton.

5. Capable of bearing; susceptible.

Perhaps the name "Britisher" does not sound very elegant, perhaps it does not exactly belong to the high-polite style; but never mind that, if it is at least *patient* of the better sense which I wish to put upon it.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 62.

Patient intellect. See *intellect*, 1.=**Syn. 2.** Uncomplaining, unrepining, long-suffering, brave.—**4.** Assiduous, indefatigable.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; one who or that which is passively affected: opposed to *agent*.

Mr. Dudley spake to this effect: that for his part he came thither a mere *patient*, not with any intent to charge his brother Winthrop with any thing.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 212.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the *patient*.
Government of the Tongue.

When we transfer the term "cause," then, from a relation between one thing and another within the determined world to the relation between that world and the agent implied in its existence, we must understand that there is no separate particularity in the agent, on the one side, and the determined world as a whole, on the other, such as characterizes any agent and *patient*, any cause and effect, within the determined world.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 76.

2†. A sufferer.

So that poure *pacient* is parfitest lif of alle,
And alle parfite prestes to pouerte shelde drawe.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 99.

Specifically—3. A sufferer under bodily indisposition undergoing medical treatment: commonly used as a correlative to *physician* or *nurse*.

Some old Doctor or other said quietly that *patients* were very apt to be fools and cowards.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

Agent and patient. See *agent*.

patient† (pā′shent), *v. t.* [< *patient*, *a.*] Reflexively, to compose (one's self); be patient.

Patient yourself, madame, and pardon me.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 121.

patiently (pā′shent-li), *adv.* [< ME. *pacientliche*; < *patient* + *-ly*[2].] In a patient manner. (*a*) With calmness or composure. (*b*) Without discontent, murmuring, or repining; meekly; submissively. (*c*) Without agitation, undue haste, or eagerness. (*d*) With calm and constant diligence: as, to examine a subject *patiently*.

patin[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*[1].

patin[2]†, *n.* See *patten*[2], 1 (*c*).

patina (pat′i-nä), *n.* [< L. *patina*, *patena*, a broad shallow dish, a pan: see *paten*[1], *pan*[1].] 1. A bowl; a patella.—2. (*a*) An incrustation which forms on bronze after a certain amount of exposure to the weather, or after burial beneath the ground. It is, when perfectly developed, of a dark-green color, and has nearly the composition of the mineral malachite (hydrated carbonate of copper). Such an incrustation, although very thin, is considered to add greatly to the beauty of an antique object, especially of a bust or statue, and is of importance as protecting it from further oxidation. Artificial and evanescent patinas are produced by forgers of antiquities by the application of heat or of acids, and in various other ways. Some modern bronzes acquire a dark-colored patina, which is a disfigurement rather than an ornament. Elaborate investigation on the part of various chemists has failed to explain this ill-colored patina very satisfactorily. It is believed, however, that coal-smoke in large cities may be a cause of its formation, as under such circumstances it contains particles of carbonaceous matter; and, also, that the present almost universal practice of putting considerable zinc into the bronze, to facilitate its casting, is one of the causes of this defect. The dark color of the patina of Japanese bronze has been shown, in a considerable number of cases at least, to be in all probability due to the presence of lead in the alloy. Also *patine*. (*b*) By extension, the surface-texture or -color which other works of decorative art, as a wooden cabinet or the like, gain through the action of time. (*c*) The surface, produced partly by accretion, partly by discoloration and the effects of acid in the soil, given to marble by long inhumation.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

patinated (pat′i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *patina* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with patina: as, a finely *patinated* coin.

patination (pat-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *patina* + *-ation*.] The process of becoming or the state of being covered with patina.

A virtuoso, valuing a coin at ten times its intrinsic worth for time-blackened *patination*, and adoring its rust.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 364.

Time had lent the superadded beauties of *patination*.
Soulages Catalogue, Pref. to Bronzes, p. 106.

patine (pat'in), *n.* [< F. *patine*, < L. *patina*, a dish: see *patina*, *paten*[1].] 1†. An obsolete form of *paten*[1].—2. Same as *patina*, 2 (*a*).

patio (pat'i-ō), *n.* [Sp., = Cat. *pati* = Pg. *pateo*, *patio*, a court, plaza; variously referred to L. *patere*, lie open, *patulus*, lying open, spreading (see *patent*[1], *patulous*); to L. *spatium*, a walk, public square, etc., also distance, space (> Sp. *espacio*, space) (see *space*); and to other sources.] In Spain and Spanish-American

Patio, or Court, with Stairway, of a Mexican House.

countries, a court or inclosure connected with a house, and open to the sky.

A trim Andalusian hand-maid . . . led the way across a little *patio* or court, in the centre of the edifice.
Irving, Voyages of Companions of Columbus, p. 335.

We lay down on our rugs in the *patio*, and endeavoured to sleep, as we knew we should require all our strength for the expedition before us.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

Patio process. See *process*.

patish†, patise†, *v.* [< OF. *patiser*, make a stipulation, < *patis*, *patiz*, an agreement, stipulation, pact, < L. *pactum*, a pact: see *pact*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a stipulation or agreement; stipulate. *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* To stipulate for; agree upon.

The money which the pirates *patished* for his raunsome.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, ii.

patitur (pat'i-tėr), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *pati*, suffer, endure: see *patient*.] *Eccles.*, the mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue. *Imp. Dict.*

patlett† (pat'let), *n.* Same as *arming-doublet*. *Fairholt.*

patly (pat'li), *adv.* In a pat manner; fitly; conveniently. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxvi.

patness (pat'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pat; fitness; suitableness; convenience.

The description with equal *patness* may suit both.
Barrow, Works, I. xvii.

patois (pa-two'), *n.* [F., a dialect, < OF. *patois*, *pathoys*, *patrois*, a native or local speech, also a village, < ML. as if **patrensis* for *patriensis*, native, a native, < L. *patria*, native country: see *patrial*.] A dialect peculiar to a district or locality, in use especially among the peasantry or uneducated classes; hence, a rustic, provincial, or barbarous form of speech.

An Italian Jew rails at the boatmen ahead, in the Neapolitan *patois*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 19.

A *patois*, which is not properly a dialect, but rather certain archaisms, proverbial phrases, and modes of pronunciation which maintain themselves among the uneducated side by side with the finished and universally accepted language. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

patrel†, patrellet, *n.* Middle English forms of *poitrel*[1].

patres conscripti (pā'trēz kon-skrip'tī). [L.: *patres*, pl. of *pater*, father; *conscripti*, pl. of *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll, enlist: see *conscript*.] Conscript fathers; fathers [and] elect: a usual title of address of the senate of ancient Rome. See *conscript*, *a.*

patria (pā'tri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *patria*, one's native land or country; lit. fatherland, prop. adj. (sc. *terra*, land), fem. of *patrius*, pertaining to a father, < *pater*, father: see *paternal*, *father*.] In *zoöl.*, habitat; the place or region inhabited by any animal, and to which it is indigenous.

patrial (pā'tri-al), *n.* and *a.* [= OF. *patrial*, *patriel* = It. *patriale*, adj., < NL. **patrialis*, of or pertaining to one's native country, < L. *patria*, one's native country: see *patria*.] **I.** *n.* In *gram.*, a noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting an inhabitant of that country: as, Latin *Troas*, a Trojan woman; Latin *Macedo*, a Macedonian.

II. *a.* In *gram.*, of or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; designating a race or nation: applied to a certain class of words.

Lists of names, personal, *patrial*, ethnic.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 509.

patria potestas (pā'tri-ä pō-tes'tas). [L.: *patria*, fem. of *patrius*, belonging to a father (see *patria*); *potestas*, power, < *posse*, have power, care.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a father's control and dominion over his children born in the complete Roman marriage, grandchildren, and other descendants, extending in early times to the power of life and death, and including the rights of sale into servitude, and of emancipation or discharge of the child from the privileges and charges of the family. The child had no standing before the law under the head of private rights; if he entered into a contract, the benefits were acquired not for himself, but for his father. The public rights of the child, however, remained intact, as that of voting and that of holding a magistracy.

The *patria potestas*, so long as it lasts, gives to the father the complete control of the son's actions.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 1.

patriarch (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *patriark*; < ME. *patriark*, *patriarke* = OF. *patriarche*, F. *patriarche* = Sp. *patriarca* = Pg. *patriarca*, *patriarcha* = It. *patriarca* = D. G. *patriarch* = Sw. Dan. *patriark*, < LL. *patriarcha*, *patriarches*, < Gr. πατριάρχης, the chief of a tribe or race, < πατριά, lineage, a race (< πατήρ, father), + ἄρχειν, rule.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right; specifically, one of the progenitors of the Israelites—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob; also, one of those Biblical personages who were heads of families before the deluge: the latter are termed *antediluvian patriarchs*.

In that Toun dwelled Abraham the *Patriark*, a longe tyme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

And the *patriarchs*, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt; but God was with him. Acts vii. 9.

And thousand pairs of linteg things besides,
Vncleau and clean; for th' holy *Patriark*
Had of all kinds inclosed in the Ark.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Hence—2. In subsequent Jewish history, one of the heads of the Sanhedrim after the destruction of Jerusalem and the dispersion, the patriarch of the Western Jews residing in Palestine, that of the Eastern in Babylon.—3. In the early church, and in the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, a bishop of the highest rank; in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop of the highest rank next after the Pope. In the early church the highest dignity, which came in time to be designated as that of *patriarch*, belonged from time immemorial, and as was believed from apostolic days, to the bishops of Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch—these three sees ranking as to dignity, precedence, and privileges in the order named. The Council of Constantinople (A. D. 381) gave the bishop of that see prerogatives of rank next after Rome, and the Council of Chalcedon (451) confirmed this, decreeing that this canon conferred an equality of prerogatives with Rome, still leaving the latter see, however, a higher rank. Since that time Constantinople has always stood at the head of the orthodox Oriental sees, and since the sixth century its bishop has borne the title of *ecumenical patriarch*. The patriarchal dignity of Jerusalem was not recognized till the Council of Chalcedon. Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem still remain the four great patriarchates of the orthodox Eastern Church. In 1582 Moscow was made a patriarchate, ranking next after these, but since 1721 the place of patriarch of Moscow has been represented by the Holy Governing Synod. Besides the orthodox Oriental patriarchs, there are others, representing the Armenian, Jacobite, Coptic, and other Oriental churches, and also Latin or Roman Catholic titular patriarchs of the same sees. In the Roman Catholic Church the Pope is regarded as having in his papal capacity a rank superior to his rank as patriarch, and the cardinals also take precedence of patriarchs. There are also three minor patriarchs in the Roman Catholic Church—of the Indies, of Lisbon, and of Venice. The title of *patriarch* seems to have first come into use in the Christian church in imitation of a similar title given to the head of a Jewish *patria*, or group of communities. In general usage it was apparently first given, without definite limitation, to senior bishops or bishops of special eminence. The bishops of the great patriarchal sees were at first called *archbishops* (in the older sense of that title). From the fourth century the title of *patriarch* came to be commonly applied to the bishops of the patriarchal sees, and is so used in imperial laws of the sixth century. It was not, however, till the ninth century that it became strictly limited to these. Exarchs, metropolitans, and archbishops rank next after patriarchs. See *catholicos*.

The Primate of all England was also *Patriarch* of all the British islands. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 158.

In correctness of speech, we are assured by Theodore Balsamon, the *Patriarch* of Antioch is the only Prelate who has a claim to that title—the proper appellation of the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria being Pope; of Constantinople and Jerusalem, Archbishop.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 126.

4. One of the highest dignitaries in the Mormon Church, who pronounces the blessing of the church. Also called *evangelist*.—5. A venerable old man; hence, figuratively, any object of patriarchal or venerable aspect.

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1058.

He took his place once more on the bench at the inn door, and was reverenced as one of the *patriarchs* of the village. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

Limbo of the patriarchs. See *limbo*.

patriarchal (pā'tri-är-kal), *a.* [= F. *patriarcal* = Sp. *patriarcal* = Pg. *patriarchal* = It. *patriarcale*, < NL. **patriarchalis*, < LL. *patriarcha*, patriarch: see *patriarch*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch: as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction.

As Rome was the mother citie of the world, so, by humane institution, we suffered ourselves to be ranged under *patriarchall* authority, as being the most famous in the West. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against the Brownists, xxiii.

2. Subject to a patriarch: as, a *patriarchal* church.

Mosul is in name for Cloth of Gold, and Silke, for fertilitie, and for the *Patriarchall* Sea of the Nestorian Christians. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

3. Pertaining to or of the nature of a patriarchy.

The *Patriarchal* theory of society is, as I have said, the theory of its origin in separate families, held together by the authority and protection of the eldest valid male ascendant. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 196.

4. Resembling or characteristic of a patriarch; venerable.

The aire turns o'er wi' *patriarchal* grace
The big ha'-bible, ance his father's pride.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

Also *patriarchic*.

Patriarchal cross. See *cross*[1].—**Patriarchal dispensation,** the period preceding the Mosaic dispensation, during which each patriarchal head of a family was the priest of his own household.

patriarchalism (pā'tri-är-kal-izm), *n.* [< *patriarchal* + *-ism*.] That political condition or organization in which the chief authority of each tribe or family resides in a patriarch; patriarchy.

There are unquestionably many assemblages of savage men so devoid of some of the characteristic features of *Patriarchalism* that it seems a gratuitous hypothesis to assume that they had passed through it.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 204.

patriarchally (pā'tri-är-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a patriarch; in accordance with patriarchalism.

patriarchate (pā'tri-är-kāt), *n.* [= F. *patriarcat* = Sp. *patriarcado* = Pg. *patriarchado* = It. *patriarcato*, < ML. *patriarchatus*, the condition of a patriarch, < LL. *patriarcha*, patriarch: see *patriarch*.] 1. The office, dignity, or status of a patriarch; also, the period of office of a patriarch.

Is not the Chiefe of them accus'd ont of his owne Booke and his late Canons to affect a certaine unquestionable *Patriarchat*, independent and unsubordinate to the Crowne?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Proclus, bishop of Cyzicum, perhaps an unsuccessful rival of Nestorius for the *patriarchate*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 137.

2. The residence of a patriarch.—3. The community or province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

In its earliest times, the Eastern Communion contained but two *Patriarchates*, Alexandria and Antioch.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 21.

4. A patriarchy or patriarchal community.

They thought of nothing but to have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a *patriarchate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 705.

patriarchdom† (pā'tri-ärk-dum), *n.* [< *patriarch* + *-dom*.] The jurisdiction or dominion of a patriarch. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

patriarchic (pā-tri-är'kik), *a.* [< LL. *patriarchicus*, < Gr. πατριαρχικός, pertaining to a patriarch, < πατριάρχης, a patriarch: see *patriarch*.] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchical† (pā-tri-är'ki-kal), *a.* [< *patriarchic* + *-al*.] Same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchism (pā'tri-är-kizm), *n.* [< *patriarch* + *-ism.*] Government by a patriarch or the head of a family, who is both ruler and priest.

patriarchship (pā'tri-ärk-ship), *n.* [< *patriarch* + *-ship.*] The office of a patriarch.

patriarchy (pā'tri-är-ki), *n.* [= F. *patriarchie* = It. *patriarchia*, < Gr. πατριαρχία, a patriarchate, < πατριάρχης, a patriarch: see *patriarch.*] 1. A community or aggregation of related families under the authority and rule of a patriarch or the eldest valid male ascendant.—2. A system of government by patriarchs.—3. The community or ecclesiastical province under the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

patrich†, *n.* A Middle English form of *partridge.*

patrician[1] (pā-trish'an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *patritian*; < F. *patricien*, < ML. as if **patricianus*, < L. *patricius* (> It. Sp. Pg. *patricio*), rarely also *patritius*, of the rank or dignity of the *patres*, < *pater*, father, pl. *patres*, the senators or nobles, 'the fathers': see *patres conscripti* and *father.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or composed of the *patres* or fathers (the title of the senators of ancient Rome); hence, of noble birth; noble; senatorial; not plebeian: as, *patrician* families; *patrician* influence.

II. *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a descendant or reputed descendant of one of the original citizen families; hence, in general, a person of noble birth.

There hath been in Rome strange insurrections; the people against the senators, *patricians*, and nobles.
Shak., Cor., iv. 3. 15.

The plebs, like the English commons, contained families differing widely in rank and social position, among them those families which, as soon as an artificial barrier broke down, joined with the *patricians* to form the new nobility.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 526.

2. Under the later Roman empire, a title or dignity conferred by the emperor, often upon persons of plebeian blood, or even upon foreigners. It was frequently given to propitiate the good will of a powerful chief. The title was conferred by Pope Stephen on Pepin the Short, and was assumed by certain rulers, as Charlemagne.

Some worthy Duke or *Patritian* of Venice . . . had beene some benefactor to the Towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, 1. 152.

No kings of Angles or Saxons ruled by an Imperial commission; none bore the title of Consul or *Patrician* of the ancient Commonwealth.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., V. 229.

3. A member of an influential class in certain German and Swiss cities in the middle ages.—4. One who is familiar with the works of the early fathers of the Christian church. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Patrician[2] (pā-trish'an), *n.* [< *Patricius* (see def.) + *-an.*] A member of a Christian body, probably of the fifth century, followers of one Patricius, who held dualistic doctrines.

patricianhood (pā-trish'an-hůd), *n.* [< *patrician*[1] + *-hood.*] 1. The quality or character of a patrician; nobility of birth.

In Virginia, with its headquarters at Richmond, there was a good deal of ancestral *patricianhood.*
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 142.

2. Patricians collectively; the nobility; the body of those claiming honor from their descent. [Rare in both uses.]

patricianism (pā-trish'an-izm), *n.* [< *patrician*[1] + *-ism.*] Claim to honor and preference on the score of noble descent; the doctrine of inequality of birth.

Simple manhood is to have a chance to play his stake against Fortune with honest dice, uncogged by those three hoary sharpers, Prerogative, *Patricianism*, and Priestcraft. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 230.

patriciate (pā-trish'i-āt), *n.* [< L. *patriciatus*, the rank or dignity of a patrician, < *patricius*, a patrician: see *patrician*[1].] 1. The dignity or position of a patrician, in any sense of that word.

The nobility of office and what I may perhaps call the nobility of elder settlement, such as that of the Roman *patriciate*, are only two ways out of many in which certain families have risen to hereditary preëminence over their fellows. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 309.

2. Patricians collectively; the patrician order; the aristocracy.

While the privileges of the old *patriciate* rested on law, or perhaps rather on immemorial custom, the privileges of the new nobility rested wholly on a sentiment of which men could remember the beginning.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 526.

3. The period during which the holder enjoyed the dignity of patrician.

We hold that this was the villa near Salena where the deposed Emperor Nepos was slain, during the *patriciate* of Odoacer. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 145.

patricidal (pat'ri-sī-dal), *a.* [< *patricide* + *-al.*] Relating to patricide; parricidal. *Imp. Dict.*

patricide[1] (pat'ri-sīd), *n.* [= Sp. It. *patricida*, < L. as if **patricida* (the supposed orig. form of *parricida*, a parricide: see *parricide*[1]), < *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A murderer of his father. *Imp. Dict.*

patricide[2] (pat'ri-sīd), *n.* [= Sp. It. *patricidio*, < L. as if **patricidium* (the supposed orig. form of *parricidium*, parricide: see *parricide*[2]), < *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a father. *Imp. Dict.*

patrick (pat'rik), *n.* A dialectal variant of *partridge.*

patrico† (pat'ri-kō), *n.* [Thieves' slang.] A hedge-priest or orator among gipsies and beggars. Also *patercove.*

Alm. A supercilious rogue! he looks as if
He were the *patrico*——
Mad. Or archpriest of Canters.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

A *Patrico* amongst Beggars is their priest, euery hedge beeing his parish, euery wandring harlot and rogue his parishioners. *Dekker*, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C. 3.

patrimonial (pat-ri-mō'ni-al), *a.* [= F. *patrimonial* = Sp. Pg. *patrimonial* = It. *patrimoniale*, < L. *patrimonialis*, pertaining to a patrimony, < *patrimonium*, patrimony: see *patrimony.*] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from an ancestor or ancestors: as, a *patrimonial* estate.

He that saw
His *patrimonial* timber cast its leaf
Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
Cowper, Task, iii. 752.

Patrimonial or **hereditary jurisdiction**, that jurisdiction which a person exercises over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

patrimonially (pat-ri-mō'ni-al-i), *adv.* By way of patrimony; by inheritance.

patrimony (pat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [= F. *patrimoine* = Sp. Pg. It. *patrimonio*, < L. *patrimonium*, a paternal estate or inheritance, < *pater* (*patr-*) = E. *father*: see *father.*] 1. A right or an estate inherited from one's ancestors; property falling to a person on the death of his father; heritage.

I pray you stand, good father, to me now;
Give me Bianca for my *patrimony.*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 22.

A gem but worth a private *patrimony*
Is nothing; we will eat such at a meal.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

A *patrimony* which neither kings nor potentates can bequeath to their offspring.
D. Webster, Speech at Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

2. A church estate or revenue; the endowment of a church or religious house.

patriot (pā'tri-ot or pat'ri-ot), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *patriote* = Sp. Pg. *patriota* = It. *patriotto* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *patriot*, one who loves his country, < ML. *patriota*, < Gr. πατριώτης, a fellow-countryman, < πατριά, a race (cf. πάτριος, from the forefathers, hereditary), < πατήρ = L. *pater* = E. *father*: see *father.*] **I.** *n.* A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

There are times and seasons when the best *patriots* are willing to withdraw their hands from the commonwealth, as Phocion in his latter days was observed to decline the management of affairs. *Dryden*, King Arthur, Ded.

Such is the *patriot's* boast, where'er we roam,
His first, best country ever is at home.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 73.

II. *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country: as, *patriot* zeal.

Ah, let not Britons doubt their social aim,
Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire!
Cold interest melts before the vivid flame,
And *patriot* ardours but with life expire!
Shenstone, Elegies, ii.

To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime
Of *patriot* eloquence to flash down fire
Upon thy foes, was never meant my task.
Cowper, Task, ii. 217.

patriotic (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot'ik), *a.* [= F. *patriotique* = Sp. *patriótico* = Pg. *patriotico* = It. *patriottico*, patriotic, < ML. *patrioticus*, < Gr. πατριωτικός, pertaining to descent or race, or to a fellow-countryman, < πατριώτης, a fellow-countryman: see *patriot.*] 1. Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of country.—2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare.

O Thou! who pour'd the *patriotic* tide
That stream'd through Wallace's undaunted heart,
Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
Or nobly die, the second glorious part.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

patriotical (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot'i-kal), *a.* [< *patriotic* + *-al.*] Same as *patriotic.* [Rare.]

patriotically (pā-tri- or pat-ri-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

patriotism (pā'tri- or pat'ri-ot-izm), *n.* [< F. *patriotisme* = Sp. Pg. *patriotismo* = It. *patriottismo* = D. G. *patriotismus* = Sw. *patriotism* = Dan. *patriotisme*; as *patriot* + *-ism.*] 1. Love of one's country; the passion which moves a person to serve his country, either in defending it from invasion or in protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions.

Being loud and vehement, either against a court or for a court, is no proof of *patriotism.* . . . Where the heart is right, there is true *patriotism.*
Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, Nos. 2 and 32.

All civic virtues, all the heroism and self-sacrifice of *patriotism*, spring ultimately from the habit men acquire of regarding their nation as a great organic whole, identifying themselves with its fortunes in the past as in the present, and looking forward anxiously to its future destinies. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

2. Love of country embodied or personified; patriots collectively.

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while *Patriotism* cannot trail its cannon. *Carlyle.*

Patripassian (pā-tri-pas'i-an), *n.* [< LL. *patripassianus* (see def.), < L. *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *pati*, pp. *passus*, suffer, endure: see *patient*, *passion.*] A Monarchian who denied the distinction of three persons in one God, and held that there is only one divine Person, who in his eternal nature was termed the Father, but in his incarnation the Son, and who suffered in the passion as the Son. The term is said to occur first in literature in a treatise of Tertullian, about A. D. 200. Compare *Sabellian.*

Patripassianism (pā-tri-pas'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Patripassian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines peculiar to the Patripassians.

patrist (pā'trist), *n.* [< L. *pater* (*patr-*), father, + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the lives or works of the fathers of the Christian church.

patristic (pā-tris'tik), *a.* [< F. *patristique*; as *patrist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church: as, *patristic* theology; *patristic* writings.

patristical (pā-tris'ti-kal), *a.* [< *patristic* + *-al.*] Same as *patristic.*

patristically (pā-tris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a patristic manner; after the manner of the Christian fathers.

patristicism (pā-tris'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *patristic* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or mode of thought of the fathers of the church; patristic thought or literature.

Patristicism, or the science of the fathers, was thus essentially founded on the principle that the Scriptures contain all knowledge permitted to man.
J. W. Draper, Hist. Intellectual Development of Europe, x.

patristics (pā-tris'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *patristic*: see *-ics.*] That department of study which is occupied with the doctrines and writings of the fathers of the Christian church. Also called *patrology.*

patrizate†, *v. i.* [< LL. *patrizatus*, pp. of *patrizare*, *patrissare*, imitate one's father, < L. *pater*, father: see *father.*] To imitate one's father.

In testimony of his true affection to the dead father in his living son, this gentleman [Waterhouse] is thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant Epistle, and presented it to the young Earl [Essex], conjuring him by the cogent arguments of example and rule to *patrizate.*
Fuller, Worthies, Hertfordshire, II. 45.

patrocinate† (pā-tros'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *patrocinatus*, pp. of *patrocinari* (> It. *patrocinare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *patrocinar* = F. *patrocincr*), protect, defend, support, < *patrocinium*, protection, defense, patronage: see *patrociny.*] To patronize; countenance.

Unless faith be kept within its own latitude, and not called out to *patrocinate* every less necessary opinion, . . . there is no way in the world to satisfy unlearned persons in the choice of their religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

patrocination† (pā-tros-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **patrocinatio(n-)*, < *patrocinari*, protect: see *patrocinate.*] Countenance; support; patronage.

Those shameless libels, those *patrocinations* of treason.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat, i.

patrociny† (pā-tros'i-ni), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *patrocinio*, < L. *patrocinium*, protection, patronage, < *patronus*, a protector, a patron: see *patron.*] Patrocination.

'Tis a vain religion which gives *patrociny* to wickedness.
Waterhouse, Apology (1653), p. 240.

patrol (pā-trōl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *patrolled*, ppr. *patrolling.* [= D. *patrouilleren* = G. *patrouliren* = Sw. *patrullera* = Dan. *patrollere*, < F. *patrouiller* = Sp. *patrullar* = Pg. *patrulhar* = It. *pattugliare*, patrol; the same word

as F. *patrouiller*, paddle or dabble in the water, paw, paw about, OF. *patrouiller*, also without the unorig. medial *r*, *patouiller*, *patoiller*, F. dial. *patoiller*, *patrouiller* (also with diff. term., *paloquer*, *patrouquer*, *patriquer*, *patouger*), paddle or dabble in water, begrime, besmear, = Sp. *patullar*, paddle or wade through mud (whence appar. in camp use the extension of the word to 'patrol' in general); with a dim. term. F. *-ouill-er*, etc., of freq. force, < OF. *pate*, *patte*, F. *patte* (= Sp. Pg. *pata*), the paw or foot of a beast or bird, in vulgar use also the hand of a person, etc. Cf. G. *patsche*, an instrument for striking, the hand, also a puddle, mire, *patsch-fuss*, a webfoot, web-footed bird, *patschen*, strike, tap, dabble, waddle, splash, dial. *patzen*, strike, pat (but prob. not related to E. *pat:* see *pat*[1]). The D. *poot* = MLG. LG. *pote* = G. *pfote* = Dan. *pote*, paw, belongs with E. *paw:* see *paw*[1]. It is uncertain whether the verb or the noun precedes in E. use: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; march about in order to check disorder or irregularities, as a guard.

> These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad,
> And still *patroling* beat the neighbouring road.
> *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, vi.

2. To go the rounds in a city, as a body of police.

II. *trans.* To perambulate or traverse in all directions, as a patrol in a camp, garrison, town, harbor, etc., for the purpose of watching, guarding, or protecting; go over or through in all directions as a patrolman.

> The chief part of the stories, however, turned upon the favorite spectre of Sleepy Hollow, the headless horseman, who had been heard several times of late *patrolling* the country. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 443.

> This intervening country was *patrolled* by squadrons of cavalry for the purpose of intercepting their progress.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

patrol (pā-trōl′), *n.* [Formerly also *patrole;* = D. *patroelje* = G. *patrolle* = Sw. *patrull* = Dan. *patrol*, < OF. *patrouille*, *patouille*, F. *patrouille* = Sp. *patrulla* = Pg. *patrulha* = It. *pattuglia*, a patrol: see *patrol*, *v.*] 1. A walking or marching round, as in a camp, garrison, town, or other place, in order to watch and protect it.

> And the sheriffs, mounted "alla capparisonée," with their blue coat attendance, rode the *petroville* [read *patrouille*] about the city almost all night, and no one attempted to make a bonfire. *North*, Examen, p. 580.

2. The guard or persons who thus go the rounds; specifically, a police constable whose duty it is to perambulate a "beat" or district for a certain number of hours, for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the peace; also, such constables collectively. —**Flank patrols.** See *flank*[1]. —**Horse-patrol.** Same as *mounted patrol*. —**Mounted patrol,** an armed man or a body of armed men performing patrol duty on horseback.

patrollotism (pā-trōl′ọt-izm), *n.* [< F. *patrouillotisme*, < *patrouille*, patrol, + dim. *-ot* + *-isme*, E. *-ism*.] A system of military police or patrol. [Rare.]

> The caricaturist promulgates his emblematic tablature: Le Patrouillotisme chassant le Patriotisme, Patriotism driven out by *Patrollotism*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 1.

patrolman (pā-trōl′ man), *n.*; pl. *patrolmen* (-men). 1. A member of the police force of a town or city who patrols a certain "beat"; one of the patrol; a policeman; specifically, in some large cities of the United States, a member of the principal body of the police force ranking below a roundsman.

> The *patrolman* expressed a preference for a promenade with us. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 627.

Hence—2. One who goes over a certain course examining something, as the condition of an electric circuit.

> The chief lineman should have under his care all pole lines and outside construction of all kinds. . . . He should also have charge of the carbon-setters and arc-*patrolmen*.
> *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. 16.

patrology (pā-trol′ọ-ji), *n.* Same as *patristics*.

patron (pā′trọn or pat′rọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *patron*, *patroun*, a patron, defender, also a pattern (see *pattern*), < OF. *patron*, F. *patron*, a patron, protector, master, captain, skipper, etc., also a pattern, model, = Sp. *patrono*, *patron*, a patron, also a pattern, = Pg. *patrono* = It. *padrino*, *padrone*, a patron, master, etc. (see *padrone*), = D. *patroon* = G. *patrone* = Sw. Dan. *patron*, a patron, < L. *patronus*, a protector, patron (of individuals, or of cities or provinces), also a defender in a court of law, an advocate, pleader, etc., in ML. an example, also a pattern, model, < *pater* (*patr-*), father: see *father*. Cf. *patroon*, *padrone*, and *pattern*, doublets of *patron*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who holds a relation of superiority and service analogous to that of a father; hence, a protector.

> I shall be brief and plain. All what my father,
> This country's *patron*, hath discours'd is true.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) Among the Romans, a master who had freed his slave, or a father who had emancipated his child, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation—those who succeeded to the master or father, as the case might be, usually becoming the patrons in his place. (*b*) A Roman of distinction under whose protection another, called the *client*, placed himself.

> It is the client's duty
> To wait upon his *patron*.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

(*c*) In *Gr. antiq.*, an advocate or pleader; a guardian; an official or legal intermediary.

> At Athens . . . domiciled strangers—metœci—were subject to a small stranger's tax, had heavier pecuniary burdens than the native citizen, were required to serve in the army and navy, and needed a *patron* for the transaction of legal business. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 63.

2. One who protects, countenances, supports, or encourages a person or a work; an encourager, protector, or favorer: as, a *patron* of the fine arts.

> He is the pyes *patroun* and putteth it in hire ere,
> That there the thorne is thikkest to buylden and brede.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 227.

> Books such as are worthy the name of books ought to have no *patrons* but truth and reason.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

> Hugh was a *patron* of learned men, and a founder of monasteries. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 180.

3. A special guardian or protector; a saint whose special care is invoked, and who is regarded as a special guardian: as, St. Crispin, the *patron* (or patron saint) of shoemakers.

> St. Nicholas was deemed the *patron* of children in general, but much more particularly of all schoolboys, amongst whom the 6th of December (the saint's festival) used to be a very great holy day, for more than one reason.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 215.

4. *Eccles.*, one who has the right to present a clergyman to an ecclesiastical living, or to other preferment; the person who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. See *patronage*, 3.

> In 1253, however, he [Innocent IV.] recognised in the fullest way the rights of *patrons*, and undertook to abstain from all usurped provisions. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

5. A master; a host or landlord.

> Half-a-dozen little boys carried it to the inn, where I had to explain to the *patron*, in my best Spanish, that we wanted a carriage to go to the baths.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. x.

6†. The master or captain of a galley or other vessel; the officer in command of a ship.

> A good new shippe whiche mad never Jorney a fore of vlij C tunne. The name of the *Patrone* was callyd Thomas Dode. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 15.

> The . . . great master sent one of his galliasses, whose *patron* was called messire Boniface.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 76.

7†. A cartridge-case, a small cylinder of leather, wood, or metal: same as *bandoleer*, 3; by extension, a larger case for holding several cartridges. *Cat. Spec. Ex. S. K.*, 1862, No. 4732. —8†. A pattern; a model; an example. See *pattern*.

> Trewly she
> Was her cheef *patron* of beaute.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 910.

> Ther wasse dewly proved iij. quarteris of brod clothe convayed in peces, as hit apereth by *patrons* of blacke paper in our Comen Kofer of record.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

Patrons of Husbandry, an association of American agriculturists, commonly known as *Grangers*. See *grange*, 4.

II. *a.* Chosen as patron; supposed to act as patron; tutelary: as, a *patron* saint.

patron (pā′trọn or pat′rọn), *v. t.* [< *patron*, *n.*] To treat, conduct, or manage as a patron; patronize.

> A good cause needs not to be *patron'd* by passion.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 5.

> Skinner, . . . an undistinguished person of Oxford, *patroned* by Dorset. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

patronage (pat′rọn-āj or pā′trọn-āj), *n.* [< F. *patronage* = Pg. *patronage* = It. *patronaggio*, patronage, < ML. *patronaticum*, homage or service due to a patron, < L. *patronus*, a patron: see *patron*.] 1. The position of or the aid afforded by a patron; the countenance or support of a patron or of patrons: often used in the sense of countenance or favor shown in a patronizing or superciliously condescending way.

> If there was a little savor of *patronage* in the generous hospitality she exercised among her simple neighbors, it was never regarded as more than a natural emphasis of her undoubted claims to precedence.
> *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

> When Addison began his reign . . . his palace was Button's, opposite Will's. Button had been a servant in the Countess of Warwick's family, who under the *patronage* of Addison kept a coffee house on the south side of Russel-Street. *Thackeray*, English Humourists, p. 190.

2. Guardianship, as of a saint.

> Among the Roman Catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint.
> *Addison*.

3. The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. Ecclesiastical patronage is restricted to endowed and established churches. It was abolished in the Church of Scotland in 1874, but still prevails almost universally in the Church of England.

> Let me add, the contiguity of five or six Manners, the *patronage* of the livings about it, and, what is none of the least advantages, a good neighborhood.
> *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 7.

4. The control of appointments to positions in the public service; also, the offices so controlled.

> He [the President of the United States] has . . . the exclusive control of the administration of the government, with the vast *patronage* and influence appertaining to the distribution of its honors and emoluments: a *patronage* so great as to make the election of the President the rallying point of the two great parties that divide the country.
> *John C. Calhoun*, Works, I. 220.

> The senators of each State divided their *patronage* to suit themselves, fulfilling the pledges of the last election and bribing voters for the next. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 577.

Arms of patronage, in *her.*, arms added by governors of provinces, lords of the manor, patrons of benefices, etc., to their family arms, as a token of superiority, right, or jurisdiction.

patronage† (pat′rọn-āj or pā′trọn-āj), *v. t.* [< *patronage*, *n.*] To patronize or support; maintain; make good.

> *Win.* And am not I a prelate of the church?
> *Glou.* Yes, as an outlaw in a castle keeps
> And useth it to *patronage* his theft.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 48.

patronal (pā′trọn-al or pat′rọn-al), *a.* [< LL. *patronalis*, pertaining to a patron, < L. *patronus*, a patron: see *patron*.] Acting the part of a patron; protecting; favoring. [Rare.]

> Their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

patronate (pā′trọn-āt or pat′rọn-āt), *n.* [= F. *patronat* = Sp. *patronato*, *patronazgo* = Pg. *patronado*, *patronato*, *patronao* = It. *patronato* = D. *patronaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *patronat*, < LL. *patronatus*, the quality or condition of a patron, patronship, < L. *patronus*, a patron, a protector: see *patron*.] The right or duty of a patron. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

patroness (pā′trọn-es or pat′rọn-es), *n.* [< ME. *patrones*, *patronysse*, < OF. *patronesse*, F. *patronnesse*, < ML. *patronissa*, a female patron, fem. of L. *patronus*, patron: see *patron*.] A female patron.

> Mistress Wilkinson was "a godly matron and . . . singular *patroness* to the good saints of God and learned bishops."
> *Foxe*, quoted in J. Brsdford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 39.

> She . . . was ever their sure refuge and support, their kind and merciful *patroness* and friend.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

patronization (pā′trọn- or pat′rọn-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *patronize* + *-ation*.] The act of patronizing; patronage. Also spelled *patronisation*. [Rare.]

patronize (pā′trọn-īz or pat′rọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *patronized*, ppr. *patronizing*. [< F. *patroniser*, be a patron; as *patron* + *-ize*.] 1. To act as patron toward; give support or countenance to; favor; assist: as, to *patronize* an undertaking; to *patronize* an opinion.

> The great Addison began to *patronize* the notion.
> *Sterne*, Triatram Shandy, I. 21.

> *Patronizing* a ready-made clothing establishment, he had exchanged his velvet doublet and sable cloak, with the richly-worked band under his chin, for a white collar and cravat, coat, vest, and pantaloons.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

2. To assume the air of a patron toward; notice in a superciliously condescending way.

> Spruce . . . had a weakness for the aristocracy, who, knowing his graceful infirmity, *patronized* him with condescending dexterity. *Disraeli*, Sybil, I. 2.

> And *patronizes* the learned author in a book-notice.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 285.

3. To ascribe to a person as patron or the responsible party. [Rare.]

> For all the king's royal bounty amongst them, mentioned in my former, they *patronized* upon the queen debts to the amount of above £19,000.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 138.

Also spelled *patronise*.

patronizer (pā′trọn- or pat′rọn-ī-zėr), *n.* One who patronizes; one who supports, countenances, or favors; a patron. Also spelled *patroniser*.

Phyodexius, that vain-glorious *patronizer* of dissensions and erroneous doctrines.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

patronizing (pā'trọn- or pat'rọn-ī-zing), *p. a.* Betokening the condescension of a patron; condescendingly or superciliously favorable: as, a *patronizing* smile. Also spelled *patronising*.

patronizingly (pā'trọn- or pat'rọn-ī-zing-li), *adv.* With the condescension or air of a patron; condescendingly. Also spelled *patronisingly*.

patronless (pā'trọn- or pat'rọn-les), *a.* [< *patron* + *-less*.] Destitute of a patron.

The Arts and Sciences must not be left *patronless*.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 1.

patronomatology (pat-rō-nom-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πατήρ* (*πατρ-*), father, + *ὄνομα*(*τ-*), name, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *onomatology*.] The branch of study which is concerned with personal names and their origins.

patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *patronymique* = Sp. *patronímico* = Pg. It. *patronimico*, < LL. *patronymicus*, < Gr. *πατρωνυμικός*, pertaining to one's father's name, < *πατήρ* (*πατρ-*), father, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, a name. Cf. *metronymic*.] **I.** *a.* Derived from or constituting the name of a father or ancestor.

II. *n.* A name derived from that of parents or ancestors: as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelides*, the son of Peleus; *Fitzwilliam*, the son of William; *Williamson*, the son of William; *Pavlovitch*, the son of Paul; *Macdonald*, the son of Donald; in general use, a family name; a surname. The usual Anglo-Saxon patronymic ending was *-ing* (see *-ing*[3]).

We miss the austere republican simplicity which thought the ordinary citizen sufficiently commemorated after death by the bare record of his name, *patronymic*, and deme on his tombstone. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 204.

patronymical (pat-rō-nim'i-kal), *a.* [< *patronymic* + *-al*.] Same as *patronymic*.

patroon (pā-trön'), *n.* [< D. *patroon*, a protector, patron: see *patron*.] One who received a grant of a certain tract of land and manorial privileges, with the right to entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. The privileges of the patroons were finally extinguished about 1850, as a result of the efforts of the Antirent party.

He that within four years would plant a colony of fifty souls became lord of the manor, or *patroon*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 281.

Patroons were originally members of the West India Company, and, on certain conditions as to colonizing, enjoyed semi-feudal rights over their purchased territory.
The Nation, Jan. 8, 1886.

patroonship (pā-trön'ship), *n.* [< *patroon* + *-ship*.] The privileges or position of a patroon.

The good Oloffe indulged in magnificent dreams of foreign conquest and great *patroonships* in the wilderness.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 143.

Pattalorhynchian, *n.* Same as *Passalorhynchite*.

patte (pat), *n.* [F., a paw, foot, flap: see *patrol*.] 1. In *costume*, a narrow band of stuff applied to a garment, whether for utility, as when it retains in place a belt or sash, or for mere decoration. Pattes are sometimes used to set off a rich application of any sort, as a jewel. — 2. A small strap or band used in tailoring and dressmaking for holding together two parts of a garment which just meet and do not overlap. The patte may have a button at each end, or a button and a buttonhole, etc.

patté, pattée (pa-tā'), *a.* [Also *patée*, *patty*; < OF. *patte*, broad-pawed, broad-footed, in her. *pattée*, < *patte*, paw: see *patte*.] In *her.*, spreading toward the extremity; in the case of a cross, having each of its arms spreading or dovetail-shaped. Also *formé*, *formy*. See also cut under *cross*[1].

Cross patté fitché.

Cross patté or formé.

A cross *patée* is a cross small at the centre and widening towards the extremes.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 118.

pattemar (pat'e-mär), *n.* See *patamar*.

patten[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*[1].

patten[2] (pat'en), *n.* [Formerly also *pattin*, *pattine*, *paten*; early mod. E. *pateyn*, < ME. *paten*, < OF. *patin*, a clog, footstall of a pillar (F. *patin*, a clog, a skate), < *pate*, F. *patte*, a paw, foot: see *patte*, *paw*[1].] 1. In *building*: (*a*) The base of a column or pillar. (*b*) The sole for the foundation of a wall. (*c*) The sill in a timber-framing. Also written *patand*, *patin*. — 2. A shoe with a thick wooden sole; a clog. From the beginning of the eighteenth century, a peculiar device was used for the same purpose, formed of an iron ring with two or more uprights, supporting a wooden sole which was thus lifted several inches above the ground. This ringed patten has been used in England until a recent time, but has been little known in the United States.

Form of Patten, used about 1830.

Se, so she goth on *patens* faire and fete.
Court of Love, l. 1087.

She up with her *pattens*, and beat out their brains.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 258).

You make no more haste now than a beggar upon *pattens*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The *Patten* now supports each frugal Dame,
Which from the blue ey'd Patty takes the name.
Gay, Trivia, i. 281.

Women went clicking along the pavement in *pattens*.
Dickens, David Copperfield, lx.

3. A stilt. [Prov. Eng.]

Artach are certeyne longe *patentes* of woodde of almost syxe handfuls in length, whiche they make faste to theyr fiete with latchettes, and therwith performe theyr iorneys with great celeritie.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 325).

To run on pattens†, to clatter: said of the tongue.

Stil hir tounge *on pattens ran*,
Though many blowes ahe caught.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

patten[2] (pat'en), *v. i.* [< *patten*[2], *n.*] To go on pattens. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii. [Rare.]

pattened (pat'end), *a.* [< *patten*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Wearing pattens or clogs.

Wherever they went, some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xxiii.

patter[1] (pat'ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *pat*[1]. Cf. *pattle*[1], *paddle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a quick succession of small sounds by striking against the ground or any object: as, the *pattering* of raindrops on a roof.

Then — all at once the air was still,
And showers of hailstones *pattered* round.
Wordsworth, Poems of the Fancy, iii.

Only thro' the faded leaf
The chestnut *pattering* to the ground.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xi.

2. To move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds; hence, to make a succession of small sounds resembling those of short quick steps or of falling rain or hailstones.

Pattering over the boards, my Annie who left me at two,
Patter she goes, my own little Annie, an Annie like you.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

Only the *pattering* aspen
Made a sound of growing rain.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

II. *trans.* To cause to strike or beat in drops; spatter. [Rare.]

And *patter* the water about the boat.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 19.

patter[1] (pat'ėr), *n.* [< *patter*[1], *v.*] A quick succession of small sounds: as, the *patter* of rain or hail; the *patter* of little feet.

patter[2] (pat'ėr), *v.* [< late ME. *patren*, < **pater*, < OF. *pater*, short for ML. *paternoster*, F. *patenôtre*, the Lord's Prayer; in allusion to the low indistinct repetition of this prayer in churches: see *paternoster*. But prob. in part a particular use of *patter*[1] (cf. *patter-song*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To repeat the Lord's Prayer; hence, generally, to pray.

But when men are wealthy, & wel at their ease, while our tung *patereth* vpon our praiers a pace: good God, how many mad waies our minde wandereth the while!
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 44.

2. To talk; especially, to talk glibly or rapidly, as a cheap John in disposing of his wares. [Slang.]

Your characters . . . make too much use of the gob-box; they *patter* too much; . . . there is nothing in whole pages but mere chat and dialogue.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, i.

O, yes! I gives 'em a good history of what I has to sell; *patters*, as you call it; a man that can't isn't fit for the streets. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 15.

The fishermen had gathered about a third, who sold cheap and tawdry ornaments, but who could *patter*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 951.

3. To repeat something again and again in a rapid or mumbling way; mumble; mutter.

Ever he *patred* on theyr names faste,
That he had them in ordre at the laste.
How the Plowman lerned his Paternoster (Hazlitt's Early [Pop. Poetry, I. 215).

II. *trans.* To repeat rapidly or often, especially in a hurried, mumbling way; repeat hurriedly and monotonously; mumble; mutter: as, to *patter* prayers.

Thousands, while the priest *pattereth* St. John's gospel in Latin over their heads, cross themselves with, I trow, a legion of crosses.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 61.

Fitz-Eustace, you with Lady Clare
May bid your beads, and *patter* prayer —
I gallop to the host. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 27.

To patter flash, to talk slang; speak the language of thieves. [Slang.]

patter[2] (pat'ėr), *n.* [< *patter*[2], *v.*] 1. Talk, especially glib or fluent talk; the oratory of a cheap John in disposing of his wares.

Two, who dealt in china, as if to make up for their poor *patter*, threw cups and saucers recklesaly into the air, breaking them with great clatter.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 951.

2. Gossip; chatter.

She rather looked forward to meeting some of them, to have a good *patter* with them, and see if she had that extraordinary comical patois for which she was once famous — the Romany of Australia.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

3. The dialect or patois of a class; slang; cant: as, gipsies' *patter*; thieves' *patter*. [Colloq. or slang.]

patter[3] (pat'ėr), *v. t.* [Australian.] To eat.

The aboriginal adding however the question "You *patter* potehuni?" "Yohl," said John, rather doubtful, for he is not sure how his stomach will agree with the strange meat. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 236.

patterer (pat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who patters; specifically, one who endeavors to sell his wares by long harangues in the public thoroughfares. [Slang.]

I have no doubt that there are always at least 20 standing *patterers* — sometimes they are called "boardmen" — at work in London.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 235.

Running patterer, a professional hawker of "last dying speeches," "confessions," "extras," "second editions" of newspapers, etc., who describes the contents of his papers as he goes rapidly along. [Thieves' slang, London.]

The *running patterers* . . . seldom or never stand still.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 236.

pattern (pat'ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *paterne*, *patten*; a later form of *patron* (cf. *apron*, pron. as if spelled *apern*): see *patron*.] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; an archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated: as, the *pattern* of a machine. See *pattern-maker*.

I will be the *pattern* of all patience; I will say nothing.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 37.

I think you are a truly worthy gentleman,
A *pattern* and a pride to the age you live in.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

I have not only been a Mold but a *Pottern* for you, and a Model for you. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 4.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an example to deter.
Junius, Letters, xiii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Hence — 2. A sufficient quantity to make a complete article from: as, a *pattern* of dress-material. — 3†. Something resembling something else; hence, a precedent.

Well could I bear that England had this praise,
So we could find some *pattern* of our shame.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 16.

4†. Something made after a model; a copy.

Where most rebellions and rebels be, there is the express similitude of hell, and the rebels themselves are the very figures of fiends and devils, and their captain the ungracious *pattern* of Lucifer and Satan, the prince of darkness. *Book of Homilies* (1573).

5. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; a specimen; a sample.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift*.

6†. An instance; an example; emphatically, a model example.

What God did command touching Canaan concerneth not us otherwise than as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this *pattern* of thy butcheries.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 54.

7. A design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions; in *molding*, the counterpart of a casting in wood or metal, from which the mold in the sand is made. — 8. In *numis.*, a specimen struck in metal by the mint as a model or sample for a proposed coin, but not ultimately adopted for the currency. Thus, the Gothic crown of Queen Victoria, struck as a model for a crown piece, but never adopted for currency, is a *pattern*. A *proof*, on the other hand, is an early impression struck

from dies used for the production of coins actually current. See *proof*.

9. A decorative design intended to be carried out in any manufacture; hence, such a design when executed: as, a sprig *pattern;* a heraldic *pattern;* silk or damask of a beautiful *pattern*.

Many manufacturers of ornamental goods have inventors in their employment, who receive wages or salaries for designing *patterns*, exactly as others do for copying them.
J. S. Mill.

Every individual stone in the tower has a *pattern* carved upon it, not so as to break its outline, but sufficient to relieve any idea of monotony.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 421.

10. In *gun-making*, the distribution of shot in a target at which a shot-gun is fired. In a circle called the "killing-circle" by sportsmen and gun-makers (which at a range of 40 yards is from 26 to 30 inches in diameter), the shot should be evenly distributed, so that there can be no possibility of escape for game within the periphery of this circle. The more uniform the distribution of the shot the better is the pattern. The number of shot in the pattern varies widely, according to the size of the shot, which is selected in accordance with the kind of game sought. To secure the desired pattern it is sometimes necessary to re-bore the barrel of a gun several times.—**Dambrod, frill, hawthorn, onion, pomegranate,** etc., **pattern.** See the qualifying words.—**Declared pattern,** the number of pellets of a given size, which, with a given weight of the shot and a given weight of a specified kind of powder, a shot-gun is stated by the maker to be able to deliver and distribute in a "killing-circle" of a stated diameter at a prescribed range, and with a good degree of uniformity in the distribution. See def. 10.—**Syn. 1.** *Model, Ideal,* etc. See *example*.

pattern (pat'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *pattern, n.*] **1.** To make in imitation of some pattern or model; copy.

Let any reasonable man judge whether that Kinga Reigne be a fit time from whence to *patterne* out the Constitution of a Church Discipline.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To serve as a pattern, example, or precedent for.

For me, by their example, *pattern* out
Their imitations.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

His example will live in the memory of those who knew him as one to be *patterned* after. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 49.

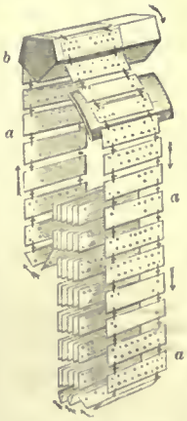
3. To cover with a design or pattern.—**4†.** To match; parallel.

The likeness of our mishaps makes me presume to *pattern* myself unto him. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

My past life
Hath been as continent, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy; which is more
Than history can *pattern*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 37.

pattern-book (pat'ėrn-bůk), *n.* **1.** A book containing designs of industrial work, especially of embroidery, lace, or the like, whether in manuscript or printed.—**2.** A kind of album or blank-book in which patterns, as of cloth, are pasted. Compare *pattern-card*, 1.

pattern-box (pat'ėrn-boks), *n.* In *weaving:* (*a*) A box at each side of a loom in which are placed a number of shuttles any of which may be thrown along the shed by an automatic device, according to the pattern of the fabric. See *pattern-chain* and *pattern-cylinder*. Also called *shuttle-box*. (*b*) The box perforated to accord with the harness-cards of a Jacquard loom. Also called *prism* or *cylinder*.



Endless Belt of Pattern-cards of Jacquard Loom. *a*, cards; *b*, revolving cylinder or prism which carries and shifts the cards.

pattern-card (pat'ėrn-kärd), *n.* **1.** (*a*) A piece of cardboard to which a sample or specimen of cloth, velvet, or the like is attached. Hence—(*b*) A number of such pieces of cardboard, forming a sort of book, or folding alternately so as to open out in a long strip and exhibit, at one time, a number of patterns of stuff.—**2.** In *weaving*, one of the perforated pieces of cardboard used in the Jacquard attachement to a loom. The cards are joined together in a flexible endless chain, and pass over the pattern-box, each in turn controlling the harness-system. Whenever a hole in a card and one in the box coincide, the corresponding rod connected with a warp-thread enters the hole and its warp-thread is raised. See *loom*[1].

pattern-chain (pat'ėrn-chān), *n.* In *weaving*, a device for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker, according to the sequence required by the pattern. In one form, in the shuttle-boxes at the ends of the race, the links of the chain vary in height, so as to raise the rod connected with the shuttle-boxes more or less, thus bringing one shuttle or another into position to be struck by the picker.

pattern-cylinder (pat'ėrn-sil'in-dėr), *n.* In *weaving*, a cylinder, or in some forms of loom a wheel, with projections so arranged on its periphery that its movement shall control the harness-system and the pattern-boxes, and thus fix the pattern of the woven fabric. Also called *pattern-wheel*.

pattern-drawer (pat'ėrn-drâ'ėr), *n.* One who designs or prepares patterns for any kind of ornamental manufacture.

pattern-maker (pat'ėrn-mā'kėr), *n.* In *mech. engin.*, a workman who makes the patterns used by molders in foundry-work. These patterns are usually made, in the first instance, of pine or mahogany, the pattern-maker working from drawings. If the patterns are to be much used, they are frequently duplicated in metal, the pattern after casting being filed and scoured smooth, then warmed, and coated with wax. Metal patterns have the advantage of not warping like wood patterns. Patterns are also sometimes made of plaster of Paris swept by templets while in a plastic state. This method has been successfully applied in architectural ironwork in the production of cornices and analogous forms. Pattern-making is a distinct trade, requiring great skill in wood-working, combining as it does the finest joinery-work with the art of wood-carving and the ability to read and interpret the most complicated mechanical drawings.

pattern-molder (pat'ėrn-mōl'dėr), *n.* One who makes molds for iron castings. *Simmonds.*

pattern-reader (pat'ėrn-rē'dėr), *n.* One who arranges textile patterns. *Simmonds.*

pattern-shop (pat'ėrn-shop), *n.* In a foundry, factory, etc., the room, building, or department in which patterns are prepared.

pattern-wheel (pat'ėrn-hwēl), *n.* **1.** In a clock-movement, the count-wheel, or locking-plate of the striking part. Its notches determine the number of blows to be struck in regular order.—**2.** In *weaving*, same as *pattern-cylinder*.

patter-song (pat'ėr-sông), *n.* In *music*, especially in comic operas, a song whose principal characteristic is a multitude of words rapidly sung or spoken to a simple melody.

I call the man a pedant who prefers a symphony to a *patter song* or a good breakdown.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 20.

pattinsonize (pat'in-son-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pattinsonized*, ppr. *pattinsonizing*. [So called from H. L. *Pattinson*, a metallurgist of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.] In *metal.*, to treat by the Pattinson process. See *process*.

pattle[1] (pat'l), *v.* and *n.* [Freq. of *pat*[1]; now usually *paddle:* see *paddle*[1].] Same as *paddle*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

pattle[2] (pat'l), *n.* Same as *paddle*[2]. [Scotch.]

Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring *pattle!*
Burns, To a Mouse.

patty[1] (pat'i), *n.*; pl. *patties* (-iz). [F. *pâté*, a pie, a pasty: see *pasty*[2].] A little pie; a pasty: as, a chicken *patty;* oyster *patties*.

patty[2] (pat'i), *a.* Same as *patté*.

patty-cake, pat-a-cake (pat'i-kāk, pat'ą-kāk), *n.* [< *pat*[1] + *a*[2] + *cake*[1].] A children's game played by patting the hands together to a nursery rime.

He played *patty-cake* steadily with Porley, looking at the others out of the corner of his eye.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 119.

pattynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *paten*[1].

patty-pan (pat'i-pan), *n.* **1†.** A small pan used for baking patties.—**2.** Any small pan in which to bake a cake.—**3†.** A patty. *Lamb's Cookery*, 1710. [Rare.]

Patulipalla (paṭ″ū-li-pal'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *patulus*, lying open, + *palla*, a mantle: see *patulous* and *palla*.] An order of *Conchifera* having an open mantle deficient in siphons: equivalent to the *Ostracea* of Cuvier. *Latreille*, 1825.

patulous (paṭ'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *patulus*, lying open, < *patere*, lie open: see *patent*[1]. Cf. *petal*.] **1.** Spreading.

The *patulous* teak, with its great leathern leaves.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 19.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, spreading slightly; expanded: as, a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed: as, a *patulous* peduncle. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting wings which when at rest are longitudinal, or nearly so, but near the body, and partly overlapping each other, as in certain moths.

2. Gaping; patent; having a spreading aperture.

pau (pâ), *n.* Same as *pah*[2].

pauchty, *a.* See *paughty*.

pauci-articulate (pâ'si-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *articulatus*, articulate.] **1.** In *bot.*, slightly or loosely articulate; few-jointed.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having few joints: opposed to *multiarticulate*.

paucidentate (pâ-si-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *dentatus*, toothed, < *dens* = E. *tooth*.] Slightly dentated; having few teeth, as a leaf.

pauciflorous (pâ-si-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, few-flowered.

paucifolious (pâ-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, few-leafed.

paucify (pâ'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paucified*, ppr. *paucifying*. [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make few.

We thought your exclusion of bishops out of the upper house . . . had been . . . to *paucify* the number of those you conceived would countervote you.
British Bellman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 626). (*Davies.*)

pauciloquent (pâ-sil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk.] Uttering few words; saying little. [Rare.]

pauciloquy (pâ-sil'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *pauciloquium*, a speaking but little, < *paucus*, few, little, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *pauciloquent*.] The utterance of few words. [Rare.]

paucinervate (pâ-si-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *nervus*, nerve.] Having but few nerves, or slightly veined. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

pauciradiate (pâ-si-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate*.] Having few rays, as a fish's fin.

paucispiral (pâ-si-spī'ral), *a.* [< L. *paucus*, few, little, + *spira*, a fold, coil: see *spiral*.] Having few whorls or turns: as, the *paucispiral* operculum of a gastropod; a *paucispiral* shell. See cut under *operculum*.

paucity (pâ'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *paucité* = It. *paucità*, < L. *paucita(t-)s*, a small number, fewness, scarcity, < *paucus*, few, little, = E. *few:* see *few*.] **1.** Smallness of number; fewness.

That God judgeth according to the plurality or *paucitie* . . . of merits or demerits. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 140.

There is no evidence that the Holy Office . . . was fully organized before the reign of Isabella. This is perhaps imputable to the *paucity* of heretics in that kingdom.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 7.

2. Smallness of quantity; scantiness.

This defect, or rather *paucity* of blood . . . is unagreeable . . . to many other animals: as may be observed in lizards, in frogs, and divers fishes.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

It is the abundance, not *paucity*, of the materials . . . [tradition] supplies . . . that makes the difficulty.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 125.

paughie (pâ'gē), *n.* Same as *porgy*.

paughty, pauchty (pâch'ti), *a.* [Cf. D. *pochen*, *pogchen*, boast, make a show.] Proud; haughty; petulant; saucy; malapert. [Scotch.]

Ask not that *paughty* Scottish lord,
For him you ne'er shall see.
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 281).

pauk, *n.* See *pawk*[1].

paukie, pauky, *a.* See *pawky*.

paul[1], *n.* See *pawl*.

paul[2] (pâl), *v. t.* [Perhaps same as *pall*[2].] To puzzle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

pauldron (pâl'dron), *n.* [Also *pouldron, powldron, poldern, polron, paleron;* < ME. **paleron, polrynge, polrond,* < OF. *espalleron*, a shoulder-plate, *espauleron*, shoulder-bone (= Sp. *espaldaron*, a shoulder-plate), < *espalle*, F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *spaul*, and cf. *spaulet*.] The armor of the shoulder when it is a piece separate from that of the body and of the arm. Specifically, the elaborate defense introduced about 1400, consisting of splints, sliding one over the other, or of a single piece so formed and secured by pivots that, as the arm was raised, it moved toward the neck, falling again by its own weight as the arm was lowered. The pauldron of the right shoulder was usually smaller than that of the left, to allow of freer movement of the sword-arm, and especially for passing the lance under the armpit when couched. The pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century forms an inseparable part of the articulated and elaborated suit of plate-armor. See *epaulet*.

A, Pauldron.

Paulian (pâ'li-ąn), *n.* [< L. *Paulianus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, < L. *Paulus*, *Paullus*, a proper name (see def.).] A member of a Unitarian body founded in the third century by Paul of Samosata in Syria. He denied that the Holy Spirit and the Logos were persons.

Paulianist (pâ'li-ąn-ist), *n.* [< *Paulian* + *-ist*.] Same as *Paulian*.

Paulician (pâ-lish'ąn), *n.* [< ML. *Paulicianus*, < *Paulus* (see def.).] A member of a sect, proba-

bly founded by Constantine of Syria during the latter half of the seventh century, which held the dualistic doctrine that all matter was evil, believed that Christ, having a purely ethereal body, suffered only in appearance, and rejected the authority of the Old Testament and religious ordinances and ceremonies. The sect is said to have become extinct in the thirteenth century. The name is probably derived from their high regard for the apostle Paul.

It is at least undoubted that the *Paulicians* and Bogomiles as well as the Catharists and the Albigenses are to be traced back to Manichæism (and Marcionitism).
Encyc. Brit., XV. 487.

Pauline (pâ'lin), *a.* [< L. *Paulinus, Paullinus*, of or belonging to one named Paulus, < *Paulus, Paullus*, Paul.] Of or pertaining to the apostle Paul, his doctrines, or his writings: as, *Pauline* theology; the *Pauline* epistles.

Paulinism (pâ'lin-izm), *n.* [< *Pauline* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or teaching of St. Paul; the Pauline theology. According to the Tübingen school of theology, founded by Ferdinand C. Baur (1792–1860), a sharp conflict took place in the apostolic church between the followers of Paul and those of Peter. The former regarded Christianity as a universal religion, the latter as a phase or development of Judaism. The doctrines of these supposed apostolic schools are known respectively as *Paulinism* and *Petrinism*. *Paulinism* is also used to signify more specifically the teachings of the Pauline epistles, especially with reference to divine sovereignty, election, etc.

Paulinism cannot be identified with Gentile Christianity in the ordinary sense as it is known to us from the post-apostolic age. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 218.

Paulinist (pâ'lin-ist), *n.* [< *Pauline* + *-ist.*] One who favors or holds to the Pauline theology, especially with reference to the doctrine of election.

Two antagonistic parties of *Paulinists* and Anti-Paulinists. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 482.

Paulist (pâ'list), *n.* [< L. *Paulus*, Paul, + *-ist.*] One of a body of Roman Catholic monks who profess to follow the example of the apostle Paul, also called *Paulites* or *Hermits of St. Paul*. Specifically, in the United States, a member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a Roman Catholic organization founded in New York city in the year 1858 for parochial, missionary, and educational work.

Paullinia (pâ-lin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after C. F. *Paullini* (1643–1712), a German botanical writer.] A genus of shrubby twining plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Paullinicæ*, characterized by irregular flowers and pyriform capsule. The 125 species are chiefly natives of eastern tropical America, with one in western Africa. They bear alternate compound leaves, often with winged petioles, and pallid flowers in axillary racemes, from which two tendrils are generally produced. The pear-shaped and rigid-stalked capsules are three-angled or three-winged, hairy within, and divided into from one to three cells, each containing one or rarely two arillate seeds, which, in *P. sorbilis* of Brazil, are the source of a beverage and medicinal paste. (See *guarana.*) The seeds of *P. cupana*, added to cassava-meal and water, form a drink of the Orinoco Indians. *P. polyphylla* of Brazil is called, from its use, the *fish-poison tree*. *P. curassavica* of South America and several West Indian species are known as *supple-jack*; their stems furnish walking-sticks.

Paullinieæ (pâ-li-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), < *Paullinia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the polypetalous order *Sapindaceæ* and the suborder *Sapindeæ*, typified by the genus *Paullinia*.

paulo-post-future (pâ'lō-pōst-fū'tūr), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *paulo-post-futurum* (sc. *tempus*, tense): L. *paulo, paullo*, a little (abl. of *paulus, paullus*, little); *post*, after; *futurus*, future.] Noting a tense of Greek verbs, the future perfect.

Paulownia (pâ-lō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1835), named after Anna *Paulowna*, daughter of the czar Paul I.] A genus of ornamental trees of the order *Scrophularineæ* and the tribe *Chelonеæ*, characterized by the absence of a sterile stamen and by a deeply cleft scurfy calyx with five broad and fleshy obtuse valvate lobes. There is but one species, *P. imperialis*, native of Japan, a large tree, resembling the catalpa in appearance, bearing broadly heart-shaped opposite soft-hairy leaves, and large terminal panicles of showy pale-violet or blue and brown-spotted flowers in early spring. The many large and conspicuous pointed capsules are persistent one or two winters, containing loose in each of their two cells an almond-like thickened placenta, and numerous seeds each with a white delicate lace-like wing. The tree is a favorite in cultivation, especially in Washington, in Paris, and in more southern regions, but is injured by more northern winters.

Branch of *Paulownia imperialis*, with the inflorescence and young leaves. *a*, the fruit; *b*, the seed.

paul-post† (pâl'pōst), *n.* Same as *pawl-bitt.*

Paul's betony. See *betony.*

Paul's man†. See *man.*

paulter†, *v.* An obsolete form of *palter.*

paulterly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *palterly.*

paulting†, *a.* A variant of *pelting*[2]. *G. Harvey.*

paum†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *palm*[1].

paume[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *palm*[1].

paume[2] (pōm), *n.* [F., prop. *jeu de paume*, palm-play: see *palm*[1], *n.*, 7.] A French game, the same as *palm-play*. It was in the hall of the Jeu de Paume at Versailles that the famous revolutionary meeting of the Tiers État was held in 1789.

paunce[1]†, *n.* [ME.: see *paunch, pauncher.*] 1. An obsolete variant of *paunch.*—2. In *armor:* (*a*) Same as *cuirass.* (*b*) Body-armor of linked mail; also, the brigandine, in the sense of any coat of fence for the lower part of the body. Also *paunch.*

paunce[2]† (päns), *n.* Same as *pance, pansy.*

paunch (pänch or pânch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *panch, panche* (dial. or naut. still also *panch*); < ME. *paunche, pawnche, panche, paunce*, paunch, belly, = D. *pense, pens* = MLG. *panse* = MHG. *panze*, G. *panzen, pansen, pantsch;* < OF. *panche, pance*, paunch, belly, a great-bellied doublet, F. *panse* = Walloon *panchie* = Pr. *pansa, panga* = Sp. *panza, pancho* = It. *pancia, panza* = Wallachian *pentece*, < L. *pantex* (*pantic-*), paunch, belly, bowels.] 1. The belly; the abdomen.

He shal haue a penaunce in his *paunche* and puffe at eche a worde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 87.

The merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat *paunch*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, the rumen. See cut under *ruminant.*—3. *Naut.* See *panch*, 2.—4†. Same as *paunce*[1], 2.

paunch† (pänch or pânch), *v. t.* [Formerly also *panche;* < *paunch, n.*] 1. To pierce or rip the belly of; stick or stab in the belly; eviscerate.

Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 98.

But I, remorseless, *panch'd* him, cut his throat.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 3.

2. To fill the paunch of; stuff with food.

If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and *panch* himselfe.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (*Nares.*)

pauncher† (pän'chèr or pân'chèr), *n.* [ME. *pawnchere, pancher, pancherde, pawncherde*, < OF. *panchiere, panciere* (f., also *pancier*, m.) (= It. *panciera;* cf. D. *pantser, pantsier* = MLG. *pantzer, pansēr, panser, panscher* = MHG. *panzier, panzer*, G. *panzer* = Sw. *pansar* = Dan. *pandser*, < OF. or It.) (ML. *pancerca*), a piece of armor covering the belly, a cuirass, < *panche, pance* (= It. *pancia*), belly, paunch: see *paunch.*] A girdle or belt. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 38; *Caxton.*

paunchiness (pän'- or pân'chi-nes), *n.* A paunchy or big-bellied condition.

paunch-mat (pänch'mat), *n.* Same as *panch*, 2.

paunchy (pän'- or pân'chi), *a.* [< *paunch* + *-y*[1].] Having a prominent paunch; big-bellied.

The gay old boys are *paunchy* old men in the disguise of young ones. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii.

paune (pân), *n.* See *pone*[1].

paunedt, *a.* An obsolete form of *paned.*

paunsway, *n.* Same as *panchway.*

pauper (pâ'pèr), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pauper*, poor: see *poor.*] **I.** *n.* A very poor person; a person entirely destitute of property or means of support; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to the public; also, in *law*, a person who, on account of poverty, is admitted to sue or defend in forma pauperis. See *in forma pauperis.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to paupers: as, *pauper* labor.

pauperess (pâ'pèr-es), *n.* [< *pauper* + *-ess.*] A female pauper. [Rare.]

Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wardswoman, an elderly, able-bodied *pauperess*.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, iii. (*Davies.*)

pauperisation, pauperise. See *pauperization, pauperize.*

pauperism (pâ'pèr-izm), *n.* [< *pauper* + *-ism.*] 1. A pauper condition; the condition of those who are destitute of the means of support and are a charge upon the community; dependence on the poor-rates or some similar fund for support, or the poverty which makes such dependence necessary.

This is the form of relief to which I most object. It engenders *pauperism*. *Whately*, Pol. Econ.

Blind sympathy turns poverty into *pauperism* by inconsiderate gifts. It weakens instead of strengthening those it tries to help. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 148.

2. Paupers collectively.

In the autumn of the year 1628 the western counties were annoyed by an influx of Irish *pauperism*.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 148.

=**Syn. 1.** *Indigence, Destitution*, etc. (see *poverty*), mendicancy, beggary.

pauperization (pâ"pèr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *pauperize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of making paupers of or reducing to pauperism. Also spelled *pauperisation.*

The chasm which threatens to engulf our social system is still further widened by the destruction of small capitalists in the battle of competition, and the growth of great monopolies, advancing pari passu with the *pauperization* of the laboring class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 102.

pauperize (pâ'pèr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pauperized*, ppr. *pauperizing.* [< *pauper* + *-ize.*] To reduce to pauperism; make a pauper of. Also spelled *pauperise.*

All gifts have an inevitable tendency to *pauperize* the recipient. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xvii.

pauperous† (pâ'pèr-us), *a.* [< *pauper* + *-ous.*] Poor. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 173.

Pauropida (pâ-rop'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pauropoda.*

Pauropidæ (pâ-rop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pauropodidæ.*

Pauropoda (pâ-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Pauropus.*] An order of *Myriapoda*, represented by the family *Pauropodidæ*, intermediate to some extent between *Chilognatha* and *Chilopoda*, and in some respects unlike either of these. The genera are *Pauropus* and *Eurypauropus*, the former of cylindric form, the latter expanded and depressed. There are no tracheæ; the antennæ are branched; there are six or eight segments behind the head; the young hatch with three pairs of legs, a number subsequently increased. These myriapods are of minute size, about one twentieth of an inch long, and are found in damp places. Also *Pauropida.*

Pauropodidæ (pâ-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pauropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of myriapods, typified by the genus *Pauropus*, and representing an order *Pauropoda*. Also *Pauropidæ.*

Pauropus (pâ'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. παῦρος, little, small (= L. *paulus*, little), + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of the family *Pauropodidæ* and the group *Pauropoda*, framed for the reception of *Pauropus huxleyi*, a minute centiped discovered in Kent, England, by Sir John Lubbock in 1866. It has also been referred to the family *Polyxenidæ*. Another species of *Pauropus* occurs in North America.

pausal (pâ'zạl), *a.* [< *pause* + *-al.*] Relating to a pause or to pauses. *Smith's Dict. of the Bible.*

pausationt (pâ-zā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *pausacion*, < OF. **pausation* = It. *pausazione*, < LL. *pausatio(n-)*, a halting, < L. *pausare*, halt, cease, < *pausa*, pause, cessation: see *pause.*] Stop; stay; rest; pause.

To faint and to freshe the *pausacion*.
Ballade in Commendation of our Lady, l. 61.

pause (pâz), *n.* [< ME. *pause, pawse* = D. *poos* = MLG. *pose* = MHG. *pūse*, G. *pausc* = Sw. *paus* = Dan. *pause*, < OF. *pause, pose*, a pause, stop, moment, F. *pause* = Sp. Pg. It. *pausa*, < L. *pausa*, a pause, halt (used before and after, but not during, the classical period), < Gr. παῦσις, a halt, stop, cessation, < παύειν, cause to cease or stop, παύεσθαι, cease. Cf. *pause, v.*] 1. A temporary stop or rest; a cessation or intermission of action or motion, as of speaking, singing, or playing.

Give me some breath, some little *pause*, my lord,
Before I positively speak herein.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 24.

In the *pauses* of the wind,
Sometimes I heard you sing within.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The Highlander made a *pause*, saying, "This place is much changed since I was here twenty years ago."
Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, p. 113.

2. A cessation proceeding from doubt or uncertainty; hesitation; suspense.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 42.

3. A break or rest in writing or speaking.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men educated in the schools observe. *Locke.*

Some o' you nicely ken the laws,
To round the period an' *pause*,
An' wi' rhetoric clause on clause
To mak' harangues.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

4. In *musical notation:* (*a*) A rest, or sign for silence. See *rest*. (*b*) A fermata or hold, 𝄐 or 𝄐, indicating that a note is to be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer.—5†. Stopping-place; conclusion; ultimate point.

If any one book of Scripture did give testimony to all, yet still that Scripture which giveth credit to the rest would require another Scripture to give credit unto it, neither could we ever come unto any *pause* whereon to rest our assurance in this way. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

6. In *pros.*, an interval in a succession of metrical times, corresponding to a time or times in the rhythm, but not represented by any syllable or syllables in the text. In ancient prosody a pause was called an *empty time*, and was measured, like a time, as a monosemic, disemic, trisemic, etc., pause. A monosemic pause was called a *limma*, a disemic pause a *prosthesis*. Pauses occur especially at the end of some rhythmical section, but are not admissible in the interior of a word.—**Disemic pause.** See *disemic*.=**Syn. 1.** *Intermission*, *Rest*, etc. See *stop*.

pause (pâz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *paused*, ppr. *pausing*. [Early mod. E. also *pawse* (= MLG. *posen*, also *pausēren* = G. *pausieren* = Sw. *pausera* = Dan. *pausere*), < OF. *pauser*, stop, ref. pause, F. *pauser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pausar* = It. *pausare*, *posare*, < L. *pausare*, halt, cease, rest, pause, in ML. bring to rest, hence set in place, put, place (taking the senses of L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, and appearing as OF. *poser*, put, whence E. *pose*[2], *pose*[3], and in comp. *pase*, *appose*, *compose*, *expose*, etc., as well as in *repose*, where the sense 'rest' is still obvious).]

1. To make a temporary stop or intermission; cease to speak or act for a time.

Pausing awhile, thus to herself she mused.
Milton, P. L., ix. 744.

For this dear child hath often heard me praise
Your feats of arms, and often when I *paused*
Hath ask'd again, and ever loved to hear.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Through the dark pillared precinct silently
She went now, *pausing* every now and then
To listen. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 316.

2. To wait; tarry; forbear for a time.

Tarry, *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 1.

If Business, constant as the wheels of time,
Can *pause* an hour to read a serious rhyme.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 605.

3†. To stop for consideration or reflection; deliberate: sometimes with *upon* before the object of consideration or deliberation.

Other offenders we will *pause upon*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5. 15.

The Arrowes of Mosco at the first made them *pause vpon* the matter, thinking, by his brute and skipping, there were many Salvages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

4. To hesitate; hold back; be shy or reluctant.

Were I hard-favour'd, foul, or wrinkled-old, . . .
Then mightst thou *pause*, for then I were not for thee.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 137.

5†. Reflexively, to repose one's self; hence, to stop; cease from action.

And *pause us*, till these rebels, now afoot,
Come underneath the yoke of government.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 9.

6. To dwell; linger: with *upon*.

One [syllable] must be more suddenly and quickely forsaken or longer *pawsed vpon* then another.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To stay, delay, tarry.

pausefully (pâz'fûl-i), *adv.* [< **pauseful* (< *pause* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] So as to cause one to stop or pause. *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

pauseless (pâz'les), *a.* [< *pause* + *-less*.] Without pause; continuous; unceasing; ceaseless: as, the *pauseless* activity of life.

pauselessly (pâz'les-li), *adv.* In a pauseless manner; continuously; uninterruptedly.

A broad, cool wind streamed *pauselessly* down the valley, laden with perfume.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 35.

pauser (pâ'zėr), *n.* One who pauses; one who deliberates or reflects.

The expedition of my violent love
Outran the *pauser* reason.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 117.

pausing (pâ'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pause*, *v.*] A pause; a temporary stoppage.

When we build now a piece and then another by fits, the work dries and sinks unequally, whereby the walls grow full of chinks and crevices; therefore the *pausings* are well reproved by Palladio.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 14.

pausingly (pâ'zing-li), *adv.* After a pause; deliberately; by breaks.

With demure confidence
This *pausingly* ensued: Neither the king nor 's heirs,
Tell you the duke, shall prosper.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 168.

Paussidæ (pâ'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Paussus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of beetles named from the genus *Paussus* by Westwood in 1839, composed entirely of exotic forms, occurring mainly in Africa, East India, and Australia. They are somber in color, and are found in the ground or under stones and logs. Fourteen genera and about 100 species are known. They are related to the *Pselaphidæ*, and sometimes named or described as *nocturnal wood-beetles*, from their habits and resorts.

Paussus (pâ'sus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1775).] The typical genus of *Paussidæ*, having no ocelli, and the antennæ two-jointed. It is the largest genus of the family, comprising about 70 species.

paut[1], **pawt** (pât), *v.* [A Sc. form of *palt*.] **I.** *trans.* To beat; kick.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick.—2. To beat, paw, or claw the ground with the foot, as a restless horse.

"O whare was ye, my gude grey steed, . . .
That ye didna waken your maister?" . . .
"I *pautit* wi' my foot, master,
Garr'd a' my bridles ring."
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

3. To do anything in a listless, aimless, or shiftless way; dawdle; potter: as, what are ye *pauting* at there? [Scotch and North. Eng. in all uses.]

paut[2] (pât), *n.* [E. Ind. *pāt*.] Same as *pat*[7].

pautener[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *pawtener*, *pautoner*; < OF. *pautonier*, *pautenier*, *paltonier*, a servant, valet, rogue, knave, vagabond.] A vagabond; a rascal.

"Sir," seide his men, "s full fell *pawtener* is he that twies this day thus hath yow smyten to grounde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 268.

pautener[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *pautner*, *pautenere*; < ME. *pautenere*, *pawtenere*, *pautener*, *pawtyner*, *powtenere*, a purse, OF. *pautoniere*, a purse, shepherd's scrip.] A purse; scrip. *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 39.

Pauxi (pâk'sī), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. name.] A genus of *Cracidæ* established by Temminck in

Galeated Curassow or Cushew-bird (*Pauxi mitu*).

1815, having a large galea or casque; the galeated curassows. There are 3 species, *P. galeata*, *P. tomentosa*, and *P. mitu*, the last being often separated under the generic name *Mitu*. Also called *Crax*, *Ourax*, *Urax*, *Uraqis*, *Mitua*, and *Lophocerus*, and sometimes "emended" as *Paux*.

pavachet, *n.* Same as *pavise*.

pavadet, *n.* An erroneous reading for *panade*[2]. *Chaucer* (ed. Tyrwhitt).

pavage (pā'vāj), *n.* [Also *paviage*; < OF. (also F.) *pavage* (> ML. *pavagium*), pavement, paving, < *paver*, pave: see *pave*.] 1†. A toll or duty payable for the liberty of passing over the soil or territory of another. *Halliwell.*

"All thes thre yer, and mor, potter," he seyde,
"Thow hast hantyd thes wey,
Yet wer tow never so cortys a man
One peney of *pauage* to pay."
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

2. Money paid toward paving streets or highways.

Also we haue grauntyd . . . to our citezens yt they and ther successours citezens of the same cite bequyt for euer of *pauage*, pontage, and murage by al our reame and all our pour.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 22.

pavaist, *n.* Same as *parise*.

pavan, **paven**[1] (pav'an, -en), *n.* [Also *pavin*, *pavian*, *pavane*; < F. *pavane* = Sp. *pavana*, < It. *pavana*, supposed to be a local form of *Padouana* or *Padovana*, fem. of *Padouano*, *Paduano*, Paduan, < *Padova*, Padua: see *Paduan*.] 1. A slow, stately dance, probably of Italian origin, but much practised in Spain.

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a *pavin*, he went toward Zelmane.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

The Spanish *pavin*? . . . I will dance after thy pipe.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2.

The Scottish jig . . . required a more violent and rapid motion, and more rustic agility, than the stately *pavens*, lavoltas, and courantoes. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvii.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly duple and very slow.

Let 's to the tavern;
I have some few crowns left yet; my whistle wet once,
I'll pipe him such a *paven*! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

pavast†, *n.* Same as *parise*.

pave (pāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paved*, ppr. *paving*. [< ME. *paven*, < OF. *paver*, F. *paver*, < ML. *pavare*, *pariare*, L. *pavire*, beat, strike, ram down, pave, = Gr. *παίειν*, strike; cf. Skt. *pavi*, a thunderbolt.] To cover or lay with blocks of stone or wood, or with bricks, tiles, etc., regularly disposed, and set firmly in their places so as to make a hard level surface; in general, to cover with any kind of pavement: as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* the courtyard.

There are three or foure goodly courts, fairely *paved* with stone, belonging to it. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35, sig. E.

The streets [of Venice] are generally *paved* with brick or free-stone, and always kept very neat.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

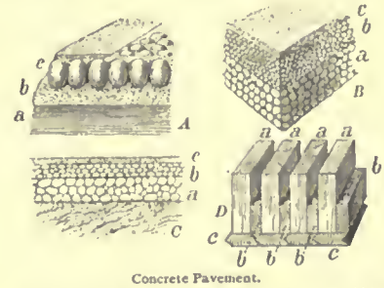
To pave the way, to prepare a way for something coming after; facilitate proceedings by preliminary preparation.

paved (pāvd), *a.* [< *pave* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a pavement.

He . . . fond two other ladys sete and she
Withinne a *paved* parlour. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 82.

2. Resembling pavement; formed into a structure or combination like pavement: as, the *paved* teeth of some fishes.

pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* [< ME. **pavement*, *paviment*, also contr. *paument*, *pawment*, *pament*, < OF. *pavement*, *paviment*, F. *pavement* = Sp. Pg. It. *pavimento*, < L. *pavimentum*, a floor rammed or beaten down, a pavement, < *pavire*, beat, strike, ram down: see *pave*.] 1. A floor or surface-covering of flags, stones, tiles, or bricks,



Concrete Pavement.

A. *a*, the ground; *b*, a bed of concrete; *c*, a layer of cobblestones, upon the top of which is laid a surface of asphalt, or composition in which coal-tar or similar material is an ingredient. *B* and *C*. *a*, a layer of stones; *b*, a second layer of smaller stones; *c*, a layer of asphalt, or analogous plastic composition. *D*. *a*, blocks of wood set on the end of their grain; *b*, blocks laid edgewise on the edge of their grain, or as nearly so as possible; *c*, a layer of matched boards or planks laid directly on the ground. The spaces between the upper ends of *a* are filled in with concrete or composition.

usually laid in cement, but sometimes merely on a foundation of earth, or, particularly in ancient examples, accurately fitted in masonry without artificial bond; also, such a covering

Granite Pavement.

a, concrete of cement grout; *b*, sand forming a bed for the granite blocks; *c*, granite blocks having interstices rammed tightly full of sand; *d d*, corbs of stone; *e e*, flagstone sidewalks.

made of concrete (see *concrete*, *n.*, 3), and sometimes of wood. Pavements are often made in a mosaic of stone, more or less artistic in character, or of glazed or unglazed tiles, sometimes by their color or decoration forming elaborate designs. See also cut under *encaustic*.

Also the *Pavementes* of Halles and Chambres ben alle square, on of Gold and another of Sylver.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 188.

He sponge in a-monge hem, and smote the firste that he mette that the heed fill on the *pament*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 496.

They found in Ano-Caprea, some years ago, a statue and a rich *pavement* under ground, as they had occasion to turn up the earth that lay upon them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 445.

Here is a fine street *pavement* brought to light, here a fragment of a theater. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 67.

2. The material of which such a flooring is made: as, the *pavement* is tile.

At last he sold the *pavements* of his yard,
Which covered were with blocks of tin.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 309).

For ev'n in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent; admiring more
The riches of heaven's *pavement*, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy. *Milton*, P. L., I. 682.

3. The flagged or paved footway on each side of a street; a sidewalk.

All householders, or, if empty, the owners of house, to keep the *pavement* before said house in repair.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 157.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a paved structure; a formation like pavement.—5. In *coal-mining*, the seam of fire-clay which usually underlies a seam of coal. [Scotch.]—**Pavement epithelium.** See *epithelium*.

pavement (pāv'ment), *v. t.* [< *pavement*, *n.*] To pave; floor with stone, bricks, tiles, or the like.

How gorgeously arched, how richly *pavemented*.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, i. § 7.

pavement-pipe (pav'ment-pīp), *n.* A tube or pipe leading from a gas- or water-main to the surface of the ground, to afford access to a valve or to protect a small pipe rising to the street-level.

pavement-rammer (pāv'ment-ram″ėr), *n.* A power-machine used to ram down the blocks in paving a roadway.

paven[1], *n.* See *pavan*.

paven[2] (pā'vn), *p. a.* [Irreg. pp. of *pave*, *v.* Cf. *provcn.*] Paved. [Rare.]

Up and down the *paven* sand
I would tramp, while Day's great lamp
Rose or set, on sea and land.
R. H. Stoddard, By the Margent of the Sea.

paver (pā'vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pavier*, *pavior*, *paviour*; < ME. *paver*, < OF. *paveur*, paver, < *paver*, pave: see *pave*.] 1. One who lays pavements, or whose occupation is to pave.—2. A slab or brick used for paving.

Had it been paved either with diamond *pavier* made of free stone, . . . or with other *pavier* . . . which we call Ashler, . . . it would have made the whole Piazza much more glorious. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 219.

3. A rammer for driving paving-stones.

pavesade†, **pavisade**† (pav-e-sād', -i-sād'), *n.* [< OF. *pavesade*, *pavoisade*, F. *pavesade* = Sp. *pavesadas* = Pg. *pavezada*, < It. *paresata*, a portable hurdle carried into the field for protection to an archer, < *pavese*, a shield, cover: see *pavise*.] 1. Any extended or continuous defense of a temporary nature, as a screen, parapet, or the like, used in warfare.—2. A canvas screen extended along the side of a vessel when going into action, to prevent the enemy from observing operations on board.

pavesado†, *n.* Same as *pavesade*.

paveset, **pavesse**†, *n.* and *v.* See *pavise*.

Pavetta (pā-vet'ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737); from a native name in Malabar, India.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, and the tribe *Ixoreæ*, distinguished by the very slender long-exserted style and the two-seeded drupe. There are about 60 species, found in the tropics of the Old World and in South Africa. They bear opposite leaves with stipules often united into a loose sheath, and white or greenish flowers in branching three-forked corymbs. *P. Borbonica* and several other species are cultivated under glass as ornamental evergreens. The bitter roots of *P. Indica* are used as a purgative, and are made into knife-handles by the Hindus.

paviage†, *n.* Same as *pavage*.

pavian, *n.* See *pavan*.

pavid (pav'id), *a.* [= Sp. *pávido* = Pg. It. *pavido*, < L. *pavidus*, fearful, timorous, < *pavere*, be afraid.] Timid. [Rare.]

As eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the *pavid* kid, I say there are men who . . . victual their nests by plunder.
Thackeray, On a Medal of George IV.

pavidity (pą-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< *pavid* + *-ity*.] Fearfulness; timidity. *Coles*, 1717.

pavier† (pā'vi-ėr), *n.* An obsolete variant of *paver*.

pavilion (pą-vil'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *pavillion*; < ME. *paviloun*, *pavylloun*, *paveylon*, *pavilon* = MLG. *paulun*, *paulunc*, *pawelune*, LG. *bawelin* = G. *pavillon* = OF. *pavillon*, *pavcillon*, F. *pavillon*, a tent, *papillon*, a butterfly, = Sp. *pabellon* = Pg. *pavilhão* = It. *paviglione*, *padiglione*, a tent or pavilion, = W. *pabell*, < L. *papilio*(*n*-), a butterfly, a tent or pavilion: see *Papilio*.] 1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation; particularly, a large tent raised on posts.

And whan thei gon to Werre, thei leiden hire Houses with hem upon Chariottes, as men don Tentes or *Pavyllouns*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 248.

The Switzers . . . tore in pieces the most sumptuous *Pavilions* . . . to make themselves coates and breeches.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 42, sig. E.

Pitch our *pavilion* here upon the sward.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Hence—2. A canopy; a covering.

After the rain, when, with never a stain,
The *pavilion* of heaven is bare. *Shelley*, The Cloud.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) A building of small or moderate size, isolated, but properly in a relation of more or less dependence on a larger or principal building. The term is also used arbitrarily, usually to designate a building, as a belvedere or other covered shelter, or even a large and fully appointed building in a park or at the seaside, appropriated to purposes of amusement. (*b*) A part of a building of considerable size projecting from the main body, particularly in the middle or at an angle of a front. It is usually carried up higher than the other parts of the building, and is often distinguished also by more elaborate decorative treatment.

4. In *apiculture*, the middle hive in a collateral system.—5. In *her.*, a tent used as a bearing: rare and represented in various ways, as a wall-tent, bell-tent, etc., at the choice of the artist.—6†. A coif or wig.

Shal no seriaunte for that seruyse were a selk houe,
Ne pelour in hus *paueylon* for pledyng at the barre.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 452.

7. In *anat.*, the outer ear; the pinna or auricle of the ear.—8. In *brilliant-cutting*, the sloping surfaces between the girdle and culet, taken together; also, the whole lower or pyramidal part of the stone, taken from the girdle and including the culet or collet. See *brilliant*.—9. In *music*. See *pavillon*.—10. A flag or ensign; specifically, the flag carried at the gaff of the mizzenmast or on the flagstaff at the stern of a ship to indicate her nationality.—11. A gold coin struck by Edward the Black Prince for circulation in France: it weighed from 67 to 83 grains. The pavilion d'or ('gold pavilion') was a French gold coin struck by Philip VI. of Valois in the fourteenth century: it weighed about 79 grains. Also called *ryal* or *royal*.—**Chinese pavilion**, a pole having crosspieces, and on the top a conical pavilion or hat on which are hung numerous little bells, to be jingled by shaking the pole up and down: a showy contrivance occasionally used in military bands.—**Pavilion facet**, one of the four largest facets in the pavilion of a brilliant. They are pentagonal in form, and surround the culet, their points reaching to the girdle. See cuts under *brilliant*.—**Pavilion roof**, a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides. *Gwill.*—**Pavilion system**, in the construction of hospitals, a method of disposing the plan in such manner that the various wards and departments occupy separate blocks or pavilions, isolated from each other, and connected merely by open corridors.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Pavilion of Edward the Black Prince, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

pavilion (pą-vil'yon), *v. t.* [< *pavilion*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with pavilions or tents; fill with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim, where he saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright.
Milton, P. L., xi. 215.

2. To shelter with or as with a tent.

So with his battening flocks the careful swain
Abides *pavilioned* on the grassy plain.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv.

A wild rose-tree
Pavilions him in bloom. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

pavillon (pa-vē-lyôṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *pavilion*.] In musical instruments of the metal wind group, the bell or flaring mouth of the tube.—**Flûte à pavillon**, an organ-stop the pipes of which are surmounted by a bell.

pavimentt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pavement*.

pavin (pav'in), *n.* See *pavan*. *Beau. and Fl.*

paving (pā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pave*, *v.*] 1. The laying of floors, streets, etc., with pavement.—2. Pavement.

The grass began to grow . . . in the crevices of the basement *paving*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxiii.

paving-beetle (pā'ving-bē″tl), *n.* A pavers' rammer.

paving-machine (pā'ving-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A steam-rammer or machine-paver; a pavement-rammer. The ram is usually suspended at the end of a pivoted arm that projects from the machine and can be moved at will to direct the blows.

2. A machine consisting of a hollow roller, sometimes carrying a furnace suspended to the axle within the roller, used to soften and compress the surface of an asphalt pavement. Also called *paving-roller*.

paving-stone (pā'ving-stōn), *n.* A stone prepared for use in paving.

paving-tile (pā'ving-tīl), *n.* A flat brick or tile for use in laying floors, etc.; a paver. These tiles are often covered with a hard glaze, and are sometimes decorated with patterns in color. Such decorated tiles were abundantly used in medieval architecture, particularly in France, and this use has recently been revived. See *encaustic*.

pavior, paviour, *n.* Same as *paver*.

pavisade†, *n.* See *pavesade*.

pavise† (pav'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pavais*, *pavice*, *pavisse*, *pavish*, *palveise*, < ME. *pavise*, *pavese*, *pavesse*, *parys*, < OF. **paveis*, *pavois*, *pavesche* = Sp. *paves* = Pg. *pavez* = It. *pavese*, *pavese*, < ML. *pavensis*, a large shield; origin uncertain. The form suggests a local origin, perhaps, like OF. *Pavois*, *Pavious*, < *Pavia*, a city in Italy.]

Pavise, 14th century.

1. A shield of large size, four or five feet long and broad enough to cover the whole person, used especially in sieges. In the quotation the word is used of a broad-brimmed hat.

One he henttis a hode of scharlette fulle riche,
A *pavys* pillione hatt, that pighte was fulle faire
With perry of the oryent, and precyous stones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3461.

2. Same as *pavesade*.

Owre men had bynne in great daunger [from Indian arrows] if they had not byn defended by the cages or *pauisses* of the shyppes and their targettes.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 158).

pavise† (pav'is), *v. t.* [< *pavise*, *n.*] To provide with large shields.

They had moche adoo, sauynge they were well *pauessed*, for they on the walles caste downe stoones, and hurt many.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xc.

paviser† (pav'is-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *pavyser*, < OF. *pavaisier*, *pavesier*, *pavoisier*, *pavoiseur*, a soldier armed with a pavise, < *pavois*, a pavise: see *pavise*.] 1. A soldier who carried a pavise, or large shield.

Theire prayes and theire presoneres passes one aftyre,
With pylours, and *pavysers*, and pryse mene of armes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3005.

2. According to some authors, a man who carried the pavise for the protection of another, as a crossbowman or archer.

Pavo (pā'vō), *n.* [L., a peacock: see *pea*[2].] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of *Pavoninæ*, having the upper tail-coverts in the male developed into a magnificent train capable of being erected and spread into a disk, the tarsi spurred, and the head crested; the peacocks. The common peacock is *P. cristatus*. *P. muticus* or *spiciferus* inhabits Java, and is very distinct from the former. A third supposed species, related to the first, is *P. nigripennis*. See *peafowl*.

2. A southern constellation, the Peacock, situated south of Sagittarius.

pavon (pav'on), *n.* [< OF. *pavon*, a peacock, < L. *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock: see *Pavo*.] A small pennon fastened to the shaft of a medieval lance.

Pavon.

The *Pavon* was a peculiar shaped flag, somewhat like a gryon attached to a spear.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 19.

Pavonaria (pav-ō-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock, + *-aria*.] A notable genus of pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyps, having non-retractile polypites on one side of the slender polypidom.

pavonazetto (pa-vō-nà-zet'tō), *n.* [< It. *pavonazzetto*, dim. of *pavonazzo*, purple, < *pavone*, a peacock, < L. *pavo*(*n*-), a peacock: see *Pavo*.] See *marble*, 1.

Pavoncella (pav-on-sel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1816), < It. *paroncella*, the lapwing.] A genus of fighting sandpipers of the family *Scolopacidæ*,

more frequently called *Philomachus* and *Machetes*. *P. pugnax* is the common species, the male of which is called a *ruff*, and the female a *reeve*. See cut under *ruff*.

pavonet† (pa-vōn′), *n.* [< OF. *pavon*, < L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock: see *Pavo*, *pea*[2]. Cf. *pawn*[3].] A peacock.

More sondry colours then the proud *Pavone*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 47.

Pavonia (pā-vō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1790), named after Don José *Pavon*, a Spanish traveler (1779–88), author, with Ruiz, of a flora of Peru and Chili.] 1. A genus of herbs and shrubs of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Urenew*, having from five to eight leaf-like or bristle-like bractlets, and the carpels generally with from one to three awns. There are over 60 species, mainly in South America, with a few in Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Pacific islands. They are usually woolly or bristly-hairy, the leaves often angled or lobed, and the flowers of various colors, scattered, or seldom in dense heads. *P. coccinea* and several other West Indian species are known as *scarlet mallow*. *P. hastata*, the spear-leafed pavonia of Australia, and some others are cultivated for ornament. Several are in medicinal use in Brazil and India.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

pavonian (pā-vō′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock (see *Pavo*), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a peacock; resembling the peacock, as in its gaudiness and vanity; pavonine.

They who are versed in the doctrine of sympathies and the arcana of correspondences as revealed to the Swedish Emmanuel will doubtless admire the instinct or inspiration which directed my choice to the *pavonian* Pen.
Southey, The Doctor, Pref.

Pavonidæ (pā-von′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pavo(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds; synonymous with *Phasianidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Pavoninæ (pav-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pavo(n-)* + *-inæ*.] The peafowl as a subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Pavo*, of uncertain definition. The name was first used by G. R. Gray, in 1840, to include the genera *Pavo*, *Polyplectron*, and *Argus*. It is also called *Polyplectroninæ*.

pavonine (pav′ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pavoninus*, pertaining to a peacock, < *pavo(n-)*, a peacock: see *Pavo*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a peacock; pavonian.

The bas-reliefs on this low screen are groups of peacocks and lions, . . . rich and fantastic beyond description, though not expressive of very accurate knowledge of leonine or *pavonine* forms. *Ruskin*.

Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky *pavonine* strut and shrill genteel scream [of the peacock].
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

2. Resembling a peacock's tail in irideseence. [Rare.]

Through all things streamed this soft-colored light, and everything became a sort of *pavonine* transparency, and the good folks' faces glowed with magical lustre.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 16.

II. *n.* Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent luster found on some ores and metallic products.

pavonious (pā-vō′ni-us), *a.* [< L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock (see *Pavo*), + *-ious*.] Ocellated, like a peacock's tail.

pavonize† (pav′ō-nīz), *v. i.* [< L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock, + *-ize*.] To comport one's self as a peacock; strut. *Florio*.

pavy† (pav′i), *n.*; pl. *pavies* (-iz). [< OF. *pavie*.] The hard peach.

Of *pavies*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe.
Sir W. Temple, Gardening, III. 231. (*Nares*.)

Pavy's disease. Cyclic or paroxysmal albuminuria.

paw[1] (pâ), *n.* [< ME. *pawe*, *powe*, a paw, < OF. *poe*, *poue*, *powe*, *pooe*, also *pote* = Pr. *pauta* = Cat. *pota*, a paw, < MLG. LG. *pote* = D. *poot* = G. *pfote* = Dan. *pote*, a paw. Cf. W. *pawen*, a paw, claw, foot, = Corn. *paw*, foot, < E.; Bret. *pao*, *pav*, paw, < OF. Whether OF. *pate*, F. *patte*, a paw, is connected is not certain: see *patten*[2], *patrol*.] 1. The hand or foot of an animal which has nails or claws: distinguished from *hoof*: as, a monkey's *paw*; the *paws* of a cat, dog, rat, etc. In many animals the fore feet, and in some the hind feet, are prehensile, and serviceable as hands.

Whatsoever goeth upon his *paws*, among all manner of beasts that go on all four, those are unclean unto you.
Lev. xi. 27.

2. The human hand, especially when large or coarse, or when awkwardly used. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring.
Dryden.

paw[1] (pâ), *v.* [< *paw*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; scrape with the fore foot.

He *paweth* in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength.
Job xxxix. 21.

Now half appear'd
The tawny lion, *pawing* to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 464.

II. *trans.* 1. To scrape with the fore foot; strike with a drawing or scraping action of the fore foot.

The courser *pawed* the ground with restless feet.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 457.

The restless coursers *pawed* the ungenial soil.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

2. To handle roughly or clumsily, as with paws. *Johnson*.

Our great court-Galen poised his gilt-head cane,
And *paw'd* his board, and mutter'd catalepsy.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. To fawn upon, as a spaniel upon his master.

paw[2] (pâ), *n.* [Perhaps a reduced form of *pawk*[1], or else of **pawt*, **paut*, < *paut*, *v.*] A trick.

They thought the devil had been there,
That play'd them sic a *paw* then.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).

pawa (pâ′wạ), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of ormer or sea-ear, *Haliotis iris*, of New Zealand.

pawed (pâd), *a.* [< *paw*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having paws. *Johnson*.—2. Broad-footed. *Sherwood*.

pawk[1] (pâk), *n.* [Also *pauk*; origin obscure. Cf. *Puck*.] Art; a wile. [Scotch.]

Prattis are repute policy and perrellus *paukis*.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 238, b.

pawk[2] (pâk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small lobster.

pawkily (pâ′ki-li), *adv.* In a pawky or arch manner; slyly. [Scotch.]

pawkiness (pâ′ki-nes), *n.* Archness; good-humored shrewdness. [Scotch.]

There is also a refreshing tone of good Scottish *pawkiness* about the book. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 579.

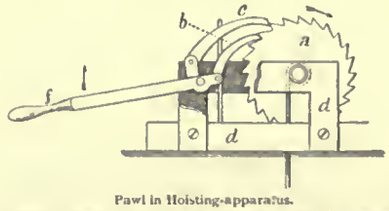
pawky (pâ′ki), *a.* [Also *pawkie*, *pauky*, *paukie*; < *pawk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Arch; humorously sly. [Scotch.]

A thief sae *paukie* is my Jean,
To steal a blink, by a' unseen.
Burns, Oh this is no my ain Lassie.

pawl (pâl), *n.* [Also *pall*, *paul*; < W. *pawl*, a pole, stake, bar, = L. *palus*, a pole: see *pale*[1], *pole*[1].] 1. A short iron bar acting as a catch or brake to prevent a windlass or capstan from turning back. See cuts under *capstan* and *pattern-chain*.

By the force of twenty strong arms, the windlass came slowly round, *pawl* after *pawl*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.

2. A bar pivoted to a movable or fixed support at one end, and having its opposite end adapted to fit the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or ratchet-bar, used either for holding the ratchet-wheel or -bar in a position to which it has been



Pawl in Hoisting-apparatus.

a, ratchet-wheel; *b* and *c*, pawls, engaging teeth by gravitation; *d*, *d*, frame; *f*, handle. The wheel is moved in the direction of the arrow by the pawl *c* when *f* is lifted, and by *b* when *f* is depressed.

moved by other mechanism (as in the case where the pawl is pivoted to a fixed support), or for moving it (as when the pawl is pivoted to a movable support). A pawl may be constructed and arranged to fall into engagement with ratchet-teeth by its own weight, or, as is very common, it may be made to act quickly and positively by the force of a spring.

A second crank, carrying also a *pall*, by means of which a feed or self-acting motion is given to the table for the machine. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 58.

Cross pawl, in *ship-building*. See *cross-pawl*.—**Gravity pawl**, a pawl which engages ratchet-teeth when actuated only by the force of gravity.—**Pawl and half pawl**, two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel.—**Spring-pawl**, a pawl actuated by a spring.

pawl (pâl), *v. t.* [< *pawl*, *n.*] To secure or stop the motion of (a capstan, windlass, or ratchet-wheel) with a pawl.

He did not hesitate to give his advice, . . . ordering us when to heave and when to *pawl*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 126.

pawl-bitt (pâl′bit), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong piece of timber placed vertically at the back of the windlass for its security, and serving to support the pawls which are pinned into it.

pawl-post† (pâl′pōst), *n.* Same as *pawl-bitt*.

pawl-press (pâl′pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a form of screw-press in which the lever is operated with pawl and ratchet.

pawment†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pavement*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 387.

pawmpilyont, *n.* See *pampilion*.

pawn[1] (pân), *n.* [< ME. *pawne*, < OF. *pan*, a pawn, gage, pledge; cf. OFries. *pand* = D. *pand* = MLG. *pant* = OHG. MHG. *phant*, *pfant*, G. *pfand* = Icel. *pantr* = Sw. Dan. *pant*, a pledge, pawn. The OF. term is usually identified with OF. *pan*, F. *pan*, a piece of a garment, a lappet, panel, pane (< L. *pannus*, a cloth: see *pane*[1], *panel*), on the supposition that it referred orig. to an article of clothing left as a pawn; but this connection seems to be forced, and is rendered still more doubtful by the relation of *penny*, AS. *pending*, etc., to the Teut. words above cited: see *penny*.] 1. Something given or deposited as security, as for money borrowed; security; pledge.

Ar. Is your *pawn* good and sound, sir?
Sec. F. I'll pawn my life for that, sir.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, I. 1.

They will let them take their money vpon *pawnes*, but not deliuer it themselues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

We have no store of money at this time, but you shall have good *pawns*; look you, sir, this jewel, and that gentleman's silk stockings.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

2†. A pledge or promise.

I violate no *pawns* of faiths, intrude not
On private loves. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

3†. A gage; a challenge.

If guilty dread have left thee so much strength
As to take up mine honour's *pawn*, then stoop.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 74.

4. The condition of being pledged or held as security, as for the payment of a debt or the fulfilment of a promise, etc.: as, to be in *pawn* or at *pawn*.—5. A pawnshop; a pawnbroker's establishment. [Colloq.]

Perhaps they comes to sell to me what the *pawns* won't take in, and what they wouldn't like to be seen selling to any of the men that goes about buying things in the street. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 121.

At pawn, **in pawn**, pledged; hence, laid away; not available.

Alas, sweet wife, my honour is *at pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 7.

Gin I should lay my gloves *in pawn*,
I will dance wi' the bride.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 97).

pawn[1] (pân), *v. t.* [< ME. **pawnen*, < OF. *paner*, *panner*, take a pledge, seize, take, pawn; from the noun.] 1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; pledge.

I'll *pawn* this jewel in my ear, and you may *pawn* your silk stockings. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 7.

2. To pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left
To save the innocent. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 166.

He swore,
And *pawn'd* his truth, to marry each of us.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 4.

Profane jests of men who *pawn* their souls to be accounted witty. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

pawn[2] (pân), *n.* [< ME. *pawn*, *pawne*, *powne*, *poune*, *poun*, < OF. *paon*, *poon*, prop. *peon*, a pawn, = Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a pawn (> E. *peon*), = Pg. *pião* = It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier, *pedona*, a pawn, < ML. *pedo(n-)*, a foot-soldier, an athlete (cf. *pedinus*, a pawn), in LL. one who has broad feet (in L. only as a surname), < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*. Cf. *peon*, *pioneer*.] A piece of the lowest rank and value at chess. See *chess*[1].

A shame hath he that at the cheker pleyeth, whan that a *pawn* seyith to the kyng chekmate.
Lydgate, Pylgremage of the Sowle, p. 27.

Little Ireland has always suffered the fate of those who have small offerings to make. A *pawn* on the chessboard, she is sacrificed at any moment in order to win a larger piece. *The Century*, XXXVII. 685.

Marked pawn. See *marked*.

pawn[3] (pân), *n.* [< OF. *paon*, *pavon*, F. *paon*, < L. *pavo(n-)*, a peacock: see *Pavo* and *pea*[2].] A peacock; in *her.*, a peacock used as a bearing.

And he as py'd and garish as the *pawn*.
Drayton, Moon-calf. (*Nares*.)

pawn[4]†, *n.* Mast, or similar food for animals. Also spelled *pawne*.

Which is that Food that the swine feed on in the woods, as Mast of Beach, Acorns, etc., which some have called *Pawnes*. *Cowel*, Dict. and Inter.

pawn[5]†, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *pane*[1].] A gallery.

This house is fiue and fifty paces in length, and hath three *pawnes* or walks in it, and forty great pillars gilded, which stand betweene the walks.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 261.

Jerman's Exchange [London, 1837] was a quadrangular building, with a clock-tower of timber on the Cornhill side. It had an inner cloister, and a *pawn*, or gallery, above for the sale of fancy goods.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 35.

pawn[6] (pân), *n.* Same as *pan*[4].

pawnable (pâ′na-bl), *a.* [< *pawn*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being pawned.

pawnbroker (pân′brō″kėr), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *broker*.] One who is licensed to lend money on pledge or the deposit of goods at a legally fixed rate of interest.—**Pawnbroker's balls**, the three gold-colored balls which usually form the sign of a pawnshop. The characteristic feature of the coat of arms of the Medici family in Lombardy was a group of balls, or disks, variously characterized in different accounts (perhaps representing different branches of the family) as six red balls, three gold balls or blue balls, and three coins, and variously explained as representing pills, by way of play upon the family name, or as representing the money of bankers, the coins being indicated by spheres so as to present a circle in whichever direction looked at. It seems to have been from this armorial bearing that three golden balls hung in a cluster and three blue balls painted on a white ground were early adopted as the sign of money-lenders, corresponding to the existing emblem of pawnbrokers.

It is not generally known that the three Blue *Balls* at the *Pawn-brokers'* shops are the ancient arms of Lombardy. The Lombards were the first money-brokers in Europe.
Lamb, Elia, Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago.

pawnbroking (pân′brō″king), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *broking*, ppr. of **broke* in *broker*.] The business of a pawnbroker.

pawncock (pân′kok), *n.* A scarecrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pawnet†, *n.* See *pawn*[4].

pawnee[1] (pâ-nē′), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one who takes anything in pawn.

Pawnee[2] (pâ′nē), *n.* and *a.* [< Amer. Ind. *Panī*, native name, said to have been given to them by the Illinois Indians.] **I.** *n.* One of an Indian tribe which formerly dwelt principally in Nebraska and also in Kansas and Texas. Harassed by their hereditary enemies the Sioux, they were removed to a reservation in the Indian Territory in 1876.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Pawnees.

pawner (pâ′nėr), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

The Pawnbroker's all in a blaze,
And the pledges are frying and singeing,
Oh! how the poor *pawners* will craze!
Hood, Don't you Smell Fire?

pawnor (pâ′nor), *n.* [< *pawn*[1] + *-or*[1].] Same as *pawner*.

pawnshop (pân′shop), *n.* A pawnbroker's establishment; a place in which pawnbroking is carried on.

pawn-ticket (pân′tik″et), *n.* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger, bearing the name of the article pledged, the amount of money lent, the name of the pledger, the name and address of the pawnbroker, the conditions of the loan, etc.

pawpaw, *n.* See *papaw*.

paw-paw (pâ′pâ), *a.* Naughty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pawt, *v.* See *paut*[1].

pawtener†, *n.* See *pautener*[1].

paw-waw (pâ′wâ), *n.* Same as *pow-wow*. *Carlyle.*

For reasons which we cannot well understand, the red gives place to the white man. With their wigwams and canoes, their gods and their *pawwas*, . . . they have vanished forever.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 4.

pax (paks), *n.* [< L. *pax*, peace: see *peace*.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a small tablet ornamented with a representation of some Christian scene or symbol. In former times, in the celebration of the mass, it was kissed by the celebrating priest, and was then presented by the acolyte to be kissed by all the officiating ecclesiastics, and by the members of the congregation; but it is now used, except in a few communities, only during certain masses celebrated on special occasions or by high dignitaries. Its use was introduced into church worship during the thirteenth century, taking the place of the then customary form of the kiss of peace, which was abrogated on account of the confusion and inconvenience involved. Also called *osculatory*.

Pax.—Brass of 15th century.

The kissing of the *pax* was set up to signify that the peace of Christ should be ever among us.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 311.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.
Speeches of Ricort, Progr. of Eliz., II. (*Nares.*)

2. The kiss of peace. See *kiss*.—**Pax vobiscum**, peace be to you: a salutation common among the early Christians. Its use is now confined to officiating clergymen in liturgical churches.

pax-board (paks′bōrd), *n.* [ME. *paxborde*; < *pax* + *board*.] Same as *pax*, 1.

paxborde†, *n.* Same as *pax*, 1.

paxbrede†, *n.* [ME., < *pax* + *brede*, board: see *board*.] Same as *pax*, 1.

The *pax-brede* used to stand on the altar all through mass.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 102.

paxilla[1] (pak-sil′ä), *n.*; pl. *paxillæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *paxillus*, a small stake, a peg, < *pangere* (√ *pag*), fix, fasten: see *pact*.] A bundle of movable knobbed or spicular processes attached to a common stalk in the integument of echinoderms. See cut under *Asteriidæ*.

A handsome new form, of a peculiar leaden grey colour, and with *paxillæ* arranged on the dorsal surface of the disk in the form of a rosette.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 121.

paxilla[2], *n.* Plural of *paxillum*.

paxillar (pak′si-lär), *a.* [< *paxilla*[1] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to paxillæ.

paxillate (pak′si-lāt), *a.* [< *paxilla*[1] + *-ate*[1].] Having paxillæ.

paxillose (pak′si-lōs), *a.* [< L. *paxillus* = Gr. *πάσσαλος*, a small stake, a peg.] In *geol.*, resembling a little stake.

paxillum (pak-sil′um), *n.*; pl. *paxilla* (-ä). [ML.] A diminutive of *pax*.

paxwax (paks′waks), *n.* [< ME. *paxwax*, prop. **faxwax*, *fexwax*: see *faxwax*.] A butchers' name of the ligamentum nuchæ or nuchal ligament of the back of the neck of cattle, etc. It is a stout strong cord composed of yellow elastic fibrous tissue, assisting in the support of the head without muscular effort. A similar structure, in various degrees of development, exists in most mammals, including man. Also called *paxywaxy*, *packwax*, *faxwax*, *fixfax*, and *whitleather*. See cut under *ligamentum*.

pay[1] (pā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *paid*, ppr. *paying*. [< ME. *payen*, *paien*, < OF. *payer*, *paier*, *paer*, F. *payer* = Sp. Pg. *pagar* = It. *pagare*, < L. *pacare*, quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe, ML. satisfy or settle (a debt), pay, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *peace*, and cf. *pacate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To appease; satisfy; content; please.

Ther he harpede so wel, that he *payde* al the route.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 272.

Loke thou grucche not on god, thauȝ he ȝeue inytel,
Beo *payed* with thi porcion pororе or ricchore.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 113.

Do trewe penaunce, & y am *payed*,
From eendelees peine y wole make thee free.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

Ffor hir to *paye* he was full glade.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 104).

2†. To make satisfaction or amends for.

And operis satisfactio that for synnes *paycth*.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 31.

3. To satisfy the claims of; compensate, as for goods, etc., supplied, or for services rendered; recompense; requite; remunerate; reward: as, to *pay* workmen or servants; to *pay* one's creditors.

For all my dangers and my wounds thou hast *paid* me
In my own metal. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

For the carriage of such things as I send you by John Hutton you must remember to *pay* him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 404.

He [Pitt] attacked with great violence . . . the practice of *paying* Hanoverian troops with English money.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

So *pays* the devil his liegeman, brass for gold.
Browning, Ring and Book, iii. 1463.

4. To discharge, as a debt or an obligation, by giving or doing that which is due: as, to *pay* taxes; to *pay* vows.

Sone, vnto thi god *pay* welle thi tythe,
And pore men of thy gode thou dele.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 54.

Tables with fair service set;
Cups that had *paid* the Cæsar's debt
Could he have laid his hands on them.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 355.

5. To bear; defray: as, who will *pay* the cost? hence, to defray the expense of: as, to *pay* one's way in the world.

Take ye that, ye belted knight,
'Twill *pay* your way till ye come down.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 233).

6. To give; deliver; hand over as in discharge of a debt: as, to *pay* money; to *pay* the price.

So many ounces he should *pay*
Of his own flesh, instead of gold.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 278).

I have *paid* death one of my children for my ransom.
Donne, Letters, xcii.

Why, 'tis his own, and dear, for he did *pay*
Ten crowns for it, as I heard Roscius say.
Marston, Satires, ii. 53.

Come, my hostess says there is seven shillings to *pay*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 181.

You must not *pay* this great price for my happiness.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

7. To give or render, without any sense of obligation: as, to *pay* attention; to *pay* court to a woman; to *pay* a compliment.

"They 're my attendants," brave Robin did say;
"They'll *pay* a visit to thee."
Robin Hood Rescuing the Widows Three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 266).

The next day brought us to Padua. St. Anthony, who lived about five hundred years ago, is the great saint to whom they here *pay* their devotions.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 379.

He used to *pay* his duty to me, and ask blessing the moment he came in, if admissible.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 64.

I'll take another opportunity of *paying* my respects to Mrs. Malaprop.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

8. Figuratively, to requite with what is deserved; hence, to punish; chastise; castigate: still in colloquial use.

Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms as I have done this day. I have *paid* Percy, I have made him sure.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 48.

They patiently enduring and receiuing all, defending the children with their naked bodies from the vnmercifull blowes, that *pay* them soundly.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 140.

He *paid* part of us;
Yet I think we fought bravely.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.

Pay (whip) Maidjie as much as you like, and I'll not say one word; but touch Jay, and I'll roar like a bull!
Dr. John Brown, Marjorie Fleming.

9. To be remunerative to; be advantageous or profitable to; repay.

A lecture of an Egyptian priest upon divinity, morality, or natural history would not *pay* the trouble, at this day, of engraving it upon stone.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

God pays†, **God to pay**†. See *God*[1].—**To pay a balance.** See *balance*.—**To pay down**, to pay on the spot; pay in ready money.

We cheerfully *paid down* as the price of its [slavery's] abolition twenty millions in cash.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 17.

To pay home†. See *home*, *adv.*—**To pay off.** (*a*) To recompense and discharge: as, to *pay off* servants or laborers.

When I arrived at this place [Heraclea] I *paid off* my janizary, and the next day he came and said he was not satisfied.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 143.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to cause to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

In a few minutes there was sail enough to *pay* the brig's head *off*.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xlv.

To pay (off) old scores, to pay old debts; hence, figuratively, to "get even" with one's enemies.

I have been in the country, and have brought wherewith to *pay old scores*, and will deal hereafter with ready mony.
Sedley, Bellamire (1687). (*Nares.*)

To pay one in his own coin. See *coin*[1].—**To pay one out**, to punish one thoroughly or adequately.—**To pay one's footing.** See *footing*.—**To pay out**, to slacken, extend, or cause to run out: especially nautical: as, to *pay out* more line.

His men . . . sprang into a yawl and began *paying out* a heavy line, Captain Joe following with the shore end of it.
The Century, XXXIX. 226.

To pay the debt of nature, to pay one's last debt, to die. See *nature*.

The Sire of these two Babes (poor Creature)
Paid his last Debt to human Nature.
Prior, The Mice.

To pay the piper or **the fiddler**, to bear the expense or responsibility.

They introduce a new tax, and we shall have to *pay the piper*.
Brougham.

Which of you two comes down, as you say, with the dust? Who *pays the piper* for this dance of yours, gentlemen?
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Malory, xxxiv.

To pay the shot, to pay the cost; bear the expense.

In this at last we have the Advantage got,
We give the Treat, but they shall *pay the shot*.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make payment or requital; meet one's debts or obligations: as, he *pays* well or promptly.—**2.** To yield a suitable return or reward, as for outlay, expense, or trouble; be remunerative, profitable, or advantageous: as, litigation does not *pay*.

And all speculations as to what it will and what it will not *pay* to learn.
Fitch, Lectures on Teaching, p. 191.

To pay for. (*a*) To make amends for; atone for: as, men often *pay for* their mistakes with suffering. (*b*) To give equal value for; bear the charge or cost of; give in exchange for.

Of all that we receive from God, what doe we *pay for*, more then prayers and prayses?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.

'Tis not in France alone where People are made to *pay for* their Humour. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 106.

To pay for a dead horse. See *horse*1.—**To pay off**, to fall away to leeward, as the head of a ship.

The little vessel *paid off* from the wind, and ran on for some time directly before it, tearing through the water with everything flying.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 25.

To pay on, to beat with vigor; redouble blows. [Colloq.] —**To pay up**, to pay fully or promptly.

pay1 (pā), *n.* [< ME. *pay, paye,* < OF. *paye*, F. *paye* = Pr. *paga, pagua, paia* = Sp. Pg. It. *paga*, pay; from the verb.] 1†. Satisfaction; content; liking; pleasure.

A man may serven bet and more to *pay*
In half a yer, althow it were no more,
Than sum man doth that hath servyd ful yore.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 474.

Mi lijf to lede in word & dede
As is moost plesaunt to thi *pay*,
And to deie weel whanne it is my day.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

It was more for King Cornwalis pleasure
Then it was for King Arthurs *pay*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 237).

2. Compensation given for services performed; salary or wages; stipend; recompense; hire: as, a soldier's *pay* and allowances; the men demanded higher *pay*.

Euery common souldier discharged receiued more in money, victuals, apparell, and furniture then his *pay* did amount vnto. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 151.

This trial is interesting, as it furnishes us with evidence as to the *pay* of an editor, or rather author (for Tuchin wrote the whole paper), of that time.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 75.

3. Pay-day. [Obsolete or colloq.]

They haue euery *pay*, which is 45. dayes, . . . 15 shillings sterling. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 108.

Deferred pay. See *defer*2.—**Full pay**, the official allowance without deduction to officers of the army and navy, as for active service.—**Good** (or **bad**) **pay**, sure (or not to be trusted) to pay debts: said of persons. [Colloq.] —**Half pay.** See *half-pay*.—**In the pay of**, hired by; employed for pay by: as, he was *in the pay of* the company for many years.—**Pay dirt, pay gravel**, in *gold-mining*, gravel or sand containing a sufficient amount of gold to be profitably worked. See *dirt*.

O, why did papa strike *pay gravel*
In drifting on Poverty Flat?
Bret Harte, Her Letter.

Pay-streak, in *gold-mining*, that part of the gravel in which the gold is chiefly concentrated. [Placer-mining of the Pacific States.] The term is sometimes, but rarely, used to denote the valuable or paying part of a lode or metalliferous deposit inclosed in the solid rock.=**Syn. 2.** *Wages*, etc. See *salary*.

pay2 (pā), *v. t.* [Prob. < OF. *peier, poier, poyer* (also in comp. **empeier, empoier* = Sp. *empegar*), pitch, < L. *picare*, pitch, cover with pitch, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch: see *pitch*2, *n.*, and cf. *pitch*2, *v.*] *Naut.*, to coat or cover with tar or pitch, or with a composition of tar, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like: as, to *pay* a seam or a rope.

In stead of Pitch, we made Lime, mixed with Tortoise oyle, and as the Carpenters calked her, I and another *paied* the seames with this plaster.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 118.

Paying ladle. See *ladle*.—**The devil to pay.** See *devil*.

payable (pā′a-bl), *a.* [< F. *payable* = Sp. *pagable* = Pg. *pagavel* = It. *pagabile*, < ML. *pacabilis*, payable, < *pacare*, pay: see *pay*1.] 1. That can be paid, or is to be paid; capable of being paid.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South*.

2. To be paid; due: as, bills *payable;* homage or allegiance *payable* to the sovereign.—**Due and payable.** See *due*.

payably (pā′a-bli), *adv.* To the extent of being profitable.

Their lower beds have been found to be *payably* auriferous. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 427.

pay-bill (pā′bil), *n.* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like.

pay-car (pā′kär), *n.* In railroad service, a car in which a paymaster travels from point to point along the line, to pay the employees.

pay-clerk (pā′klėrk), *n.* 1. A clerk who pays wages.—2. A clerk to a paymaster in the United States army or navy.

pay-corps (pā′kōr), *n.* In the United States navy, the corps of paymasters.

paydt, *p. a.* An old spelling of *paid*.

pay-day (pā′dā), *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts are to be discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid; in *stock-jobbing*, the day on which a transfer of stock must be completed and paid for.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *pay-day*. *Locke*.

pay-director (pā′di-rek′tor), *n.* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a captain.

payedt, *p. a.* An old spelling of *paid*.

payee (pā-ē′), *n.* [< *pay*1 + *-ee*1.] A person to whom money is paid or is to be paid; specifically, in *law*, the party in whose favor the promise or direction to pay negotiable paper is expressed.

A bill of exchange is an order by one person, called the drawer, to another, termed the drawee, living in a different place, directing him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person, denominated the *payee*.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 470.

payent, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *pagan*.

Payena (pā-yē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), after A. *Payen* (1795–1871), a botanical writer.] A genus of gamopetalous trees of the order *Sapotaceæ*, characterized by four sepals, eight petals, and sixteen stamens. There are 6 or 7 species, natives of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. They are trees with milky juice, rigid leaves minutely clothed with reddish scurf or with silky hairs, and small clusters of pedicelled flowers in the axils, each cluster usually producing a single ovate-oblong berry. See *gutta-putih*.

payer (pā′ėr), *n.* [< *pay*1 + *-er*1.] One who pays; specifically, the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder. Also *payor*.

payetrellet, *n.* Same as *poitrel*.

pay-inspector (pā′in-spek′tor), *n.* In the United States navy, an officer of the pay-corps, ranking with a commander.

pay-list (pā′list), *n.* A pay-roll; specifically (*milit.*), the quarterly account rendered to the war-office by a paymaster.

paymaster (pā′mās′tėr), *n.* 1. One who is to pay, or who regularly pays; one from whom wages or remuneration is received.—2. An officer in the army whose duty it is to pay the officers and men their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.—3. An officer in the United States navy who has charge of money, provisions, clothing, and small stores, and is responsible for their safe-keeping and issue.—**Fleet paymaster.** See *fleet*2.—**Paymaster-general**, in the United States army, the chief officer of the pay-department of the United States war-office. He has general charge of the payment both of the army of the United States, and of volunteers and militia when in its service, and holds the rank of brigadier-general. In England there is an officer of the same name, exercising similar functions.—**Paymaster-general of the navy**, a principal official of the United States Navy Department, chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, holding the rank of commodore. See *department*.

paymastership (pā′mās′tėr-ship), *n.* [< *paymaster* + *-ship*.] The office or status of paymaster.

Walpole once again assumed the *paymastership* of the forces. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 335.

payment (pā′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *paiment;* < OF. (and F.) *payement* = Pr. *pagamen, paiamen* = Sp. Pg. It. *pagamento*, payment, < ML. **pacamentum*, payment, < *pacare*, pay: see *pay*1.] 1. The act of paying; the delivery of money as payment, in the course of business.

The king had received various complaints of the Agows, who had abused his officers, and refused *payment* of tribute. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 328.

2. More specifically, in *law*, the discharge of a pecuniary obligation by money or what is accepted as the equivalent of a specific sum of money; "the satisfaction, by or in the name of the debtor, to the creditor, of what is due, with the object to put an end to the obligation" (*Goudsmit*). It is in the strictest sense distinguished on the one hand from a discharge by offset or compromise, and on the other from an advance of the money by a third person who divests the creditor's claim by taking to himself the right to enforce it in the place of the former.

3. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfilment of a promise; recompense; requital; reward.

Too little *payment* for so great a debt.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 154.

The Countrey is so fertile that, at what time soeuer corne be put into the ground, the *paiment* is good with increase. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 466.

4. Hence, figuratively, chastisement; punishment.

If it fortuned that a child, having been chastised by another man, went to complain thereof to his own father, it was a shame for the said father if he gave him not his *payment* again. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 392.

North. Yield to our mercy, proud Plantagenet.
Clif. Ay, to such mercy as his ruthless arm,
With downright *payment*, show'd unto my father.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 32.

Application of payments, appropriation of payments, the determining which of several obligations shall be extinguished or reduced, when a payment not sufficient to extinguish all is made. Thus, if a debtor owing to the same creditor an open account, a bond, and a note secured by mortgage on the debtor's property pays a sum sufficient to satisfy only one, it is for his interest that it be applied to the mortgage, so as to free his property from incumbrance; and it is for his creditor's interest that it be applied to the open account, which is unsecured, and will be outlawed before the bond. The right of application rests with the debtor at the time of paying. If he does not exercise it, it passes to the creditor. If neither debtor nor creditor exercises the right, the court, if controversy arises, makes the application on equitable principles.—**Equation of payments.** See *equation*.—**Payment into court**, the deposit in due form with an officer of the court of a sum sued for, or of so much as is admitted to be due, for the benefit of the plaintiff if he will accept it.

paymistress (pā′mis′tres), *n.* A woman who gives money for goods supplied or services rendered.

paynt, *n.* See *pain*2.

payne1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pain*1.

payne2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pagan*.

paynim, painim (pā′nim), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *painime, painym, paynime, paynym, payneme, painem*, < OF. *paienime, paicnisme, paiennisme, painisme*, etc., F. *paganisme*, paganism: see *paganism*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Paganism; heathenism; heathendom; heathen lands collectively.

Thys word was sone wide in *paynyme* ybrogt
So that princes in *paynyme* were of grete thogt.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 403.

Thau Ector was one, as aunter befelle,
Ffro the parties of *payn*[*i*]*eme* present at home.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2162.

2. A pagan; a heathen.

So that thulke stude was for let mony a day,
That no cristene mon ne *Painym* muste where the Rode lay.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 35.

Other do accomodate it ["Nosce teipsum"] to Apollo, whom the *paynimes* honoured for god of wysedome.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 3.

The Emperours deputie, albeit he were a *painim*, yet did he abhore the murthering of a man whom he iudged to be an innocent and guiltiesse person. *J. Udall*, On Mark xv.

Thus far even the *paynims* have approached; thus far they have seen into the doings of the angels of God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

II. *a.* Pagan; heathen.

Cornelius Tacitus, a *panim* writer, and enimie to the Christians. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 305.

Paynim sons of swarthy Spain
Had wrought his champion's fall.
Scott, Rob Roy, ii.

A people there among their crags,
Our race and blood, a remnant that were left
Paynim amid their circles. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

paynimryt, painimryt (pā′nim-ri), *n.* [ME. *paynymery;* < *paynim* + *-ry.*] Paganism; heathendom.

paynize (pā′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *paynized*, ppr. *paynizing*. [After one *Payne*, the inventor of the process.] To harden and preserve, as wood, by a process consisting in placing the material to be treated in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and then injecting a solution of sulphid of calcium or of barium, following this with a solution of sulphate of lime. The latter salt acts chemically on the calcium or barium sulphid, forming all through the wood sulphate of calcium (gypsum) or sulphate of barium (heavy-spar). Wood thus treated is very heavy, but very durable and nearly incombustible.

pay-office (pā′of′is), *n.* A place or office where payments are made, particularly an office for the payment of interest on public debts.

payor (pā′or), *n.* [< *pay*1 + *-or*1.] See *payer*.

payret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pair*1.

pay-roll (pā′rōl), *n.* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with note of sums to which they are entitled.

paysa (pī′sä), *n.* See *pice*.

paysage (pā′sāj; F. pron. pā-ē-zäzh′), *n.* [F., < *pays*, country: see *pais*2, *peasant*.] A landscape.

But the greatest part of this *paysage* and landscape is sky. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 193.

Life seems too short, space too narrow, to warrant you in giving in an unqualified adhesion to a *paysage* which is two-thirds ocean.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 344.

paysagist (pā′sā-jist), *n.* [< *paysage* + *-ist.*] An artist or draftsman who works in landscape; a landscape-painter.

The lists are now open to some clever *paysagist* to prove that his art is the supreme flower of all. *Art Age*, IV. 42.

payset, *v.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

paysyblet, *a.* A variant of *peaceable*. *Chaucer*.

Payta bark (pā′tä bärk). A pale cinchona-bark shipped from Payta in Peru.

paytamine (pā′tam-in), *n.* [< *Payta* (*bark*) + *amine.*] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from Payta bark.

paytine (pā′tin), *n.* A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{24}N_2O.H_2O$) of Payta bark.

paytrell†, *n.* See *poitrel.*

pazaree, *n.* Same as *passaree.*

Pb. In *chem.*, the symbol for *lead* (Latin *plumbum*).

P. B. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Britannica*, British Pharmacopœia.

P. Bor. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Borussica*, Prussian Pharmacopœia.

P. C. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Privy Councilor*; (*b*) of *police constable.*

Pd., pd. A contraction of *paid.*

Pd. In *chem.*, the symbol for *palladium.*

P. D. An abbreviation of *Pharmacopœia Dublinensis*, Dublin Pharmacopœia.

P. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Pharmacopœia Edinensis*, Edinburgh Pharmacopœia; (*b*) of *Protestant Episcopal.*

pea[1] (pē), *n.* [A mod. form, assumed as sing. of the supposed plural *pease*: see *pease*[1]. The plural of *pea* is *peas*, as 'as like as two *peas*,' 'a bushel of *peas*,' with ref. to the individual seeds, as in 'a bushel of beans'; but when used collectively the old singular *pease* is properly used, as 'a bushel of *pease*,' like 'a bushel of wheat or corn.'] 1. The seed of an annual hardy leguminous vine, *Pisum sativum*; also, the vine itself. The pea is marked by its climbing habit and glaucous surface, its pinnate leaves ending in a branching tendril, its large stipules, and its large, commonly white, papilionaceous flowers, followed by pendulous pods containing sweet nutritious seeds. The original form, *P. sativum*, var. *arvense* (*P. arvense*), the common gray pea or field-pea, is thought by some to be native in Greece and the Levant, by others to have come from further north. Peas were known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, and their cultivation is now general. Usually only the seeds are edible, but the pods of the sugar-pea, skinless pea, or string-pea are eaten, as in the case of "string-beans." The seeds are now mostly consumed when green, but are also split when ripe, and used in soups or ground into meal. (See *pease-meal.*) Before the spread of the potato, peas formed in England a principal food of the working classes. The varieties are very numerous, those of the marrow class being distinguished by seeds which are wrinkled and greenish even when ripe.

Yes, yes, Madam, I am as like the Duc de Richelieu as two *peas*; but then they are two old withered grey *peas.*
Walpole, Lettera, Oct. 13, 1765.

The best Master I wot of is the Swabian who gave his scholars 911,000 canings, with standing on *peas*, and wearing the fool's cap in proportion. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. Pea-spawn of a fish. See *spawn.*—**Angola pea.** See *Cajanus.*—**Beach-pea.** See *Lathyrus.*—**Butterfly-pea.** See *Clitoria.*—**Congo pea.** Same as *Angola pea.*—**Cow-pea,** a twining pulse-plant, *Vigna* (*Dolichos*) *Katiang* (*V. Sinensis*), of tropical Asia and Africa, in cultivation extending into warm-temperate climates. The pods are sometimes 2 feet long, and are edible while green, as are their seeds when dry. This is an important crop in the southern United States.—**Earthnut-pea,** a plant, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, of Europe and Asiatic Russia, yielding edible tubers used like potatoes.—**Earth-pea,** a Syrian species, *Lathyrus amphicarpos*, bearing underground pods.—**Egyptian pea,** the chick-pea.—**Everlasting pea.** See *Lathyrus.*—**Flat pea,** one of three slender shrubs with very flat pods, of the Australian leguminous genus *Platylobium.*—**French pea.** (*a*†) The common pea or garden-pea. (*b*) *pl.* Canned peas prepared in France, reputed to be superior to those canned in other countries.—**Glory-pea.** See *Clianthus.*—**Heart-pea.** Same as *heartseed.*—**Hoary pea.** See *Tephrosia*, and *catgut*, 3 (*b*).—**Milk-pea.** See *Galactia*, 2.—**Partridge-pea.** (*a*) *Cassia Chamæcrista*, a plant a foot high with showy yellow flowers, four of the ten long anthers yellow, the rest purple. It is common especially southward in the eastern half of the United States. (*b*) *Heisteria coccinea* (F. *pois perdrix*). See *Heisteria.*—**Pea iron ore,** a form of brown iron ore found in England in the "Corallian beds" of the Middle Oölite, and especially at Westbury in Wiltshire.—**Pea of an anchor,** the bill of an anchor.—**Pigeon-pea.** Same as *Angola pea.*—**Poison-pea.** See *Swainsona.*—**Rosary peas,** seeds of *Abrus precatorius.*—**Sea-pea, seaside pea,** the beach-pea.—**Sensitive pea.** *Cassia nictitans*, a small species in the eastern United States, whose pinnate leaves fold when touched. Also called *wild sensitive-plant.* *C. Chamæcrista* (see *partridge-pea*, above) has been called *large-flowered sensitive pea.*—**Soy-pea.** Same as *soy-bean.* See *soy*, and *Sahuca beans* (under *bean*[1]).—**Spurred butterfly-pea,** *Centrosema Virginianum*, of the southern United States. The genus resembles *Clitoria*, but is distinguished by a spur projecting from near the base of the standard.—**Sturt's desert-pea,** the Australian *Clianthus Dampieri.*—**Swainson pea.** See *Swainsona.*—**Sweet pea,** a favorite climbing annual, *Lathyrus odoratus*, with rather large sweet-scented flowers, a native of Sicily and southern Italy. There are numerous varieties, differing chiefly in the color, which runs from pure white to deep purple. See *painted-lady*, 2.—**Tangier pea,** *Lathyrus Tingitanus*, a pretty garden species from Tangiers, producing abundant small dark red-purple flowers.—**Tuberous pea.** Same as *heath-pea.* See *Lathyrus* and *knapperts.*—**Wood-pea.** Same as *tuberous pea*, or sometimes (by translation) *Lathyrus silvestris.* See *Lathyrus.* (See also *chick-pea, heath-pea, issue-pea, meadow-pea, no-eye pea.*)

pea[2] (pē), *n.* [= Sc. *pae, pa* (in *pajock*); < ME. *pe-* (in comp.), *pa, po, poo*, < AS. *pāwa*, also *peá* (once, in dat. *peán*), m., *pāwe*, f., = D. *paauw* = MLG. *pawe, pauwe* = OHG. *phāwo, fāwo, phāho, fāho, phāo*, MHG. *phāwe, pfāwe, phā, pfā*, G. *pfawe, pfaw, pfowe, pfow, pfauw*, etc., now *pfaue, pfau*, dial. *pfob, pfaub*, etc., = Icel. *pā, pāi* (as a nickname; in mod. use only in comp. *pā-fugl* = Sw. *påfogel* = Dan. *paafugl* = E. *peafowl*, q. v.) = F. *paon* (> obs. E. *pawn*[3]) = Sp. *pavon* = Pg. *pavão* = It. *pavone*, < L. *pavo*(*n*-), ML. also *pavus*, m., *pava*, f., < Gr. **ταών* (in gen. *ταῶνος*, etc.), usually *ταώς* or *ταῶς*, also written *ταὼς*, where the aspirate represents the earlier digamma, orig. **ταϝός* = Ar. Turk. *tāwūs* = Hind. *tāūs* (in Hind. also called *mor*), < Pers. *tāwus, tāus*, a peacock; cf. Old Tamil *tōkei, tōgei*, a peacock.] A peafowl. The simple form *pea* is rare. It occurs chiefly in the compound names *peacock, peahen, peafowl, pea-chick, pea-pheasant.* In the second quotation *pea* is restricted to 'peahen.'

His berd was syde ay large span,
And glided als the fether of *pae.*
Als I yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 274).

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-pavus, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock.
Porta, Natural Magic (trans.), ii. 14. (*Nares.*)

pea-bean (pē′bēn), *n.* See *bean*[1], 2.

pea-beetle (pē′bē″tl), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi.*

peaberry (pē′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *peaberries* (-iz). The so-called male coffee-berry. See *coffee*, 1.

Sometimes there is but one seed, called, from its shape, *peaberry.* *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 691.

pea-bird (pē′bėrd), *n.* [< **pea*, a syllable imitative of its cry, + *bird*[1].] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla.*

pea-bluff (pē′bluf), *n.* A pea-shooter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pea-bone (pē′bōn), *n.* The pisiform bone of the wrist: so called from its size and shape.

pea-bug (pē′bug), *n.* The pea-weevil, *Bruchus pisi.* [U. S.]

pea-bush (pē′bůsh), *n.* An evergreen heath-like shrub, *Burtonia scabra*, of eastern Australia. It has large purple papilionaceous flowers, single in the upper axils.

peace (pēs), *n.* [< ME. *pece, pees, pes, peis, pais*, < OF. *pais, paiz*, F. *paix* = Sp. Pg. *paz* = It. *pace*, < L. *pax* (acc. *pacem*), peace, < √ *pac, pag*, as in *paciscere*, agree, make a bargain, *pangere*, fix: see *pact.* Cf. *pacate, pay*[1], *pacify*, etc., *appease*, etc.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; quietness; repose. Specifically—(*a*) Freedom from war or hostile attacks; exemption from or cessation of hostilities; absence of civil, private, or foreign strife, embroilment, or quarrel.

And aftre him Mango Chan, that was a gode Cristene man, and baptized, and zaf Lettres of perpetuelle *pes* to alle Cristene men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 230.

The king has also the sole prerogative of making war and *peace.* *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

(*b*) Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, or anxiety; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great *peace* have they which love thy law. Ps. cxix. 165.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A *peace* no other season knows.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

(*c*) A state of reconciliation between parties at variance; harmony; concord.

"What tydinges now," quod he, "I praye yow saye."
"Be of good chere," quod they, "dought ye no dele,
Your *pece* is made, and all shall be right wele."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1806.

St. Anselm and his *Peace* or composition with Henry the First. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

(*d*) Public tranquillity; that quiet order and security which are guaranteed by the laws: as, to keep the *peace*; to break the *peace*; a justice of the *peace.*

The king has, in fact, become the lord; . . . the public *peace*, or observance of the customary right by man towards man, has become the king's *peace*, the observance of which is due to the will of the lord, and the breach of which is a personal offence against him.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 203.

(*e*) A compact or agreement made by contending parties to abstain from further hostilities; a treaty of peace: as, the *peace* of Ryswick.

A *peace* differs not from a truce essentially in the length of its contemplated duration, for there may be very long armistices, and states of peace continuing only a definite number of years. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 150.

Armed peace. See *armed.*—**Articles of the peace.** See *article.*—**Bill of peace,** in *law*, a bill or suit in equity brought by a person to establish and perpetuate a right of such a nature and under such circumstances that without the intervention of the court it may be controverted by different persons at different times, and by different actions; or where separate attempts have already been unsuccessfully made to overthrow the same right, and where justice requires that the party should be quieted in the right by a decree of the court.—**Bird of peace, breach of the peace, clerk of the peace, commission of the peace.** See *bird, breach*, etc.—**Conservators of the peace.** See *conservator.*—**Justice of the peace.** See *justice.*—**Kiss of peace.** See *kiss.*—**Letters of peace**†. Same as *pacifical letters* (which see, under *pacifical*).—**Peace Congress.** See *congress.*—**Peace Convention** or **Conference.** Same as *Peace Congress.*—**Peace establishment,** the reduced quantity of military supplies and number of effective soldiers kept under arms in a standing army during time of peace.—**Peace money,** in *early Eng. hist.*, a payment or fine for breach of the public peace.—**Peace of God and the church,** that cessation which the king's subjects formerly had from trouble and suit of law between the terms and on Sundays and holidays.—**Peace Preservation Acts** (Ireland), English statutes of 1870, etc., and especially the act of 1881. The last contained stringent provisions in regard to the carrying, importation, and sale of arms.—**Peace resolves,** in *U. S. hist.*, a series of resolutions reported to the Congress of the United States by the Peace Congress of February, 1861, embodying suggestions for the averting of civil war.—**The king's** (or **queen's) peace,** originally, the exemption or immunity secured by severe penalties to all within the king's house, in attendance on him, or employed on his business, and gradually accorded to all within the realm who are not outlaws; the public peace, for the maintenance of which the sovereign is responsible.—**The peace.** Same as *kiss of peace* (which see, under *kiss*).—**To hold one's peace.** See *hold*[1].

So *hold thi pees*; thow slest me with thi speche.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 455.

To keep the peace, to abstain from violation of the public peace. See *breach of the peace*, under *breach.*—**To make** (a person's) **peace** (with another), to reconcile the other to him.

I will *make* your *peace* with him. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 290.

Treaty of peace. See *treaty.*—**Syn.** Stillness; silence. (*a*) Amity. (*b*) *Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest.*

peace† (pēs), *v.* [< ME. *peacen, peasen, peecn, pesen*, < OF. *paisier*, pacify, bring to peace, make peace; from the noun: see *peace, n.* Cf. *appease.*] **I.** *intrans.* To hold one's peace; be or become silent; hold one's tongue.

Heruppon the people *peacyd* and stilled unto the tyme the shire was doon. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

I will not *peace.* *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

Then since, dear life! you fain would have me *peace*,
And I, mad with delight, want wit to cease,
Stop you my mouth.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 543).

II. *trans.* To appease; quiet; allay.

Which only oblation to be sufficient sacrifice, to *peace* the Father's wrath, and to purge all the sins of the world.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 265.

peaceability† (pē-sạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *pesiblete*; as *peaceable* + *-ity.*] Tranquillity; calm; peace.

He roos and blamede the wynd and the tempest of the watir, and it ceesside, and *pesiblete* was maad.
Wyclif, Luke viii. 24.

peaceable (pē′sạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *pesable, pesible, paisible*, etc.; < OF. *paisible, pesible*, peaceable, < *pais*, peace: see *peace.*] **1.** Accompanied with or characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; free from agitation, war, tumult, or disturbance of any kind; peaceful.

A blisful lyf, a *paisible* and a swete,
Ledden the peples in the former age.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 1.

His *peaceable* reign and good government.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 108.

But the treachery, the contempt of law, the thirst for blood, which the King had now shown, left no hope of a *peaceable* adjustment. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome, rude, or boisterous.

Thre of the barons apart [she] drew hastily
Off moste gretteste, sayng in wyse *pesible*
As woman full sage and right sensible.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3653.

Men of mild, and sweet, and *peaceable* spirits, as indeed most Anglers are. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 48.

=**Syn.** *Peaceful*, etc. (see *pacific*), amicable, mild, friendly.

peaceableness (pē′sạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace.

peaceably (pē′sạ-bli), *adv.* In a peaceable manner. (*a*) Without war, tumult, commotion, or disturbance; without quarrel or feud: as, the kings of this dynasty ruled *peaceably* for two hundred years. (*b*) In or at peace; quietly; without interruption, annoyance, or alarm: as, to live and die *peaceably.*

Therfore thei suffren, that folk of alle Lawes may *peysibely* duellen amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.

Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 25.

They were also very careful that every one that belonged to them answered their profession in their behaviour among men, upon all occasions; that they lived *peaceably*, and were in all things good examples.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

(*c*) Without anger or disposition to quarrel; amicably; as one disposed to peace.

And when his brethren saw that their father loved him more than all his brethren, they hated him, and could not speak *peaceably* unto him. Gen. xxxvii. 4.

To live *peaceably* is so to demean ourselves in all the offices and stations of life as to promote a friendly understanding and correspondence among those we converse with. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

peace-breaker (pēs'brā'kėr), *n.* One who violates or disturbs the public peace. *Latimer.*

peaceful (pēs'fúl), *a.* [< *peace* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; not in a state of war, commotion, or disquiet; quiet; undisturbed: as, a *peaceful* time; a *peaceful* country.

Hail, Twilight, sovereign of one *peaceful* hour!
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 22.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects' cries,
Nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 86.

That *peaceful* face wherein all past distress
Had melted into perfect loveliness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 158.

2. Pacific; mild; calm: as, a *peaceful* temper.

And thus with *peaceful* words upraised her soon.
Milton, P. L., x. 946.

I am grown *peaceful* as old age to-night;
I regret little, I would change still less.
Browning, Andrea del Sarto.

= Syn. *Peaceable*, etc. (see *pacific*), tranquil, serene.

peacefully (pēs'fúl-i), *adv.* In a peaceful manner; without war or commotion; without agitation or disturbance of any kind; tranquilly; calmly; quietly.

peacefulness (pēs'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being peaceful; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord; peaceableness.

peace-gild (pēs'gild), *n.* In the middle ages, one of a number of associations disseminated through England and northern Europe, the object of which was the mutual defense of the members against injustice and the restriction of liberty. Also called *frith.*

peaceively† (pē'siv-li), *adv.* [< **peaceive* (< OF. *paisif*, peaceable, < *pais*, peace: see *peace* and *-ive*) + *-ly*2.] In a peaceable or peaceful manner; without resistance.

You must with your three sons be guarded safe
Unto the Tower; . . .
Then *peaceively* let us conduct you thither.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 26.

peaceless (pēs'les), *a.* [< *peace* + *-less.*] Without peace; disturbed.

Look upon a person angry, *peaceless*, and disturbed.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 251.

peacelessness (pēs'les-nes), *n.* Lack or absence of peace: the opposite of *peacefulness.*

The small, restless black eyes which peered out from the pinched and wasted face betrayed the *peacelessness* of a harrowed mind. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 79.

peacemaker (pēs'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes peace, as by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the *peacemakers*; for they shall be called the children of God. Mat. v. 9.

peace-offering (pēs'of'ėr-ing), *n.* 1. An offering that procures peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.—2. Specifically, an offering prescribed under the Levitical law as an expression of thanksgiving. The directions for it are contained in Lev. iii.; vii. 11–21. Its characteristic feature was the eating of the flesh as a symbol of enjoyment of communion with God.

peace-officer (pēs'of'i-sėr), *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, especially to prevent or quell riots and other breaches of the peace, as a sheriff or constable.

peace-parted† (pēs'pär'ted), *a.* Departed from the world in peace.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her
As to *peace-parted* souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. I. 261.

peace-party (pēs'pär'ti), *n.* A party that favors peace or the making of peace.

peace-pipe (pēs'pīp), *n.* The calumet or pipe of the American Indians, considered as the symbol of peace between tribes, etc., the smoking of it being the accompaniment of a treaty; the "pipe of peace."

peach[1] (pēch), *n.* [< ME. *peche*, *pesche*, *pesk*, < OF. *pesche*, F. *pêche*, f., = Sp. *persico*, *pérsigo*, *prisco* (and with Ar. art. *alpersico*), m., = Pg. *pecego* (and with Ar. art. *alpercheˊ*), m., = It. *pesca*, also *persica*, f., = AS. *persuc*, *persoc*, peach (*persoc-treów*, peach-tree), = D. *perzik* = MLG. *persik* = OHG. **pfersich*, MHG. *pfirsich*, *phersich*, G. *pfirsich*, *pfirsiche*, *pfirsche*, also *pfirsching* = Sw. *persika* = Dan. *fersken* (< G.), < L. *persicum*, neut. (sc. *malum*), a peach, *persicus malus*, or simply *persicus*, f., also *persica arbor*, a peach-tree, < Gr. περσικός, m., περσικόν, neut., a peach, also *μηλέα περσική*, the peach-tree, *μῆλον περσικόν*, the peach, lit. the 'Persian apple' (*malum*, *μῆλον*) or 'Persian apple-tree' (*malus*, *μηλέα*): see *Persic*. Cf. *quince*, *quince*, lit. 'Cydonian apple.' So the orange or citron was called *μῆλον Μηδικόν*, 'Medic apple,' and the apricot *μῆλον Ἀρμενιακόν*, 'Armenian apple.'] 1. The fleshy drupaceous fruit of the tree *Prunus Persica*. See def. 2.—2. A garden and orchard tree, *Prunus* (*Amygdalus*) *Persica*. The peach is a rather weak irregular tree, 15 or 20 feet high, with shining lanceolate leaves, and pink flowers (see cut under *calyciflorate*) appearing before the leaves. The roundish or elliptical fruit is 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and covered with down; when ripe, the color is whitish or yellow, beautifully flushed with red; its flesh is subacid, luscious, and wholesome. The peach is closely allied to the almond, from which Darwin inclines to derive it. Its local origin has commonly been ascribed to Persia, but the investigations of De Candolle point to China. It is now widely cultivated in warm-temperate climates, most successfully in China and the United States, as in Delaware, on the shores of the Chesapeake and Lake Michigan, and in California. (See *curl*, 4, *peach-blight*, and *peach-yellows*.) The canning of peaches is now a large local industry; large quantities also are dried, and some are made into peach-brandy. The seeds often take the place of bitter almonds as a source of oil, etc. Peach-leaves and -flowers are laxative and anthelmintic. The varieties of the peach are numberless, a general distinction lying between clingstones and freestones (see these words), and again between the white- and the yellow-fleshed. (See *nectarine*.) The flat peach or peento is a fancy Chinese variety, having the fruit so compressed that only the skin covers the ends of the stone. Another Chinese variety, the crooked peach, has the fruit long and bent, and remarkably sweet. In ornamental use there is a weeping peach; and various dwarf and double-flowered varieties, called *flowering peaches*, have been produced with pure-white or variously, often very brilliantly, colored flowers.—**Guinea peach**, a climbing shrub, *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, of tropical western Africa, bearing heads of small pink flowers, and a pulpy collective fruit which is eaten by the natives. Also called *negro* and *Sierra Leone peach*.—**Native peach** of Australia. See *quandang*.—**Negro peach, Sierra Leone peach.** Same as *Guinea peach*.—**Peach myrtle.** See *myrtle*.—**Wild peach.** See *wild orange*, under *orange*[1].

peach[2] (pēch), *v.* [By apheresis from *appeach*, *impeach*.] **I.**† *trans.* To impeach; also, to inform against, as an accomplice.

Let me have pardon, I beseech your grace, and I'll *peach* 'em all. *Middleton*, Phœnix, v. 1.

If I did not amidst all this *peach* my liberty, nor my vertue, with the rest who made shipwreck of both, it was more the infinite goodnesse and mercy of God then the least providence or discretion of myne owne.
Evelyn, Diary, 1641.

II. *intrans.* To betray one's accomplices; turn informer. [Obsolete or colloq.]

For-thy as wightis that are will thus walke we in were,
For *pechyng* als pilgrymes that putte are to pees.
York Plays, p. 429.

Will thou *peach*, thou varlet?
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 3.

Will you go *peach*, and cry yourself a fool
At grannam's cross! be laughed at and despised?
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

"Was Flashman here then?"
"Yes! and a dirty little sniveller, sneaking fellow he was too. He never dared join us, and used to toady the bullies by offering to fag for them, and *peaching* against the rest of us." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

peach[3] (pēch), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *peach*[1], *n.*] In *mining*, any greenish-colored soft or decomposed rock, usually chloritic schist. [Cornwall, Eng.]

peach[4]†, *n.* [< Russ. *pechŭ*, *petsŭ*, an oven, stove, furnace.] A stove. [Russia.]

They [the Russians] heat their *Peaches*, which are made like the Germane bathstones, and their Poclads like ouens, that so warme the house that a stranger at the first shall hardly like of it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 490.

pea-chafer (pē'chā'fėr), *n.* A pea-weevil.

peach-black (pēch'blak), *n.* [< *peach*[1] + *black.*] A black obtained from calcined peach-stones.

peach-blight (pēch'blīt), *n.* A fungous disease of peach-trees (usually called *rot* or *brown rot* when it affects the fruit), caused by *Monilia fructigena*. The full life-cycle of this fungus is not known, but it is probably the gonidial stage of some ascomycete.

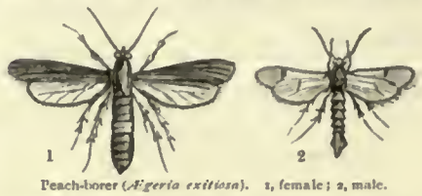
peach-blister (pēch'blis'tėr), *n.* Same as *curl*, 4.

peach-blossom (pēch'blos'um), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The flower of the peach. See *peach*[1].—2. A collectors' name of a moth, *Thyatira batis*.—3. A canary-yellow color; also, a pink color more yellowish than rose-pink.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the blossom of a peach-tree.—**Peach-blossom marble**, a kind of Italian marble variegated in white and red, with a few yellow spots. *Marble Worker*, § 22.

peachblow (pēch'blō), *n.* 1. In *ceram.*, a glaze of Oriental porcelain of warm purple color or inclining to pink, like the blossom of the peach. The pieces bearing this name are sometimes mottled and clouded in different shades of the same color.—2. A variety of potato: so called from its color.

peach-borer (pēch'bōr'ėr), *n.* 1. A day-moth, *Ægeria exitiosa*, of the family *Ægeriidæ*, the female of which lays eggs in June on the bark of peach-trees, near the ground. On hatching, the larvæ work their way into the bark and bore to the sapwood, causing an exudation of gum, which, mixed with the excrement of the insect, forms a thick mass at the



Peach-borer (*Ægeria exitiosa*). 1, female; 2, male.

foot of the tree. The cocoons are spun at or near the surface of the ground; they are brown, and made of silk mixed with gum and castings of the larvæ. This borer works into plum-trees as well as peach-trees. The best remedies are to mound the trees and protect them with vertical straw bands during the summer.

2. A buprestid beetle, *Dicerca divaricata*, whose larva bores through the bark and lives in the sapwood of the peach and cherry. Also *peach-tree borer.*

Peach-borer (*Dicerca divaricata*). (Line shows natural size.)

peach-brake (pēch'brāk), *n.* In Texas, a dense growth of the so-called wild peach, there covering extensive tracts. See *wild orange*, under *orange*[1].

peach-brandy (pēch'bran'di), *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the peach.

peach-color (pēch'kul'ọr), *n.* The deep-pink color of the peach.

peach-colored (pēch'kul'ọrd), *a.* Of the color of a peach.

peach-down (pēch'doun), *n.* The soft down of a peach-skin.

peacher (pē'chėr), *n.* 1†. An accuser or impeacher.

Accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltless.
Foxe, Martyrs, Wycliff.

2. One who peaches; an informer; a telltale. [Colloq.]

peachery (pē'chėr-i), *n.*; pl. *peacheries* (-iz). [< *peach*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where peaches are cultivated; a peach-grove; a garden where peach-trees are trained against walls; a house in which peach-trees are grown.

peach-house (pēch'hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a house in which peach-trees are grown, for the purpose either of forcing the fruit out of season, or of producing it in a climate unsuitable for its culture in the open air.

pea-chick (pē'chik), *n.* The chick or young of the peafowl.

pea-chicken (pē'chik'en), *n.* The lapwing. Also called *papechien.*

peach-oak (pēch'ōk), *n.* See *chestnut-oak* (under *oak*) and *willow-oak.*

peach-palm (pēch'pām), *n.* A tall pinnate-leafed palm of tropical South America, *Bactris Gasipæs* (*Guilielma speciosa*). The stems are sometimes clustered, and are armed with black thorns. It is cultivated along the Amazon, etc., for its egg-shaped fruit, which is borne in large clusters, bright-scarlet above, orange below. Its thick firm flesh, when cooked, is mealy and well flavored. It affords a meal which is made into cakes, and by fermentation a beverage.

peach-stone (pēch'stōn), *n.* The hard nut inclosing the seed or kernel within the fruit of the peach.

peach-tree (pēch'trē), *n.* The tree that produces the peach.—**Peach-tree borer.** Same as *peach-borer*, 2.

peach-water (pēch'wâ'tėr), *n.* A flavoring extract used in cooking, obtained from the fresh leaves of the peach by bruising, mixing the pulp with water, and distilling. It retains the flavor of bitter almonds possessed by the leaves.

peach-wood (pēch'wụd), *n.* A dyewood obtained from Nicaragua, similar to brazil-wood, and perhaps from the same tree. Also called *Nicaragua wood.* See *brazil*, 2.

peach-worm (pēch'wėrm), *n.* One of the leaf-feeding caterpillars which infest the peach: as, the blue-spangled *peach-worm*, the larva of *Callimorpha fulvicosta*. See cut under *Callimorpha.*

peachwort (pēch'wėrt), *n.* The plant lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria*: so named from its peach-like leaves. See *lady's-thumb* and *heart's-ease.*

peachy (pē′chi), *a.* [< *peach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a peach, especially in color or texture; of the nature of the peach.

I don't believe that the color of her *peachy* cheeks was heightened a shadow of a shade.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

peach-yellows (pēch′yel″ōz), *n.* A peculiar and very destructive disease affecting the cultivated peach-tree. It is entirely confined at present to the orchards of the eastern United States, where it annually causes the death of many thousands of trees. The leaves become dwarfed, distorted, and "scorched" in appearance, the twigs pale and dwarfed, and the fruit red-spotted and prematurely ripe. In the first year the disease usually causes only a more or less premature ripening of the fruit; in the second year it is more marked, the whole tree having a sickly languishing appearance, with the entire foliage dwarfed and rolled or curled up, and yellowish or brownish-red (whence the name) in color. The diseased tree rarely dies in the second year of attack, and rarely lives beyond the fourth or fifth year. Little or no valuable fruit is produced after the second year. The cause of the disease is at present unknown, but from the investigations that are now being carried on it seems very probable that it is a bacterium. See *yellows*.

pea-clam (pē′klam), *n.* A young round clam, *Venus mercenaria*, up to about 1¼ inches in diameter, and running from 1,200 to 1,400 to the barrel: distinguished from *count clams*, running 800 or fewer to the barrel. See *little-neck*. [New Jersey.]

pea-coal (pē′kōl), *n.* Coal of a very small size, like peas. Also called *pease*.

pea-coat (pē′kōt), *n.* [See *pea-jacket*.] A short double-breasted coat of heavy woolen material, in form resembliug a short top-coat.

peacock (pē′kok), *n.* [< ME. *pecok*, *pekok*, *pekokke*, *pakoc*, usually *pocok*, *pokok* (which remains in the surname *Pocock*, beside *Peacock*); < *pea*[2], a peacock (see *pea*[2]), + *cock*[1].] A bird of the genus *Pavo*, specifically the male, of which the female is a *peahen* and the young a *pea-chick*. See *peafowl*.

The *pokok* with his sanguelis federys bryghte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 356.

Men bryngen grete Tables of Gold, and there on ben *Pecokes* of Gold, and many other maner of dyverse foules, alle of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 219.

A peacock in his pride, a peacock with his tail fully displayed.

And there they placed *a peacock in his pride*,
Before the damsel. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

Peacock-eye marble, an Italian marble of mingled white, blue, and red color, presenting in marking a fanciful resemblance to the eyes of peacocks' feathers.—**Peacock ore.** See *erubescite*.

peacock (pē′kok), *v.* [< *peacock*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to strut or pose and make an exhibition of one's beauty, elegance, or other fine qualifications; hence, to render proud, vain, or haughty; make a display of.

I can never deem that love which in haughtie hearts proceeds of a desire oncly to pleas, and as it were *peacock* themselves. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Tut: he was tame and meek enow with me,
Till *peacock'd* up with Lancelot's noticing.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

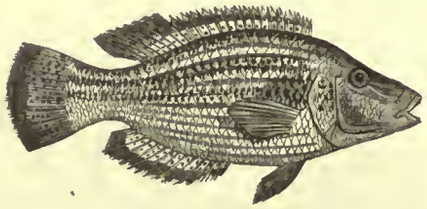
II. *intrans.* To strut about like a peacock, or in a manner indicating vanity: as, she *peacocked* up and down the terrace.

peacock-bittern (pē′kok-bit″ėrn), *n.* The sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias;* the pavão. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

peacock-blue (pē′kok-blö), *n.* A blue color of the peculiar hue of a peacock's breast.

peacock-butterfly (pē′kok-but″ėr-flī), *n.* The io butterfly, *Vanessa io*, a common European species: so called from the eye-spots of the wings.

peacock-fish (pē′kok-fish), *n.* A beautiful labroid fish, *Crenilabrus pavo*, variegated with



Peacock-fish (*Crenilabrus pavo*).

green, blue, red, and white. It is an inhabitant of the European seas.

peacock-flower (pē′kok-flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** A tree of Madagascar, *Poinciana regia*, with twice-pinnate leaves, and racemes of showy orange-colored or yellowish flowers having long richly colored stamens.—**2.** Same as *flower-fence*.

peacock-hatter (pē′kok-hat″ėr), *n.* In the middle ages, a plumist or milliner.

peacock-iris (pē′kok-ī″ris), *n.* A bulbous plant from South Africa, *Moræa* (*Vieusseuxia*) *glaucopis*, also known as *Iris Pavonia*. The flowers are pure-white with a blue stain at the base of the three larger divisions of the perianth. The name extends more or less to the other species formerly cissed as *Vieusseuxia*.

peacockize†, *v. i.* [< *peacock* + *-ize*.] To act the peacock; strut.

Zazzeare, to play the simple selfe-conceited gull, to go ietting or loytring vp and downe *peacockising* and courting of himself. *Florio*.

peacock-pheasant (pē′kok-fez″ant), *n.* A pheasant of the genus *Polyplectron*, the males of which are doubly spurred. See cut under *Polyplectron*.

peacock's-tail (pē′koks-tāl), *n.* A beautiful seaweed, *Padina pavonia*, with broadly fan-shaped fronds which are marked with concentric lines every one of which is fringed at its upper margin. Also called *turkey-feather laver*.

pea-cod (pē′kod), *n.* Same as *peascod*.

"You may look at their cassocks close by," said Wamba, "and see whether they be thy children's coats or no — for they are as like thine own as one green *pea-cod* is to another." *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xix.

pea-comb (pē′kōm), *n.* A form of comb characteristic of some varieties of the domestic hen, as the Brahmas. In shape it resembles three low bluntly serrated combs pressed together into one, that in the middle being the highest. The name is derived from a fancied resemblance of the shape to that of a pea-blossom.

pea-crab (pē′krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*, inhabiting as a commensal the shells of various bivalve mollusks, as oysters. *P. pisum* is an example. See *Pinnotheriidæ*.

Pea-crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*), enlarged.

pea-dove (pē′duv), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the zenaida-dove, *Zenaida amabilis*. See *Zenaida*.

pea-dropper (pē′drop″ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a hand-tool for planting peas. It is the same in principle as the corn-planter.

pea-finch (pē′finch), *n.* The pied finch, or chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*.

pea-flower (pē′flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** The blossom of any pea.—**2.** One of several West Indian leguminous plants—*Vilmorinia multiflora*, and species of *Centrosema* and *Clitoria*. See *Clitoria*, *Vilmorinia*, and *butterfly-pea*, and *spurred butterfly-pea* (under *pea*[1]).

peafowl (pē′foul), *n.* [= Icel. *pāfugl* = Sw. *påfogel* = Dan. *paafugl*, a peafowl; as *pea*[2] + *fowl*[1].] A peacock or peahen; a bird of the genus *Pavo*, of which there are two if not three species. The common peafowl, *P. cristatus*, is a native of India, said to have been introduced into Europe by Alexander the Great, and now everywhere domesticated. The male, female, and young are respectively called *peacock*, *peahen*, and *pea-chick*. The peacock is one of the

Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*).

largest of the gallinaceous birds, and in full dress is the most magnificent of all birds. The gorgeous train which constitutes its chief ornament is often four feet long, and consists of an extraordinary mass of upper tail-coverts, not true tail-feathers, which latter the train overlies and far outreaches. These tail-coverts are elegantly formed of spray-like decomposed webs enlarged and recomposed at the end, and marked with glittering ocelli or "eyes." This whole mass of plumage is capable of being erected and spread in a vertical disk completing a semicircle, or more, of the most brilliant iridescent colors, chiefly green and gold. The tail-feathers proper and the primaries are chestnut; the neck and breast are blue of a peculiarly rich tint called *peacock-blue*. The head is crested with a bunch of about twenty-four upright plumes. The length proper is about four feet, the train, when fully developed, measuring from two to four feet more. The peahen is much smaller and more plainly feathered, without the train. The peacock was sacred, among the Greeks and Romans, to Hera or Juno, but is now commonly regarded as the symbol of vainglory and as a bird of ill omen. The flesh is edible, like that of other gallinaceous birds. The cry is extremely loud and harsh. See *Pavo, japanned;* also cut under *ocellate*.

peag, peak[4] (pēg, pēk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Among the North American Indians, in colonial days, a sort of money consisting of beads made from the ends of shells, rubbed down and polished and strung into belts or necklaces, which were valued according to their length and the perfection of their workmanship. Black or purple peag was worth twice as much as white, length for length.

Peak is of two sorts, or rather of two colors, for both are made of one shell, though of different parts; one is a dark purple cylinder, and the other a white; they are both made in size and figure alike, and commonly much resembling the English bugles, but not so transparent nor so brittle. *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 46.

Finding the swiftest purauer close upon his heels, he threw off, first his blanket, then his silver-laced coat and belt of *peag*, by which his enemies knew him to be Canonchet, and redoubled the eagerness of pursuit.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 371.

peage†, *n.* Same as *pedage*.

Without paying of any manner of imposition or dane money, *peage* tribute, or any other manner of tolle whatsoeuer it be. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 548.

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexations imposts.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., iii., an. 1070.

peagle (pē′gl), *n.* Same as *pagle*.

pea-goose†, *n.* Same as *peak-goose*.

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea-goose*,
That dar'st give me the lie thus? thou mak'st me wonder.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

pea-green (pē′grēn), *n.* A shade of green such as that of green or fresh peas. It is luminous but not very chromatic, not markedly yellowish nor bluish.

She had hung it [the room] with some old-fashioned *pea-green* damask, that exhibited to advantage several copies of Spanish paintings by herself, for she was a skilful artist. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, l. 2.

pea-grit (pē′grit), *n.* Pisolite.—**Pea-grit series**, the name in England of a division of the Inferior Oolite.

pea-gun (pē′gun), *n.* Same as *pea-shooter*.

peahen (pē′hen), *n.* [< *pea*[2] + *hen*[1].] The hen or female peafowl.

pea-jacket (pē′jak″et), *n.* [< **pea*, also **pie* (in *pie-gown*), not used alone (< D. *pij*, *pije* = LG. *pije*, *pigge*, *pyke* = Fries. *pey*, a coarse woolen coat, = Sw. dial. *paje*, *paja*, a coat; supposed to be connected with Sw. dial. *pait*, *pade*, a coat, which affords a transition to AS. *pād* = OS. *pēda* = OHG. *pheit*, MHG. *pheit*, *pfeit* = Goth. *paida*, a coat), + *jacket*. The Dan. *pijækkert*, a pea-jacket, is from E.] A heavy coat, generally of pilot-cloth, worn by seamen in cold or stormy weather.

peak[1] (pēk), *n.* [< ME. *pec*, < Ir. *peac*, any sharp-pointed thing; akin to *pike*[1], *pike*[2], *pick*[1], *peck*[1], etc.: see *pike*[1].] **1.** A projecting point; the end of anything that terminates in a point.

How he has mew'd your head, has rubb'd the snow off,
And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A projecting part of a head-covering; the leather vizor projecting in front of a cap. (*b*) The high sharp ridge-bone of the head of a setter-dog. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. (*c*) Same as *pee*.

2. A precipitous mountain; a mountain with steeply inclined sides, or one which is particularly conspicuous on account of its height above the adjacent region, or because more or less isolated. Those parts of the crest of a mountain-range which rise higher than other parts near them, especially if somewhat precipitous, are often called *peaks*.

Towards the north-west corner, a promontory of a good height, backed by a comb-like range of *peaks*, rises at once from the water. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 376.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff; also, the extremity of the gaff. See cut under *gaff*. (*b*) The contracted part of a ship's hold at the extremities, forward or aft. The peak forward is called the *forepeak;* that aft, the *after-peak*. Also spelled *peek*.

The captain shut him down in the *fore peak*, and would not give him anything to eat.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 44.

Peak-downhaul, a rope attached to the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.—**Peak-halyards.** See

halyard.—**Peak-purchase,** a tackle on the standing part of the peak-halyard, for swaying the peak up.—**Peak-tye,** a tye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff.—**The Peak,** a mountainous and picturesque region in Derbyshire, England, northwest of Castleton. It is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea-level. Also called the *High Peak.*

peak[1] (pēk), *v.* [< *peak*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To rise upward as a peak.

In these Cottian Alpes which begin at the town Segusio there *peaketh* up a mightie high mount, that no man almost can passe over without danger.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 47.

II. *trans. Naut.,* to raise (a gaff) more obliquely to the mast.—**To peak the oars.** See *oar*[1].

peak[2] (pēk), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *peak*[1], with ref. to the sharpened features of a sick person.] 1. To look sickly; be or become emaciated.

Weary se'nnights nine times nine
Shall he dwindle, *peak,* and pine.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 23.

2†. To make a mean figure; sneak.

peak[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *peck*[2].

peak[4], *n.* See *peag.*

peak-arch (pēk′ärch), *n.* In *arch.,* a pointed arch. [Rare.]

peak-cleat (pēk′klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to the side of a boat near the bottom, opposite each rowlock, with a hole in it large enough to receive the handle of an oar which is peaked. See *to peak the oars,* under *oar*[1].

peak-crest (pēk′krest), *n.* A peaked or pointed crest: distinguished among pigeon-fanciers from *shell-crest.*

peaked[1] (pē′ked or pēkt), *a.* [< *peak*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Pointed; ending in a point: as, a *peaked* beard.

peaked[2] (pē′ked or pēkt), *a.* [< *peak*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a sickly, thin, or emaciated appearance; drawn: said of the face or the expression.

The old Widdah Elderkin, she was jest about the poorest, *peakedest* old body over to Sherburne, and went out to days' works. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown Stories, p. 130.

You're as pale and *peaked* as a charity-school girl.
Julian Hawthorne, Dust, p. 373.

peak-goose†, *n.* [Also reduced to *pea-goose;* appar. < *peak*[2] + *goose.*] A silly fellow; a ninny.

If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away, good *peak-goose,* away, John Cheese!
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

peaking (pē′king), *a.* [< *peak*[2] + *-ing*[2].] 1. Sickly; pining.—2. Sneaking; mean-spirited.

Hang handsomely, for shame! come, leave your praying,
You *peaking* knave, and die like a good courtier.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 2.

I stole but a dirty pudding, last day, out of an alms basket, . . . and the *peaking* chitty-face page hit me in the teeth with it. *Massinger,* Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

peakish[1] (pē′kish), *a.* [< *peak*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Denoting or belonging to peaks of hills; having peaks; situated on a peak; belonging to the district known as "The Peak." [Rare.]

From hence he getteth Goyt down from her *peakish* spring.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xi. 107.

Her skin as soft as Leinster wooll,
As white as snow on *peakish* Hull,
Or swanne that swims in Trent.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland. (*Nares.*)

peakish[2] (pē′kish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *pekyshe;* < *peak*[2] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Having features that seem thin and sharp, as from sickness; peaked. [Colloq.]—2†. Simple; rude; mean.

The *pekyshe* parson's brayne
Could not reach nor attaine
What the sentence mente.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

Once hunted he vntill the chace,
Long fasting, and the heate
Did house him in a *peakish* graunge
Within a forrest great.
Warner, Albion's England, viii. 189.

Peakrel (pēk′rel), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Peakril;* < *Peak* (see def.) + *-er-el,* as in *cockerel, pickerel,* etc.] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of the Peak in Derbyshire, England. [Local, Eng.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Peak: as, a *Peakrel* horse.

peaky[1] (pē′ki), *a.* [< *peak*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak; characterized by a peak or peaks.

Hills with *peaky* tops engrail'd.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

peaky[2] (pē′ki), *a.* [Also *peeky, pecky;* appar. < *peak*[2] + *-y*[1].] Showing the first symptoms of decay: said of timber and trees. [U. S.]

peal[1] (pēl), *n.* [< ME. *pele;* prob. by aphæresis < ME. *apel,* a call in hunting-music (also chimes ?), < OF. *apel, appel,* pl. *appeaux,* chimes, < *apeler, appeler,* call upon, appeal: see *appeal.* Cf. *peal*[2].] 1. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc.

During which tyme there was shot a wonderfull *peale* of gunnes out of the toure. *Hall,* Hen. VII., an. 21.

What *peals* of laughter and impertinence shall we be exposed to! *Addison,* Fashions from France.

2. A set of bells tuned to one another; a chime or carillon; a ring. The number of bells varies widely; they are usually arranged in diatonic order, so as to afford opportunity for playing melodies. See *carillon,* 1.

If the Master for the time being shall neglect or forget to warn the Company, once within every fourteen days, for to ring a blastt sett [that is, an appointed] *peale,* he shall pay for his offence one shilling.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

This caused an universal joy,
Sweet *peals* of bells did ring.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 87).

3. A musical phrase or figure played on a set of bells, properly a scale or part of a scale played up or down, but also applied to any melodic figure; a change.—**In peal,** in *bell-ringing,* in order, rhythmically and melodically: opposed to an indiscriminate clanging and jangling.

peal[1] (pēl), *v.* [< *peal*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sound loudly; resound: as, the *pealing* organ.

Hosannas *pealing* down the long-drawn aisle.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, i.

A hundred bells began to *peal.*
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

II. *trans.* 1. To assail with noise. [Rare.]

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous.
Milton, P. L., ii. 920.

2. To utter loudly and sonorously; cause to ring or sound; celebrate.

The warrior's name
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame.
J. Barlow, Columbiad, viii. 140.

All that night I heard the watchman *peal*
The sliding season. *Tennyson,* Gardener's Daughter.

3†. To stir or agitate.

peal[2]†, *v.* [ME. *pelen;* by aphæresis for *apelen,* appeal: see *appeal, v.*] To appeal.

Yf he dose hom no ryȝt lele,
To A baron of chekker thay mun hit *pele.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

I *pele* to god, for he may here my mone,
of the duresse which greuythe me so sore,
and of pyte I pleyne me ferthere-more.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 78.

peal[2]†, *n.* [ME. *pele;* by aphæresis for *apele:* see *appeal, n.*] Appeal; plaint; accusation.

For there that partye pursueth the *pele* is so huge
That the kynge may do no mercy til bothe men acorde,
And eyther haue equite. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 302.

Whech woman seyd to me that che sewyd nenen the *pele.* *Paston Letters* (1471), III. 19.

peal[3], *n.* See *peel*[3].

peal[4]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *pile*[5].

pealer, *n.* See *peeler*[1].

pealip (pē′lip), *n.* A catostomine fish, the split-mouth or hare-lipped sucker, *Lagochila* or *Quassilabia lacera,* of the streams of the western United States.

pealite (pē′līt), *n.* [After A. C. *Peale,* of the U. S. Geological Survey.] A variety of geyserite from the geysers of the Yellowstone region, containing 6 per cent. of water.

peal-ringer (pēl′ring′ėr), *n.* One who rings a peal or chime of bells; a bell-ringer or change-ringer.

peal-ringing (pēl′ring′ing), *n.* The act, process, or result of ringing bells in a peal; bell-ringing; change-ringing.

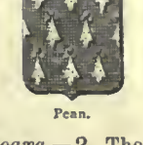
pea-maggot (pē′mag′ot), *n.* The grub or larva of a tortricid moth, *Semasia nebritana,* which is destructive to pease, a common British species.

pea-measle (pē′mē′zl), *n.* The *Cysticercus pisiformis,* a measle or cysticercoid of some animals, as the rabbit, being the scolex or hydatid form of *Tænia serrata,* a tapeworm of the dog.

pea-moth (pē′môth), *n.* A European tortricid moth, whose larva feeds on pea-pods and is known as *pea-maggot.*

pean[1], *n.* See *pæan.*

pean[2] (pēn), *n.* [OF. *panne,* a skin, fur: see *pane*[2].] In *her.,* one of the furs, having the ground sable, powdered with ermine spots or.



Pean.

pean[3], *n.* and *v.* See *peen.*

peanut (pē′nut), *n.* 1. One of the edible fruits of *Arachis hypogæa.*—2. The plant that bears these fruits, better known in England as *groundnut.* See *Arachis.* Also called *ground-pea, earthnut, Manila nut, jur-nut, goober,* and *pindar.*

peanut-digger (pē′nut-dig′ėr), *n.* A harvesting-plow for raising from the ground peanut-vines with the pods attached.

pea-ore (pē′ōr), *n.* The name given to a variety of brown hematite which occurs in nearly or quite spherical form, about the size of a pea.

pea-pheasant (pē′fez′ant), *n.* [< *pea*[2] + *pheasant.*] A peacock of the genus *Polyplectron;* a peacock-pheasant. See cut under *Polyplectron.*

pea-pod (pē′pod), *n.* 1. The pod or pericarp of the pea.—2. A "double-ended" rowboat used by the lobster-fishermen of the coast of Maine.—**Pea-pod argus,** a rare British butterfly, *Lampides bætica.*

pear[1] (pār), *n.* [< ME. *pere,* < AS. *peru, pere* = D. *peer* = MLG. LG. *bere* = OHG. *pira, bira,* MHG. *bir,* G. *birne* = Icel. *pera* = Sw. *päron* = Dan. *pære* = OF. (and F.) *poire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *pera,* f., a pear, < L. *pirum,* neut., a pear, *pirus,* f., a pear-tree. Cf. *pearl.*] 1. The fruit of the pear-tree.

And thanne the Prelate zeuethe him som maner Frute, to the nombre of 9, in a Platere of Sylver, with *Peres* or Apples or other manere Frute. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 245.

2. The tree *Pyrus communis.* The wild tree is common over temperate Europe and Asia, often scrubby, but under favorable conditions becoming, as under culture, a handsome tree of good height, inclining to a pyramidal form. Though close to the apple botanically, it differs in its more upright habit, smooth shining leaves, pure-white flowers with purple stamens, the granular texture of the wild fruit, the juicy melting quality of the fine varieties, and the form of the pome, which tapers toward the base and has no depression around the stem. The tree is long-lived, specimens existing which are two or three hundred years old. The pear was known in a number of varieties in the days of Pliny, but its excellence is of much later date. In recent times it has received great attention, its culture being pushed with special zeal in France. It is a highly successful fruit in the United States. The varieties of pear are numbered by thousands, but only a few are really important. The Seckel is an American variety—the fruit small, but unsurpassed in quality. The Bartlett, known in Europe, where it originated, as *Williams's bon Chrétien,* is also universally popular. Pomologists place some others, as the *beurre d'Anjou,* as high as these or higher. Dwarf pears (that is, those grafted or budded on quince-stocks) are more convenient for gardens; standard pears (that is, those grafted or budded on seedling-pear stocks) are commonly more profitable. In some regions, as England and northern France, a liquor is made from the juice of the fruit. (See *perry*[1].) Pear-wood has a compact fine grain, and is highly prized for cabinet- and mill-work, etc., and second only to boxwood for wood-engraving and turnery.

Of good *pire* com gode perus,
Werse tre wers fruyt berus.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. (E. E. T. S.), i. 37.

3. A pear-shaped pearl, as for the pendant of an ear-ring. *Evelyn,* Mundus Muliebris.—**Garlic pear,** a name of *Crataeva gynandra* and *C. Tapia,* small trees of tropical America. See *Crataeva.* [West Indies.]—**Grape-pear,** an unusual name of the June-berry.—**Pear-haw.** See *haw*[2], 3.—**Pear lemon.** See *lemon.*—**Pear-thorn.** Same as *pear-haw.*—**Prickly pear.** See *prickly-pear.*—**Snow** or **snowy pear,** a form of the common pear, sometimes classed as *Pyrus nivalis,* found in middle and southern Europe. Its fruit becomes soft and edible under exposure to snow.—**Swallow-pear,** the wild service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis,* whose fruit, in contrast with the choke-pear, may be swallowed. [Local or obsolete.]—**Wild pear,** a timber tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia,* of tropical South America: probably so called from resemblance in leaves and habit. [West Indies.]—**Winter pear,** a name given to any pear that keeps well until winter, or that ripens very late.—**Wooden pear,** a tree or shrub of the Australian genus *Xylomelum,* especially *X. pyriforme.* The fruit is 2 or 3 inches long, thick and woody, narrowed above the middle, at length splitting. (See also *alligator-pear, anchovy-pear, choke-pear, hanging-pear.*)

pear[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *peer*[1].

pea-rake (pē′rāk), *n.* An agricultural implement especially designed for harvesting the field-pea. It combines a rake for gathering the vines together and on the rake-head a toothed cutter which cuts them off.

pear-blight (pār′blīt), *n.* A very destructive disease of the pear-tree. It destroys trees seemingly in the fullest vigor and health in a few hours, turning the leaves suddenly brown, as if they had passed through a hot flame. It is caused by a minute bacterium, which was discovered by Burrill in 1877 and named *Micrococcus amylovorus.* See *Micrococcus* and *blight.*—**Pear-blight beetle,** the pin-borer.

pearch†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *perch*[1] and *perch*[2].

pear-encrinite (pār′en′kri-nīt), *n.* An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Apiocrinus.*

pearie (pār′i), *n.* [Dim. of *pear*[1].] A peg-top: so called from its resemblance to a pear. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

pea-rifle (pē′rī′fl), *n.* A rifle throwing a very small bullet, especially used by sharp-shooters before the introduction of conical balls. The range not being very great, the light ball answered its purpose, and the smallness of the bore allowed the metal of the barrel to be extremely thick—a supposed merit.

peariform (pār′i-fôrm), *a.* [Improp. (accom. to *pear*[1]) for *piriform,* < L. *pirum,* pear, + *forma,* shape.] Pear-shaped.

pea-rise (pē′rīs), *n.* In *her.,* a stalk of the pea-vine, leafed and blossomed and sometimes podded, used as a bearing.

pearl (pėrl), *n.* [< ME. *perle* (the alleged AS. **pearl,* **pærl,* a pearl, rests on a dubious gloss

"enula, *pærl*," where *enula* is uncertain); = D. *parel, paarl, peerle* = MLG. *parle, perle, perlin* = OHG. *perula, perala, perla, berala, berla,* MHG. *berle,* G. *perle* = Icel. *perla* = Sw. *perla* = Dan. *perle;* = OF. *perle, pelle,* F. *perle* = Pr. Sp. *perla* = Pg. *perola, perla* = It. *perla;* < early ML. *perula, perulus, perla,* a pearl, prob. var. of *pirula,* a little pear, dim. of L. *pirum,* a pear: see *pear*[1]. Cf. Sp. *perilla,* a little pear, a pear-shaped ornament, Olt. *perolo,* a little button or tassel (Florio). Cf. *purl*[2].] **1.** A nacreous concretion, or separate mass of nacre, of hard, smooth, lustrous texture, and a rounded, oval, pear-shaped, or irregular figure, secreted within the shells of various bivalve mollusks as a result of the irritation caused by the presence of some foreign body, as a grain of sand, within the mantle-lobes. The formation of a pearl is an abnormal or morbid process, comparable to that by which any foreign body, as a bullet, may become encysted in animal tissues and so cease to cause further irritation. In the case of the mollusks which yield pearls, the deposition is of the same substance as the nacre which lines the shell, hence called *mother-of-pearl,* in successive layers upon the offending particle. Fine pearls have frequently been found in working the mother-of-pearl shell. Chemically, pearls consist of calcium carbonate interstratified with animal substance, and are hence easily dissolved by acids or destroyed by heat. The chief sources of the supply of pearls are the pearl-oysters and pearl-mussels, *Aviculidæ* and *Unionidæ,* and foremost among the former is the pearl-oyster of Indian seas, *Meleagrina margaritifera.* Pearls are generally of a satiny, silvery, or bluish-white color, but also pink, copper-colored, purple, yellow, gray, smoky-brown, and black. The finest white pearls are from Ceylon, the Persian Gulf, Thursday Island, and the western coast of Australia. The yellow are from Panama. The finest black and gray pearls are obtained in the Gulf of California, along the entire coast from Lower California to the lower part of Mexico. There are two distinct varieties of pink pearl: those from the common conch-shell, *Strombus gigas,* of the West Indies, and those from the unios or fresh mussels found in Scotland, Germany, France, and the United States (the finest being obtained principally from Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and Wisconsin), also from the small marine shell *Trigona pectonensis* of Australia. Purple, light-blue, and black pearls are found in the common clam, *Venus mercenaria.* The yellow color of Oriental pearls generally results from the decomposition of the mollusks in which they are found. The value of a pearl depends entirely on its perfection of form (which must be either round, pear-shaped, or a perfect oval), on its luster or "orient," and on the purity of its color, a tint of yellow or gray detracting very much from the value. Pearls are sold by the pearl-grain, four grains equaling one carat. (See *carat, n.,* 4.) From 1880 to 1890 the demand for pearls and the rarity of their occurrence resulted in an advance in price of from 250 to 300 per cent., the larger pearls having advanced more, proportionally, than the smaller ones. Until about 1865, pearls were generally valued as multiples of a grain. The value of a pearl larger than one grain was estimated by squaring its weight and multiplying this by the value of a one-grain pearl: thus, a two-grain and a five-grain pearl were worth respectively 4 and 25 times the value of a one-grain pearl.

> *Perles* many,
> A man shold not finde nawhere more fine;
> Precyous rich were, of hnge medicine.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4506.

> Hir steraps were of crystalle clere,
> And all with *perelle* ouer bygone.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

> Infancy, pellucid as a *pearl.*
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 125.

2. Anything very valuable; the choicest or best part; a jewel; the finest of its kind.

> I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl,*
> That speak my salutation in their minds.
> *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 8. 56.

> Ah, benedicite! how he will mourn over the fall of such a *pearl* of knighthood! *Scott,* Old Mortality, xxxv.

3. Something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew; any small granule or globule resembling a pearl; specifically, in *phar.,* a small pill or pellet containing or consisting of some medicinal substance.

> Driuking super nagulum, a deuise of drinking . . . which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his nail and make a *pearl* with that is left; which if it slide and he cannot make stand on, by reason theres too much, he must drink again for his penance.
> *Nashe,* Pierce Penilesse.

> But the fair blossom hangs the head, . . .
> And those *pearls* of dew she wears
> Prove to be presaging tears.
> *Milton,* Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 43.

> I have patients who carry *pearls* of the nitrite of amyl constantly with them, which they use to ward off impending attacks. *Medical News,* L. 286.

4. A white speck or film growing on the eye; cataract.

> A *pearl* in mine eye! I thank you for that; do you wish me blind? *Middleton,* Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

5. Mother-of-pearl; nacre: as, a *pearl* button. —**6.** A size of printing-type, about 15 lines to the inch, intermediate between the larger size agate and the smaller size diamond: it is equal to 5 points, and is so distinguished in the new system of sizes.

This line is printed in *pearl.*

7. In *her.:* (*a*) A small ball argent, not only as a bearing but as part of a coronet. (*b*) The color white.—**8.** One of the bony tubercles which form a rough circle round the base of a deer's antler, called collectively the *bur.*

> You will carry the horns back to London, . . . and you will discourse to your friends of the span, and the *pearls* of the antlers, and the crockets!
> *W. Black,* Princess of Thule, xxv.

9. In *entom.,* a name of many pyralid moths; any pearl-moth.—**10.** A fish, the prill or brill: perhaps so called from the light spots, otherwise probably a transposed form of *prill.* [Prov. Eng.]—**11.** *Eccles.,* a name sometimes given to a particle of the consecrated wafer: still current in the Oriental Church.—**12.** A name given by gilders and manufacturers of jewelry to granules of metal produced by melting it to extreme fluidity, and then pouring it into cold water. The stream in pouring should be so small, and the crucible held at such a distance from the water, that the metal will break up into fine drops (pearls) before reaching the water, which instantly cools them. The cooled granules are usually pear-shaped. The epithet *granulated* is more commonly applied in the United States to metals prepared in this way, as granulated copper, silver, zinc, etc., used in the preparation of jewelers' alloys on account of their convenience in weighing, and for other purposes—pure granulated zinc being much employed by chemists for generating pure hydrogen gas, as in Marsh's test for arsenic, etc.

13. In *lace-* and *ribbon-making,* one of the loops which form the outer edge. Also *purl.*—**14.** In *decorative art.* See *purl.*—**Baroque pearl.** See *baroque.*—**Blind pearls,** irregular, lusterless, and valueless pearls, used for medicinal purposes in the East.—**Epithelial pearls,** small spheroidal masses of flattened epithelial scales, concentrically arranged, occurring in epitheliomata. Also called *bird's-nest bodies* and *epidermic spheres.*—**Half pearls,** pieces cut from pearls that are very irregular and have only one lustrous side or corner, which is slit off. They are extensively used in jewelry, and are much less expensive than whole pearls, but are very liable to become discolored if wet, as the layers of the pearl, being cut across, absorb the water, and any impurities it may contain show through the layers.—**Imitation, artificial,** or **false pearls** are of two kinds, *solid* or *massive pearls* and *blown pearls.* (See *Lemaire pearl* and *Roman pearl.*) The first are known as *Venetian pearls,* and are manufactured chiefly on the island of Murano, near Venice. They are made from small white or colored glass tubes, the desired hues being produced by the use of oxid of tin and other metals. Blown pearls consist of small globules of thin glass, coated on the inside with the so-called oriental-pearl essence, or essence d'orient. Their manufacture is attributed to Janin or Jalquin, who lived in Paris about 1680, and who was the first to line hollow glass balls with this mixture, which he prepared with the scales of a small fish, the bleak, common in France and Germany, and mucilage. The mixture was first suggested by his observing the pearly luster of the scales that were detached from the fish when they rubbed against one another in a trough. The scales of 18,000 fish are required to make one pound of oriental-pearl essence.—**Inner pearl,** in *lace-making,* ornamental loops worked around the edge of an opening in lace, as distinguished from *pearl,* which is a loop on the outer edge.—**Large pearl,** in *confectionery,* the condition of clarified sugar-syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, these may be separated to the greatest extent without breaking the connecting thread of syrup. In this condition the sugar forms a large drop, or "pearl," if suspended from a rod.—**Lemaire pearl,** an imitation pearl composed of a solid glass bail externally coated with a varnish composed of oriental-pearl essence, white wax, alabaster, and parchment glue. *A. Castellani,* Gems.—**Little pearl,** in *confectionery,* the condition of clarified sugar-syrup when it has been boiled to such a consistency that, when a drop is taken between the finger and thumb, the finger and thumb may be separated to nearly the full extent without breaking the thread of syrup. Also called *small pearl.*—**Oriental-pearl essence.** See *essence.*—**Pearl millet.** Same as *cattail millet* (which see, under *millet*).—**Pearl onion.** See *onion.*—**Roman pearl,** an imitation pearl made of a ball of alabaster or similar mineral substance, upon which is spread pure white wax, which in its turn is coated with oriental-pearl essence.—**Seed-pearls,** very small pearls or slightly imperfect pearls which are usually drilled and secured by means of a horse-hair to mother-of-pearl or other light-colored material to be worn as ornaments. Large quantities are used in the East for medicinal purposes, in the composition of electuaries supposed to possess stimulating and restorative qualities.—**Small pearl.** Same as *little pearl.*—**Smoked pearl,** mother-of-pearl having black or very dark veins or cloudings.—**Virgin pearls,** unpierced pearls of fine quality.

pearl (pėrl), *v.* [< *pearl, n.* Cf. *purl*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adorn, set, or stud with pearls.

> By hir girdel hung a purs of lether,
> Tasseled with grene and *perled* with latoun.
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 65.

2. To make into a form, or to cause to assume an appearance, resembling that of pearls: as, to *pearl* barley (by rubbing off the pulp and grinding the berries to a rounded shape); to *pearl* comfits (by causing melted sugar to harden around the kernels, thus forming small rounded pellets).

> They [comfits] will be whiter and better if partly *pearled* one day and finished the next.
> *Workshop Receipts,* 2d ser., p. 162.

> The [rice-cleaning] machinery is shown at work, and includes the whole process of cleaning, brightening, and *pearling* the rice. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVII. 212.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To resemble pearls. [Rare.]

> Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,
> Sprinckled with perle, and *perling* floweres atweene.
> *Spenser,* Epithalamion, l. 155.

2. To take a rounded form, as a drop of liquid: as, quicksilver *pearls* when dropped in small quantities.—**3.** To assume a resemblance to pearls, or the shape of pearls, as barley or comfits.

> Put some of the prepared comfits in the pan, but not too many at a time, as it is difficult to get them to *pearl* alike.
> *Workshop Receipts,* 2d ser., p. 162.

pearlaceous (pėr-lā′shius), *a.* [Also *perlaceous;* < *pearl* + *-aceous.*] **1.** Resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl; pearly; nacreous; margaritaceous.—**2.** Dotted or flecked with white, as if pearled, as a bird's plumage.

pearlash (pėrl′ash), *n.* Commercial carbonate of potash. See *potash.*

pearl-barley (pėrl′bär′li), *n.* [Appar. tr. of F. *orge perlé,* 'pearled barley,' which is appar. an accom. of *orge pelé,* 'pilled barley' (Cotgrave), i. e. peeled barley: see *peel*[1], *pill*[2].] See *barley*[1].

pearl-bearing (pėrl′bār′ing), *a.* Producing pearls, as a pearl-mussel or pearl-oyster; margaritiferous.

pearl-berry (pėrl′ber′i), *n.* See *Margyricarpus.*

pearl-bird (pėrl′bėrd), *n.* **1.** The guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris:* so called from the pearlaceous plumage. Also called *pearl-hen.* See cut under *Numida.*—**2.** An African scansorial barbet of the genus *Trachyphonus,* as *T. margaritatus,* so called from the profusion of pearly-white spots.

pearl-blue (pėrl′blö), *n.* Pearly blue; clear pale blue, like the bloom on a plum.

pearl-bush (pėrl′bůsh), *n.* A fine flowering shrub, *Exochorda grandiflora,* making, when grown, a dense bush 10 feet high and equally broad.

pearl-disease (pėrl′di-zēz′), *n.* [Tr. G. *perlsucht.*] Tuberculosis in cattle. Also *pearly disease.*

pearl-diver (pėrl′dī′vėr), *n.* One who dives for pearl-oysters.

pearled (pėrld), *a.* [< ME. *perled;* < *pearl* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Set or adorned with pearls, or with anything resembling pearls.

> And many a *pearled* garnement
> Embrouded was ayein the dale.
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., i.

> Under the bowers
> Where the Ocean Powers
> Sit on their *pearled* thrones. *Shelley,* Arethusa, lv.

2. Resembling pearls.

> Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps.
> *P. Fletcher,* Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

3. Having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge.—**4.** Blotched.

> To whom are all kinds of diseases, infirmities, deformities, *pearled* faces, palsies, dropsies, headaches, if not to drunkards? *S. Ward,* Sermons, p. 150. (*Davies.*)

pearl-edge (pėrl′ej), *n.* A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace; a narrow border on the side of some qualities of ribbon, formed by projecting loops of the threads of the weft. Compare *picot.*

pearl-eye (pėrl′ī), *n.* Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye; cataract.

pearl-eyed (pėrl′īd), *a.* Having a pearl-eye; afflicted with cataract.

pearl-fishery (pėrl′fish′ėr-i), *n.* The occupation or industry of fishing for pearls; the place where or the means by which pearls are fished for.

pearl-fishing (pėrl′fish′ing), *n.* Pearl-fishery.

pearl-fruit (pėrl′frōt), *n.* See *Margyricarpus.*

pearl-grain (pėrl′grān), *n.* A unit of measurement for pearls; a diamond-grain. See *pearl, n.,* 1, and *carat, n.,* 4.

pearl-grass (pėrl′gras), *n.* **1.** An Old World grass, *Melica nutans,* affording some pasturage in woody places.—**2.** *Briza maxima,* and perhaps *Arrhenatherum avenaceum.* [Prov. Eng.]

pearl-gray (pėrl′grā), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a clear cool pale-gray color, resembling that of the pearl.

II. *n.* A clear pale bluish-gray color.

pearl-hen (pėrl′hen), *n.* A pearl-bird.

pearlin, pearling[2] (pėr′lin, -ling), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *pearluinn,* Ir. *peirlin,* fine linen, cambric; origin uncertain.] Lace made of silk or other

thread. It also seems to have meant 'fine linen or cambric.' *J. Baillie.* [Scotch.]

"What will you leave to your mother dear?" . . .
"My velvet pall, and my *pearlin* gear."
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 261).

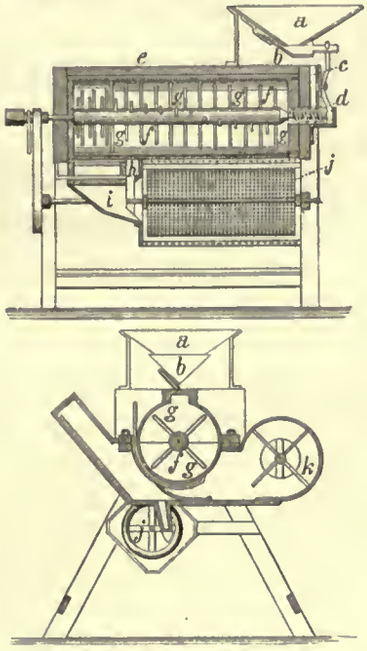
He 's awa to buy *pearlings*,
Gin our lady ly in.
Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 102).

pearliness (pėr'li-nes), *n.* The state of being pearly.

pearling[1] (pėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pearl*, *v.*] 1. The operation of taking off the hull or pericarp of grain; the decortication of grain, as in preparing pearl-barley.—2. The act or industry of fishing for pearls; pearl-fishing.—3. In *intaglio-engraving*, *glass-cutting*, and the like, the producing of incised ornaments resembling half-balls or other rounded forms.

pearling[2], *n.* See *pearlin*.

pearling-mill (pėr'ling-mil), *n.* A machine for pearling barley, preparing hominy, etc. The



Pearling-mill.

The two figures are vertical sections at right angles to each other. *a*, hopper; *b*, shoe; *c*, chute; *d*, screw-conveyer; *e*, cylinder; *f*, shaft, rotating in *e* and carrying the beaters or arms *g*; *h*, opening for discharge of grain from cylinder *e*; *i*, chute; *j*, revolving screen; *k*, fan-blower which forces an air-blast through the chute *i* to remove dust.

operation consists essentially in beating and fanning to separate the particles of hulls from the product.

pearl-lashing (pėrl'lash'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the lashing which holds the jaws of the gaff.

pearl-mica (pėrl'mī'kạ̈), *n.* Same as *margarite*, 2.

pearl-moss (pėrl'môs), *n.* Same as *carrageen*.

pearl-moth (pėrl'môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of pearly appearance, as species of *Botys* or *Margaritia*.

pearl-mussel (pėrl'mus'l), *n.* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Unionidæ*, as *Unio* or *Margaritana*. See cut under *Unio*.

pearl-nautilus (pėrl'nâ'ti-lus), *n.* The pearly nautilus (which see, under *nautilus*): distinguished from *paper-nautilus*.

pearl-opal (pėrl'ō'pal), *n.* Same as *cacholong*.

pear-louse (pãr'lous), *n.* The flea-louse or jumping plant-louse of the pear, *Psylla pyri*, an insect which infests the buds in Europe and America. See cut under *Psylla*.

pearl-oyster (pėrl'ois'tėr), *n.* A pearl-bearing bivalve mollusk of the family *Aviculidæ*, as *Meleagrina margaritifera* of Indian seas, and other species. See cut under *Meleagrina*.

pearl-plant (pėrl'plant), *n.* The gromwell and corn-gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale* and *L. arvense*: so called on account of their hard shining nutlets.

pearl-powder (pėrl'pou'dėr), *n.* 1. A cosmetic intended to give the appearance of a fair skin.

The simple young fellow, surveying the ballet from his stall at the Opera, mistook carmine for blushes, *pearl-powder* for native snows.
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, iv.

2. A powder used as a flux in enameling, usually one of the salts of bismuth.

pearl-purl (pėrl'pėrl), *n.* A cord used in embroidery, usually of gold or gold-covered, resembling a small string of beads. It is used like passing, sewed to the foundation.

pearl-sago (pėrl'sā'gō), *n.* Sago in the state of fine hard grains about the size of small pearls, which they somewhat resemble.

pearl-shell (pėrl'shel), *n.* A shell covered with a nacreous coating, or with mother-of-pearl.

pearl-side, pearl-sides (pėrl'sīd, -sīdz), *n.* A fish, the Sheppey argentine, *Maurolicus pennanti*, having pearly spots on the sides.

pearl-sinter (pėrl'sin'tėr), *n.* Same as *fiorite*.

pearl-skipper (pėrl'skip'ėr), *n.* A British hesperian butterfly, *Pamphila comma*.

pearl-spar (pėrl'spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite: so called because of its pearly luster.

pearl-stitch (pėrl'stich), *n.* Same as *pearl*, 13.

pearlstone (pėrl'stōn), *n.* Same as *perlite*.

pearl-tea (pėrl'tē), *n.* Same as *gunpowder tea* (which see, under *gunpowder*).

pearl-tie (pėrl'tī), *n.* In *lace-making*, a bride or bar, more especially when decorated with picots.

pearl-tumor (pėrl'tū'mọr), *n.* 1. A soft white spheroidal mass of flat epithelioid cells of silky luster sometimes developing in the pia mater, and more rarely within the brain.—2. A somewhat similar growth found in the middle ear. Also called *cholesteatoma*, *pearly tumor*, and *sebaceous tumor*.—3. A tuberculous nodule in cattle.

pearlweed (pėrl'wēd), *n.* Same as *pearlwort*.

pearl-white (pėrl'hwīt), *n.* 1. A substance prepared from the scales of the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, used in making artificial pearls and for other purposes. See *imitation pearls*, under *pearl*, and *oriental-pearl essence*, under *essence*.—2. A cosmetic of various composition, usually a basic nitrate of bismuth.

pearl-winning (pėrl'win'ing), *n.* Pearl-fishing.

pearlwort (pėrl'wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Sagina*, which consists of small matted or tufted herbs of both hemispheres, with thread-like or awl-shaped leaves, and minute flowers. These plants were once regarded as a remedy for the eye-disease called pearl. Also *pearlweed*.

pearly (pėr'li), *a.* [< *pearl* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling a pearl in size, shape, texture, or color; pearlaceous.

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling mother-of-pearl; nacreous; margaritaceous.—3. Producing, containing, or abounding in pearls; margaritiferous; pearl-bearing.—4. Dotted, flecked, or spangled as if with pearls; pearled.—5. Clear; pure; glittering; translucent or transparent, as a color: as, *pearly* white.—6. In the technique of the pianoforte, noting a touch that produces a clear, round, sweet tone, or noting a tone thus characterized.—**Pearly ark**, a bivalve of the family *Nuculidæ*; a nutshell.—**Pearly bodies**. Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*).—**Pearly gaper**, a bivalve of the family *Pholadomyidæ*.—**Pearly nautilus**. See *nautilus*.—**Pearly tubercle**, in *pathol.*, same as *grutum*.—**Pearly tumor**. Same as *pearl-tumor*, 2.

pearmain (pãr'mān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pearemaine* (simulating *pear*[1]); earlier *permain*, < ME. *permayn*, *perman*, also in comp. *parment-*, < OF. *permain*, *parmain*, *permein*, *pormain*, a kind of pear; "*poire de permain*, the permain pear"; cf. "*poire à main*, a kind of great pear, which weighs almost a pound" (Cotgrave); appar. < L. *permagnus*, very large, neut. *permagnum*, a very large thing, < *per-*, very, + *magnus*, great, large: see *per-* and *main*[2].] A name of several excellent varieties of apple.

The *peare-maine*, which to France long ere to us was knowne. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 675.

pearmonger (pãr'mung'gėr), *n.* A dealer in pears.

Pert as a *pear-monger* I'd be
If Molly were but kind.
Gay, New Song of New Similes.

pea-roe (pē'rō), *n.* Same as *pea-spawn*.

pearse[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.

pearse[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *parse*[1].

pearser†, *n.* An obsolete form of *piercer*.

pearse-tree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peach-tree*. *Minsheu.*

pear-shaped (pãr'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a pear; pointed or peaked above and ovate beneath; specifically, in *bot.*, obovoid or obconical with more tapering base; pyriform.—**Pear-shaped helmet**, a form of morion without a comb, and having the crown or body nearly conical but with a curved outline. See *comb-cap*, *morion*[1], and *cabasset*.

pear-shell (pãr'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Pyrula* or family *Pyrulidæ*; a fig-shell.

pear-slug (pãr'slug), *n.* The slimy larva of *Selandria cerasi*, a saw-fly of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, which lays its eggs in the leaves of the pear and cherry.

peart (pėrt), *a.* [A dial. form of *pert*[1].] Lively; smart; chipper; feeling well; in good spirits. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Godinette, a pretty *peart* lasse, a loving or lovely girl. *Cotgrave.*

Give your play-gull a stoole, and my lady her foole,
And her usher potatoes and marrow;
But your poet were he dead, set a pot on his head,
And he rises as *peart* as a sparrow.
Brit. Bibl., ii. 167. (*Halliwell.*)

Quick she had always been, and *peart* (as we say on Exmoor), and gifted with a leap of thought too swift for me to follow. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlv.

peartly (pėrt'li), *adv.* In a peart manner.

Then, as a nimble squirrill from the wood,
Ranging the hedges for his filberd food,
Sits *peartly* on a bough his browne nuts cracking.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, p. 135. (*Halliwell.*)

pear-tree (pãr'trē), *n.* [< ME. *peretree* (= Sw. *päronträd* = Dan. *pæretræ*); < *pear* + *tree*.] The tree that produces the pear.

The *peretree* plannte is sette in places cold
Atte ffeveryere, and there as is a warmer ayer
In Novemb'r.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

pear-withe (pãr'with), *n.* A shrubby climbing plant, *Tanæcium Jaroba*, natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, of tropical South America, having a fruit like a calabash, but smaller.

peasant (pez'ant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pesant*, < ME. *pesant*, *peysan*, < OF. *paisant*, *paissant*, prop. *paisan*, F. *paysan* = Sp. *paisano* = It. *paesano*; with suffix *-an*, < OF. *pais*, *pays*, F. *pays* = Pr. *pacs*, *pais*, *pays* = Sp. *país* = It. *paese*, country, < ML. **pagense*, neut. of *pagensis*, < *pagus*, a district: see *pagan*.] I. *n.* A person of inferior rank or condition living in the country or in a rural village, and usually engaged in agricultural labor; a rustic; a countryman. A peasant may or may not be the proprietor of the land which he cultivates; in Great Britain he is distinguished from a *farmer* as having less property, education, or culture, or inferior social position: but the word is very vague. The French peasant (*paysan*) and the German peasant (*bauer*) were until recently greatly restricted in their civil and political rights. The word is not used in the United States, where there is no comparatively stable body of agricultural laborers corresponding to the European peasantry.

And the nexte mornynge whane they wente on londe they herde of the *peysans* and suche as they mette that alle thre Galeys were rejecte and recoyled bakke by the sayde tempest. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 74.

He [Hernand Tellio] caused forty or fifty souldiers to be attired like *peasants*, with fardels upon their heads and shoulders. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

The *peasants* flock'd to hear the minstrel play,
And games and carols closed the busy day.
Rogers, Pleasures of Memory, i.

Peasant jewelry, jewelry of the simple and traditional character worn by the peasantry in some parts of Europe, usually of thin gold and set with inexpensive stones, as garnets, rough pearls, and the like. This jewelry is often spirited and truly decorative in design, and has been much studied and collected of late years.—**Peasant pottery**, pottery of simple make and decoration produced among the peasantry of any country for their own use. That of central Italy has attracted great attention, and the pottery of South America and also of Mexico is of this character.—**Peasant proprietary**, a body of peasant proprietors, or that economic or land theory which favors the parceling out of the land among peasant proprietors.—**Peasant proprietor**, a peasant who owns a small farm and works it himself.—**Peasant waist**, a particular kind of waist or body to a dress, made after the fashion of some peasants' costume, especially the Swiss.—**Peasants' war**, in *German hist.*, a rebellion which broke out in 1524, chiefly among the peasants and in southern Germany. It was characterized by great atrocities on both sides, and was suppressed in 1525.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, peasants; rustic; rural: often used as an epithet of reproach.

Their *peasant* limbs. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 20.

O, what a rogue and *peasant* slave am I!
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 576.

peasantly (pez'ant-li), *a.* [< *peasant* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of peasants; of a peasant; peasant-like.

Coteret: m. A faggot made of great sticks or cloven wood; also, a kind of *peasantly* weapon, used in old time. *Cotgrave.*

He is not esteem'd to deserve the name of a compleat Architect, an excellent Painter, or the like, that beares not a generous mind, above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

peasantry (pez'ant-ri), *n.* [< *peasant* + *-ry*.] 1. Peasants collectively; a body of peasants.

A bold *peasantry*, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 55.

2†. Rusticity; coarseness.

As a gentleman, you could never have descended to such *peasantry* of language.
Butler, Remains (Thyer's ed.), p. 332. (*Latham.*)

peascod, *n.* See *peasecod*.

pease[1] (pēz), *n.*; pl. *pease*, formerly *peasen*, *peason*. [< ME. *pese*, *pyse*, pl. *pesen*, *peson*, *pesyn*, also *peses* (and, with loss of the plural suffix, *pese*, to which, regarded as a plural, is due the mod. E. form *pea*[1]), < AS. *pise*, *piose*, pl. *pisan*, *pysan*, *pyosan* = OF. *peis*, *pois*, F. *pois* = OIt. **piso*, It. dim. *pisello*, < L. *pisum*, a pea, = Gr. *πίσος*, also *πίσον*, a pea.] **1†.** A pea. See *pea*[1].

Sum tyme it happenethe that men fynden summe as grete as a *pese*, and summe lasse: and thei ben als harde as tho of Ynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 158.

Not unlike unto the unskilfull painter, who having drawn the twinnes of Hippocrates (who were as like as one *pease* is to another) . . .
Lyly, Euphues and his England.

Lenticuis is a pouitz [pulse] called chittes, whiche . . . I translate *peason*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 101, margin.

2. Peas collectively. For the distinction between *peas* and *pease*, see *pea*[1].

Hit most be a enect, a crouned wyght
That knowth that quaysy [sickness] from ben & *pese*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 215.

Al kyndes of pulse, as beanes, *peason*, fytches, tares, and suche other, are rype twyse in the yeare [in Hispaniola].
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 73).

3. A small size of coal: same as *pea-coal*. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 268.

pease[2]† (pēz), *v. t.* Same as *peace*.

Send it her, that may her harte *pease*.
Court of Love, l. 397.

For the *peasynge* of the saied quarrelles and debates.
Hall, Henry VI., an. 4.

peasebolt† (pēz′bōlt), *n.* Pease- or pulse-straw. *Davies*.

With straw-wisp and *pease-bolt*, with fern and the brake,
For sparing of fuel, some brew and do bake.
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 38.

peasecod, peascod (pēz′kod), *n.* [Formerly also *peseod*; < ME. *pesecodde*, *peseodde*; < *pease*[1] + *cod*[1].] The legume or pericarp of the pea; a pea-pod. Peasecods were much used in rural England as a means of divination in affairs of the heart. Also *peacod*.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a *peascod*, or a codling when 'tis almost an apple. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 167.

Were women as little as they are good,
A *pescod* would make them a gown and a hood.
Wits' Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

The pea that may be extracted from a ripe *peascod* is a living body, in which, however, the vital activities are, for the time, almost quiescent.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 220.

peasecod-bellied† (pēz′kod-bel″id), *a.* Having the lower part projecting and stiffly quilted and bombasted: said of the doublet fashionable at the close of the sixteenth century. The lower point sometimes projected so far as to cover the sword-belt in front. Compare *belly-doublet* and *pease-cod-cuirass*.

Peasecod-bellied Doublet.

peasecod-cuirass† (pēz′kod-kwē-rās″), *n.* A cuirass having a form similar to that of the peasecod-bellied doublet, introduced about the time of Henry III. of France. Breastplates of this fashion were worn until the change of costume caused by the active prosecution of the religious wars, when these fantastic forms gave way to others, plainer and more practical.

peasecod-doublet (pēz′kod-dub″let), *n.* A peasecod-bellied doublet. See *peasecod-bellied*.

pease-crow (pēz′krō), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. [Local, British.]

pease-hook (pēz′hůk), *n.* An instrument for cutting peas. *Davies*.

They are now lost, or converted to other uses, even literally to plough-shares and *peas-hooks*.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 203.

pease-meal (pēz′mēl), *n.* A flour made from pease. In founding it is sometimes used for facing molds for brasswork, and also in place of strong sand to give tenacity to weak sand.

pease-porridge (pēz′por″ij), *n.* A porridge made of pease-meal.

pease-pudding (pēz′půd″ing), *n.* Pease-porridge cooked in a bag or mold and made very stiff.

pease-soup (pēz′söp), *n.* Same as *pea-soup*.

peaseweep (pēz′wēp), *n.* [Imitative.] **1.** Same as *pewit* (*b*). [Local, Eng.]

Pease weep, pease weep,
Harry my nest and gar me greet. *Old rime.*

2. The green finch, *Ligurinus chloris*.

pea-shell (pē′shel), *n.* Same as *peasecod*.

pea-sheller (pē′shel″ėr), *n.* A contrivance for taking peas from their pods.

pea-shooter (pē′shö″tėr), *n.* A toy or contrivance consisting of a small tube through which peas or pellets may be blown.

"What do they do with the *pea-shooters?*" inquires Tom. "Do wi' 'em! why, peppers every one's faces as we comes near, 'cept the young gals, and breaks windows wi' them too, some on 'em shoots so hard."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. iv.

Peaslee's operation. See *operation*.

peasont, *n.* An obsolete plural of *pease*[1].

pea-soup (pē′söp), *n.* A soup made chiefly of peas.

pea-spawn (pē′spân), *n.* See *spawn*.

peastone (pē′stōn), *n.* Same as *pisolite*.

peasy (pē′zi), *n.* [< *pease*[1] + *-y*[1].] Lead ore in small grains about the size of peas. [North. Eng.]

peat[1] (pēt), *n.* [< ME. **pete* (ML. AL. *peta*), peat. Cf. *beat*[3], sod, < *beet*[2], *v.*, mend (a fire, etc.). Cf. *purse*, var. of *burse*.] **1.** Partly decomposed vegetable matter, produced under various conditions of climate and topography, and of considerable importance in certain regions as fuel. Peat occurs in many countries and in different latitudes, but always either in swampy localities or in damp and foggy regions. It is formed of vegetable matter undergoing decay, and in some respects it is the modern representative of the coal of the earlier geological epochs, and its formation illustrates the conditions under which coal has originated. Peat is abundant in northern Europe, and particularly so in Ireland, where it is perhaps of greater importance as fuel than in any other country. It occurs in India, especially in the Neilgherry hills and in Bengal; also in various parts of the United States, and there are in the latter country regions (especially in New England) where it is occasionally used as fuel. The vegetation of which peat is made up in the various countries where it occurs is quite different, and occasionally the number of species which have taken part in its formation is large. The genus *Sphagnum* is an important element in much of the European peat. The peat of Bengal, on the other hand, is said to be formed almost exclusively from one plant, the wild rice, *Oryza sylvestris*. The peat of New England is made up of a considerable variety of aquatic plants. Peat is very spongy, and contains a large amount of water near the surface; the deeper down it is taken, the more compact it is. A great variety of processes for compressing and hot-drying it have been invented and put in use in different parts of the world.

2. A small block of peat-bog or -moss, resembling an ordinary brick in shape, cut and dried for fuel.

There other with there spades the *peats* are squaring out.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 143.

Carbonized peat. Same as *peat-charcoal*.—**Meadowland peat**, peat composed of decayed coarse grass mingled with soft subsoil.

peat[2]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *pet*[1].

peat-bed (pēt′bed), *n.* Same as *peat-bog* and *peat-moss*, 2.

The Torbay Submerged Forest comprises *peat-beds* that have yielded Roman remains, and these beds rest on clay or estuarine mud which contains relics of the Bronze period.
Woodward, Geol. of England and Wales (2d ed.), p. 525.

peat-bog (pēt′bog), *n.* The common name in the United States for those accumulations of peat which are known by this name in Great Britain, but also, and more generally (except in Ireland), as *peat-mosses* and *peat-moors*.

peat-charcoal (pēt′chär″kōl), *n.* Charcoal made by carbonizing peat. This is done in various ways, as in piles, open kilns, pits, and ovens. Peat-charcoal has been much experimented with, and used in metallurgical operations to some extent for fully three hundred years. The carbonization of ordinary air-dried peat produces a very friable charcoal, and the denser the peat is made, by compression or in other ways, the better the article produced.

In France *peat-charcoal*, under the name of Charbon roux, is much used for making gunpowder. *Ure*, Dict., III. 527.

peat-coal (pēt′kōl), *n.* A soft lignite, of earthy character.

peat-coke (pēt′kōk), *n.* A name sometimes, but incorrectly, given to peat-charcoal.

peat-cutter (pēt′kut″ėr), *n.* A form of paring-plow for cutting peat from the bog.

peat-gas (pēt′gas), *n.* Gas made by the distillation of peat.

peat-hagg (pēt′hag), *n.* A pit whence peat has been dug. [Scotch.]

peat-machine (pēt′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine, similar in principle to the brick-machine, for preparing peat for fuel, either without addition or by admixture of other substances, as coal-dust, tar, etc. These machines are, in general, grinders and pressers, which pulp the material in order to render it homogeneous, and then compress it into blocks of convenient form.

peat-moor (pēt′mör), *n.* Same as *peat-moss*. In the United States such deposits are called *swamps* or *bogs*. See *peat*[1] and *peat-moss*.

Peat is very largely dug in the moorlands of Somersetshire, near Edington and Shapwick, between Glastonbury and Highbridge. Some of these beds have been worked for fuel from the time of the Romans, and probably earlier, while others are of more recent formation. The *peat moors* or "turbary lands" have an irregular distribution; and the peat, which in places is 14 or 15 feet thick, is due largely to the growth of the common sedge (Carex), whence Sedgemoor derives its name.
Woodward, Geol. of England and Wales (2d ed.), p. 526.

peat-moss (pēt′môs), *n.* **1.** Moss entering into the composition of or producing peat; moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.—**2.** A peat-bog or -swamp: a name frequently given in Great Britain to those accumulations of peaty matter which in the United States are commonly known as *peat-bogs*.

Peat mosses cover many thousand square miles of Europe and North America. About one seventh of Ireland is covered with bogs, that of Allen alone comprising 238,500 acres, with an average depth of 25 feet.
A. Geikie, Text Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 444.

pea-tree (pē′trē), *n.* **1.** Any plant of the leguminous genus *Caragana*. The Chinese pea-tree is *C. Chamlagu*, a low or spreading shrub occasionally planted for ornament. The Siberian pea-tree is *C. arborescens*, a shrub or low tree. Its seeds are fed to fowls and are of some culinary use; its leaves yield a blue dye. It is sometimes planted for ornament.

2. A shrub of the genus *Sesbania*. *S.* (*Agati*) *grandiflora*, sometimes specified as *West Indian pea-tree*, is an East Indian shrub naturalized in Florida and some of the West Indies, having white or red flowers 3 or 4 inches long. *Swamp pea-tree*, the fuller name of plants of this genus, is applied somewhat particularly to *S. occidentale*.

peat-reek (pēt′rēk), *n.* The smoke of peat.—**Peat-reek flavor**, a special flavor communicated to whisky which is distilled with peat used as fuel. This flavor is frequently simulated by adding a little creosote to the whisky. [Scotch.]

peat-soil (pēt′soil), *n.* A soil mixed with peat; the soil of a peat-moss or -bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

peat-spade (pēt′spād), *n.* A spade having a wing set at right angles to its blade, for convenience in cutting blocks of peat from a bank.

peaty (pē′ti), *a.* [< *peat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

An old *peaty* soil extends for miles along the estuary of the Thames, though hidden beneath the surface.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 234.

Peaucellier cell. See *cell*.

peau d'orange (pō do-roṅzh′). [F., lit. 'orange-skin': *peau*, skin; *d'* for *de*, of; *orange*, orange.] In *ceram.*, a decoration consisting in a slight roughening of the surface with bosses resembling those of the skin of an orange.

pea-vine (pē′vīn), *n.* **1.** Any climbing pea-plant, generally the common pea.—**2.** Specifically—(*a*) A plant of the genus *Amphicarpæa*. See *hog-peanut*. [U. S.] (*b*) *Vicia Americana*, a common species throughout the United States, with from four to eight pairs of leaflets, and purplish flowers a few in a cluster.

pea-weevil (pē′wē″vl), *n.* A kind of curculio, *Bruchus pisi*, which infests peas. It is an indigenous North American insect, which probably fed on some other legume before the cultivated pea was introduced; it has spread to Europe, and is now found in Great Britain and along the Mediterranean. The egg is laid on the outside of the pod, and the newly hatched larva burrows into the nearest pea, in which it feeds and grows to full size. Before transforming to the pupa it provides for its exit by cutting a round hole through all but the outer membrane of the pea. The beetle does not issue until the following spring. See *Bruchus*. Also called *pea-beetle*, *pea-bug*, and *pea-chafer*.

Pea-weevil (*Bruchus pisi*).
a, beetle, side view; *b*, larva; *c*, pupa. (Small figures indicate natural sizes.)

peazet, *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*. *Spenser*.

peba (pē′bä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasypus peba*; also, the seven- or nine-banded armadillo, *Tatusia septemcineta* or *novemcineta*.

Peba, or Texan Armadillo (*Tatusia novemcincta*).

The true peba is South American, but the name has also been given to the Texan armadillo.

pebble (peb'l), *n.* [Formerly also *peeble*, *pibble;* < ME. **pibble*, **pibbil* (in *pibblestone*, *pibbilston*), *pobble*, < AS. **papol*, **popel*, in *papolstān*, *popel-stān*, a pebble-stone. Origin unknown; hardly borrowed, as Skeat suggests, from L. *papula*, a pustule, *papilla*, a pustule, nipple (see *papula*, *papilla*). An Icel. **pöpull*, a ball, is cited, but not found.] 1. A small rounded stone. The term is usually applied to stones worn and rounded by the action of water. Pebbles are less in size than cobbles; and ordinary gravels are chiefly made up of sand, the grains of which pass by imperceptible gradations of size into pebbles, with which are frequently intermixed more or less of rounded fragments large enough to be called cobbles.

My fords with *pebbles*, clear as orient pearls, are strow'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 270.

The market-place and streetes, some whereof are delicously planted with limes, are ample and straite, so well paved wth a kind of *pibble* that I have not seen a neater towne in France. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 21, 1644.

I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the *pebbles*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. In *jewelry*, an agate. Scotch agates are commonly known as *Scotch pebbles*.—3. A transparent and colorless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles, or a fine kind of glass so used.—4. Pebble-leather.

The waxed or colored split is stained on the flesh side, and it is strictly known as the "colored *pebble*."
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 500.

5. A large size of gunpowder; pebble-powder.

Large cannon powder, such as *pebble*, . . . is . . . enclosed in cases. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 328.

6. One of several different pyralid, tortricid, and bombycid moths: an English collectors' name. The garden pebble is *Botys forficalis;* the checkered pebble, *Teras contaminana*. The bombycid pebbles of the genus *Notodonta* are also called *prominents* and *toothbacks*.—**Brazilian pebble, Egyptian pebble,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Mocha pebble.** Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Variegated pebble.** See *pebbleware*.

pebble (peb'l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *pebbled*, ppr. *pebbling*. [< *pebble*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To assume a prominent grain, or a rough or ribbed appearance, as leather when treated by the process called pebbling.

In currying it will "set out," *pebble*, "stone out," "glass in black and paste." *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 454.

II. *trans.* To prepare, as leather, so as to cause the grain to become prominent and to present a roughened or ribbed appearance. See *pebbling*.

pebbled (peb'ld), *a.* [< *pebble* + *-ed*[2].] Abounding with pebbles; pebbly.

And the blithe brook that strolls along
Its *pebbled* bed with summer song.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 2.

pebble-dashing (peb'l-dash'ing), *n.* In *building*, mortar in which pebbles are incorporated.

pebble-leather (peb'l-leтн'ėr), *n.* Leather prepared so as to show a rough or ribbed grain; pebbled leather.

pebble-paving (peb'l-pā'ving), *n.* A pavement laid with pebbles, or water-worn stones.

pebble-powder (peb'l-pou'dėr), *n.* A gunpowder prepared in cubes or prisms, sometimes as large as two inches on a side. It is slow-burning. Also called *cube-powder* and *prismatic powder*.

pebble-stone (peb'l-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *pibblestone*, *pibbilston*, < AS. *papolstān:* see *pebble*.] A pebble.

With gravel, or with litel *pibble stonys*,
Unto the mydwarde fild ayeme this forgh [furrow].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

The Duke of Gloucester's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebble stones*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 80.

pebbleware (peb'l-wār), *n.* A variety of Wedgwood ware in which different colored clays are intermingled in the body of the paste. According to the colors, the ware is known as *agate*, *Egyptian pebble*, *granite*, *green jasper*, *gray granite*, *lapis lazuli*, *porphyry*, *red porphyry*, *serpentine*, *variegated pebble*, *veined granite*, or *verd-antique*. *Meteyard*, Wedgwood Handbook.—**Variegated pebbleware,** the name given by Josiah Wedgwood in 1779 to pebbleware presenting "colors and veins": it thus seems to have been given to those veined or spotted wares which were not otherwise specially designated.

pebbling (peb'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pebble*, *v.*] In *leather-manuf.*, a special kind of graining, in which an artificially roughened or indented surface on the grain side of leather is produced by working upon that side with a roller having a pattern which is the reverse of the pattern to be impressed on the leather. The term is properly restricted to the act of producing an irregular pattern, such as would be produced by pressing irregularly distributed minute pebbles upon the leather: whence the name. A pattern consisting of straight or approximately straight lines is called a *straight grained pattern*, and the leather would be called *straight-grained*. The term *graining* includes pebbling, which is but a special kind of graining, of which glassing or glazing is still another variety.

pebbling-machine (peb'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine resembling a polishing-machine in its construction, used to perform the special work called pebbling. The pebbling is done by a roller having on its surface the pattern, in reverse, which it is desired to impart to the grain of the leather. The roller is pivoted to elastic bearings at the lower end of a swinging arm, and is antagonized by a table curved to correspond to the arc through which the roller acts. The leather is supported by the table while subjected to the action of the roller. The imparting of a pattern in imitation of more costly leather is strictly a variety of graining, though often called *pebbling*. Since the machine used for glassing, glazing, or polishing is transformed into a pebbling-machine by a change in the roller only, the machine is variously and indifferently called *polishing-*, *glassing-*, *graining-*, or *pebbling-machine*.

pebbly (peb'li), *a.* [< *pebble* + *-y*[1].] Full of pebbles; abounding with small roundish stones.

Slow stream, or *pebbly* spring. *Coleridge*.

Our keel grated the *pebbly* barrier of a narrow valley, where the land road was resumed.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 345.

pebrine (peb'rin), *n.* [< F. *pebrine* (see def.).] An epizoötic and zymotic disease of the silkworm of commerce, evidenced outwardly by dwindling and inequality in size, and by black spots like burns. Inside, the body is filled with minute ovoid corpuscles (*Microsporidiæ*), upon the presence and multiplication of which the disease depends. Pebrine is both contagious and infectious. The Pasteur system of selection consists in the microscopic examination of the moth after egg-laying, and the rejection of eggs laid by those found to be diseased. The microbe which causes pebrine was named by Lebert *Panhistophyton*, and classed among the psorosperms.

pebrinous (peb'ri-nus), *a.* [< *pebrine* + *-ous*.] Affected with pebrine.

pecan (pē-kan' or -kon'), *n.* [Formerly also *paccan;* = F. *pacane* = Sp. *pacana*, *pacano;* appar. of native Amer. origin.] 1. A North American tree, *Hicoria Pecan* (*Carya oliræformis*). It abounds on rich bottom-lands from Illinois southward and southwestward, thriving especially in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. It is the largest tree of its genus, reaching sometimes a great height; but its wood is of little use except for fuel. Its leaves have thirteen or fifteen slender-pointed leaflets.

Pecan (*Hicoria Pecan*).

2. The nut of the pecan-tree, which is olive-shaped, an inch long or over, smooth and thin-shelled, with a very sweet and oily meat. It is gathered in large quantities for the general market.

Pacan or Illinois nut. . . . It grows on the Illinois, Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi. It is spoken of by Don Ulloa under the name of Pacanos, in his Noticias Americanas, Entret. 6. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 59.

Bitter pecan, a rather small bitter-seeded hickory, *Hicoria* (*Carya*) *aquatica*, of the southern United States. Also called *water-* or *swamp-hickory*.

pecan-nut (pē-kan'nut), *n.* Same as *pecan*, 2.

pecary, *n.* See *peccary*.

peccability (pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *peccable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being peccable, or subject to sin; capacity of sinning.

The common *peccability* of mankind.
Decay of Christian Piety.

peccable (pek'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *peccable* = Sp. *pecable* = Pg. *peccavel* = It. *peccabile*, < ML. **peccabilis* (?), liable to sin or offend, < L. *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] Liable to sin; subject to sin.

In a low noisy smoky world like ours,
Where Adam's sin made *peccable* his seed!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 107.

peccadil (pek-a-dil'), *n.* Same as *peccadillo*. *Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 162. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

peccadillo (pek-a-dil'ō), *n.* [< Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, < L. *peccatum*, a sin, < *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault.

'Tis low ebb with his accusers when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Bp. Atterbury*.

Who doesn't forgive?—the virtuous Mrs. Grundy. She remembers her neighbour's *peccadilloes* to the third and fourth generation. *Thackeray*, Philip, viii.

peccancy (pek'an-si), *n.* [< *peccan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The state or quality of being peccant; badness. (*a*) The state of having sinned or given offense. (*b*) The state of being an offender or offending thing or part, in some sense not implying moral guilt; the condition of being bad or defective.

2. Offense; criminality; transgression. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xxi. § 2.

peccant (pek'ant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *peccant*, *pechant* = Sp. *pecante* = Pg. It. *peccante*, < L. *peccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *peccare*, miss, do amiss, transgress, offend, sin.] I. *a.* 1. Sinning; offending; guilty; causing offense.

In worse condition than a *peccant* soul.
Milton, Areopagitica.

But malice vainly throws the poison'd dart,
Unless our frailty shows the *peccant* part.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 194.

Of course a *peccant* official found it his interest to spend large sums of money on bribing the newswriters.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 18.

2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy.

There are some other rather *peccant* humours than formed diseases. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 52.

France might serve as a drain to carry off the *peccant* humours in the political constitution at home.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, i.

3. Imperfect; erroneous; incorrect: as, a *peccant* citation. *Ayliffe*.

For Euripides is sometimes *peccant*, as he is most times perfect. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

II.† *n.* An offender.

This conceitedness, and itch of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 388.

peccantly (pek'ant-li), *adv.* In a peccant manner; sinfully; corruptly; by transgression.

peccary (pek'a-ri), *n.;* pl. *peccaries* (-riz). [Also *pecary;* prob. from a S. Amer. name, cited by Pennant as *paquiras*.] A kind of swine indigenous to America, belonging to the family *Dicotylidæ* and the genus *Dicotyles*. See the technical words. Peccaries are the only indigenous representatives of the Old World *Suidæ*, or swine, now living in the New World. There are 2 species, the Texan or collared peccary, *D. torquatus*, also called *tajaçu*, and the white-lipped peccary of South America, *D. labiatus*, sometimes placed in another genus, *Notophorus*. The range of the peccaries is from Arkansas and Texas through Mexico and the greater part of South America. The animals are as large as small pigs, and go in droves; they are extremely vicious and

Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*).

pugnacious, and make formidable antagonists. The flesh is edible, but liable to become infected with the fetid humor of the gland on the back, unless this is properly removed. See also cut under *Artiodactyla*.

peccation (pe-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *peccatio(n-)*, a fault, sin, < L. *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] The act of sinning; sin. [Rare.]

Though he [Philip] roared out peccavi most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to *peccation* very soon after promising amendment.
Thackeray, Philip, vi.

peccavi (pe-kā'vī). [L., I have sinned, 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. act. of *peccare*, sin: see *peccant*.] I have sinned; I am guilty; it is my fault.

I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the Arches for one year, and make him sing *peccavi* ere I leave him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

pecco (pek'ō), *n.* Same as *pekoe*.

pecet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *piece*.

pech, pegh (pech), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To pant; puff; breathe heavily. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Up Parnassus *pechin'*. *Burns*, Willie Chalmers.

pechan (pech'an), *n.* The stomach. [Scotch.]

pechblend, pechblende (pech'blend), *n.* [< G. *pech*, pitch, + *blende*, blende.] Variants of *pitchblende*.

peche[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peach*[1].

peche[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *peach*[2].

pechurane (pesh'ū-rān), *n.* [< F. *péchurane*, < G. *pech*, pitch, + F. *urane*, uranium.] Same as *pitchblende*.

pecite (pē'sīt), *n.* An insulating material composed of wax and plaster. It is applied to the piece to be insulated while in a plastic condition. It may afterward be worked and polished, and withstands a tolerably high temperature.

peck[1] (pek), *v.* [< ME. *pecken, pekken*, a var. of *picken, pikken*, pick: see *pick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with the beak, as a bird; hence, to strike lightly with some sharp-pointed instrument.

To be furious
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
The dove will *peck* the estridge.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 197.

And this we take for a general rule: when we find any Fruits that we have not seen before, if we see them *peck'd* by Birds, we may freely eat, but if we see no such sign, we let them alone; for of this fruit no Birds will taste.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 39.

2. To pick up or take with the beak.

After what manner the chicken *pecked* the several grains of corn. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 505.

3. To make or effect by striking with the beak or any pointed instrument: as, to *peck* a hole in a tree.

The best way to dig for insects is to *peck* up a circular patch about eighteen inches in diameter, throw aside the frozen clods, and then to work carefully downwards.
J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 213.

II. *intrans.* To make strokes or light blows with the beak or some pointed instrument.

The liuely picture of that ramping Vine
Which whilom Zeuxis limn'd so rarely fine
That shoals of Birds, begniled by the shapes,
Peckt at the Table, as at very Grapes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

To peck at. (*a*) To strike with repeated slight blows. (*b*) To attack repeatedly with petty criticism; carp at.

Mankind lie *pecking at* one another. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Heaven mend her faults!—I will not pause
To weigh and doubt and *peck at* flaws.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

peck[1] (pek), *n.* [< *peck*[1], *v.*] 1. A stroke with the beak, or with some sharp-pointed tool.—2. Meat; victuals; food. [Slang, Eng.]

The black one-legged fiddler is strumming away to enliven the party; and the *peck* and booze is lying about.
Pierce Egan, Life in London (1821).

peck[2] (pek), *n.* [< ME. *pekke, peke*, a peck; perhaps orig. 'a quantity picked up,' < *peck*[1], *v.* Cf. F. *picotin*, a peck (measure) (ML. *picotus*, a liquid measure), < *picoter*, peck (as a bird): see *peck*[1] and *pick*[1].] 1. A quantity; a great deal.

A *peck* of white pennies, my good lord judge,
If you'll grant Hughie the Graeme to me.
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 56).

Contented to remain in such a *peck* of uncertainties and doubts. *Milton*.

'Tis fine but may prove dangerous sport, and may involve us in a *peck* of troubles. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a *peck*.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Specifically—2. The fourth part of a bushel, a dry measure of 8 quarts for grain, pulse, etc. The standard British or imperial peck contains 2 gallons or 554.548 cubic inches. Four pecks make a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter. The old Scotch peck, the fourth part of a firlot, or the sixteenth part of a boll, when of wheat, was slightly less than the imperial peck; but when of barley was equal to about 1.456 imperial pecks. (See *firlot, boll*[2].) In the United States a peck is the fourth part of a Winchester bushel—that is, equals 537.6 cubic inches.

A *peck* of coals a-piece will glad the rest.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 282.

3. A peck-measure.

To be compassed, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a *peck*, hilt to point, heel to head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 112.

He had his faults, which we may as well hide under a bushel, or let us say a *peck*, for it would not take a very large vessel to cover them. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 94.

pecker (pek'ėr), *n.* [< *peck*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pecks, picks, or hacks; especially, a bird that pecks, as in the compounds *nutpecker, oxpecker, woodpecker, flower-pecker*.

The titmouse and the *pecker's* hungry brood.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 18.

2. A picker or pickax.

The women with short *peckers* or parera . . . do onely breake the upper part of the ground to raise vp the weeds, grass, and olde stubbs of corn stalks with their roots.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 271.

3. In *weaving*, the picker of a loom; the shuttle-driver.

When the shaft [of the draw-boy] . . . rocks from side to side of the machine, it will carry the *pecker* . . . with it, and the groove and notch at the points of the *pecker* coming into contact with the knots upon the cords draws them down alternately. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 136.

4. In *teleg.*, a relay. Earlier forms of this apparatus pecked like a bird: hence the name. [Eng.]—5. Courage; spirits; good cheer. [Slang, Eng.]

Dispirited became our friend—
Depressed his moral *pecker*.
W. S. Gilbert, Haughty Actor.

To keep one's pecker up, to be of good heart; not to lose courage. [Slang, Eng.]

peckhamite (pek'am-īt), *n.* [Named after S. F. *Peckham*, an American chemist.] A silicate of iron and magnesium found in rounded nodules in the meteorite of Estherville, Emmett county, Iowa. It is intermediate between enstatite and chrysolite in composition.

pecking (pek'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *peck*[1], *v.*] 1. Same as *place-brick*.—2†. *pl.* Pieces pecked or knocked off.

Shavings and *peckings* of free stone.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 619.

3. The sport of throwing pebbles at birds to bring them down.

They crossed a road soon afterwards, and there close to them lay a heap of charming pebbles. "Look here," shouted East, "here's luck! I've been longing for some good honest *pecking* this half-hour. Let's fill the bags, and have no more of this foozling bird's-nesting."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

pecking-bag (pek'ing-bag), *n.* A bag in which to carry pebbles for use in the sport of pecking.

He . . . strides away in front with his climbing-irons strapped under one arm, his *pecking-bag* under the other, and his pockets and hat full of pill-boxes, cotton-wool, and other etceteras. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

peckish (pek'ish), *a.* [< *peck*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to eat; appetized; somewhat hungry. [Colloq., Eng.]

Nothing like business to give one an appetite. But when shall I feel *peckish* again, Mrs. Trotman?
Disraeli, Sybil, vi. 3.

peckle† (pek'l), *n.* [A form of *speckle*, with loss of orig. *s-*.] Same as *speckle*.

peckled† (pek'ld), *a.* [< *peckle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *speckled*. *Cotgrave*.

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his sheepe.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., i. § 2.

Pecksniffian (pek'snif-i-an), *a.* [< *Pecksniff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Characteristic of or resembling Pecksniff, one of the characters in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," characterized by an ostentatious hypocritical display of benevolence or high principle.

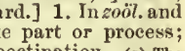
Pertinacious religious journals of the *Pecksniffian* creed. *Higginson*, English Statesmen, p. 271.

Pecopterideæ (pē-kop-te-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pecopteris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] A group of fossil ferns to which belongs the widely disseminated and highly important genus *Pecopteris*. Schimper has grouped the *Pecopterideæ*, with regard to their relation to living ferns and with reference to the character of the fructification, in five subdivisions; but "one has only to look at the classification of a few species grouped from the apparent character of the fructifications to see how unreliable are the diagnoses derived from them" (*Lesquereux*). The grouping of the *Pecopterideæ* suggested by the fossil botanist of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey is as follows: (1) Including the species referred by Schimper to the genus *Goniopteris*, distinguished by an upward curve of the lateral veins; (2) *Pecopteris* proper, or cyatheids, to which division belong the species answering exactly to Brongniart's definition of the genus *Pecopteris*; (3) *Pecopteris* with hairy or villous surfaces, a permanent and easily discernible character; (4) *Pecopteris* with pinnæ not distinctly divided into obtuse entire lobes or pinnules, but generally cut on the borders in sharp irregular teeth; and (5) a group containing those species referred to *Pecopteris* which "do not find a place in the former divisions." Kidston (1886) divides the *Pecopterideæ* into two subdivisions, *Pecopteris* and *Dactylotheca*; the genus *Pecopteris* as limited by him includes species previously referred by fossil botanists to twenty-four different genera.

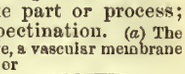
Pecopteris (pē-kop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέκειν*, comb, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of widely disseminated fossil ferns, occurring in large numbers in the coal-measures of Europe and America, and found also in the Middle Devonian of New Brunswick. The name was given by Brongniart in 1822. About 30 species referred to this genus were described by Lesquereux, in 1880, as occurring in the coal-measures of the United States, chiefly in Pennsylvania and Illinois. As described by Brongniart, the genus *Pecopteris* has bipinnate or tripinnate fronds; the pinnæ are long and pinnatifid; the pinnules adhere to the rachis by the whole base, and are often more or less deeply connate and not decurrent, and the borders are generally contiguous or nearly so; the secondary veins, which are derived from the median nerve of the pinnules, are simple, bifurcate, or trifurcate. See cut (*c*) under *fern*.

Pecora (pek'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pecus* (*pecor-*), cattle, a herd: see *fee*[1].] The fifth Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Camelus, Moschus, Cervus, Capra, Ovis*, and *Bos*; the ruminant or artiodactyl mammals, later called *Ruminantia* and (with a little extension) *Artiodactyla*. The name is still in use.

pecten (pek'ten), *n.*; pl. *pectines* (-ti-nēz). [NL., < L. *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell-fish, < *pectere*, comb; cf. Gr. *πέκειν*, comb, card.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a comb or comb-like part or process; something pectinated; a pectination. (*a*) The bursa or marsupium of a bird's eye, a vascular membrane in the vitreous humor, folded or plaited into a pectinated structure. (*b*) The comb or pectination of a bird's claw, as a heron's or a goat-sucker's. (*c*) The comb, comb-row, or ctenophore of a ctenophoran. (*d*) One of the pair of comb-like organs behind the posterior legs of some arachnidans, as scorpions. (*e*) In *entom.*, a comb-like organ, formed generally by a row of short stiff hairs, often found on the legs of insects, and especially on the first tarsal joint of many bees. It is used for cleaning the antennæ and other parts of the body.



Pecten, 1 (*b*).



Pectinated Middle Claw of Heron, viewed from above.

2. In *conch.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Pectinidæ*, having a regular, suborbicular, auriculate shell, with approximate umbones, and radiating ribs compared to the teeth of a comb; the scallops. The species are very numerous and of world-wide distribution. *P. maximus* is a common edible scallop of Great Britain, also called *clam queen* and *frill*. *P. opercularis* is another British species, also called *quin*. *P. jacobæus*, known as *St. James shell*, a Mediterranean species, used to be worn as a badge or emblem by pilgrims to the Holy Land. See *pilgrim-shell*. (*b*) A species of this genus: in this sense there is a plural *pectens*.—**Pecten pubicum**, the pubic crest.

Pectenidæ (pek-ten'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Pectinidæ*.

pectic (pek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πηκτικός*, congealing, curdling, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast or solid, fix on, = L. *pangere*, fasten: see *pact*.] Congealing; curdling: noting an acid found in many fruits, which in large part makes up fruit-jellies.

pectin, pectine (pek'tin), *n.* [< *pect(ic)* + *-in, -ine*[2].] A substance obtained from pectose by the action of heat, ferments, or an acid, and also formed in the ripening of fruits. It is soluble in water, and its solution on evaporating yields a fine jelly.

Pectinacea (pek-ti-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pecten* (*Pectin-*) + *-acea*.] 1. The scallop family, or *Pectinidæ*.—2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Pectinidæ, Limidæ, Spondylidæ*, and *Dimyidæ*. The mantle is completely open and destitute of siphons, the adductor muscle generally subcentral, and the foot byssiferous; the shell has a ligamentary fossette, and similar teeth in front of and behind it.

pectinacean (pek-ti-nā'sē-an), *n.* [< *Pectinacea* + *-an*.] A member of the *Pectinacea*.

pectinaceous (pek-ti-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Pectinacea* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pectinacea*; related to or resembling the scallops.

pectineal, *a.* See *pectineal*.

pectineus, pectineus (pek-ti-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *pectinæi, pectinei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb: see *pecten*.] A flat and quadrate muscle at the upper inner part of the thigh. It arises from the iliopectineal line of the pubis, and is inserted into the femur below the lesser trochanter. Also called *pectinalis*. See *pectineal*, and cut under *musele*.

pectinal (pek'ti-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pectinalis*, < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb: see *pecten*.] **I.** *a.* Comb-like; pertaining to a pecten or pectination; pectineal. [Obsolescent.]

II.† *n.* A sawfish which has teeth projecting from each side of an elongated rostrum, and the eyes directed upward. See *Pristis*.

Yet are there other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plane, and cartilaginous fishes; as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 1.

pectinalis (pek-ti-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *pectinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *pectinal.*] Same as *pectineus.*

pectinate (pek′ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pectinatus*, comb-like, prop. pp. of *pectinare*, comb, card, < *pecten*, a comb: see *pecten.*] Having teeth like a comb; formed as or into a pectination; comb-like in figure; pectinated: as, the *pectinate* muscles of the heart; *pectinate* scales of a fish; *pectinate* armature of the preopereulum. Specifically—(*a*) Having a pecten, pectination, or comb-like part or organ; pectinated: as, the *pectinate* claw of a bird. (*b*) In *bot.*, having resemblance to the teeth of a comb, or arranged like them: specifically applied to a pinnatifid organ, particularly a leaf, with narrow close segments, like the teeth of a comb.—**Doubly pectinate** (or *doubly bipectinate*), in *entom.*, having two long processes or teeth originating from each side of all or most of the joints, as bipectinate antennæ.—**Pectinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ having the joints nearly equal, short, and each joint produced in a linear branch on the inner side, so that the whole has somewhat the appearance of a comb. The name is frequently given to antennæ having such branches on both sides, properly *bipectinate.*—**Pectinate claws** or **ungues**, claws having a number of long processes on the inner or concave side.—**Pectinate ligament of the iris**, festoon-like processes of elastic tissue, passing between the ciliary border of the iris and the posterior part of the cornea at its junction with the sclerotic.—**Pectinate muscles**, the musculi pectinati of the heart. See *pectinatus.*—**Pectinate zone**, the upper surface of the basilar membrane, external to the organ of Corti. Also called *pectinate lamina*, *pectinate portion*, *habenula pectinata.*

pectinated (pek′ti-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pectinate* + *-ed*².] 1. Pectinate.—2. Interdigitated; interlaced like the teeth of two combs. [Rare.]

To sit cross-leg'd or with our fingers *pectinated* or shut together is accounted bad.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Pectinated mineral, a mineral which presents short filaments, crystals, or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant.

pectinately (pek′ti-nāt-li), *adv.* In a pectinate manner; so as to be comb-like.

pectinati, *n.* Plural of *pectinatus.*

pectination (pek-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [< *pectinate* + *-ion.*] 1. The state or condition of being pectinate.—2. That which is pectinate; a comb-like structure; a pecten. See cut under *pecten.*

The inner edge of the middle claw is expanded or dilated in a great many birds; in some it becomes a perfect comb, having a regular series of teeth. This *pectination*, as it is called, only occurs on the inner edge of the middle claw. It is beautifully shown by all the true herons, by the whip-poor-wills and night-hawks, by the frigate pelican, etc.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 132.

3. The state of being shut together like the teeth of two combs.

For the complication or *pectination* of the fingures was an hieroglyphick of impediment.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

pectinatofimbricate (pek-ti-nā-tō-fim′bri-kāt), *a.* [< *pectinate* + *fimbricate.*] In *entom.*, having the joints and pectinations fringed with fine hairs: said of pectinate antennæ.

Pectinator (pek′ti-nā-tor), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1855), < LL. *pectinator*, a comber, < L. *pectinare*, comb: see *pectinate.*] 1. A notable outlying genus of Ethiopian octodont rodents, composing with *Ctenodactylus* the subfamily *Ctenodactylinæ*, having premolars present but very small, ears with a small antitragus, and a bushy tail half as long as the body. *P. spekei* inhabits Somaliland in eastern Africa.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus: as, Speke's *pectinator.*

pectinatus (pek-ti-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *pectinati* (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *pectinate.*] One of the musculi pectinati, or small prominent muscular columns on the walls of the auricular appendages of the heart.

pectine, *n.* See *pectin.*

Pectinea (pek-ti-nē′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pectineus*, *pectinæus.*] In *conch.*, same as *Pectinidæ.* *Menke*, 1830.

pectineal (pek-ti-nē′al), *a.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *-e-al.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) Pectinal or pectinate. (*b*) Having a comb-like crest or ridge: in this sense without implication of tooth-like processes. (*c*) Pertaining or attached to a pectineal part, as a muscle. See *pectinæus.* Also spelled *pectinæal.*—**Pectineal fascia**, the fascia covering the pectinæus and adductor longus.—**Pectineal line, ridge,** or **crest**, a linear prominence of the haunch-bone or os innominatum, chiefly along the iliac bone, thence often extending on to the pubis. It varies greatly in shape and degree of development in different mammals, but represents one of the edges of a primitively prismatic iliac bone, separating the iliac or ventral surface of the ilium from the sacral or articular surface. In man it is a fairly prominent, long, curved line representing the edge of the greater part of the brim or inlet of the true pelvis, and gives attachment to the pectinæus muscle; it is more fully called *iliopectineal line*, or *linea iliopectinæa.* See cut under *pelvis.*—**Pectineal process**, in *Sauropsida* a pre-acetabular process of the ilium, which in birds may represent, wholly or in part, the pubis proper, or prepubis.

pectinella (pek-ti-nel′ạ), *n.*; pl. *pectinellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb: see *pecten.*] In *Myriapoda*, an arrangement of teeth and spinous processes forming an appendage of the stipes of the protomala. See *protomala*, *stipes*, and cut at *epilabrum.* *Packard.*

pectines, *n.* Plural of *pecten.*

pectineus, *n.* See *pectinæus.*

pectinibranch (pek′ti-ni-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *branchiæ*, gills.] I. *a.* Having pectinate branchiæ, or comb-like gills; of or pertaining to the *Pectinibranchia.*

II. *n.* A pectinibranch gastropod.

Pectinibranchia (pek′ti-ni-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pectinibranch.*] Same as *Pectinibranchiata.*

pectinibranchian (pek′ti-ni-brang′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pectinibranch.*

Pectinibranchiata (pek′ti-ni-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pectinibranchiatus*: see *pectinibranchiate.*] 1. In Cuvier's classification, the sixth order of gastropods, divided into three families, *Trochoides*, *Capuloides*, and *Buccinoides.*—2. An order of prosobranchiate gastropods, having comb-like gills formed of one (rarely two) longitudinal series of laminæ on the left side of the mantle over the back of the neck. The animal is unisexual, and the shell generally spiral. The order includes a majority of the aquatic univalves. *Ctenobranchiata* is a synonym.

Also *Pectinibranchia*, *Pectinobranchiata.*

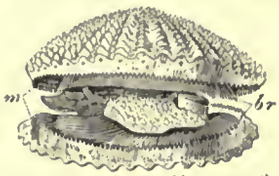
pectinibranchiate (pek′ti-ni-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pectinibranchiatus*, < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *pectinibranch.*

pectinicorn (pek′ti-ni-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *cornu*, horn.] I. *a.* Having pectinate antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Pectinicornia.*

II. *n.* A pectinicorn beetle.

Pectinicornia (pek′ti-ni-kôr′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pectinicorn.*] A division of lamellicorn beetles, corresponding to the family *Lucanidæ.*

Pectinidæ (pek-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pecten* (*Pectin-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of monomyarian siphonless bivalves, typified by the genus *Pecten.* By the old conchologists all the genera of the superfamily *Pectinacea* were included in it. By recent conchologists it has been subdivided, and is now generally restricted to *Pecten* and its near relatives. These have the mantle-margins free, double, the inner pendent, filamentiferous, and with a row of ocelli at the bases of the filaments; the foot small, linguiform, and with a byssal groove; and suborbicular valves having submedian beaks and auriculated in front and behind, with a more or less inclosed ligament, and with a subcircular muscular impression. The species are popularly known as *scallops*, and are numerous and represented in almost all seas. They belong mostly to the genera *Pecten*, *Chlamys* or *Pseudamusium*, *Amusium*, *Hinnites*, and *Pedum.* Also called *Pectenidæ*, *Pectinacea*, *Pectinaceæ*, *Pectinea*, *Pectinæ*, *Pectinides*, and *Pectinina.*



Pecten varius. *br*, branchiæ; *m*, mantle.

pectiniform (pek′ti-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *forma*, form.] 1. Comb-like; pectinate; having pectinations or processes like the teeth of a comb.—2. In *conch.*, having the form or appearance of a scallop, or bivalve of the family *Pectinidæ.*—**Pectiniform septum**, the median septum between the corpora cavernosa of the penis or clitoris.

pectiniliac (pek-ti-nil′i-ak), *a.* [< *pecten* (*pectin-*) + *iliac.*] Same as *iliopectineal.*

pectinite (pek′ti-nīt), *n.* [< L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + *-ite*².] A fossil pecten, or some similar shell.

Pectinobranchiata (pek′ti-nō-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pectinibranchiata.*

Pectis (pek′tis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. *pectis*, a plant also called *consolida* and *symphyton.*] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helenioideæ* and the subtribe *Tagetineæ*, characterized by the elongated style with very short obtuse branches. There are about 42 species, all American, found from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. They are annual or perennial herbs, diffuse or erect, and dotted with oil-glands, especially over the involucre. They bear narrow opposite leaves with a bristly base, and small heads of yellow flowers. *P. punctata* is the West Indian marigold, a slender smooth species growing on seasands and having linear dotted leaves. Several others are occasionally planted for their flowers.

pectize (pek′tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pectized*, ppr. *pectizing.* [< Gr. *πηκτός*, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ize.*] To congeal; change into a gelatinous mass. *H. Spencer.*

pecto-antebrachialis (pek-tō-an-tē-brā-ki-ā′lis), *n.* [NL., prop. *pectori-antebrachialis*, < L. *pectus* (*pector-*), breast, + NL. *antebrachium*, the forearm: see *antebrachium.*] A muscle which in some animals extends from the breast-bone to the elbow, or more exactly from the median raphe at the presternum and third mesosternebor to the back of the proximal end of the ulna.

pectocaulus (pek-tō-kâ′lus), *n.*; pl. *pectocauli* (-lī). [NL. (Lankester), improp. for "*pectinicaulus*, < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), comb, + *caulis*, stem, stalk: see *caulis.*] The mature internal core or stalk common to the several polypides of a polyzoary. See *gymnocaulus.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 436.

pectolite (pek′tō-līt), *n.* [For "*pectinolite*, < L. *pecten* (*pectin-*), a comb, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium occurring in radiated or stellate fibrous masses of a white or grayish color. It is commonly found with the zeolites in trap-rocks, as at Bergen Hill in New Jersey. It is closely related in crystalline form and in composition to the calcium silicate wollastonite.

pectora, *n.* Plural of *pectus.*

pectoral (pek′tō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. Sp. *pectoral* = Pg. *peitoral* = It. *pettorale*, < L. *pectoralis*, pertaining to the breast, < *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast, the breast-bone. II. *n.* < LL. *pectorale*, a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis*, a. Hence ult. *poitrel.*] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the breast or chest; thoracic: as, a *pectoral* muscle, vessel, nerve, etc.; a *pectoral* limb.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the pectus or lower surface of the thorax.—**Internal pectoral muscle**, the triangularis sterni.—**Pectoral aorta**, the thoracic aorta.—**Pectoral arch.** Same as *pectoral girdle.*—**Pectoral cross.** See *cross*¹.—**Pectoral cutaneous nerves**, the cutaneous branches of the thoracic intercostals.—**Pectoral fin**, in *ichth.*, the thoracic limb of a fish, corresponding to the fore limb of a higher vertebrate: used without reference to pectoral situation or attachment. It is lateral and behind the head, and in many cases the hind limb or ventral fin is in advance of it. Abbreviated *p.* See cuts under *fin* and *fish.*—**Pectoral fremitus**, vocal fremitus of the chest.—**Pectoral girdle.** See *girdle*¹, and cuts under *omosternum* and *ichthyosaurus.*—**Pectoral glands**, lymphatic glands along the lower border of the pectoralis major.—**Pectoral intercostal nerves**, the six upper thoracic intercostals.—**Pectoral laminæ**, the coxæ, or basal joints of the legs, particularly of the posterior pair.—**Pectoral limb**, the anterior or upper limb of a vertebrate animal.—**Pectoral muscles**, the pectorales. See *pectoralis.*—**Pectoral nerves**, thoracic nerves.—**Pectoral ridge**, the anterior or external bicipital ridge of the humerus.

II. *n.* 1. Armor for the breast, excluding the throat and the lower part of the body. (*a*) A small breastplate worn with other garments, whether concealed or visible. (*b*) The plastron in the double breastplate of the fifteenth century. [Rare.]

2. An ornament to be worn on the breast; especially, an ornament of an unfamiliar sort, or of a sort to which no special name is given: as, an enameled *pectoral.*—3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *anc. Jewish ritual*, a sacerdotal breastplate of richly colored and embroidered cloth, worn by the high priest.

They all spake and writ as they were moved and inspired, . . . whether illustrating the component letters engraven on the *pectoral*, so as to make up the response, or by a teraphim.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 362.

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of the mass.

The pryce of all whiche crownes, *pectorales*, and cappe is inestymable, for they he full set with precyous stones of the greteat valoure that may be.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

(*c*) A pectoral cross.—4. A food, a drink, or a drug supposed to be good for persons having weak lungs.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed; and he was thereby relieved.
Wiseman, Surgery.

5. A pectoral part or organ. (*a*) One of the pectoral muscles; a pectoralis. (*b*) The pectoral fin of a fish. See I.

pectoralis (pek-tō-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *pectorales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast: see *pectoral.*] 1. One of the pectoral muscles, or muscles of the breast, passing from the thorax to the scapular arch or its appendage. In mammals there are commonly two of these muscles, in lower vertebrates commonly at least three; when two, they are the *pectoralis major* and the *pectoralis minor.* (See phrases below.) In birds an intermediate muscle, *pectoralis medius*, passes from the sternum to the humerus.

2. In *ichth.*, a pectoral fin. *Günther*, 1859.—**Pectoralis major** (great pectoral muscle), a large, thick, triangular muscle, immediately beneath the skin of the breast, extending outwardly to the shoulder, and inserted into the upper end of the humerus. It arises chiefly from the clavicle, sternum, and costal cartilage. Also called *ectopectoralis.* See third cut under *muscle.*—**Pectoralis**

minimus, a rare anomalous section of the pectoralis minor, arising from the first rib.—**Pectoralis minor** (small pectoral muscle), a muscle situated immediately beneath the pectoralis major, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. Also called *entopectoralis*.

pectorally (pek′tō-ral-i), *adv.* In a pectoral manner or position; as regards the pectoral region, or breast.

pectoriloquial (pek″tō-ri-lō′kwi-al), *a.* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy.

pectoriloquism (pek-tō-ril′ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-ism*.] Pectoriloquy.

pectoriloquous (pek-tō-ril′ō-kwus), *a.* [< *pectoriloqu-y* + *-ous*.] Pectoriloquial.

pectoriloquy (pek-tō-ril′ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *ventriloquy*.] The transmission of the voice so that it is heard distinctly articulated in auscultation of the chest. It may be found over consolidated lungs, over a cavity, and sometimes in health.

pectorimyon (pek″tō-ri-mī′on), *n.*; pl. *pectorimya* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pectus* (*pector-*), breast, + NL. *myon*.] Any myon of the pectoral arch or shoulder-girdle: distinguished from *pelvimyon*. *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 104.

pectose (pek′tōs), *n.* [< Gr. πηκτός, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ose*.] In *chem.*, a substance which has not yet been prepared in a pure state, but is believed to be contained in the pulp of fleshy fruit in the unripe state, also in fleshy roots and other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, but under the influence of acids and other reagents is transformed into a soluble substance called *pectin*, identical with that which exists in ripe fruits and imparts to their juice the property of gelatinizing when boiled.

pectosic (pek-tō′sik), *a.* [< *pectose* + *-ic*.] Derived from or containing pectose: as, *pectosic* acid.

Pectostraca (pek-tos′trā-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πηκτός, fixed, congealed, + ὄστρακον, a tile, a potsherd, a shell.] Huxley's name of a division of entomostracous crustaceans, consisting of the *Cirripedia* proper and the *Rhizocephala*: synonymous with the class *Cirripedia* in an ordinary sense.

pectostracan (pek-tos′trā-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pectostraca* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Fixed, as a crustacean; of or pertaining to the *Pectostraca*.

II. *n.* A pectostracous crustacean.

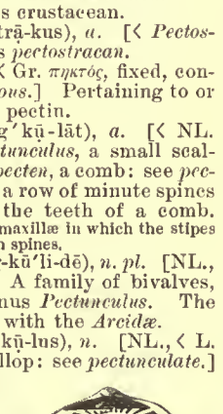
pectostracous (pek-tos′trā-kus), *a.* [< *Pectostraca* + *-ous*.] Same as *pectostracan*.

pectous (pek′tus), *a.* [< Gr. πηκτός, fixed, congealed (see *pectic*), + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin.

pectunculate (pek-tung′kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **pectunculatus*, < L. *pectunculus*, a small scallop, lit. a little comb, < *pecten*, a comb: see *pecten*.] In *entom.*, having a row of minute spines or bristles resembling the teeth of a comb.—**Pectunculate maxillæ**, maxillæ in which the stipes or basal portion is edged with spines.

Pectunculidæ (pek-tung-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pectunculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, represented by the genus *Pectunculus*. The species are now united with the *Arcidæ*.

Pectunculus (pek-tung′kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pectunculus*, a small scallop: see *pectunculate*.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Arcidæ*, named by Lamarck in 1799. Also called *Axinæa*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *pectunculi* (-lī).] *pl.* Fine longitudinal striations on the walls of the Sylvian aqueduct.



Pectunculus pectiniformis.

pectus (pek′tus), *n.*; pl. *pectora* (pek′tō-rä). [L.] The breast. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, the pectoral region; properly, the thoracic part of the under surface, but generally restricted to the anterior protuberant part of the inferior thoracic region. See *abdomen*, and cut under *bird*1. (*b*) In *entom.*, the lower surface of the thorax. In describing the *Coleoptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Hemiptera*, many of the older entomologists commonly restricted the term to the part lying below the wing-covers; others used the word *pectus* for the lower surface of the prothorax, that of the mesothorax and metathorax being called *postpectus*. (*c*) In *anat.*, the chest or the breast.

pecul, *n.* See *picul*.

peculate (pek′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peculated*, ppr. *peculating*. [< L. *peculatus*, pp. of *peculari*, defraud the public, embezzle public property, < *peculium*, property: see *peculium*.] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzle; pilfer; steal: originally, as in the Roman law, denoting embezzlement of moneys of the state.

The worst punishment that can be inflicted on an idle, drunken, or *peculating* slave is to turn him adrift to work for his own living. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 455.

peculate† (pek′ū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *péculat* = Sp. *peculado* = Pg. It. *peculato*, < L. *peculatus*, embezzlement, peculation, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate: see *peculate*, *v.*] Peculation.

The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times.

peculation (pek-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **peculatio*(*n-*), < *peculari*, peculate: see *peculate*.] The act of peculating; the crimo of appropriating to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement; defalcation.

One of these gentlemen was accused of the grossest *peculations*. *Burke*, On Fox's East India Bill.

I wonder you didn't think of that before you accused him of fraud and *peculation*. *Howells*, Modern Instance, xxxiv.

Peculation Act. See *Tilden Act*, under *act*.

peculator (pek′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *peculator*, an embezzler of public money, < *peculari*, embezzle, peculate: see *peculate*.] One who peculates; an embezzler; a defaulter.

She [London] is rigid in denouncing death
On petty robbers, and indulges life
And liberty, and oft-times honor too,
To *peculators* of the public gold.
Cowper, Task, i. 735.

peculiar (pē-kū′lyär), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *peculier* = Sp. Pg. *peculiar* = It. *peculiare*, < L. *peculiaris*, pertaining to private property, one's own, proper, special, peculiar, < *peculium*, property in cattle, hence property in general: see *peculium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. One's own; pertaining to one, not to many; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; with *to*, belonging specially or particularly.

Adam assigned to every creature a name *peculiar to* its nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty,
But seeming so, for my *peculiar* end.
Shak., Othello, i. 1. 60.

My wife is to dispose of her part (besides her own jewels and other *peculiar* things fit for her own use) as herself shall think fit. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 440.

Adam . . . beheld
Beauty, which, whether waking or asleep,
Shot forth *peculiar* graces. *Milton*, P. L., v. 15.

When I consider the frame of mind *peculiar to* a gentleman, I suppose it graced with all the dignity and elevation of spirit that human nature is capable of.
Steele, Guardian, No. 34.

When faith is said to be a religious principle, it is . . . the things believed, not the act of believing them, which is *peculiar to* religion.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 191.

2. Particular; distinct; individual.

One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invoked.
Milton, P. L., xii. 111.

Multitudes formed *peculiar* trains of their own, and followed in the wake of the columns.
New Princeton Rev., II. 243.

3. Special; particular; select.

We cannot have a new *peculiar* court-tire but these retainers will have it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The Poets were
Of Gods and Kings the most *peculiar* Care.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The daughters of the year,
One after one, thro' that still garden pass'd:
Each, garlanded with her *peculiar* flower,
Danced into light, and died into the shade.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

He [John Adams] appears to have been singularly wanting in the *peculiar* tact and delicacy required in a diplomatist. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

4. Singular; unusual; uncommon; odd: as, the man has something *peculiar* in his manner.

Whene'er we groan with ache or pain,
Some common ailment of the race—
Though doctors think the matter plain—
That ours is "a *peculiar* case."
O. W. Holmes, What we all think.

Peculiar institution, a cant phrase for negro slavery, often spoken of by Southerners as "the peculiar domestic institution of the South."—**Peculiar People.** (*a*) A name given to the Hebrew nation. (*b*) A religious denomination found in Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and principally in Kent, England, which believes that one may immediately cease from sin and become perfect in moral life and in spiritual perception. They therefore have no preachers, creeds, ordinances, or church organization. They also profess to rely wholly upon prayer for the cure of disease. Also called *Plumstead Peculiars*, from the place in which the sect originated.—**Syn. 3.** *Particular*, etc. See *special*.

II. *n.* 1†. Exclusive property; that which belongs to one to the exclusion of others.

The joys that the virgin mother had were such as concerned all the world; and that part of them which was her *peculiar* she would not conceal from persons apt to their entertainment. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

By tincture or reflection they augment
Their small *peculiar*, though from human sight
So far remote, with diminution seen.
Milton, P. L., vii. 368.

When the Devill shewed our Saviour all the kingdomes of the Earth and their glory, that he would not shew him Ireland, but reserved it for himselfe; it is probable true, for he hath kept it ever since for his own *peculiar*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 78.

2. A person or thing that is peculiar: as, the Plumstead *Peculiars*.—3. In *canon law*, a particular parish or church which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it lies, such as a *royal peculiar* (a sovereign's free chapel, exempt from any jurisdiction but that of the sovereign); a parish or church pertaining to an archbishop, bishop, dean, chapter, or prebendary, etc., which is not under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which it is situated, but under that of some other archbishop, bishop, dean, etc.—4. In colonial and provincial Massachusetts, a parish, precinct, or district not yet erected into a town; a portion set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to all or most matters of local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court.—5†. A mistress.

Grose.—**Court of Peculiars**, in *Eng. eccles. law*, a branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over the peculiars of the archbishop of Canterbury.

peculiarise, *v. t.* See *peculiarize*.

peculiarity (pē-kū-li-ar′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *peculiarities* (-tiz). [< ML. *peculiarita(t-)s*, peculiarity, < L. *peculiaris*, peculiar: see *peculiar*.] 1. Private ownership; proprietorship; prerogative.

What need we to chuse ministers by lot? what need we to disclaim all *peculiarities* in goods?
Bp. Hall, Epistles, ii. 5.

2. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a person or thing; a special characteristic or belonging.

There are persons whose little *peculiarities* of temper and constitution . . . are so blended with blameless manners and a good heart as should shield them from wanton and cruel aggressions. *W. Cooke*, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 2.

That peculiar faculty possessed by inferior organisms of living on in each part after being cut in pieces is a manifest corollary to the other *peculiarity* just described: namely, that they consist of many repetitions of the same elements. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 496.

3. The quality of being peculiar; individuality.

Any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking. *Swift.*

=**Syn. 2.** Characteristic, idiosyncrasy, singularity.

peculiarize (pē-kū′lyär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peculiarized*, ppr. *peculiarizing*. [< *peculiar* + *-ize*.] To make peculiar; set apart; appropriate. Also spelled *peculiarise*. [Rare.]

There was to be no more distinction betwixt the children of Abraham and other people, and no one land more *peculiarized* than another.
Nelson, Companion to Fasts and Festivals of Ch. of England, The Circumcision. (*Latham.*)

peculiarly (pē-kū′lyär-li), *adv.* In a peculiar manner; in a manner not common to others; hence, in a remarkable or impressive degree; especially; particularly; strangely: as, he had made this subject *peculiarly* his own; she was very *peculiarly* attired.

peculiarness (pē-kū′lyär-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being peculiar; peculiarity.—2. The state of being set apart; appropriateness. [Rare.]

The work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same.
J. Mede, Reverence of God's House (1638), p. 5.

peculium (pē-kū′li-um), *n.* [L., property, esp. private property, that which belongs to oneself, one's own, orig. property in cattle (cf. *fee*1), < *pecus* (*pecor-*), *pecus* (*pecud-*), cattle, herd, = E. *fee*1: see *fee*1.] Private property; a private purse; specifically, in *Rom. law*, that which was given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her private property. In civil law it embraces in its general sense all the property of which a slave or a son in his father's power had either the use or, in the case of the latter, the ownership. Originally such persons were under an absolute incapacity of owning anything, and the peculium might in strictness be taken back at any time. It was, however, gradually made competent for a son, though under his father's power, to hold certain kinds of property absolutely, such as the money he had made in war or in a liberal profession. In some cases the money reverted to the father on the son's death intestate.

If we look only to our own petty *peculium* in the war, we have had some advantages.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, I.

pecunial† (pē-kū′ni-al), *a.* [< ME. *pecunyal*, < OF. *pecunial*, *pecuniel* = It. *pecuniale*, < LL.

pecunialis, pertaining to money, < L. *pecunia*, wealth, property: see *pecunie*. Cf. *pecuniary*.] 1. Relating to money.

It came into hys hed that the Englishmen dyd litle passe vpon the observacion and kepynge of pensil lawes or *pecuniall* statutes. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 19.

2. Consisting of money; pecuniary; paid in money.

If any persone wolde upon hem pleyne,
Ther myghte asterte hym no *pecunyal* peyne.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 16.

pecuniarily (pē-kū'ni-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a pecuniary manner; as regards money-matters.

I was in moderate circumstances *pecuniarily*, though I was perhaps better furnished with less fleeting riches than many others. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 80.

pecuniary (pē-kū'ni-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pécuniaire* = Pr. *pecuniari* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecuniario*, < L. *pecuniarius*, also *pecuniaris*, pertaining to money, < *pecunia*, money: see *pecunie*.] 1. Relating to money: as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Consisting of money: as, a *pecuniary* reward or penalty.

If I have a general or *pecuniary* legacy of 100*l.*, or a specific one of a piece of plate, I cannot in either case take it without the consent of the executor.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of *pecuniary* reward could possibly excite; and no *pecuniary* compensation can possibly reward them.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

Pecuniary causes, in *eccles. law*, such causes as arise from either the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting of some act relating to the church whereby damage accrues to the plaintiff, toward obtaining a satisfaction for which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court. *Wharton.*—**Pecuniary legacy**, a testamentary gift of money.

pecuniet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *pecunie*, *pecune*, F. *pécune* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecunia*, money, cash, < L. *pecunia*, property, riches, wealth, in particular money, orig. property in cattle, < *pecus* (*pecor-*), *pecus* (*pecud-*), cattle, a herd, = E. *fee*: see *fee*[1]. Cf. *peculium*.] Money.

As relatifs indirect reccheth thei neuere
Of the coura of the case so they cacche eniner,
Be the *pecunie* y-payed thanh parties chide.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 393.

pecunious (pē-kū'ni-us), *a.* [< ME. *pecunyous*, < OF. *pecunieux*, F. *pécunieux* = Pr. *pecunios* = Sp. Pg. It. *pecunioso*, < L. *pecuniosus*, having much money or wealth, < *pecunia*, wealth, money: see *pecunie*.] Full of money; rich; wealthy. [Obsolete or rare.]

Praye for the, pol by pol yf thow be *pecunyous*.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 11.

But in very truth money is as dirt among those phenomenally *pecunious* New Yorkers.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 152.

ped (ped), *n.* [< ME. *pedde*, a basket; cf. *pad*[4].] A basket: same as *pad*[4]. [Prov. Eng.]

A haske is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish.
Orig. Gloss. to Spenser's Shep. Cal., November, l. 16. ((*Nares.*)

ped. In *musical notation*, an abbreviation for *pedal* or *pedale*.

peda, *n.* Plural of *pedum*.

pedage† (ped'āj), *n.* [< ME. *pedage*, < OF. *pedage*, *peage*, *paage*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *-age*.] A toll paid by passengers. Also *peage*, *paage*. *Spelman.*

Tribute and *pedage* and 3eris rentes.
Wyclif, 1 Esd. [Ezra] iv. 13, 20.

pedagogic (ped-ą-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédagogique* = Sp. *pedagógico* = Pg. It. *pedagogico*, < Gr. *παιδαγωγικός*, of or pertaining to a teacher or to education, < *παιδαγωγός*, a teacher of youth: see *pedagogue*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedagogue or pedagogics; belonging to or resembling a pedagogue or teacher of children: as, *pedagogic* peculiarities.

In the *pedagogic* character he [Higgins] also published Huloet's Dictionarie, newlie corrected, &c.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 259.

But who will set limit to his [St. John's] power and *pædagogic* wisdom in the matter and form of his teaching?
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

II. *n.* Same as *pedagogics*.

pedagogical (ped-ą-goj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pedagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *pedagogic*.

Those *pedagogical* Jehus, those furious school-drivers.
South, Sermons, V. 1.

There is a *pedagogical* value in hearing lectures and in taking notes of them. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 347.

pedagogically (ped-ą-goj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pedagogic manner; according to the methods of a pedagogue; also, with reference to pedagogics; by or in accordance with the principles of pedagogics.

pedagogics (ped-ą-goj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pedagogic*: see *-ics*.] The science or art of teaching; pedagogy.

It is to be deplored that no more euphonious and manageable name could be found for it than *Pedagogics*.
New Princeton Rev., II. 301.

pedagogism (ped'ą-gog-izm), *n.* [< *pedagogue* + *-ism*.] The business, ways, or characteristics of a pedagogue.

Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagogism* that bespreads him. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus, § 6.

pedagogue (ped'ą-gog), *n.* [Also sometimes (with ref. to Greek usage) *pædagogue*; < F. *pédagogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *pedagogo*, < L. *pædagogus*, < Gr. *παιδαγωγός* (see def. 1), < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child, a boy or girl, < *ἀγειν*, lead, conduct, *ἀγωγός*, a guide or conductor. In def. 2, < OF. *pedagoge*, m., a schoolroom; cf. *pedagogy*.] 1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is the instruction of children; a schoolmaster: now used, generally with a sense of contempt, for a dogmatic and narrow-minded teacher. Among the Greeks and Romans the pedagogue was originally a slave who attended the younger children of his master, and conducted them to school, to the theater, etc., combining in many cases instruction with guardianship.

Time was, when th' artless *pedagogue* did stand
With his viminеous sceptre in his hand,
Raging like Bajazet o'er the tugging fry.
Brome, On the Death of his Schoolmaster.

The *pædagogue* with the youngest son and the prostrate Niobide may be supposed to be on the right.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 322.

2†. A schoolroom, or an apartment set apart as a schoolroom.

Another part [of the university] is what they call the *pedagogue*, which is for noblemen and gentlemen; there are six youths in each room, with a master over them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 231.

pedagogue (ped'ą-gog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pedagogued*, ppr. *pedagoguing*. [< *pedagogue*, *n.*] To teach; especially, to teach with the air of a pedagogue.

This may confine their younger Stiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never could be meant to tye
Authentick Wits, like you and I.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd, l. 81.

Grave eastern seers instructive lessons told;
Wise Greece from them receiv'd the happy plan,
And taught the brute to *pedagogue* the man.
Somerville, To the Earl of Halifax.

pedagogy (ped'ą-gō-ji), *n.* [Formerly also *pædagogy*; = F. *pédagogie* = Sp. *pedagogía* = Pg. It. *pedagogia*, < Gr. *παιδαγωγία*, the training or guiding of boys, education, < *παιδαγωγός*, a pedagogue: see *pedagogue*.] 1. The art of the pedagogue; the science of teaching; pedagogics.

The tendency to apply the exact methods of science to problems of education is one of the most hopeful signs of present *pedagogy*. *Science*, VI. 341.

2. Instruction; discipline.

He delivers us up to the *pædagogy* of the Divine judgments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 826.

The Jews were a people infinitely delighted with pompous and busy superstition, and had ordinances accordingly whilst they remained under that childish *pedagogy*.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 181.

There was a sacrifice for the whole congregation prescribed in the Mosaic *Pædagogy*.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., Hist. Boston, 1698.

pedal (ped'al or pē'dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédale*, n., = It. *pedale*, < L. *pedalis*, pertaining to the foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with a foot or the feet: as, *pedal* extremities.—2. Technically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to a foot-like part of the body, as of a mollusk; podial: as, a *pedal* ganglion. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the pes or hind foot only: opposed to *manual*.—3. Pertaining to the feet of perpendiculars let fall from one point upon tangents to a fixed locus called a *basis*.—4 (ped'al). In *music*, relating to a pedal.—**Pedal action**, the entire mechanism of pedals, in either a pianoforte, organ, or harp, including the pedals themselves, the connecting apparatus of rods, trackers, levers, etc., and their attachment to dampers, sliders, etc.—**Pedal adductor**, the posterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusks, the anterior one being distinguished as *pallial*. It is the only one in the *Monomyaria*, as oysters and scallops.—**Pedal aponeurosis**, the dorsal fascia of the foot.—**Pedal artery**, the dorsal artery of the foot.—**Pedal bass**. See *organ-point*.—**Pedal board**. Same as *pedal keyboard*.—**Pedal check**, in *organ-building*, a device for preventing damage to a pedal keyboard when not in use. It consists of a bar which prevents the pedal keys from being depressed until it is moved. It is usually controlled by a stop-knob.—**Pedal coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which connects one of the manual keyboards with the pedal keyboard, so that the latter affects the former. Usually each of the keyboards may be thus coupled to the pedals.—**Pedal curve** or **surface**, the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from one point upon the tangents to another locus to which the former is pedal.—**Pedal ganglia**, infra-esophageal ganglia in the nervous system of *Mollusca*. See cut under *Lamellibranchiata*.—**Pedal harmony**, in *music*, same as *organ-point*.—**Pedal harp**. See *harp*, 1.—**Pedal key**, in *organ-building*. See *key*[1].—**Pedal keyboard**, in *organ-building*, the keyboard or set of levers intended to be played by the feet. It consists of black and white keys like the manual keyboards, only on a larger scale. Its usual compass in modern organs is from the second C below middle C to the D or the F next above it. It is sometimes *concave*, the extreme right and left levers being higher than those in the middle, or *radiating*, the front ends of the levers being nearer together than the back ends—both arrangements being intended to help the player to reach all the keys with equal ease. The pedal keyboard properly sounds the stops of the pedal organ; but it may also be coupled with either of the manual keyboards, and thus may simply extend the resources of the latter. Pedal keyboards are sometimes added to reed-organs, and even to pianofortes. See *pedalier*, and cut under *organ*.—**Pedal line**, a line through the feet of the three perpendiculars to the three sides of a triangle, let fall from any point on the circumference of the circumscribed circle.—**Pedal muscle**. (*a*) In *human anat.*, same as *extensor brevis digitorum pedis* (which see, under *pes*[3]). (*b*) In *conch.*: (1) Any muscle of the foot or podium of a univalve. (2) The posterior adductor of a bivalve, when there are two. See cuts under *Astartidæ* and *Tridacnidæ*.—**Pedal note**, either a note or a tone produced by a pedal key, or the same as *organ-point*.—**Pedal organ**, in *organ-building*, that one of the partial organs which is played from a pedal keyboard. Its compass is usually about two or two and a half octaves. Its stops are the deepest and most sonorous in the instrument, usually of 16- or 32-feet tone.—**Pedal origin**, the fixed point from which the perpendiculars are let fall.—**Pedal passage**, in *organ-music*, a passage or phrase intended to be performed on the pedal keyboard.—**Pedal piano**, a pianoforte with a pedal keyboard or pedalier.—**Pedal pipe**, in *organ-building*, one of the pipes belonging to the pedal organ.—**Pedal ratio**. See *foot*, 11.—**Pedal rod**, in *harp-making*, a rod connecting a pedal with the mechanism for shortening the strings.—**Pedal soundboard**, in *organ-building*, the soundboard of the pedal organ.—**Pedal stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop or stop-knob belonging to the pedal organ.—**Pedal vesicle**, one of the many little vesicles of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm which are connected with the water-feet or tube-feet, and cause the latter to protrude when full of water. See cut at *Echinoidea*.

II. *n.* (ped'al). 1. Any part of a machine or apparatus which is intended to receive and transmit power from the foot of the operator; a treadle: as, the *pedals* of a bicycle.—2. In musical instruments, a foot-lever; a metal or wooden key or projecting bar operated by the foot. (*a*) In the pianoforte two or three pedals are in use; one to lift the dampers from the strings (the *damper-pedal* or *loud pedal*); one to introduce a muffler between the hammers and the strings, or to lessen the distance from which the hammers strike, or to move them so that they shall strike only one string instead of the usual two or three (the *soft pedal*); and sometimes one to hold up the dampers that happen to be lifted when the pedal is pressed down (the *sustaining pedal*). The use of the damper-pedal is indicated by *ped.* at the beginning of the passage where it is needed, and by a * at its end. The use of the soft pedal is usually indicated by some such expression as *una corda*, 'one string.' The use of the sustaining pedal is usually left to the player's discretion. (*b*) In the pipe-organ several different kinds of pedals are used: those which form the pedal keyboard, and which are like the keys or digitals for the hands, but much larger (see *pedal keyboard*, and cut under *organ*[1]); those which control the drawing of one or more of the stops (*combination pedals*, *composition pedals*, *crescendo pedal*, *diminuendo pedal*, *sforzando pedal*, etc.); that which controls the opening of the blinds or shutters of the swell-box (the *swell-pedal*), etc. See the phrases below. (*c*) In the reed-organ and harmonium, one of the treadles by which the player operates the feeders of the bellows. See *reed-organ*. (*d*) In the harp, one of the foot-levers whereby all or some of the strings may be temporarily shortened, and their pitch raised. In modern harps seven pedals are used, any one of which may be used in two ways, raising the pitch either one or two half-steps; every pedal affects only the strings of a particular letter-name. By combining the pedals in various ways the instrument may be set in any desired key (tonality). See cut under *harp*. (*e*) Collectively, same as either *pedal keyboard* or *pedal organ*.

3. Same as *organ-point*.—4. A pedal curve or surface, or one of which another is the pedal curve or surface.—**Balanced pedal**. See *swell-pedal*.—**Combination pedal**, in *organ-building*, a metal pedal which enables the player to control the use of several stops at once by his feet. Such pedals are placed above the pedal keyboard. They are either *single-* or *double-acting*—the former serving either to draw or to retire certain stops, the result depending upon the registration at the moment when the pedal is used, and the latter serving both to draw and to retire certain stops, so that the result is always the same whenever the pedal is used. Combination pedals are applied to the stops of all the keyboards, usually beginning with those of the great organ. They include a *forte pedal* (single-acting), which draws all the stops of the keyboard to which it belongs; a *mezzo pedal* (usually double-acting), which draws most of the important 8-feet and 4-feet stops of its keyboard; and a *piano pedal* (single-acting), which retires all but one or two of the lighter stops. Combination pedals do not always affect the stop-knobs; if not, they are so made as to be hooked down when in use, and when they are released the combination made by the stop-knobs remains unchanged. Combination pedals of all the above varieties often control also certain of the stops of the pedal organ, so that, when a given combination on the manuals is used,

appropriate pedal stops are also drawn.—**Composition pedal.** Same as *combination pedal.*—**Coupler-pedal,** in *organ-building,* a pedal which controls one of the couplers, usually that which unites the great and pedal organs.—**Crescendo pedal.** See *crescendo.*—**Diminuendo pedal.** See *crescendo pedal,* under *crescendo.*—**Double-acting pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Extension-pedal.** Same as either *damper-pedal* or *sustaining pedal.* See def. 2 (*a*).—**First negative pedal,** the locus to which the basis locus is the pedal.—**First pedal,** the pedal curve or surface.—**Forte pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Harp pedal.** Same as *soft pedal.*—**Inner pedal.** See *inner.*—**Loud pedal.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Mezzo pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Oblique pedal,** a plane curve the locus of intersections under a constant angle of lines through a fixed point with tangents to a fixed curve.—**Open pedal.** Same as *loud pedal.*—**Piano pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Ratchet-pedal.** See *swell-pedal.*—**Rat-trap pedal,** a kind of foot-piece used on some bicycles and velocipedes, consisting of a flat iron or steel bar bent into oblong-rectangular form, and having its meeting ends welded together. The pedal-pivot passes midwise from end to end of the pedal, through holes made in the ends; and the upper edges of the longer parallel sides are serrated. The whole thus much resembles a small steel trap with open jaws, as when set for catching rats, etc., whence the name.—**Reversible pedal.** See *coupler-pedal.*—**Second pedal,** the pedal of the pedal.—**Sforzando pedal,** in *organ-building,* a pedal which suddenly and temporarily brings the entire power of the instrument into use, so that a forcible accent can be produced.—**Single-acting pedal.** See *combination pedal.*—**Soft pedal.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Sustaining pedal.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Swell-pedal,** in *organ-building,* a pedal which opens the shutters or blinds of the swell-box, and so increases the power of the tones produced by the pipes in it.—**Toe-and-heel pedal.** Same as *balanced pedal.*

pedal (ped′al), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedaled* or *pedalled,* ppr. *pedaling* or *pedalling.* [< *pedal, n.*] To work a pedal; use the pedals, as of a piano, organ, bicycle, etc.

It possesses the great advantage over most other editions of being carefully fingered, and of having the best method of *pedalling* indicated for all the difficult passages.
Athenæum, No. 3198, p. 188.

pedale[1] (pē-dā′lē), *n.*; pl. *pedalia* (-li-ą). [ML., neut. of L. *pedalis,* pertaining to a foot, a foot in length or thickness: see *pedal.*] **1.** A foot-cloth or carpet spread in front of an altar.—**2.** A collection of creeds and canons of general councils in the Greek Church.

pedale[2] (pe-dä′le), *n.* [It., = E. *pedal.*] Same as *pedal,* 2 (*a*), or, more often, as *pedal keyboard.*

Pedaliaceæ (pē-dā-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Pedalium* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Pedalineæ.*

pedalian (pē-dā′li-an), *a.* [< L. *pedalis,* pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-an.*] Relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedal. [Rare.]

Pedalieæ (ped-ą-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Pedalium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Pedaliceæ,* having a two-celled ovary, and distinct anther-cells hanging from a glandular connective. It includes 5 genera and about 11 species, mainly African.

pedalier (ped′ą-lēr), *n.* [F., < *pédale,* a pedal: see *pedal.*] In *pianoforte-making,* either a pedal keyboard that can be connected directly with the keys or digitals of the keyboard, or an independent instrument played from a pedal keyboard, and appended to a pianoforte.

Pedalineæ (ped-ą-lin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Pedalium* + *-ineæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Personales,* distinguished by the ovary of two carpels becoming one-, two-, four-, or eight-celled, and the fruit greatly hardened within, around the exalbuminous seeds. It includes about 46 species, belonging to 12 genera and 4 tribes, natives of warmer regions everywhere, especially of Africa. *Martynia, Sesamum,* and *Pedalium* (the type) are the best-known. They are annual or perennial plants, covered with rough glandular hairs, mucilaginous over the whole surface, and usually strong-scented. They bear opposite leaves, or alternate above, and rather large two-lipped didynamous flowers, which are solitary or clustered in the axils in the Old World species, and form a terminal raceme in the American. See cut under *Martynia.* Also *Pedaliaceæ.*

pedalinerved (ped′ą-li-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.* See *nervation.*

pedalion (pē-dā′li-ọn), *n.* [< *pedal* + *-ion,* as in *accordion.*] Same as *pedalier.*

pedalist (ped′ąl-ist), *n.* [< *pedal* + *-ist.*] A musician, considered with reference to his skill in using the pedals of his instrument.

An eminent pianist and remarkable *pedalist.*
Grove's Dict. Music, II. 678.

pedaliter (pē-dal′i-tėr), *adv.* [NL., < L. *pedalis,* pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + adv. term. *-ter.*] In *organ-music,* upon the pedal keyboard: opposed to *manualiter.*

pedality (pē-dal′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pedalis,* pertaining to the foot (see *pedal*), + *-i-ty.*] Measurement by paces. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Pedalium (pē-dā′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Royen, 1767), so called in allusion to the dilated angles of the fruit; < L. *pedalion,* < Gr. *πηδάλιον,* a certain plant, < *πηδάλιον,* a rudder, < *πηδός* or *πηδόν,* the blade of an oar, an oar, in pl. *πηδά,* a rudder.] A genus of smooth annual herbs, type of the order *Pedalineæ* and the tribe *Pedalicæ,* known by the peculiar hard obtuse fruit, which has a cylindrical solid base, and above swells into an ovoid form, becoming pyramidal, with four obtuse angles, on each of which is a spreading conical spine or horn. The only species, *P. Murex,* is a native of India and tropical Africa. It is a smooth annual herb, with musky odor, somewhat branching, with opposite or alternate broad and coarsely toothed leaves, and yellow flowers solitary in the axils. The fresh branches stirred in water or milk render it temporarily mucilaginous without changing the taste, odor, or color. They are used in markets of India in the preparation of adulterated buttermilk, and the mucilaginous seeds are used in native poultices.

pedal-point (ped′al-point), *n.* Same as *organ-point.*—**Double pedal-point,** in *music,* a passage in which two tones, usually the tonic and the dominant, are sustained while the harmony is developed independently. See *organ-point.*

pedaneous (pē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *pedaneus,* of the size or dimension of a foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Going on foot; walking. [Rare.]

pedant (ped′ąnt), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *pedant,* < F. *pédant* = Sp. Pg. *pedante,* < It. *pedante,* a teacher, schoolmaster, pedant; contracted < L. *pædagogan(t-)s,* ppr. of *pædagogare,* teach, < *pædagogus,* a teacher, pedagogue: see *pedagogue.*] **1.** A schoolmaster; a teacher; a pedagogue.

A domineering *pedant* o'er the boy.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 179.

He loves to have a fencer, a *pedant,* and a musician seen in his lodging a-morninga.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A person who overrates erudition, or lays an undue stress on exact knowledge of detail or of trifles, as compared with larger matters or with general principles; also, one who makes an undue or inappropriate display of learning.

Such a driveller as Sir Roger, so bereft of all manner of pride, which is the characteristic of a *pedant,* is what one would not believe would come into the head of the same man who drew the rest of the play.
Steele, Spectator, No. 270.

He [James I.] had, in fact, the temper of a *pedant,* a *pedant's* conceit, a *pedant's* love of theories, and a *pedant's* inability to bring his theory into any relation with actual facts. *J. R. Green,* Hist. Eng. People, vii. 3.

pedantic (pē-dan′tik), *a.* [< *pedant* + *-ic.* Cf. D. G. *pedantisch* = Sw. Dan. *pedantisk.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pedant or pedantry; overrating the importance of mere learning; also, making an undue or inappropriate display of learning; of language, style, etc., exhibiting pedantry; absurdly learned: as, a *pedantic* air.

We borrow words from the French, Italian, Latine, as every *Pedantick* Man pleases. *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 64.

He was a man of gallantry, and despised all that wore the *pedantic* appearance of philosophy.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

He [Baron Finch] had enjoyed high fame as an orator, though his diction, formed on models anterior to the civil wars, was, toward the close of his life, pronounced stiff and *pedantic* by the wits of the rising generation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

pedantical (pē-dan′ti-kal), *a.* [< *pedantic* + *-al.*] Same as *pedantic.*

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures *pedantical.* *Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2. 408.

pedantically (pē-dan′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pedantic manner; with pedantry.

pedanticism (pē-dan′ti-sizm), *n.* [< *pedantic* + *-ism.*] Something pedantic; a pedantic notion or expression.

Perhaps, as Cuninghame suggests, Inigo's theory was simply an embodiment of some *pedanticism* of James I.
The Portfolio, No. 235, p. 129.

pedanticly (pē-dan′tik-li), *adv.* Same as *pedantically.*

pedantism (ped′an-tizm), *n.* [< F. *pédantisme* = Sp. Pg. *pedantismo;* as *pedant* + *-ism.*] **1†.** The office or work of a pedagogue. *Coles,* 1717. —**2.** Pedantry.

pedantize (ped′an-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedantized,* ppr. *pedantizing.* [< *pedant* + *-ize.*] To play the pedant; domineer over pupils; use pedantic expressions.

pedantocracy (ped-ąn-tok′rą-si), *n.* [< F. *pédantocratie* (Auguste Comte), < *pédant,* pedant, + Gr. *-κρατία,* < *κρατεῖν,* rule.] The government, sway, or rule of a pedant or of pedants; the supremacy or power of bookish theorists; a system of government founded on mere book-learning.

pedantry (ped′an-tri), *n.* [= D. G. *pedanterie* = Sw. Dan. *pedanteri,* < F. *pédanterie* = Sp. *pedantería* = Pg. It. *pedanteria;* as *pedant* + *-ry.*] **1.** The manners, acts, or character of a pedant; the overrating of mere knowledge, especially of matters of learning which are really of minor importance; also, ostentatious or inappropriate display of learning.

Pedantry proceeds from much reading and little understanding. A pedant among men of learning and sense is like an ignorant servant giving an account of a polite conversation. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 244.

Pedantry consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place, and company.
Coleridge, Biographia Literaria, x.

The more pretentious writers, like Peter of Blois, wrote perhaps with fewer solecisms, but with more *pedantry,* and certainly lost freedom by straining after elegance.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 153.

2. Undue addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some one line of life.

There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts and sciences; and sometimes in trades. *Pedantry* is properly the overrating any kind of knowledge we pretend to. And if that kind of knowledge be a trifle in itself, the *pedantry* is the greater. *Swift,* On Good Manners.

pedanty† (ped′an-ti), *n.* [< *pedant* + *-y.* Perhaps an error for *pedantry.*] Pedants collectively.

You cite them to appeare for certaine Paragogicall contempts, before a capricious *Pædantie* of hot-liver'd Grammarians. *Milton,* On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

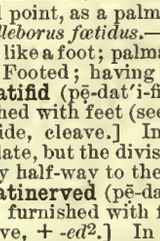
pedarian (pē-dā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *pedarius,* pertaining to the foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] One of those Roman senators who, as merely ex officio senators (as the pontifex maximus and the flamen dialis), or as not yet having been entered by the censors on the roll, had no vote, but had the right to speak, and to make expression of opinion by walking over to the side they espoused when a vote or division was had.

pedary† (ped′ą-ri), *n.* [< ML. **pedarium* (?), neut. of L. *pedarius,* pertaining to the foot: see *pedarian.*] A consecrated sandal worn by a pilgrim.

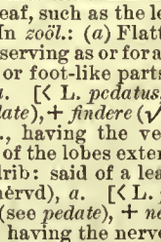
Some brought forth . . . manuaries for handlers of relicks, some *pedaries* for pilgrims, some oscularies for kissers. *Latimer,* Sermons and Remains, I. 49. (*Davies.*)

Pedata (pē-dā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *pedatus:* see *pedate.*] The pedate holothurians, a division of *Holothuroidea,* having numerous ambulacral feet: distinguished from *Apoda.*

pedate (ped′āt), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* pp. of *pedare,* furnish with feet, foot, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot:* see *pedal.*] **1.** Having divisions like toes; in *bot.,* having the two lateral lobes themselves



Pedate Leaf of Hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*).



Pedate Leaf of *Viola pedata.*

divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly into the common central point, as a palmate leaf, such as the leaf of *Helleborus fœtidus.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Flattened out like a foot; palmate; serving as or for a foot. (*b*) Footed; having feet or foot-like parts.

pedatifid (pē-dat′i-fid), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *findere* (√ *fid*), divide, cleave.] In *bot.,* having the veining pedate, but the divisions of the lobes extending only half-way to the midrib: said of a leaf.

pedatinerved (pē-dat′i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* furnished with feet (see *pedate*), + *nervus,* nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.,* having the nerves arranged in a pedate manner: said of a leaf.

pedatipartite (pē-dat′i-pär′tīt), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* furnished with feet, + *partitus,* pp. of *partire,* part: see *part.*] In *bot.,* parted in a pedate manner; having the venation pedate, and the lobes almost free: said of a leaf.

pedatisect (pē-dat′i-sekt), *a.* [< L. *pedatus,* furnished with feet, + *sectus,* pp. of *secare,* cut, cut off.] In *bot.,* having the venation pedate, and the divisions of the lobes reaching nearly to the midrib: said of a leaf.

pedder (ped′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *peddar, peddir;* < ME. *pedder, peddare, peder, pedare, peddere,* < *ped,* a basket (see *ped*), + *-er*[1]. Hence *peddler.*] A peddler; a hawker. [Scotch.]

peddle (ped'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *peddled*, ppr. *peddling*. [A back-formation from *peddler*, earlier *pedler* (cf. *burgle*, < *burglar*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To travel about retailing small wares; go from place to place or from house to house selling small commodities; hawk.—2. To be engaged in a small business; occupy one's self with trifles; trifle.

No science *peddling* with the names of things,
Or reading stars to find inglorious fates,
Can lift our life with wings
Far from Death's idle gulf that for the many waits.
Lowell, Commemoration Ode, ii.

II. *trans.* To sell or retail in small quantities, usually by transporting the goods offered about the country, or from house to house; hence, to dispense or deal out in small quantities.

This original unit, this fountain of power, has been so distributed to multitudes, has been so minutely subdivided and *peddled* out, that it is spilled into drops, and cannot be gathered. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 72.

Could doff at ease his scholar's gown
To *peddle* wares from town to town.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

peddler (ped'lėr), *n.* [Now taken as < *peddle* + *-er*[1]; but earlier *pedler*, *pedlar*, < late ME. *pedlere*, *pedlare*, a var. of *pedder*: see *pedder*. For the irreg. term. *-ler*, cf. *eggler*.] One who travels about selling small wares, which he carries with him; a traveling chapman; a hawker.

I haue as moche pite of pore men as *pedlere* hath of cattes, That wolde kille hem, yf he cacche hem mygte for coueitise of here skynnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 258.

A certain *Pedler* having a budget full of small wares fell asleep as he was travelling on the way.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 73.

Peddlers' French†, vagabonds' cant; jargon.

I'll give a schoolmaster half-a-crown a week, and teach me this *pedler's French*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

peddleress (ped'lėr-es), *n.* [< *peddler* + *-ess*.] A female peddler.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunne-burnt Queane, that since the terrible statute recanted gypsisme, and is turned *pedleresse*.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Tinker.

peddlerism (ped'lėr-izm), *n.* [Also *pedlarism*, *pedlerism*; < *peddler* + *-ism*.] Petty dealing.

But if ever they make anything on 't, says he (and if they are not at last reduc'd to their old antient *pedlarism*), I'll forfeit my reputation of a prophet to you.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 188. (*Davies*.)

peddler's-basket (ped'lėrz-bȧȧ'ket), *n.* The Kenilworth ivy; less frequently, the beefsteak-geranium. See *ivy*[1] and *geranium*. [Prov. Eng.]

peddlery (ped'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *peddleries* (-iz). [Also *pedlery*, *pedlary*; < *peddler* + *-y*.] 1. Small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers.

The present fairs of Cartmel are held on the Wednesday before Easter for cattle, Whit-Monday for *pedlery*, and November 5th for cattle. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 683.

2. The employment or occupation of a peddler; also, the trieks of a peddler.

Who shewed a miracle to confirm his preaching of ear-confession and pardons, with like *pedlary*?
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 170.

Justly fearing that the quick-sighted Protestants eye, clear'd in great part from the mist of Superstition, may at one time or other looke with a good judgement into these their deceitfull *Pedleries*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

peddling (ped'ling), *a.* [Also *piddling*; orig. ppr. of *peddle*, *v.*] Petty; trifling; insignificant: as, *peddling* details.

Away with these *peddling* persecutions; . . . "lay the axe at the root of the tree."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

How can any man stop in the midst of the stupendous joy of getting rid of Bonaparte, and prophesy a thousand little *peddling* evils that will result from restoring the Bourbons? *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.

pederast (ped'ę-rast), *n.* [< F. *pédéraste*, < Gr. παιδεραστής, a lover of boys, < παῖς (παιδ-), a boy, + ἐρᾶν, love.] One who is guilty of pederasty. Also *pederist*.

pederastic (ped-ę-ras'tik), *a.* [< Gr. παιδεραστικός, < παιδεραστία, pederasty: see *pederasty*.] Of or pertaining to pederasty.

pederasty (ped'ę-ras-ti), *n.* [< F. *pédérastie*, < NL. *pæderastia*, < Gr. παιδεραστία, love of boys, < παιδεραστής, a lover of boys: see *pederast*.] Unnatural carnal union of males with males, especially boys.

pedereroț, *n.* [Also *paterero*, *pitteraro*, etc.; < Sp. *pedrero*, a swivel-gun, < ML. *petraria*, a stone-throwing engine: see *petrary*, *perrier*.] A piece of ordnance formerly used for discharging stones, fragments of iron, etc., and also for firing salutes.

pederist† (ped'ę-rist), *n.* [< *peder*(*ast*) + *-ist*.] Same as *pederast*.

pedes, *n.* Plural of *pes*[3].

pedescript† (ped'es-kript), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write, mark: see *script*.] A mark made by the foot, as in kicking. *Shirley*, Honoria and Mammon. [Humorous.]

pedesis (pę-dē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πήδησις, a leaping, throbbing, < πηδᾶν, leap, spring, throb.] A name given by Prof. Jevons to the physical phenomenon called the Brownian movement. See *Brownian*. *Journal of Science*, 1878, p. 171.

pedestal (ped'es-tal), *n.* [= F. *piédestal* = Sp. Pg. *pedestal*, < It. *piedestallo*, base of a pillar, the sill of a door, < *piede*, foot (< L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*), + *stallo*, < G. *stall*, a stall: see *stall*.] That which serves as a foot or support, particularly for a piece of sculpture, a monument, or other work of art. Specifically — (*a*) In *arch.*, an insulated base or support for a column, a statue, or a vase. It consists typically of a base or foot, a die or dado, and a surbase, cornice, or cap. See also cuts under *acroterium*, *antefix*, and *dado*.

Pedestal found near the Dionysiac Theater, Athens.

Large yawning Panthers lie,
Carv'd on rich *Pedestals* of Ivory.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i.

In the centre of the dome is a small square *pedestal*, on which, it is said, once stood the urn which contained the ashes of its founder. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 430.

(*b*) In *mach.*, the standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns. *E. H. Knight*. (*c*) In a railroad-car, a casting of inverted-U shape bolted to the truck-frame to hold in place the journal-box of the axle, which rises and falls in the pedestal with the collapse and expansion of the springs. (See cut under *car-truck*.) Called in England an *axle-guard* or *horn-plate*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

pedestal (ped'es-tal), r. *t.*; pret. and pp. *pedestaled* or *pedestalled*, ppr. *pedestaling* or *pedestalling*. [< *pedestal*, *n.*] To place on a pedestal; support as a pedestal.

The Memphian sphinx,
Pedestal'd haply in a palace-court.
Keats, Hyperion.

pedestal-box (ped'es-tal-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box.

pedestal-cover (ped'es-tal-kuv'ėr), *n.* In *mach.*, the cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. *E. H. Knight*.

pedestrial (pę-des'tri-al), *a.* [< L. *pedester* (*pedestri-*), being or going on foot, pedestrian (see *pedestrious*), + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the foot.

We read that these people, instead of holding their bow in the left hand, as is the usual custom, drew it by the assistance of their feet. The fact is recorded by Diodorus Siculus and Strabo; the latter of whom informs us of a curious expedient of this *pedestrial* archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting elephants.
Moseley, Archery, p. 86. (*Latham*.)

2. Going on foot; pedestrian.—3. Fitted for walking: as, *pedestrial* legs of an insect.

pedestrially (pę-des'tri-al-i), *adv.* In a pedestrial manner; as a pedestrian; on foot.

pedestrian (pę-des'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pedester* (*pedestri-*), being or going on foot (see *pedestrious*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Going on foot; walking: as, a *pedestrian* excursionist; also, performed on foot: as, a *pedestrian* journey. Hence—2. Low; vulgar; common.

In a *pedestrian* and semi-barbarian style.
Roscoe, Life of Leo, Pref., p. 28.

II. *n.* 1. One who walks or journeys on foot. Specifically—2. One who walks or races on foot for a wager; a professional walker; one who has made a notable record for speed or endurance in walking.

pedestrianate (pę-des'tri-an-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pedestrianated*, ppr. *pedestrianating*. [< *pedestrian* + *-ate*[2].] To travel on foot; walk. [Rare.]

The trial court had held that bicycling was a form of *pedestrianating*, and that the bicyclers had as much right on the sidewalk as any pedestrian.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 402.

pedestrianism (pę-des'tri-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *pédestrianisme*; as *pedestrian* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of walking; traveling or racing on foot; the art of a pedestrian or professional walker or runner.

pedestrianize (pę-des'tri-an-iz), r. *t.*; pret. and pp. *pedestrianized*, ppr. *pedestrianizing*. [< *pedestrian* + *-ize*.] To travel along or through on foot or as a pedestrian: as, to *pedestrianize* the valley of the Rhine.

pedestrious† (pę-des'tri-us), *a.* [= F. *pédestre* = Sp. Pg. It. *pedestre*, < L. *pedester* (*pedestri-*), going or being on foot, on land, by land, hence lowly, common, ordinary (for orig. **pedetter*, **peditter*, with suffix *-ter*, < *pedes* (*pedit-*), one who goes on foot, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go), + *-ous*.] Going on foot; not winged.

Men conceive they [elephants] never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

pedetentous (ped-ę-ten'tus), *a.* [< L. *pedetentim*, *pedetemptim*, step by step, cautiously, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, stretch out, extend, + *-ous*.] Proceeding cautiously, or step by step; advancing tentatively. [Rare.]

That *pedetentous* pace and *pedetentous* mind in which it behooves the wise and virtuous improver to walk.
Sydney Smith.

Pedetes (pę-dē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. πηδητής, a leaper, a dancer, < πηδᾶν, leap, spring.] 1. The sole genus of *Pedetinæ*, called

Cape Jumping-hare (*Pedetes caffer*).

Helamys by F. Cuvier. *P. caffer* or *capensis* is the jumping-hare of South Africa.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1837. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects.

pedetic (pę-det'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πηδητικός, pertaining to leaping, < πήδησις, leaping: see *pedesis*.] Of or pertaining to pedesis.—**Pedetic movement.** See *Brownian movement*, under *Brownian*.

Pedetidæ (pę-det'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedetes* + *-idæ*.] The *Pedetinæ* elevated to the rank of a family.

Pedetinæ (ped-ę-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedetes* + *-inæ*.] An Ethiopian subfamily of *Dipodidæ* or jerboas, represented by the genus *Pedetes*; the jumping-hares. The form is fitted for leaping, as in other jerboa-like rodents; the hind quarters are large and strong; the tail is long and bushy throughout; the hind feet are four-toed, with stout hoof-like nails and separate metatarsals; the molars are rootless, and there is a premolar above and below on each side; the cervical vertebræ are not ankylosed. See cut under *Pedetes*.

Pediastreæ (ped-i-as'trę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pediastrum* + *-eæ*.] A genus of fresh-water algæ of the class *Cœnobieæ*, typified by the genus *Pediastrum*.

Pediastrum (ped-i-as'trum), *n.* [NL., < (?) L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. ἀστρον, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, typical of the order *Pediastreæ*. Several of the species are very common in stagnant or running water, being attached in the form of minute disks to other algæ, water-plants, etc. Each disk is of a regular symmetrical form, and consists of 8, 16, or 32 cells, or, when more numerous, probably always a power of 2. Reproduction is both non-sexual and sexual.

pediatria (ped-i-at'ri-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *pediatry*.] Same as *pediatry*.

pediatric (ped-i-at'rik), *a.* [< *pediatr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the medical or hygienic care of children.

pediatrics (ped-i-at'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *pediatric*: see *-ics*.] Medical or hygienic treatment of children. Also *pediatria*, *pediatry*.

pediatry (ped'i-at-ri), *n.* [NL. *pediatria*, < Gr. παῖς (παιδ-), child, + ἰατρεία, medical treatment: see *iatric*.] Same as *pediatrics*.

pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* [= F. *pédicelle* = Sp. *pedicela* = Pg. *pedicello*, < NL. *pedicellus*, dim.

of L. *pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *bot.*, the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only when there are several on a peduncle. Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a pedicel. See cuts under *Cordyceps* and *Diatomaceæ*. Also *pediculus*.

Raceme of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the pedicels. *a*, a flower, enlarged, showing the pedicel and a part of the rachis with the bract.

The *pedicel*, or prolongation of the rostellum, to which in many exotic species of Orchida the pollen masses are attached.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchida by [Insects, p. 5.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a little foot or foot-like part; a footlet; a footstalk, pedicle, or peduncle. (*a*) In zoöphytes, the stalk or stem. (*b*) In echinoderms, one of the suckers or ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Echinoidea* and *Synapta*. (*c*) The peduncle of a cirriped. (*d*) The pedicle of a vertebra. See *pedicle*, 2 (*b*). (*e*) In *entom.*: (1) The third joint of an antenna, especially when this is geniculate or elbowed, in which case the pedicel is articulated laterally to the second joint, or scape, and serves as a base for the succeeding joints; particularly used in descriptions of *Hymenoptera*, as in the *Chalcididæ* and *Proctotrupidæ*. (2) The basal joint of the abdomen, when this is long and slender, as in many *Hymenoptera* and *Diptera*. Also called *petiole*. = **Syn. 2.** See *peduncle*.

pedicel-cell (ped'i-sel-sel), *n.* In the *Characeæ*, the short flask-shaped cell which supports the antheridium.

pedicellaria (ped″i-se-lā′ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *pedicellariæ* (-ē). [NL., < *pedicellus*, pedicel, + *-aria*.] In echinoderms, a small two-pronged pincer-like body upon the exterior, as of a starfish, attached to the spines and to the body-wall. See cut under *Echinoidea*.

The *pedicellariæ* are . . . dermal organs of a peculiar character which are found in the Asteroida as well as in the Echinoida. They consist of a stalk-like muscular process of the integument, which is supported at its end by a fine calcareous skeleton; it terminates in two or three pincer-like valves which are movable on one another.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 207.

Pedicellata (ped″i-se-lā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **pedicellatus*: see *pedicellate*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the first order of *Echinodermata*, including the three families of starfishes, sea-urchins, and holothurians, which have pedicels protruding through ambulacra or their equivalents: contrasted with *Apoda*.

pedicellate (ped'i-sel-āt), *a.* [< NL. **pedicellatus*, < *pedicellus*, pedicel: see *pedicel*, *pedicellus*.] Provided with a pedicel or pedicels; pedunculate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pedicellata*. Also *pediccled*, *pedicellated*. See cut under *Cæcidotea*.

pedicellated (ped'i-sel-ā-ted), *a.* [< *pedicellate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *pedicellate*.

pedicellation (ped″i-se-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *pedicellate* + *-ion*.] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being pedicelled, or provided with pedicels.

pedicelled (ped'i-seld), *a.* [< *pedicel* + *-ed*2.] Same as *pedicellate*.

pedicelliform (ped'i-sel-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pedicellus*, pedicel, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a pedicel; resembling a pedicel. [Rare.]

Ramuli [of *Papulospora sepedonioides*] *pedicelliform*, sacending, septate. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, II. 618.

pedicellus (ped-i-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *pedicelli* (-ī). [NL.: see *pedicel*.] 1. In *bot.*, a pedicel.—2. In *entom.*, the third joint of the antenna (counting the bulbus), between the scapus and the flagellum.

pedicle (ped'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*.] 1†. A foot-iron. Compare *manacle* (originally *manicle*).

Manicles and *pedicles* of iron.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 205.

2. A pedicel or peduncle.

The cause of the holding green [all winter] is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the *pedicles* of them. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 592.

Specifically—(*a*) The bony process supporting the antler of the *Cervidæ*, or deer family. (*b*) The foot of the neural arch of a vertebra, usually a contracted part of such an arch (in comparison with its lamina), whereby the arch joins the body or centrum of the vertebra. The pedicles of any two contiguous vertebræ circumscribe the intervertebral foramina for the exit of spinal nerves. = **Syn. 2.** See *peduncle*.

pedicular (pē-dik′ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *pédiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *pedicular* = It. *pediculare*, < L. *pedicularis*, pertaining to lice, < *pediculus*, a louse, dim. of *pedis*, a louse, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Same as *pediculous*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 26.

Pedicularia (pē-dik-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *pedicularis*, pertaining to lice: see *pedicular*.] The typical genus of *Pediculariidæ*: so called from some fancied resemblance to a louse. The shell is oblong and slightly involute, and the species live chiefly on corals.

Pedicelariacea (pē-dik-ū-lā-ri-ā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedicularia* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pediculariidæ*.

Pedicelariidæ (pē-dik″ū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedicularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Pedicularia*. They have a peculiar dentition, the central tooth having a multicuspid crown, the lateral being tranaverse and multicuspid, and the marginal long, narrow, and paucidigitate; the foot is small, and the mantle thick and not reflected or extended into a siphon. The shell is oblong and feebly involute. They are chiefly parasitic on corals. By some conchologists they are referred to a family *Amphiperasidæ*, and both to the *Cyprædæ*.

Pedicularis (pē-dik-ū-lā′ris), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *pedicularis*, sc. *herba*, lousewort, prop. adj., pertaining to lice: see *pedicular*.] A large genus of scrophulariaceous plants, of the tribe *Euphrasieæ*, formerly made the type of a distinct order *Pediculares* (Jussieu, 1789), and characterized by the equal anther-cells and alternate or whorled leaves; lousewort. There are over 135 species, mostly montane, alpine, or arctic, natives of Europe, North America, and northern and central Asia, and (a very few) of the mountains of South America and India. They are perennial herbs, with the leaves pinnately or irregularly cut, developed chiefly at the base of the stem and becoming bract-like above. The flowers form a terminal spike, usually yellow or reddish, often one-sided, and followed by compressed projecting curved and beaked capsules. *P. Canadensis* is the wood-betony or high heal-all, common in North American woodlands, with fine-cut fern-like leaves and curving yellow and red variegated flowers. *P. Sceptrum-Carolinum* is the King Charles's scepter, a tall wand-like Scandinavian species with abundant purple and gold flowers. Some species are cultivated, chiefly from seed, and are known collectively as *lousewort*, a name derived from the common British heath- and swamp-lousewort or red-rattles, long imagined to breed lice in sheep that feed on them—an idea apparently founded merely on their presence in poor soil.

pediculate (pē-dik′ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pediculatus*, < *pediculus*, a pedicle: see *pedicle*, *pedicule*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Provided with a pedicel or pedicels; pedicellate; pedunculate.—2. Pertaining to the *Pediculati*, or having their characters: as, a *pediculate* fish.

II. *n.* A pediculate fish; any member of the *Pediculati*.

Pediculati (pē-dik-ū-lā′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pediculatus*: see *pediculate*.] A group of teleost fishes, characterized by the elongated basis of the pectoral fins simulating an arm or peduncle, to which various limits and values have been assigned. (*a*) A family containing the *Batrachidæ* as well as true *Pediculati* (= *b*, *c*, *d*). (*b*) A family containing all the representatives of the restricted group. (*c*) A suborder referred to the order *Acanthopterygii* or *Teleocephali*. (*d*) An order divided into the families *Lophiidæ*, *Antennariidæ*, *Ceratiidæ*, and *Maltheidæ*. It is generally accepted in the sense (*b*) by European ichthyologists, and in the sense (*d*) by all recent American ichthyologists. The principal characters are the connection of the vertebral column with the skull by suture, the junction of the epiotics behind the supraoccipital, the elongation and reduced number of the actinosts supporting the pectorals, and the position of the branchial apertures in the axillæ of the pectorals. See cuts under *angler*, *antennariid*, *batfish*, and *Ceratiidæ*.

pediculation (pē-dik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *pediculatio*(*n*-), lousiness, < L. *pediculus*, a louse: see *pedicular*.] Infestation with lice; lousiness; phthiriasis.

pedicule (ped'i-kūl), *n.* [< NL. *pediculus*: see *pedicle*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a pedicel, pedicle, or peduncle.

pediculi, *n.* Plural of *pediculus*2, 2.

Pediculidæ (ped-i-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pediculus* + *-idæ*.] The principal family of the hemipterous suborder *Parasitica*. These lice are small wingless insects which live on the skin of mammals and suck their blood. The mouth is furnished with a fleshy unjointed proboscis which can be protruded and withdrawn. Within this are two protrusible knife-like stylets, and at its base, when extended, is a circlet of recurved hooks. The eyes are small, simple, and two in number, the antennæ are five-jointed, and the legs are fitted for clinging and climbing. The principal genera are *Pediculus*, *Phthirius*, and *Hæmatopinus*.

Pediculina (pē-dik-ū-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pediculinus*: see *pediculine*.] 1. Same as *Pediculidæ*.—2. Lice proper, as a suborder or other superfamily group of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, apterous and ametabolous, with small indistinctly segmented thorax, enlarged abdomen, and mandibulate mouth. See *Anoplura*, *Mallophaga*, and *louse*1.

pediculine (pē-dik′ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *pediculinus*, pertaining to a louse, < L. *pediculus*, a louse: see *Pediculus*.] Louse-like; of or pertaining to the *Pediculina*.

pediculosis (pē-dik-ū-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *pediculus*, a louse, + *-osis*.] The presence of lice; lousiness; phthiriasis.

pediculous (pē-dik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *pediculosus*, full of lice, < *pediculus*, a louse: see *pedicular*.] Lousy; infested with lice; affected with phthiriasis.

Like a lowsy *pediculous* vermin, thou'st but one suit to thy back. *Dekker*, Satiromastix. (*Davies.*)

Pediculous friars. *Landor*, Dialogues (King James I. [and Isaac Casaubon).

pediculus1 (pē-dik′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pediculus*, a footstalk, pedicel: see *pedicel*.] In *bot.*, same as *pedicel*.

Pediculus2 (pē-dik′ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *pediculus*, a louse.] 1. The leading genus of *Pediculidæ*, having the thorax distinct from and narrower than the abdomen, and the head conical and contracted at the base. The head-louse and body-louse of man, *P. capitis* and *P. vestimenti*, are examples. The latter is often found in the seams of dirty clothing, and is commonly called *grayback*. The crab-louse is now placed in a different genus, *Phthirius*.

Head-louse (*Pediculus capitis*), magnified.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *pediculi* (-lī).] A louse.

In pruritus due to *pediculi* the drug excels all others.
Medical News, LII. 520.

Pediculus inguinalis, or **pediculus pubis**. See *Phthirius*.

pedicure (ped'i-kūr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *cura*, cure.] 1. The cure or care of the feet. Compare *manicure*.—2. One whose business is the surgical care of the feet.

Orthopedists, dentists, *pedicures*, trained nurses, and veterinarians. *Science*, XIV. 308.

pedieux (ped-iè′), *n. pl.* [F., < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] The solleret of the elaborate armor worn in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Pedifera (pē-dif′ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1849), neut. pl. of *pedifer*: see *pediferous*.] A primary group of mollusks, constituted for the *Gasteropoda* and *Conchifera*: contrasted with the *Apoda*, which comprised the *Pteropoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Brachiopoda*. [Not now used.]

Pediferia (ped-i-fē′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] A family of bivalves, embracing all the fresh-water forms.

pediferous (pē-dif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pedifer*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Footed; having feet or foot-like parts; pedigerous.

pediform (ped'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a foot; resembling a foot; foot-shaped; foot-like. *Westwood.*—**Pediform palpus.** Same as *pedipalp*.

pedigerous (pē-dij′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing feet or legs; pediferous: especially noting those segments of articulated animals which bear legs or feet. See cut under *Apus*.

pedigree (ped'i-grē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pedigre*, *pedegree*, *pedigrew*, *petigree*, *pettigre*, *pettigrew*, *petygrewe*, *pettegrye*, < ME. *pedegru*, *pedegrw*, *pedygru*, *pedegrewe*, *petygrwe*, in Prompt. Parv. (A. D. 1440), also in documents a few years earlier, *pedegrewe*, *petygreu*, *pecdigree*, and in ML. *pedicru*, *pe de grc*, pedigree—the orig. type indicated by these forms being *pedegru*, or **pedegrue*, or as three words **pe de grue*, obviously of OF. origin. The only OF. term answering to this form is *picd de grue*, crane's foot: *pied*, *piet*, *pie*, nom. also *pez*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot; *dc*, < L. *de*, of; *grue*, < L. *grus*, crane: see *foot* (and *pedal*, etc.), *dc*2, *Grus*, and *crane*1. No record of the use of OF. *picd de grue* in the sense of 'pedigree,' or in any relation thereto, has been found; if so used (and no other explanation of the ME. forms seems possible), it must have been a fanciful application, in restricted AF. use, perhaps in allusion to the branching lines of a pedigree as drawn out on paper (cf. *crow's-foot*, applied to the lines of age about the eyes). The crane was at the time in question very common in England and

France, and it figures in many similes, proverbs, and allusions. The term appears to be extant in the surname *Pettigrew*, *Pettygrew* (from the early mod. E. *pettigrew*, ME. *petygru*, etc.). For the form, and the use as a surname, cf. the modern surname *Pettifer*, *Petifer*, < ME. *Pedifer*, *Pedefer*, < OF. *pied de fer*, 'iron foot.' Of the various other explanations of *pedigree*, as OF. *par degréz* (Minsheu), 'by degrees,' "*pere degréz*, i. e. descensus seu parentela maiorum" (Minsheu), lit. 'father-degrees,' "*petit degrec*" (actually so spelled in one instance in Stanihurst), or other suggestions involving *petty* or *degree*, none is tenable. The mod. F. *pédigree* is from E.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; list of ancestors; genealogical tree.

This lambe was Cryste whiche lynally doune came
Be dissent conveyed the *pedegrewe*
Fromc the patryarke Abrahame.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

Whereas hee
From Iohn of Gaunt doth bring his *pedigree*,
Being put fourth of that Heroick Line.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5 (folio 1623).

O! tell me, tell me, Tam-a-Line,
O! tell, an' tell me true;
Tell me this nicht, an' mak' nae lee,
What *pedigree* are you?
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

Tho' not inspir'd, Oh! may I never be
Forgetful of my *Pedigree*, or thee.
Prior, The Mice.

The documents . . . contained a full *pedigree* of the Spanish dynasties.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 126.

The "Stud-Book" . . . contains the names and in most cases the *pedigrees*, obscure though they may be, of a very large number of horses and mares of note from the earliest accounts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 183.

= **Syn.** *Pedigree*, *Genealogy*, *Lineage*. *Pedigree* may be used with reference either to a person or to an animal, as the *pedigree* of a horse; the others only to a person or family. In some cases it extends to geologic time: as, the *pedigree* of Cænozoic horses. *Genealogy* is the series of generations, coming down from the first known ancestor. *Lineage* views the person as coming in a line of descent, generally honorable, which, however, need not be traced, as in a *genealogy* or *pedigree*. *Pedigree* and *lineage* are generally much narrower words than *genealogy*, the last usually covering some personal history and including details of various matters of interest to the persons or families concerned.

pedigreed (ped'i-grēd), *a.* [< *pedigree* + *-ed*[2].] Having a distinguished pedigree. [Rare.]

Most of the other maternal ancestors of the Chancellor had belonged to the poor but *pedigreed* gentry of Brandenburg. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 11.

Pedilanthus (ped-i-lan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1790), so called with ref. to the oblique slipper-like involucre; < Gr. *πέδιλον*, sandal (see *Pedilus*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of shrubs of the apetalous order *Euphorbiaceæ* and the tribe *Euphorbieæ*, known by the irregular minutely toothed oblique or urn-shaped involucre. There are about 15 species, all American, from Mexico and the West Indies to northern Brazil. They bear fleshy branches, with an acrid milky juice, alternate stem-leaves and opposite floral leaves, and flowers consisting mostly of greenish or colored involucres, arranged in terminal or axillary cymes. Several species are cultivated as evergreen shrubs in greenhouses, and from the shape of the involucre are known as *slipper-plants*. *P. tithymaloides*, of the West Indies and South America, known as *jew-bush*, is used in medicine as an emetic.

pedilavium (ped-i-lā'vi-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *lavare*, wash.] The ceremonial washing of feet.

Pedilidæ (pē-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pedilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Pedilus*, now merged in the *Anthicidæ*.

Pedilus (ped'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1822), < Gr. *πέδιλον*, a sandal, cf. *πέδη*, fetter, anklet, < *πούς* (*ποδ-*), *πέζα* (**πεδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Pedilidæ*. Also called *Corphyra*.

pediluvium (ped-i-lū'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *pediluvia* (-ä). [NL.: see *pediluvy*.] The bathing of the feet; also, a bath for the feet. *Sydney Smith*.

pediluvy† (ped'i-lū-vi), *n.* [= F. *pédiluve* = Sp. Pg. It. *pediluvio*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *luere*, wash, bathe.] Same as *pediluvium*.

Pedimana (pē-dim'a-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] 1. Foot-handed mammals—that is, the lemurs: a synonym of *Prosimiæ*, *Lemuroidea*, and *Strepsirrhina*. Also *Pedimani*. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.—2. A group of marsupial or didelphian mammals, the American opossums: so called from the hand-like structure and function of both hind and fore feet. It has lately been adopted as one of eight "orders" of marsupial mammals.

pedimane (ped'i-mān), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pédimane*, < NL. *pedimanus*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] **I.** *a.* Foot-handed; pedimanous.

II. *n.* A pedimanous quadruped, as an opossum or a lemur.

pedimanous (pē-dim'a-nus), *a.* [< NL. *pedimanus*, foot-handed: see *pedimane*.] Having all four feet like hands; quadrumanous as well as quadrupedal: an epithet applied specifically to the opossums and lemurs, referring especially to the hand-like character of the hind feet.

pediment (ped'i-ment), *n.* [Appar. an error for "*pedament*, lit. a prop or support (orig. for statuary ?) (cf. OF. *pedament*, a pedicel), < L. *pedamentum* (also *pedamen*), a prop for a vine, < *pedare*, furnish with feet, prop up (as a vine), < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*. Cf. *pedate*.] 1. In *arch.*, a low triangular part resembling a gable, crowning the fronts of buildings in the Greek styles, especially over porticos. It is surrounded by a cornice, and its flat recessed field or tympanum is often ornamented with sculptures in relief or in the round. Among such sculptures are found the finest remains of Greek art—the pediment-figures of the Parthenon, by Phidias. In the debased Roman and Renaissance styles the same name is given to gables similarly placed, even though not triangular in form, but semicircular, elliptical, or interrupted, and also to small finishing members of any of these shapes over doors or windows. In the architecture of the middle ages small gables and triangular decorations over openings, niches, etc., are often called *pediments*. These generally have the angle at the apex much more acute than the corresponding gable or gablet in Roman architecture, which, on its part, is markedly higher in proportion, or less obtuse-angled at the summit, than Hellenic pediments. See also cuts under *acroterium*, *octastyle*, and *pedimented*.

Eastern Pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.
(Curtius-Grüttner restoration.)

Some of the entrances are adorned with *pediments* and entablatures cut out of the rock.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

Pediments or caps over windows . . . suggest a means of protecting an opening from the wet.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 33.

Hence—2. In *decorative art*, any member of similar outline, forming a triangular or segmental ornament rising above a horizontal band, as in ironwork; such a member above the opening of a screen or the like: it may be entirely open and consist of light scrollwork only.

pedimental (ped-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *pediment* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a pediment; found on a pediment; designed to be used in a pediment.

Intermixed with these architectural remains were the sculptures of the temple, those very *pedimental* sculptures and metopes of which Pausanias has given us a brief but infinitely precious description.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 335.

On the theory of a *pedimental* composition [for the Niobe group], the prostrate son would occupy one angle, and would presuppose a prostrate daughter in the opposite angle.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 319.

Pedimental Head-dress.
(From a brass of 1557.)

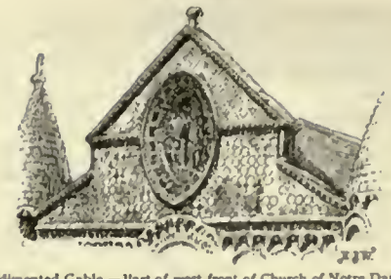
2. Having the form of a pediment. Thus, the head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth century, in which a kerchief or hand is folded over the forehead, making an angle projecting upward, is commonly called by writers on costume the *pedimental head-dress*.

pedimented (ped'i-mented), *a.* [< *pediment* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with a pediment; constructed in the form of a pediment.—**Pedimented gable**, a gable across the foot of which is carried a molding or cornice, completing the triangle, and presenting more or less analogy in form with a classical pediment. See cut in next column.

pedimeter (pē-dim'e-tèr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *podometer*.

pedimetric (ped-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *pedimetr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to pedimetry.

pedimetry (pē-dim'et-ri), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement by paces.



Pedimented Gable.—Part of west front of Church of Notre Dame la Grande, Poitiers, France.

pediocle (ped'i-ō-kl), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *oculus*, eye.] A stalk-eyed crustacean.

Pediœcetes (ped-i-ē'se-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1872), emended from *Pediœcætes* (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *πεδίον*, a plain, + *οἰκέτης*, a dweller, inmate, < *οἰκεῖν*, dwell.] A genus of *Tetraonidæ*; the pintail or sharp-tailed grouse. *P. phasianellus* is the sharp-tailed grouse of British America. The common bird in the northwestern United States, as North and South Dakota, Montana, etc., where it is called *prairie-hen* or *prairie-chicken*, is a variety of the more northern form known as *P. columbianus*.

Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*).

pedipalp (ped'i-palp), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *pedipalpus*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.] **I.** *n.* 1. A maxillipalp, or maxillary palpus; the palp of an arachnidan. A pair of pedipalps is a characteristic feature of most arachnidans. They are borne on the head, in front of the usual four pairs of ambulatory legs. In scorpions and their allies, and also in the false scorpions, the pedipalps usually attain great size, and may be chelate or end in a pincer, like the large claw of a lobster. They are efficient tactile and prehensile organs. See cuts under *Araneida*, *Pedipalpi*[2], *Phrynidæ*, and *scorpion*.

2. A pedipalpate arachnidan.—**Inflated pedipalp.** See *inflated*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a pedipalpus; resembling a pedipalp. Also *pedipalpal*. *Huxley*.

pedipalpate (ped-i-pal'pāt), *a.* [< *pedipalp* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with pedipalps, or maxillary palpi; of or pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*.

pedipalpi[1], *n.* Plural of *pedipalpus*.

Pedipalpi[2] (ped-i-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, palp.] A suborder of the arachnidan order *Arthrogastra*, containing the families *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, commonly known as *whip-scorpions*. They have eight ocelli, two median and three on each side. The short chelicerae are two-jointed, while the palpi are large and long, ending in more or less perfectly formed pincers. The first pair of legs is longest, and the tarsus is broken into a long series of joints. In a former system, when the *Pedipalpi* also included the true scorpions, the term was synonymous with *Polymerosomata* and coextensive with *Arthrogastra*. The group is now rated as an order of *Arachnida*, divided into 2 suborders, *Amblypygi* and *Uropygi*, respectively exemplified by the above-named families. See also cut at *Phrynidæ*.

Whip-scorpion (*Thelyphonus giganteus*), a member of the *Pedipalpi*.
(About half natural size.)

pedipalpous (ped-i-pal'pus), *a.* [< *pedipalp* + *-ous*.] Having large pedipalps; pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*, or having their characters; polymerosomatous or arthrogastric, as an arachnidan.

pedipalpus (ped-i-pal'pus), *n.*; pl. *pedipalpi* (-pī). [NL.: see *pedipalp*.] A pedipalp.

pedireme (ped'i-rēm), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *remus*, an oar: see *oar*[1].] A crustacean whose feet serve for oars. Compare *copepod*. [Rare.]

Pediremi (ped-i-rē'mī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *remus*, an oar. Cf. *pedireme*.] A superfamily of water-bugs, or *Hydrocorisæ*, containing those with true swimming-feet, as the *Corisidæ* and *Notonectidæ*.

pedissequant†, *n.* [Prop. **pedisequent*, < L. *pedisequus*, *pedisecus*, improp. *pedissequus*, following on foot, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *sequi*, ppr. *sequen*(*t-*)*s*, follow: see *sequent*.] A follower.

> Yet still he striveth untill, wearied and breathlesse, he be forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of al the observant *pedissequants* of the hunting goddesse Diana.
> *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 136. (*Halliwell*.)

pedlar, pedlarism, etc. See *peddler*, etc.

pedler, pedlerism, etc. See *peddler*, etc.

pedmelon (ped'mel-ọn), *n.* A variant of *pademelon*.

pedobaptism, pædobaptism (pē-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* [= It. *pedobattesimo*; < Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child, + *βαπτισμός*, baptism: see *baptism*.] The baptism of infants.

> The Anabaptists laugh at *pædo-baptism*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 299.

pedobaptist, pædobaptist (pē-dō-bap'tist), *n.* [< Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), a child, + *βαπτιστής*, a baptist: see *baptist*.] An advocate of the baptism of infants.

pedogenesis, pædogenesis (pē-dō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] Larval generation; reproduction by larvæ; a kind of heterogamy which resembles alternate generation, and is regarded as a case of precocious development of the egg in parthenogenesis. It has been shown to occur in the larvæ of certain gall-flies, *Cecidomyia*, etc.

> The morphologically undeveloped larva has acquired the power of reproducing itself by means of its rudimentary ovary—a phenomenon which . . . has been designated *Pædogenesis*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 128.

pedogenetic, pædogenetic (pē″dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *pedogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to, or reproduced by, pedogenesis.

pedomancy (ped'ō-man-si), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination, prophecy.] Divination by examining the soles of the feet.

pedometer (pē-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance traveled is thus approximately recorded. Such instruments usually register by means of an index on a dial-plate, and are carried in the pocket like a watch, which they resemble in shape and size.

pedometric (ped-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *pedometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or measured by a pedometer.

pedometrical (ped-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *pedometric* + *-al*.] Same as *pedometric*.

pedomotive (ped-ō-mō'tiv), *a.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + ML. *motivus*, motive: see *motive*.] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or the feet acting on pedals, treadles, or the like; operated by action of the feet, as a velocipede, etc.

> A novel and important improvement in treadles for bicycles and other *pedomotive* carriages.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 105.

pedomotor (ped-ō-mō'tọr), *n.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] 1. A means for the mechanical application of the foot as a driving-power, as the treadle of a sewing-machine or the pedal of a bicycle.—2. A bicycle, tricycle, or other similar vehicle.—3. A roller-skate.

pedonosology, pædonosology (pē″dō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child, + E. *nosology*.] The study of the diseases of children.

pedopleural (ped-ō-plō'ral), *a.* [< L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + Gr. *πλευρά*, side.] Same as *pleuropedal*.

Pedota (pē-dō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the major groups of placental mammals, including those which have feet, as distinguished from *Apoda*.

pedotrophic, pædotrophic (pē-dō-trof'ik), *a.* [< *pedotroph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rearing of children. [Rare.]

> He grew more daring, and actually broached the idea of *Pædotrophic* Partnership, the term by which the new Socialism designated a particular and relatively permanent variety of sexual attachment.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 102.

pedotrophist, pædotrophist (pē-dot'rō-fist), *n.* [< *pedotroph-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises pedotrophy. [Rare.]

> They could, with the most generous intentions, pronounce the plaintiff a properly qualified *pædotrophist*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 108.

pedotrophy, pædotrophy (pē-dot'rō-fi), *n.* [= F. *pédotrophie*, < NL. *pædotrophia*, < Gr. *παιδοτροφία*, rearing of children, < *παιδοτρόφος*, rearing children, < *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] That branch of hygiene which is concerned with the rearing of infants and children. [Rare.]

pedregal (ped're-gal), *n.* [Sp., < *piedra*, a stone: see *pier*.] A rough and rocky district, especially in a volcanic region.

> A great chain of bergs stretching from northwest to southeast, moving with the tides, had compressed the surface-floes; and, rearing them up on their edges, produced an area more like the volcanic *pedragal* of the basin of Mexico than anything else I can compare it to.
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 197.

pedro (pē'drō), *n.* [< Sp. *Pedro*, < LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. *Πέτρος*, Peter.] In the game of sanchopedro, the five of trumps.

Pedro Ximenes (pē'drō zim'e-nēz). Wine made from the grape of the same name in Spain, the most celebrated being that produced in Andalusia. Compare *peter-see-me*.

pedum (pē'dum), *n.*; pl. *peda* (-dä). [< L. *pedum*, a shepherd's crook, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A pastoral crook or hook.

> Head of Pan horned, with *pedum* at shoulder.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 203.

peduncle (pē-dung'kl), *n.* [= F. *pédoncule*, < LL. *pedunculus*, also L. *peduculus*, equiv. to *pediculus*, a little foot, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *bot.*, a general flower-stalk supporting either a cluster or a solitary flower: in the latter case the cluster may be regarded as reduced to a single blossom. *Gray*. See also cut under *pedicel*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a little foot or foot-like part; a pedicle or pedicel. Specifically—(*a*) The stalk of a barnacle. (*b*) A fleshy process of some brachiopods. (*c*) One of the crura of the brain. See *pedunculus*. (*d*) In *entom.*, a narrowed basal joint or part forming a stem on which the rest of the organ is supported: as, the *peduncle* of the abdomen. Also called *petiole*. See cuts under *Eurytoma* and *mud-dauber*.—**Anterior peduncle of the thalamus,** a bundle of fibers coming from the frontal lobe through the anterior part of the internal capsule to the thalamus.—**Inferior peduncle of the thalamus,** a bundle of fibers coming from the temporal lobe, passing under the lenticular nucleus, possibly reënforced by fibers from the globus pallidus, and terminating in the thalamus.—**Internal peduncle of the thalamus,** that part of the inferior peduncle which terminates in the stratum zonale of the thalamus.—**Olivary, optic,** etc., **peduncle.** See the adjectives.—**Peduncle of the pineal body or gland,** a narrow white band on either side extending forward and outward from the base of the pineal body, along the ridge-like junction of the upper and mesial surfaces of the thalamus. Also called *medullary stria of the pineal body*, or *habenula* (or *habena*) *pinealis*.—**Peduncles of the cerebellum,** three pairs of stout bundles of nerve-fibers which connect the cerebellum with the other chief divisions of the brain. They are distinguished by their position as the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior peduncles* or *crura*. The superior pair emerge from the mesial part of the medullary substance of the hemispheres, and run forward and upward to reach the nuclei tegmenti of the opposite sides, after decussation under the formatio reticularis. (Also called *crura ad corpora quadrigemina*, *crura ad cerebrum*, *processus cerebelli ad cerebrum*, *processus e cerebello ad testes*, *brachia conjunctiva*, and *brachia conjunctoria*.) The middle pair form the ventral transverse fibers of the pons, emerging from the lateral part of the white substance of the hemispheres. (Also called *crura* or *processus ad pontem*.) The inferior pair are the restiform bodies of the oblongata, which enter the hemispheres between the middle and superior peduncles.

Peduncle.
Flowering Branch of Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), showing the one-flowered peduncles.

(Also called *crura* or *processus ad medullam*.)—**Peduncles of the corpus callosum,** two bands of white substance given off from the anterior end of the corpus callosum, which, diverging from each other, pass backward across the anterior perforated space to the entrance of the fissure of Sylvius.—**Peduncles of the septum lucidum,** the peduncles of the corpus callosum.—**Posterior peduncle of the thalamus,** the bundle of fibers passing backward from the pulvinar to the occipital cortex, carrying nervous impulses of retinal origin.=**Syn. 2.** *Pedicel*, *Pedicle*, and *Peduncle* are used in zoölogy with little discrimination. *Pedicle* is the most comprehensive term; *pedicel* more frequently means a very small foot-like part, *peduncle* a large and generally soft or fleshy foot-like part; and each of these has some specific use.

peduncled (pē-dung'kld), *a.* [< *peduncle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pedunculate*.

peduncular (pē-dung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *pedunculus*, a little foot (see *peduncle*), + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the peduncle of the abdomen.—**Peduncular arteries,** small branches supplying the crura cerebri.—**Peduncular lobe of the cerebellum,** the flocculus.—**Peduncular sulci,** the oculomotor and lateral sulci of the crura cerebri, grooves where the substantia nigra comes to the surface, between the crusta and the tegmentum. The inner one is also called *sulcus pedunculi* (or *mesencephali*) *medialis*; the lateral one, *sulcus pedunculi* (or *mesencephali*) *lateralis*.—**Peduncular tract.** Same as *pyramidal tract* (which see, under *pyramidal*).

Pedunculata (pē-dung-kū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pedunculatus*: see *pedunculate*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Sessilia*; the pedunculate as distinguished from the sessile cirripeds. They have six pairs of biramous feet, and are such as the *Lepadidæ* and *Pollicipedidæ*.—2†. An order of brachiopods, comprising all having shells attached by a peduncle (*Lingula*, *Terebratula*, etc.): contrasted with the *Sessilia* (*Orbicula*, *Crania*, etc.). *Latreille*.

pedunculate (pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *pedunculatus*, < L. *pedunculus*, a little foot: see *peduncle*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle: as, a *pedunculate* flower.—2. Provided with a pedicel; pedicellate.—**Pedunculate abdomen,** in *entom.*, an abdomen in which the first joint is slender and stem-like: opposed to *sessile abdomen*. See cuts under *Ophion* and *mud-dauber*.—**Pedunculate body,** in *entom.*, a body in which the mesothorax has a constricted ring in front, to which the prothorax is articulated, as in many beetles.

pedunculated (pē-dung'kū-lā-tėd), *a.* [< *pedunculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pedunculate*.

Pedunculati (pē-dung-kū-lā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pedunculatus*: see *pedunculate*.] The *Pediculati* as a family of acanthopterygians, defined by Cuvier as fishes with wrists to the pectoral fins.

pedunculation (pē-dung-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *pedunculate* + *-ion*.] The development of a peduncle; the state of being pedunculated.

pedunculus (pē-dung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pedunculi* (-lī). [L.: see *peduncle*.] A peduncle or pedicel; a stalk, stem, or other foot-like support or basis of a part.—**Pedunculus cerebelli medius, pedunculus cerebelli inferior, pedunculus cerebelli superior,** respectively the middle, lower, and upper cerebellar peduncles.—**Pedunculus cerebri,** a crus cerebri, one of the legs of the brain.—**Pedunculus conarii,** the peduncle of the pineal body; the habenula.—**Pedunculus medullæ oblongatæ,** the restiform body.—**Pedunculus olivæ,** the white fibers which pass out of the hilum of the inferior olivary nucleus.—**Pedunculus pulmonis,** the root of the lung.—**Pedunculus substantiæ nigræ,** the layer of fine fibers lying next to the substantia nigra on its ventral surface, and believed to originate in the cells of that formation: it passes downward to become lost in the pons.

pee (pē), *n.* [Cf. *pea*[1].] The point of the arm of an anchor, intended to penetrate the ground; the bill.

peeblet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pebble*.

peecet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *piece*.

peek[1] (pēk), *n.* An obsolete or nautical spelling of *peak*[1].

peek[2] (pēk), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *peak*, *peke*; < ME. **peken*, *piken*, peep; appar. ult. a var. of *peep*[2].] To peep; look pryingly.

peek[3] (pēk), *n.* [Cf. *peek*[1], *woodpecker*.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]—**Green peek,** the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

peek-a-boo (pēk'a-bō), *n.* Same as *bo-peep*.

peekee, piki (pē'kē), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Cakes of Indian meal, very thin, and baked on hot stones, among the Indians of the southwestern United States.

peel[1] (pēl), *v.* [< ME. **pelen*, < OF. *peler*, *peller*, F. *peler* = Pr. *pelar*, *pellar* = Sp. *pelar* = Pg. *pellar* = It. *pelare*, strip (of skin, bark), pare, < OF. *pel*, < L. *pellis*, skin: see *pell*[1]. The word was formerly also written *pill*, by confusion with *pill*, plunder, which was in turn erroneously written *peel*; while the OF. *peler*, strip of skin or bark, is confused with *peler*, strip of hair, < L. *pilare*, strip of hair:

see *pill*[1], *pill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind from; strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; flay; decorticate; bark: as, to *peel* a tree; to *peel* an orange. When, as in the case of an apple, the skin or rind cannot be torn off, but is removed with a cutting instrument, the word *pare* is commonly used.

> The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 85.

2. To strip off; remove by stripping.

> Ay me! the bark *peel'd* from the lofty pine,
> His leaves will wither and his sap decay.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1167.

=Syn. See *pare*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To lose the skin or rind; be separated or come off in thin flakes or pellicles: as, the orange *peels* easily; the bark *peels* off. *Swift.*—2. To undress. [Slang.]

peel[1] (pēl), *n.* [< *peel*[1], *v.*] The skin, bark, or rind of anything: as, the *peel* of an orange.

> On twigs of hawthorn he regal'd,
> On pippins' russet *peel*.
> *Cowper*, Epitaph on a Hare.

=Syn. *Rind*, etc. See *skin*.

peel[2] (pēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *peelen*, *pelen*, < OF. *peler*, *piler*, plunder: see *pill*[1].] To plunder; devastate; spoil. Isa. xviii. 2.

> Thy contre shalt se put in exile all,
> Distrood, robbed, *peled*, and more wurse,
> By ille Sarlains; God gife thaim his curse!
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2169.
>
> Govern ill the nations under yoke,
> *Peeling* their provinces, exhausted all
> By lust and rapine. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 136.
>
> Whence, O thou orphan and defrauded?
> Is thy land *peeled*, thy realm marauded?
> *Emerson*, Woodnotes, II.

peel[3] (pēl), *n.* [Also *peal*; early mod. E. also *piele*; < ME. *peele*, *pele*, < OF. *pele*, *pesle*, *pale*, F. *pelle* = Sp. Pg. It. *pala*, < L. *pāla*, a spade, shovel, a bakers' peel, the shoulder-blade, the bezel of a ring: see *pale*[3].] 1. A kind of wooden shovel with a broad blade and long handle, used by bakers to put bread into or take it out of the oven. In heraldry it is generally represented with one or more cakes of bread upon it, which are mentioned in the blazon.

> The oven, the baven, the mawkin, the *peel*,
> The hearth and the range, the dog and the wheel.
> *B. Jonson*, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

The dough is quickly introduced on a *peel* or long wooden shovel. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 257.

2. In *printing*, a wooden pole with a short crosspiece at one end, in the form of the letter T, used to convey printed sheets to and from the horizontal poles on which they are dried.—3. The wash or blade of an oar, as distinguished from the loom.—4. A mark resembling a skewer with a large ring (♀), formerly used in England as a mark for cattle, a signature-mark for persons unable to write, or the like.

peel[4] (pēl), *n.* [< ME. *pele*, *pel*, *pell* (ML. *pela*), a var. of *pile*: see *pile*[2]. The W. *pill* and Manx *pelley*, a tower, a fortress, are appar. < E.] A fortified tower; a stronghold. The original peel appears to have been a structure of earth combined with timber, strengthened by palisades; but the later peel was a small square tower, with turrets at the angles, and a door considerably raised from the ground. The lower part,

Peel-tower, Gilnockie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

where the cattle were kept, was generally vaulted. Such strongholds are frequent on the Scottish borders, and served as dwelling-houses for the chiefs of the smaller septs, as well as for places of defense against sudden marauding expeditions. The peel represented in the cut is said to have been the abode of the famous Johnie Armstrong. *Imp. Dict.*

> When they cam to the fair Dodhead,
> Right hastily they clam the *peel*.
> *Jamie Telfer* (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

peel[5] (pēl), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *peer*[2].] An equal; a match: as, they were *peels* at twelve. *Picken.* [Scotch.]

peel[5] (pēl), *v. i.* To be equal or have the same score in a game. [Scotch.]

Peel Act. Same as *Bank-charter Act* (which see, under *bank*[2]).

peel-ax (pēl'aks), *n.* Same as *peeling-ax*.

peeled (pēld), *p. a.* [< *peel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Stripped of the skin or outer rind: as, *peeled* potatoes or onions.—2. Barked; abraded: as, "every shoulder was *peeled*," Ezek. xxix. 18.—3†. Bald; shaven; bare.

> *Peel'd* priest, dost thou command me to be shut out?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 30.

peeledness†, *n.* Same as *pilledness*.

> Disease, scab, and *peeledness*.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, II. 143. (*Davies.*)

peel-end (pēl'end), *n.* In a biscuit- or cracker-machine, the part beyond the cutter. *E. H. Knight.*

peeler[1] (pē'lėr), *n.* [< *peel*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who peels, strips, or flays.—2. A crab or lobster in the act of casting its shell; a shedder.—3. A stout iron bar of considerable length, having one end flattened into a broader surface, somewhat after the manner of a slice-bar, and the other end formed into a loop or handle, used by a workman called a "baller" in placing charges of piles, billets, blooms, ingots, etc., of iron or steel in a reheating-furnace preparatory to hammering. [Local, Eng.]—4. A "ripper"; a very energetic person. [New Eng.]

> Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a staver," "a *pealer*," "a roarer to work."
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 117.

peeler[2]† (pē'lėr), *n.* [< *peel*[2], = *pill*[1], + *-er*[1].] A plunderer; a pillager.

> We oats with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
> Both ill to the master and worse to some ground.
> *Tusser*, January's Husbandry, p. 51.

peeler[3] (pē'lėr), *n.* [< *Peel* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A policeman: so called from the English statesman Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), who while secretary for Ireland (1812–18) established a regular force of Irish police, and while home secretary (1828–30) improved the police system of London. [Colloq. or slang.]

> He 's gone for a *peeler* and a search-warrant to break open the door. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxv.
>
> The hatred of a costermonger to a *peeler* is intense, and with their opinion of the police all the more ignorant unite that of the governing power.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 22.

peel-house (pēl'hous), *n.* Same as *peel*[4].

peeling (pē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *peel*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stripping off the skin, rind, or bark of a thing; the stripping off of an outer covering or rind.—2. That which is stripped off; rind, peel, or skin stripped from the object which it covered or to which it belonged: as, potato-*peelings*.—3. In *printing*, the art or act of removing from an impression-surface one or more layers of a paper overlay, to make a lighter impression.

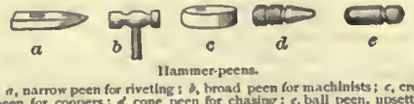
peeling-ax (pē'ling-aks), *n.* A double-bitted ax used for barking trees. *E. H. Knight.* Also *peel-ax*.

peeling-iron (pē'ling-ī'ėrn), *n.* A shovel-shaped thrusting instrument for prying up the bark and stripping it from trees.

Peelite (pē'līt), *n.* [< *Peel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *British politics*, one of a political party existing after the repeal of the corn-laws in 1846. Originally (in large part) Tories, but free-traders and adherents of Sir Robert Peel, they formed for several years a group intermediate between the Protectionist Tories and the Liberals. Several of them took office in the Aberdeen administration (1852–5), and, as W. E. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and others, eventually joined the Liberal party.

peel-tower, *n.* Same as *peel*[4].

peen (pēn), *n.* [Also *pean*, *pene*, *pein*, *piend*; appar. < G. *pinne*, the peen of a hammer: see *pin*[1] and *pane*[3].] That end of a hammer-head or



Hammer-peens.

a, narrow peen for riveting; *b*, broad peen for machinists; *c*, cross-peen for coopers; *d*, cone peen for chasing; *e*, ball peen, upsetting hammer for engravers.

similar tool which terminates in an edge, or in a sharp, rounded, cone-shaped, hemispherical, or otherwise specially modified point, as distinguished from the ordinary flat face. See also cuts under *hammer*.

peen (pēn), *v. t.* [< *peen*, *n.*] To treat by striking regularly all over with the peen of a hammer.

> Piston rings may be made of a larger diameter by *peening* the ring all round on the inside.
> *J. Rose*, Pract. Machinist, p. 283.

peenge (pēnj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peenged*, ppr. *peenging*. [Origin obscure.] To complain; whine. [Scotch.]

> That useless *peenging* thing o' a lassie there at Ellangowan. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxix.

peen-hammer (pēn'ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer with a cutting or chisel edge. Specifically—(*a*) A hammer used for straightening and taking the buckles out of sheets or plates of iron. (*b*) A stone-masons' heavy hammer with two opposite cutting edges. See cut under *hammer*.

peep[1] (pēp), *v. i.* [Also *pip*, *pipe* (see *pipe*[1]), < ME. **pepen*, *pipen*, < OF. *pipier*, *pepier*, F. *pépier* = Sp. *pipiar* = Olt. **pipiare* = D. *piepen* = MLG. *pipen*, LG. *piepen* = G. *piepen*, *piepsen* = Dan. *pippe*, < L. *pipilare*, *piparc*, *pipire*, also *pipilare* (> It. *pipilare*) = Gr. πιπίζειν, peep, chirp, as a bird; an imitative word, and as such more or less varied in form: see *pipe*[1]. Cf. *peep*[2].] 1. To chirp, cheep, or pipe; utter a shrill thin sound, as a young chick.

> And my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people; and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*. Isa. x. 14.
>
> Hee procuring such peace in the East (saith Vopiscus) that a rebellious Mouse was not heard to *peepe*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

2. To speak in a piping or chirping tone.

> And when they shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and unto wizards that *peep*, and that mutter: should not a people seek unto their God? Isa. viii. 19.
>
> She muttered and *peeped*, as the Bible says, like a wizard. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

3. To speak. [Slang.]

peep[1] (pēp), *n.* [= G. *piep*, *pip* = Dan. *pip*, peep; from the verb.] 1. The cry of a young chick or other little bird.

> I heard the *peep* of the young when I could not see the parent bird. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 245.

2. A sandpiper; a sandpeep. Several small United States species are commonly so called from their cry, as the least and semipalmated sandpipers, *Actodromas minutilla* and *Ereunetes pusillus*.

peep[2] (pēp), *v.* [Prob. a particular use of *peep*[1], chirp, with ref. to a concealed fowler, who, 'peeping' or chirping to beguile the birds, 'peeps' or peers out to watch them. Cf. OF. *piper*, peep, *la pipe du jour*, the peep of day ("day-pipe"—Palsgrave). Less prob. there is ref. to the fancied 'peeping' or peering out of a 'peeping' or chirping chick. See *pipe*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To have the appearance of looking out or issuing from a narrow aperture or from a state of concealment; come partially into view; begin to appear.

> I can see his pride
> *Peep* through each part of him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 69.
>
> Flowers, that were buds but yesterday,
> *Peep* from the ground where'er I pass.
> *Bryant*, The New and the Old.

2. To look (out or in) pryingly, slyly, or furtively, as through a crevice or small aperture; look narrowly, slyly, or pryingly; take a sly or furtive look; peer; peek.

> A fool will *peep* in at the door. Eccius. xxi. 23.
>
> But Luther's broom is left, and eyes
> *Peep* o'er their creeds to where it lies.
> *Lowell*, Villa Franca.

A peeping Tom (in allusion to the legend of Peeping Tom of Coventry), an inquisitive person.

II. *trans.* To let appear; show. [Rare.]

> There is not a dangerous action can *peep* out his head but I am thrust upon it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 238.

peep[2] (pēp), *n.* [< *peep*[2], *v.*] 1. A sly or furtive look through or as if through a crevice; a hurried or partial view; a glimpse; hence, the first looking out of light from the eastern horizon.

> But up then spake a little page,
> Before the *peep* of dawn.
> *Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 22).
>
> Fall on me like the silent dew,
> Or like those maiden show'rs
> Which by the *peepe* of day doe strewe
> A baptime o're the flowers.
> *Herrick*, To Musique, to becalme his Fever.
>
> A door left ajar gave him a *peep* into the best parlor, where the claw-footed chairs and dark mahogany tables shone like mirrors. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.
>
> We of the younger generation on the landing catch *peeps* of distinguished men, and bits of their table-talk.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 99.

2. A crevice or aperture; a slit or opening affording only a narrow or limited view.

At the sma' *peep* of a window
Belinkin crap in.
Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 101).

Specifically—3. The slit in the leaf of a rifle-sight.—4†. A pip.

He 's but one *peep* above a serviog-man.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

Peep-nicking machine, a gun-tool used to nick or cut the peep in the leaf of a rifle-sight.

peep-bo (pēp′bō), *n.* Same as *bo-peep*.

peeper[1] (pē′pėr), *n.* [< *peep*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. Some little creature which peeps, pipes, or chirps. (*a*) A newly hatched chick. (*b*) The cricket-frog, *Acris gryllus*, a common species of tree-frog. (*c*) A young pigeon while its beak remains soft and unsuited for eating grain. 2. An egg-pie. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

peeper[2] (pē′pėr), *n.* [< *peep*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who peeps; a spying or inquisitive person.

Peepers, intelligencers, eavesdroppers. *Webster.*

2. The eye. [Slang.]

"I smell a spy," replied the other, looking at Nigel. "Chalk him across the *peepers* with your cheery."
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

peep-eye (pēp′ī), *n.* Same as *bo-peep*.

The baby . . . made futile efforts to play *peep-eye* with anybody jovially disposed in the crowd.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 79.

peep-hole (pēp′hōl), *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep or look.

And by the *Peep-holes* in his Crest
Is it not virtually confest
That there his Eyes took distant Aim?
Prior, Alma, ii.

peeping-hole (pē′ping-hōl), *n.* Same as *peep-hole*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Peep-o'-day Boy (pēp-ọ-dā′ boi). One of a faction in northern Ireland about 1784–95. They were Protestants, and opposed to a Roman Catholic faction called *Defenders*. They were so named from their visiting the houses of their antagonists at break of day in search of arms.

peep-show (pēp′shō), *n.* A small show, consisting of pictures viewed through an orifice or hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

A *peepshow* of Mazeppa and Paul Jones the pirate, describing the pictures to the boys looking in at the little round windows.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 12.

peep-sight (pēp′sīt), *n.* A plate containing a small hole through which the gunner sights, attached to the breech of a cannon or small arm. See cut under *gun*.

The sights for match-rifles consist usually of wind-gauge foresight, and an elevating Vernier *peep-sight* affixed to the stock of the rifle. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 151.

peepul (pē′pul), *n.* Same as *pipul-tree*.

peepy (pē′pi), *a.* [< *peep*[2] + *-y*[1].] Sleepy; drowsy. [Colloq.]

peer[1] (pēr), *v. i.* [< ME. *piren*, *puren*, < LG. *piren*, look closely, a later form (with loss of *l* after *p*, as in E. *pat*[1], *pateh*, etc.) of *pliren*, peer, look narrowly, = Sw. *plira* = Dan. *plire*, blink: see *blear*[1]. With *peer* in this sense, from ME. *piren*, is confused *peer*, **pear*, < ME. *peren*, < OF. *perer* (?), *parer*, *pareir*, < L. *parere*, appear (ME. also partly by apheresis from *aperen*, E. *appear*): see *appear*. Hence also, by variation, *pry*[1].] 1. To look narrowly or sharply: commonly implying searching or an effort to see: as, to *peer* into the darkness.

Athulf was in the ture
Abute for to *pure*
After his comynge,
3ef schup him wolde bringe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1092.

Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 19.

I went and *peered*, and could descry
No cause for her distressful cry.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

And I *peer* into the shadows,
Till they seem to pass away.
Bryant, A Lifetime.

2. To appear; come in sight.

When daffodils begin to *peer*, . . .
Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 1.

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

3. To appear; seem. [Rare.]

Tell me, if this wrinkling brow . . .
Peers like the front of Saturn. *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

peer[2] (pēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peare*; < ME. *peer*, *pere*, *per*, < OF. *per*, *peer*, later *pair*, F. *pair*, a peer; as adj., equal; < L. *par*, equal: see *pair*[1], *par*[2].] 1. One of the same rank, qualities, endowments, character, or the like; an equal; a match.

A cok highte Chauntecleer,
In al the lond of crowyng nas his *peer*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 30.

I . . . found him, as I expected, not the *peer* of her he loved, except in love.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in the 19th Cent., p. 213.

2. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He ail his *peers* in beauty did aurpass. *Spenser.*

So I took a whim
To stray away into these forests drear,
Alone, without a *peer*.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

3. A nobleman of an especial dignity. Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain and Ireland, a holder of the title of one of the five degrees of nobility—duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron; also, one of the two English archbishops, or one of those twenty-four bishops who are entitled to sit in the House of Lords. The former class are distinguished as *lords temporal*, the latter as *lords spiritual*. The House of Peers or House of Lords consists of—(1) all peers of the United Kingdom (corresponding to peers of England prior to 1707 and peers of Great Britain from 1707 to January 1st, 1801) who are of full age; (2) the representative Scottish peers (see *peer of Scotland*), elected for each parliament; (3) the Irish representative peers (see *peer of Ireland*), elected for life; and (4) the lords spiritual. Many of the peers of Scotland and of Ireland, however, are also peers of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, and sit in the House of Lords under the titles thus held. (*b*) In France, formerly a chief vassal, and later the lord of a certain territory; during the period from 1814 to 1848, a member of the upper house of the legislative assembly.—**House of Peers**, the upper house of the British Parliament, usually styled the *House of Lords*. See *lord* and *parliament*, 3.—**Peer of Ireland**, a member of the peersge of Ireland. Twenty-eight Irish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Irish representative peers*. Irish peers who do not have seats in the House of Lords may be elected members of the House of Commons for English or Scottish constituencies.—**Peer of Scotland**, a member of the peerage of Scotland. Sixteen Scottish peers are elected members of the House of Lords, and are called *Scottish representative peers*. No Scottish peer can be elected a member of the House of Commons.—**Peer of the blood royal**, in Great Britain, a member of the royal family qualified to sit in the House of Lords.—**Peer of the United Kingdom**. See def. 3 (*a*).—**Peers of fees**, in *law*, vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function.—**Spiritual peer**, in Great Britain, one of the prelates qualified to sit in the House of Lords.—**Temporal peer**, in Great Britain, one of those peers of the rank of dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons (including representative peers) who are qualified to sit in the House of Lords.

peer[2]† (pēr), *v.* [< ME. *peeren*; < *peer*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the peer; be a peer or equal; take or be of equal rank.

He woide haue *peerid* with god of bliss;
Now is he in helle moost lootheli page.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

II. *trans.* To make equal to or of the same rank with.

Being now *peered* with the lord-chancellor and the earl of Essex. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 347. (*Latham.*)

peerage (pēr′āj), *n.* [< *peer*[2] + *-age*. Cf. *parage*.] 1. The rank or dignity of a peer.

The *peerage* differs from nobility strictly so called, in which the hereditary privileges, whatever they may consist in, pass on to all the descendants of the person first created or otherwise acknowledged as noble.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 458.

2. The body of peers.

The hereditary summoning of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course between the very limited *peerage* which in France co-existed with an enormous mass of privileged nobility, and the unmanageable, ever-varying assembly of the whole mass of feudal tenants as prescribed in Magna Carta. It is to this body of select hereditary barons, joined with the prelates, that the term "peers of the land" properly belongs: an expression which occurs first, it is said, in the act by which the Despensers were exiled, but which before the middle of the fourteenth century had obtained general recognition as descriptive of members of the house of lords. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 190.

3. [*cap.*] A book containing a detailed historical and genealogical account of the peers and their connections: as, Burke's "*Peerage*."

I . . . saw the inevitable, abominable, maniacal, absurd, disgusting "*Peerage*" open on the table, interleaved with annotations. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxiv.

peerdom† (pēr′dum), *n.* [< *peer*[2] + *-dom*.] Same as *peerage*, 1.

peeress (pēr′es), *n.* [< *peer*[2] + *-ess*.] The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage. In Great Britain women may in certain cases be peeresses of the realm in their own right, as by creation, or as inheritors of baronies which descend to heirs general.

There are instances of countesses, baronesses, and abbesses being summoned to send proxies to council, or to furnish their military service, but not to attend parliament as *peeresses*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

peerie, *n.* See *peery*[2].

peerless (pēr′les), *a.* [< *peer*[2] + *-less*.] Unequaled; having no peer or equal; unmatched.

But now it is my glory to have loved
One *peerless*, without stain.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

=Syn. Matchless, unsurpassed.

peerlessly (pēr′les-li), *adv.* Without a peer or equal; rarely, as one who is peerless.

The gentlewoman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-favoured thing, marry not so *peerlessly* to bee doted upon, I must confesse. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

peerlessness (pēr′les-nes), *n.* The state of being peerless, or of having no equal.

peery[1] (pēr′i), *a.* [< *peer*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Peering; sharp-looking; expressive of curiosity or suspicion; inquisitive; curious; prying.

A queer, shambling, ill-made urchin, . . . with a carroty pate in huge disorder, a freckled, sun-burnt visage, with a snub nose, a long chin, and two *peery* grey eyes which had a droll obliquity of vision.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

From her twisted mouth to her eyes so *peery*,
Each queer feature asked a query;
A look that said in a silent way, . . .
"I'd give my ears to know what you say!"
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

2†. Knowing; sly. [Old slang.]

Are you *peery*, as the cant is? In short, do you know what I would be at now? *Cibber*, Refusal, iii.

peery[2] (pēr′i), *n.*; pl. *peeries* (-iz). [Also *peerie*; origin obscure.] A boys' spinning-top, set in motion by the pulling of a string.

Mony 's the *peery* and tap I worked for him langsyne.
Scott, Antiquary, xx.

peest, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

peesash (pē′sash), *n.* [E. Ind.] The local name of a hot dry land-wind of southern India.

peeshoo (pē′shō), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind. (?).] The Canada lynx, *Lynx canadensis*.

peesoreh (pē′sọ̄-re), *n.* [Mahratta.] The East Indian *Tragulus memina*.

peeter†, *n.* A variant of *peter*[1].

peeter-man†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peterman*.

peetweet (pēt′wēt), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *pewit*.] The common spotted sandpiper of North America, *Tringoides maculariua*. See cut at *Tringoides*.

peevish (pē′vish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pevish*, *pievish*; < ME. *pevische*, *pevisse*, *pevysse*, *peyvesshe*, Sc. *pevis*, *pevess*, *pevyeh*, *pevage*; prob., with suffix *-ish*[1], < Sc. *pew*, *peu*, *pue*, make a plaintive noise, cry: see *pue*. For the form (adj. in *-ish*[1] from a verb) and its variations, cf. *lavish*.] 1. Querulous; petulant; ill-tempered; cross; fitful.

Why, this it is to be a *peevish* girl!
That flies her fortune when it follows her.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2. 49.

A *peevish* fellow is one who has some reason in himself for being out of humour. *Spectator*, No. 438.

They thought they must have died, they were so bad;
Their *peevish* hearers almost wish they had.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 324.

The sharp and *peevish* tinkle of the shop-bell made itself audible. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2†. Perverse; self-willed; froward; testy.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 68.

Pertinax hominum genus, a *peevish* generation of men.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., iii. § 4.

Presbyterians, of late more turbulent in England, more *peevish* and singularly rigid than any of the Calvinists, especially the more sober and learned French, amongst whom have appeared many of excellent judgment and piety. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 259.

3. Characterized by or indicating discontent, petulancy, or fretfulness.

In these *peevish* Times, which may be called the Rust of the Iron Age, there is a Race of cross-grained People who are malevolent to all Antiquity. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

A firm and somewhat *peevish* mouth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

4†. Childish; silly; foolish; trifling.

So surely if we custome ourself to put our trust of cumfort in the delight of these *pievish* worldly things.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation, fol. 9.

I see and sigh (bycause it makes me sadde)
That *peuishe* pryde doth al the world possesse.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection or shape of a mistris.
Lyly, Endymion, i. 1.

And as if he [God] were indeed arraigned at such a bar, every weak and *peevish* exception shall be cryed up for evidence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

=Syn. *Fretful*, *Pettish*, etc. (see *petulant*), ill-natured, testy, irritable, waspish.

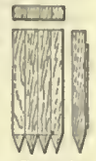
peevishly (pē′vish-li), *adv.* In a peevish manner; petulantly; fretfully; with discontent.

Thus we may pass our time: the men
A thousand ways divert their spleen,
Whilst we sit *peevishly* within.
W. King, Art of Love, xii.

peevishness (pē′vish-nes), *n.* The quality of being peevish; perverseness; frowardness; petulancy; fretfulness; waywardness; capriciousness.

peewit, *n.* See *pewit*.

peg (peg), *n.* [< ME. *pegge;* prob. < Sw. *plgg* = Dan. *pig*, a spike, a secondary form of Sw. Dan. *pik*, a pike; ult., and in E. perhaps directly, of Celtic origin: cf. W. *pig*, a peak, point, Corn. *pig*, a prick, W. *pegor*, a pivot, *pegwn*, a pivot, pin, spindle, pole or axis: see *peak*[1], *pike*[1].] 1. A pointed pin of wood, metal, or other material. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, a pointed piece of wood driven into a bored hole to fasten boards or other woodwork; a treenail. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, a small pin of tough wood used in securing the uppers to the sole-leather or in building up the heel. Shoe-pegs are now largely made of metal and in a variety of shapes, some being screws. See also cuts under *peg-float*, *pegger*, and *peg-strip*. (*c*) In musical instruments of the stringed group, a pin of wood or metal to which one end of a string is fastened, and which may be turned round in its socket so as to tighten or loosen the string's tension, and thus alter its tone. (Also called *tuning-peg* or *tuning-pin*.) In instruments of the viol family the pegs are in the head, while in the dulcimer, harp, pianoforte, and similar instruments they are set along one side of the frame.



Shoemakers' pegs, glued to a paper ribbon for feeding to a pegging-machine.

O, you are well tuned now!
But I'll set down the *pegs* that make this music,
As honest as I am. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 1. 203.

What did he doe with her fingers so small? . . .
He made him *pegges* to his violl withall.
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 358).

(*d*) A pin which serves to transmit power or perform any other function in machinery, etc. (*e*) A projecting pin on which to hang anything. (*f*) A small wedge-shaped projecting piece of hard wood fixed to a jewelers' board, upon which the workman performs most of his operations. (*g*) A pin used in the game of cribbage to mark the points. (*h*) A pin thrust or driven into a hole, and generally left projecting, as a tent-*peg*, used in fastening a tent to the ground, or a vent-*peg*, used to stop the vent of a cask.

2. A foot or leg. Compare *pin*[1] in like sense. [Colloq. and humorous.]

The army-surgeons made him limbs;
Said he, "They're only *pegs;*
But there's as wooden members quite
As represent my legs!"
Hood, Faithless Nelly Gray.

3. A pin or point fastened to a pole or string, used to spear or harpoon turtles; a turtle-peg. —4. The nag or wooden ball used in the game of shinty. [Scotland and north of Ireland.]—5. A stroke; a blow.

Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, and *pegs* on the stomach without number.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

6. A drink made of soda-water poured upon spirit, usually whisky or brandy. The name originated with British officers in India.

I saw Ghyrkin's servant enter his tent with bottles and ice, and I suspected the old fellow was going to cool his wrath with a *peg*, and would be asleep most of the morning. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, x.

Muzzle the peg†. Same as *mumble-the-peg*. —**To drink to pegs**, to drink the draught marked in a peg-tankard. —**To take a peg lower, to take down a peg**, to lower; humiliate; degrade; take the conceit out of.

We . . . *took* your grandees *down a peg*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 522.

peg (peg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pegged*, ppr. *pegging*. [< *peg*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust or drive pegs into for the purpose of fastening; fasten by means of pegs; furnish with pegs: as, to *peg* boots or shoes.

If thou more murmur'st, I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails till
Thou hast howl'd away twelve winters.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 295.

If they [branches] do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be *pegg'd* down with a hook or two.
Miller, Gardener's Dict. (under *layer*).

2. To spear or harpoon (the green turtle) by means of the turtle-peg.—3. To fix (a market price), and prevent fluctuation, by buying all that is offered at that price, thus preventing any lower quotations from being made, or selling all that the market will take at that price, thus preventing higher quotations. [Stock-exchange slang.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To work or strive persistently: generally followed by *away* or *along*. [Colloq.]

"He's been here ever so long," says Mr. Brice, who officiated as butler, "*pegging away* at the olives and macaroons." *Thackeray*, Philip, vii.

President Lincoln, when asked what we should do if the war should last for years, replied, "We'll keep *pegging away*." *C. G. Leland*, Abraham Lincoln, xi.

The rain keeps *pegging away*, in a steady, unmistakable, business-like fashion. *W. Black*, House-Boat, vii.

We have gradually worked and *pegged along* year by year, and by strict economy and hard work increased our funds. *American Hebrew*, XXXIX. 52.

2. To use the turtle-peg: as, to *peg* for a living. —**To peg out.** (*a*) In *cribbage*, to win the game by making the last holes, during the course of the play, before showing the hands. (*b*) To depart; die. [Slang.]

pegador (peg'a-dôr), *n.* [< Sp. *pegador*, < *pegar*, stick, cling: see *pay*[2].] The sucking-fish, *Echeneis naucrates*, and other echeneidids.

peganite (peg'a-nit), *n.* [< Gr. *πήγανον*, rue (see *Peganum*), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium occurring in crystalline crusts of a green color.

Pegantha (pē-gan'thä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πηγή*, water, a fount, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] The typical genus of the family *Peganthidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1879.

Peganthidæ (pē-gan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pegantha* + *-idæ*.] A family of narcomedusans: synonymous with *Polyxeniidæ*. They are without radial canals, and without gastral pouches in the subumbrella, but have otoporpæ. *Haeckel*.

Peganum (peg'a-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *peganon*, < Gr. *πήγανον*, rue, so called from the appearance of the thick fleshy leaves, < *πηγνύναι*, be stiff or solid.] A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ* and the tribe *Ruteæ*, distinguished from related genera by the 12 to 15 stamens. There are 4 species, one widely dispersed over the Mediterranean region and warmer parts of Asia, the others natives of central Asia and Mexico. They are branching round-stemmed odorous herbs, with alternate leaves, and large white solitary flowers opposite the leaves, followed by a globular 3- to 4-celled fruit. See *harmaline*, *harmel*, and *harmin*.

Pegasean (pē-gā'sē-an), *a.* [< L. *Pegaseus*, pertaining to Pegasus, < *Pegasus*, Pegasus: see *Pegasus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift; speedy. *Feltham.*—2. Relating to poetry; poetic. *Andrews.*

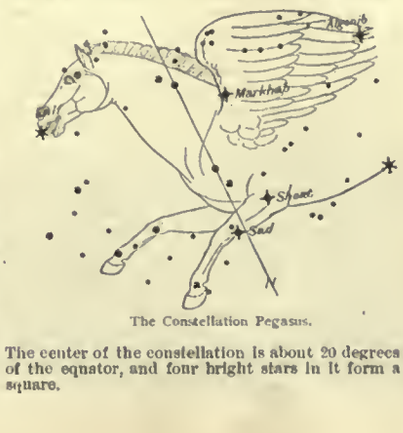
O ye *Pegasian* Nymphs, that, hating vilor things,
Delight in lofty Hills, and in delicious Springs.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 83.

Pegasidæ (pē-gas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pegasus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes of strange forms, typified by the genus *Pegasus*. They have the body entirely covered with bony plates, ankylosed on the trunk, and movable on the tail; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries and their cutaneous extensions downward to the end of the maxillaries; the gill-cover formed by a large operculum, the interoperculum being a long fine bone hidden below the gill-plate; one rudimentary branchiostegal; one short dorsal and one anal fin opposite each other, pectorals horizontal, and ventral fins subabdominal and narrow. The species are confined to the Indo-Chinese seas. They have been variously approximated to the lophobranchs, to the acanthopterygians and especially the mail-cheeked fishes, and to the hemibranchs. They have been also regarded as representing a peculiar suborder or even order (*Hypostomides*). They are known as *flying sea-horses*.

Flying Sea-horse (*Pegasus laternarius*).

Pegasus (peg'a-sus), *n.* [= L. *Pegasus*, *Pegasos*, < Gr. *Πήγασος*, a fabled horse (see def.) whose name was traditionally derived from *πηγή*, a spring, having come into existence at the fountains of Ocean.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the winged horse of the Muses, sprung from the blood of Medusa when slain by Perseus. With a stroke of his hoof he was fabled to have caused to well forth, on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, the poetically inspiring fountain Hippocrene. He was ultimately changed into a constellation.

2. One of the ancient northern constellations. The figure represents the forward half of a winged horse.

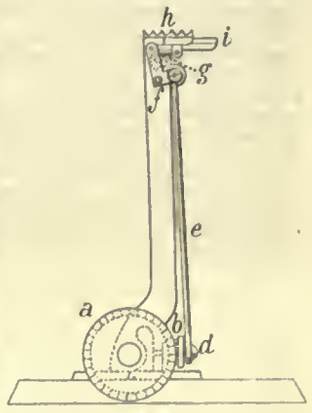


The Constellation Pegasus.

The center of the constellation is about 20 degrees north of the equator, and four bright stars in it form a large square.

3. [NL.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Pegasidæ*, containing fishes of strange form, suggestive of the winged horse of classic mythology.

peg-fiched (peg'fiehd), *n.* A game played in the west of England, in which the players are furnished with sharp-pointed sticks, one of which is stuck in the ground, and the attempt is made to dislodge it by throwing the other sticks at it crosswise. When a stick falls, the owner has to run to a prescribed distance and back, while the rest, placing the stick upright, endeavor to beat it into the ground up to the very top. *Halliwell.*

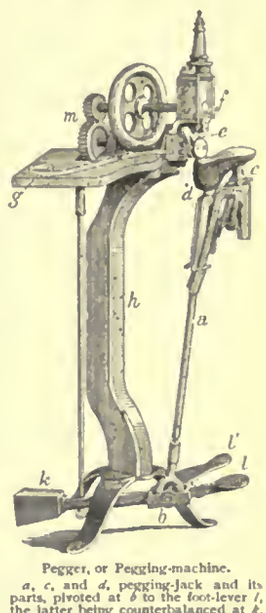


Peg-float.

a, drive-wheel; *b*, pinion bevel-wheel system; *d*, crank; *e*, pitman; *f*, bell-crank; *g*, connecting-rod; *h*, float. Turning *a* causes *e* to reciprocate vertically and *h* to reciprocate horizontally. The boot or shoe is slipped over *i*, so that the float, *h*, enters the interior to rasp away the projecting ends of pegs.

peg-float (peg'flōt), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a tool for rasping the projecting ends of pegs from the insides of shoes.

pegger (peg'ėr), *n.* [< *peg*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who fastens with pegs.—2. In *shoemaking*, a machine for driving the pegs in a shoe; a shoe-pegging machine. Shoe-peggers are made in a variety of forms, of which the essential parts are a feeding device for delivering the pegs to the machine, a driving-mechanism resembling a nailer, and a contrivance for holding up the last with the shoe upon it. Some peggers have also arrangements for cutting off the ends of pegs that may project through the shoe-sole. Peggers using wooden pegs in a continuous band, or pegs of wire, cut off the pegs automatically and feed the single pegs or screws to the driving-mechanism. The operation of placing the pegs in the shoe is always under the control and guidance of the operator. See also cut under *peg-strip*.



Pegger, or Pegging-machine.

a, *c*, and *d*, pegging-jack and its parts, pivoted at *b* to the foot-lever *l*, the latter being counterbalanced at *k*, to hold the last in position when at work as shown; *h*, standard which supports the pegging machinery; *e* and *f*, vertically reciprocating mechanism for inserting the pegs, actuated by gearing *m*; *l'*, treadle, which is connected with a vertical rod behind *h* for running the machine into gear; *g*, peg-strip, from which the pegs are automatically cut by mechanism in *f* when the strip is placed therein.

pegging (peg'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *peg*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of fastening with a peg or pegs, or of furnishing with pegs.—2. Pegs collectively, or material for pegs.—3. A beating; a drubbing.—4. The process or method of catching turtles with the peg. —5. Dogged or plodding perseverance in work. [Colloq.]

pegging-awl (peg'ing-âl), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a short square-bladed awl for making holes into which pegs are to be driven.

pegging-jack (peg'ing-jak), *n.* An apparatus for holding a boot or shoe in various positions while it is being pegged.

pegging-machine (peg'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a pegger.

pegging-rammer (peg'ing-ram'ėr), *n.* In *founding*, a pointed rammer with which the sand is packed in making molds.

peggy[1] (peg'i), *a.* [< *peg*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a peg or pegs; of the form of a peg.

The lower incisors are *peggy* and pointed.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1595.

peggy[2] (peg'i), *n.*; pl. *peggies* (-iz). [Prob. in both senses a familiar use of the fem. name *Peggy*, dim. of *Peg*, a var. of *Meg*, *Mag*, abbr. of *Margaret*. Cf. *mag*[1], *madge*[1], etc.] 1. Any

one of several small warblers, as the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or blackcap, *S. atricapilla*, or garden-warbler, *S. hortensis*.—2. A slender poker having a small part of the end bent at right angles, used for raking a fire. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

peggy-chaw (peg'i-châ), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. [Prov. Eng.]

peggy-cutthroat (peg'i-kut″thrōt), *n.* Same as *peggy-chaw*.

pegh, *v. i.* See *peech*.

peg-joint (peg'joint), *n.* Gomphosis.

peg-ladder (peg'lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder, usually fixed, having a single standard, into or through which cross-pieces are inserted.

peg-leg (peg'leg), *n.* 1. A wooden leg of the simplest form.—2. One who walks on a wooden leg: so called in contempt or derision. [Slang.]

pegma† (peg'mą), *n.* [L.: see *pegme*.] Same as *pegme*.

> The Verses are even enough for such odde *pegma's*.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 27.

pegmatite (peg'ma-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῆγμα*(*τ*-), anything fastened together, congealed, or curdled (see *pegme*), + *-ite*².] Coarsely crystallized granite. Also called *granitel*, *granitelle*.

pegmatitic (peg-ma-tit'ik), *a.* [< *pegmatite* + *-ic*.] Consisting of, characteristic of, or resembling pegmatite.—**Pegmatitic structure**, the type of structure characteristic of pegmatite, the component minerals being of considerable size and having a tendency to a similar optical orientation.

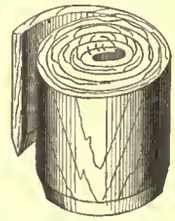
pegmatoid (peg'ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *πῆγμα*(*τ*-), anything fastened together: see *pegmatite*.] Same as *pegmatitic*.

pegme† (pem), *n.* [< L. *pegma*, < Gr. *πῆγμα*, anything fastened together, as a stage or platform, etc., < *πηγνύναι*, fix in, make fast: see *paci*.] A sort of moving machine or triumphal car used in old pageants; a speech written for these; also, a written bill announcing what was to be expected.

> Four other triumphal *pegmes* are, in their convenient stages, planted to honour his lordship's progress through the city. *Middleton*, Triumphs of Integrity.
>
> In the centre or midst of the *pegme* there was an aback, or square, wherein this elogie was written.
> *B. Jonson*, King's Entertainment.

pegomancy (pē'gō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πηγή*, a spring, fountain, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the agency of fountains.

peg-striker (peg'strī″kėr), *n.* One who catches turtles, lobsters, etc., by driving through their shells a peg fixed to a string or a pole.



Peg-strip.

peg-strip (peg'strip), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a ribbon of wood cut to the width and longitudinal section of a shoe-peg. The separate pegs are both automatically split from the ribbon and driven home by the pegging-machine.

peg-tankard (peg'tang″-kärd), *n.* A drinking-vessel in which a peg or knob is inserted to mark the level to which one person's draught is allowed to lower the liquor. These tankards are said to have contained two quarts, and to have been divided by pegs into eight equal draughts.

> Our modern Bacchanalians . . . may discover some ingenuity in that invention among our ancestors of their *peg-tankards*, of which a few may yet occasionally be found in Derbyshire. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 29.

peg-top (peg'top), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A variety of top, commonly of solid wood with a metal peg, which is spun by the rapid uncoiling of a string wound round it.—2. *pl.* A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and gradually narrowing till they become tight at the ankles: so called from their resemblance when on the person to the toy so named. [Properly *pegtops*.]

> His . . . tailor . . . produced . . . the cut-away coat and mauve-coloured *pegtops*, in which unwonted splendour Hazlet was now arrayed. *Farrar*, Julian Home, xx.

II. *a.* Shaped like a child's top.

> On Sundays the street was reasonably full of young men in the *peg-top* trousers which the Swiss still cling to, making eyes at the girls in the upper windows.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 465.

Peg-top form, a usual form of the amphora—that is, a cone of slightly convex outline, but especially without handles.—**Peg-top vase**, a vessel having the peg-top form.

Peguan (pe-gō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pegu* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pegu in Burma, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Pegu. Also called *Peguer*.—2. The Burmese tree-shrew, *Tupaia peguana*.

Pehlevi, *n.* and *a.* See *Pahlavi*.

peh-tsai (pā'tsī'), *n.* [Chin., < *peh*, white, + *tsai*, vegetable.] A variety of cabbage much eaten by the Chinese.

pehtuntse, *n.* Same as *petuntze*.

peignoir (pe-nywor'), *n.* [F., < *peigner*, comb.] A loose dressing-sack worn by women, usually of washable material; by extension, a woman's dressing-gown or morning-gown; a wrapper.

> She threw back the ends of her India shawl, which she had put over her purple cashmere morning *peignoir*.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 337.

pein, *n.* Seo *peen*.

peinct†, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint*.

peine[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *pain*[1].

peine[2] (pān), *n.* [F., punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*[1].] A punishment more commonly called *peine forte et dure*. See below.

> A case of *peine* occurred as lately as 1726. At times tying the thumbs with whipcord was used instead of the *peine*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 465.

Peine forte et dure [F., < L. *pœna fortis et dura*, intense and severe punishment], a barbarous punishment formerly inflicted on those who, being arraigned of felony, refused to put themselves on the ordinary trial, but stood mute. It was inflicted by putting great weights on the prostrate body of the prisoner, until he pleaded or died, and was commonly known as *pressing to death*.

peint†, *v.* An obsolete form of *paint*.

peirameter (pī-ram'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πειρᾶν*, attempt, make trial or proof of, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of resistance which the surfaces of different kinds of roads offer to wheeled carriages, etc., passing over them. Also *pirameter*.

peirastic (pī-ras'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πειραστικός*, fitted for trying or proving, < *πειρᾶν*, attempt, make trial of, < *πεῖρα*, a trial, an attempt.] Fitted for or pertaining to trying or testing; making trial; tentative: as, the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato.

Peirce's criterion. See *criterion*.

peiret, *v.* Same as *pair*[2].

peisant†, *a.* [< OF. *pesant*, *peisant*, ppr. of *peser*, *peiser*, weigh. Cf. *pesant*[1].] Heavy; weighty.

> They did sustaine
> Their *peisant* weight.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

peiset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

peishwah, *n.* Same as *peshwa*.

peit, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A whip. [Scotch.]

> It is my *peit*.
> *Fause Knight upon the Road* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 269).

peitrel†, *n.* Same as *poitrel*.

peizet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

peizless†, *a.* Same as *poiseless*.

pejoration (pē-jō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *pejor*, worse, compar. of *malus*, bad, + *-ation*.] 1. Deterioration; a becoming worse: specifically used in Scots law.—2. Depreciation; a lowering or deterioration of sense in a word.

pejorative (pē'jō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pejor*, worse, compar. of *malus*, bad, + *-ative*.] **I.** *a.* Tending or intended to depreciate or deteriorate, as the sense of a word; giving a low or bad sense to.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that depreciates or deteriorates the sense: thus, poetaster is a *pejorative* of poet, criticaster of critic.

pejoratively (pē'jō-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a low or bad sense.

pejority† (pē-jor'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pejor*, worse, + *-ity*.] A becoming worse; deterioration; pejoration.

> "The last state of that man shall be worse than the first." . . . This *pejority* of his state may be amplified in six respects. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 65.

pekan (pek'an), *n.* [= F. *pekan*.] The fisher, or Pennant's marten. See cut under *fisher*.

pekea (pē-kē'ą), *n.* [Native name.] A timber-tree, *Caryocar butyrosum*, of the natural order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, of Guiana, which produces nuts that resemble souari-nuts, but are more oily.

Pekin duck. [Named from *Peking*, in China.] A favorite variety of the domestic duck, of large size, solid creamy-white plumage, and orange beak and legs.

Peking lacquer. See *lacquer*.

pekket, *v.* A Middle English form of *peek*[1], *piek*[1].

pekoe (pē'kō), *n.* [Also *peekoe*, *peeco*; < Chin. (in Cantonese pronunciation) *pak-hao*, < *pek*, white, + *hao*, hair, down.] A superior kind of black tea, so called because the leaves are picked young with the "down" still on them.

pel[1] (pel), *n.* A stake set up for the use of swordsmen and others, to be struck at with their weapons for practice. The beginner is directed to attack it in certain specified ways, keeping himself covered by his shield as if engaged in actual combat.

pel[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *peel*[3].

pela (pē'lą), *n.* [Chin.] 1. A Chinese scale-insect or bark-louse, *Ericerus pela*, a coccid from whose secretions Chinese wax is prepared.—2. The so-called Chinese wax, prepared from the waxy secretions of certain hemipterous insects.

pelade (pe-lād'), *n.* [F., < *peler*, strip of hair: see *pill*[2].] Same as *alopecia areata* (which see, under *alopecia*).

pelage (pel'āj), *n.* [< F. *pelage* (= Pr. *pelagge* = Sp. *pelaje*), hair (collectively), < OF. *peil*, *pel*, F. *poil*, < L. *pilus*, hair: see *pile*[4].] The hair, fur, wool, or other soft covering of a mammal: a common technical term in zoölogy, used as *plumage* is with regard to birds.

Pelagia (pē-lā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλαγος*, the sea.] 1. The typical genus of jellyfishes of the family *Pelagiidæ*, founded by Péron and Lesueur in 1809.—2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1833.

Pelagiada (pel-ą-jī'ą-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagia* + *-ada*.] A group of hydromedusans represented by such families of jellyfishes as *Pelagiidæ*, *Cyaneidæ*, and *Aureliidæ*.

pelagian[1] (pē-lā'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pelagius* = Gr. *πελάγιος*, pertaining to the sea, < *πέλαγος*, the sea, particularly the open sea.] **I.** *a.* Same as *pelagic*.

II. *n.* A pelagic animal.

Pelagian[2] (pē-lā'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Pelagianus*, a follower of Pelagius, < *Pelagius*, a proper name.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pelagius or Pelagianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Pelagius; one who believes in Pelagianism.

Pelagianism (pē-lā'ji-an-izm), *n.* [< *Pelagian*[2] + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Pelagius, a British monk (flourished about A. D. 400), and his followers. They held that there was no original sin through Adam, and consequently no hereditary guilt, that every soul is created by God sinless, that the will is absolutely free, and that the grace of God is universal, but is not indispensable; and they rejected infant baptism. Pelagius, however, held to the belief in the Trinity and in the personality of Christ. His views were developed by his pupil Cœlestius, but were anathematized by Pope Zosimus A. D. 418. Pelagianism was the principal anthropological heresy in the early church, and was strongly combated by Pelagius's contemporary Augustine.

pelagic (pē-laj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πελαγικός*, pertaining to the open sea, < *πέλαγος*, the sea, the open sea.] Marine; oceanic; of or inhabiting the deep or open sea: said of those aquatic plants and animals which inhabit the high seas. Also *pelagian*.—**Pelagic birds**, the petrel family, *Procellaridæ*.—**Pelagic fauna**, as used by modern thalassographic zoölogists, the fauna living at or near the surface of the ocean at some distance from land.

> The *pelagic* fish *fauna*, as defined by the author [John Murray], consists, first, of the truly pelagic fish, those which habitually live on the surface of the ocean. . . . Secondly, there are a number of fishes inhabiting the depths of the ocean, from a hundred fathoms downwards, which seem periodically to ascend to the surface, possibly in connection with their propagation. Thirdly, the *pelagic fauna* receives a very considerable contingent from the littoral fauna. *Nature*, XLI. 217.

Pelagic hydrozoans, the *Siphonophora*. Also called *oceanic hydrozoans*.

Pelagiidæ (pel-ą-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagia* + *-idæ*.] A family of jelly-fishes or pelagic acalephs, typified by the genus *Pelagia*, belonging to the order *Discomedusæ*. They have a simple cross-shaped mouth, 4 foided perradial mouth-arms, simple broad radial marginal pouches without branched distal canals or ring-canal, 8 marginal bodies, and 16, 32, or more marginal flaps. Also *Pelagidæ*.

pelagite (pel'ą-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πέλαγος*, the sea, + *-ite*².] A name given to the manganiferous nodules brought up by dredging in the deep parts of the Pacific ocean. They consist largely of oxids of manganese and iron, but have not a definite mineralogical composition.

Pelagius (pē-lā'ji-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πελάγιος*, pertaining to the sea, < *πέλαγος*, the sea.] In *mammal.*, same as *Monachus*.

Pelagonemertes (pel″ą-gō-nē-mėr'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλαγος*, the sea, + NL. *Nemertes*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pelagonemertidæ*. *Mosely*, 1875.

Pelagonemertidæ (pel″ą-gō-nē-mėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelagonemertes* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelagic nemertean worms, typified by the genus *Pelagonemertes*.

Pelagornis (pel-ą-gôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλαγος*, the sea, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds from the Miocene of Europe, founded by Lartet in 1857. The remains indicate a bird resembling a pelican.

pelagosaur (pel'ą-gō-sâr), *n.* A member of the genus *Pelagosaurus*.

Pelagosaurus (pel″ą-gō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλαγος*, the sea, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus

of crocodiles, of Jurassic age, with amphicœlian vertebræ.

pelagra, *n.* See *pellagra*.

pelamis (pel'ā-mis), *n.* [L. *pelamis, pelamys*, < Gr. *πηλαμίς*, a young tunny-fish.] A small tunny-fish.

> The *pelamis*,
> Which some call summer-whiting.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Pelamys (pel'ā-mis), *n.* [NL.: see *pelamis*.] A genus of scombroid fishes, founded by Cuvier and Valenciennes in 1831: same as *Sarda*.

Pelargi (pē-lär'ji), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pelargus*, < Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) In Merrem's classification, a group of his *Grallæ*, consisting of ciconiiform birds, as storks, ibises, spoonbills, and related forms. (*b*) In Sundevall's system, the second cohort of the order *Grallatores*, composed of the spoonbills, storks, and ibises, together with the genera *Scopus* and *Balæniceps*. (*c*) A series of ciconiiform birds; the storks and their allies. *Nitzsch*.

pelargic (pē-lär'jik), *a.* [< Gr. *πελαργικός*, of or pertaining to a stork, < *πελαργός*, a stork.] Of or pertaining to the *Pelargi;* stork-like; ciconiiform: as, the *pelargic* series of birds.

pelargomerph (pē-lär'gō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Pelargomorphæ*.

Pelargomorphæ (pē-lär-gō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a superfamily of desmognathous grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Herodiæ, Pelargi*, and *Hemiglottides* of Nitzsch, or the *Pelargi* of other authors, and including such altricial wading birds as the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills. There are no basipterygoid processes; the palatines usually unite behind the postnares; the maxillopalatines are large and spongy; the mandibular angle is truncate (except in the *Hemiglottides*); the sternum is broad, and has two or four notches; the hallux is neither versatile nor webbed; and

Episcopal Stork (*Dissoura episcopus*), one of the *Pelargomorphæ*.

the ratio of the phalanges is normal. The leading families are *Ardeidæ, Ciconiidæ, Ibididæ*, and *Plataleidæ*. The character of the group is best shown by some stork, as, for example, the Indian and African episcopal stork (*Dissoura episcopus*), whose generic name, however, indicates a remarkable peculiarity of the tail, which is black and forked, with long white under tail-coverts projecting beyond the true tail-feathers, as illustrated in the figure. See *rectrix, tectrix*.

pelargomorphic (pē-lär-gō-môr'fik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelargomorphæ*, or having their characters.

pelargonic (pel-är-gon'ik), *a.* [< *Pelargonium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Pelargonium;* resembling the genus *Pelargonium*.—**Pelargonic ether**, an ether of pelargonic acid which is used as an artificial fruit-essence.

Pelargonieæ (pē-lär-gō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Sweet, 1820), < *Pelargonium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants belonging to the polypetalous order *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished by the irregular flowers, perigynous petals, and declined stamens. It consists of the genera *Pelargonium* and *Tropæolum*, the garden geraniums and nasturtiums, natives of tropical or southern latitudes.

Pelargonium (pel-är-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1787), so called from the resemblance of the beaked capsules to a stork's bill; < Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork.] An ornamental genus of plants of the order *Geraniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pelargonieæ*, known by the conspicuous stipules. There are about 175 species, or as some estimate over 400, of which about 10 are found in northern Africa, the Orient, and Australia, and all the others in South Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, often viscid-pubescent and odorous, sometimes fleshy, bearing opposite undivided or dissected leaves, and flowers of scarlet, pink, white, or other colors, usually conspicuous and in umbels. Many species are cultivated for their handsome flowers or fragrant leaves, and from their strong tendency to hybridize these have produced very numerous varieties; those of *P. grandiflorum* are known specifically as *pelargoniums* or as *Martha Washington geraniums;* other species are the single- and double-flowering geraniums of house culture, of which leading forms are the horseshoe-, ivy-leafed, oak-leafed, lemon, rose, silver-, gold-, and bronze-leafed, and tricolor geraniums. *P. triste* produces tubers which are eaten at Cape Colony. An essential oil is made from the leaves of several species, especially, in Algeria, of *P. odoratissimum*. See *geranium*, 3.

Pelargopsis (pel-är-gop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. *πελαργός*, a stork, + *ὄψις*, look, appearance.] A genus of *Alcedininæ;* the stork-billed kingfishers, having the tail much longer than the bill, and the gonys sharply compressed.

Stork-billed Kingfisher (*Pelargopsis gurial*).

This remarkable form has usually been placed with *Halcyon* in the daceloniue series, but it is near *Ceryle* in form, as well as in the piscivorous habits of the genus. About 8 species inhabit the Indian and Australian regions, in one of which (*P. melanorhyncha*) the bill is black; in the rest it is red, as *P. gurial, P. leucocephala*, etc. Also called *Rhamphalcyon* and *Halcyon*.

Pelasgi (pē-las'ji), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Πελασγοί, the Pelasgi, traditionally derived from Πελασγός, a son of Zeus and Niobe, the eponymous founder of the Pelasgian race.] An ancient race, widely spread over Greece and the coasts and islands of the Ægean Sea and the Mediterranean generally, in prehistoric times. The accounts of it are in great part mythical and of doubtful value, and its ethnological position is uncertain.

Pelasgian (pē-las'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Πελάσγιος, equiv. to Πελασγικός, Pelasgic: see *Pelasgic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Pelasgic*.

II. *n.* One of the Pelasgi.

Pelasgic (pē-las'jik), *a.* [< Gr. Πελασγικός, Pelasgic, < Πελασγοί, the Pelasgi: see *Pelasgi*.] Of or pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi.

> Oscan, Etruscan, Faliscan, and Latin, great as are their apparent diversities, can be readily explained by taking this *Pelasgic* alphabet as the common prototype.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 130.

Pelasgic architecture, Pelasgic building, in *Gr. archæol.*, masonry constructed, without cement, of unhewn stones, or of stones rough from the quarry and of irregular size and shape. This is the earliest variety of masonry found in Greek lands. Compare *Cyclopean*.

peldon (pel'dọn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, hard and compact siliceous rock. [Prov. Eng.]

pele[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peel*[1].

pele[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *peal*[1].

pele[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peel*[3].

pelecant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelican*.

Pelecanidæ (pel-e-kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelecanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, of the order *Steganopodes;* the pelicans. The name has been used as nearly synonymous with that of the order, and variously restricted: it is now usually confined to the single genus *Pelecanus*, and includes only the pelicans. See cut under *pelican*.

Pelecanoides (pel'e-kā-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800–1), < Gr. *πελεκάν*, a pelican, + *εἶδος*, form.] A singular genus of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, representing the subfamily *Pelecanoidinæ* (or *Halodrominæ*): so called from the width of the chin and distensibility of the throat, suggestive of a pelican's pouch. The bill is broad, and the nasal tubes are vertical, the nostrils opening directly upward, unlike those of any other petrel; and the wings are short, contrary also to the rule in this family. The birds dive with facility, and resemble little auks rather than petrels. Two or three species inhabit southern seas, as *P. urinatrix*. The genus is also called *Halodroma* and *Puffinuria*.

Pelecanoidinæ (pel-e-kan-oi-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelecanoides* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Procellariidæ*, represented by the genus *Pelecanoides* alone. Also called *Halodrominæ*.

Pelecanus (pel-e-kā'nus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *pelecanus, pelicanus*, a pelican: see *pelican*.] The only genus of *Pelecanidæ*, having the bill slender and several times as long as the head, with a hook or nail at the end, and the mandibular rami divaricated, supporting an enormous pouch. The wings are extremely long, with very numerous remiges. The tail is short, and consists of 20 or more feathers; the feet are short and stout, and all four toes are webbed. (See cut under *totipalmate*.) The size is great, and the form is robust. The weight of the body in proportion to its bulk is reduced by its great pneumaticity. There are at least 6 perfectly distinct species, and some authors admit 9. Two inhabit the United States—the white and brown pelicans, *P. trachyrhynchus* and *P. fuscus*. (See cut under *pelican*.) The European species, inhabiting also Asia and Africa, are *P. onocrotalus* and *P. crispus*. The Australian is *P. conspicillatus;* and *P. rufescens* or *philippinus* is found in various parts of the Old World.

Pelecinidæ (pel-e-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haliday, 1840), < *Pelecinus* + *-idæ*.] A notable family of *Hymenoptera*, represented by the genus *Pelecinus* alone. The species are supposed to be parasitic.

Pelecinus (pel-e-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1801), < Gr. *πελεκῖνος*, a pelican: see *pelican*.] A remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, representing the family *Pelecinidæ*. The trochanters are one-jointed; the fore wings are without complete submarginal cells; the abdomen is petiolate, very long and slender, in the female at least five times longer than the head and thorax, but shorter in the male, and clavate; the antennæ are long, filamentous, not elbowed; and the body is polished-black.

pelecoid (pel'e-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *πελεκοειδής*, like an ax, < *πέλεκυς*, an ax, a battle-ax, hatchet, + *εἶδος*, form.] A mathematical figure in the form of a hatchet, consisting of two concave quadrantal ares and a semicircle. Also spelled *pelicoid*.

Pelecoid.

pelecypod (pe-les'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέλεκυς*, an ax, hatchet, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having a hatchet-shaped foot; of or pertaining to the *Pelecypoda;* lamellibranchiate, as a mollusk.

II. *n.* A bivalve mollusk; a lamellibranch.

Pelecypoda (pel-e-sip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pelecypod*.] The bivalve mollusks; the conchiferous or acephalous bivalves, usually called *Lamellibranchiata, Acephala*, or *Conchifera:* so named as a class from the shape of the foot in some forms. *Goldfuss*. This name, agreeing in termination with the names of other molluscan classes, is now preferred by some conchologists to any of the prior designations.

pelecypodous (pel-e-sip'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *pelecypod*.

pelemelet†, *n.* An old spelling of *pall-mall*.

peleret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillar*.

pelerine (pel'e-rin), *n.* [< F. *pèlerine*, a tippet, < *pèlerin*, a pilgrim: see *pilgrim*.] A woman's long narrow cape or tippet, with ends coming down to a point in front, usually of silk or lace, or of the material of the dress.

> Silks, muslins, prints, ribbons, *pelerines* are awfully dear. *L. E. Landon*, Blanchard, I. 111. (*Davies.*)

Pele's hair. [Hawaiian *Lanoho o Pele*, 'hair of Pele,' the goddess of the volcano Kilauea.] The name given in the Hawaiian Islands to lava which, while fused, has been blown by the wind into long delicate fibers or threads.

pelett†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*.

Pelex (pē'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πήληξ*, a helmet, casque.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the order *Pelicoidea:* same as *Tridacna*.

pelf (pelf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pelfe;* < ME. **pelfe*, < OF. **pelfe*, **peufe, peuffe*, F. dial. (Norm.) *peufe*, also OF. *pelfre, peufre*, F. dial. *peufre*, spoil, frippery; cf. *pelfrer, pelfer, pelfir*, also *pilfeier*, despoil, piliage; appar. connected with *piller*, rob (> E. *pill*[1]), but the second syllable is not explained. Cf. *pelfry, pilfer*.] **1.** Frippery; rubbish; refuse; trash. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Another of our vulgar makers spake as illiberally in this verse written to the dispraise of a rich man and couetous. Thou hast a misers minde (thou hast a princes pelfe)—a lewde terme to be spoken of a princes treasure, which in no respect nor for any cause is to be called *pelfe*, though it were never so meane, for *pelfe* is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners, which are accompted of so vile a price as they be commonly cast out of dores, or otherwise bestowed vpon base purposes.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (Arber reprint), iii. 23.

2. Money; riches; "filthy lucre": a contemptuous term. It has no plural.

> I wil the pallace burne,
> VVith al the princes *pelfe*.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber).

> Master of himselfe and his wealth, not a slaue to passion or *pelfe*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Must a game be played for the sake of *pelf*?
Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

pelfish† (pel'fish), *a.* [< *pelf* + *-ish*1.] Of or pertaining to riches; connected with or arising from the love of pelf.

Pelfish faults. *Stanihurst*, Chron. of Ireland, Ep. Ded.

pelfry† (pel'fri), *n.* [< ME. *pelfrey*, also *pelfyr* (Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *pelfre*, frippery, cf. *pelfrerie*, *peufcrie*, frippery: see *pelf*.] Same as *pelf*, 1.

"Long have we been taking away abuses in England," said he; "we have done much in that. Monks, friars, beads, pardons, pilgrimages, and such other *pelfry* are gone; but what of that, if Antichrist still strike his roots among us?" *Cranmer*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. [Church of Eng., xvii.

Pelias (pē'li-as), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < L. *Pelias*, < Gr. Πελίας, a king of Thessaly, son of Poseidon, guardian of the Argonaut Jason, and a victim to the wiles of Medea.] 1. A genus of vipers of the family *Viperidæ*, having the urosteges two-rowed and the nostril opening between two plates: synonymous with *Vipera* proper. *Pelias berus* is the common viper or adder of Europe. See cut under *adder*.—2. A genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1831.

pelican (pel'i-kan), *n.* [Formerly also *pellican*, *pelecan*; < ME. *pelican*, *pelycan*, *pelicane*, *pellican*, *pellicane*, < AS. *pellican* = F. *pelican* = Pr. *pellica*, *pelican* = Sp. Pg. *pelicano* = It. *pellicano* = D. *pelikaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *pelikan*, < LL. *pelecanus*, *pelicanus*, < Gr. πελεκάν, MGr. also πελεκῖνος, πελέκανος, or πελεκανός, a pelican. Cf. πελεκᾶς (πελεκαντ-), a woodpecker, < πελεκᾶν, hew or shape with an ax, < πέλεκυς = Skt. *paraçu*, an ax, a battle-ax.] 1. A large piscivorous natatorial bird of the family *Pelecanidæ* and genus *Pelecanus*, having an enormously distensible gular pouch. Pelicans of some species are found in nearly all temperate and tropical countries. Deriving their whole sustenance from the water, they frequent lakes, rivers, and sea-coasts, and generally secure their prey by wading or swimming and scooping it into their pouches; though some, as the brown pelican, swoop down on the wing, like gannets. They breed usually on the ground near water, laying from one to three eggs, white-colored, equal-ended, and of rough texture. They are gregarious, and gather in immense companies at their

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus fuscus*).

breeding-resorts. The birds are about as large as swans, and their short legs constrain them to an awkward waddling gait, but their flight is easy, firm, and protracted. The sexes are colored alike. The plumage is in most cases white, variously tinted with yellow and rosy hues. The American white pelican, *P. trachyrhynchus*, is five feet long and eight or nine feet in extent of wings; the general plumage is white, with black primaries, and yellow lengthened plumes on the back of the head and on the breast. The bill is surmounted in the breeding-season by a curious horny crest which is deciduous. (See cut at *rough-billed*.) The brown pelican, *P. fuscus*, is of dark and varied colors, and rather smaller than the white species. The fable that the pelican wounds its own breast and feeds its young with the blood that flows from it has no foundation in fact so far as this bird is concerned. The young are fed on fish brought to the nest in the pouch, and doubtless often macerated to some extent in the gullet—a habit common to the other birds of the same order, as cormorants, gannets, etc. The myth probably arose in connection with the fabulous phœnix, and may have been borne out by some facts which have been observed in the case of the flamingo (*Phœnicopterus*), possibly furthermore acquiring some plausibility, in its application to the pelican, from a red tint that is observable on the beak or plumage of some species. The pelican has from early times been considered as an emblem of charity. See also cut under *totipalmate*.

The *pelicane* his blod did blede
Ther-with his briddus for to feed;
Thit be-tokenet on the rode
Oure lord us fede with his blode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

On the one hand sits Charity, with a *pelican* on her head.
Webster, Monuments of Honour.

What, would'st thou have me turn *Pelican*, and feed thee out of my own Vitals? *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 7.

2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation, the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital, and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit.

Lembec, bolt's-head, retort, and *pelican*
Had all been cinders. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

3†. A six-pounder culverin. *Admiral Smyth*.—4†. A kind of shot or shell. *Davies*.

When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagena, and the *pelicans* whistled round him, he said, "What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a *pelican* pie?"
Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 6, 1754.

5. In *dental surg.*, an instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. *Dunglison*.—6. A hook, somewhat in the shape of a pelican's bill, so arranged that it can be easily slipped by taking a ring or shackle from the point of the hook.—7. In *her.*, a bird with talons and beak like a bird of prey, but always represented with the wings indorsed and as bending her neck in the attitude of wounding her breast with her beak.—**Dalmatian pelican.** See *Dalmatian*.—**Pelican in her piety**, in *her.*, a pelican in her nest feeding her young with blood which drops from her breast.—**Pelican State**, the State of Louisiana.

pelican-fish (pel'i-kan-fish), *n.* A lyomerous fish of the family *Eurypharyngidæ*: so called from the large gular pouch. The species originally so named is *Eurypharynx pelecanoides*, a deep-sea form dredged at great depths by the naturalists of the Travailleur expedition, near the Canary Islands.

pelican-flower (pel'i-kan-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the birthwort family, *Aristolochia grandiflora* of Jamaica. The name is suggested by the pouch-like calyx.

pelicanry (pel'i-kan-ri), *n.*; pl. *pelicanries* (-riz). [< *pelican* + *-ry*.] A place where numbers of pelicans breed year after year. *Encyc. Dict.*

One *pelicanry* in the Carnatic, where the pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests.
T. C. Jerdon, Birds of India, ii. 860.

pelican's-foot (pel'i-kanz-fůt), *n.* An aporrhaid mollusk, *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the spout-shell: so called from the digitate outer lip. See cut at *Aporrhais*.

pelican's-head (pel'i-kanz-hed), *n.* A wooden battle-club the head of which is rounded, with a projecting beak on one side, used in New Caledonia.

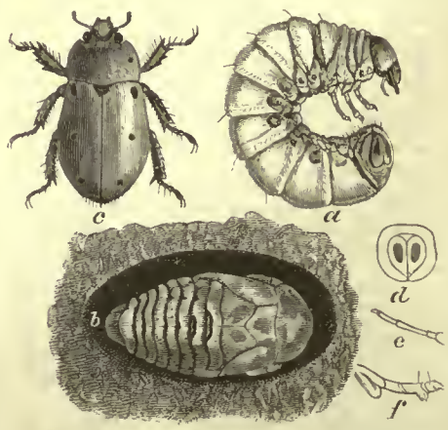
pelick (pē'lik), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?).] The common American coot, *Fulica americana*. [Connecticut.]

pelicoid, *n.* See *pelecoid*.

Pelicoidea (pel-i-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), prop. *Pelecoidea*, < Gr. πήληξ (πηληκ-), a helmet, casque (see *Pelex*), + εἶδος, form.] An order of bivalves constituted for the family *Tridacnidæ*.

Pelidna (pē-lid'nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. πελιδνός, livid.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, section *Tringeæ*, the type of which is the red-backed sandpiper of Europe, etc., *Pelidna alpina*; the dunlins. The American bird is a different variety, *P. alpina americana*, or *pacifica*. See cut under *dunlin*.

Pelidnota (pel-id-nō'tä), *n.* [NL. (Maeleay, 1817), < Gr. as if *πελιδνώτος, < πελιδνοῦν, make livid, < πελιδνός, livid, equiv. to πελιός, livid: see *peliom*.] 1. An extensive American genus of scarabæoid beetles, having a mesosternal



Grape-vine or Spotted Pelidnota (*Pelidnota punctata*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, anal joint of larva; *e*, antenna of larva; *f*, leg of larva. (*a* to *d* natural size; *e* and *f* enlarged.)

protuberance, mandibles bidentate at top, and hind legs alike in both sexes. It ranges from Canada to southern Brazil, and has about 50 species, of medium or large size and variable in coloration. The spotted pelidnota, *P. punctata*, feeds upon the leaves of cultivated and wild grapes in the United States during June, July, and August, and often does much damage. Its elytra are dull brick-red or brownish-yellow with black spots. The adults are day-fliers, and the larvæ live in rotten wood, as the stumps and roots of dead trees.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Pelidnotidæ† (pel-id-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelidnota* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Pelidnota* by Burmeister in 1844.

pelike (pel'i-kē), *n.* [< Gr. *πελίκη, πελίκα, also πελίχνη, πέλυξ, and πελλίς, πέλλα, πέλλη (see def.).] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large vase resembling the hydria, but with the curve between the neck and the body less marked, and having only two handles, attached to the neck at or near the rim and extending to the body.

Black-figured Pelike, in the style of Nicosthenes.

peliom (pel'i-om), *n.* [< Gr. πελίωμα, a livid spot from extravasation of blood, < πελιοῦν, make livid, < πελιός, livid, black and blue, black; cf. πελλός, πελός, dark-colored, dusky.] A mineral: same as *iolite*.

Pelion (pē'li-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Πήλιον, a mountain in Thessaly.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of carboniferous stegocephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typical of the family *Peliontidæ*. *Wyman*, 1858. (*b*) A genus of butterflies. *Kirby*, 1858.

Pelionetta (pel'i-ō-net'ä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. πελιός, dark, dusky, + νῆττα, duck.] A genus of *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, containing scoters with gibbous extensively

Surf-duck (*Pelionetta perspicillata*).

feathered bill and black plumage, varied with white on the head, as *P. perspicillata*, the sea-scoter or surf-duck, which inhabits both coasts of North America.

Peliontidæ (pel-i-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelion*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of stegocephalous labyrinthodont amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelion*, later associated with the *Hylonomidæ*.

pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* [< F. *pelisse*, a pelisse, OF. *pelisse*, *pelice*, a skin of fur, = Pr. *pelissa* = It. *pelliccia*, a pelisse, < L. *pellicea*, *pellicius*, made of skins, < *pellis*, skin, hide: see *pell*1.] 1. Originally, a long garment of fur; hence, a garment lined or trimmed with fur.

He [the sheikh] was dressed in a large fox-skin *pelisse* over the rest of his cloaths, and had a yellow India shawl wrapt about his head like a turban.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

His [Prince Esterhazy's] uniform was a *pelisse* of dark crimson velvet, the sword-belt thickly studded with diamonds. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 232.

2. A long cloak of silk or other material, with sleeves, and with or without fur, worn by women.

She helped me on with my *pelisse* and bonnet, and, wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

Pelisse-cloth, a twilled woolen fabric, soft and flexible, used for women's outer garments.

pelisson (pe-lē'son), *n.* [OF. *pelisson*, *peliçon*, "a furred petticoat or frock" (Cotgrave), < *pelisse*, a skin of fur: see *pelisse*.] Same as *pelisse*.

pelite (pē'līt), *n.* [< Gr. πηλός, clay, earth, mud, + *-ite*2.] In *petrol.*, a rock made up of very fine argillaceous sediment. It would include fire-clay, brick-clay, fullers' earth, and similar deposits. [Rare.]

pelitic (pō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *pelite, n.*] In *geol.*, composed of fine sediment or mud. According to the classification of Naumann, the fragmental or detrital rocks are divided into *psephitic, psammitic,* and *pelitic,* according as they are made up of coarse sand, fine sand, and mud respectively. The word has been but rarely used by geologists writing in English.

pell[1] (pel), *n.* [< ME. *pel, pell,* < OF. *pel, peau,* F. *peau* = Pr. *pel, pelh* = Sp. *piel* = Pg. *pelle* = It. *pelle,* < L. *pellis* = Gr. *πέλλα, a skin, hide, = E. *fell*[3], q. v. Cf. *peel*[1].] 1. A skin or hide. —2†. Fur.

Arayd with *pellys* attyr the old gyse.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 246. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A roll of parchment.—**Clerk of the Pell**†, an officer of the exchequer in England who entered every teller's bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum* (roll of receipts), and also made another roll called *pellis exituum* (roll of disbursements). The office is now abolished.

pell[2]† (pel), *v. t.* [< ME. *pellen;* appar. a var. of *pallen,* E. *pall*[3], knock, etc.: see *pall*[3]. Cf. L. *pellere,* drive, urge, whence ult. E. *compel, expel, impel,* etc., and *pulse*[1], *pulsate,* etc., and perhaps *pelt*[1].] To drive forth; knock about.

For well I wat I saw them run,
Both south and north, when they begun
To *pell* and mell, and kill and fell,
With muskets snell, and pistols knell,
And some to hell.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 260).

pell[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *peel*[4].

pell[4] (pel), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *pill*[4].] A hole or deep place, such as that formed under a cascade or waterfall. [Prov. Eng.]

pell[4] (pel), *v. t.* [< *pell*[4], *n.*] To wash into pells or pools. [Prov. Eng.]

pellack, pellock[2] (pel′ak, -ok), *n.* [Formerly also *pellok;* < Gael. *pelog,* a porpoise (?).] A porpoise.

Pellæa (pe-lē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1841), so called in allusion to the dark-colored stipe; < Gr. πελλός, dark, dusky.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cliff-brakes, with intramarginal sori, and broad membranous indusia, which are formed of the reflexed margin of the frond. More than 50 widely distributed species are known, of which about a dozen are natives of North America. See *cliff-brake* (under *brake*[5]) and *Indian's-e-dream.*

pellage (pel′āj), *n.* [< *pell*[1] + *-age.* Cf. *pelage.*] Custom or duty paid for skins of leather.

pellagra (pe-lā′grä), *n.* [= It. *pellagra,* < NL. *pellagra,* < L. *pellis,* skin, + Gr. ἀγρα, a catching.] An endemic disease of southern Europe, characterized by erythema, digestive derangement, and nervous affections. It exhibits vernal recurrences or exacerbations, and is frequently fatal after a few years. Also spelled *pelagra.*

In the maize-porridge, which is called "polenta," and which is the chief food of a certain class of Italian working-men, there is formed, by putrefaction, during the hot months, a poison which causes *pellagra.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 253.

pellagrin (pe-lā′grin), *n.* [< *pellagra* + *-in*[1].] One who is afflicted with pellagra.

The extent of the ravages of this affection may be estimated from the fact that, of 500 patients in the Milan Lunatic Asylum in 1827, one-third were *pellagrins.*
Chambers's Encyc.

pellagrous (pe-lā′grus), *a.* [< NL. *pellagrosus,* < *pellagra,* pellagra: see *pellagra.*] 1. Of or pertaining to pellagra; resembling pellagra; derived from pellagra: as, *pellagrous* insanity.—2. Affected with pellagra.

A large number of *pellagrous* peasants end their days in lunatic asylums in a state of driveling wretchedness or raving madness. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 477.

pella-mountain† (pel′ä-moun′tān), *n.* [Also *puliall-mountain;* appar. corruptions of the ML. name *Pulegium montanum.*] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum;* perhaps also a species of germander, *Teucrium Polium.*

pellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pall*[1].

pelleret†, *n.* See *pellure.*

pellet (pel′et), *n.* [< ME. *pelet, pelot,* a ball, bullet (of stone), < OF. *pelote, pelotte,* a ball, a tennis-ball, F. *pelote* = Pr. *pelota, pilota* = Sp. *pelota* = Pg. *pellota* = It. *pillotta,* a ball, pad, pincushion, < ML. *pilota, pelota* (after OF.), a little ball, < L. *pila,* a ball: see *pile*[3].] 1. A little ball, as of wax, dough, paper, lead (a shot), etc.: as, homeopathic *pellets.*

Wijsly resceyuyng riȝt a litil at oonys, as oon litil *pelot,* and preue therby how it worchith, thanne another tyme .ij. at oonys, if it be nede so that the mater be a litil digestid and a litil egestid.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2†. A stone ball formerly used as a missile, particularly from a sling; also, a cannon-ball; a bullet.

As swifte as *pelet* out of gonne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1643.

Their skinnes are so thicke that a *pellet* of an harquebush will scarce pearce them. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 259.

Then must you have a plummet formèd round,
Like to the *pellet* of a birding bow.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 153).

3. In *her.,* a roundel sable: same as *ogress*[2].—4. In *numis.,* a small pellet-shaped boss. *T. Evans.*—5. In *decorative art,* a small rounded projection, usually one of many. Compare *purl*[2].

Border of raised acanthus leaves alternated with *pellets.*
Soulages Catalogue, No. 36 (*e*), p. 27.

Pellet molding, in *Romanesque arch.,* a molding ornamented with small hemispherical projections.—**Pellet ornamentation,** ornament by means of small rounded projections or bosses, sometimes arranged in ornamental patterns, especially used in pottery, where the pellets are composed of small balls of clay affixed to the body of the vessel after it is molded.

pellet (pel′et), *v. t.* [< *pellet, n.*] To form into pellets or little balls.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne, . . .
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had *pelleted* in tears.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 18.

Pelletan jet. See *jet*[1].

pelleter[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pelter*[2].

pelleter[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellitory.*

pelletierine (pel-e-tēr′in), *n.* [Named after the French chemist Bertrand *Pelletier* (1761–97).] An alkaloid from pomegranate-bark, $C_8H_{13}NO$. It is a dextrogyrate liquid, boiling at 185° C. Its pharmacodynamic properties resemble somewhat those of curari. The tannate is used as a tæniacide.

pellet-powder (pel′ot-pou′dėr), *n.* A British cannon-powder molded into pellets of various sizes according to the service it is to perform, now largely superseded by pebble-powder.

Pellian equation. The indeterminate equation $ax^2 = y^2 + 1$: named from the English mathematician and diplomatist John Pell (1610–85).

Pellibranchia (pel-i-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pellis,* skin, + *branchiæ,* gills.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods without distinct gills, respiration being effected by the skin. It was named by J. E. Gray for the families *Limapontiidæ* and *Phyllirhoidæ.*

Pellibranchiata (pel-i-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pellibranchiatus:* see *pellibranchiate.*] A suborder or superfamily of nudibranchiates destitute of branchiæ, whose functions are assumed by the skin. It comprises the families *Limapontiidæ, Elysiidæ,* and *Rhodopidæ.* Essentially the same as *Pellibranchia* and *Dermatopnoa.*

pellibranchiate (pel-i-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pellibranchiatus,* < L. *pellis,* skin, + *branchiæ,* gills.] **I.** *a.* Breathing by means of the skin; of or pertaining to the *Pellibranchiata.*

II. *n.* A pellibranchiate mollusk.

pellicant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelican.*

pellicle (pel′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *pellicule* = Pr. *pelliela* = Sp. *película* = Pg. *pellicula* = It. *pellicula, pellicola,* < L. *pellicula,* a small skin, dim. of *pellis,* skin, hide: see *pell*[1].] 1. A little or thin skin; a cuticle; a film; a scum: as, the nacreous *pellicle* of some shells; the cosly *pelliele* of many fossil plants; the filmy *pellicle* or scum of infusions in which infusorial animalcules or microscopic fungi develop.

The kernell or woodie substance within the date is divided from the fleshie pulp and meat thereof by many white *pellicles* or thin skins betweene.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 4.

We are acquainted with a mere *pellicle* of the globe on which we live. Most have not delved six feet beneath the surface. *Thoreau,* Walden, p. 355.

2. In *chem.,* a thin crust formed on the surface of saline solutions when evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of crystallized saline particles.—3. In *bot.,* same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

pellicula (pe-lik′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pellicula,* a small skin: see *pellicle.*] In *bot.,* same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

pellicular (pe-lik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *pellicula,* a small skin (see *pellicle*), + *-ar*[3].] Having the character or quality of a pellicle; formed by or forming a pellicle; cuticular; filmy.

The pollen tube of Phanerogamia sometimes acquires a length of two or more inches without ever departing from the homogeneous *pellicular* structure.
Henfrey, Elem. Botany, § 58.

Pellicular enteritis, pseudomembranous enteritis.

pelliculate (pe-lik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *pellicula,* a small skin, + *-ate*[1].] Covered with a pellicle.

pellipert†, *n.* An erroneous form of *pelleter,* for *pelter*[2]. *York Plays,* Int., p. xxiv.

pellitory (pel′i-tō-ri), *n.* [< ME. *pelleter, peritory,* etc.; a corruption of *paritory.*] 1. A perennial weed, *Parietaria officinalis;* specifically, the wall-pellitory, a small bushy plant growing on old walls, etc., throughout the cooler parts of Europe and Asia. The name is extended to all the species of the genus; *P. Pennsylvanica* is the American pellitory. Also called *hammerwort* and *helxine.*

2. The feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (see *feverfew*); also, the other chrysanthemums of the group often classed as *Pyrethrum.* The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica,* has been called *wild* or *bastard pellitory.*

pellitory-of-Spain, *n.* A composite plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum,* growing chiefly in Algeria. Its root is a powerful irritant, used as a sialagogue and local stimulant. The masterwort, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium,* has sometimes received this name.

pell-mell[1] (pel′mel′), *adv.* [Formerly also *pelmel, pelly-melly;* < ME. **pellemelle, pelleymelley,* < OF. *pellemelle, peslemesle,* also *meslepesle,* also *pelle et melle, pelle et mesle, pesle et mesle* (F. *pêle-mêle*), confusedly (> *pellemesler, peslemesler,* mix, confuse), appar. < OF. *pelle, pale,* a fire-shovel, + *mesler,* mix, meddle (see *pale*[3], *peel*[3], and *mell*[1]); but perhaps in part, like equiv. *meslemesle* (which occurs), a mere redupl. of *mesler,* mix: cf. E. *mishmash, mixty-maxty,* and *minglemangle,* similar reduplications.] With confused or indiscriminate violence, energy, or eagerness; indiscriminately; promiscuously; confusedly; in a disorderly mass or manner.

That oo peple smyte thoorgh the tother all *pelley melley,* full desirouse eche other to apaire and to damage with all her power. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

Continue this alarum, fight *pell-mell;*
Fight, kill, be damn'd! *Lust's Dominion,* iv. 3.

The gates set open and the portcullis vp,
Let 's *pell-mell* in, to stop their passage out.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 20).

Put 'em *pell-mell* to the sword.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

De Vargas kept his men concealed until the fugitives and their pursuers came clattering *pell-mell* into the glen.
Irving, Granada, p. 79.

pell-mell[2]†, *n.* A variant of *pall-mall.*

pellock[1] (pel′ok), *n.* [A var. of *pellet* with substituted dim. term. *-ock.*] A ball; a bullet. See *pellet.* [Scotch.]

pellock[2], *n.* See *pellack.*

pellucid (pe-lū′sid), *a.* [= F. *pellucide,* < L. *pellucidus, perlucidus,* transparent, < *pellucere, perlucere,* shine through, be transparent, < *per,* through, + *lucere,* shine: see *lucent, lucid.*] 1. Transparent.

Such a diaphanous, *pellucid,* dainty Body as you see a Crystal-glass is. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 29.

2. Admitting the passage of light, but not properly transparent; translucent; limpid; not opaque; in *entom.,* transparent, but not necessarily colorless; translucent.

More *pellucid* streams,
An ampler ether. *Wordsworth,* Laodamia.

Still its water is green and *pellucid* as ever.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 195.

3. Figuratively, clear; transparent to mental vision.

A lustrous and *pellucid* soul.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 35.

Pellucid zone, the zona pellucida; the inclosing membrane of the mammalian ovum. It is of considerable thickness and strength, and under high magnification shows a radiately striated structure, whence it is also called *zona radiata.*

pellucidity (pel-ū-sid′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pellucidité,* < L. *pellucidita(t-)s, perlucidita(t-)s,* transparency, < *pellucidus, perlucidus,* transparent: see *pellucid.*] Same as *pellucidness.*

The chymists are never quiet till the heat of their fancy have calcined and vitrified the earth into a crystalline *pellucidity.* *Dr. H. More,* Immortal. of Soul, iii. 9.

The *pellucidity* of the air.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., vi.

pellucidly (pe-lū′sid-li), *adv.* Transparently or translucently.

pellucidness (pe-lū′sid-nes), *n.* The state or property of being pellucid: as, the *pellucidness* of a gem.

pellure† (pel′ūr), *n.* [ME., also *pelure, pellere;* < OF. *peleure, pelure, pellure* (ML. *pellura*), fur, F. *pelure,* rind, paring, < *pel,* skin, fur: see *pell*[1].] Fur; fur-work; furs.

And furryd them with armyne,
Ther was never ȝyt *pellere* half so fyne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 242. (*Halliwell.*)

Clothed ful komly for anl kud kinges sone,
In gode clothes of gold a-grethed ful riche,
with perrey & *pellure* pertelyche to the riȝttes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

Als wemen hane wille, in there wilde youthe,
To fret hem with fyn perle, & thaire face paiot,
With *pelur* and pall & mony pronde rynges,
Euyn set to the sight and to seme faire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 434.

pelly-melly†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *pell-mell*[1].

pelma (pel′mä), *n.*; pl. *pelmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] The sole;

the planta; the entire under surface of the foot.

pelmatogram (pel-mat′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *πέλμα*(*τ*-), the sole of the foot, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A print of the foot.

Pelmatozoa (pel″ma-tō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the first class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Actinozoa* (sea-urchins and starfishes), and from *Scytodermata* (holothurians and spoonworms), and divided into the two orders *Cystidea* and *Crinoidea*. The term is now used for all the crinoids or stalked echinoderms, divided into *Crinoidea*, *Cystoidea*, and *Blastoidea*. Same as *Crinoidea* in an enlarged sense.

pelmatozoan (pel″ma-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pelmatozoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Stalked, as an echinoderm; pertaining to the *Pelmatozoa*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pelmatozoa*.

Pelobates (pē-lob′ā-tēz), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *βάτης*, one who treads, < *βαίνειν*, walk.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pelobatidæ*. *P. fuscus* of Europe is an example.

Pelobatidæ (pel-ō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelobates* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelobates*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, the coccyx connate with the sacrum, and the vertebræ procœlian.

Pelodryadidæ (pel″ō-drī-ad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelodryas* (*-dryad-*) + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification, a family of anurous batrachians, typified by the genus *Pelodryas*, with platydactyl digits, maxillary teeth, ears developed, no parotoids, toes webbed, and sacral apophyses dilated. Its species are now usually referred to the *Hylidæ*. Also *Pelodryidæ*.

Pelodryas (pē-lod′ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *δρυάς*, a dryad: see *dryad*.] A genus of batrachians of the family *Hylidæ*, or giving name to the family *Pelodryadidæ*. *P. cæruleus* is the great green tree-frog of Australia and New Guinea.

Pelodytes (pe-lod′i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger), < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *δύτης*, a diver: see *Dytes*.] 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pelodytidæ*.—2. A genus of worms. *Schneider*, 1859.

Pelodytidæ (pel-ō-dit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelodytes* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Pelodytes*. It is characterized by maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, the coccyx articulating with condyles of one or two sacral vertebræ, procœlian vertebræ, and the urostyle distinct. It includes, besides *Pelodytes*, several paleotropical and Australian genera.

Pelogoninæ (pē-log-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelogonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Galgulidæ*, typified by the genus *Pelogonus*. Also *Pelogonida*.

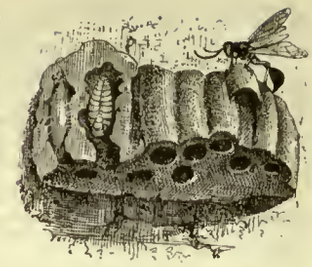
Pelogonus (pē-log′ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *γόνος*, offspring: see *-gonous*.] A genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Galgulidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Pelogoninæ*. They have the fore legs slender and ambulatorial, the sharp rostrum extremely stout at the base, and the general surface smooth. *P. americanus* inhabits the United States from New England to Texas, and is also found in Cuba. It lives in herbage by the waterside, and is only about one fourth of an inch long.

Pelomedusa (pē″lō-mē-dū′sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *Μέδουσα*, one of the three Gorgons: see *Medusa*, 1.] A genus of African fresh-water tortoises, containing such as *P. mahafie*, typical of the family *Pelomedusidæ*.

Pelomedusidæ (pē″lō-mē-dū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pelomedusa* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Pelomedusa*. (*a*) In Gray's system it is characterized by the depressed head covered with hard bony plates, a distinct moderately developed zygomatic arch, and the temporal muscles covered with hard dermal shields. A number of species inhabit Africa and Madagascar. (*b*) In Cope's system it is restricted to forms with not more than two digital phalanges and four pairs of bones across the plastron.

Pelomys (pel′ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wilhelm Peters, 1852), < Gr. *πηλός*, mud, mire, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A genus of African rodents of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, having comparatively broad molars, grooved incisors, compressed palate, short scaly tail, bristly fur, and the middle three digits of each foot longer than the lateral ones. A species inhabits Mozambique.

Pelopæus (pel-ō-pē′us), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. Πέλοψ (Πελοπ-), Pelops, i. e. 'dark-face': see *Peloponnesian*.] A genus of digger-wasps of the family *Sphegidæ*, of slender form, with long petiolated abdomen and dark colors. *P. lunatus* is a common North American species known as *mud-dauber*. See also cut under *mud-dauber*.



Nest of *Pelopæus lunatus*.

Pelopid (pel′ō-pid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Pelopidæ*, < Gr. Πελοπίδαι, the descendants of Pelops, < Πέλοψ (Πελοπ-), Pelops: see *Peloponnesian*.] **I.** *a.* In *Gr. myth.*, of or pertaining to Pelops, who is said to have been the son of Tantalus, or his descendants, the Pelopidæ, notorious for their crimes.

II. *n.* A descendant of Pelops.

Peloponnesian (pel″ō-po-nē′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Peloponnesius*, Peloponnesian, < *Peloponnesus*, < Gr. Πελοπόννησος, the Peloponnesus, for Πέλοπος νῆσος, the island of Pelops: Πέλοψ, gen. Πέλοπος, Pelops, son of Tantalus (< *πελός*, dark, dark-colored, + *ὄψ*, eye, face); *νῆσος*, island.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, the southern peninsula of Greece, including Achaia, Elis, Arcadia, Sicyonia, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, and part of Corinthia.—**Peloponnesian or Dorian school** of sculpture, in *Gr. art*, one of the chief schools of classic sculpture, parallel with the Attic school, from which it differed notably in its more robust quality and its less minute elaboration of detail. The Athenian Phidias, whose chief teacher was the Dorian Ageladas, united the excellences of both schools.—**Peloponnesian war**, one of the principal wars of ancient Greece, 431–404 B. C. The contestants were Athens and her allies (largely naval) and Sparta with allies (including several from the Peloponnesus, whence the name of the war). Its final outcome was the transference of the hegemony in Greece from Athens to Sparta.

Peloponnesian Art.—The Nike of Pæonius, dedicated at Olympia by the Messenians in commemoration of the Spartan defeat at Sphacteria, 425 B. C.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

peloria (pē-lō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλωρ*, a monster.] In *bot.*, the appearance of regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers. This restoration of regularity may take place in two ways—either by the non-development of the irregular parts (regular peloria), or by the formation of irregular parts in increased number, so that the symmetry of the flower is rendered perfect (irregular peloria). The latter, which is the more common, is the original peloria of Linnæus: the term was first used of five-spurred examples of *Linaria vulgaris*. See *pelorization*.

peloriate (pē-lor′i-āt), *a.* [< *peloria* + *-ate*[1].] Characterized by peloria.

In Linaria cymbalaria *peloriate* flowers and other changes were found. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 293.

peloric (pē-lor′ik), *a.* [< *peloria* + *-ic*.] Characterized by peloria. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.

pelorisation, *n.* See *pelorization*.

pelorise, *v. t.* See *pelorize*.

pelorism (pel′ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πέλωρ*, a monster (see *peloria*), + *-ism*.] Same as *peloria*.

Pelorism is not due to mere chance variability, but either to an arrest of development or to reversion.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 33.

pelorization (pel″ō-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *pelorize* + *-ation*.] The becoming affected with peloria. Also spelled *pelorisation*.

In some instances, by *pelorization*, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 129.

pelorize (pel′ō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pelorized*, ppr. *pelorizing*. [< *peloria* + *-ize*.] To affect with peloria. Also spelled *pelorise*.

The most perfectly *pelorised* examples had six petals, each marked with black striæ like those on the standard-petal. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 338.

pelorus (pē-lō′rus), *n.* [< L. *Pelorus*, the traditional pilot of Hannibal.] *Naut.*, an instrument for detecting errors of the compass by the bearings of celestial objects.

pelot†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pellet*.

pelote (pe-lōt′), *n.* [F., a ball wound from wool, worsted, silk, etc.: see *pellet*.] A tuft or flock of hair or wool, or of a similar fiber.

pelour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *piller*[1].

pelow†, **pelowe**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *pillow*.

pelt[1] (pelt), *v.* [< ME. *pelten*, *pilten*, *pulten*, appar. < L. *pultare*, beat, strike, knock, collateral form of *pulsare*, push, strike, beat, batter: see *pulsate*, *pulse*, *v.* It is commonly supposed that *pelt* is a contracted form of *pellet*, *v.*, not found in sense of 'pelt,' but cf. equiv. F. *peloter*, beat, handle roughly, OF. *peloter*, play at ball, toss like a ball, = It. *pelottare*, *pilottare*, thump, cuff, baste (Florio); but the required orig. ME. **pelcten* would not contract in ME. to *pelten*, nor produce the form *pulten*. Cf. *palt*, *polt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To push; thrust.

Fikenhild agen hire *pelte*
With his swerdes hilte.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1415.

2. To assail with missiles; assail or strike with something thrown.

The chidden billow seems to *pelt* the clouds.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 12.

Several such obscure persons as these we have had of late, who have insulted men of great abilities and worth, and taken pleasure to *pelt* them, from their coverts, with little objections. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

3. To throw; cast; hurl. [Rare.]

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples pies.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 97.

II. *intrans.* 1. To throw missiles.

The bishop and the Duke of Gloucester's men . . .
Do *pelt* so fast [with pebblestones] at one another's pate
That many have their giddy brains knock'd out.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 82.

2. To fall or descend (on one) with violence or persistency: as, a *pelting* rain.

The *pelting* shower
Destroys the tender herb and budding flower.
A. Philips, Pastorals, ii.

At a touch sweet Pleasure melteth,
Like to bubbles when rain *pelleth*.
Keats, Fancy.

3. To proceed rapidly and without intermission; hurry on: as, the horses *pelted* along at a fine pace. [Colloq.]—4†. To bandy words; use abusive language; be in a passion.

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1418.

5†. To submit; become paltry. *Nares*.

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt*,
To yeeld, or hoatage give, or tributes pay.
Mir. for Mags., p. 166.

pelt[1] (pelt), *n.* [< *pelt*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow or stroke from something thrown.

But as Leucetius to the gates came fast
To fire the same, Troyes Ilioneus brave
With a huge stone a deadly *pelt* him gave.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares*.)

2†. Rage; anger; passion.

That the letter which put you into such a *pelt* came from another. *Wrangling Lovers* (1677). (*Nares*.)

pelt[2] (pelt), *n.* [< ME. *pelt*, appar. developed from *pelter*, *peltry* regarded as < **pelt* + *-er* or *-ry*: see *pelter*[1], *peltry*[1]. The G. *pelz*, fur, skin, is a diff. word, MHG. *pelz*, *belz*, *belliz*, OHG. *pelliz* = AS. *pylce* (> E. *pilch*), < ML. *pellicea*, a skin, a furred robe, > ult. *pilch* and *pelisse*: see *pilch*, *pelisse*. Cf. *pell*[1].] 1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it, especially of one of the smaller animals used in furriery; specifically, a fur-skin dried but not prepared for use as fur; a raw hide: sometimes applied to a garment made from such a skin.

Off shepe also comythe *pelt* and eke Felle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

A *pelt*, or garments made of wolves and beares skins, which nobles in old time used to weare.
Nomenclator (1585). (*Nares*.)

They used raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 145.

2. The mangled quarry of a hawk; the dead body of a bird killed by a hawk.—3. Soft leather used for covering inking-pads.—**Inking-pelt**, a sheepskin cut and stuffed in the shape of a ball and fitted to a handle, for use as the inking-ball of a hand-press.—**Tanned pelt**, a skin tanned with the hair on, especially one of inferior value, such as sheepskin. = **Syn. 1.** *Hide*, etc. See *skin*.

pelta (pel′tä), *n.*; pl. *peltæ* (-tē). [L., < Gr. *πέλτη*, a small, light shield, of leather, without a rim.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a small and light buckler,

as that introduced among the Athenian light-armed troops by Iphicrates, about 392 B. C., to take the place of the heavier shield, in order to increase their efficiency in marching and skirmishing.—2. In *bot.*, an apothecium of a lichen forming a flat shield without distinct exciple, as in the genus *Peltigea;* sometimes, also, a scale or bract attached by its middle.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, now called *Runcina*. *Beck*, 1837; *Quatrefages*, 1844.—**Pelta lunata**, the small crescent-shaped shield often borne by the Amazons.

Pelta Lunata, from statue of an Amazon in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

Peltandra (pel-tan′drạ), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of plants of the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, type of the tribe *Peltandreæ*, distinguished by the orthotropous ovules; the arrow-arum. There are 3 species, natives of American swamps and river-borders from New York to Georgia. They bear large and ornamental veiny arrow-shaped leaves on long sheathing stalks, and flowers forming a tapering spadix, staminate above, inclosed in a green convolute and ruffled curving spathe, and enveloping a globose mass of leathery berry-like utricles, each separating in early spring as a ball of reddish tenacious jelly investing a green and conspicuous spherical fleshy embryo. Its thick fleshy rootstock contains an edible starch.

Arrow-arum, *Peltandra undulata* (*P. Virginica*).

1. The inflorescence, inclosed by the spathe during anthesis. 2. The fruiting spadix, inclosed by the persistent spathe. 3. Leaf, showing the nervation. *a*, upper part of the spadix; *b*, a fruit.

Peltandreæ (pel-tan′drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1879), < *Peltandra* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ* and the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, consisting of the genus *Peltandra*.

peltarion (pel-tā′ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πελτάριον*, dim. of *πέλτη*, a small, light shield: see *pelta*.] 1. Pl. *peltaria* (-ạ). In *conch.*, a fossil body of oval or subcircular concavo-convex form, found in Jurassic strata, supposed to be the operculum of a shell of the genus *Neritopsis*. *Eneye. Diet.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans.

peltast (pel′tast), *n.* [< Gr. *πελταστής*, a light-armed soldier, < *πέλτη*, a light shield: see *pelta*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a light-armed soldier: so called from the light shield he carried. See *pelta*, 1.

peltate (pel′tāt), *a.* [< L. *peltatus*, armed with a light shield, < *pelta*, a light shield: see *pelta*.] Shield-shaped; in *bot.*, fixed to the stalk by the center or by some point distinctly within the margin; having the petiole inserted into the under surface of the lamina, not far from the center: as, a *peltate* leaf.

Peltate Leaf of *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

peltated (pel′tā-ted), *a.* [< *peltate* + *-ed*².] Same as *peltate*.

peltately (pel′tāt-li), *adv.* In a peltate form.

peltatifid (pel-tat′i-fid), *a.* [< L. *peltatus*, peltate, + *fidus*, < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In *bot.*, peltate and cut into subdivisions.

peltation (pel-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *peltate* + *-ion*.] A peltate form or formation.

pelter¹ (pel′tėr), *n.* [< *pelt*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which pelts.—2. A shower of missiles; a storm, as of falling rain, hailstones, etc. [Colloq.]

> Presently, another shower came; . . . pebbles came rattling all about Bonnie. She shrugged up her shoulders and shut her eyes during the *pelter*.
> *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1887.

3. A passion; a fit of anger. [Colloq.]

> No, I don't mean that. You mustn't be angry with me; I wasn't really in a *pelter*.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, iii.

pelter² (pel′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *peltyer, pelleter, *pelliter, peleter*, < OF. *peletier, pelletier* (F. *pelletier*), a skinner, furrier, < *pel*, < L. *pellis*, a skin, hide: see *pell*¹.] A dealer in skins or hides; a skinner.

pelter³† (pel′tėr), *n.* [Appar. < **pelt*, a verb assumed from *pelting, paltring*, paltry: see *paltring*. Cf. *palter*.] 1. A mean, sordid person; a pinchpenny.

> Yea, let suche *pelters* prate, aslote Needham be their speede,
> We neede no text to answer them, but this, The Lord hath nede.
> *Gascoigne*, A Gloze upon a Text.

2. A fool.

> The veriest *pelter* pilde male seme
> To have experience thus.
> *Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes* (1577).

Peltier effect. See *effect*.

Peltier's phenomenon. See *thermo-electricity*.

peltifolious (pel-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *folium*, leaf.] Having peltate or shield-shaped leaves.

peltiform (pel′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Peltate in form; shield-shaped.

Peltigera (pel-tij′ẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *pelta*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of lichens with frondose thallus, which is veiny and villous beneath, where it is deprived of the cortical layer. The apothecia are peltiform, the spores fusiform or acicular and many-celled. *P. canina* is the dog-lichen or ground-liverwort, formerly considered as a cure for hydrophobia (see cut under *lichen*); and *P. aphthosa* is the thrush-lichen, which is purgative and anthelmintic.

peltigerine (pel-tij′ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *Peltigera* + *-ine*².] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of the genus *Peltigera*.

peltinerved (pel′ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *pelta*, a shield, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having nerves radiating from a point at or near the center: said of a leaf. See *nervation*.

pelting¹ (pel′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pelt*¹, *v.*] A beating or belaboring with missiles, as with stones, snow-balls, etc.

> Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
> That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 29.

> A professorship at Hertford is well imagined, and if he can keep clear of contusions at the annual *peltings*, all will be well. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

pelting¹ (pel′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pelt*¹, *v.*] 1. Assailing with or as with missiles; coming down hard: as, a *pelting* shower.

> Through *pelting* rain
> And howling wind he reached the gate again.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 248.

2†. Angry; passionate.

> They were all in a *pelting* heat.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Hill Difficulty.

> Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting* words spill it? *Lyly*, Alexander and Campaspe, v. 3. (*Nares.*)

> In a *pelting* chafe she brake all to peeces the wenches imagery worke, that was so curiously woven and so full of varietie, with her shittle.
> *Topsell*, Serpents, p. 250. (*Halliwell.*)

pelting²† (pel′ting), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **palting* for *paltring*: see *paltring*, and cf. *pelter*³, *peltry*².] Mean; paltry; contemptible.

> From low farms,
> Poor *pelting* villages, sheep-cotes, and mills.
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 18.

> And so is moch spent, in finding out fine fetches and packing vp *pelting* matters.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 143.

> Pay the poor *pelting* knaves that know no goodness;
> And cheer your heart up handsomely.
> *Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

peltingly† (pel′ting-li), *adv.* In a pelting or contemptible manner.

> Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, our High-Chancellor's most honourable and extraordinary commendation, were all *peltingly* defeated by a shy practice of the old Fox, whose acts and monuments shall never die. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

peltmonger (pelt′mung′gėr), *n.* A dealer in pelts; a furrier.

Peltocephalidæ (pel′tō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Peltocephalus*, including a few tropical American forms. They are characterized, in Gray's system, by having the head swollen and covered with hard bony plates, and distinct zygomatic arches covering the temporal muscles.

Peltocephalus (pel-tō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron, 1835), < Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] The typical and only genus of *Peltocephalidæ*.

Peltochelyidæ (pel′tō-ke-li′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltochelys* + *-idæ*.] A division of *Chelonia* named from the genus *Peltochelys*, and including such as the modern *Trionychidæ*.

Peltochelys (pel-tok′e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] The name-giving genus of *Peltochelyidæ*, based upon fossil forms occurring in the Wealden.

Peltocochlides (pel-tō-kok′li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + NL. *Cochlides*.] A primary group of holostomatous tænioglossate gastropods, distinguished by an external shell having a spiral, paucispiral, or pileiform character. It includes the families *Calyptræidæ*, *Hipponycidæ*, *Xenophoridæ*, and *Naricidæ*.

Peltogaster (pel-tō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of rhizocephalous cirripeds, type of a family *Peltogastridæ*. They are parasitic upon hermit-crabs. See *Rhizocephala*.

Peltogastridæ (pel-tō-gas′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peltogaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Rhizocephala*, typified by the genus *Peltogaster*. The body is sacciform and unsegmented; the alimentary canal is obsolete; the sexes are combined; and from the infundibuliform anterior end are given off the root-like processes which ramify and burrow deeply in the substance of the host. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.

Peltophorum (pel-tof′ō-rum), *n.* [NL. (T. Vogel, 1837), < Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and the tribe *Eucæsalpinieæ*, distinguished by the broad peltate stigma. There are 6 species—3 in tropical America, 1 in South Africa, and 2 in the Indian archipelago and tropical Australia. They are tall trees without thorns, bearing bipinnate leaves of numerous small leaflets, yellow racemed flowers in panicles at the end of the branches, and broad flattened indehiscent pods having wing-like margins and containing usually one or two small flattened seeds. See *braziletto*.

Peltops (pel′tops), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1829), < Gr. *πέλτη*, a shield, + *ὤψ*, face.] A remarkable genus of flycatchers of the family *Muscicapidæ*, confined to the Papuan region, having the bill very broad and stout at the base, the nostrils round and exposed, the wings pointed, and the plumage black, white, and crimson. The only species is *P. blainvillei*, about seven inches long. The genus is also called *Erolia* and *Platystomus*.

pelt-rot (pelt′rot), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the wool falls off, leaving the body bare: hence sometimes called *naked disease*.

peltry¹ (pel′tri), *n.*; pl. *peltries* (-triz). [< ME. *peltry, pelleteri, *pelleterie*, < OF. *peleterie, pelleterie*, skins collectively, the trade of a skinner, < *peletier, pelletier*, a skinner: see *pelter*². Cf. *pelt*².] 1. Pelts collectively, or a lot of pelts together: usually applied in furriery to raw pelts with the fur on, dried or otherwise cured, but not yet tanned or dressed into the furs as worn.

> The profits of a little traffick he drove in *peltry*.
> *Smollett*.

> The exports were land productions . . . and *peltry* from the Indians. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 407.

2. A pelt; a fur-skin.

> Now and then the "Company's Yacht" . . . was sent to the fort with supplies, and to bring away the *peltries* which had been purchased of the Indians.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 178.

> Frontiersmen . . . make their living by trapping, *peltries* being very valuable and yet not bulky.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 832.

peltry²†, *n.* [Appar. an error for or an alteration of *pelfry* (simulating *pelter*³, *pelting*², *paltry*).] A trifle; trash.

> As Publius gentilly received Paule, and by hym was healed of all hys dyseases, so ded myne host Lambert receyve me also gentilly, and by me was delyvered from hys vayne beleve of purgatorye, and of other popysh *peltryes*.
> *Bp. Bale*, Vocacyon (Harl. Misc., VI. 440).

peltry-ware† (pel′tri-wãr), *n.* Skins; furs; peltry.

> Nowe Beere and Bakon bene fro Pruse ybrought
> Into Flanders, as loned and farre ysought;
> Osmond, Copper, Bow-staues, Steele, and Were,
> *Peltreware* and grey Pitch, Terre, Board, and fiere.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 192.

pelt-wool (pelt′wụl), *n.* Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

peltyer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pelter*¹.

pelu (pē′lū), *n.* [S. Amer.] A small tree, *Sophora tetraptera*, var. *Macnabiana*, of southern Chili and Patagonia. Its wood is very hard and durable, and much used for wheel-cogs and similar objects.

peludo (pē-lū′dō), *n.* [< Sp. *peludo*, hairy, < *pelo*, < L. *pilus*, hair: see *pile*[4].] *Dasypus villosus*, the hairy armadillo, one of the encouberts or dasypodines, common on the pampas of the Argentine Republic and in Chili. It is not strictly nocturnal, and does not burrow, but is found on dry plains, and is carnivorous; its flesh is fat, and is esteemed as food. The peludo is about 14 inches long, and has large elliptical ears, a broad muzzle, and long tail; the body is covered with bristly hairs as well as with the carapace, the bands of which are six or seven in number. See cut under *armadillo*.

peluret, *n.* See *pellure*.

Pelusiac (pē-lū′si-ak), *a.* [< L. *Pelusiacus*, < *Pelusium*: see *Pelusian*.] Same as *Pelusian*.

Pelusian (pē-lū′si-an), *a.* [< L. *Pelusium*, < Gr. Πηλούσιον, Pelusium (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Pelusium, an ancient city of Egypt, in the delta on the eastern or Pelusiac mouth of the Nile.—**Pelusian wine**, an ancient name for beer.

> It is an undoubted fact that beer was first brewed in Egypt, . . . whence its manufacture has spread over Europe. It was called *Pelusian wine*, from Pelusium, a city on the banks of the Nile. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 17.

pelvic (pel′vik), *a.* [< NL. *pelvicus*, < L. *pelvis*, pelvis: see *pelvis*.] Of or pertaining to the pelvis: as, *pelvic* bones, those composing the pelvis; *pelvic* viscera, those contained in the pelvis; the *pelvic* inlet or outlet; the *pelvic* cavity; *pelvic* measurement.—**Anterior pelvic region**, the region in front of the pelvis.—**Pelvic aponeurosis**. Same as *pelvic fascia*.—**Pelvic arch**. Same as *pelvic girdle*.—**Pelvic axis**, the axial line of the pelvic cavity. It is a curve, concentric with the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx, and passes through the central point.—**Pelvic canal**, the cavity of the true pelvis, as forming a passage for the fetus at birth.—**Pelvic cavity**, the cavity inclosed by the true pelvis.—**Pelvic cellulitis**, an inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the pelvic organs, more especially, in the female, of the areolar tissue in connection with the uterus and its appendages. Also called *parametritis*.—**Pelvic diameters**. (*a*) Of the false pelvis: (1) The distance between the internal lips of the iliac crests. (2) The distance between the anterior superior spines of the ilium. (*b*) Of the true pelvis: (1) *Anteroposterior diameter of the brim*. Same as *conjugate diameter of the brim*. (2) *Anteroposterior diameter of the outlet*, the distance between the tip of the coccyx and the lower border of the symphysis pubis. (3) *Bis-iliac diameter*, the transverse diameter of the brim. (4) *Bis-ischiatic diameter*, the transverse diameter of the outlet. (5) *Coccypubal diameter*. Same as *anteroposterior diameter of the outlet*. (6) *Conjugate diameter of the brim*. (*a*) In *anat.*, the distance between the sacral promontory and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis. (*β*) In *obstet.*, the least distance between the sacral promontory and the symphysis pubis, measured to a point on the symphysis about two fifths of an inch below the upper margin. (7) *Conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the anteroposterior diameter, measured from the suture between the second and third sacral vertebræ to the middle of the symphysis pubis. (8) *Conjugate diameter of the outlet*. (*a*) The distance between the tip of the coccyx and the inferior margin of the symphysis pubis. (*β*) The distance between the sacrococcygeal articulation and the inferior margin of the symphysis pubis. (9) *Diagonal conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the distance between the subpubic ligament and the sacral promontory, measured in the living. (10) *Normal conjugate diameter of the cavity*, the anteroposterior diameter between the concavity of the third sacral vertebra and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis. (11) *Oblique diameter of the brim*, the distance between the iliopectineal eminence and the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the opposite side. (12) *Oblique diameter of the outlet*, the distance from the middle of the great sacrosciatic ligament to the point of union between the opposite rami of pubis and ischium. (13) *Sacrocotyloidean diameter*, the distance between the sacral promontory and the posterior part of the cotyloidean cavity. (14) *Transverse diameter of the brim*, the greatest diameter measured from side to side. (15) *Transverse diameter of the cavity*, the distance between the points of the inner surface of the os innominatum opposite the middle of the acetabula. (16) *Transverse diameter of the outlet*, the distance between the tuberosities of the ischium. (17) *True conjugate diameter of the brim*. Same as 6 (*β*), above.—**Pelvic diaphragm**, the muscles forming the floor of the pelvis.—**Pelvic fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Pelvic girdle**. See *girdle*, and cuts under *pelvis* and *epipleura*.—**Pelvic hernia**, the protrusion of some part of the pelvic contents through an abnormal or accidental opening situated below the brim of the true pelvis. Pelvic herniæ are of rare occurrence. The chief ones are known as *perineal*, *pudendal*, *sciatic*, and *vaginal*.—**Pelvic index**, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the brim to the transverse diameter of the same multiplied by 100.—**Pelvic limb**, the limb which is attached to the trunk by means of the pelvic arch; the hind limb or posterior extremity, as the leg of man or bird, the hind limb of quadruped mammals and reptiles, and the ventral fin of a fish.—**Pelvic peritonitis**, a local inflammation of that part of the peritoneum surrounding the pelvic organs, and especially the uterus and broad ligaments. Also called *perimetritis*.—**Pelvic plexus**, a plexus of sympathetic nerves, reinforced by branches from the lower two or three sacral nerves, situated at the side of the rectum, and of the vagina also in the female. It gives rise to several secondary plexuses, the more important of which are the vesical, hemorrhoidal, cavernous, and uterine. Also called *inferior hypogastric plexus*.—**Pelvic presentation**. See *presentation*.—**Pelvic region**, the region within the true pelvis, as distinguished from the other specialized regions of the abdominal cavity.

pelviform (pel′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pelvis*, a basin (see *pelvis*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Openly cup-shaped; pateriform; resembling a pelvis in figure.—2. In *bot.*, shaped like a shallow cup or basin.

pelvimeter (pel-vim′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameters of the pelvis.

pelvimetry (pel-vim′et-ri), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The method or practice of measuring the pelvis; measurement of the pelvis, especially for obstetrical purposes.

pelvimyon (pel-vi-mī′on), *n.*; pl. *pelvimya* (-ä). [NL., < *pelvis* + *myon*.] Any myon of the pelvic arch or hip-girdle: distinguished from *pectorimyon*.

> The five *pelvimya* discussed are the ambiens and those other four already handled.
> *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

pelviotomy (pel-vi-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, symphysiotomy.

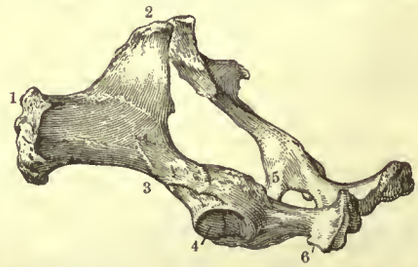
pelviperitonitis (pel-vi-per″i-tō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *pelvis* + *peritonitis*.] Pelvic peritonitis.

pelvis (pel′vis), *n.*; pl. *pelves* (-vēz). [NL., < L. *pelvis*, a basin, laver; cf. Gr. *πέλυξ*, *πελλίς*, *πέλλα*, a bowl: see *pelike*.] 1. A bony basin forming the most inferior or posterior one of the three great cavities—thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic—of the trunk of most terrestrial vertebrates. A perfect pelvis is formed on each side by the haunch-bones, consisting of ilium, ischium, and pubis, meeting in front at the pubic symphysis, and completed behind by the sacrum, with which the iliac bones articulate, and by more or fewer coccygeal or caudal vertebræ. But the pubic symphysis is wanting, as a rule, in animals below mammals; there is sometimes an ischiac and often an iliac symphysis. In any case, a recognizable ilium or ischium or pubis, however rudimentary, constitutes in so far a pelvis. The human pelvis is complete, and

Human Pelvis, from the front.

1, crest of ilium; 2, base (uppermost) of sacrum; 3, symphysis pubis; 4, acetabulum or socket of thigh-bone; 5, iliac fossa, a part of the false pelvis; 6, ischium; 7, obturator foramen; 8, iliopectineal line, or brim of true pelvis. (Coccyx, not shown, directly behind pubic symphysis.)

of normal composition, but remarkable for its shortness, width, axial curvature, and obliquity with reference to the long axis of the body. A perpendicular to the plane of the inlet would leave the abdomen at the umbilicus, and a perpendicular to the plane of the outlet would strike the promontory of the sacrum. The pelvis is divided into *true* and *false*—the latter being that part which is above the iliopectineal line, the former below the same line, which thus represents, in part, the brim or superior strait of the true pelvis. The false pelvis is broad and shallow, composed, as far as bone is concerned, chiefly by the flaring iliac fossæ, its front wall being made by the lower part of the abdominal parietes; and in the erect attitude the mass of abdominal viscera rests largely upon this part of the basin. The true pelvis is more contracted, and chiefly bony as to its walls. Its inlet or superior plane, cordiform in shape, is circumscribed by the pelvic brim, which is formed by the iliopectineal crest, completed in front by the spine and crest of the pubes, and behind by the curved ridge and promontory of the sacrum. The lower plane, or outlet, known also as the inferior strait, is bounded by a very irregular line of bone, the point of the coccyx being



Pelvis of Horse (sacrum and coccyx removed), leaving the bones representing the "quarter," viewed from left side and behind. 1, crest of ilium; 2, surface for articulation with sacrum (not shown) to complete the pelvis; 3, narrow part of ilium; 4, acetabulum for hip-joint; 5, a small part of right pubis; 6, ischium.

in the middle line behind, and the tuberosity of the ischium on each side; between which three points the bony outlet is deeply emarginated behind, on each side, by the great sacrosciatic notch, and in front by the arch of the pubes, formed by the conjoined rami of the pubes and ischia. In life these notches are largely filled in by ligaments (the greater and lesser sacrosciatic ligaments on each side, and the triangular or infrapubic ligament in front). The obturator membrane also closes in what would otherwise be a large vacuity on each side, the obturator foramen. The inlet of the pelvis is not closed by any structure; but the outlet is floored by the levator ani muscle, the skin of the perineum, and associated soft parts. The pelvic cavity contains the lower bowel and most of the organs of generation. After puberty the male and female pelves differ usually to a recognizable extent in size and shape; that of the male being more massive and contracted, that of the female lighter and more expansive. See also cuts under *Catarrhina*, *Dromæus*, *Elephantinæ*, *Equidæ*, *innominatum*, *ligament*, *Ornithoscelida*, *ox*, *quarter*, and *sacrarium*.

Hence—2. Some pelviform structure or cup-like part. (*a*) The infundibuliform beginning of the ureter, constituting the principal cavity of the kidney, into which the pyramids project and the urine flows. See cut under *kidney*. (*b*) The lower, basal, or aboral portion of the cup or calyx of a crinoid.

3. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks.—**Brim of the (true) pelvis**, the periphery of the pelvic inlet, separating the false from the true pelvis. In man it is formed by the top of the pubes in front, the promontory of the sacrum behind, and on each side by the iliopectineal line.—**False pelvis**. See def. 1.—**Flat pelvis**, a pelvis in which the conjugate diameter of the inlet is proportionally short.—**Naegele's pelvis**, an obliquely distorted pelvis.—**Pelvis major**, the false pelvis.—**Pelvis minor**, the true pelvis.—**Roberts's pelvis**, a transversely contracted pelvis, resulting from ankylosis of the sacro-iliac articulations.—**True pelvis**, that part of the pelvic wall and contained space which is below (in man) or behind the pelvic brim; the pelvis between the inlet and the outlet: chiefly an obstetrical phrase.

pelvisacral (pel-vi-sā′kral), *a.* [< NL. *pelvis*, pelvis, + *sacrum*, sacrum: see *sacral*.] Of or pertaining to the pelvis and the sacrum.

pelvisternal (pel-vi-stėr′nal), *a.* [< NL. *pelvistern-um* + *-al*.] Having the character of a pelvisternum.

pelvisternum (pel-vi-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *pelvisterna* (-nä). [NL., < *pelvis*, pelvis, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] An inferomedian osseous, cartilaginous, or ligamentous element of the pelvic arch, supposed to correspond to the omosternum of the pectoral arch: thus, there is a bony pelvisternum in edentate mammals, and the ischiopubic symphysal cartilage is a pelvisternum.

pelycometer (pel-i-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πέλυξ* (*πελυκ-*), a basin (taken in sense of 'pelvis'), + *μέτρον*, measure.] A pelvimeter.

Pelycosauria (pel″i-kō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέλυξ* (*πελυκ-*), a basin, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A division of reptiles, containing those *Theromorpha* or *Theromora* which have the coracoid reduced, ribs two-headed, two or three sacral vertebræ, the centra generally notochordal, and intercentra usually present. They lived during the Carboniferous or Permocarboniferous epoch.

pelycosaurian (pel″i-kō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pelycosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Pelycosauria*.

pemblico (pem′bli-kō), *n.* [Also *pemblyco*; appar. imitative: see first quot.] The dusky shearwater or cohoo, *Puffinus obscurus*. [Bermuda.]

> Another small bird there is; because she cries *Pemblyco* they call her so; she is seldome seene in the day but when she sings, as too oft she doth very clamorously.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 115.

> The *Pemblico* is seldom seen by day, and by her crying foretells Tempests.
> *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 22.

pemmican, pemican (pem′i-kan), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Originally, a preparation made by the North American Indians, consisting of the lean parts of venison dried by the sun or wind, and then pounded into a paste, with melted fat, and tightly pressed into cakes, a few service-berries being sometimes added to improve the flavor. It is now made of beef, especially for use in arctic expeditions, being an easily preserved food, which keeps for a long time and contains the largest amount of nutriment in the smallest space. Pemmican is similar in character to the tassago of South America and the biltong of southern Africa.

> *Pemmican* is made from the round of beef cut in strips and dried, then shredded or mixed with beef tallow and currants. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 132.

Pempelia (pem-pē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < (?) Gr. *πέμπελος*, an adj. of uncertain sense, an epithet of aged persons.] A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Phycidæ*, well represented both in Europe and in North America. *P. hammondi* is known in the United States as the *apple-leaf skeletonizer*, since its larvæ feed upon the parenchyma of the leaves of the apple, leaving them skeletons. See cut under *leaf-tier*.

Pempherididæ (pem-fē-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pempheris* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pempheris*. The species have an oblong compressed body, short dorsal with few spines, long anal, complete ventrals, and an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. They are inhabitants of the tropical seas, and are of small size.

Pempheris (pem-fē′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πεμφηρίς*, a kind of fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pempherididæ*.

Pempheris mangula.

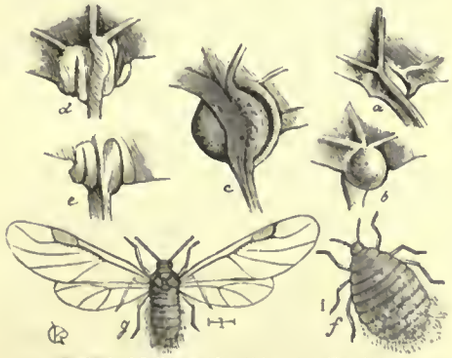
Pemphiginæ (pem-fi-jī′nō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1854), < *Pemphigus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aphididæ*, containing the gall-making plant-lice and others, having the third discoidal vein with one fork or simple, the hind wing with one or

A Member of the *Pemphiginæ*. (Cross shows natural size.)

two oblique veins, and the honey-tubes tuberculiform if present. It contains a number of widespread genera, of which *Schizoneura* and *Pemphigus* are the most notable. The body is obese and obtuse, and is covered with a cottony secretion, and the antennæ are six-jointed. These aphids live chiefly on forest trees and shrubs, seldom molesting cultivated fruit-trees. Also spelled *Pemphigina*. See also cut under *Pemphigus*.

pemphigoid (pem′fi-goid), *a.* [< *pemphigus* + *-oid*.] Resembling pemphigus; of the nature of pemphigus: as, *pemphigoid* eruptions.

pemphigus (pem′fi-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέμφιξ* (*-φιγ-*), a bubble, blister, pustule; akin to *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble, > E. *pompholyx*.] 1. An affection of the skin, consisting of eruptions (bullæ) of various sizes, from that of a pea to that of a walnut, usually with accompaniment of fever. Also called *pompholyx* and *bladdery fever*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of plant-lice or



Poplar-leaf Gall-louse (*Pemphigus populicaulis*).
a, gall, just forming, beneath; *b*, gall, just forming, above; *c*, perfect gall, beneath; *d*, *e*, young double galls; *f*, stem-mother (line shows natural size); *g*, winged female (cross shows natural size).

aphids of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ* (Hartig, 1841). They are usually large species, with a copious waxy secretion, which deform the leaves of certain plants and sometimes produce galls. Thus, *P. populicaulis* makes galls at the base of the leaves of the cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*). (*b*) An aphid of the genus *Pemphigus:* as, the vagabond *pemphigus*, *P. vagabunda*.

Pemphredon (pem-frē′don), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *πεμφρηδών*, a kind of wasp; cf. *τενθρηδών*, *ἀνθρεδών*, etc., a hornet: see *Anthrenus*.] A genus of wasps, typical of the family *Pemphredonidæ*, having the fore wings with two recurrent nervures, one arising from the first and the other from the second submarginal cell. *P. lugubris*, a common European wasp, burrows in decaying posts, rails, and logs, and provisions its cell with plant-lice. *P. minutus* burrows in the sand.

Pemphredon annulatus. (Cross shows natural size.)

Pemphredonidæ (pem-frē-don′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dahlborn, 1835), < *Pemphredon* + *-idæ*.] A family of wasps, typified by the genus *Pemphredon*. They are black, slender, mostly small, with large head and ovatolanceolate abdomen mounted on a slightly curved petiole. The family contains about 6 genera, whose members make their cells in wood or hollow plant-stalks or in the ground, and provision them with aphids, thripses, and other small insects.

Pemphredoninæ (pem-frē-dō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pemphredon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sphegidæ* or digger-wasps, containing species of small size with large head, ovate petiolated abdomen, and two complete submarginal cells of the fore wings.

pen[1] (pen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned* or *pent*, ppr. *penning*. [Formerly also sometimes *pend* (to which the pret. *pent* in part belongs) (see *pend*[1]); < ME. *pennen*, also in comp. *bi-pennen*, < AS. **pennian*, shut up (only in comp. **onpennian* (not **onpinnian*), in the once-occurring pp. *onpennad*, 'unpen,' open); prob. = LG. *pennen*, *pannen*, bolt (a door): appar. from a noun, AS. *pinn* (**penn* not found), a pin (of a hasp or lock), = LG. *penn*, a pin, peg (see *pin*[1] and *pen*[2]): see, however, *pen*[1], *n.* The verb *pen* seems to have been more or less confused with the related verb *pin*[1], and, in the var. *pend*[1], with the diff. verb *pind*, *pound*[3], put in pound, impound: see *pin*[1], *pind*, *pound*[3].] To shut, inclose, or confine in or as in a pen or other narrow place; hem in; coop up; confine or restrain within very narrow limits: frequently with *up*.

> My Lady and my love is cruelly *pend*
> In dolefull darkenes from the vew of day.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

I saw many flockes of Goats in Savoy, which they *penne* at night in certaine low roomes under their dwelling-houses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

Every rule and instrument of necessary knowledge that God hath given us ought to be so in proportion as may bee wielded and manag'd by the life of man without *penning* him *up* from the duties of humane society.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

> Our common Master did not *pen*
> His followers *up* from other men.
> *Whittier*, The Meeting.

pen[1] (pen), *n.* [Formerly also *pend* (see *pen*[1], *v.*), < ME. **penn*, < AS. *penn*, a pen, fold; also in comp. *haepenn* (*haea*, hook: see *hake*[1]): a rare word, appar. from the verb: see *pen*[1], *v.*] 1. A small inclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, etc.; a fold; a sty; a coop.

> She in *pens* his flocks will fold.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 69.

2. Any inclosure resembling a fold or pen for animals.

> We have him in a *pen*, he cannot scape us.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 1.

The place [in the House of Lords] where visitors were allowed to go was a little *pen* at the left of the entrance, where not over ten people could stand at one time.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 57.

Tom pushed back his chair, and explained that he was just going to begin building some rail *pens* to hold the corn when it should be gathered and shucked.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxx.

3. In the fisheries, a movable receptacle on board ship where fish are put to be iced, etc.—4. A small country house in the mountains of Jamaica.

The admiral for instance had a semaphore in the stationary flag ship at Port Royal which communicated with another at his *Pen* or residence near Kingston.
Tom Cringle's Log, p. 230.

pen[2] (pen), *n.* [< ME. *penne*, *pene*, a feather, a pen for writing, a pipe (pl. *pennes*, feathers, wings), < OF. *penne*, *pene*, F. *penne* = Pr. *pena* = It. *penna*, a feather, wing, a pen for writing, = AS. *pinn*, a pin or peg, also a style for writing (in the gloss "mith *pinn* vel nuritissex [*writseax], *calami*") (rare in both uses), = D. *pen* = MLG. *penne* = Icel. *penni* = Sw. *penna* = Dan. *pen*, a pen, < LL. *penna*, a pen, namely a quill used for writing, a particular use of L. *penna*, also *pinna*, a feather, in pl. a wing, also a feather on an arrow, hence poet. an arrow, also (in form *pinna*) a pinnacle, a float or bucket of a water-wheel, etc., also a fin (= AS. *finn*, E. *fin*[1]); ML. also a probe, pin; OL. *pesna*, orig. *petna*, with formative *-na*, < √ *pat*, fly, and thus ult. akin to Gr. *πτερόν* = E. *feather:* see *fin*[1] and *feather*.] 1. A feather, especially a large feather, of the wing or tail; a quill.

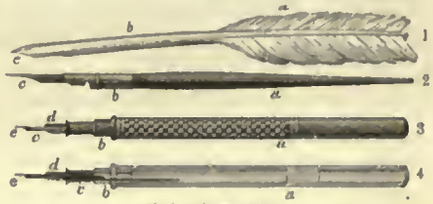
And of hire Ribbes, and of the *Pennes* of hire Wenges, men maken Bowes fulle stronge, to schote with Arwes and Quarelle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

> The swans, whose *pens* as white as ivory.
> *Greene*, Madrigal.

> The proud peacock, overcharged with *pens*,
> Is fain to sweep the ground with his grown train.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, v. 2.

> On mighty *pens* uplifted, soars the eagle aloft.
> *Text of Haydn's Creation.*

2. A quill, as of a goose or other large bird, cut to a point and split at the nib, used for writing; now, by extension, any instrument (usually of steel, gold, or other metal) of similar form, used for writing by means of a fluid ink.



Various forms of Pens.
1, quill pen, in which *a* is the feather, *b* the body, and *c* the nib; 2, steel pen and penholder, *a* being the handle, *b* a ferrule fitted to *a* and having a clamping socket into which the pen *c* is inserted and there held by pressure; 3 and 4, fountain-pens: the body of the handle *a* is a hollow reservoir for ink, *b* is the pen-holding device, and *c* and *d* are metal rods passing through small holes into the ink-reservoir, along which the ink flows by capillary action to keep the pen *c* supplied.

Pens of steel or gold have almost superseded the old quill pens. Pens are also manufactured to some extent of other metallic substances, such as silver, platinum, and aluminium bronze. Gold pens are usually tipped with a native alloy of osmium and iridium. They possess the advantage of being incorrodible by ink, besides having a fine, quill-like flexibility, and are exceedingly durable.

> The glose gloryousliche was wryte, wyth a gylt *penne*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 15.

> He askyd *pene* and ynke, and wrotte hys sonne.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 51.

Roger North wrote to his sister, Mrs. Foley, on March 8, 1700–1:—"You will hardly tell by what you see that I write with a steel *pen*. It is a device come out of France, of which the original was very good and wrote very well, but this is but a copy ill made." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 496.

> If the sovereign must needs take a part in the controversy, the *pen* is the proper weapon to combat error with, not the sword.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xiii. 17.

> Beneath the rule of men entirely great,
> The *pen* is mightier than the sword.
> *Bulwer*, Richelieu, ii. 2.

3. One who uses a pen; a writer; a penman.

Those learned *pens* which report that the Druids did instruct the ancient Britons. *Fuller.*

I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisco than in the fury of a merciless *pen*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici (ed. 1686), ii. 111.

4. Style or quality of writing.

> The man has a clever *pen*, it must be owned.
> *Addison*, Tory Foxhunter.

5†. A pipe; a conduit.

> The water that goth thorough the leden *penne*
> Is rust-corrupte, unhoolsom.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

6. A female swan, the male being called a *cob*. *Yarrell*, British Birds.—7. In *Cephalopoda*, an internal homogeneous corneous or chitinous structure replacing the internal shell in certain decacerous cephalopods, such as the typical squids (*Loliginidæ*): also called *gladius* and *calamary:* distinguished from the corresponding sepiost or cuttlebone of the cuttles. See cut under *calamary*.—**Electric pen**, a kind of autographic pen invented by Edison, consisting of a small perforating apparatus actuated by an electromagnetic motor in connection with a battery, and used in the manner of a lead-pencil. On moving it over paper, a series of minute holes is punched in the paper, thus making a stencil that can be used to reproduce the lines, letters, or drawings traced by the pen.—**Geometrical pen**, a drawing-instrument for tracing geometrical curves. A pen or pencil is carried by a revolving arm of adjustable length, the motion of which is controlled by a set of toothed wheels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Lithographic pen**. See *lithographic*.—**Pneumatic pen**, a pneumatic instrument for producing a stencil for copying. It traces the lines to be reproduced by means of numerous minute perforations through the paper. Ink or color is then spread over the surface and fills the perforations, when the pattern can be printed from it on a number of sheets of paper.—**Right-line pen**, a drawing-pen or straight-line pen, especially adapted for ruling lines.—**Stylographic pen**, a variety of fountain-pen in which a needle at the end of the pen serves as a valve to release the ink when the point is pressed on the paper.—**To mend a pen**, to put a worn quill pen in order by renewing the nib and slit, and trimming the slopes, as with a penknife. (See also *bow-pen*, *drawing-pen*, *fountain-pen*, *music-pen*.)

pen[2] (pen), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penned*, ppr. *penning*. [< *pen*[2], *n.*] To write; compose and commit to paper.

> A letter shall be *penn'd*.
> *Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 387).

I would fain see all the poets of these times *pen* such another play as that was.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

If thou can'st learn to write by to-Morrow Morning, *pen* me a Challenge. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 9.

Great men have been among us; hands that *penned*
And tongues that uttered wisdom.
Wordsworth, London, 1802.

Speaks out the pocsy which, *penned*, turns prose.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 48.

penache (pe-nash'), *n.* Same as *panache*.

Penæa (pē-nē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), after Pierre *Pena* of Narbonne in France, a botanical writer of about 1570.] A genus of smooth branching undershrubs, type of the order *Penæaceæ*, and known by the four-angled style. There are 9 species, all South African. They are densely clothed with little sessile leaves, and bear yellowish or reddish flowers sessile in a leafy spike. They are cultivated under glass as handsome evergreens.

Penæaceæ (pen-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1820), < *Penæa* + *-aceæ*.] A small but very distinct order of apetalous shrubs, of the series *Daphnales*, distinguished by the four valvate calyx-lobes, four alternate stamens, four carpels, and eight or sixteen ovules. It includes about 20 species, of 4 genera, of which *Penæa* and *Sarcocolla* are the chief. They are small heath-like evergreens from the eastern part of Cape Colony. They bear numerous little rigid entire opposite leaves, and salver-shaped flowers, usually red, solitary in the axils of the upper leaves or of broader bracts.

Penæidæ (pē-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Penæus*, having podobranchiæ completely divided or reduced to epipleurites, pleurobranchiæ not more than four pairs, and branchiæ ramose. They have a superficial resemblance to shrimps, and the numerous species have been grouped under 12 genera.

Penæidea (peu-ē-id'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penæus* + *-(o)idea*.] A superfamily group occasionally used to include the two families *Penæidæ* and *Sergestidæ*. More correctly *Penæoidea*.

penæoid (pē-nē'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Penæus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a shrimp of the genus *Penæus;* of or pertaining to the *Penæidæ*.

II. *n.* A penæoid shrimp.

Penæus (pē-nē'us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), also *Penæus*, *Peneüs;* origin not obvious.] A genus of shrimps, typical of the family *Penæidæ*, having the three anterior pairs of legs chelate. Species abound in warm and temperate seas, and some of them have commercial value as articles of food. *P. brasiliensis* is an example. See cuts under *copepod-stage*, *nauplius*, and *schizopod-stage*.

penakull†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinnacle*.

penal (pē'nal), *a.* [< OF. *penal*, F. *pénal* = Sp. Pg. *penal* = It. *penale*, < L. *pænalis*, pertaining to punishment, < *pœna*, punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*[1].] Of or pertaining to punishment. (*a*) Enacting or prescribing punishment; setting forth the punishment of offenses: as, the *penal* code; a *penal* clause in a contract.

It is among the citizens of a refined community that *penal* laws, which are in the hands of the rich, are laid upon the poor. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

Nowhere in the United States is religious opinion now deemed a proper subject for *penal* enactments.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 194.

(*b*) Constituting punishment; inflicted as a punishment.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton*, P. L., i. 48.

Suffering spirits, in the *penal* gloom and terrors of another world. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

(*c*) Subject to penalty; incurring punishment: as, *penal* neglect.

There was the act which . . . made it *penal* to employ boys under twelve not attending school and unable to read and write. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 9.

(*d*) Used as a place of punishment: as, a *penal* settlement.

Chance-swung between
The foulness of the *penal* pit
And Truth's clear sky.
Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits.

(*e*) Payable or forfeitable as a punishment, as on account of breach of contract, etc.: as, a *penal* sum.

The execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy *penal* forfeit from thyself.
Milton, S. A., l. 508.

Penal action, in *Scots law*, an action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature—that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are claimed.—**Penal bond.** See *bond*[1], 7.—**Penal code**, a code or system of laws relating to crimes and their punishment.—**Penal laws**, those laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it.—**Penal servitude**, a species of punishment in British criminal law, introduced in 1853 in lieu of transportation, consisting in imprisonment with hard labor for a series of years, varying with the magnitude of the crime, at any of the penal establishments in Great Britain or in the British dominions beyond seas.—**Penal statutes.** (*a*) Those statutes which impose penalties or punishments for offenses committed. (*b*) In a more general sense, those statutes which impose a new liability for the doing or omitting of an act. Thus, a statute making the officers of a corporation personally liable for its debts if they neglect to file an annual report of its affairs is a *penal statute*.—**Penal sum**, a sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond is for payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the amount.

penalise, *v. t.* See *penalize*.

penality (pē-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pénalité* = Sp. *penalidad* = Pg. *penalidade* = It. *penalità*, < ML. *pœnalita(t-)s*, punishment, penalty, < L. *pœnalis*, penal: see *penal*. Cf. *penalty*.] The character of being penal or of involving punishment.

penalize (pē'nal-īz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *penalized*, ppr. *penalizing*. [= Pg. *penalizar*, trouble, afflict; as *penal* + *-ize*.] To lay under a penalty, in case of violation, falsification, or the like: said of regulations, statements, etc.; subject, expose, or render liable to a penalty: said of persons. Also spelled *penalise*.

A double standard of truth; one for the *penalized* and the other for the non-*penalized* statement.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 6.

In even-distance shooting should a winner win at or above his handicap distance, he is to be *penalised* for such win in the handicap book. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 492.

penally (pē'nal-i), *adv.* In a penal manner; as a punishment or penalty.

The judgment, or rather the state and condition *penally* consequent upon these sinners, namely that they were without excuse. *South*, Sermons, II. vii.

penalogist (pē-nal'ō-jist), *n.* An erroneous form for *penologist*.

penalty (pen'al-ti), *n.;* pl. *penalties* (-tiz). [< F. *pénalité*, < ML. *pœnalita(t-)s*, punishment: see *penality*, of which *penalty* is a doublet.] **1.** Suffering, in person or property, as a punishment annexed by law or judicial decision to a violation of law; penal retribution.

What doe statutes avayle without *penaltyes?*
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Death is the *penalty* imposed. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 545.

2. The loss or burden to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of the non-fulfilment of an obligation; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement: as, the *penalty* stipulated in a bond. *Penalties* provided thus by contract may be either in addition to the original obligation, so that the creditor can ask both, or may be intended merely to fix the damages which he can ask in case of breach.

The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 207.

3. Money recoverable by virtue of a penal statute; a fine; a mulct.

Such a one is carried about the Towne with a boord fastened to his neck, all be-hanged with Foxe-tailes, besides a *penaltie* according to his state in monie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

Hence—**4.** The painful consequences which follow some particular course of action, or are invariably attached to some state or condition: as, the *penalty* of carelessness, or of riches; he paid the *penalty* of his rashness.

He is not restrained, nor restraineth himselfe from the *penalty* of women. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 48.

To be neglected by his contemporaries was the *penalty* which he [Milton] paid for surpassing them.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Bill of pains and penalties. See *pain*[1].—**On** or **under penalty of** (as of death, etc.), so as to incur (or, after a negative, without incurring) death, etc., as a penalty.

No Christian is allowed to enter the mosque . . . *on penalty of* death, and even the firman of the Sultan has failed to obtain admission for a Frank.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 86.

Small Penalties Act, an English statute of 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., c. 127) which prescribes imprisonment for stated terms upon non-payment of penalties imposed on summary convictions.

penance (pen'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pennance*, *penaunce;* < ME. **penance*, *penaunce*, < OF. *penance*, *pennance*, *penaunce*, *pencance* = It. *penanza*, < L. *pœnitentia*, penitence: see *penitence*.] **1.** Penitence; repentance. [*Penance* and *do penance* are generally used in the Douay version where the King James version has *repentance* and *repent*. They are also used by Wyclif in his translation.]

And I seye to yon, so joye schal be in heuene on o synful man *doinge penaunce* ["that repenteth," A. V.] more than on nynty and nyne iuste that han no nede to *penaunce* ["need no repentance," A. V.] *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 7.

2. Sorrow for sin shown by outward acts; self-punishment expressive of penitence or repentance; the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, as by fasting, flagellation, self-imposed tasks, etc., as an expression of penitence; the outward acts by which sorrow for sin is shown.

Penance is only the Punishment inflicted, not Penitence, which is the right word. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 83.

Better not do the Deed than weep it done.
No *Penance* can absolve our guilty Fame.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

His was harsh *penance* on St. Agnes' Eve:
Another way he went, and soon among
Rough ashes sat he for his soul's reprieve.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, iii.

3. *Eccles.*, sorrow for sin shown by outward acts under authority and regulation of the church; contrition manifested by confession and satisfaction and entitling to absolution; hence, absolution ensuing upon contrition and confession with satisfaction or purpose of satisfaction. Absolution has been given on these terms since primitive times in the church, and this ancient institution was afterward formally recognized as a sacrament by the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches. The sacrament of penance includes four parts: contrition, confession, satisfaction, and absolution. It is required that there should be a genuine and a supernatural contrition for the sin committed—that is, a sorrow produced by the influence of the Holy Spirit, coupled with a firm purpose of amendment; that the sin should be confessed fully and unreservedly to a priest; and that satisfaction be made for it by a voluntary submission to such penalty or discipline as the priest may require and by restitution to persons wronged; and absolution can be granted only on these conditions. It can be administered by no one who has not received priest's orders. Every member of the Roman Catholic Church is obliged at least once a year to confess to his parish priest and to do penance under his direction; he cannot partake of communion without previous absolution, but is not either before confession or during his penitential discipline regarded as under ecclesiastical censure, which is inflicted on the contumacious only.

4. The penalty or discipline imposed by the priest in the above sacrament.

Ther *penance* was thei suld go in pilgrimage.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 303.

Go, sin no more! Thy *penance* o'er,
A new and better life begin!
God maketh thee forever free
From the dominion of thy sin!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Hence—**5.** Any act of austerity or asceticism practised with a religious motive.—**6**†. Suffering; sorrow; misery.

His wofnl herte of *penaunce* hadde a lisse.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 510.

7. An instrument or means of self-punishment used by persons undergoing penance either inflicted or voluntary. Shirts of horsehair with the inner surface rough and bristling, garments of sackcloth worn next the skin, and iron belts are frequently mentioned. A more unusual form is a garment composed of links of iron similar to chain-mail, but with the ends of the wires turned up and sharpened on the inner side. See *scourge* and *flagellum*.—**To do penance.** (*a*) To repent: obsolete except in the Douay version of the Bible, and in the usage of the Roman Catholic Church.

Man, *do penaunce* whilis thou may,
Lest sudeynli y take veniaunce:
Do y not abide thee day bi day
Bicause y wolde thou *dide penaunce?*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

(*b*) To show one's self repentant by submitting to the punishment of censure or suffering.

Thieves and murderers took upon them the cross to escape the gallows; adulterers *did penance* in their armour.
Fuller, Holy War, i. 12.

penance (pen'ans), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *penanced*, ppr. *penancing*. [< *penance*, *n.*] To inflict penance upon; discipline by penance.

Did I not respect your person, I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your indiscretion.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 523. (*Davies.*)

I saw
The pictured flames writhe round a *penanc'd* soul.
Southey, Joan of Arc, iii.

She seemed at once some *penanc'd* lady elf,
Some demon's mistress, or the demon's self.
Keats, Lamia, i.

penance-board† (pen'ans-bōrd), *n.* The pillory. *Halliwell.*

penanceless (pen'ans-les), *a.* [< ME. *penaunceles;* < *penance* + *-less*.] Free from penance; not having undergone penance.

Passinge purgatorie *penaunceles* for here parfit by-leyne.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 296.

penancer (pen'an-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *penauncer*, *penaunscer*, < OF. *penancier*, *pencancier*, < ML. *pœnitentiarius*, a penitent, also one who imposes penance, < L. *pœnitentia*, penance: see *penance*, *penitence*, and cf. *penitencer*, *penitentiary*.] A penitent. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 391.

pen-and-ink (pen'and-ingk'), *a.* **1.** Made or carried on in writing; written; literary: as, a *pen-and-ink* sketch; a *pen-and-ink* contest.

The last blow struck in the *pen-and-ink* war.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 193.

2. Made or executed with pen and ink, as a drawing, outline, or map.

Mr. Claude de Neuville has made a series of *pen-and-ink* drawings illustrating the most striking features of the architecture of Oxford. *The Academy*, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 428.

penang-lawyer (pe-nang′lâ″yėr), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *Penang ligar*, the wild areca.] A walking-stick, usually with a bulbous head, made from the stem of a palm (*Licuala acutifida*) exported from Penang and Singapore. *Davies.*

penannular (pē-nan′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *anularis*, annular: see *annular*.] Having the form of an almost complete ring, like the so-called annular brooches.

penant† (pen′ant), *n.* [ME., also *penaunt*, < OF. *penant*, *penéant* = Sp. It. *penante*, < L. *pæniten(t-)s*, one who is penitent, a penitent: see *penitent*. Cf. *penance*.] A penitent; one doing penance.

Neither baceun ne braune blancmangere ne mortrewes
Is neither fisshe ne flesshe but fode for a *penaunte*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 91.

Thou art nat lyk a *penaunt* or a goost.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 46.

penaryt, *a.* [< L. *pænarius*, of or belonging to punishment, < *pœna*, punishment: see *pain*[1]. Cf. *penal*.] Penal: as, "*penary* chastisements," *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

penashet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *panache*.

Penates (pē-nā′tēz), *n. pl.* [L., < *penus*, the innermost part of a temple or sanctuary, *penes*, with, in, *penitus*, inward, inside, whence also *penetrare*, enter within: see *penetrate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the household gods, who presided over families, and were worshiped in the interior of every dwelling. They included the Lares. See *Lar*[1].

penaunce†, **penaunt**†. See *penance*, *penant*.

pen-case (pen′kās), *n.* 1. A case or holder for a pen.—2. A case for one or more pens with their holders and usually an inkstand; a portable writing-case. See *penner*[1]. Also called *penna*.

pence, *n.* Plural of *penny*.

pencel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pencil*[1].

pencel[2]†, **pencil**[2]† (pen′sel, -sil), *n.* [Also *pensel*, *pensil*, < ME. *pencel*, *pensel*, < OF. **pencel*, *penneel*, *panneeel*, *pencheal*, contr. of *penoncel*, *pennoncel*, a small pennon: see *pennoncel*, *pennon*.] A small pennon or streamer attached to a staff, spear, or lance.

And ek, the bet from sorwe hym to releve,
She made him were a *pensel* of hire sleve.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1043.

iij dosen *penselles* to stande abouen vpon the herse amonge the lightes.
Bookes of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 30.

Terror was decked so bravely with rich furniture, gilt swords, shining armours, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leisure to be afraid.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

A thousand streamers flaunted fair, . . .
Scroll, pennon, *pensil*, bandrol there
O'er the pavilions flew. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 28.

pence-table (pens′tā″bl), *n.* An arithmetical table for the easy conversion of pounds and shillings into pence, or vice versa.

We are quite prepared to hear from many that children would be much better occupied in writing their copies or learning their *pence-tables*. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 138.

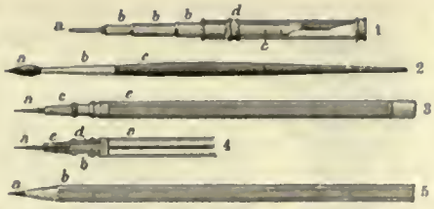
penchant (poṅ-shoṅ′), *n.* [F., an incline, declivity, inclination, prop. ppr. of *pencher*, incline, lean.] Strong inclination; decided taste; liking; bias.

She was sorry, but from what *penchant* she had not considered, that she had been prevented from telling me her atory. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, Works (1775), vii. 49.

The others showed a most decided *penchant* for the ancient Greek music. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

penchute (pen′shōt), *n.* [Origin obscure: the form suggests F. *pente*, a slope, *pencher*, incline, slope, and *chute*, a fall: but the word is doubtful.] A trough which conducts the water from the race of a mill to the water-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

pencil[1] (pen′sil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pensil*, *pensill*; < ME. *pencel*, *pincel* = D. *penseel* = MLG. *pinsel* = MHG. *pensel*, *bensel*, G. *pinsel* = Icel. (mod.) *pensill* = Sw. Dan. *pensel*, < OF. *pincel*, F. *pinceau* = Pr. *pinzel* = Sp. Pg. *pincel* (ML. *pinsellus*, *pincellus*), a painters' pencil, a brush, < L. *penicillum*, *penicillus*, a painters' brush, cf. *peniculus*, a little tail, dim. of *penis*, a tail. The word seems to have been associated more or less with L. *penna*, a feather, LL. a pen: see *pen*[2].] 1. A small fine brush, such as may be used by a painter in laying on paints; technically, a special type of pointed brush the hairs of which are held by a quill ferrule with a wooden handle which is often detachable. The hair may be sable, fitch, camel's hair, or ox-hair, and may be brought to a point or be square on the ends. Such brushes are used in water-color and miniature painting, lettering, striping, and ornamenting.



Pencils.

1. Combined pencil and pen-case, in which *a* is the lead; *b b b*, tubular slides; *c*, a penholder; *d*, a ring-slide connected with the penholder by a pin working in a longitudinal slot. 2. Artists' pencil for colors, in which *a* is a brush of camel's hair, sable, or other similar material; *b*, a ferrule of sheet-metal confining the hairs and attaching the brush to the handle *c*. 3 and 4. A pencil in which the lead is removable: *a* is the lead; *c*, a ferrule which screws upon a clamping device *d*; *e*, a hollow wooden handle. 5. An ordinary lead-pencil, the lead *a* being cemented in the wood *b* throughout its entire length.

Sir, you with the *pencil* on your chin.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

The ink can be used with a common steel pen, and flows very well when writing slowly, but it is better to use a *pencil*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 342.

2. Figuratively, the art of painting; also, skill in painting or delineation; style of delineation.

I may well and truly say that he [Apollodorus] and none before him brought the *pencill* in to a glorious name and especiall credit. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 9.

The incomparable and most decantated majestie of this citie doth deserve a farre more elegant and curious *pensill* to paint her out in her colours then mine.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 198.

His all-resembling *Pencil* did out-pass
The mimick Imag'ry of Looking-Glass.
Cowley, Death of Sir A. Vandike.

3. An instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, colored chalk, or a material of similar properties, and having a tapering end; specifically, a thin strip of such substance inclosed in a cylinder of soft wood or in a metal case with a tapering end.—4. Writing done with a pencil, as distinguished from that done with ink: as, a note written in *pencil*.—5. In *optics*, all the rays of light which diverge from or converge to a given point.

The *pencils* of rays proceeding from the different points of a visible object.
D. Stewart, Outlines of Moral Philosophy, § 22.

About half-past eleven, a *pencil* of bright red light shot up—a signal which the sun uplifted to herald his coming.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 132.

6. In *geom.*, the figure formed by a number of lines which meet in one point.—7. In *zoöl.*, a tuft or little brush, as of hair or feathers. Also called *penicillium*.—**Aniline pencil.** See *aniline*.—**Axial pencil**, in *geom.*, the figure formed by a number of planes passing through a given line, which is called the base or axis of the axial pencil.—**Center of a flat pencil.** See *center*[1].—**Diamond, hair, harmonic**, etc., **pencil.** See the adjectives.—**Flat pencil**, the aggregate of straight lines lying in one plane and passing through one point.—**Metallic pencil**, a pencil made of an alloy of tin, lead, and bismuth. The paper to be written on with it is prepared with bone-ash.—**Pencil of curves**, the aggregate of plane curves of a given order, say the *n*th, passing through n points, of which $\frac{1}{2}n(n-3)-1$ are independent.—**Pencil of planes**, the aggregate of all the planes passing through a given line.—**Pencil of surfaces**, the aggregate of all the surfaces passing through the same fundamental non-plane curve. (See also *copying-pencil*, *lead-pencil*, *slate-pencil*.)

pencil[1] (pen′sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penciled*, *pencilled*, ppr. *penciling*, *pencilling*. [< *pencil*[1], *n.*] 1. To paint or draw; execute with a pencil or in pencil; mark with pencilings or as with a pencil: as, finely *penciled* eyebrows.

Pencill'd pensiveness and colour'd sorrow.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1497.

Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *W. Harte.*

2. To write with a pencil.

It was an engraved card of Judge Pyncheon's, with certain *pencilled* memoranda on the back, referring to various businesses, which it had been his purpose to transact during the preceding day. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

pencil[2]†, *n.* See *pencel*[2].

pencil-blue (pen′sil-blö), *n.* A distinct shade of blue obtained from indigo, used in calico-printing. It was employed, before the introduction of blocks, for painting in parts of a design by means of an artists' pencil.

pencil-case (pen′sil-kās), *n.* A holder for a pencil, either plain or of costly material and richly ornamented. It may be adapted to receive an ordinary wooden lead-pencil, or a lead consisting of a small rod of graphite, of which the point is caused by a spring constantly to protrude from its sheath. Pencil-cases are usually provided with a device, such as a slide or a screw, for drawing the pencil within the case when not in use. Those for small leads often have a small box for spare leads at the end opposite the point, while those for lead-pencils not unusually have a seal at this end.

pencil-cedar (pen′sil-sē″dėr), *n.* See *cedar*, 2, and *juniper*.

pencil-compass (pen′sil-kum″pas), *n.* A draftsman's compass having a compass-end upon one leg and a socket for a pencil on the other, or with one leg fitted so that the compass-end can be detached and a pencil put on in its place. In the cut, *h* and *g* are the legs, *e* and *d* the needle-point and lead-holders. They have shanks fitted to sockets in *h* and *g*, and are fastened in the sockets by set-screws *f*, *f*′; *a* is a needle-point which fits a socket in the lower end of *e*, and is held by a small set-screw *i*; *c* is a spring-clamp in which the lead *b* is clasped when the screw *k* forces its jaws together.

Pencil-compass.

penciled, pencilled (pen′sild), *a.* [< *pencil* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Marked with fine lines, as if with a pencil or other sharp-pointed instrument; decorated or executed in delicate ornament or lines, as distinguished from broad masses of color or the like.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Tufted; brushy; penicillate. (*b*) Marked with fine lines, as if scratched with a pen or painted with a fine brush; specifically, marked with a series of concentric lines, as every feather of the body-plumage of a dark brahma or a partridge cochin hen.—3. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

pencil-flower (pen′sil-flou″ėr), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Stylosanthes*: a translation of the genus name.

penciliform (pen′sil-i-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *penicillus*, pencil, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a pencil, as of rays, etc.

penciling, pencilling (pen′sil-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pencil*[1], *v.*] Marks made with a pencil, or as if with a pencil; marking in delicate lines, as that of certain flowers, or that on the feathers

Penciling.—Breast-feathers of Partridge Cochin Hen.

of some birds; specifically, with reference to the females of some varieties of the domestic hen, as the plumage of the partridge cochin and the dark brahma, a distinct and beautiful marking of the separate feathers in concentric lines.

In a finished drawing the uncffaced *penciling* is often serviceable. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing (ed. 1872), p. 27.

The *pencillings* of light that show the exquisite delicacy and gracefulness of some ancient stone-cut ornament.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 8.

pencilled, pencilling. See *penciled*, *penciling*.

pencilry† (pen′sil-ri), *n.* [< *pencil*[1] + *-ry*.] Pencil-work; painting; penciling.

I cannot set impression on their cheeks
With all my circular hours, days, months, and years,
But 'tis wip'd off with gloss and *pencilry*.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

pencil-sharpener (pen′sil-shärp′nėr), *n.* An implement for sharpening the point of a lead-pencil or a slate-pencil. In the common form the end of the pencil is drawn or rotated against a fixed cutter or a series of cutting edges.

pencil-sketch (pen′sil-skech), *n.* A sketch made with a pencil.

It is often instructive to take the woman's, the private and domestic, view of a public man; nor can anything be more curious than the vast discrepancy between portraits intended for engraving and the *pencil-sketches* that pass from hand to hand, behind the original's back.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

pencil-tree (pen′sil-trē), *n.* The groundsel-tree, *Baccharis halimifolia*: so named from the long brush of pappus borne by the fruiting head. [Rare.]

pencil-vase (pen'sil-vās), *n.* A vase for holding upright the pencils or slender brushes with which the Chinese and Japanese write. In shape it is either cylindrical or with a flaring top like that of a beaker.

pencion†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pension*.

pencraft (pen'kraft), *n.* 1. The craft of the pen; penmanship; chirography.—2. The art of composing or writing; authorship. *C. Reade.* [Rare in both uses.]

pen-cutter (pen'kut″ėr), *n.* One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

pend[1]† (pend), *v. t.* [An extended form of *pen*[1], appar. due to confusion with *pind*, *pound*[3].] To pen; confine; hamper; restrain.

Hidden or *pended* within the limits and precincts of Greece. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 244.

That straitness ne'er was meant to *pend* or press,
But aure and upright make thy Passage.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 73.

pend[1]†, *n.* [See *pend*[1], *v.*, and *pen*[1].] A pen; an inclosure.

It shewed and represented to the eye muche what the facion or likenesse of a caige for byrdes, or of a *pende* wherein to kepe other beastes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 135. (*Davies.*)

pend[2] (pend), *v. i.* [< L. *pendere*, hang; in E. use first in ppr. (prep.) *pending:* see *pending*.] To hang, as in a balance; await settlement; impond. See *pending*.

Great social questions now *pend* as to how we shall direct the overflowing charitable instincts of society so as really to help the needy and not pamper the lazy.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 119.

pend[3] (pend), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. var. and use of *pind*, var. of *pound*[3], *n.*] In Scotland, an arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close.

pendactylism (pen-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [Short for *pentadactylism*.] Same as *pentadactylism*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man, ii. 300.

pendall (pen'dal), *n.* In *her.*, same as *pandall*.

pendant (pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pendent;* < ME. *pendaunt, pendawnt, pendande,* < OF. *pendant*, F. *pendant* = Sp. *pendiente* = Pg. It. *pendente*, hanging; as a noun, a thing that hangs down, a pendant, counterpart, fellow, etc.; < L. *penden(t-)s*, hanging, in ML., as a noun, a thing hanging down, a slope, porch, ear-ring, etc., ppr. of *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *a.* Hanging: same as *pendent* (which is now the usual spelling).

Butt thia me thynkith an Abusion,
To sene one walke in a robe of scarlet
xij ȝerdis wide, with *pendaunt* sievis down
On the ground.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 106.

Neere it is another *pendant* towre like that at Pisa, always threatning ruine. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

II. *n.* 1. A loose hanging part; something attached to and hanging loosely from an object of which it is an ornamental or useful part, as a bead, ball, knob, or ring of any material, hanging from a necklace, ear-ring, lamp, the edge of a garment, or a locket hanging from a brooch, or the like. See cut under *badge*.

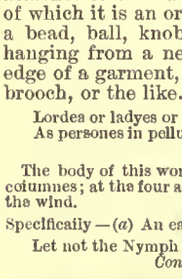
Lordes or ladyes or any lyf elles,
As persones in pellure with *pendauntes* of syluer.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 7.

The body of this worke is supported by twelue siluer columnes; at the four angles of it, four *pendants* play with the wind. *Dekker*, London's Tempe.

Specifically—(*a*) An ear-ring.

Let not the Nymph with *Pendants* load her Ear.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

(*b*) A name given to that part of the knightly belt of the fourteenth century which was allowed to hang after passing through the buckle and sometimes through an additional loop: it ended with the chape, which acted as a weight to keep it hanging perpendicularly. (*c*) The part of a watch by which it is suspended, consisting generally of a guard-ring and a pusher-pin. *E. H. Knight.*


Pendant, 1 (*b*).

2. An apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light, generally branched and ornamented; a chandelier or gaselier.—3. In *arch.*, a hanging ornament used in the vaults and in timber roofs of late and debased medieval architecture, and also in some Oriental architecture. In vaulted roofs pendants are generally richly sculptured, and in timber-work they are variously decorated with carving. See cut in next column.

Pendant in the Choir of the Church of Eu, Seine Inférieure, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize
With curious Corbes and *pendants* graven faire.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 6.

The Indian *pendant* . . . only adds its own weight to that of the dome, and has no other prejudicial tendency. Its forms, too, generally have a lightness and elegance never even imagined in Gothic art; it hangs from the centre of a dome more like a lustre of crystal drops than a solid mass of marble or of stone. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian [Arch., p. 216.

4†. A pendulum. *Sir K. Digby.*—5. *Naut.*: (*a*) A short piece of rope with a thimble or block at one end. (*b*) A long, narrow, tapering flag. See *pennant*, 1.

The galley in which he embarked was sumptuously adorned with *pendants* and streamers of gorgeous dyes, which fluttered gayly in the wind.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 341.

6. Something attached to or connected with another as an addition; an appendix.

This, however, is no proper part of my subject, and only appears as a *pendant* to the above remarks on the results of civilization in man. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 31.

7. Something of the same kind, as a companion picture, statue, group of statuary, poem, anecdote, etc.; a parallel.

The reader may find a *pendant* to this anecdote in a similar one recorded of Ximenes's predecessor.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25, note.

Ear-pendant, an ear-ring, especially one of large size and of a material other than fine jewelry, as in the dress of many barbarous nations.—**Irish pendant**, a stray piece of rope-yarn or other small cord hanging from the rigging of a ship; a loose end in the rigging. Also *Irish pennant*.

There was no rust, no dirt, no rigging hanging slack, no fag-ends of ropes and "*Irish pendants*" aloft.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 205.

Masthead-pendant, a pendant attached to each side of the lower masthead, with a thimble in the hanging end to which a heavy tackle, called a *pendant-tackle*, may be hooked.—**Meal pendant.** See *meal*[2].—**Pendant-tackle.** See *masthead-pendant*.—**Rudder-pendant**, one of the strong ropes made fast to the upper part of a rudder, by means of chains, to prevent its loss should it chance to be unshipped. (There are many other pendants, such as *yard-tackle pendant, fish-pendant, brace-pendant*, and *reef-pendant*, their general effect and use being to transmit the effort of their respective tackles to some distant object.)

pendeloque (pon-dė-lok'), *n.* [F., a pendant, OF. *pendiloche*, a pendant; appar. < *pendre*, hang, + *loque*, rag, tatter.] A pear-shaped pendant, especially a diamond cut in this shape, but also of other material, as opal, rock-crystal, coral, etc.

pendence (pen'dens), *n.* [< ML. **pendentia* (in pl. *pendentiæ*, offerings suspended on the tombs of saints), < L. *penden(t-)s*, hanging: see *pendent*.] Hang; inclination.

A graceful *pendence* of alopeneas.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 48.

pendency (pen'den-si), *n.* [As *pendence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being suspended; an impending or hanging. *Roget.*—2. The state of being undecided or in continuance: as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition. *Ayliffe.*

Mr. Hayes reminded him, during the *pendency* of the motion to adjourn, that he must not do so until he had arranged for the payment of the hall.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 329.

pendent (pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Also *pendant* (the usual form in the noun use); < ME. *pendaunt* = F. *pendant* = Sp. *pendiente* = Pg. It. *pendente*, < L. *penden(t-)s*, hanging, ppr. of *pendēre*, hang, be suspended, akin to *pendĕre*, weigh. Hence (< L. *pendēre, pendĕre*) ult. E. *append, depend, expend, impend, suspend*, etc., *compend, compendium, compensate*, etc., *dependant, dependent*, etc., *pend*[2], *pending, pendicle, pendulous, pendulum, pendle, pendice, pentice, appentice, penthouse*, etc., *pensile, poise* (*avoirdupois*), etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

With ribands *pendent*, flaring 'bout her head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 42.

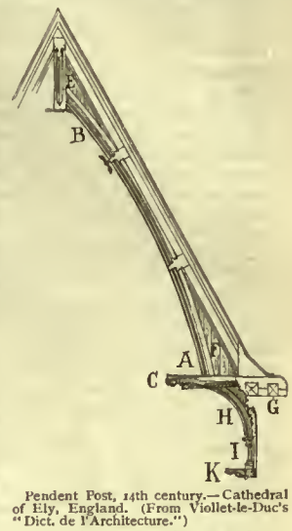
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a glaive had *pendent* by his side.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, i. 50.

We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip
Their *pendent* boughs, stooping as if to drink.
Cowper, Task, i. 269.

2. Jutting over; overhanging; projecting: as, a *pendent* rock.

The bright arch of rainbow clouds,
And *pendent* mountains seen in the calm lake.
Shelley, Alastor.

3. In *bot.*, hanging on its stalk or support with the apex pointed vertically downward, as a flower or fruit.—**Pendent counter-pendent**, in *her.*, hanging in coupics, or one on each side of anything: said of objects used as bearings. — **Pendent post.** (*a*) In a medieval principal roof-truss, a short post placed against the wall to receive a bottom thrust. Its lower end rests on a corbel or capital, while the upper supports the tie or the hammer-beam. (*b*) A pendentive.



Pendent Post, 14th century.—Cathedral of Ely, England. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

G, top of wall; *I*, pendent post; *K*, corbel; *H*, tie or concave rib; *C*, hammer-beam; *A B E F*, roof-truss.

II. *n.* See *pendant*.

pendente lite (pen-den'tē lī'-tē). [L.: *pendente*, abl. sing. of *penden(t-)s*, pending (see *pendent*); *lite*, abl. sing. of *lis* (*lit-*), strife, dispute, quarrel, suit: see *lis*[1], *litigate*.] While a suit or an action is pending; during the litigation. See *lis*[1].—**Alimony pendente lite.** See *alimony.*—**Injunction pendente lite.** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.

pendentive (pen-den'tiv), *n.* [= F. *pendentif*, hanging; as *pendent* + *-ive*.] In *arch.*, one of the triangular segments of the lower part of a hemispherical dome left by the penetration of

Domes Resting on Pendentives.—Nave of the Cathedral of Angoulême, France.

the dome by two semicircular or ogival vaults, intersecting at right angles. Upon the pendentives is supported, in place of the upper part of the dome of which they are segments, an independent dome of which the diameter is equal to that of the absent upper part of the first dome, or sometimes a lantern or a tower. The true pendentive is characteristic of Byzantine architecture, and is still commonly used in the various Oriental architectures based upon the style of building of the Greek empire. In it was found the solution of the problem of covering a rectangular space with a vault of circular plan. The term *pendentive* is often extended, but incorrectly, to any architectural device occupying the position of a true pendentive, and designed to answer the same purpose, but constructed of courses laid in horizontal beds and projecting each one beyond that below, or of a succession of arches corbeled out, or in any other manner which will meet the case. No such device, however, can be a true pendentive, unless the structure is in both form and construction a segment of a dome.

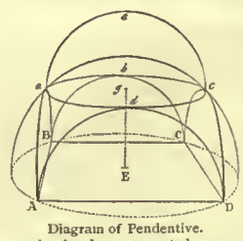


Diagram of Pendentive.

a b c d e, dome supported on pendentives; *g E*, axis of dome; *A a d, B b a, C c b, D d c*, pendentives.

pendently (pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a pendent, pendulous, or projecting manner.

pendice† (pen'dis), *n.* [A var. of *pentice*, simulating *pendent, pendicle*: see *pentice*.] A sloping roof; a pentice or appentice; a pent-house.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 33. (*Nares.*)

pendicle (pen'di-kl), *n.* [< L. *pendiculus*, something hanging, a cord, a noose, < *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] 1. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm or let separately by the owner; a croft. [Scotch.] Hence—2. Generally, an appendage.

By noon we had come in sight of the mill, . . . which, as a *pendicle* of Silverado mine, we held to be an outlying province of our own.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 125.

pendicler (pen'di-klėr), *n.* [< *pendicle* + *-er*[1].] One who cultivates a pendicle or croft; an inferior or small tenant. [Scotch.]

pending (pen'ding), *p. a.* [< L. *penden(t-)s*, pending, hanging, as in *pendente lite*, the suit pending: see *pendent*.] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated: as, a *pending* suit; while the case was *pending*.

pending (pen'ding), *prep.* [First in "*pending* the suit," tr. L. *pendente lite*, where *pending* (L. *pendente*) is prop. ppr. of *pend* (L. *pendere*), hang, agreeing with the substantive used absolutely: see *pending*, *p. a.*, *pend*[2]. The same construction appears in the use of *during*.] For the time of the continuance of; during; in the period covered by: as, *pending* the suit; *pending* the negotiation. When used of an action, *pending* properly indicates the period before final judgment. Sometimes it is more loosely used to include the time which may elapse before such judgment is satisfied.

Meanwhile, and *pending* the arrangement of the proceedings, and a fair division of the speechifying, the public in the large room were eyeing . . . the empty platform and the ladies in the Music Gallery.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ii.

Mr. P.'s bachelor's box, a temporary abode which he occupies *pending* the erection of a vicarage, . . . is a cosy little habitation. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune.

pendle[1]†, *n.* [< F. *pendule*, < ML. *pendulum*, something hanging: see *pendule*.] A pendant; an ear-ring. [Scotch.]

This lady gaed up the Parliament stair,
Wi' *pendles* in her lugs sae bonnie.
Richie Storie (Child's Ballads, VIII. 256).

pendle[2] (pen'dl), *adv.* [Cf. *pendle*[1].] Headlong; suddenly. [Local, Eng.]

pendle[3] (pen'dl), *n.* [Perhaps < W. and Corn. *pen*, head.] A local name in England of various beds of the Silurian and Jurassic, as of certain thick flagstones in the lower Ludlow near Malvern, of a gray oölitic limestone near Stonesfield, of a limestone at Blisworth, and of a fissile argillaceous limestone near the base of the Purbeck beds at Hartwell.

The top stratum in the stone-quarry at Islip, co. Oxon, is called the *pendle*-rock. There is a mountain called Pendle Hill. *Halliwell.*

pendragon (pen-drag'ọn), *n.* [< W. *pen*, a head, + *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader; a generalissimo; a chief king. The title was conferred of old on British chiefs in times of great danger, when they were invested with dictatorial power.

The dread *Pendragon*, Britain's King of kings.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

pendragonship (pen-drag'ọn-ship), *n.* [< *pendragon* + *-ship*.] The state, condition, or power of a pendragon.

The Dragon of the great *Pendragonship*,
That crown'd the state pavilion of the King.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

pen-driver (pen'drī″vėr), *n.* A clerk or writer. [Jocular.]

She . . . looked round on the circle of fresh-faced *pen-drivers* for explanation. *The Century*, XXXVII. 580.

pendro (pen'drō), *n.* A certain disease in sheep.

pendular (pen'dū-lăr), *a.* [< *pendulum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or relating to a pendulum: as, *pendular* vibration.

pendulate (pen'dū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pendulated*, ppr. *pendulating*. [< L. *pendulus*, hanging (see *pendulous*), + *-ate*[2].] To hang or swing freely; swing; dangle; vibrato as a pendulum.

The ill-starred scoundrel [on the gallows] *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth, a thing rejected of both.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

pendulatory†, *a.* [< *pendulate* + *-ory*.] Hanging; pendulous.

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and *pendulatory* [read *pendulatory*] swagging.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 42. (*Davies.*)

pendule† (pen'dūl), *n.* [< F. *pendule* = Sp. *péndulo* = Pg. *pendulo* = It. *pendulo*, *pendolo* = D. *pendule* = G. *pendel* = Sw. *pendel*, *pendyl* = Dan. *pendel*, < NL. *pendulum*, a pendulum: see *pendulum*. Cf. *pendle*[1].] 1. A pendulum.

By a familiar instance, the hammer is raised by a wheel, that wheel by a consequence of other wheels; those are moved by a spring, *pendule*, or poise.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 12.

2. A standard clock, especially one forming an ornamental object, as part of a chimney-set.

There are also divers curious clocks, watches, and *pendules* of exquisite work. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 2, 1680.

pendulent (pen'dū-lent), *a.* [Prop. **pendulant*; < *pendule* + *-ent* (for *-ant*).] Pendulous; hanging.

Wayward old willow-trees, which . . . shed, from myriads of *pendulent* gold catkins, when the west wind shook them, a fragrance . . . keenly and refreshingly sweet.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, vii.

pendulet (pen'dū-let), *n.* [< F. *pendulet*, < *pendule*, a pendule: see *pendule*.] In *jewelry*, same as *pendant*.

penduline (pen'dū-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Penduliuus*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Building a pendulous or pensile nest: as, the *penduline* titmouse, *Ægithalus pendulinus*.—2. Pendulous or pensile, as a bird's nest.

The *penduline* form of the nest.
C. Swainson, Brit. Birds (1885), p. 31.

II. *n.* A titmouse of the genus *Ægithalus* (or *Penduliuus*).

Pendulinus (pen-dū-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *pendulus*, hanging: see *pendulous*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An extensive genus of American orioles or hangnests of the family *Icteridæ*: so named by Vieillot in 1816 from their pensile or pendulous nests. The type is *P. ruficaster*. The birds are, however, usually included in the larger genus *Icterus*. Also called *Xanthornus* and *Bananivorus*. (*b*) A genus of titmice of the family *Paridæ*: synonymous with *Ægithalus*. *Brehm*, 1828.

pendulosity (pen-dū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *pendulous* + *-i-ty*.] The state of being pendulous; suspension.

Suetonius delivereth of Germanicus that he had slender legs, but increased them by riding after meals; that is, the humours descending upon their *pendulosity*, they having no support or suppendaneous stability.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

pendulous (pen'dū-lus), *a.* [< L. *pendulus*, hanging, hanging down, pendent, < *pendere*, hang, be suspended: see *pendent*. Cf. *pendulum*.] 1. Hanging loosely or swinging freely from a fixed point above; hanging; swinging; loosely pendent: as, *pendulous* ears.

I see him yonder with his pipe *pendulous* in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 24.

So blend the turrets and shadows there
That all seem *pendulous* in air.
Poe, The Doomed City.

The elm-trees reach their long, *pendulous* branches almost to the ground. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 1.

2. In *zoöl.*, specifically applied—(*a*) To the pensile nests of birds, which hang like a purse or pouch from the support. (*b*) To the penis, clitoris, or scrotum when loosely hanging from the perineum or abdomen, as in various monkeys, marsupials, etc.—3. In *bot.*, same as *pendent*, more especially when the flexure is from weakness of the support.—4†. In suspense; wavering; doubting; undecided.

Whosoever was found *pendulous* and brangling in his Religion was brought by a Sergeant, called Familiar, before the said Council of Inquisition.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

He [man] must be nothing, believe nothing, be of no opinion, but live under an indifference to all truths and falsehoods, in a *pendulous* state of mind.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

Pendulous Nest of Crested Cacique (*Cacicus citrinus*).

Pendulous or inverted oscillating engine. See *engine*.—**Pendulous palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi which are unusually long and hang below the mouth.

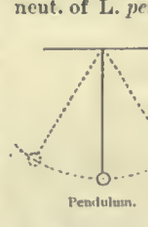
pendulously (pen'dū-lus-li), *adv.* In a pendulous manner; waveringly.

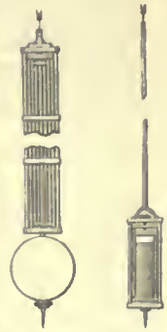
pendulousness (pen'dū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being pendulous, or hanging and swinging.

pendulum (pen'dū-lum), *n.* [NL., a pendulum, neut. of L. *pendulus*, hanging, hanging down: see *pendulous*. Cf. *pendule*, *pendle*[1].] 1. Anything that hangs down from a point of attachment and is free to swing.—2. In *mech.*, a body so suspended from a fixed point as to move to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and its acquired energy of motion. The time occupied by a single oscillation or swing is counted from the time of the descent of the pendulum from the highest point on one side till it attains the highest point on the opposite side. This time is called the *period of oscillation* of the pendulum. A *simple pendulum* in the mechanical sense is a material particle suspended by a weightless rod and moving without friction. A single weight attached by a string, etc., approximates to an ideal simple pendulum. The period of oscillation of a simple pendulum in vacuo is

$$\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}\cdot(1+\tfrac{1}{16}A^2+\ldots),$$

where $\pi = 3.14159+$, g is the acceleration of gravity, l is the length of the pendulum, and A is the total arc of oscillation. The quantity in parentheses is not affected by the radical sign. It will be seen that, unless the arc is very large, the period is almost independent of its magnitude. A *compound pendulum* is any pendulum not simple. The same formula for the period applies, l being the square of the radius of gyration divided by the distance of the center of gravity from the axis of rotation. The common clock-pendulum usually consists of a rod of metal or wood, suspended so as to move freely about the point of suspension, and having a flat circular piece of brass or other heavy material, called a *bob*, attached to its lower end. The metal rod, however, is subject to variations in length in consequence of changes of temperature, and, as the accuracy of the pendulum considered as a regulating power depends upon its always maintaining the same length, various combinations of two different metals, as brass and steel, under the name of *compensation pendulums*, have been adopted in order to counteract the effects of changes of temperature. These take particular names, according to their forms and materials, as the *gridiron pendulum*, the *mercurial pendulum*, the *lever pendulum*, etc. The *gridiron pendulum* is composed of parallel rods of brass and steel, arranged in one plane, and so connected together that the different degrees of expansion of the different metals compensate each other and maintain the compound rod of fixed length. The *mercurial pendulum*, devised by Graham, consists of one rod with a vessel containing mercury at the lower end, so adjusted in quantity that, whatever alterations take place in the length of the pendulum, the center of oscillation remains the same, the mercury ascending when the rod descends, and vice versa. Another form of compensation or compensating pendulum employs a curved bar composed of iron and brass brazed together, which is attached to the rod in a horizontal position, the brass downward. The unequal expansion of the metals under a rise of temperature tends to lift the center of gravity of the bob, and thus to compensate for the simultaneous increase in length of the rod. The pendulum is of great importance as the regulating power of clocks. Our clocks are nothing more than pendulums with wheel-work attached to register the number of vibrations, and with a weight or spring having force enough to counteract retarding effects of friction and the resistance of the air. A *reversible pendulum* is a pendulum so arranged that it may be suspended from either of two axes on its length at unequal distances from its center of gravity, and so placed that in the two positions each becomes axis of suspension and axis of oscillation, so that the time of vibration shall be the same in both positions. Bessel's reversible pendulum is symmetrical in external figure with respect to the plane equidistant from the two axes. Such a pendulum eliminates the effect of the atmosphere. A pendulum which makes exactly one oscillation per second is called a *seconds pendulum* (also written *seconds' pendulum* and *second's pendulum*). The length of a pendulum is the length of the simple pendulum having the same period—that is, the distance between the point of suspension and the center of oscillation (see *center*[1]). In the latitude of New York, and at the level of the sea, the length of the seconds pendulum is 39.1 inches nearly. As the force of gravity diminishes toward the equator and increases toward the poles, the seconds pendulum is shorter in lower latitudes and longer in higher. Besides its use as a regulator in clocks, the pendulum is applied to determine the relative and absolute acceleration of gravity at different places, and in this way the figure of the earth.


Pendulum.


Gridiron Pendulum. Mercurial Pendulum.

3. A chandelier or lamp pendent from a ceiling.—4. A guard-ring of a watch and its attachment, by which the watch is attached to a chain.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum.** See *axis*[1].—**Ballistic pendulum.** See *ballistic*.—**Conical pendulum**, a pendulum not restricted to move in one plane, the center of gravity being only restricted to the surface of a sphere.—**Cycloidal pendulum**, a pendulum so constructed as to vibrate in the arc of a cycloid instead of a circular arc, like the common pendulum. The vibrations of such a pendulum are perfectly isochronous.—**Electric pendulum.** (*a*) See *electric*. (*b*) A pendulum that at some point of its path closes a circuit, this in turn either reporting the beats of the pendulum at distant stations for time-comparisons, or directly controlling a number of clocks. See *electric clock*, under *clock*[2].—**Foucault's pendulum**, a conical pendulum with a very long wire and a heavy bob, designed to exhibit the revolution of the earth. At the north pole, the plane of oscillation, really remaining fixed, would appear to rotate about the vertical once in twenty-four hours. At the equator there would be no such effect; and at other latitudes there should be a slower rotation. See *composition of rotations*, under *rotation*.—**Gyroscopic, hydrometric,** etc., **pendulum.** See the adjectives.—**Invariable pendulum**, a pendulum intended to be carried from station to station, and to be oscillated at each so as to determine the relative acceleration of gravity at those points. This method assumes that the pendulum is not bent nor its knife-edges altered in position or sharpness in the course of transportation. Hence it is called *invariable*, not as being incapable of change, but as being secured against change for a limited time.—**Long and short pendulum**, a pendulum for determining the absolute force of gravity, consisting of a bob suspended by a wire the length of which

can be varied by a measured amount.—**Pendulum ferry-boat,** a ferry-boat that is swung from bank to bank of a river by the force of the current, requiring but little labor to guide or propel it. Boats on this principle are made fast to an anchor or to moorings placed up-stream in the middle of the river.—**Pendulum governor,** in *mech.*, a governor consisting of two revolving pendulums, of equal length and weight, attached to a spindle, the spindle and the pendulums having a common axis of rotation, and the spindle being driven by the motion of the engine or machine to be controlled. The angular velocity of revolution of the pendulums bears a constant ratio to the velocity of the prime mover. The pendulum-rods or -arms are thus made to take and hold a definite angle with the axis of their revolution, so long as the speed of the prime mover remains constant. Increase of speed in the latter increases this angle, and decrease of speed diminishes it. The pendulum-arms are connected by links to a collar that slides on the spindle, and the motion of this collar is made to regulate a valve supplying steam or gas to an engine, a belt-shift that moves a belt on cone-pulleys, or mechanism controlling the partial opening or closing of a gate supplying water to a wheel, etc. The supply of power is thus varied according to requirements, and the variation in velocity is confined to narrow limits. See *governor*, 6.—**Pendulum press,** a punching-press in which the punch is driven into the die by a swinging pendulous lever usually having a ball or weight at the lower end, and actuated by the foot of the operator, while with his hands he holds the piece to be punched.—**Pendulum pump.** (*a*) A direct-acting donkey-pump in which the fly-wheel oscillates in a vertical plane. (*b*) A pump in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is controlled by a pendulum. (*c*) A pump the handle of which swings on either side of its center of suspension. *E. H. Knight.*—**Simple pendulum.** (*a*) See def. 2, above. (*b*) A pendulum consisting of a spherical bob suspended from a cord or wire.

pendulum-hausse (pen'dū-lum-hous), *n.* See *hausse*, 1.

pendulum-level (pen'dū-lum-lev″el), *n.* Same as *plumb-level*.

pendulum-spindle (pen'dū-lum-spin″dl), *n.* The revolving shaft or spindle to which a revolving pendulum is attached, and which imparts motion to the pendulum.

pendulum-wire (pen'dū-lum-wīr), *n.* A kind of flat steel wire or ribbon used for the suspension of clock-pendulums.

pene[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pen*[2].

pene[2], *n.* and *v.* See *peen*.

Peneian (pē-nē'yan), *a.* [< L. *Peneius*, < Gr. Πηνήϊος, pertaining to the river Peneüs, < Πηνειός (> L. *Penēus*), a river of Thessaly, also the god of that river; also, a river of Elis.] Of or pertaining to the river Peneüs, which runs through the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly, celebrated for its picturesque beauty.

> Illyrian woodlands, echoing falls
> Of water, sheets of summer glass,
> The long divine *Peneian* pass.
> *Tennyson*, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

Penelope (pē-nel'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Penelope*, *Penelopa*, LL. also *Penelopēa*, < Gr. Πηνελόπη, Πηνελόπεια, a woman's name, esp. the wife of Odysseus (Ulysses).] The typical genus of *Penelopinæ*, founded by B. Merrem in 1786, containing a number of South and Central American species of birds, such as *P. marail*, called *guans*.

Guan (*Penelope marail*).

Penelopidæ (pen-e-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penelope* + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds, synonymous with *Cracidæ*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1831.

Penelopinæ (pē-nel-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Penelope* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cracidæ*, founded by G. R. Gray in 1840, typified by the genus *Penelope*, and containing six other genera, *Penelopina*, *Stegnolæma*, *Pipile*, *Aburria*, *Chamæpetes*, and *Ortalis* (or *Ortalida*). The guans, as these birds are collectively called, number about 40 species, ranging from Texas through the greater part of South America. They are from 16 to 26 inches long, of graceful form, with long tail and varied plumage; they have bare skin on the head or throat, and in some cases a crest. They inhabit woodland, and are to some extent arboricole. See cuts under *Aburria*, *guan*, *Penelope*, and *Pipile*.

penelopine (pē-nel'ō-pin), *a.* [< NL. *Penelopinæ*.] Pertaining to the *Penelopinæ*, or having their characters.

Penelopize (pē-nel'ō-pīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Penelopized*, ppr. *Penelopizing*. [< *Penelope* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To act like Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, when she was pressed by the suitors; pull work to pieces in order to do it over again, for the purpose of gaining time.

> However, there is nothing for it but to *penelopize*, pull to pieces, and stitch away again.
> *Motley*, in O. W. Holmes's Motley, x.

penes, *n.* Plural of *penis*.

penestone, *n.* Same as *penistone*.

penetrability (pen″ē-trạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pénétrabilité* = Sp. *penetrabilidad* = Pg. *penetrabilidade* = It. *penetrabilità*, < L. as if **penetrabilita(t-)s*, < *penetrabilis*, penetrable: see *penetrable*.] Susceptibility of being penetrated; capability of occupying a place occupied at the same time by something else.

> The immediate properties of a spirit or immaterial substance are *penetrability* and indiscerptibility.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, i. 2.
>
> All the facts which seem to prove *penetrability* only prove that the particles are mobile and separable, not that the particles themselves are penetrable.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 46.

penetrable (pen'ē-trạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *pénétrable* = Sp. *penetrable* = Pg. *penetravel* = It. *penetrabile*, < L. *penetrabilis*, that can be pierced, < *penetrare*, pierce, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] 1. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.

> Let him try (for that 's allowed) thy dart,
> And pierce his only *penetrable* part.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

> I am not made of stones,
> But *penetrable* to your kind entreats.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 225.
>
> A spirit no longer *penetrable* to suffering.
> *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

3†. Penetrating. [Rare.]

> His Graces sight was so quicke and *penetrable* that he saw him, yea, and saw through him, both within and without. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 11.

penetrableness (pen'ē-trạ-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being penetrable; penetrability.

penetrably (pen'ē-trạ-bli), *adv.* So as to be penetrable.

penetrail† (pen'ē-trāl), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *penetral* = It. *penetrale*, < L. *penetralia*, the inner or secret part, the interior of anything: see *penetralia*.] The interior parts. See *penetralia*.

> Passing through the *penetrailes* of the stomach.
> *Palmendos* (1589). (*Nares.*)

penetralia (pen-ē-trā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [< L. *penetralia*, pl., the interior, an inner room, a sanctuary, etc., also rarely in sing. *penetrale*, *penetral*, neut. of *penetralis*, penetrating, internal: see *penetrail*.] 1. The interior parts of anything; specifically, the inner parts of a building, as a temple or palace; hence, a sanctuary, especially the sanctuary of the Penates.—2. Hidden things; secrets.

> The present work will be hailed as a welcome addition to our knowledge of these hitherto mysterious *penetralia* of Mohammedan superstition.
> *B. Taylor*, Pref. to Burton's El-Medinah.

penetrance (pen'ē-trạns), *n.* [< *penetran(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *penetrancy*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 12.

penetrancy (pen'ē-trạn-si), *n.* [As *penetrance* (see *-cy*).] The property of being penetrant; the power of entering or piercing; penetrating power; acuteness; sharpness.

> What sagacity of wit, what variety of learning, what *penetrancy* of judgment?
> *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy, Supposition 5, § 4.
>
> The subtilty, activity, and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

penetrant (pen'ē-trạnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pénétrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *penetrante*, < L. *penetran(t-)s*, ppr. of *penetrare*, pierce, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] I. *a.* Having the power to penetrate or pierce; making way inward; subtle; penetrating: literally or figuratively.

> The Food . . . mingled with some dissolvent Juices . . . [is] evacuated into the Intestines, where . . . it is further subtiliz'd, and render'd so fluid and *penetrant* that the thinner and finer Part of it easily finds its Way in at the streight Orifices of the lacteous Veins.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 27.
>
> The lady, ever watchful, *penetrant*,
> Saw this with pain. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

II. *n.* An acute and penetrating person. [Rare.]

> Our *penetrants* have fancied all the riddles of the Public, which in the reign of King Charles II. were many, came N. N. E. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 121. (*Davies.*)

penetrate (pen'ē-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *penetrated*, ppr. *penetrating*. [< L. *penetratus*, pp. of *penetrare* (> It. *penetrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *penetrar* = F. *pénétrer*), put, set, or place within, enter, pierce, penetrate, < *penes*, within, with (cf. *penitus*, within), + *-trare* (as in *intrare*, go in, enter, < *intra*, within), < √ *tra*, cross over, pass, as in *trans*, across, etc. (see *trans-*), Skt. √ *tar*, cross.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce into or through; enter and make way into the inner or interior parts of: as, the rays of light *penetrated* the thick darkness of the cave.

> Volumes of sound, from the Cathedral rolled,
> This long-roofed vista *penetrate*.
> *Wordsworth*, Desultory Stanzas.
>
> He came near success, some of his troops *penetrating* the National lines at least once.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 417.

2. To enter and affect deeply; influence; impress; hence, to enter and become part of; permeate: as, to be *penetrated* with a sense of gratitude.

> That little cloud, in ether spread
> And *penetrated* all with tender light,
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 20.
>
> The fair forms of Nature were never *penetrated* with so perfect a spirit of beauty.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 165.
>
> The schools of China have always been *penetrated* with the religion of China, such as it is.
> *A. A. Hodge*, New Princeton Rev., III. 33.

3. To arrive at the inner contents or the meaning of; see through; discern; discover: as, to *penetrate* a mystery; to *penetrate* a design.

> Nature hath her unities, which not every critic can *penetrate*. *Lamb*, My Relations.

=**Syn. 1.** *Penetrate, Pierce, Perforate, Bore through, Transfix.* *Penetrate* may mean no more than to make entrance into, and that slowly or with some difficulty, or it may have the meaning of *pierce*. *Pierce* means to penetrate deeply and quickly, and therefore presumably, although not necessarily, with some sharp instrument. (See Heb. iv. 12.) *Perforate* and *bore through* mean to make a hole through, the former generally expressing the making of a smaller hole, the latter expressing sustained labor or slowness: as, the book-worm *perforates* leather binding; the carpenter *bores through* a beam; a bullet *perforates* or *pierces* the body. To *transfix* is to pierce through, the instrument remaining in that which is transfixed: as, to *transfix* a bird with an arrow; to *transfix* a butterfly with a pin.

II. *intrans.* To enter by piercing; pass, as a piercing instrument; enter and make way; reach by piercing: literally or figuratively: usually followed by *to* or *into*.

> The contemplations of man do either *penetrate* unto God or are circumferred to nature.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 147.
>
> But soon the light . . . descends on the plain, and *penetrates to* the deepest valley.
> *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

penetrating (pen'ē-trā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *penetrate*, *v.*] 1. Having the power of passing into or through (something); sharp; subtile: as, a *penetrating* odor.—2. Acute; discerning; quick to discover or recognize: as, a *penetrating* mind.

> Men of the largest sense, of the most *penetrating* insight.
> *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 495.

penetratingly (pen'ē-trā-ting-li), *adv.* In a penetrating or piercing manner; with quick discernment; acutely. *Wright*.

penetration (pen-ē-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pénétration* = Pr. *penetratio* = Sp. *penetracion* = Pg. *penetração* = It. *penetrazione*, < LL. *penetratio(n-)*, a penetrating or piercing, < L. *penetrare*, penetrate, pierce: see *penetrate*.] 1. The act of penetrating or piercing.—2. Power of penetrating; specifically, in *gun.*, the depth a projectile will pass into any material against which it is fired. The penetration into earth or sand is generally expressed in feet; into armor or metal plating, in inches. The English "thick-plate formula," now much used by artillerists, is $t = \frac{E}{0.86} \cdot \frac{1}{2.035}$, in which t = the penetration in inches, and E = the energy in foot-tons per inch of circumference of shot.

3. Mental acuteness; discernment; insight: as, a man of extraordinary *penetration*.

> To a profound philosopher like myself, who am apt to see clear through a subject, where the *penetration* of ordinary people extends but half way, there is no fact more simple and manifest than that the death of a great man is a matter of very little importance.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 265.

4. In *optics:* (*a*) Of a microscope objective, its power of giving fairly distinct vision for points both inside and outside of its exact focus. (*b*) Of a telescope, its space-penetrating power, as Herschel called it—i. e. the number of times by which the distance of an observed star might be increased while still appearing of the same brightness in the telescope as it does to the naked eye. It is proportional to the square root of the illuminating power, and for an achromatic telescope is approximately equal to four times its aperture in inches.—**Penetration-twin.** See *twin*.=**Syn. 3.** *Discrimination*, etc. (see *discernment*), sagaciousness, shrewdness, sharpness.

penetrative (pen'ē-trā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *penetratif*, F. *pénétratif* = Pr. *penetratiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *penetrativo*, < ML. *penetrativus*, < L. *penetrare*, pp. *penetratus*, penetrate: see *penetrate*.] 1. Penetrating; piercing; keen; subtle; permeating.

The rayne water, after the opinion of most men, if it be receyued pure and cleane, it is most subtyl and *penetratiue* of any other waters. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To *penetrative* shame.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 14. 75.

Air . . . doth . . . require the more exquisite cautton, that it be not too gross nor too *penetrative*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 7.

2. Acute; discerning; sagacious.

Penetrative wisdom. *Swift*, Miscellanies.

The volume . . . reveals to a *penetrative* eye many traits of the genius that has since blazed out so finely.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 386.

penetratively (pen'ē-trā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a penetrative manner; with penetration.

penetrativeness (pen'ē-trā-tiv-nes), *n.* Penetrating quality or power.

Peneüs, *n.* See *Penæus*.

pen-feather[1] (pen'feтн'ėr), *n.* [< *pen*[2] + *feather*.] A large feather; a quill-feather; a pen.

The great feather of a bird, called a *pen-feather*, penna.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 17. (*Nares.*)

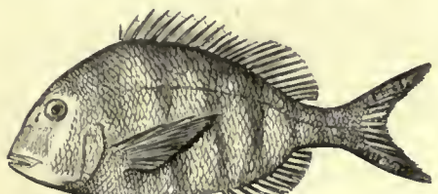
pen-feather[2]†, *n.* [< *pen*[1] + *feather*.] An erroneous form of *pin-feather*.

pen-feathered†, *a.* An erroneous form of *pin-feathered*.

Your intellect is *pen-feathered*, too weak-wing'd to soar so high. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 470. (*Davies.*)

My Children then were just *pen-feather'd*;
Some little Corn for them I gather'd.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

penfish (pen'fish), *n.* [< *pen*[2] + *fish*[1].] A sparoid fish of the genus *Calamus*: so called because the second interhemal spine is pen-shaped. The



Penfish (*Calamus penna*).

species are mostly inhabitants of the Caribbean sea. *C. penna* is the best-known species, called in Spanish *pez de pluma*.

penfold (pen'fōld), *n.* [< *pen*[1] + *fold*[2].] Same as *pinfold*.

penful (pen'fūl), *n.* [< *pen*[2] + *-ful*.] 1. As much as a pen will hold.—2. As much as one can write with one dip of ink.

I came to town yesterday, and, as usual, found that one hears much more news in the country than in London. I have not picked up a *penful* since I wrote to my lord.
Walpole, To Lady Ossory, June 27, 1771.

pen-gossip (pen'gos'ip), *v. i.* To gossip by correspondence.

If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen-gossip* with your worship.
Southey, To Grosvenor C. Bedford, Jan. 6, 1818.

penguin[1] (pen'gwin), *n.* [Formerly also *pinguin*, *pengwin* (cf. F. *pingoin*, *pingouin* = D. *pinguin* = G. *pinguin* = Sw. Dan. *pingvin*, a penguin, = Russ. *pingvinŭ*, an auk, < E.): origin uncertain. According to one view < W. *pen gwen*, 'white head,' the name being given to the auk in ref. to the large white spot before the eye, and subsequently transferred to a penguin. According to another view, *penguin* or *pinguin* is a corruption (in some manner left unexplained) of E. dial. *penwing* or *pinwing*, the pinion or outer joint of the wing of a fowl (< *pen*[2], quill, + *wing*): this name being supposed to have been given orig. to the great auk (in allusion to its rudimentary wings) and afterward transferred to the penguins.] 1†. The great auk, *Alca impennis*: the original sense.—2. Any species of the family *Spheniscidæ* or *Aptenodytidæ*. (See *Spheniscidæ* for technical characters.) Penguins are remarkably distinguished from all other birds by the reduction of the wings to mere flippers, covered with scaly feathers (see *Impennes*, *Squamipennes*), used for swimming under water, but unfit for flight. The feathers of the upper parts have also broad flattened shafts and slight webs, being thus like scales; the feet are webbed and four-toed, though the hind toe is very short; the tail is short and stiff; the general form is stout and ungainly. On land the birds stand nearly erect and waddle clumsily, but they are agile and graceful in the water. They feed on fish and other animal food, and congregate on shore to breed in penguineries of great extent. Penguins are confined to the southern hemisphere, especially about Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and islands in high southern latitudes, coming nearest the equator on the west coast of South America, as in the case of Humboldt's penguin of Peru. There are more than a dozen species, referable to three

Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*).

leading types. Those of the genus *Aptenodytes* are the largest, standing about three feet high, and have a slender bill. The name *Patagonian penguin*, applied to these, covers two species or varieties—a larger, the emperor penguin, *A. forsteri* or *imperator*, and a smaller, *A. pennanti* or *rex*. (See *emperor*.) *Jackass-penguins*, so called from braying, are medium-sized or rather small, with stout bill, as *Spheniscus demersus* of South Africa and *S. magellanicus* of Patagonia. (See cut at *Spheniscus*.) None of the foregoing are crested; but the members of the genus *Eudyptes* (or *Catarractes*), as *E. chrysocome* or *chrysolophus*, known as *rock-hoppers* and *macaronis*, have curly yellow plumes on each side of the head. (See cut at *Eudyptes*.) Other medium-sized penguins are *Pygoscelis tæniata*, *P. antarctica*, *P. antipoda*, and *Dasyrhamphus adeliæ*. The smallest penguin, about a foot long, is *Eudyptila minor* of Australian and New Zealand shores. The largest, which was taller than a man usually is, is a fossil species named *Palæeudyptes antarcticus*, from the New Zealand Tertiary. —**Papuan penguin**, a misnomer of *Pygoscelis tæniata*, a penguin of the Falklands and some other islands, but not of Papua.

penguin[2] (pen'gwin), *n.* [Also *pinguin* (NL. *Pinguin*); origin obscure.] The wild pineapple, *Bromelia Pinguin*. Its ovoid succulent berry yields a cooling juice much used in fevers.

penguin-duck (pen'gwin-duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

penguinery (pen'gwin-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *penguineries* (-riz). [< *penguin*[1] + *-ery*.] A breeding-place of penguins.

penguin-rookery (pen'gwin-rūk'ėr-i), *n.* Same as *penguinery*.

pen-gun (pen'gun), *n.* A popgun formed from the barrel of a quill; also, generally, a popgun. [Scotch.]

The mankin feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work. The choicest present you can make him is a Tool, be it knife or *pen-gun*, for construction or for destruction. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

penholder (pen'hōl'dėr), *n.* [< *pen*[2] + *holder*.] A holder for pens or pen-points. It consists of a handle or stock, with a device for retaining the pen, usually a socket of metal.

penhouse† (pen'hous), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *penthouse*, simulating *pen*[1] + *house*.] A penthouse; an outbuilding; a shed. *Imp. Dict.*

penial (pē'ni-al), *a.* [< *peni-s* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the penis: as, a *penial* muscle.—**Penial sheath**, the prepuce or foreskin of man and the corresponding structure in other animals.—**Penial urethra**. See *urethra*.

peniblet, *a.* [ME. *penible*, *penyble*, *peyneble*, < OF. *penible*, F. *pénible*, < L. *pœna*, punishment, penalty, pain: see *pain*[1], *penal*.] 1. Painful. *Lydgate.*

With many woundys ful terryble,
And rehukys ful *penyble*.
MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii., f. 98. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Painstaking; careful.

The body is ay so redy and *penyble*
To wake that my stomak is destroyed.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 138.

That wyl serve the to pay,
Peyneble all that he may.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

penicil (pen'i-sil), *n.* [< L. *penicillus*, a painters' brush or pencil, a tent for wounds: see *pencil*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, a brush of hairs; a little bundle of divergent hairs, as those on many caterpillars.—2. A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

Penicillata (pen'i-si-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *penicillatus*, penicillate: see *penicillate*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a group of chilognath myriapods, corresponding to the *Polyxenidæ* of Westwood: so called from having the body terminated by pencils of small scales.

penicillate (pen'i-sil-āt), *a.* [< NL. *penicillatus*, < L. *penicillus*, a pencil: see *pencil*[1].] 1. Forming or formed into a little tuft or brush, especially at the end or tip: as, a *penicillate* tail; the *penicillate* or brushy tongue of a lory.—2. Provided with a penicillium.—3. Streaky; scratchy; penciled.—4. In *entom.*, specifically, provided with penicils.—5. In *bot.*, pencil-shaped; consisting of a bundle of hairs resembling those of a hair pencil. Sometimes erroneously used for *feather-shaped* or *feathery*.—**Crested-penicillate**, penciled in the form of a crest or comb with a unifarious tuft of hairs, as the end of the tail of some rodents.—**Penicillate maxillæ**, in *entom.*, maxillæ in which the internal lobe is covered with short hairs.

penicillated (pen'i-sil-ā-ted), *a.* [< *penicillate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *penicillate*.

penicillately (pen'i-sil-āt-li), *adv.* In a penicillate manner; as a hair pencil; in bundles of short, compact, or close fibers.

Much elongate, and *penicillately* exserted from the open common sheath. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 22.

penicilliform (pen-i-sil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *penicillus*, a painters' pencil, + *forma*, form.] Formed into a penicillium or pencil; penicillate in shape; resembling a hair pencil.

Penicillium (pen-i-sil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Link), so called in allusion to the form of the filaments, < L. *penicillus*, a pencil: see *pencil*[1].] 1. A genus of saprophytic fungi of the class *Ascomycetes*, the well-known blue-molds, that are abundant on decaying bread and numerous other decaying substances. The mycelium sends up numerous delicate branches which are septate and terminated by a necklace of conidia, or in rare instances spores are produced in asci. *P. crustaceum* (*P. glaucum* of authors) is the most common species. See *blue-mold*, *mold*[2], and *fermentation*.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *pencil*[1], 7.

penile[1]† (pē'nil), *a.* [< *penis* + *-ile*.] Same as *penial*.

penile[2]†, *n.* [< OF. **penile*, **penisle*, < L. *pæninsula*, a peninsula: see *peninsula*, and cf. *isle*[1], *ile*[1].] A peninsula.

Hee [Edward III.] came to anchor in the haven of Hogy Saint Vast, in Constantine, a great cape of land or *penile* in Normandy. *Speed*, Hist. Great Britain, ix. 12. (*Davies.*)

peninsula (pē-nin'sū-lä), *n.* [= F. *péninsule* = Sp. *península* = Pg. *peninsula* = It. *penisola*, *peninsola*, < L. *pæninsula*, *peninsula*, a peninsula, lit. almost an island, < *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *insula*, an island: see *isle*[1], *insular*. Cf. *penile*[2].] A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by a neck or isthmus. *The Peninsula* is often used absolutely for Spain and Portugal.

A convenient harbour for Fisher boats at Kecoughtan, that so turneth it selfe into Bayes and Creekes, it makes that place very pleasant to inhabit; their cornefields being girded therein in a manner as *Peninsulaes*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, i. 116.

The island looks both low and well-covered, as compared with the lofty and rocky mountains of the opposite *peninsula* of Sabioncello. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 203.

peninsular (pē-nin'sū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *peninsula* + *-ar*[3].] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a peninsula; in the form of or resembling a peninsula.—2. [= Pg. *peninsular*.] Inhabiting a peninsula or the Peninsula: as, the *peninsular* peasantry.—3. Carried on in a peninsula. See the phrases.—**Peninsular campaign**, in *U. S. hist.*, the campaign of April, May, June, and July, 1862, in the civil war, in which the Army of the Potomac under McClellan attempted to capture Richmond by an advance up the peninsula between the Rappahannock and the James River. The Confederates were commanded by J. E. Johnston and later by Lee. The campaign resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal army.—**Peninsular war**, the military operations carried on in Portugal, Spain, and southern France by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese forces (largely under Wellington) against the French, from 1808 to 1814. The French were driven out of the Peninsula.

II. *n.* 1. A soldier who fought in the Peninsular war. [Colloq.]

He speaks of the ruffling captain, who was no doubt "an old *Peninsular*." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 196.

2. An inhabitant of a peninsula. [Rare.]

Western nations until the sixteenth century scarcely knew of her [Corea's] existence, despite the fact that the Arabs traded with the far-off *peninsulars*.
The Nation, XLIX. 319.

peninsularity (pē-nin-sū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *peninsular* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality, character, or conditions inherent in a peninsula.—2. The state of inhabiting a peninsula, or of being native of a peninsula. Hence—3. Provincialism; per-

sistence in antiquated or narrowly local methods, notions, or prejudices; narrowness of mind. Compare *insularism*.

He [Sir Charles Lyell] mixes up in his letters the volcanoes of Olot and the salt-mines of Cardona with much amusing chat about the *peninsularity* of the Spaniards.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 599.

peninsulate (pē-nin'sṳ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peninsulated*, ppr. *peninsulating*. [< *peninsula* + *-ate*[2].] To encompass almost completely with water; form into a peninsula.

Erin riseth of sundrie heads, by east of Erinicie, and directing his course toward the sunne rising, it *peninsulateth* Seleseie towne on the south-west, and Paghan at north-west.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britaine, xii. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

On that *peninsulated* rock called La Spilla, hanging over yonder deep cavern, he [St. Francis] was accustomed to pass a part of the night in prayer and meditation.
Eustace, Italy, III. xi.

peninvariant, *n.* [< L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + E. *invariant*.] Same as *seminvariant*.

penis (pē'nis), *n.*; pl. *penes* (-nēz), as E. *penises* (-ez). [= F. *penis* = Sp. *pene*, < L. *penis*, for orig. **pesnis*, tail, penis, = Gr. *πέος* for **πέσος*, penis; akin to MHG. *visel*, G. *fisel*, penis.] The male organ of copulation; the intromittent or copulatory organ of the male sex of any animal. The penis in the vertebrates is generally, in part at least, homologous with the organ so named in man, but not in the invertebrates; it is sometimes double, as in certain reptiles, crabs, etc. In some invertebrates the term is extended to organs which deposit spermatozoa without being intromittent. Many of the older writers on entomology included under this term all the external male organs of generation, dividing them into the phallus, or true intromittent organ, and the forceps or claspers used in copulation. The corresponding organ of the female sex in mammals is termed the *clitoris*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla*, *Lepadidæ*, *Proteolepas*, *Alcippe*, *Balanus*, *Cestoidea*, and *Squillidæ*.

Certain Reptilia possess a pair of eversible copulatory organs situated in integumentary sacs, one on each side of the cloaca; but it does not appear in what manner these *penes* are morphologically related to those of the higher Vertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 99.

penistone† (pen'i-stōn), *n.* [From the village of *Penistone* in Yorkshire, Eng.] A coarse woolen stuff or frieze. It was in use in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Also *peniston*, *peneston*, *pennistone*, *pennystone*, and *forest whites*.

Accounts arising out of the employment of plaintiff to sell "bayes, *penestones*, and other cloaths," goods, &c., at London for the defendant, &c., &c.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, xi. 91.

Penistone flags. Sandstone quarried for building and paving near Penistone in Yorkshire, England.

Penistone series. The name given in the Coalbrookdale coal-field to the lower division of the coal-measures, which consists of sandstone and shales with coal and ironstone. The Penistone ironstone nodules found in the lower coal-measures often yield, when split open, impressions of ferns or other organic remains.

The Chance *Pennystone* is the highest bed of ironstone in the *series*. In former years Coalbrookdale produced the best iron in England.
H. B. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 190.

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* [< ME. *penitence*, < OF. *penitence*, F. *pénitence* = Pr. *penitencia*, *penedensa*, *pentenza* = Sp. Pg. *penitencia* = It. *penitenzia*, *penitenza*, < L. *pœnitentia*, *pœnitentia*, ML. also *penitentia*, repentance, < *pœniten(t-)s*, *pœniten(t-)s*, penitent: see *penitent*. Cf. *penance*, an older form of the same word.] The state of being penitent; sorrow for having committed sin or for having offended; repentance; contrition.

By *penitence* the Eternal's wrath 's appeased.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 81.

And, when frail nature slides into offence,
The sacrifice for crimes is *penitence*.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 53.

=Syn. *Contrition*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance*.

penitencer† (pen'i-ten-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *penetauncer*, *penitauncer*, *penytenser*; < OF. *penitencier*, F. *pénitencier* = Sp. Pg. *penitenciario* = It. *penitenziario*, < ML. *pœnitentiarius*, a penitent, < L. *pœnitentia*, *pœnitentia*, penitence: see *penitence*. Cf. *penancer* and *penitentiary*.] A priest who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases.

The pope and alle hus *penetauncers* power hem fayleth
To a-soyle the of thy synnes. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 256.

I seye nat that if thow be assigned to the *penitauncer* for certein synne, that thow art bounde to shewen hym al the remenaunt of thy synnes of whiche thow hast be shryven to thy curaat. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

penitencery†, *n.* See *penitentiary*.

penitency (pen'i-ten-si), *n.* [As *penitence* (see *-cy*).] Penitence.

Unless the understanding do first assent, there can follow in the will towards *penitency* no inclination at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

penitent (pen'i-tent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *penitent*, < OF. *penitent*, F. *pénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *penitente*, < L. *pæniten(t-)s*, *pœniten(t-)s*, ML. also *peniten(t-)s*, penitent, a penitent, ppr. of L. *pænitere*, *pœnitere*, ML. also *penitere*, cause to repent, intrans. repent, regret (impers. *me pœnitet*, I repent, I regret, am sorry, etc.), freq. of *pœnire*, var. *punire*, punish, < *pœna*, punishment, penalty, expiation, pain: see *pain*[1] and *punish*. Hence, from L. *pœnitere*, also *penant* (a doublet of *penitent*, *n.*), *penitence*, *penance*, *penitential*, *penitentiary*, *impenitent*, *repent*, *repentance*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sorry for sin or for offense committed; contrite; troubled by a sense of guilt and resolved on amendment; repentant.

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 421.

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 75.

2†. Doing penance; suffering.

But we that know what 'tis to fast and pray
Are *penitent* for your default to-day.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 52.

II. *n.* 1. One who repents, or is sorry for sin, transgression, or offending; a contrite or repentant person.

I'll play the *penitent*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 92.

Finished, as you expect, a *penitent*,
Fully confessed his crime, and made amends.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 319.

2. *Eccles.*, one who makes confession of sin and undergoes, under priestly direction, the ecclesiastical discipline prescribed for its absolution. In the early church the penitents formed a distinct class, which included only those under ecclesiastical censure, admitted to do public penance under the direction of the church. Only marked lapses were recognized, but these were punished with long and severe penalties, sometimes lasting many years. The privilege of penance was usually granted but once. The penitents were classified in four grades — mourners, hearers, kneelers, and standers or consistentes. Owing to the change of circumstances and the relaxation of discipline, public confession gradually ceased to be required, but private confession of mortal sins has been considered necessary in the Roman Catholic Church and of divine obligation. The Greek Church still requires confession for all grave sins, but its discipline is not so strict as that of the Roman Church. See *penance*.

The four orders of *penitents* were . . . the Flentes, whose place was in the porch; the Audientes, in the narthex; the Consistentes and Substrati, in the lower part of the nave. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 208.

Penitents, a name distinguishing certain Roman Catholic orders, as the *Order of Penitents of St. Magdalen*, a religious community established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtezans; the *Congregation of Penitents of St. Magdalen*, founded at Paris with a similar view; the *White Penitents*, the *Black Penitents*, etc.

penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pénitentiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *penitencial* = It. *penitenziale*, < LL. *pœnitentialis*, ML. also *penitentialis*, pertaining to penitence; as a noun, a confessor, a priest designated to hear the confession of penitents; < L. *pœnitentia*, repentance: see *penitence*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence or contrition of heart: as, *penitential* sorrow; *penitential* psalms.

And soften'd pride dropped *penitential* tears.
Crabbe, Works, II. 58.

Guilt, that humbly would express
A *penitential* loneliness.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

With *penitential* cries they kneel
And wrestle.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to the administration of the sacrament of penance; hence, of the nature of penance or punishment.

He published a certen boke of hys own makyng, called a *penytentiall* summe, commaunding hys clergy to put it euerye where in practyce. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

The tortuous and featureless streets [of Arles], which were paved with villainous little sharp stones, making all exercise *penitential*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 192.

Penitential discipline, in the *Rom. Cath.* and the *Gr. Ch.*, the administration of spiritual penalties for the maintenance of the purity of the church, or the reformation of the offender, or both. — **Penitential garment**, any garment assumed for the purpose of causing physical distress or suffering, and thus mortifying the flesh. Compare *sackcloth* and *cilicium*. — **Penitential priest**. Same as *penitentiary*, 2 (*a*) and (*b*). — **Penitential psalms**, the 6th, 32d, 38th, 51st, 102d, 130th, and 143d psalms, so called from their penitential character: in Protestant Episcopal churches appointed to be read during the services of Ash Wednesday, and in the Roman Catholic Church on occasions of special humiliation.

II. *n.* 1. In the *Rom. Cath.* and the *Gr. Ch.*, a book or code of canons relating to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

This advice was inserted into the *Penitential* of England in the time of Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 5.

The *penitential*, a book which only shrift-fathers or priests who heard shrifts, that is confessions, might read, contained the penances decreed by the Church for the different kinds of sin. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 19.

2†. One who has undergone penitential discipline. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 819.

penitentially (pen-i-ten'shal-i), *adv.* In a penitential or contrite manner.

penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sha-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also, as a noun, *penytensary*, *penitencery*; = F. *pénitentiaire* = Sp. Pg. *penitenciario* = It. *penitenziario*, adj. and n. (defs. I, 2), also Sp. Pg. *penitenciaria*, a prison; < ML. *pœnitentiarius*, *pœnitentiarius*, m., one who does penance, one who imposes penance and grants absolution; *pœnetentiaria*, f., the office of a confessor; prop. adj., < L. *pœnitentia*, repentance: see *penitence*. Cf. *penitencer*, *penancer*, from the same source.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.

I appeal to any of their own manuals and *penitentiary* books. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 107.

2. Expressive of contrition or penitence; penitential: as, a *penitentiary* letter. — **Canon penitentiary**, the canon of a cathedral chapter duly appointed to consider reserved and special cases of penance. — **Cardinal penitentiary**, a cardinal who presides over the tribunal of penitentiaries, and has delegated to him from the Pope jurisdiction over special cases of penance. — **Penitentiary priest**, a priest vested with power to prescribe penances and grant absolution in certain cases.

The Greek church, about the time of Decius the emperor, set over the penitents a public *penitentiary priest*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 109.

II. *n.*; pl. *penitentiaries* (-riz). 1†. A penitent; one who repents of sin or does penance for it.

So Manasseh in the beginning and middle of his reign filled the city with innocent blood, and died a *penitentiary*.
Jackson, Christ's Session at God's Right Hand, ii. 42.

'Twas a French friar's conceit that courtiers were of all men the likeliest to forsake the world and turn *penitentiaries*. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 517. (*Trench.*)

2. A confessor; a person appointed to deal with penitents or penances. In particular — (*a*) In the *early Christian Ch.*, an officer appointed to confer with all penitents and to decide on their admission to public penance, or, where necessary, to prescribe private penances. (*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one who prescribes the rules and degrees of penance; specifically, an officer vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases which the ordinary parish priest may be incompetent to determine.

The saide deponent departed and went to the Chauncelier into the quere, and he commaunded that he shonld take the *penytensary* vp to the prysoner we hym to make hym holy water and holy bread. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

When he [Thomas Cranmer] went to Rome the Pope made him *Pœnitentiary* of England: an important and lucrative office. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

(*c*) In the papal court, an office in which are examined and from which are issued secret bulls, dispensations, etc., the tribunal in charge being termed *the Tribunal of Penitentiaries*.

3. A book for the guidance of confessors in imposing penances, etc., prescribing the rules and measures of penance.

To each one among them was allotted a course of penitential works and prayer proportionate to his guilt, by the proper official, for whose guidance in such matters Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, and Ecgberht archbishop of York, had severally drawn up a hand-book known as the *penitentiary*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 62.

4†. A place for the performance of penance; a small building in monastic establishments in which a penitent confined himself. The term was also applied to that part of a church to which penitents were admitted during the service.

5. A prison in which convicts are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a house of correction; the place in which criminals condemned to penal servitude are confined.

penitentiaryship (pen-i-ten'sha-ri-ship), *n.* [< *penitentiary* + *-ship*.] The office of penitentiary or confessor. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 239.

penitently (pen'i-tent-li), *adv.* In a penitent manner; with penitence or contrition for sin.

penitis (pē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *penis*, penis, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis; phallitis. See *balanitis*, *posthitis*.

penk (pengk), *n.* A dialectal form of *pink*[2].

penknife (pen'nīf, usually pen'if), *n.*; pl. *penknives* (-nīvz). [< ME. *penneknyfe*; < *pen*[2] + *knife*.] A small pocket-knife: so called from its former use in making and mending quill pens.

She had a *penknife* in her hand,
And wounded him so deep.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).

He presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a *penknife*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 286.

pen-maker (pen'mā'kėr), *n.* 1. One who makes or trims quill pens.

In 1779, however, we have mention of a certain Charles Stewart, a *pen-maker*, a man of no fixed habitation. It would seem, therefore, that *pen-makers* wandered about the country selling their wares, turning goose-quills into pens, and making anew those that had been worn out.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 220.

2. A tool for cutting pens from quills. It is a form of pincers, of which the jaws are respectively convex and concave, to receive the end of a quill from which one half has been cut away. When the tool is closed the outline of the pen is shaped by small dias, and the slit is cut by a little blade in the middle.

penman (pen'man), *n.*; pl. *penmen* (-men). [< *pen*^{2} + *man*.] 1. A person considered with reference to his skill in the use of the pen; absolutely, one who writes a good hand; a calligrapher; also, one who professes or teaches the art of penmanship.—2. An author; a writer.

My lord, I am no *penman* nor no orator.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

penmanship (pen'man-ship), *n.* [< *penman* + *-ship*.] 1. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing.—2. Manner of writing; handwriting: as, accomplished *penmanship*.

pen-master (pen'mȧs'tėr), *n.* A master of the pen; a skilful writer or scribe. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 79. [Rare.]

penna (pen'ä), *n.*; pl. *pennæ* (-ē). [L.: see *pen*^{2}.] 1. In *ornith.*, a feather; a plume; specifically, a contour-feather, as distinguished from a down-feather or plumule; especially, one of the large stiff feathers of the wings or tail; one of the remiges or rectrices. See *feather*.—2. Same as *pen-case*.

A *penna* or case of horn worn suspended from the neck for holding writing materials. *S. M. Mayhew.*

pennaceous (pe-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. **pennaceus*, < L. *penna*, a feather: see *pen*^{2}.] 1. In *ornith.*, having the structure of a penna or contour-feather; not plumulaceous.—2. In *entom.*, resembling the web of a feather; having fine, close, parallel lines springing diagonally from a single line: applied to color-marks and sculpture.

pennache†, *n.* An obsolete form of *panache*.

pennached† (pe-nasht'), *a.* [< *pennache*, *penache*, *panache*, + *-ed*^{2}. Cf. F. *panaché*, plumed, < *panache*, a plume: see *penache*, *panache*.] Naturally diversified with various colors, as a flower.

Carefully protect from violent storms of rain . . . your *pennached* tulips, . . . covering them with matrasses.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

pennæ, *n.* Plural of *penna*.

pennage (pen'āj), *n.* [< F. *pennage*, plumage, < L. *penna*, a feather: see *pen*^{2}.] Plumage. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

pennal (pen'al), *n.* [< G. *pennal*, a pen-case, a freshman, < ML. *pennale*, equiv. to *pennaculum*, LL. *pennarium*, a pen-case, < L. *penna*, a feather, LL. a pen: see *pen*^{2}. Cf. *penner*^{1}.] Formerly, in German Protestant universities, one of the newly arrived students, who were compelled to submit to the system of pennalism: so called from the fact that they constantly carried about with them their pennales or pen-cases for use in lectures.

pennalism (pen'al-izm), *n.* [< G. *pennalismus*, < *pennal*, a freshman: see *pennal*.] A system of exceptionally tyrannical fagging practised by older students upon freshmen, especially in German Protestant universities in the seventeenth century.

pen-name (pen'nām), *n.* A name assumed by an author for the ostensible purpose of concealing his identity; a nom de plume; a literary pseudonym.

pennant (pen'ant), *n.* [An extended form of *pennon*, with excrescent *t* (as in *tyrant*, *peasant*, etc.), prob. due in part to association with *pendant*, with which in some uses it is confused: see *pendant*, *n.*] 1. A flag long in the fly as compared with its hoist. Especially—(*a*) A flag many times as long as it is wide: also called *streamer* and *coach-whip*. Its proper place is at the mainroyalmast-head of a man-of-war when in commission.

Lincoln, a ship most neatly that was limn'd,
In all her sails with flags and *pennants* trim'd.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

A squire's mark was a long *pennant*, similar to the coach-whip *pennant* of modern ships of war.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 11.

(*b*) A pointed or swallow-tailed flag having its fly about twice its hoist, used especially to denote the rank of the commanding or senior officer on board the ship when it is hoisted: also called *broad pennant*. (*c*) Any flag taken as an emblem of superiority, particularly in athletic contests.

2. *Naut.*, a short piece of rope to which a tackle is hooked. See *pendant*, 5 (*a*).—3. In *musical notation*, the hook or stroke (♪) that distinguishes an eighth-, sixteenth-, or thirty-second-note from a quarter-note.—**Distinguishing, homeward-bound, meal**, etc., **pennant**. See the qualifying words.—**Irish pennant** (*naut.*). Same as *Irish pendant* (which see, under *pendant*).

pennar† (pen'ėr), *n.* Same as *penner*^{1}, 1.

pennate (pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *pennatus*, *pinnatus*, furnished with wings, < *penna*, *pinna*, a feather, a wing: see *pen*^{2}, *pin*^{1}. Cf. *pinnate*.] 1. In *ornith.*, winged; feathered: usually in composition, as *longipennate*, *brevipennate*, etc. Also rarely *penned*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *pinnate*.

pennated (pen'ā-ted), *a.* [< *pennate* + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *pennate*.

pennatifid (pe-nat'i-fid), *a.* Same as *pinnatifid*.

pennatous†, *a.* [< L. *pennatus*, furnished with wings: see *pennate*.] Feathery; soft or downy, like a feather. *Paxton.* [Rare.]

Pennatula (pe-nat'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *pennatulus*, provided with wings, dim. of *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] The typical genus of *Pennatulidæ*; the sea-pens. *P. phosphorea* is a European species. See cut under *Alcyonaria*.

Pennatulaceæ, Pennatulacea (pe-nat-ū-lā'sē-ē, -ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pennatula* + *-aceæ*, *-acea*.] An order or suborder of alcyonarian or haleyonoid polyps, having the polypary free or loosely attached, without polypids at the basal end—the proximal end, which is branched or simple, bearing the polypids variously arranged. There is a central horny axis sheathed in a cœnosarc. The zoöids are commonly dimorphic. There are several families, as *Pennatulidæ*, *Virgulariidæ* or *Pavonariidæ*, *Veretellidæ*, *Umbellulariidæ*, *Renillidæ*, known as *sea-pens*, *sea-rods*, *sea-feathers*, *sea-umbrellas*, *sea-kidneys*, etc.

pennatulacean (pe-nat-ū-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pennatulaceæ*, or having their characters; pennatularian; pennatuloid.
II. *n.* A member of the *Pennatulaceæ*.

pennatulaceous (pe-nat-ū-lā'shius), *a.* Same as *pennatulacean*.

pennatularian (pe-nat-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pennatula* + *-arian*.] Same as *pennatulacean*.

Pennatuleæ (pen-a-tū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pennatula* + *-eæ*.] A section of polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongated and cylindrical, and provided with pinnules or leaves.

pennatuleous (pen-a-tū'lē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pennatuleæ*.

Pennatulidæ (pen-a-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pennatula* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyps, with well-developed pinnules and the zoöids on the ventral and lateral sides of the rachis. See cut under *Alcyonaria*.

pennatuloid (pe-nat'ū-loid), *a.* [< NL. *Pennatula* + *-oid*.] Related to or resembling a member of the genus *Pennatula*; belonging to the *Pennatulaceæ*.

pennet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pen*^{2}.

penned (pend), *a.* [< *pen*^{2} + *-ed*^{2}.] Same as *pennate*. [Rare.]

penner^1 (pen'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pennar*, *pennor*; < ME. *pennere*, *pennare*, < LL. *pennarium*, a receptacle for pens, < *penna*, a pen: see *pen*^{2}. Cf. *pennal*.] 1. A case to contain a pen and penholder, made of metal, horn, leather, or the like. Penners were carried at the girdle as late as the beginning of the sixteenth century. The cut represents a penner of cuir-bouilli (boiled and stamped leather), English, of the fifteenth century.

Penner.
a, cross-section.

Prively a *penner* gan he borwe,
And in a lettre wroot he al his sorwe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 635.

Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman; and so, putting uppe his *penner* and inkehorne, departed with the paper in his hand.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1168.

2. In *her.*, a representation of the old pen-case or penner carried at the buttonhole or girdle. The penner and inkhorn are often borne together, and represented as fastened together by a lace or ribbon.

penner^2 (pen'ėr), *n.* [< *pen*^{2}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] One who pens or writes; a writer.

Oh, penny-pipers, and most painful *penners*
Of bountiful new ballads. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

pennet^1 (pen'et), *n.* [< *pen*^{1} + *-et*.] A temporary pen for sheep or cows; a penfold. [Prov. Eng.]

pennet^2† (pen'et), *n.* [Also *penet*; < OF. *penide*, "a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold" (Cotgrave), *penite*, barley-sugar, = Olt. *peneto*, a pennet, It. *pennito*, barley-sugar, ult. < Pers. *pānīd*, sugar: see *alphenic*.] A piece of sugar taken for a cold, etc.

But they are corrected by being eaten with licorish, or *pennets*, white sugar, or mixt with violets, and other such like pectorall things.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

pennied (pen'id), *a.* [< *penny* + *-ed*^{2}.] Having or possessed of a penny.

The one-*pennied* Boy has his penny to spare.
Wordsworth, Power of Music.

penniferous (pe-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *penna*, a feather, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Provided with feathers; feathered. Also *pennigerous*.

penniform (pen'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *penna*, a feather, quill, wing, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a quill or feather; resembling a feather in form. (*a*) In *anat.*, noting a muscle of which the fibers converge on opposite sides of a central tendon, as the barbs of a feather converge to the shaft. (*b*) In *bot.*, resembling a feather or its plume. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Penniformes*: as, a *penniform* polyp.

Penniformes (pen-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [< L. *penna*, feather, + *forma*, form.] A subsection of the pennatuleous pennatuloid polyps, with well-developed pinnules, including the families *Pteroididæ* and *Pennatulidæ*. *Kölliker.*

pennigerous (pe-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *penniger*, *pinniger*, < *penna*, a feather, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *penniferous*. *Kirby.*

penniless (pen'i-les), *a.* [< *penny* + *-less*.] Without a penny; moneyless; poor.

Hung'ring, *penniless*, and far from home.
Cowper, Task, i. 119.

Penniless bench†, a public seat for loungers and idlers in Oxford: used allusively with reference to poverty.

Euery stoole he sate on was *penniles bench*, . . . his robes were rags.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (ed. Arber), p. 244.

Bid him bear up, he shall not
Sit long on *penniless bench*.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 1.

pennilessness (pen'i-les-nes), *n.* The state of being penniless or without money.

pennill (pen'il), *n.* [W. *pennill*, pl. *pennillion*, a verse, stanza.] A form of verse used at the Welsh eisteddfod, in which the singer has to adapt his words and measure to the playing of a harper who changes the tune, the time, etc., and introduces variations.

To sing "*Pennillion*" with a Welsh harp is not so easily accomplished as may be imagined. The singer . . . does not commence with the harper, but takes the strain up at the second, third, or fourth bar, as best suits the *pennill* he intends to sing.
Jones, Bardic Remains, quoted in Encyc. Brit., [VII. 792, note.

pennine (pen'in), *n.* [So called from the *Pennine* Alps.] Same as *penninite*.

penninerved (pen'i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *penna*, a feather, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.*, feather-veined. See *nervation*. Also *pinnately nerved* or *veined*.

penning (pen'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pen*^{2}, *v.*] 1. The act of writing or composing.

It fortuned that one M. Thomas Lodge . . . had bestowed some serious labour in *penning* of a booke, called Euphues Shadowe. *Greene*, Prefix to Euphues Shadowe.

2. Expression in writing; wording: as, the *penning* of the condition of the bond is to be observed.

Neverthelese ye must, if it shall come to the obtaining of this new commission, see to the *penning* and more full perfecting thereof. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., note 22.

penninite (pen'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Pennine* (Alps) (see *pennine*) + *-ite*^{2}.] A member of the chlorite group, crystallizing in rhombohedral forms optically uniaxial or nearly so, and varying in color from green to violet and pink. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium. Kämmererite and rhodophyllite, also rhodochrome, are varieties of a violet or reddish color.

pennipotent (pe-nip'ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *penna*, a feather, wing, + *potent(-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] Strong on the wing; powerful in flight. [Rare.]

Dismount your tow'ring thoughts, aspiring Minds,
Vnplume their wings in flight *pennipotent*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

Pennisetum (pen-i-sē'tum), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < L. *penna*, a feather, + *seta*, a bristle.] A genus of ornamental grasses of the tribe *Paniceæ*, distinguished by the joint at the summit of the pedicel, surmounted by an involucre of somewhat plumose bristles including one to three narrow spikelets. The 40 species are mainly African: two or three of them extend throughout the Mediterranean region, tropical Asia, and America. They are annual or perennial grasses, with flat leaves, often with branching stems and spikelets crowded into a long and dense terminal spike. Several species are pasture-grasses in the southern hemisphere. Others in

the tropics furnish a nutritious grain. (See *cattail millet* (under *millet*), *bajra*[2], *karengia*.) Others are cultivated for ornament, under the name of *feather-grass*.

pennistone, *n.* See *penistone*.

pennite (pen'īt), *n.* [< *Penn*(*sylvania*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium occurring as a globular incrustation on serpentine and chromite at Texas in Pennsylvania.

penniveined (pen'i-vānd), *a.* [< L. *penna*, feather, + E. *vein*.] In *bot.*, same as *penninerved*.

pennon (pen'ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *penon*; < ME. *penon, penoun, pynoun*, < OF. *pennon*, F. *pennon* = Pr. *peno, penon* = Sp. *pendon* = Pg. *pendão* = It. *pennone*, a banner, pennon, orig. (as in It.) a great plume or bunch of feathers, aug. of OF. *penne* = It. *penna*, a wing, feather: see *pen*[2]. Cf. *pinion*[1], ult. identical with *pennon* and *pennant* (a later form).] 1. A flag; an ensign; especially, in Europe in the middle ages, the flag of the knight bachelor, or knight who had not yet reached the dignity of banneret. It is usually described as being pointed at the fly, but the swallow-tail flag is also described as a pennon.

Medieval Knight's Pennon.

> By his baner born is his *penoun* [var. *pynoun*]
> Of gold ful riche, in which ther was ybete
> The Mynotaur which that he slough in Crete.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 120.
>
> High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore
> His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 115.

2. In *her.*, in modern ceremonial, as at funerals, a long and narrow flag, usually from four to five feet long, on which are depicted the owner's arms or a part of them, as the crest and motto.—**3†.** A pinion; a wing.

> Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb down he drops
> Ten thousand fathom deep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 933.

pennoncel, pennoncelle (pen'ọn-sel), *n.* [< OF. *pennoncel*, dim. of *pennon*, a pennon: see *pennon*. Cf. *pencel*[2], a contracted form of *pennoncel*.] 1. Same as *pennon*, 1.—2. In *her.*, a very small flag resembling a pennon in shape and use.

pennoncier (pen'ọn-sēr), *n.* [OF., < *pennon*, a pennon: see *pennon*.] A knight who had not attained the dignity of banneret. Also called *knight pennoncier*. See *knight*, 3.

pennoned (pen'ọnd), *a.* [< *pennon* + *-ed*[2].] Bearing a pennon.

> The grass, whose *pennoned* spear
> Leans on the narrow graves.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Cambridge Churchyard.

pennopluma (pen-ō-plö'mä), *n.* [NL.: see *pennoplume*.] Same as *plumule*.

pennoplume (pen'ō-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *pennopluma*, prop. **pennipluma*, < L. *penna*, a wing, + *pluma*, a feather.] A plumule.

penn'orth (pen'ėrth), *n.* A colloquial contraction of *pennyworth*.

Pennsylvania Dutch. See *Dutch*.

Pennsylvanian (pen-sil-vā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pennsylvania* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pennsylvania, one of the Middle States of the United States, lying south of New York and west of New Jersey.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pennsylvania.

penny (pen'i), *n.*; pl. *pennies* (-iz), number of coins, *pence* (pens), amount of pennies in value. [Early mod. E. also *pennie, peny, penie*; < ME. *peny, penie, peni, pani* (pl. *penies, pens, pans, pons*), < AS. *penig, pennig, peneg*, prop. with suffix *-ing, pening, peninge, penine, pæning, penning, pending*, a penny (tr. L. *denarius, numnus, as*), a silver coin, the 240th part of a pound, also (in forms *peneg* and *pening*) a pennyweight, the 24th part of an ounce, = OS. *penning* = OFries. *penning, penneng, pennig, panning, panneng, pannig* = D. *penning* = MLG. *pennink* (in comp. *penninge-, penne-, pen-*) = OHG. *phantine, phending, pfentine, phenning, pending*, MHG. *phennine, pfennine, pfennig*, G. *pfenning, pfennig* = Icel. *penningr*, mod. *peningr* = Sw. *penning* = Dan. *penning*, a penny (Icel. pl. *penningar* = Sw. *penningar*, money, = Dan. contr. *penge*, money); with suffix *-ing*[3] (used also in other designations of coins, namely *farthing, shilling*), from a base **pand* (by umlaut *pend-*), generally explained as 'pledge,' = OFries. *pand* = D. *pand* = MLG. *pant* = OHG. MHG. *phant, pfant*, G. *pfand* = Icel. *pantr* = Sw. Dan. *pant*, a pledge, pawn; a penny in this view being a piece of money given as a pledge instead of some particular article of property. This view is not satisfactory; but the variations and irregularities in the forms indicate that the actual sense of the radical element was not known by the later users, and thus would go to support a foreign origin, and to favor the suggested etym. from *pand*, pawn, pledge: see *pawn*[1], *pane*[1].] **1†.** A silver coin weighing 22½ grains, or the 240th part of a Tower pound. It corresponded to the Roman denarius, and was also called *easterling*. (See *easterling*, *n.*, 2.) In 1346

Obverse. Reverse.

Silver Penny of Edward III., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

its weight was reduced to 20 grains. Similar coins called *pennies* were in use in Scotland and Ireland. [In early times any coin could be called a *penny*. Thus, the gold coins called *florins*, struck by order of Edward III. in 1343, were called by the people *gold pennies*, and the half-florins and quarter-florins respectively *gold halfpennies* and *gold farthings*.]

> & left the Inglis the lond on a forward [bargain] dere
> To pay ilk a hede a *peny* to tham bi gere.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 8.
>
> For a *peny* that ye lese on this side, ye shall wynne tweyn on that side. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 142.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Penny of George III., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

There caste Judas the 30 *Pens* before hem, and seyde that he hadde synned, betrayenge oure Lord. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

2. In Great Britain, a copper (since 1860 bronze) token coin, of which twelve are equal to a shilling and 240 to a pound sterling. It weighs 145.833 grains troy, and is worth in metal about one fourth of its face-value. It is about equivalent to two cents United States currency. Copper pennies were first struck in the time of James I. (about 1609). In Scotland the value of the old penny was only one twelfth of the old penny sterling, the pound being equal to 20 pence sterling. Abbreviated *d.* (for *denarius*).

Where the same, with a little difference of place, is a pound, shilling, or *penie*, one, ten, or an hundred. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

> Perjuries are common as bad *pence*.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 387.

3. In the United States, a cent. [Colloq.]—**4.** An insignificant coin or value; a small sum.

> I will not lend thee a *penny*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 1.

5. Money in general: as, it cost a pretty *penny* (a good round sum); to turn an honest *penny*.

> Lo, how *pans* purchasede faire places and drede,
> That rote is of robbers the richesse with-ynne!
> For he that gadereth so his good god no-thyng preiseth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 246.
>
> What *penny* hath Rome borne,
> What men provided? *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 96.
>
> That eternal want of *pence*
> Which vexes public men.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

Shah Sujah and Shere Ali cost India a pretty *penny*, as we say in Scotland; but invasions like that of Ahmed Shah Dourani would have cost her a good deal more. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 17.

6. Pound: only in composition, in the phrases *fourpenny, sixpenny, eightpenny, tenpenny nails*, designating nails of such sizes that 1,000 will weigh 4, 6, 8, or 10 pounds. The original form of the phrases was *four-pound nails, six-pound nails*, etc.—that is, nails weighing 4, 6, etc., pounds to a thousand. These phrases, pronounced *four-pun' nails, six-pun' nails*, etc., seem to have become confused in the popular mind with *fourpenny, sixpenny*, etc., familiar adjectives denoting the price of small purchases; hence the present form, and so with *eightpenny* and *tenpenny*. See *nail*, 5.—**A penny for your thoughts,** I would give something to know what you are thinking about: a friendly expression addressed to one in a "brown study."

> Come, friar, I will shake him from his dumps.
> (Comes forward.)
> How cheer you, sir? *a penny for your thought*.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

At first penny†, at first bid or offer.

> There went bnt one of two hundred tunnes, who stayed in the Countrey about six weeks, which with eight and thirty men and boies had her franght, which she sold *at the first penny* for 2100. besides the Furres.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 219.

Clean as a penny, clean and bright. Compare *fine as fivepence*, under *fine*[2]. (*Davies.*)

> I will go as I am, for, though ordinary, I am as *clean as a penny*, though I say it. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 56.

Lord Baltimore penny, a penny coined by Lord Baltimore, who established a Maryland mint in London in 1659.

Obverse. Reverse.

Lord Baltimore Penny.—From the only specimen known to exist. (Size of the original.)

Not to have a penny to bless one's self with. See *bless*[1].—**Penny-banks Act.** See *bank*[2].—**Penny dreadful.** See *dreadful, n.*—**Penny or paternoster†,** pay or prayers; love or money. *Davies.*

> If I had thonght you would have passed to the terms you now stand in, pity nor pension, *penny nor pater-noster* should ever have made nurse once to open her mouth in the cause. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, i. 1.

Peter's pence, an annual tax or tribute in several countries of northern Europe, consisting of a penny, formerly paid to the papal see at Rome. In England it is said to have originated under Offa of Mercia in the eighth century, and it was abolished by Henry VIII. The sums now sent to Rome under the name of Peter's pence are voluntary contributions by Roman Catholic people everywhere for the maintenance of the Pope. Also *Peter-pence*.

The old payment called *Peter-pence*, from the days of the Mercian King Offa, was originally made for maintaining an English college in Rome. Baronius and other Roman writers misrepresented this payment as a quitrent for the kingdom, and an acknowledgment of dependence on Rome. They have been sufficiently confuted by Spelman and Collier.

Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

Pharaoh's pence, the discoid nummulitic fossils in the stone of which pyramids and other structures are built in Egypt.—**To think one's penny silver,** to have a good opinion of one's self.

> *Alvira.* Believe me, though she say that she is fairest,
> I *think my penny silver*, by her leave.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 123.

To turn an honest penny, to make money honestly. [Colloq.]—**To turn a penny,** to make money. [Colloq.]

> Be sure to *turn the penny*. *Dryden.*

penny-ale† (pen'i-āl), *n.* [< ME. *penny-ale*; < *penny* + *ale*.] A cheap, common, or thin ale sold for a trifle; small beer.

> Ther is payn and *peny-ale* as for a pytaunce y-take,
> Colde flessh and cold fyssh for veneson ybake.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 92.

penny-a-liner (pen'i-a-lī'nėr), *n.* One who furnishes news and other matter to the public journals as it were at a penny a line or some other small price; hence, any poor writer for hire; a hack-writer: so called in contempt.

penny-a-linerism (pen'i-a-lī'nėr-izm), *n.* [< *penny-a-liner* + *-ism*.] The occupation of a penny-a-liner; the method or practice of writing for scanty remuneration; writing for payment by space, with a view to cover as much space as possible; hack-writing.

penny-bird (pen'i-bėrd), *n.* The little grebe: same as *drink-a-penny*. *C. Swainson.* [Local.]

penny-cord† (pen'i-kôrd), *n.* A small cord or rope. *Shak.*

penny-cress (pen'i-kres), *n.* A cruciferous herb, *Thlaspi arvense*, found throughout Europe and temperate Asia, and sparingly naturalized in the United States. Its conspicuous winged pods are flat and round, whence the name, which is extended also to the other species of the genus. See *cress, mithridate mustard* (under *mustard*), and *Thlaspi*.

penny-dog (pen'i-dog), *n.* The tope or miller's-dog, a kind of shark. See *tope*. [Local, Eng.]

penny-father† (pen'i-fä"ᵺėr), *n.* A penurious or miserly person; a niggard; a skinflint.

> Knowing them [rich men] to be such niggish *penny-fathers* that they be sure, as long as they live, not the worth of one farthing of that heap of gold shall come to them. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.
>
> Illiterate hinds, rude boors, and hoary *penny-fathers*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

penny-fee (pen'i-fē), *n.* Scanty wages. [Scotch.]

> He said it wasna in my heart . . . to pit a puir lad like himsell, . . . that had nae handing but his *penny-fee*, to sic a hardship as this comes to. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv

penny-flower (pen'i-flou'ėr), *n.* Same as *money-flower:* now so called in allusion to the large flat and orbicular pods.

penny-gaff (pen'i-gaf), *n.* A theater of a very low class, where the price of admission is a penny or two. [Slang, Great Britain.]

The difference between a *penny-gaff* clown and a fair, or, as we call it, a canvas-clown, is this, etc.
Annie Thomas, Walter Goring, II. 131.

penny-grass (pen'i-grȧs), *n.* 1. A scrophulariaceous plant, the common rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, which has flat round seeds like silver coins. See *rattle* and *Rhinanthus*.—2. Rarely, the marsh-pennywort. See *pennywort* (*b*).

penny-land (pen'i-land), *n.* In Great Britain, an early unit of land measurement, supposed to represent about twenty-one acres.

penny-mail (pen'i-māl), *n.* 1. Rent paid in money, as distinguished from that paid in kind. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. A small sum paid to the proprietor of land, as an acknowledgment of superiority rather than as an equivalent.

penny-pies (pen'i-pīz), *n.* 1. The root-leaves of *Cotyledon Umbilicus*. See *pennywort* (*a*).—2. The round-leafed plant *Sibthorpia Europæa*. [Local.]

penny-prick† (pen'i-prik), *n.* An old game in which oblong pieces of iron were thrown at a stick on which a penny was placed.

I had no other riches; yet was pleased
To hazard all and stake them gainst a kiss,
At an old game I used, call'd *penny-prick*.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Penny-pricke appears to have been a common game in the fifteenth century, and is reproved by a religious writer of that period. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 513.

penny-purse (pen'i-pėrs), *n.* A pouch for holding coin.

For his heart was shrivelled like a leather *peny-purse* when he was dissected. *Howell*, Letters (1650). (*Nares.*)

penny-rent (pen'i-rent), *n.* Income; revenue.

"They usually give them," answered the priest, "some benefice, or cure, or vergership, which brings them in a good *penny-rent*, besides the perquisites of the altar."
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 12. (*Davies.*)

He proposes a jointure of 1200*l.* a year, *penny-rents*, and 400 guineas a year for her private purse.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xlvi.

penny-room (pen'i-röm), *n.* A room in which penny entertainments are provided; a penny-gaff.

Till you break in at plays, like 'prentices,
For three a great, and crack nuts with the scholars
In *penny-rooms* again, and fight for apples.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

pennyrot (pen'i-rot), *n.* The marsh-pennywort: so called from its supposed property of giving sheep the rot. See *pennywort* (*b*) and *Hydrocotyle*.

pennyroyal (pen-i-roi'ȧl), *n.* [An altered form of *puliol-royal*, the word *penny*, common in other plant-names, being substituted for the obs. *puliol:* see *puliol*, *puliol-royal*.] 1. A much-branched prostrate perennial herb, *Mentha Pulegium*, of Europe and western Asia. The leaves are small for a mint, and the flowers are in dense axillary whorls. Though once credited with peculiar virtues, it has only the aromatic properties of other mints, and its use is now chiefly domestic. Its essential oil is to some extent distilled. It has also been called *hillwort*, *origan*, and *pudding-grass*.
2. A plant of the genus *Hedeoma;* the American pennyroyal. See *Hedeoma*, and *oil of hedeoma* (under *oil*).—**Bastard pennyroyal.** Same as *blue-curls*.—**False pennyroyal.** See *Isanthus*.—**Mock pennyroyal**, a plant of the genus *Hedeoma*.—**Oil of pennyroyal.** See *oil*.

pennystone, *n.* See *penistone*.

pennyweight (pen'i-wāt), *n.* [< *penny* + *weight*. Cf. AS. *peningwæg*, a pennyweight.] Originally, a weight equal to that of the Anglo-Norman silver penny, 22½ grains, or $\frac{1}{240}$ of a Tower pound; now, and since the eighteenth year of Henry VIII., when the use of the Tower pound was forbidden, a weight of 24 grains, or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a troy ounce. Abbreviated *dwt.*

penny-whitet, *a.* Rich; well-endowed.

Of the first sort [the most ancient nuns] we account the she-Benedictines, commonly called black nuns, but I assure you, *penny white*, being most richly endowed.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. i. 38. (*Davies.*)

pennywinkest, *n. pl.* Same as *pinnywinks*.

pennywinkle (pen'i-wing-kl), *n.* [A corruption of *periwinkle*².] Same as *periwinkle*². [New Eng.]

pennywinkler (pen'i-wing-klėr), *n.* Same as *periwinkle*². [New Eng.]

penny-wisdom (pen'i-wiz'dum), *n.* Wisdom or prudence in small matters: used with reference to the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*, and implying foolishness or improvidence in important affairs.

At present man applies to nature but half his force. . . . He lives in it, and masters it by a *penny-wisdom*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 63.

penny-wise (pen'i-wīz), *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly in unimportant affairs: generally used in the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*, careful in small economies and wasteful in large affairs.

Be not *penny-wise;* riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more. *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

pennywort (pen'i-wėrt), *n.* One of several round-leafed plants of different genera. (*a*) *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, sometimes called *wall-pennywort*. See *kidneywort*, 1, and *navelwort*, 1. (*b*) The marsh- or water-pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris;* also, the other species of the genus, as the Indian pennywort, *H. Asiatica*. (*c*) The Kenilworth ivy, *Linaria Cymbalaria*. (*d*) The Cornish moneywort, *Sibthorpia Europæa*. (*e*) See *Obolaria*.

pennyworth (pen'i-wėrth), *n.* [Also contr. *penn'worth*, *penn'orth*, *pen'orth;* < ME. **peny-worth*, < AS. *peningweorth*, < *pening*, penny, + *weorth*, worth: see *penny* and *worth*.] 1. As much as is bought for a penny; hence, a small quantity.

The maior wente to the woode warfes, and sold to the poor people billet and faggot, by tha *pennyworth*.
Fabyan, Hen. VIII., an. 1553.

My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me who displease me least. *Swift.*

2. Value for the money given; hence, a bargain, whether in buying or selling.

Though the *pennyworth* on his side be the worst, yet hold thee, there 's some boot. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 650.

Of these sort of Vessels . . . the Dutch men of Malacca have plenty, and can afford good *pennyworths*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 111.

Penœus, *n.* See *Penæus*.

penological (pē-nō-loj'i-kȧl), *a.* [< *penology-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to penology; pertaining to punishment for public offenses.

penologist (pē-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *penology-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in penology; one who makes a study of penology.

penology, pœnology (pē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *pœna*, < Gr. ποινή, penalty, expiation (see *pain*¹, *penal*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, say, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of punishment for crime, both in its deterrent and in its reformatory aspect; the study of the management of prisons.

penont, *n.* An obsolete form of *pennon*.

pen-rack (pen'rak), *n.* A rack for holding pens or penholders when not in use.

penst, *n.* An obsolete form of *pence*, plural of *penny*.

pensa† (pen'sä), *n.* [< L., a day's provisions or ration, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, suspend: see *pendent*, *poise*.] A wey of cheese, salt, etc., equal to 256 pounds.

pen-sac (pen'sak), *n.* The part or organ of cephalopods which contains the pen or calamary, as of a squid.

A flap or hood-like prolongation of the mantle, forming a *pen-sac*.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 338.

pensative† (pen'sa-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *pensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *pensativo*, < L. *pensare*, think: see *pensive*.] Same as *pensive*.

He led them fair and easily towards his village, being very *pensative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spoke.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 5.

pensel†, *n.* See *pencel*².

pensful†, *a.* See *pensiful*.

pensible† (pen'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, suspend, + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being weighed.—2. Pensile.

The water being made *pensible*, and there being a great weight of water in the belly of the glass, sustained by a small pillar of water in the neck of the glass; it is that which setteth the motion on work.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 15.

pensie, *a.* See *pensy*².

pensifehead†, *n.* A variant of *pensivehead*.

pensiful†, **pensful**†, *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *pensi(ve)* + *-ful*.] Thoughtful; pensive. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

pensil, *n.* See *pencil*¹, *pencel*².

pensile (pen'sil), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pensil* = It. *pensile*, < L. *pensilis*, hanging, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, hang: see *pendent*.] Hanging; suspended; hanging and swaying; pendulous.

I might here also tell of those *Pensile* gardens, borne vp on arches, foure square, each square containing foure hundred foote. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

Over her state two crowns hanging,
With *pensile* shields thorough them.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

The Baltimore oriole uses . . . pieces of string, skeins of silk, or the gardener's bass, to weave into its fine *pensile* nest. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 227.

pensileness (pen'sil-nes), *n.* The state of being pensile or suspended; a hanging or suspended condition.

The *pensileness* of the earth, the pole of the north, and the finiteness or convexity of heaven, are manifestly touched. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 66.

pensility (pen-sil'i-ti), *n.* [< *pensile* + *-i-ty*.] The state of hanging loosely; pensileness.

pension (pen'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *pention;* < ME. *pencion* (= D. *pensioen* = G. Sw. Dan. *pension*), < OF. (and F.) *pension*, a payment, pension, money paid for board, board, F. also a boarding-school, = Sp. *pension* = Pg. *pensão* = It. *pensione*, a payment, pension, < L. *pensio(n-)*, a weight, a payment or term of payment, tax, impost, rent, interest, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh, weigh out, hang: see *pendent*.] 1. A payment; a sum paid; expenditure; specifically, in the English inns of court, a small annual charge (5*s.* 4*d.*) upon each member. [Obsolete except in the specific use.]

Of princes and prelatus heor *pencion* schulde aryse,
And of the pore peple no peneworth to tske.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 49.

Th' Almighty made the Mouth to recompence
The Stomachs *pension* and the Times expence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. A stated payment to a person in consideration of the past services of himself or of some kinsman or ancestor; periodical payment made to a person retired from service on account of age or other disability; especially, a yearly sum granted by a government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, to the families of soldiers or sailors killed or disabled, or to meritorious authors, artists, and others.

'Tis no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour, and my *pension* shall seem the more reasonable.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 276.

There are 300 People perpetually here at work; and, if one comes young, and grows old in St. Mark's service, he hath a *Pension* from the State during Life.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 28.

3. In *Eng. eccles. law*, a sum of money paid to a clergyman or church in lieu of tithes.—4. An assembly of the members or benchers of Gray's Inn to consult about the affairs of the society; also, a similar assembly in Barnard's Inn. Also spelled *pention*.—5 (F. pron. poń-sioń'). A boarding-house or a boarding-school, especially on the Continent. [Recent.]—**Pension Office**, a division of the Interior Department of the United States Government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Pensions, whose duty it is to supervise the execution of the laws relating to pensions and bounty-lands.

pension (pen'shon), *v.* [< *pension*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To grant a pension to: as, to *pension* soldiers; to *pension* an old servant.

Full plac'd and *pension'd*, see, Horatio stands.
P. Whitehead, State Dunces.

II.† *intrans.* To lodge; be boarded. Compare *pension*, *n.*, 5.

When they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or *pension* with him any time, they desire him to write his name with some short sentence, which they call the mot of remembrance.
Howell, Forraine Travell, § 4.

pensionable (pen'shon-ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *pension* + *-able*.] 1. Entitled to a pension: as, he is not *pensionable*.—2. Entitling to a pension: as, *pensionable* disabilities.

Our brevet martyrs speedily reduced themselves to a *pensionable* condition, and we knew that there was no pension law applicable to their case.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 797.

pensionary (pen'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pensionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *pensionario*, < ML. *pensionarius*, of a pension, as a noun a pensioner, ML. also *pensionaris*, one who owes or pays a pension (> D. *pensionaris*, a pensionary), < L. *pensio(n-)*, a pension: see *pension*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a pension; consisting in a pension: as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance.—2. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but his pimp, or chief flatterer, or one of his *pensionary* writers. *Swift*, Directions to Servants.

II. *n.*; pl. *pensionaries* (-riz). 1. A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some company or individual; a pensioner.—2. Formerly, a chief magistrate in the larger towns of Holland.—**Grand pensionary**, formerly, the president of the States General of Holland.

pensioner (pen'shọn-ẽr), *n.* [Formerly also *pentioner;* < OF. *pensioner,* < ML. *pensionarius,* a pensioner: see *pensionary.*] 1. One who is in receipt of a pension or stated allowance, either in consideration of past services or on account of injuries received in service, etc. See *pension, n.,* 2.—2. A person who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependent.

And then he tooke his leane of her grace, and came forth into the open courte, where all the *pentioners* stoode.
Fabyan, Q. Marie, an. 1555.

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 10.

3. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income: the same as a *commoner* at Oxford.

Pensioners, who form the great body of the students, who pay for their commons, chambers, etc.
Cambridge University Calendar (1889), p. 5.

Gentlemen pensioners, the former name of the gentlemen-at-arms. See *gentleman-at-arms.*—**In pensioner.** See *in-pensioner.*—**Out pensioner.** See *out-pensioner.*

pensioning-warrant (pen'shọn-ing-wor″ant), *n.* In *Eng. administrative law,* one of a number of orders or warrants issued from time to time by the commissioners of the treasury, conferring pensions, or offices or appointments entitling to pensions, or fixing the amounts payable.

pensionry† (pen'shọn-ri), *n.* [< *pension(e)r* + *-y* (see *-ry*).] A body of gentlemen pensioners.

pension-writ (peu'shọn-rit), *n.* In *law,* a process formerly issued against a member of an inn of court when he was in arrears for pensions, commons, or other dues. See *pension, n.,* 1.

pensitive† (pen'si-tiv), *a.* [An irreg. extended form of *pensive.*] Same as *pensive.*

For a woman to be good, it is no small help to be alwaya in husinesse; and by the contrarie, we see no other thing but that the idle woman goeth alwayes *pensitive.*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 317.

pensive (pen'siv), *a.* [< ME. *pensif,* < OF. (also F.) *pensif* (= It. *pensivo*), < *penser,* think, < L. *pensare,* weigh, consider, < *pendere,* pp. *pensus,* hang, weigh: see *pendent.* Cf. *poise.*] 1. Engaged in serious thought or reflection; given to earnest musing: often implying some degree of anxiety, depression, or gloom; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy.

The aqnyer that hadde hym smyten returned sorowfull and *pensif* to the place that he com fro, and hiide hym-self foule disceyved of that he hadde don.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 426.

The hermit trimm'd his little fire,
And cheer'd his *pensive* guest.
Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; betokening or conducive to thoughtful or earnest musing.

Deep silence held the Grecian band,
Silent, unmov'd, in dire dismay they stand;
A *pensive* scene! till Tydeus' warlike son
Roll'd on the king his eyes, and thus begun.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 41.

It was a pretty scene; but I missed that *pensive* stillness which makes the autumn in England indeed the evening of the year. *Darwin,* Voyage of Beagle, II. 90.

=**Syn.** 1. Meditative, reflective, sober.

pensived† (pen'sivd), *a.* [< *pensive* + *-ed*2.] Thought on or brooded over.

Lo, all these trophies of affections hot,
Of *pensived* and subdued desires the tender,
Nature hath charged me that I hoard them not.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 219.

pensivehead†, *n.* [ME. *pensifhed;* < *pensive* + *-head.*] Pensiveness.

Thta welle . . . wolde . . . the venym perse
Of *pensifhede,* with all the cruel rage.
Lydgate, Complaint of a Lover's Life, l. 102.

pensively (pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a pensive manner; with melancholy thoughtfulness; with seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

pensiveness (pen'siv-nes), *n.* [ME. *pensifnesse;* < *pensive* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.

penstock (pen'stok), *n.* [< *pen*2 + *stock.*] 1. In *hydraulic engin.,* that part of the channel, conduit, or trough supplying water to a waterwheel which extends between the race and the gate through which the water flows to the wheel. It is generally made of planks or boards bound on the outside with stout timbers.—2. A hydrant supplying water which is conveyed through a pipe from the source of supply.

By a series of bolts and adjustments, the *penstocks* can be fixed ready for use when the tide is highest in the sewer.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 482.

3. The barrel of a pump, in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

pensum (pen'sum), *n.* [< L. *pensum,* a task, < *pendere,* weigh.] An extra task imposed on a scholar as punishment.

pensy1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pansy.*

pensy2 (pen'si), *a.* [Also *pensie;* var. of *pensive.*] Proud; conceited; spruce. [Scotch.]

pensyn†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinson*1.

pent (pent), *p. a.* [Pp. of *pen*1, *pend*1.] Penned or shut up; closely confined.

With hollow eyes and rawbone cheekes forspent,
As if he had in prison long bene *pent.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

So, *pent* by hills, the wild winds roar aloud
In the deep bosom of some gloomy wood.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 923.

penta-. [L., etc., *penta-,* < Gr. *πεντα-,* usual combining form of *πέντε,* five: see *five.*] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'five.'

pentacapsular (pen-ta-kap'sụ-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + E. *capsular.*] In *bot.,* having five capsules or seed-vessels.

pentacarpellary (pen-ta-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *καρπός,* fruit.] In *bot.,* composed of five carpels.

pentace (pen'tā-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκή,* a point: see *acme.*] A pentahedral summit.

Pentaceras (pen-tas'ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1862), < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κέρας,* a horn.] A genus of the rue family, order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Zanthoxyleæ,* distinguished by the complete separation of the ovary into five horn-like lobes, surrounded by ten stamens, and five petals and five sepals. The only species is a smooth tree of subtropical Australia, bearing alternate pinnate pellucid-dotted leaves, and long much-branched axillary panicles of many small flowers. It is a tall evergreen, reaching 60 feet high, and known as the *Moreton Bay varnish-tree,* or *white cedar.*

Pentaceros (pen-tas'ẹ-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κέρας,* horn.] 1. The typical genus of *Pentacerotidæ. P. reticulatus* is a wide-ranging species, measuring about eight inches in diameter.—2. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the *Pentacerotidæ,* having five horn-like projections on the head. *Cuvier and Valenciennes,* 1829.

Pentacerotidæ (pen″ta-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentaceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-idæ.*] 1†. A family of starfishes, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentaceros.*—2. A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Pentaceros.*

Pentacerotina (pen-ta-ser-ọ-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentaceros* (*-cerot-*) + *-ina*2.] In Günther's classification, the third group of *Percidæ:* same as the family *Pentacerotidæ.*

pentachenium (pen-ta-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pentachenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + NL. *achenium,* q. v.] In *bot.,* a five-celled fruit otherwise like a cremocarp.

pentachonium (pen-ta-kō'ni-um), *n.* A musical composition in five parts.

pentachord (pen'ta-kôrd), *n.* [< LL. *pentachordus,* < Gr. *πεντάχορδος,* five-stringed, < *πέντε,* five, + *χορδή,* a string, as of a lyre: see *chord.*] In *music:* (*a*) A diatonic series of five tones. (*b*) An instrument with five strings. Compare *hexachord, monochord,* etc.

pentacle (pen'ta-kl), *n.* [Also *penticle;* < OF. *pentacle, pantacle,* a pentacle (in magic), a candlestick with five branches, as if < Gr. *πέντε,* five; but prob. orig. 'a pendant,' cf. OF. *pente,* a pendant, hanging, slope, etc., < *pendre,* hang: see *pendant, pendent.* As applied to a magical figure, prob. wrested from *pentangle* (see *pentangle*), perhaps confused (as if 'an amulet') with OF. *pentacol, pend a col,* a trinket hung from the neck, a pendant (< *pendre,* hang, + *a,* on, + *col,* neck).] A mathematical figure used in magical ceremonies, and considered a defense against demons. It was probably with this figure that the Pythagoreans began their letters, as a symbol of health. In modern English books it is generally assumed that this is the six-pointed star formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed. (Compare *Solomon's seal,* under *seal.*) Obviously, the pentacle must be a five-pointed or five-membered object, and it should be considered as equivalent to the *pentagram* or *pentalpha.* (See also *pentangle.*) The construction of the five-pointed star depends upon an abstruse proposition discovered in the Pythagorean school, and this star seems to have been from that time adopted as their seal.

They have their crystals, I do know, and rings.
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's skulls,
Their ravens' wings, their lights, and *pentacles,*
With characters. *B. Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

His shoes were marked with cross and spell;
Upon his breast a *pentacle. Scott,* Marmion, iii. 20.

The potent *pentacle,* i. e. a figure of three trigons interlaced and formed of five lines.
W. H. Forman, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XIX. 140.

pentacoccous (pen-ta-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κόκκος,* a berry, a kernel: see *coccus.*] In *bot.,* having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each.

Pentacrinidæ (pen-ta-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentacrinus* + *-idæ.*] A family or higher group of articulate crinoids, named from the genus *Pentacrinus,* containing permanently fixed extant and extinct forms; the sea-lilies and stone-lilies. They have a small calyx with five basal plates and five radial dichotomous arms, and a pentagonal stalk with lateral branches. Most of the species are extinct, and commenced in or before the Liassic epoch, but a few live in the present seas at great depths. Also called *Encrinidæ.* See cut under *Pentacrinus.*

pentacrinite (pen-tak'ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Pentacrinus* + *-ite*2.] An encrinite or fossil crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinites* or family *Pentacrinitidæ.*

Pentacrinites (pen″ta-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1821), < *Pentacrinus* + *-ites.*] Same as *Pentacrinus.*

Pentacrinitidæ (pen″ta-kri-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentacrinites* + *-idæ.*] A family of crinoids: synonymous with *Pentacrinidæ. J. E. Gray,* 1840.

pentacrinoid (pen-tak'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pentacrinus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling a crinoid of the genus *Pentacrinus;* pentamerous, as a crinoid: said also of other sea-lilies: as, the *pentacrinoid* larval form of *Comatula.*

II. *n.* A pentacrinoid crinoid; a member of the *Pentacrinoidea.*

Pentacrinoidea (pen″ta-kri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentacrinus* + *-oidea.*] The *Pentacrinidæ* or *Pentacrinitidæ,* in a broad sense, as a superfamily group of articulated crinoids.

Sea-lily (*Pentacrinus wyville-thomsoni*).

Pentacrinus (pen-tak'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (L. Oken, 1815), < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κρίνον,* a lily: see *crinoid.*] The typical genus of sea-lilies of the family *Pentacrinidæ,* having the column pentagonal. *P. wyville-thomsoni* is an existing species. Some living ones which have been referred to this genus are larval forms of stalkless crinoids, as *P. europæus* of *Antedon rosaceus.* Also *Pentacrinites.*

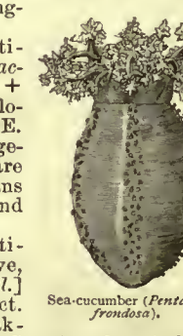
pentacrostic (pen-ta-kros'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκροστίχιον,* an acrostic: see *acrostic.*] I. *a.* Containing five acrostics of the same name.

II. *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to contain five acrostics of the same name, there being five divisions in each verse.

pentact (pen'takt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray: see *actinic.*] I. *a.* Five-rayed; having five rays, arms, or branches, as a common starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

II. *n.* A pentact sponge-spicule.

Pentactæ (pen-tak'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς,* ray.] A division of holothurians having the suckers arranged in five regular rows.


Sea-cucumber (*Pentacta frondosa*).

Pentactidæ (pen-tak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentacta* (the typical genus) + *-idæ.*] A family of holothurians, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Pentacta.* They are among the holothurians called *sea-cucumbers* and sometimes *sea-melons.*

pentactinal (pen-tak'ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-al.*] Having five rays; pentact.

Pentactinida (pen-tak-tin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray, + *-ida.*] A general name of those starfishes which have five rays: distinguished from *Heteractinida.*

pentacular (pen-tak'ụ-lär), *a.* [< *pentacle* (ML. as if **pentaculum*) + *-ar*3.] Formed into or like a pentacle; having the figure or character of a pentacle: as, a *pentacular* symbol, emblem, or talisman.

pentacyclic (pen-ta-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε,* five, + *κύκλος,* a circle: see *cycle*1, *cyclic.*] In *bot.,* having five cycles: said of flowers in which the floral organs are in five cycles or whorls. Compare *monocyclic, bicyclic,* etc.

pentad (pen'tad), *n.* [= F. *pentade,* < Gr. *πεντάς* (*πενταδ-*), the number five, a body of five, <

πέντε, five: see *five*.] 1. The number five, in the abstract: a set of five things considered together: as, the Pythagorean *pentad*: correlated with *monad*, *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, etc. Specifically—2. A period of five consecutive years.

The means of the last two *pentads*, 1866–70 and 1871–75, were almost exactly the same as the grand mean.
J. D. Whitney, Climatic Changes, p. 337.

3. In *chem.*, an element one atom of which will combine with five univalent atoms or radicals; a pentavalent element.

pentadactyl, pentadactyle (pen-ta-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *pentadactylus*, a starfish; < Gr. πενταδάκτυλος, with five fingers or toes, five fingers long, < πέντε, five, + δάκτυλος, a finger, a finger-breadth: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having five digits, as fingers or toes; quinquedigitate. Also *pentadactylous*.

II. *n.* A pentadactyl or quinquedigitate animal; any member of the *Pentadactyla*.

Pentadactyla, Pentadactyli (pen-ta-dak'ti-lă, -lī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or masc. pl. of *pentadactylus*: see *pentadactyl*.] A superclass division of gnathostomous vertebrates supposed to have been derived from pentadactylous ancestors. See phrases below. Most of the existing species have lost one or more of the digits, and some even a pair or all of the limbs, such as the snakes, cetaceans, etc. —**Pentadactyla branchiata**, a synonym of *Amphibia*: a name given by E. R. Lankester to the amphibians as a "grade" of gnathostomous craniate vertebrates intermediate between the *Heterodactyla branchiata* (true fishes and dipnoans) and the *Pentadactyla lipobranchia* (reptiles, birds, and mammals). [Little used.]—**Pentadactyla lipobranchia**, a name given by E. R. Lankester to the highest "grade" of vertebrates, being a series which includes reptiles, birds, and mammals, as collectively distinguished from amphibians (*Pentadactyla branchiata*) and fishes (*Heterodactyla branchiata*). [Little used.]

pentadactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *pentadactyl*.

Pentadactyli, *n. pl.* See *Pentadactyla*.

pentadactylism (pen-ta-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *pentadactyl* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being pentadactyl, or of having five digits on each extremity.

pentadactylous (pen-ta-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *pentadactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *pentadactyl*.

pentadelphous (pen-ta-del'fus), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + ἀδελφός, brother.] In *bot.*, grouped together in five sets: as, *pentadelphous* stamens; having stamens united in five sets by their filaments, as in the linden.

Pentadesma (pen-ta-des'mă), *n.* [NL. (J. Sabine, 1824), so called with ref. to the long stamens which are united at the base into five short columns; < Gr. πέντε, five, + δέσμα, a bond, band, < δεῖν, bind.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the natural order *Gutliferæ* and the tribe *Moronobeæ*, characterized by the five imbricated sepals similar to the five petals, the five-celled ovary, and the five-rayed style. The only species is a tall tree of tropical Africa with a yellow juice, bearing rigid opposite leaves, large red solitary terminal flowers, and edible pulpy berries. See *butter-and-tallow tree*, under *butter*¹.

pentadicity (pen-ta-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< *pentad* + *-ic* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*, quintivalence.

pentaëdron (pen-ta-ē'drọn), *n.* See *pentahedron*.

pentafid (pen'ta-fid), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + L. *findere*, pp. *fidi*, cleave, split, separate.] In *bot.*, cleft into five divisions.

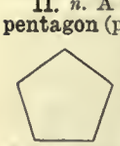
pentageron†, *n.* [Appar. an error for **pentagonon*, < Gr. πεντάγωνον, a pentagon: see *pentagon*.] Same as *pentacle*.

The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell,
Trembles when Bacon bids him, or his fiends,
Bow to the force of his *pentageron*.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

pentaglot (pen'ta-glot), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue.] **I.** *a.* Of five tongues; expressed in five different languages.

II. *n.* A work in five different languages.

pentagon (pen'ta-gon), *n.* [< LL. *pentagonium*, pentagon, < *pentagonius*, *pentagonus* = Gr. πεντάγωνος, five-cornered, quinquangular, neut. πεντάγωνον, a pentagon, < πέντε, five, + γωνία, an angle, a corner.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure of five sides and five angles: if all the sides and all the angles are equal it is a *regular pentagon*.—2. In *fort.*, a fort with five bastions.


Regular Pentagon.

pentagonal (pen-tag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *pentagon* + *-al*.] Having five corners or angles. Also *pentagonous*.—**Pentagonal dodecahedron**. See *ordinary dodecahedron*, under *dodecahedron*.

pentagonally (pen-tag'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In the form of a pentagon; with five angles.

pentagonous (pen-tag'ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *pentagonus*, *pentagonius*, < Gr. πεντάγωνος, five-angled: see *pentagon*.] Same as *pentagonal*.

pentagram (pen'ta-gram), *n.* [< Gr. πεντάγραμμος, of five lines or strokes, < πέντε, five, + γραμμή, a line, a mark: see *gram*².] A five-pointed or five-lobed figure, as the figure of a five-rayed star; specifically, the magic sign also called pentacle. See *pentacle*.

Sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard *pentagram*
On garden gravel.
Tennyson, The Brook.

Pentagram.

pentagrammatic (pen"ta-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< *pentagram* + *-atic*², after *grammatic*.] Having the figure of a pentagram.

pentagraph, pentagraphic, etc. Variants of *pantograph*, *pantographic*, etc.

pentagyn (pen'ta-jin), *n.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a plant having five styles; one of the *Pentagynia*.

Pentagynia (pen-ta-jin'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέντε, five, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, in the Linnean artificial system of classification, an order of plants characterized by having five-styled flowers.

pentagynian (pen-ta-jin'i-an), *a.* [< *pentagyn* + *-i-an*.] Same as *pentagynous*.

pentagynous (pen-taj'i-nus), *a.* [< *pentagyn* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having five styles.

pentahedral (pen-ta-hē'dral), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-al*.] Having five faces.

pentahedrical (pen-ta-hed'ri-kal), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *pentahedral*. [Rare.]

pentahedron (pen-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [Also *pentaëdron*; < Gr. πέντε, five, + ἕδρα, a seat, a base, a side.] A solid figure having five faces.

pentahedrous (pen-ta-hē'drus), *a.* [< *pentahedron* + *-ous*.] Same as *pentahedral*.

pentail (pen'tāl), *n.* [< *pen*² + *tail*.] 1. An insectivorous animal of the family *Tupaiidæ*, one of the squirrel-shrews of the genus *Ptilocercus* (which see), *P. lowi*, an inhabitant of Borneo: so called from its long tail, which is two thirds naked and ends in a distichous fringe of long hairs, like a quill pen.—2. The pintail, a duck.

pentalemma (pen-ta-lem'ă), *n.*; pl. *pentalemmata* (-a-tă). [< Gr. πέντε, five, + λῆμμα, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*.] In *logic*, a dilemma with five members.

Pentalophodon (pen-ta-lof'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1866): see *pentalophodont*.] A genus of proboscidean mammals of the family *Elephantidæ* and subfamily *Mastodontinæ*, based by Falconer upon a Miocene mastodon from the Sivalik Hills of India, *P. sivalensis*.

pentalophodont (pen-ta-lof'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + λόφος, a crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having five-ridged molars, as a mastodon of the genus *Pentalophodon*.

pentalpha (pen-tal'fă), *n.* [So called as appar. composed of five alphas; < Gr. πέντε, five, + ἄλφα, the letter alpha, A.] A five-pointed star; a pentacle. See *pentacle*, and cut under *pentagram*.

Pentamera (pen-tam'e-ră), *n. pl.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), neut. pl. of *pentamerus*: see *pentamerous*.] 1. A group of *Coleoptera*, containing those families of beetles all the tarsi of which are five-jointed (with some anomalous exceptions). About one half of all beetles are pentamerous, as the large families *Ptinidæ*, *Cleridæ*, *Lampyridæ*, *Elateridæ*, *Buprestidæ*, *Staphylinidæ*, *Scarabæidæ*, *Carabidæ*, and others. In Latreille's system the *Pentamera* were divided into 6 families, *Carnivora* (or *Adephaga*), *Brachelytra* (or *Microptera*), *Serricornes*, *Clavicornes*, *Palpicornes*, and *Lamellicornes*. The coleopterous groups contrasted with *Pentamera* are *Heteromera*, *Tetramera* (or *Cryptopentamera*), and *Trimera* (or *Cryptotetramera*).

Euchroma gigantea, one of the *Pentamera*.
(One half natural size.)

2. A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, comprising 13 subfamilies, in which the tarsi are five-jointed.

pentameran (pen-tam'e-ran), *n.* [< *Pentamera* + *-an*.] A pentamerous beetle; a member of the *Pentamera*.

Pentameridæ (pen-ta-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (McCoy, 1844), < *Pentamerus* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, a family of brachiopods, typified by the genus *Pentamerus*. They had ovate and somewhat pentagonal shells, with no hinge area, and partially camerate; in the interior of the ventral valve were two contiguous vertical septa of varying length converging into one median plate, and in the interior of the dorsal valve two longitudinal septa of variable dimensions. The species lived during the Paleozoic epoch.

pentameroid (pen-tam'e-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Pentameridæ*.

II. *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Pentameridæ*.

pentamerous (pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pentamerus* for **pentameres*, < Gr. πενταμερής, in five parts, < πέντε, five, + μέρος, part.] Five-parted; five-jointed; composed or consisting of five parts or five sets of similar parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*: (1) Five-jointed, as a beetle's tarsus. (2) Having pentamerous tarsi, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pentamera*. (*b*) In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five parts or members: as, a *pentamerous* calyx or corolla; a *pentamerous* starfish. Frequently written *5-merous*.

Pentamerus (pen-tam'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1813), < Gr. πενταμερής, having five parts: see *pentamerous*.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Pentameridæ*.

pentameter (pen-tam'e-tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pentameter*, < Gr. πενταμέτρος, of five measures, < πέντε, five, + μέτρον, a measure, meter: see *meter*².] **I.** *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse differing from the dactylic hexameter by suppression of the second half of the third and of the sixth foot; a dactylic dipenthemimeres or combination of two catalectic dactylic tripodies, thus:

⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ – ‖ ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ – | ⏑ –.

The first half of the line ended almost without exception in a complete word and often with a pause in the sense. Spondees were excluded from the second half-line. The halves of the line often terminated in words of similar ending and emphasis, generally a noun and its attributive. This meter received its name from a false analysis of some ancient metricians, who explained it as consisting of two dactyls, a spondee, and two anapests. See *elegiac*, I., 1.

II. *a.* Having five metrical feet: as, a *pentameter* verse.

pentametrize (pen-tam'et-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pentametrized*, ppr. *pentametrizing*. [< *pentameter* + *-ize*.] To convert into a pentameter. Also spelled *pentametrise*. [Rare.]

The insertion of an apt word which *pentametrizes* the verse. *Southey*, The Doctor, Fragment on Mortality.

pentamyron (pen-tam'i-ron), *n.* [= Gr. πεντάμυρον, a kind of ointment, < πέντε, five, + μύρον, an unguent or plant-essence: see *myrobalan*.] In *med.*, an ancient ointment composed of five ingredients, said to have been storax, mastic, wax, opobalsum, and nard ointment. *Dunglison*.

pentander (pen-tan'dėr), *n.* [< *Pentandria*.] A plant of the class *Pentandria*.

Pentandria (pen-tan'dri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πέντε, five, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, in the Linnean artificial system of classification, a class of plants characterized by having flowers with five stamens.

pentandrian (pen-tan'dri-an), *a.* [< *Pentandria* + *-an*.] Same as *pentandrous*.

pentandrous (pen-tan'drus), *a.* [As *Pentandria* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Pentandria*; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

pentane (pen'tān), *n.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + *-ane*.] Amyl hydrid, C_5H_{12}, a paraffin hydrocarbon existing in three modifications. *Normal pentane* is obtained from light distillates of cannel-coal and Boghead tar, and in large quantities from petroleum. The other modifications are of interest to chemists only. Normal pentane is used for illumination, in the form either of vapor or of a mixture of its vapor with air.

pentane-lamp (pen'tān-lamp), *n.* A lamp constructed to burn pentane vapor mixed with air previous to ignition. It is proposed that a pentane-lamp be used as a photometric standard, on account of the great accuracy with which it can be adjusted to give a uniform illumination.

pentangle (pen'tang-gl), *n.* [< ME. *pentangel*, < ML. **pentangulum*, < Gr. πέντε, five, + L. *angulus*, angle: see *angle*³. Cf. *pentacle*.] A five-angled or a five-pointed figure; a pentagon or a pentacle. See *pentacle* and *pentagram*.

Thay schewed hym the schelde, that was of schyr goulez,
Wyth the *pentangel* de-paynt of pure golde hwez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 620.

That they are afraid of the *pentangle* of Solomon, though so set forth with the body of man as to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded, I know not how to assent. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

pentangular (pen-tang'gū-lăr), *a.* [< *pentangle* + *-ar*³; cf. *angular*.] Having five angles.

pentapetalous (pen-ta-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πέντε, five, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having five petals. Often written *5-petalous*.

pentaphyllous (pen-ta-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πεντάφυλλος*, five-leafed, < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having five leaves.

pentapody (pen-tap'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντάπους*, carlier *πεντέπους*, with five feet, < *πέντε*, five, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a measure or series of five feet.

A trochaic or iambic *pentapody* with hemiolic ratio, three trochees or iambi for arsis and two for thesis.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 101.

pentapolis (pen-tap'ō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *πενταπόλις*, a state having five cities, < *πέντε*, five, + *πόλις*, city.] A group or confederation of five cities: as, the Hebrew, or Doric, or African *Pentapolis*; the *Pentapolis* of Italy.

Pentapolitan (pen-ta-pol'i-tan), *a.* [< L. *Pentapolitanus*, < *Pentapolis*, < Gr. Πενταπόλις, Pentapolis: see def. and *pentapolis*.] Pertaining to a pentapolis, specifically to the ancient Pentapolis of Cyrenaica, in northern Africa, a district comprising five leading cities and their territories.

pentapterous (pen-tap'te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *bot.*, having five wings, as certain fruits.

Pentapterygii† (pen-tap-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing.] In *ichth.*, an artificial group or series of fishes whose fins are five in number. *Bloch and Schneider.*

pentaptote (pen'tap-tōt), *n.* [< LL. *pentaptotum*, < Gr. *πενταπτωτον*, neut. of *πενταπτωτος*, having five cases, < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *πτῶσις* (*πτωτ-*), a case, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun having five cases.

pentaptych (pen'tap-tik), *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *πτυχή*, *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), a fold, < *πτύσσειν*, fold, double up. Cf. *diptych*, *triptych*, etc., and *policy*[2].] 1. An altarpiece consisting of a central part and double-folding wings on each side. *Fairholt.*—2. A screen of five leaves.

pentarchy (pen'tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *pentarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *πενταρχία*, a magistracy of five, < *πέντε*, five, + *ἀρχή*, rule, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. A government vested in five persons.—2. A group of five rulers, or of five influential persons.

Those five fair bretheren, which I sung of late,
For their just number called the *pentarchy*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vi.

3†. Any group of five.

In an angrye moode I mett old Time,
With his *pentarchye* of tenses.
Old Tom of Bedlam (Percy's Reliques).

pentasepalous (pen-ta-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having five sepals. Often written 5-*sepalous*.

pentaspast (pen'ta-spast), *n.* [< L. *pentaspaston*, < Gr. **πεντάσπαστον*, a tackle or engine with five pulleys, < *πέντε*, five, + **σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw out or forth: see *spasm*.] An engine with five pulleys. *Johnson.*

pentaspermous (pen-ta-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, containing or having five seeds.

pentastich (pen'ta-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντάστιχος*, of five lines or verses, < *πέντε*, five, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] A composition consisting of five lines or verses.

pentastichous (pen-tas'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πεντάστιχος*, in five lines or verses: see *pentastich*.] In *bot.*, five-ranked: in phyllotaxis, noting that arrangement in which the leaves are disposed upon the stem in five vertical rows or ranks, as in the apple-tree, the cones of the American larch, etc. It is frequently represented by the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$—that is, the angular distance from the first to the second leaf is $\frac{2}{5}$ of the circumference of the stem (144°), and the spiral line connecting their points of attachment makes two turns around the stem, on which six leaves are laid down, when the sixth leaf comes over the first. See *phyllotaxis*.

Pentastoma taenioides.
A, male. *B*, female. *C*, anterior end of body: *a*, *b*, anterior and posterior hooks; *c*, rudimentary palpiform organs; *d*, mouth.

Pentastoma (pen-tas'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *pentastomus*, having five mouths or openings: see *pentastomous*.] A genus of worm-like entozoic parasitic organisms representing the family *Pentastomidæ* and order *Pentastomoidea*; the pentastomes, five-mouths, or tonguelets: so called because of four hooklets near the mouth, which give, with the mouth itself, an appearance of five mouths. The genus was formerly classed by Rudolphi, its founder, among the trematoid worms, or flukes, but is now usually referred to the arthropods, and placed in the vicinity of the mites or of the bear-animalcules (*Arctisca*). The body is long, annulated, and vermiform, limbless in the adult, with four rudimentary legs in the larva. The sexes are distinct. These parasites, of which there are many species, as *P. tæniöides*, three or four inches long, infest man and various other animals, and are sometimes encysted in the human liver and lungs. Also *Pentastomum*, *Pentastomus*, and *Linguatula*.

pentastome (pen'ta-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Pentastoma*, q. v.] A member of the genus *Pentastoma*.

Pentastomidæ (pen-ta-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentastoma* + *-idæ*.] The family which is represented by the genus *Pentastoma*: same as *Linguatulidæ*.

pentastomoid (pen-tas'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pentastome* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling the genus *Pentastoma*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pentastomoidea*; a pentastome.

Pentastomoidea (pen″ta-stō-moi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentastoma* + *-oidea*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, represented by the genus *Pentastoma*. Also called *Linguatulina*, *Acanthotheca*, *Pentastomida*, *Pentastomidea*.

pentastomous (pen-tas'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *pentastomus*, < Gr. *πεντάστομος*, having five mouths or openings, < *πέντε*, five, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *pentastomoid*.

Pentastomum, Pentastomus (pen-tas'tō-mum, -mus), *n.* [NL.: see *pentastomous*.] Same as *Pentastoma*.

pentastyle (pen'ta-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[3].] In *arch.*, having five columns in front; consisting of five columns.

pentasyllabic (pen″ta-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πεντασύλλαβος*, having five syllables, < *πέντε*, five, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllabic*.] Having five syllables; composed of five syllables.

Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* [Formerly *Pentateuches* (Minsheu), after OF. *Pentateuches* (as if plural); F. *Pentateuque*, < LL. *Pentateuchus*, *Pentateuchum*, < LGr. *πεντάτευχος*, consisting of five books, *ἡ πεντάτευχος*, sc. *βίβλος*, the five books ascribed to Moses, < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *τεῦχος*, any implement or utensil, a book, < *τεύχειν*, prepare, make ready. Cf. *Heptateuch*, etc.] The first five books of the Old Testament, regarded as a connected group. They are Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. They record the creation, the diffusion of peoples, and the formation of the Hebrew nation and its history through the sojourn in the wilderness. Opinions regarding the authorship of these books differ greatly. Some scholars believe that they, with the book of Joshua, were written substantially by Moses, Joshua, and their contemporaries; others hold that they were compiled at a much later period (in part about the seventh century B. C., or even in post-exilic times).—**Samaritan Pentateuch**, a copy of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan or ancient Hebrew character, which perhaps dates from the seventh century B. C.

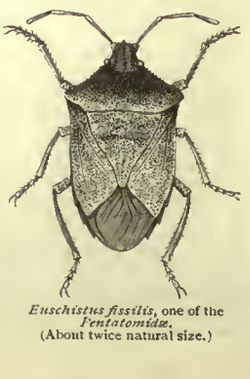
Pentateuchal (pen'ta-tūk-al), *a.* [< *Pentateuch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the Pentateuch.

pentathlete (pen-tath'lēt), *n.* [< Gr. *πενταθλητής*, < *πένταθλον*, pentathlon: see *pentathlon*.] In *class. antiq.*, a contestant in the pentathlon.

pentathlon (pen-tath'lon), *n.* [< Gr. *πένταθλον*, Ionic *πεντάεθλον*, a contest including five exercises (L. *quinquertium*), < *πέντε*, five, + *ἆθλον*, a contest: see *athlete*.] In *anc. Gr. games*, a contest including five separate exercises—leaping, the foot-race, throwing the discus, throwing the spear, and wrestling—all of which took place between the same contestants, on the same day, and in a given order. The winner must have been successful in at least three exercises.

Pentatoma (pen-tat'ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1816), < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pentatomidæ*, with about 150 widely distributed species, some of them known as *forest-bugs* and *wood-bugs*.

Pentatomidæ (pen-ta-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Pentatoma* + *-idæ*.] A large family of *Hetcroptera*, typified by the genus *Pentatoma*, containing many brilliantly colored plant-feeding bugs, most of which are tropical or subtropical. It is represented in all parts of the world, and the genera are numerous. The harlequin cabbage-bug, *Murgantia histrionica*, is a well-known example. (See *cabbage-bug*.) This extensive family has been divided into 8 subfamilies, *Acanthosominæ*, *Edessinæ*, *Pentatominæ*, *Sciocorinæ*, *Halydinæ*, *Phlœinæ*, *Asopinæ*, and *Cydninæ*, when the last is not made a distinct family. Also *Pentatomida*, *Pentatomides*, *Pentatomites*.


Euschistus fissilis, one of the *Pentatomidæ*.
(About twice natural size.)

pentatomine (pen-tat'ō-min), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pentatominæ*.

pentatomoid (pen-tat'ō-moid), *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatomidæ*; belonging to the *Pentatomoidea*, or having their characters.

Pentatomoidea (pen″ta-tō-moi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentatoma* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Heteroptera*, composed of such important families as the *Cydnidæ* and *Pentatomidæ*.

pentatone (pen'ta-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντάτονος*, of five tones, < *πέντε*, five, + *τόνος*, tone.] In *ancient* and *medieval music*, an interval containing five whole steps—that is, an augmented sixth. Compare *tritone*.

pentatonic (pen-ta-ton'ik), *a.* [< *pentatone* + *-ic*.] In *music*, consisting of five tones; especially, pertaining to a pentatonic scale (which see, under *scale*).

pentatrematoid (pen-ta-trem'a-toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Related to or resembling the *Pentatremitidæ*; of, or having the characters of, the *Pentatremitidæ*.

II. *n.* A pelmatozoan of the family *Pentatremitidæ* or order *Blastoidea*; a blastoid.

pentatremite (pen-ta-trē'mīt), *n.* [< NL. *Pentatremites*.] A blastoid of the genus *Pentatremites*.

Pentatremites (pen″ta-trē-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] A leading or representative genus of Paleozoic blastoids. *P. florcalis* is an example. Also *Pentremites*, *Pentatrematites*.

Pentatremitidæ (pen″ta-trē-mit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pentatremites* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Blastoidea* or blastoid pelmatozoans, typified by the genus *Pentatremites*. They are of Paleozoic, and especially Carboniferous, age. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. (*a*) By D'Orbigny, 1832, it was intended to include all the regular blastoid crinoids. (*b*) By Etheridge and Carpenter it was limited to regular blastoids with base usually convex, five spiracles whose distal boundary is formed by side plates, and hydrospires concentrated at the lowest part of the radial sinus.

pentavalent (pen-tav'a-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + L. *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong, have power: see *value*.] In *chem.*, capable of combining with or saturating five univalent elements or radicals: applied both to elements and to compound radicals. Thus, in the case of phosphoric pentachlorid (PCl_5), phosphorus is said to be *pentavalent*, because one atom of phosphorus unites with five atoms of univalent chlorin.

penteconter (pen'tē-kon-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντηκοντήρης*, also *πεντηκόντορος*, with fifty oars, < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty, + √ *ἀρ*, *ἐρ*, in *ἐρετμόν*, an oar: see *oar*[1].] An ancient Greek ship of burden carrying fifty oars.

Pentecost (pen'tē-kost), *n.* [< ME. *pentecoste*, < OF. *pentecoste*, F. *pentecôte* = Sp. *pentecostes* = Pg. *pentecoste*, *pentecostes* = It. *pentecosta*, *pentecoste*, AS. *pentecosten* = OS. *pentcoston* (dat.) = OFries. *pinkosta*, *pinxta* = D. *pinkster*, *pinksteren* (> E. *pinkster*) = MLG. *pinxte*, *pinxter*, *pinxteren* = OHG. **pfingustin* (dat.), *finfchustin* (simulating *finf* = E. *five*), MHG. *phingesten*, *pfingsten*, G. *pfingsten* = Sw. *pingst*, = Dan. *pindse*, < LL. *pentecoste* = Goth. *paintekuste*, < Gr. *πεντηκοστή*, Pentecost, the fiftieth day after the Passover, lit. fiftieth (sc. *ἡμέρα*, day), < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty: see *fifty*.] 1. In the New Testament, a Jewish harvest festival called in the Old Testament (Deut. xvi. 10, etc.) the *feast of weeks* (Hebrew *Shabuoth*), and observed on the fiftieth day after the 14th of Nisan, the date of the celebration of the Passover. The feast of Pentecost, while primarily connected with the celebration of the completion of harvest, by the offering of first fruits, etc., seems also to have been associated in the minds of the later Jews with the giving of the law on the fiftieth day after their departure from Egypt. It always precedes the Jewish New Year by 113 days.

2. The feast of Whitsunday, a festival of the Christian church, observed annually in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles during the feast of Pentecost. Pentecost is the third of the great Christian festivals, the other two being Christmas and Easter. It is connected with its Jewish predecessor, not only historically (Acts ii. 1–11), but also intrinsically, because it is regarded as celebrating the first fruits of the Spirit, as the Jewish Pentecost celebrated the first fruits of the earth (Lev. xxiii. 17). In the primitive church the term *Pentecost* was used both for Whitsunday and for the whole period of fifty days ending with Whitsunday.

Pentecost, day of rejoicing, had come.
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

Mid-Pentecost Sunday, the fourth Sunday after Easter.

pentecostal (pen'tē-kos-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *pentecostalis*, pertaining to Pentecost, < *penteeoste*, Pentecost: see *Pentecost*.] I. *a.* Of or

pertaining to Pentecost; occurring or happening at Pentecost: as, the *pentecostal* gift of tongues; *pentecostal* offerings.

II. *n. pl.* Offerings formerly made at Pentecost or Whitsuntide by parishioners to their priest, or by inferior churches to the mother church, etc. Also called *Whitsun-farthings*.

pentecostarion (pen″tē-kos-tā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pentecostaria* (-ä). [< LGr. *πεντηκοστάριον* (see def.), < *πεντηκοστή*, Pentecost: see *Pentecost*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the service-book which contains the offices in use from Easter to All Saints' day.

pentecoster (pen-tē-kos′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντηκοστήρ*, a commander of fifty, < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty: see *Pentecost*.] In ancient Greece, a commander of fifty men. *Mitford*.

pentecostys (pen-tē-kos′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντηκοστύς*, a number of fifty, a division including fifty, < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty: see *Pentecost*.] In ancient Greece, a company of fifty soldiers. *Mitford*.

pentegraph (pen′tē-gráf), *n.* Same as *pantograph*.

pentekontalitron (pen″tē-kon-tal′i-tron), *n.* [< Gr. *πεντηκοντάλιτρον*, neut. of *πεντηκοντάλιτρος*, weighing or worth fifty litræ, < *πεντήκοντα*, fifty, + *λίτρα*, litra.] In ancient Sicilian coinage, a piece of fifty litræ: same as *dekadraehm*.

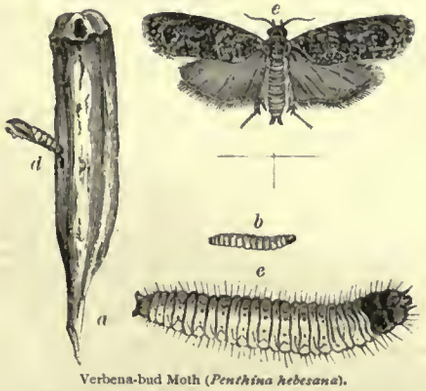
Pentelic (pen-tel′ik), *a.* [< L. *Pentelicus*, < Gr. *Πεντελικός*, pertaining to the mountain and deme *Πεντελή* in Attica.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from Mount Pentelicus (*Πεντελή*), near Athens: noting especially a variety of white marble resembling Parian, but denser and finer-grained, apparently inexhaustible quarries of which have from antiquity been worked in this mountain. The Parthenon, the Propylæa, and other Athenian monuments are built of it, and in it are carved the famous sculptures known as the Elgin marbles.

Pentelican (pen-tel′i-kan), *a.* [< *Pentelic* + *-an*.] Same as *Pentelic*.

penteteric (pen-te-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πεντετηρικός*, happening every five years, < *πεντετηρίς*, a term of five years, < *πεντέτης*, *πενταέτης*, of five years, < *πέντε*, five, + *ἔτος*, a year.] **1.** Occurring once in five years, or at intervals of five years.—**2.** Occurring in every fifth year, the years of two consecutive occurrences being both reckoned in the five: as, the *penteteric* or greater Panathenaic festival.

penthemimeral (pen-thē-mim′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *penthemimeres*, < Gr. *πενθημιμερής*, consisting of five halves, < *πέντε*, five, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, part.] In *anc. pros.*, pertaining to or constituting a group of two and a half feet.—**Penthemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the first half of the third foot. It occurs in the dactylic hexameter after the thesis, and in the iambic trimeter after the arsis.

Penthina (pen-thī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1830), < Gr. *πένθος*, mourning for the dead: see *pathos*.] A genus of tortricid moths with simple antennæ, tufted thorax, and fore wings twice as long as broad. The moths are of modest colors, and their larvæ often feed in seeds and buds. The genus is represented in many parts of the world, having about 100 species, of which 19 are of North America and 4 common to North America and Europe. *P. hebesana* is found from Maine to California, feeding in the larval state on the buds of flowers of the verbena, snapdragon, and *Tigridia*.

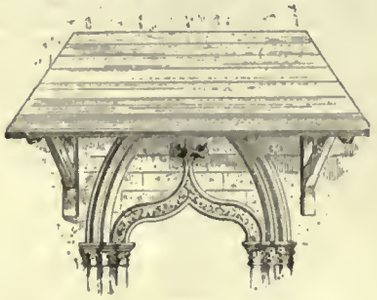


Verbena-bud Moth (*Penthina hebesana*).

a, tigridia seed, showing pupal exuvium, *d*; *b*, larva, natural size; *c*, larva, enlarged; *e*, moth, hair-line showing natural size.

Penthorum (pen′thō-rum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called with ref. to the numerical symmetry; < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *ὅρος*, a limit, rule: see *horizon*.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the polypetalous order *Crassulaceæ*, distinguished from other genera of the order by the absence of succulence in its leaves. There are 2 species—one Chinese, the other of eastern North America. They are erect perennials, growing in wet soil, with alternate lanceolate toothed sessile leaves, and terminal cymes of many greenish flowers on one-sided recurving branches, followed by reddish five-beaked capsules opening by five lids. The flowers form a standard example of complete numerical symmetry in fives, having five sepals, five petals, five stamens of one and five of another row, and five nearly separate carpels. *P. sedoides* is the ditch-stonecrop of America.

penthouse (pent′hous), *n.* [A corruption of *pentice*, simulating *house*.] **1.** A shed or sloping roof projecting from a main wall or the side



Penthouse.

or end of a building, and sometimes constructed over a door or window to protect it from the weather; an appentice. See also cut under *appentice*.

As a *Pent-house* doth preserue a Wall
From Rain and Hail, and other Storms that fall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

And strong power, like a *pent-house*, promises
To shade you from opinion.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

2. Anything resembling a penthouse, or occupying the same relative position with regard to something else.

The houses are not despicable, but the high *pent-houses* (for I can hardly call them cloysters, being all of wood), thro' which the people pass drie and in the shade, winter and summer, exceedingly deforme the fronts of the buildings. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

What is most singular is their houses on one side having their *pent-houses* supported with pillars, which makes it a good walk. *Pepys*, Diary, June 15, 1668.

Like a shrivelled beau from within the *penthouse* of a modern periwig. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

He dragg'd his eyebrow bushes down, and made
A snowy *penthouse* for his hollow eyes.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

penthouse (pent′hous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *penthoused*, ppr. *penthousing*. [< *penthouse*, *n.*] To provide with a penthouse or sloping roof; shelter or protect by means of a shed sloping from the wall, or of something resembling it.

The inferiour Mosques are built for the most part square, many *pent-hous'd* with open galleries, where they accustome to pray at times extraordinary.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

These [wrens] find, 'mid ivied abbey-walls,
A canopy in some still nook;
Others are *pent-housed* by a brae
That overhangs a brook.
Wordsworth, A Wren's Nest.

penticet (pen′tis), *n.* [Also *pentise*; < ME. *pentice*, *pentis* (AF. *pentiz*), by apheresis for *apentis*, < OF. *apentis*, *appentis*, a shed: see *appentice* and *penthouse*.] A sloping roof projecting from an outer wall, or constructed over a door to shelter it; an awning over a door or window; a penthouse. See *appentice* and *penthouse*.

And ore their heads an iron *pentise* vast
They built, by ioyning many a shield and targe.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 33.

Every street of speciall note being on both sides thereof, from the *pentices* of their houses to the lower end of the wall, hanged with rich cloth of arras.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 38, sig. D.

penticle† (pen′ti-kl), *n.* Same as *pentacle*. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xviii. 74.

pentile (pen′til), *n.* [A corruption of *pantile*, simulating *pentice*.] Same as *pantile*.

pentlandite (pent′land-īt), *n.* [< one *Pentland* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of nickel and iron, occurring in massive forms of a light bronze-yellow color and metallic luster.

pentonkion (pen-tong′ki-on), *n.*; pl. *pentonkia* (-ä). [< Gr. *πεντώγκιον*, Doric for *πεντούγκιον*, five twelfths of a whole, < *πέντε*, five, + *οὐγκία*, a twelfth: see *ounce*[1].] In the ancient coinage of Himera, Sicily, a bronze coin in weight about 274 grains and in value one third of a litra.

pentoxid (pen-tok′sid), *n.* [< Gr. *πέντε*, five, + E. *oxid*.] An oxid containing five oxygen atoms.—**Arsenic pentoxid.** See *arsenic*.

pen-tray (pen′trā), *n.* A small tray or dish, usually long and narrow, used for holding pens and pen-handles: they are sometimes made highly decorative.

A Persian lacquered *pen-tray*.
Catalogue of Duke of Hamilton's Collection, No. 231.

pent-roof (pent′rȯf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side. Also called *shed-roof*.

pen-trough (pen′trȯf), *n.* The trough in which the penstock of a water-wheel is placed.

Pentstemon (pent-stē′mon), *n.* [NL. (Mitchell, 1748), irreg. for **Pentastemon* or **Penteste-mon*, so called as having the fifth stamen, commonly absent in kindred plants, present as a conspicuous rudiment and in rare cases perfect; < Gr. *πέντε*, five, + *στήμων*, warp (in mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of perennial herbs of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Cheloneæ*, known by the elongated rudimentary stamen, septicidal capsule, and angled wingless seeds. The 83 species are characteristic plants of the western United States, especially of California, from which 8 extend into British Columbia, and 2 east to the Potomac, with 1 in Georgia, a few in Mexico, and 1 in Japan. They bear opposite leaves, diminished upward into clasping bracts, and pyramidal panicles or racemes of handsome summer flowers, red, violet, blue, whitish, or yellow, the corolla with a long tube and distinctly two-lipped above. Many species are cultivated for the flowers, produced from April to October. See *beard-tongue*.

pent-stock (pent′stok), *n.* Same as *punstock*.

Pentzia (pent′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1794), after C. J. *Pentz*, a student under Thunberg.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, characterized by the absence of chaff, by having the bracts in many rows, and five-angled achenes crowned with a cleft and cup-like pappus. The 11 species are all South African. They are small shrubs, hoary with whitish glandular hairs, and bearing small alternate wedge-shaped toothed or dissected leaves, and yellow flowers in small heads, usually in corymbs. *P. virgata* is the *sheep-fodder bush* of South Africa, valuable in planting deserts because it roots extensively from decumbent branches, and covers ground rapidly.

penuchle (pē′nuk-l), *n.* [Also written *pinochle*; said to be of G. origin; ult. origin unknown.] A game of cards differing but slightly from bezique. [U. S.]

penula, *n.* See *pænula*.

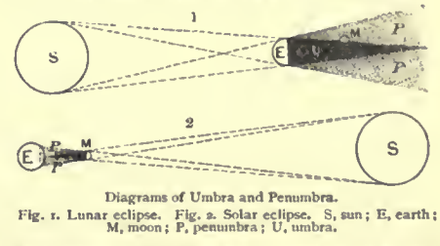
penult (pē-nult′ or pē′nult), *n.* [Short for *penultima*.] The last syllable of a word but one.

penultima (pē-nul′ti-mä), *n.*; pl. *penultimæ* (-mē). [NL. *penultima*, *pænultima* (sc. *syllaba*), the last syllable but one, < L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *ultimus*, last: see *ultimate*.] Same as *penult*.

penultimate (pē-nul′ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *penultima* + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *ultimate*.] **I.** *a.* Immediately preceding that member of a series which is the last; next before the last; being the last but one: as, the *penultimate* syllable; the *penultimate* joint. Compare *antepenultimate*.

II. *n.* That member of a series which is the last but one; specifically, the last syllable but one of a word.

penumbra (pē-num′brä), *n.* [< L. *pæne*, *pene*, almost, + *umbra*, shade, shadow: see *umbra*.] **1.** The partial shadow between the full light and the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting a part of the light from a luminous body. All points within the penumbra are excluded from the view of some part of the luminous body, and are thus partially shaded; while all points within the umbra, or total shadow, are completely excluded from view



Diagrams of Umbra and Penumbra.

Fig. 1. Lunar eclipse. Fig. 2. Solar eclipse. S, sun; E, earth; M, moon; P, penumbra; U, umbra.

of the luminous body. The figures represent the so-called Hipparchan diagrams of a lunar and a solar eclipse. Any portion of the moon in penumbra appears slightly dimmed, the more so the nearer it is to the umbra. At a station of the earth in the moon's penumbra, the disk of the sun is partially hidden, forming a partial (or, possibly, an annular) eclipse.

If the source of light be a point, the shadow is sharply defined; if the source be a luminous surface, the perfect shadow is fringed by an imperfect shadow called a *penumbra*. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 13.

2. The gray fringing border which surrounds the dark umbra or nucleus of a sun-spot.—**3.** In *painting*, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible.

penumbral (pē-num'bral), *a.* [< *penumbra* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

This brightness of the inner penumbra seems to be due to the crowding together of the *penumbral* filaments where they overhang the umbra. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 116.

Penumbral eclipse, an eclipse of the moon in which the moon enters the penumbra of the earth but not the shadow.

penumbrous (pē-num'brus), *a.* [< *penumbra* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a penumbra; penumbra-like; partially dark.

In the *penumbrous* dulness I discerned a mass of white rock leading to the higher level. *W. Holman Hunt*, Contemporary Rev., LII. 24.

penurious (pē-nū'ri-us), *a.* [< *penury* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by penury or want; stricken with poverty; indigent.

Thus he runs on his course, til 'a drunken vaine
Ruines his substance, makes him entertaine
For his companion *penurious* want.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Better a *penurious* Kingdom then where excesaive wealth flowes into the grsccieese and injurious hands of common spongea to the impoverishing of good and loyall men. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Niggard; scanty; not bountiful or liberal.

Here creeps along a poor *penurious* stream,
That fondly bears Scamander's mighty name.
Pitt, Æneid, iii.

I ever held a scanty and *penurious* justice to partake of the nature of a wrong. *Burke*, To a noble Lord.

3. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid: as, a *penurious* man.

We should serve him as a grudging master,
As a *penurious* niggard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, l. 726.

4†. Nice and dainty.

Good lord! what can my lady mean,
Cooversing with that rusty dean!
She 'a grown so nice, and so *penurious*,
With Socrates and Epicurius.
How could she sit the live-long day,
Yet never ask us once to play?
Swift, Panegyrick on the Dean.

=**Syn. 3.** *Parsimonious, Penurious, Miserly, Close, Niggardly, Stingy, Mean*, covetous, avaricious, illiberal, sordid, chary. The first seven words express the spirit or conduct of those who are slow to part with money or other valuable things. *Parsimonious* is perhaps the most general of these words, literally sparing to spend, but always careful and excessively sparing. *Penurious* means literally in penury, but always feeling and acting as though one were in poverty, saving beyond reason; the word is rather stronger than *parsimonious*, and has perhaps rather more reference to the treatment of others. One may be *parsimonious* or *penurious*, through habits formed in times of having little, without being really *miserly*. *Miserly*, feeling and acting like a miser, is generally applied to one who, having some wealth, clings to it for fear of poverty, or in provision for some possible exigency of the future, or especially for its own sake, as delighting in the mere possession of wealth. *Close* has the vigor of figurative use; it may be a shortening of *close-fisted*. *Niggardly* is the least limited to money, and has the most to do with others; it expresses a meanly parsimonious treatment of others, a neglectful, self-defeating, or stingy saving. *Stingy* expresses the most of opprobrium: as, Queen Elizabeth was called *frugal* by her friends, *stingy* by her enemies, and *parsimonious* by the rest of the world. It indicates a grudging, narrow-hearted or unreasonable parsimony in giving or providing. *Mean* shows a tendency toward emphasizing the idea of a close or narrow and mean-spirited handling of money. See *avarice*.

penuriously (pē-nū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a penurious or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

Unlesse 'twere Lent, Ember-weeks, or fasting dayes, when the place is most *penuriously* emptie of all other good outsides. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 2.

No age is unduly favored, none *penuriously* depressed. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

penuriousness (pē-nū'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being penurious in any sense; especially, parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money.

penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* [< ME. *penury*, < OF. *penurie*, F. *pénurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *penuria*, < L. *penuria*, *pænuria*, want, scarcity; cf. Gr. *πεῖνα*, hunger, *πενία*, need, *πένης*, poor, *πόνος*, toil, *πένεσθαι*, toil, be poor.] 1†. Lack; want; scantiness.

He [Sesostris] caused many trenches to be cut thorow the land, and some of them navigable. Whereby unprofitable marishes were drained, the countrey strengthened, . . . and such places relieved as laboured with the *penury* of waters. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 83.

2. Extreme poverty; want; indigence.

Age, ache, *penury*, and imprisonment.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 130.

Clive saw clearly that it was absurd to give men power and to require them to live in *penury*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3†. Parsimoniousness; miserliness. *Jer. Taylor.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Indigence, Want*, etc. See *poverty*.

pen-wiper (pen'wī'pėr), *n.* A piece of rag, chamois leather, or other material used for wiping or cleaning pens after use. Pen-wipers are often made up into ornaments more or less elaborate.

penwoman (pen'wům'an), *n.*; pl. *penwomen* (-wim'en). A woman who writes with a pen; a female writer; an authoress.

Hard work is not fit for a *penwoman*. *Johnson.*

Why, love, you have not written already! You have, I protest! O what a ready *penwoman!*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 329. (*Davies.*)

peon (pē'on), *n.* [< Sp. *peon* = Pg. *peão*, a foot-soldier, a day-laborer, a pedestrian, = OF. *peon, paon, pion*, a foot-soldier, F. *pion*, a pawn (in chess), < ML. *pedo(n-)*, a foot-soldier, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal*, etc. Cf. *pawn*[2], a doublet of *peon*.] 1. A day-laborer; specifically, in Spanish America, a species of serf, compelled to work for his creditor until his debts are paid.—2. In India: (*a*) A foot-soldier. (*b*) A messenger; an attendant or orderly.

Pandurang is by turns a servant to a shop-keeper, a *peon* or orderly, a groom to an English officer.
Saturday Rev., May 31, 1873. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

(*c*) A native constable or policeman.—3. In *chess*, a piece representing a footman; a pawn.

peonage (pē'on-āj), *n.* [< *peon* + *-age.*] A form of servitude existing in Spanish America. It prevailed especially in Mexico.

peonia (pē-ō'ni-ā), *n.* [Sp., < *peon*, a foot-soldier: see *peon*.] In Spanish America, a land-measure, not now used and not well defined in extent. Originally it comprised the land given to a foot-soldier in a conquered country — supposed to be as much as could be cultivated by one man.

peonism (pē'on-izm), *n.* [< *peon* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a peon; peonage.

peony (pē'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *peonies* (-niz). [Formerly also *pæony*, after L.; also *piony*, early mod. E. *pionee*, dial. *piny*, < ME. *pione, pioine, pioine, pianie, pliane*, < OF. *peone, pioine*, F. *pivoine* = Sp. *peonia* = Pg. It. *peonia* = AS. *peonia* (after L.), < L. *pæonia*, ML. also *peonia*, < Gr. *παιωνία*, the peony, so called because regarded as medicinal, < *Παιών*, *Παιάν*, the physician of the gods, also an epithet of Apollo: see *pæon*.] Any plant of the genus *Pæonia*, which comprises strong-growing showy perennials, familiar in gardens. The common peony is *P. officinalis*, an herb with large, commonly red flowers, one on a stalk, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. A kindred species, *P. tenuifolia*, of Siberia and parts of Europe, has the leaves finely cut, and hence is called *slender-leafed, fennel-leafed, fern-leafed*, or *fringed peony*. A second typical species is the tree-peony, *P. Moutan*, a taller shrubby species from China, where it is a favorite, with large rose-colored or nearly white flowers, several on a stalk. These and one or two other species furnish the numerous hybrid and other varieties of the gardens, which vary greatly in color and are often double. The root of the common peony was an ancient charm and medicine, and still has some repute as a nervine.

people (pē'pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peple*; < ME. *peple, pepill, people, peopell, peopyll, poeple, peuple, puple* (the spelling with *oe* or *eo* being intended to render the OF. diphthong), people, = MHG. *povel, pövel, bovel*, G. *pöbel* = Dan. Sw. *pöbel*, the populace, mob, rabble, < OF. *pueple, poeple*, F. *peuple* = Pr. *pobol, poble* = Sp. *pueblo* (> E. *pueblo*) = Pg. *povo* = It. *popolo*, < L. *populus*, the people, the populace; appar. a redupl. of **pul*, **ple* in *plebs*, the people, *plenus* = E. *full*[1], Gr. *πολύς*, many, = E. (obs.) *feel*[2], many, *full*[1], etc. Hence *popular*, etc.] 1. The whole body of persons who compose a community, tribe, race, or nation: as, the *people* of England; the *people* of Israel. [In this sense the word takes the indefinite article, and admits of the plural form *peoples*.]

There made the *peple* of Ebron Sacrifice to oure Lord: and ther thei zolden up here Avowea.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 105.

A blisful lyf, a paisible and a swete,
Ledden the *peples* in the former age.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 2.

Whan the kynge Riolent and the kynge Placiens saugh that so litill a *peple* withatode so grete a power as thei were, thei hadde ther-of grete merveile and grete dispyte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 208.

The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meats in the summer. Prov. xxx. 25.

By heaven and earth,
I were much better be a king of beasts
Than such a *people!*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

The French character is now, as it was centuries ago, contrasted in sundry respects with the characters of neighbouring *peoples*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 80.

2. The mass of persons inhabiting a place; subjects or citizens, as distinguished from their rulers or from men of rank or men of authority in any profession; the commonalty; the populace: usually preceded by the definite article: as, the king and *the people*; one of *the people*; the darling of *the people*.

With gloaynges and with gabbyngs he gylede *the peuple*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 125.

In other things the knowing artist may
Judge better than *the people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuse.
Waller, Prol. to Maid's Tragedy.

The popular leaders (who in all ages have called themselves *the people*) began to grow insolent.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxxiii.

The people are the only censors of their governors: and even their errors will tend to keep these to the true principles of their institution. To punish these errors too severely would be to suppress the only safeguard of the public liberty. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 85.

3. Those who are closely connected with a person as subjects, domestics, attendants, followers, etc.; also, one's family, relatives, etc.: as, a pastor and his *people*.

Where-thurgh the kynges lege *peopell* acholde be disceuyd. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

And what *peopyll* they brought among them three,
Mynne Auctour seith it is a wonder to see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1967.

A stranger may go in with the consul's dragoman or interpreter, and, being conducted afterwards to the Pasha's coffee room, is civilly entertain'd by his *people* with sweetmeats and coffee. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 33.

In the evening we came to an anchor on the eastern shore nearly opposite to Esné. Some of our *people* had landed to shoot, trusting to a turn of the river that is here, which would enable them to keep up with us.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 141.

4. Persons; any persons indefinitely; men: a collective noun taking a verb in the plural, and admitting in colloquial use a numeral adjective: as, *people* may say what they please; a number of country *people* were there; *people* of fashion; there were not ten *people* present.

Might neuer men doo better on a day ther,
Thanne they dede ther, so fewe *pepill* as thei were.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2860.

Merlin com to Bandemagn as soone as he was departed fro Nabuiall and badde hym sende to the hoste the gretteat *people* that he myght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 566.

He is so couragious of himselfe that he is come to the field with little *people*.
King Arthur, I. 119, quoted in Wright's Bible Word-Book.

And Edom came out against him with much *people*, and with a strong hand. Num. xx. 20.

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in *people's* eyes.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 143.

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift*, Misc.

They are doing a very unfashionable thing, for all *people* of condition are agreed not to admire, nor even to understand. *Gray*, Letters, I. 324.

5†. Human beings; men.

Thei be no *peple* as other be, but it be fendes of helle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 534.

6†. A set or crowd; company.

What a *people* of Consailliours he hathe!
Quoted in *Oliphant's* New English, I. 388.

Abbot of the people. See *abbot*.—**Chosen people**, the Israelites; the Jews.—**Good people.** See *good folk*, under *good*.—**Houseling people**†. See *houseling*[1].—**Peculiar People.** See *peculiar*.—**People's party.** See *party*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *People, Nation, Race, Tribe, Clan.* *People* stands for the ruled in distinction from the rulers, as king and *people*, or for the mass of the community, etc., without thought of any distinction between rulers and ruled. The word *nation* stands for a political body viewed as a whole. The unity may be ethnic, instead of political; this sense, however, is less common. *Race* is the most common word for all those who seem to make a whole in community of descent and are too numerous to be called a *tribe, clan*, or *family*: as, the Anglo-Saxon *race* is one branch of the Germanic, tracing its descent through certain Low German *tribes*. *Tribe*, apart from certain peculiar meanings, stands for a subdivision of a *race*: as, the twelve *tribes* of Israel; ordinarily the word is not applied to civilized persons; we speak of *tribes* of Indians, Arabs, Africans. *Clan* is used chiefly of the old organization of kinsmen among the Scotch Highlanders; where used of others, it expresses a similar organization, with intense loyalty and partizanship.

people (pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peopled*, ppr. *peopling*. [< F. *peupler* = Pr. Sp. *poblar* = Pg. *povoar* = It. *popolare*, people, populate, < ML. *populare*, inhabit, populate; from the noun: see *people*, *n.*, and cf. *populate*.] To stock with people or inhabitants; populate.

Thou didst prevent me; I had *peopled* else
This isle with Calibans. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 350.

O'er many States and *peopled* Towns we pass'd.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Many a legend, *peopling* the dark woods,
Nourished Imagination in her growth.
Wordsworth, Excursion.

peopler (pē'plėr), *n.* One who peoples; an inhabitant. [Rare.]

Peoplers of the peaceful glen.
Blackie, Lays of the Highlands, p. 96. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

peoplish† (pē′plish), *a.* [ME. *peplish, poeplissh*; < *people* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to the common people; vulgar.

> Ye hadde, as me thought, in despite
> Every thynge that souned into badde,
> As rudenesse, and *poeplissh* appetite.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1677.

peotomy (pē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πέος*, penis, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Amputation of the penis.

peper†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pepper*.

peperine (pep′e-rin), *n.* [< It. *peperino*, < *pepe*, < L. *piper*, pepper: see *pepper*. Cf. *piperine*.] A volcanic tufa composed of well-developed crystals or crystal fragments cemented together. The name was first given to the tufas of the Alban Mount, near Rome. *Tufa, tuff, peperine, pozzolana,* and *trass* are names given, without much discrimination, to deposits consisting essentially of more or less finely comminuted volcanic rock, cinders, and ashes.

Peperomia (pep-e-rō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), < Gr. *πέπερι*, pepper.] A large genus of herbaceous plants of the apetalous order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper family, and the tribe *Pipereæ*, characterized by the single sessile stigma, and the two stamens with the anther-cells confluent into one. There are over 400 species, found throughout warmer parts of the world, especially in America, from Florida to Chili and the Argentine Republic. They are usually prostrate and fleshy annuals, or perennial by a creeping rootstock or tuberous

Branch with Inflorescence of *Peperomia magnoliæfolia*.
a, a flower, showing the bract, one of the two stamens, and the pistil; *b*, the fruit.

base. They bear alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves, undivided and commonly pellucid-dotted, and minute flowers in a dense or scattered spike. *P. maculata* is a dwarf greenhouse-plant with ornamental spotted leaves, remarkable for its ready propagation by leaf-cuttings. *P. resedæflora* is cultivated for its delicate spires of pink-stemmed white flowers. *P. magnoliæfolia* (*P. obtusifolia*) of the West Indies and Central and South America is a succulent shrub with obovate or spatulate leaves and long curving spike-like aments. Several others, all known in cultivation as *Peperomia*, are the pepper-elder of British colonists.

pepin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pippin*.

pepinnery†, *n.* [= OF. *pepinerie*, F. *pépinière*, a seed-plot, nursery, < *pepin*, kernel, pip: see *pippin*.] A garden for raising plants from seeds; a nursery-garden. *Halliwell.*

pepinniert, *n.* Same as *pepinnery*.

> To make a good *pepinnier* or nource-garden.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pepita (Sp. pron. pe-pē′tä), *n.* [Sp., a nugget, prop. a kernel, seed, pip: see *pip, pin*.] A lump of native gold; a nugget.

> The gold is found in the form of grains or *pepitas*, at the depth of ten or twelve yards below the surface, embedded in a stratum of clay of several feet in thickness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 13.

pepla, *n.* Plural of *peplum*.

peplet, *n.* An obsolete form of *people*.

Peplis (pep′lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *peplis*, a plant, also called *porcilaca* (purslane), and another plant, also called *syce meconion* or *meconion aphrodes*; < Gr. *πεπλίς*, *πέπλος*, also *πέπλιον*, a plant, said to be purple spurge.] A genus of small herbaceous plants of the polypetalous order *Lythrariæ* and the tribe *Ammannieæ*, known by the very short style and filaments, and the commonly six sepals, six or rarely five petals, and six stamens. There are 3 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and the colder parts of Asia. They are weak or prostrate annuals, with obovate or narrow leaves, and minute solitary flowers sessile in the axils. *P. Portula* is the water-purslane of European brooks and wet sands.

peplisht, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *peoplish*.

peplos (pep′los), *n.* Same as *peplum*.

peplum (pep′lum), *n.*; pl. *pepla* (-lä). [L., also *peplus*, < Gr. *πέπλος* (in pl. *πέπλα*, as if from a sing. **πέπλον*), a peplum (see def.).] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a himation or upper garment, in shape like a voluminous shawl, worn by women, thrown over one arm and thence wrapped in various ways, according to individual taste, around the body, sometimes even drawn over the head. The garment was so called particularly when of costly material and richly ornamented, as distinguished from the more ordinary himation. It was frequently ascribed to female divinities, particularly to Athene, for whose statue in the temple of Athene Polias a ceremonial peplum was woven every year by the high-born maidens attached for the term to the person of the priestess.

Athene Polias (the "Minerva Medica") wearing the Peplum, in the Capitoline Museum, Rome.

peplus (pep′lus), *n.* Same as *peplum*. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 215.

pepo (pē′pō), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo* (*pepon-*) = Gr. *πέπων*, prop. *σικυος πέπων*, a large kind of gourd or melon not eaten till ripe (whereas the common *σίκυος* was eaten unripe): *πέπων*, prop. adj., also *πέπειρος*, ripe, mellow. Hence (< Gr. *πέπων*) ult. E. *pompon*[1], *pompion, pumpion, pumpkin*, and prob. *pippin, pip*[2]: see *pumpion, pippin, pip*[2].] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the gourd; a name given to the fruit of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, of which the gourd, squash, cucumber, and melon are familiar examples. They have a fleshy interior and a hard or firm rind, most of which is referable to the adnate calyx. They are either one-celled with three broad and revolute parietal placentæ, or these placentæ, borne on their dissepiments, meet in the axis, enlarge, and spread, unite with their fellows on each side, and are reflected to the walls of the pericarp, next to which the ovules are borne. Also called *peponida, peponium*.

peponida (pē-pon′i-dä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo*(*n-*), a gourd or melon, + *-ida*.] Same as *pepo*.

peponium (pē-pō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pepo*(*n-*), a gourd or melon: see *pepo*.] Same as *pepo*.

pepper (pep′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *peper, pepir, piper*, < AS. *pipor, piper* = OFries. *piper* = D. *peper* = MLG. *pepper, peper* = OHG. *pfeffar, phefer*, MHG. *pheffer, pfeffer*, G. *pfeffer* = Icel. *piparr* = Sw. *peppar* = Dan. *peber* = F. *poivre* = It. *pepe, perere*, < L. *piper* = OBulg. *pipru* = Serv. *papar* (also *biber*, < Turk.) = Bohem. *peprzh* = Pol. *pieprz* = Russ. *peretsŭ* = Lith. *pipiras* = Lett. *pipars* = Hung. *paprika* = Turk. *biber*, < Gr. *πιπερι, πέπερι*, pepper, < Skt. *pippala*, the long pepper, also the sacred fig-tree (*peepul*); cf. *pippali*, the fruit of the fig-tree. Cf. Pers. *pulpul*, Ar. *fulful*, pepper.] 1. The product of plants of the genus *Piper*, chiefly of *P. nigrum*, consisting of the berries, which afford an aromatic and pungent condiment. The spikes are gathered as the berries begin to turn red; these berries are rubbed off and dried, when they form the ordinary black pepper. White pepper consists of the seeds of the same fruit allowed to ripen and deprived of their pulp; or it is sometimes prepared by removing or blanching the outer layer of the dry black pepper. It is a milder article, finding its largest market in China. Long pepper is the

Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*). Long Pepper (*Piper longum*).

product of *Piper longum* and *P. Chaba*. (See *Chavica*.) It is less powerful, but a considerable article of commerce. Pepper is stimulant of digestion, in large doses capable of producing inflammation. It yields to aqueous distillation a thin and colorless volatile oil. Ground pepper is extensively adulterated. Pepper was known and prized by the ancients, and was sometimes made a medium of exchange.

> There is 3 maner of *Peper*, alle upon o Tree; long *Peper*, blak *Peper*, and white *Peper*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 168.

2. Any plant of the genus *Piper*; especially, one that produces the pepper of commerce (see def. 1). This is a stout shrub, trailing and rooting at the joints or climbing on trees; the stems grow to a length of 20 feet, bearing large ovate leaves, and flowers and berries in spikes. It is a native of forests in parts of India, and is everywhere cultivated in hot, damp, tropical regions.

3. A plant of the genus *Capsicum*, or one of its pods. These pods are the source of Cayenne pepper, and form the green and red peppers used in sauces, etc.

> Ears of Indian corn, and strings of dried apples and peaches, hung in gay festoons along the walls, mingled with the gaud of red *peppers*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 429.

4†. A bitter, biting drink [peppermint, *Morris*].

> Ladyes shulle hem such *pepir* brewe.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6028.

5. A pepper-caster: as, a pair of silver-mounted *peppers*. [Trade use.]—**African pepper.** (*a*) A shrub or small tree, *Xylopia* (*Habzelia*) *Æthiopica*, of western Africa, its fruit aromatic and stimulant. (*b*) In the West Indies, also, other plants of the genus *Xylopia*. (*c*) See *Capsicum*.—**Anise pepper,** the shrub or tree *Xanthoxylum schinifolium* (*X. Mantschuricum*), of China, etc.—**Ashantee** or **West African pepper.** Same as *African cubebs* (which see, under *cubeb*).—**Bird-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Bitter pepper,** a Chinese tree or shrub, *Evodia* (*Xanthoxylum*) *Danielli*. Also called *star-pepper*.—**Black pepper.** See defs. 1 and 2.—**Bonnet-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Boulon pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Cayenne pepper,** cherry-pepper. See *Capsicum*.—**Chili pepper.** (*a*) See *pepper-tree*. (*b*) Same as *chilli*.—**Chinese pepper.** Same as *Japanese pepper*.—**Cubeb-pepper.** See *cubeb*.—**Ethiopian pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Goat-pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Guinea pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*). See also *bell-pepper* and *chilli*.—**Jamaica pepper.** Same as *pimenta*.—**Japanese pepper,** a shrub, *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, of China and Japan, or its fragrant pungent fruit, which is used as a pepper.—**Java pepper,** the cubeb.—**Long pepper.** See def. 1.—**Malabar pepper,** the common pepper produced in Malabar, esteemed the best quality.—**Melegueta, malaghatta, malaguetta pepper.** Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*[1]).—**Mignonette-pepper.** See *mignonette*.—**Monkey pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Negro pepper.** Same as *African pepper* (*a*).—**Poor man's pepper.** (*a*) One of the pepperworts, *Lepidium campestre*. (*b*) Same as *wall-pepper*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Red pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Shot-pepper,** the heavier kinds of Sumatra pepper.—**Spur pepper.** See *Capsicum*.—**Star pepper.** Same as *bitter pepper*.—**Sumatra pepper,** the common pepper produced in Sumatra, which is the cheapest quality.—**Tasmanian, Victorian pepper.** See *pepper-tree*, 2.—**To have pepper in the nose**†, to behave superciliously.

> There are ful pronde-herted men pacïente of tonge,
> And boxome as of berynge to burgeys and to lordes,
> And to pore peple *han peper in the nose*,
> And as a lyonn he loketh there men lakketh his werkes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 197.

To take pepper in the nose†. See *nose*[1].

> Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient, he *takes pepper i' the nose*, and sneezes it out upon my ancient. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. (*Nares.*)

White pepper. See def. 1.—**Wild pepper,** a shrub, *Vitex trifolia*, of the East Indies, etc. (See also *bell-pepper, betel-pepper, cherry-pepper, mountain-pepper, water-pepper*.)

pepper (pep′ėr), *v. t.* [= D. MLG. *peperen* = MHG. *pheffer*ōn, *pfefferen*, G. *pfeffern* = Icel. *pipra* = Sw. *peppra* = Dan. *pebre*; from the noun.] 1. To sprinkle with pepper; make pungent: as, mutton-chops well *peppered*.—2. To pelt with shot or other missiles; hit with what pains or annoys; also, to attack with bitter or pungent words.

> Behump them, hethump them, belump them, belabour them, *pepper* them.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 53. (*Davies.*)

> "I think," cried he, "I have *peppered* him well! I'll warrant he won't give an hour to-morrow morning to settling what he shall put on." *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxxxiii.

3†. To cover with small sores.

> And then you snarle against our simple French
> As if you had been *peppered* with your wench.
> *Stephens*, Essays and Charactera (1615). (*Nares.*)

4. To pelt thoroughly; give a quietus to; do for.

> I am *peppered*, I warrant, for this world.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 102.

> *Alp.* Pray God there be not poison in the bowl!
> *Ale.* So were I *peppered*.
> *Chapman*, Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, iii. 1.

> *Lenn.* Thou art hurt.
> *Lieut.* I am *pepper'd:*
> I was i' the midst of all, and bang'd of all hands.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

pepper-and-salt (pep′ėr-and-sâlt′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of a color consisting either of a light ground (as white, drab, gray, etc.) dotted or speckled finely with a dark color, as black or dark gray, or of black or dark gray thickly and evenly speckled with white or light gray: said of a fabric or a garment.

> Half a dozen men of various ages . . . were listening with a look of concentrated intelligence to a man in a *pepper-and-salt* dress. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

II. *n.* The plant harbinger-of-spring: so named from the mixture of white petals and dark stamens in its umbels.

pepper-bottle (pep'ėr-bot#l), *n.* Same as *pepper-caster*, 1.

pepper-box (pep'ėr-boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepper-box*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 149.

pepper-bush (pep'ėr-bůsh), *n.* See *Clethra*.

pepper-cake (pep'ėr-kāk), *n.* [= D. *peperkoek* = MLG. *peperkoke* = G. *pfefferkuchen* = Sw. *pepparkaka* = Dan. *pebеrkage*.] A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

pepper-caster (pep'ėr-kâs#tėr), *n.* 1. That one of the casters of a cruet-stand which is made to contain pepper.—2. An early and clumsy form of modern revolver, in which the cylinder was made very long in order to fill the place of a barrel, and which was consequently very heavy. The word is sometimes used as a slang term for any revolver.

Badger and I would trudge to our room arm in arm, carrying our money in a shot-bag between us, and each armed with a Colt's patent *pepper-caster*.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., ii.

peppercorn (pep'ėr-kôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **pepercorn*, < AS. *piporcorn*, *pipercorn* (= D. *peperkorrel* = MLG. *peperkorn* = MHG. *phefferkorn*, G. *pfefferkorn* = Icel. *piparkorn* = Sw. *pepparkorn* = Dan. *peberkorn*), < *pipor*, pepper, + *corn*, corn: see *pepper* and *corn*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant. Hence—2. A small particle; an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.

An I have not forgotten what the inside of a church is made of, I am a *peppercorn*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 9.

They that enjoy most of the world have most of it but in title, and supreme rights, and reserved privileges, *peppercorns*, homages, trifling services and acknowledgments.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 8.

While they live the courtly laureat pays
His quit-rent ode, his *peppercorn* of praise.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 110.

II. *a.* Of trifling or inconsiderable value or consequence.

How great a language to convey such *peppercorn* informations! *Emerson*, Misc., p. 33.

Peppercorn rent, a nominal rent.

pepper-cress (pep'ėr-kres), *n.* See *cress*.

pepper-crop (pep'ėr-krop), *n.* The wall-pepper.

pepper-dulse (pep'ėr-duls), *n.* A seaweed, *Laurencia pinnatifida*, which possesses pungent qualities: sometimes eaten in Scotland.

pepper-elder (pep'ėr-el#dėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Peperomia*.

pepperer (pep'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *pepper* + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who deals in pepper; hence, a grocer.

In the nineteenth year of Edward III. (A. D. 1345), a part of the *Pepperers* had separated themselves from their old Gild, and had formed a society of their own.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxiii.

The *pepperer* formed an important member of the community in England during the Middle Ages, when a large proportion of the food consumed was salted meat, and pepper was in high request as a seasoner.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 35.

On June 12, 1345, a number of *pepperers*, as the grocers were then styled, met together at dinner by agreement.
The Century, XXXVII. 12.

2. A person of a hot, peppery temper. *Dickens*. [Colloq. or humorous.]

pepperette (pep'ėr-et), *n.* [< *pepper* + *-ette*, after F. *poivrette*, < *poivre*, pepper, + *-ette*.] The ash obtained by burning the pits or stones of olives. It is used as an adulterant for ground pepper. Also called *poivrette*.

pepper-gingerbread (pep'ėr-jin#jėr-bred), *n.* Hot-spiced gingerbread.

Leave "in sooth,"
And such protest of *pepper-gingerbread*,
To velvet-guards and Sunday-citizens.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 260.

peppergrass (pep'ėr-grâs), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*. The garden-peppergrass is *L. sativum*, used as a cress: called *garden-cress*, etc. The wild peppergrass is *L. Virginicum*. See *cress* and *pepperwort*.

2. The pillwort, *Pilularia globulifera*. See *Pilularia* and *pillwort*.

pepperidge (pep'ėr-ij), *n.* 1. See *piperidge*.—2. The black-gum, sour-gum, or tupelo. See *black-gum* and *Nyssa*. Also *piperidge*.

pepperiness (pep'ėr-i-nes), *n.* A hot or peppery quality.

peppering (pep'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pepper*, *v.*] Hot; pungent; angry.

I sent him a *peppering* letter, . . . nor ever will have anything to say to him till he begs my pardon.
Swift, Journal to Stella, March 27, 1711.

pepper-mill (pep'ėr-mil), *n.* [= D. *pepermolen* = MLG. *pepermole* = MHG. *pfeffermül*, G. *pfeffermühle*.] A utensil in which peppercorns are put and ground by turning a handle.

peppermint (pep'ėr-mint), *n.* [= D. *pepermunt* = LG. *peperminte* = G. *pfefferminze* = Sw. *pepermynta* = Dan. *pebermynte*; as *pepper* + *mint*[1].] 1. The herb *Mentha piperita*, native in Europe, naturalized in the United States, and often cultivated. It is notable chiefly for its aromatic pungent oil, which is often distilled. See *Mentha*.—2. The oil of peppermint, or some preparation of it. Peppermint is used to flavor confectionery, and in medicine, often in the form of an essence or water, as a stimulant, carminative, etc., and to qualify other medicines. See *oil of peppermint*, under *oil*. 3. A lozenge or confection flavored with peppermint.—**Australian peppermint**, *Mentha australis*.—**Small peppermint**, a Spanish plant, *Thymus Piperella*.

peppermint-camphor (pep'ėr-mint-kam#fọr), *n.* Same as *menthol*.

peppermint-drop (pep'ėr-mint-drop), *n.* A confection flavored with peppermint.

Peppermint-drops are made of granulated sugar.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 785.

peppermint-tree (pep'ėr-mint-trē), *n.* One of three species of *Eucalyptus*—*E. amygdalina*, *E. piperita*, and *E. odorata*. All are Australian; the first, sometimes called *white* or *brown peppermint-tree*, is also Tasmanian. The name is doubtless from their aromatic foliage.

pepper-moth (pep'ėr-môth), *n.* A geometrid moth of Great Britain, *Amphidasis betularia*: so called from its dingy speckled coloration.

peppernel† (pep'ėr-nel), *n.* [< *pepper* (?); term. not clear.] A lump or swelling.

Now, beshrew my heart, but 'a has a *peppernel* in 's head, as big as a pullet's egg!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

pepper-plant (pep'ėr-plant), *n.* Any of the plants called *pepper*.

pepper-pod (pep'ėr-pod), *n.* The pungent fruit of plants of the genus *Capsicum*.

pepper-pot (pep'ėr-pot), *n.* 1. Same as *pepper-box* and *pepper-caster*. [Rare in U. S.]—2. A much-esteemed West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, chiefly the young green pods of the okra and chillies. See *cassareep*.—3. Tripe shredded and stewed, to the liquor of which small balls of dough are added, together with a high seasoning of pepper. [Pennsylvania.]

pepperquern†, *n.* [< ME. *pepyrqwerne*, *pepirwherne*, *peperquerne* (= Dan. *peberkværn*); < *pepper* + *quern*.] A mill for grinding pepper. *Palsgrave*.

pepper-rod (pep'ėr-rod), *n.* A low euphorbiaceous shrub of the West Indies, *Croton humilis*.

pepper-root (pep'ėr-rōt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Dentaria*.

pepper-sauce (pep'ėr-sâs), *n.* [= D. *pepersaus*; as *pepper* + *sauce*.] A condiment made by steeping red peppers in vinegar.

pepper-saxifrage (pep'ėr-sak#si-frāj), *n.* Same as *meadow-saxifrage*, 1. Also called *meadow pepper-saxifrage*.

pepper-shrub (pep'ėr-shrub), *n.* Same as *pepper-tree*.

pepper-tree (pep'ėr-trē), *n.* 1. A shrub or small tree of the cashew family, *Schinus Molle*, native in South America and Mexico, and cultivated for ornament and shade in southern California and other warm dry climates. It is a fast-growing evergreen of graceful habit, having leaves with twenty or more pairs of leaflets, and greenish-white flowers in feathery panicles, which appear at all seasons, followed by pendent clusters of small red drupes. The latter are strongly pungent, whence the name. The leaves emit a pleasant resinous fragrance, and also exude a gum, whence the shrub is also called (*Peruvian*) *mastic-tree*. Thrown into water, the leaves appear to move spontaneously, owing to the bursting of resin-glands. Also called *pepper-shrub* and *Chili pepper*. See *Schinus*.
2. A shrub or small tree of the magnolia family, *Drimys* (*Tasmannia*) *aromatica*, of Victoria and Tasmania. Its bark has properties like those of *D. Winteri*, and its small globular berries serve as a substitute for pepper.

pepper-vine (pep'ėr-vīn), *n.* 1. The common pepper-plant.—2. The *Ampelopsis* (*Vitis*) *bipinnata*, an upright scarcely twining shrub of the southern United States, having bipinnate leaves and small purplish-black berries.

pepper-water (pep'ėr-wâ#tėr), *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

pepperwood (pep'ėr-wůd), *n.* 1. One of the toothache-trees, *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*.—2. See *Licania*.—3. The clove-cassia. See *Cassia*.

pepperwort (pep'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< *pepper* + *wort*[1]. Cf. D. *peperwortel*.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Lepidium*; in England, especially, *L. latifolium*, the dittander. Mithridate pepperwort is the European *L. campestre*, of which the old name was *mithridate mustard*, so called because used in the preparation called mithridate. See *dittander*, 2, *mithridate*, and *peppergrass*. 2. Any plant of the natural order *Marsileaceæ*. *Lindley*.

peppery (pep'ėr-i), *a.* [< *pepper* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to pepper; resembling pepper, as in appearance, taste, etc.; sharp; pungent; hot: as, a *peppery* appearance.—2. Choleric; irritable; warm; passionate; sharp; stinging: as, a *peppery* disposition; a *peppery* answer.

pepsin, pepsine (pep'sin), *n.* [< F *pepsine*, < Gr. *πέψις*, cooking, digestion (< *πέπτειν*, cook, digest: see *peptic*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proteolytic ferment found in the gastric juice. In the presence of a weak acid it converts proteids into peptones, but in neutral or alkaline solutions it is inert. It is used in therapeutics, in a more or less pure state, in cases of indigestion, and as a solvent for diphtheritic membranes and other superficial necroses.

pepsinate (pep'sin-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pepsinated*, ppr. *pepsinating*. [< *pepsin* + *-ate*[1].] To prepare or mix with pepsin: as, *pepsinated* pills. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 378.

pepsiniferous (pep-si-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *pepsin* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing pepsin.

Pepsis (pep'sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. *πέψις*, cooking, digestion: see *pepsin*.] A genus of very large solitary wasps of the family *Pompilidæ*. It has the prothorax shorter than the metathorax, rarely as long as the mesothorax; head orbicular; three submarginal cells; and a long and narrow marginal cell, obtusely pointed at the tip. The species are large enough to prey on tarantulas. *P. formosa* destroys the Texan tarantula, *Mygale hentzi*, and stores its burrow with the spider as food for its young. *P. heros* of Cuba is a sand-wasp two inches long, with a shining-black body, and wings bordered with reddish brown.

peptic (pep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πεπτικός*, conducive to digestion, < *πέπτειν*, cook, digest, = L. *coquere*, cook, digest: see *cook*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Concerned in or pertaining to the function of digestion; specifically, pertaining to the proteolytic digestion of the stomach: as, *peptic* processes.—2. Promoting digestion; dietetic: as, *peptic* substances or rules.—3. Able to digest; having a good digestion; not dyspeptic.

The whole not as dead stuff, but as living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

Peptic cells, the parietal or oxyntic cells of the cardiac glands.—**Peptic glands**. See *gland*.

II. *n.* A peptic substance; a digestive.

peptical (pep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *peptic* + *-al*.] Same as *peptic*.

pepticity (pep-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *peptic* + *-ity*.] The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia.

A most cheery, jovial, buxom countenance, radiant with *pepticity* [and] good humour. *Carlyle*, Dr. Francia.

peptics (pep'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *peptic*: see *-ics*.] 1. The science or doctrine of digestion.—2. The digestive organs. [Colloq. or humorous.]

Is there some magic in the place?
Or do my *peptics* differ?
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

peptogaster (pep-tō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέπτειν*, cook, digest, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] The intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract proper, as distinguished from the *pneogaster*, or respiratory tract, which is an offset of the general intestinal system. It includes, however, the urinary passages, and is divided into *prosogaster*, *mesogaster*, *epigaster*, and *urogaster*. See these words.

peptogastric (pep-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *peptogaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the peptogaster; peptic or digestive, as the alimentary canal.

peptogen (pep'tō-jen), *n.* [< *pepto*(*ne*) + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance capable of producing peptone: a general name for preparations which are said to facilitate peptic digestion.

peptogenic (pep-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *pept*(*ic*), *pepto*(*ne*), + *-gen* + *-ic*.] Producing peptones; capable of converting proteids into peptones.

peptogenous (pep-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< *pept*(*ic*), *pepto*(*ne*), + *-genous*.] Producing peptones.

peptone (pep'tōn), *n.* [< *pept*(*ic*) + *-one*.] The general name of a class of albuminoids into which the nitrogenous elements of food (such as albumin, fibrin, casein, etc.) are converted

by the action of the gastric or of the pancreatic juice. This conversion is caused by the action of the chemical ferment pepsin, which is present in the gastric juice, or of trypsin present in the pancreatic juice. The chief points of difference between peptones and other proteids are that peptones are not precipitated by potassium ferrocyanide and acetic acid, are not coagulated by heat, and are very readily diffusible through membranes.

peptonic (pep-ton'ik), *a.* [< *peptone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing peptones: as, *peptonic* properties; *peptonic* pills or tablets.

peptonization (pep^{i}tō-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *peptonize* + *-ation.*] The process of peptonizing, or converting into peptones.

peptonize (pep'tō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *peptonized*, ppr. *peptonizing.* [< *peptone* + *-ize.*] To convert into peptones.

peptonoid (pep'tō-noid), *n.* [< *peptone* + *-oid.*] A substance resembling or claimed to resemble peptones: used as a trade-name for certain food-preparations.

peptonuria (pep-tō-nū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < E. *peptone* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] The presence of peptones in the urine.

peptotoxine (pep-tō-tok'sin), *n.* [< *pepto(ne)* + *tox(ic)* + *-ine*^{2}.] A poisonous alkaloid occurring in peptonized albumin, disappearing as putrefaction progresses. *Billroth.*

Pepysian (pep'is-i-ạn), *a.* [< *Pepys* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or relating to Samuel Pepys (1633–1703), for many years an official of the British Admiralty. He is best known through his diary, which gives a valuable picture of English life and manners in the time of Charles II.

We cannot breathe the thin air of that *Pepysian* self-denial, that Himalayan selectness, which, content with one bookcase, would have no tomes in it but porphyrogeniti, books of the bluest blood.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 292.

Pepysian Library, a collection of prints, books, and manuscripts bequeathed by Samuel Pepys to the library of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

per (pėr), *prep.* [L.: see *per-.*] Through; by means of. (*a*) A Latin preposition, the source of the prefix *per-*, and used independently in certain Latin phrases common in English use, as *per se*, *per saltum*, especially in law phrases, as *per capita*, *per curiam*, *per pares*, *per stirpes*, etc., and certain common commercial phrases, as *per centum*, *per diem*, *per annum*, whence, by an imperfect translation, as a quasi-English preposition, in similar commercial phrases with an English noun, as *per day*, *per week*, *per year*, *per hour*, *per hundred*, *per dozen*, etc., *per bearer*, *per express*, by credit as *per* ledger, received *per* steamer Southampton, etc. (*b*) An Old French preposition (from the Latin), occurring in some phrases now written as one word, as *peradventure*, *percase*, *perchance*, *perhaps*, etc., and in phrases of heraldry: as, party *per* pale; *per* bar; *per* bend; *per* saltier. It occurs as *par-* in *paramour*, *parfay*, *pardy* (also *perdy*), etc.—**Five per cent. cases.** See *case*^{1}.—**Per accidens**, by accident.—**Per annum**, by the year; in each year; annually.—**Per capita**, in *law*, by the head or poll: applied to succession when two or more persons have equal right. See *per stirpes*, below.—**Per-cent. mark**, the commercial sign %.—**Per centum, per cent.**, in or by the hundred. See *cent.*—**Per chief.** See *chief.*—**Per curiam**, in *law*, by the court: a phrase prefixed to judicial opinions indicating the sanction of the court to the statements therein, as distinguished from the individual opinions of a particular judge.—**Per diem**, by the day; in each day; daily: used of the fees of officers when computed by the number of days of service.—**Per fas et nefas**, through right or wrong; whether right or wrong.—**Per fesse, fret, long**, etc. See the nouns.—**Per my et per tout** (OF., by half and by all), in the law of real property, a phrase used to describe a joint tenancy, under which each tenant is conceived as owning the whole jointly, and nothing separately—nothing belongs to him individually, and the whole belongs to him in association with his cotenants. The phrase is peculiarly appropriated to a strict joint tenancy with the resulting right of survivorship; but some writers have deemed it equally appropriate to tenancies in common.—**Per pais, pale, pall**, etc. See the nouns.—**Per pares**, in *law*, by one's equals or peers.—**Per saltum**, by a leap; at a single leap or bound; without intermediate steps.—**Per se**, by himself, herself, or itself; in itself; essentially.—**Per stirpes**, in *law*, by families: applied to succession when divided so as to give the representatives belonging to one branch the share only that their head or ancestor would have taken had he survived. Thus, in a gift to A and the children of B, if they are to take *per capita*, each child will have a share equal to that of A; but if they are to take *per stirpes*, A will take one half and the other half will be divided among the children of B.—**The twenty per cent. cases**, a number of cases litigated in the courts of the United States, arising on the construction of a congressional resolution adding twenty per cent. to the salaries of certain officers.

per-. [ME. *per-*, *par-*, < OF. *per-*, *par-* = Pr. *per-* = Sp. Pg. It. *per-*, < L. *per*, prep., through, by, by means of; for, on account of, for the sake of; in comp., as a prefix, in the above senses, or with adjectives and adverbs; as an intensive, as *peracutus*, very sharp, *perfacilis*, very easy, *perlucidus*, *pellucidus*, very clear; akin to Gr. παρά, beside (see *para-*), to Skt. *parā*, away, and to E. *from.* Before *l*, *per-* is usually assimilated to *pel-*. This prefix occurs as *par-*, not recognized as a prefix, in *parboil*, *pardon*, *parson*, etc., and as a merged preposition in *paramour*, *pardy*, *parfay*, etc.: see *per* (*b*). But most words in which *par-* formerly occurred have now *per-*, as *purfit*, now *perfect*, *purfourme*, now *perform*, etc.] 1. A prefix of Latin origin, meaning primarily 'through.' See the etymology. It occurs chiefly in words formed in Latin, as in *peract*, *peragrate*, *perambulate*, etc. Though the primary sense of *per-* is usually distinctly felt in English, it is scarcely used in the formation of new words.

2. As an inseparable prefix of intensity, 'thoroughly,' 'very,' as in *peracute*, *perfervid*, *pellucid*; specifically, in *chem.*, noting the maximum or an unusual amount, as *peroxid*, the highest oxid, or an oxid containing more oxygen than the protoxid, etc.

peracephalus (pėr-a-sef'ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *peracephali* (-lī). [NL., < L. *per*, through, + *acephalus*: see *acephalus*, 2.] In *teratol.*, an acephalous monster without arms and with defective thorax.

peract† (pėr-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *peractus*, pp. of *peragere*, thrust through, carry through, accomplish, < *per*, through, + *agere*, move, conduct, do: see *act.*] To perform; practise.

I would speake nothing to the Cause or Continuance of these wearisome Warres hitherto; the one is enough debated, the other more than enough *peracted*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 33.

In certain sports called Floralia divers insolencies and strange villainies were *peracted*.
Sylvester, Summary of Du Bartas (1621), p. 149. (*Latham.*)

peracute (pėr-ạ-kūt'), *a.* [< L. *peracutus*, very sharp, < *per-*, very, + *acutus*, sharp: see *acute.*] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

peradventure (per-ad-ven'tūr), *adv.* [< ME. *paraventure*, *per aventure*, *peraunter*, < OF. (and F.) *par aventure*: *par*, < L. *per*, by; *aventure*, adventure: see *adventure.*] Perchance; perhaps; it may be.

Prude now and presumpcioun, *per-auenture*, wole the appele,
That Clergye thi compaignye ne kepeth nouȝt to aue.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 413.

A third hath means, but he wants health *peradventure*, or wit to manage his estate. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Peradventure, had he seen her first,
She might have made this and that other world
Another world for the sick man.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

peradventure (per-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< *peradventure*, *adv.*] Doubt; question; uncertainty.

For out of all *peradventure* there are no antinomies with God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. app. 1.

There is no *peradventure*, but this will amount to as much as the grace of baptism will come to.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 399.

peragrate† (per'ạ-grāt), *v. t.* [Also *peregrate*; < L. *peragratus*, pp. of *peragrare* (> It. *peragrare*), travel or pass through or over, < *per*, through, + *ager*, country, territory: see *acre.* Hence *peregrine*, *pilgrim*, etc.] To travel over or through; wander over; ramble through.

Two pillars . . . which Hercules (when he had *peregrated* all the worlde as ferre as any laude went) did erecte and set vp for a memoriall that there he had been.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 297.

peragration† (per-ạ-grā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *péragration*, < L. *peragratio*(*n-*), a traversing, < *peragrare*, pp. *peragratus*, pass through or over: see *peragrate.*] The act of peragrating.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiack unto the same again.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

perambulate (pėr-am'bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perambulated*, ppr. *perambulating.* [< L. *perambulatus*, pp. of *perambulare*, traverse, go through, < *per*, through, + *ambulare*, go about, walk: see *amble*, *ambulate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To walk through, about, or over.

He got out of bed and *perambulated* the room for some minutes.
Barham, in Memoir prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 63.

2. To survey while passing through; traverse and examine; survey the boundaries of: as, to *perambulate* a parish or its boundaries.

The forest, formerly called Penhill vaccary, and sometimes the Chace of Penhill, was *perambulated* in person by the first Henry de Lacy; and about the year 1824 this ancient ceremony was repeated.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

Boundary stones, which used to be annually *perambulated* by the mayor and corporation.
The American, VI. 359.

II. *intrans.* 1. To walk, or walk about.—2. To be carried in a perambulator. [Rare.]

Each *perambulating* infant
Had a magic in its squall.
Athenæum, No. 3239, p. 703.

perambulation (pėr-am-bū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. (AL.) *perambulatio*(*n-*), < L. *perambulare*, perambulate: see *perambulate.*] 1. The act of perambulating, or of passing or wandering through or over.

Then he sent scouts to watch on the sides of the hills thereabouts, and to view the way of their *perambulation*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 181.

In the *perambulation* of Italy young travellers must be cautious, among diuers others, to avoyd one kind of forbery or cheat, whereunto many are subject.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 43.

2. A traveling survey or inspection; a survey.

Adrian spent his whole reign, which was peaceable, in a *perambulation* or survey of the Roman empire.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 78.

3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation*. *Holyday.*

4. A method used in early Scotch and English history, and thence followed in the colonial period in the United States, of determining and maintaining boundaries and monuments or marks of boundaries between the possessions of neighboring tenants, and between neighboring parishes, and thus to some extent of deciding disputed tenancies and rights of possession, and questions of taxation. It was accomplished chiefly by a rude official survey, usually by parish officers, which involved walking around the tract, following the boundary-line.

On Monday last, the justice-seat was kept at Stratford Langthen, in Essex, where all the judges delivered their opinions that by the *perambulation* of the 29th of Edward I., and also by a judgment of the king's bench in Richard the Second's time, all that part of Essex is forest which was lately dellvered to be in the bounds.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 248.

Perambulation of a parish, a custom formerly practised in England and her colonies, but now largely fallen into disuse, by which, once a year, in or about Ascension Week, the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of a given parish walk about its boundaries for the purpose of preserving accurately the recollection of them. In England also sometimes popularly called *beating the bounds.*

perambulator (pėr-am'bū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *perambulate* + *-or*^{1}.] 1. One who perambulates.—2. An instrument for measuring distances traveled. See *odometer.*—3. A small three- or four-wheeled carriage for a child, propelled by hand from behind; a baby-carriage.

The young man from the country who talks to the nursemaid after she has upset the *perambulator*.
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland (My Countrymen).

perambulatory (pėr-am'bū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *perambulate* + *-ory.*] Of or relating to perambulation; walking or moving about.

His mind took an apparently sharp impression from it [the water-cart], but lost the recollection of this *perambulatory* shower, before its next reappearance, as completely as did the street itself, along which the heat so quickly strewed white dust again. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

Perameles (pē-ram'e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), < L. *pera*, < Gr. πήρα, a bag, wallet (pouch), + NL. *Meles*, a badger.] The typical genus of the family *Peramelidæ*; those bandicoots which have no disproportionate development of the limbs nor greatly elongated ears. They are small terrestrial omnivorous animals, generally distributed over the Australian region, of several species, some of which are also Papuan.

Peramelidæ (per-ạ-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perameles* + *-idæ.*] A family of Australian and Papuan polyprotodont marsupial mammals; the so-called bandicoots or bandicoot-rats. They have the incisors four above and three below in each half-jaw, the hind feet syndactylous, with the second and third toes united in a common integument, the hallux rudimentary or wanting, and the fourth digit larger than the rest. The fore feet are peculiar among marsupials in having the two or three middle toes large and clawed and the others rudimentary. There are no clavicles, and the pouch is complete, usually opening backward. The leading genera are *Perameles*, *Macrotis*, and *Chœropus.* See cut under *Chœropus.*

perameline (pē-ram'e-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Peramelidæ.*

peramount†, *a.* An obsolete form of *paramount.*

perauntert, *adv.* A Middle English form of *peradventure.*

peravail†, *a.* An obsolete form of *paravail.*

perbend (pėr'bend), *n.* See *perpend*^{3}.

perboil†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *parboil.*

perbreak†, *v.* See *parbreak.*

Perca (pėr'kạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < L. *perca*, a perch: see *perch*^{1}.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, formerly used with wide and indefinite limits to cover many heterogeneous forms, variously separated by modern ichthyologists; now restricted to such species as the common yellow perches of Europe and North America, as *Perca fluviatilis* of the former and *P. americana*, *lutea*, or *flavescens* of

the latter country, and made the type of the family *Percidæ*. See *perch*[1].

percale (F. pron. per-käl′), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A kind of French cambric, very closely and firmly woven, with a round thread, and containing more dressing than ordinary muslin, but without the glossy finish of dress or lining cambrics, made either white or printed. The *soft-finished percale* is an English manufacture, of less body than the French pereale.

percaline (pėr′ka-lin), *n.* [< *percale* + *-ine*[2].] Cotton cloth with a very glossy surface, usually dyed of a single color.

A gray calico skirt and coarse petticoat of *percaline*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 740.

percarbureted, percarburetted (pėr-kär′bū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *per-* + *carbureted*.] In *chem.*, combined with a maximum of carbon.

percase† (pėr-kās′), *adv.* [Also *parcase;* ME. *per eas*, < OF. *par cas*, < L. *per casum*, by chance: *per*, by; *casus*, chance: see *per* and *case*[1].] Perhaps; perchance.

That he hath distroid that faire place
Off Maillers by hys misdoing, *percas*
Yut may he his peea full wel do to make.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3521.

Wot I not how hyt happede *parcase*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1967.

For it is so that as to morow I purpose to ryde into Flaundrys to purveye me off horse and herneys, and *percase* I shall see the assege at Nwse [Neuss].
Paston Letters, III. 122.

Yea, and *percase* venturing you in perilous and desperate enterpriaea. *Bacon*, Advice to Essex (1596).

percet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *picrce*.

perceable†, *a.* An obsolete form of *piereeable*.

perceant (pėr′sant), *a.* [Formerly also *persant, persaunt;* < F. *perçant*, ppr. of *percer*, pierce: see *pierce*.] Piercing; penetrating. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Wondrous quick and *persaunt* was his spright
As Eagles eie that can behold the Sunne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 47.

The sophist's eye,
Like a sharp spear, went through her utterly,
Keen, cruel, *perceant*, stinging. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

percée (per-sā′), *a.* [F. *pereé*, pp. of *percer*, pierce: see *pierce*.] In *her.*, pierced, especially with a round hole in the middle.

perceivable (pėr-sē′va-bl), *a.* [< OF. *percevable*, < *percever*, pereeive: see *pereeive* and *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being perceived; capable of falling under pereeption or the cognizance of the senses; perceptible.

There is nothing in the world more constantly varying than the ideas of the mind. They do not remain precisely in the same state for the least *perceivable* space of time.
Edwards, Freedom of Will, ii. 6.

2. Capable of being known or understood.

Whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 446.

perceivably (pėr-sē′va-bli), *adv.* In a perceivable manner; so as to be perceivable; perceptibly.

perceivance† (pėr-sē′vans), *n.* [< OF. *pereevance*, pereeption. < *pereever*, perceive: see *perceive* and *-ance*.] Power of perceiving; pereeption.

Why, this is wondrous, being blind of sight,
His deep *perceivance* should be such to know us.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

His particular end in every man is, by the infliction of pain, dammage, and disgrace, that the senses and common *perceivance* might carry this message to the soul within, that it is neither easefull, profitable, nor praiseworthy in this life to doe evill. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

perceive (pėr-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perceived*, ppr. *perceiving*. [< ME. *perceiven, pereeyven*, < OF. **pereeivre, pereoivre, parceivre, pereevire*, etc., also *pereever, pereevoir, parcevoir*, F. *pereevoir* = Pr. *pereebre* = Sp. *percebir, percibir* = Pg. *pereeber* = It. *percipere*, < L. *pereipere*, pp. *perceptus*, take hold of, obtain, reeeive, observe, < *per*, by, through, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *eoneeive, deceive, receive*.] **1.** In general, to become aware of; gain a knowledge of (some object or fact).

Whan she it *perceyved* she eschewed to come in his presence, for she was right a gode lady, and full of grete bewte, and right trewe a-geins hir lorde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 64.

Who [Nature] *perceiveth* our natural wits too dull to reason of such goddesses, and hath sent this natural for our whetstone. *Shak.*, As you Like It, i. 2. 55.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

But Jesus *perceived* their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? Mat. xxii. 18.

The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts
And hedges his own way.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 38.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke.*

I *perceive* you have entered the Suburbs of Sparta already, and that you are in a fair way to get to the Town itself. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 40.

2. Specifically, to come to know by direct experience; in *psychol.*, to come to know by virtue of a real action of the object upon the mind (commonly upon the senses), though the knowledge may be inferential; know through external or internal intuition.

Yff in the air men not se me myght,
And that thay mow not *perceiue* me to aght,
I shall me appere vppon the erth playn.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3715.

It was in Vallies that I did chiefly *perceive* the Land-Winds, which blew in some places one way, in others contrary, or side ways to that, according as the Valleys lay pend up between the Mountains.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 30.

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching or feeling are words that express the operations proper to each sense; *perceiving* expresses that which is common to them all. *Reid.*

A man far-off might well *perceive* . . .
The hard earth shake, and a low thunder of arms.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

When we talk of *perceiving* we generally refer to knowledge gained at the time through one of the higher senses, and more particularly sight.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 154.

=**Syn.** *Observe, Notice*, etc. See *see*.

perceiver (pėr-sē′vėr), *n.* [< *perceive* + *-er*[1].] One who perceives, feels, or observes.

Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

perceiverance†, *n.* [Also *perseveranee* (a corrupt form, simulating *perseverance*[1]); < OF. *persevrance*, an irreg. var. of *percevanee*, perceivance: see *pereeivance*.] **1.** Perceivanee; perception.

For his diet he [Ariosto] was very temperate, and a great enemy of excess and surfeiting, and so careless of delicates as though he had no *perseverance* in the tastes of meats.
Sir J. Harington, Life of Ariosto, p. 418 (quoted in Trench).

2. Appearance perceived.

He [Æmilius Paulus] suddenly fell into a raving (without any *perseverance* of sickness spied in him before, or any change or alteration in him . . .), and his wits went from him in such sort that he died three days after.
North, tr. of Plutarch's Lives, p. 221 (quoted in Trench).

percelt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *parcel*.

pcrcellet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*.

percelmelt†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *parcel-meal*.

percely†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*. *Chaucer.*

percentage (pėr-sen′tāj), *n.* [< *per cent.* + *-age*.] Rate or proportion per hundred: as, the *percentage* of loss; the *pereentage* of oxygen in some compound, or of pure metal in an ore; specifically, in *com.*, an allowanee, duty, commission, or rate of interest on a hundred; loosely, proportion in general.

At the church portals, to be sure, was the usual *percentage* of distressing beggars.
Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 87.

percentile (pėr-sen′til), *a.* and *n.* [< *pereent(age)* + *-ile*.] **I.** *a.* In percentage: as, *pereentile* measurement.

II. *n.* See the first quotation.

The value that is unreached by *n* per cent. of any large group of measurements, and surpassed by 100 − *n* (per cent.) of them, is called its *n*th *percentile*.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XIV. 277.

The data were published in the Journal of this Institute as a table of *percentiles*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 298.

percent. tube. An instrument for measuring the percentage of cream in milk. See *laetometer*.

percept (pėr′sept), *n.* [< L. *perceptum*, neut. of *perceptus*, perceived, pp. of *percipere*, perceive: see *pereeive*.] The immediate object in perception, in the sense in which that word is used by modern psychologists.

Our analysis of perception has suggested the way in which our *percepts* are gradually built up and perfected.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 209.

-Ion (a form expressing action or an active faculty): "perception," "conception," "imagination," "deduction," "approbation." Some of these words express also the result of the action, thereby causing ambiguity on very important questions. Hence the introduction of the forms "*percept*," "concept," "exhibit," to express the things perceived, conceived, or exhibited, and to save circumlocution. *A. Bain*, English Grammar, p. 143.

perceptibility (pėr-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perceptibilité* = Pr. *percipilitat* = Pg. *pereeptibilidade;* as *pereeptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The property of being perceptible: as, the *pereeptibility* of light or color.

Nay, the very essence of truth here is this clear *perceptibility* or intelligibility.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 718.

2. Perception; power of perceiving. [Rare.]

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason.
Dr. H. More.

perceptible (pėr-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *perceptible* = Sp. *pereeptible* = Pg. *pereeptivel* = It. *pereettibile*, < LL. *perceptibilis*, < L. *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, perceive: see *perceive*.] Capable of being perceived; capable of coming under the cognizance of the senses; perceivable; noticeable.

An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either real or fictitious. *Bentham*, Fragment on Ontology, i. § 1.

=**Syn.** Visible, discernible, noticeable. See *sensible*.

perceptibleness (pėr-sep′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being perceptible; perceptibility.

perceptibly (pėr-sep′ti-bli), *adv.* In a pereeptible manner; in a degree or to an amount that may be perceived or noticed.

perception (pėr-sep′shon), *n.* [< F. *pereeption* = Sp. *pereepcion* = Pg. *percepção* = It. *pereezione*, < L. *perceptio(n-)*, a receiving or collecting, perception, comprehension, < *pereipere*, pp. *perceptus*, obtain, perceive: see *perceive*.] **1.** Originally, and most commonly down to the middle of the eighteenth century, cognition; thought and sense in general, whether the faculty, the operation, or the resulting idea. Most psychologists since Plato had made two departments of mental action, the orectic and the speculative; the latter was called *perception*, but it did not include belief founded on testimony. This use of the word is now uncommon in technical language.

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants, to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon.*

[The Hobbesians] stoutly contending that we have not the *perception* of anything but the phantasma of material objects, and of sensible words or marks, which we make to stand for such objects. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of Soul.

The two great and principal actions of the mind, . . . *perception*, or thinking, and volition, or willing.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. vi. 2.

All the *perceptions* of the human mind resolve themselves into two distinct kinds, which I shall call impressions and ideas. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. i. 1.

2. The mental faculty, operation, or resulting construction of the imagination, of gaining knowledge by virtue of a real action of an object upon the mind. It includes the first sensation, its objectification, its location, its intuitive assimilation of ideas already in the mind — in short, all the knowledge that is acquired involuntarily without our being aware of any process, and which seems to be directly given by sense. *Perception* may be internal or external.

Perception . . . being the first step and degree toward knowledge, and the inlet of all the materials of it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. ix. 15.

Perception is most properly applied to the evidence we have of external objects by our senses.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, I. i.

Perception is a complex mental act or process. More particularly, *perception* is that process by which the mind, after discriminating and identifying a sense-impression (simple or complex), supplements it by an accompaniment or escort of revived sensations, the whole aggregate of actual and revived sensations being solidified or "integrated" into the form of a percept — that is, an apparently immediate apprehension or cognition of an object now present in a particular locality or region of space.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 152.

The manner in which the constituent elements in a *perception* are combined differs materially from what is strictly to be called the association of ideas. To realize this difference we need only to observe first how the sight of a suit of polished armour, for example, instantly reinstates and steadily maintains all that we retain of former sensations of its hardness and smoothness and coldness, and then to observe how this same sight gradually calls up ideas now of tournaments, now of crusades, and so through all the changing imagery of romance.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

3. An immediate judgment founded on sense or other real action of the object upon the mind, more or less analogous to what takes place in vision. Thus, we are said to recognize our friends by *perception*. Also, mathematical, esthetic, and moral judgments founded on direct observation of imaginary or ideal objects are called *perceptions*.

It is admitted on all sides that the *perception* of an object necessarily implies the recognition of the object as this or that, as like certain objects, and as unlike certain other objects. Every act of *perception*, therefore, involves classification. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., II. 107.

Her physical organization, being at once delicate and healthy, gave her a *perception*, operating with almost the effect of a spiritual medium, that somebody was near at hand. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

A great method is always within the *perception* of many before it is within the grasp of one. *De Morgan.*

Perhaps the quality specially needed for drawing the right conclusion from the facts, when one has got them, is best called *perception*, delicacy of *perception*.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Preface.

The members of this committee have been gathering evidence on this obscure but important question of what may be called supersensuous *perception*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 13.

4. In *law*, participation in receipts; community of interest in income: as, the *perception* of profits.—**External perception.** See *external*.—**Judgment of perception.** See *judgment*.—**Little perception** [*F. petite perception*, Leibnitz], a perception which does not rise to the level of consciousness; an obscure perception.

perceptional (pėr-sep'shon-al), *a.* [< *perception* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to perception: as, *perceptional* insanity.

Hyperæsthetic or anæsthetic and other *perceptional* morbid states. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 644.

perceptive (pėr-sep'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *perceptif* = Sp. Pg. *perceptivo*, < ML. **perceptivus*, < L. *percipere*, pp. *perceptus*, perceive: see *perceive*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving; consisting in perception.

The *perceptive* part of the soul.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

An urchin, pulling to pieces his toys, building cardhouses, whipping his top, gathering flowers and pebbles and shells, passes an intellectual life that is mainly *perceptive*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

II. *n. pl.* The perceptive faculties. [Colloq.]

It [a system of training] at the same time strengthens and disciplines the faculties of the mind, cultivating the *perceptives*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 787

perceptiveness (pėr-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The faculty of perception.—2. Readiness to acquire knowledge from sensations.

perceptivity (pėr-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *perceptive* + *-ity*.] The character of being perceptive; the power of perception or thinking; perception.

Perceptivity, or the power of perception.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 73.

perceptual (pėr-sep'tū-al), *a.* [< L. as if **perceptus* (**perceptu-*), perceptive, + *-al*: see *percept* and *-al*. Cf. *conceptual*.] Of or pertaining to perception; of the nature of perception.

Secondly, the origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to *perceptual* data for the purpose of harmonizing them with their *perceptual* context.
Athenæum, No. 3248, p. 121.

Percesoces (pėr-ses'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch, + L. *esox*, a kind of pike: see *Esox*.] A group of fishes so called because its species partake of the characters of and are intermediate between the perciform and esociform fishes. (*a*) In Cope's classification, an order of physoclistous fishes having the scapular arch suspended from the skull, ventral fins abdominal in position, and branchial arches well developed, their bones being generally present in full number excepting the fourth superior pharyngeal, and the third upper pharyngeal being much enlarged and complex. (*b*) In Gill's system, a suborder of teleocephalous fishes characterized by the abdominal or subabdominal position of the ventrals, and the development of spines in these fins and in the dorsal. It includes the atherines, mullets, barracudas, and related fishes.

percesocine (pėr-ses'ō-sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Percesoces* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Percesoces*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the order or suborder *Percesoces*.

perch[1] (pėrch), *n.* [Formerly also *pearch*; < ME. *perche*, < OF. (and F.) *perche* = Sp. Pg. It. *perca* (ML. *percha*, *parcha*, after OF.), < L. *perca*, < Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch; prob. so called from its coloring: cf. *περκνός*, spotted, blackish, = Skt. *pṛiṣṇi*, spotted, dappled: see *spark*.] 1. A very common fresh-water fish of Europe, *Perca fluviatilis*, or one of many other species of the same family. The common perch has two dorsal fins, the first with from thirteen to fifteen spines, the second with a spine and fourteen rays; the anal has two spines and seven rays; the color is generally dark olivaceous, with six or eight darker bars. The common yellow perch of the

American Yellow Perch (*Perca americana*).

United States is scarcely different from the foregoing, but is technically distinguished as *P. americana* or *flavescens*. See also cuts under *fish* and *teleost*.

2. A fish of one of various other genera or families. (*a*) Any surf-fish or member of the *Embiotocidæ*: more fully called *viviparous perch*. See *surf-fish* and *aliona*. [Pacific coast, U. S.] (*b*) The cunner, chogset, or nipper, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*, more fully called *blue-perch*. [New Eng.] (*c*) An Australian fish, *Lates colonorum*. [New South Wales.] (*d*) One of various centrarchoid fishes, specified by a qualifying word. See phrases following. [U. S.]—**Bachelor perch**, the grass-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*. [Southern U. S.]—**Black perch.** (*a*) *Morone americana*, as found in fresh-water ponds on Long Island. (*b*) One of the dark species of *Lepomis* or of *Pomotis*. (*c*) The black sea-bass, *Centropristis atrarius*. (*d*) One of the dark viviparous perches, as *Ditrema jacksoni*. (*e*) The fresh-water drum, or sheepshead, *Aplodinotus grunniens*. [Iowa.] (*f*) The tripletail, *Lobotes surinamensis*.—**Blue-banded perch**, a kind of viviparous perch, *Ditrema lateralis*. [California.]—**Chinkapin-perch**, the grass-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*. [Southern U. S.]—**Common perch**, in the United States, the yellow perch, *Perca americana* or *flavescens*.—**English perch**, a misnomer of the common yellow perch of North America.—**Fresh-water perch**, an embiotocid, *Hysterocarpus traski*. [California.]—**Goggler**, or **goggle-eyed perch**, the grass-bass.—**Golden perch**, a theraponoid fish, *Plectroplites* or *Ctenolates ambiguus*. [New South Wales.]—**Gray perch**, the fresh-water drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens*.—**Green perch**, the large-mouthed black-bass.—**Grunting perch**, the grunter or buffalo-perch.—**Little perch**, an embiotocid, *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. [California.]—**Macleay perch**, the fish *Lutjanus macleayanus*. [New South Wales.]—**Magpie-perch**, a cirritid fish, *Chilodactylus gibbosus*.—**Norway red perch**, the Norway haddock.—**Pearl perch**, a sparoid fish, *Glaucosoma scapulare*. [New South Wales.]—**Red-bellied perch**, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*.—**Red-finned perch**, the redfin.—**Red perch.** (*a*) The garibaldi, *Hypsypops rubicundus*. [California.] (*b*) The rose-fish, *Sebastes viviparus*.—**Sacramento perch**, a spe-

Sacramento Perch (*Archoplites interruptus*).

cies of *Centrarchidæ*, *Archoplites interruptus*.—**Salt-water perch**, the cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*.—**Serpentiform perches**, the family *Percophidæ*. See cut under *Percis*.—**Silver perch.** (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Bairdiella punctata* or *chrysura*. [New Jersey.] See *silverfish*. (*b*) One of several embiotocoid or viviparous perches. [California.] (*c*) A serranoid fish, *Macquaria australasica*. [New South Wales.] (*d*) The black or wide-mouthed sunfish, *Chænobryttus gulosus*. [U. S.]—**Speckled perch.** Same as *silver perch* (*d*).—**Spinelesa perch**, a pirate-perch.—**Striped perch**, an embiotocid, *Ditrema lateralis*.—**Thick-lipped perch**, an embiotocid, *Rhacochilus toxotes*. [California.]—**Tiny perches**, the classomes.—**Viviparous perch.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Warmouth perch.** See *warmouth*.—**White perch.** (*a*) In the United States, a fish of the family *Labracidæ*, *Morone americana*. See *Morone*. (*b*) The fresh-water drum, sheepshead, or black perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens*. [Iowa.] (*c*) One of several different embiotocids or viviparous perches, as *Hyperprosopon argenteus*, *Damalichthys vacca*, etc. [Pacific coast.]—**Yellow perch**, in the United States, the most common name of *Perca americana* or *flavescens*, closely allied to the true perch (*P. fluviatilis*) of Europe; the racoon-perch, yellow-fin, redfin, ring-perch, etc. (See also *blue perch*, *buffalo-perch*, *log-perch*, *pike-perch*, *pirate-perch*, *pond-perch*, *raccoon-perch*, *ring-perch*, *river-perch*, *rudder-perch*, *sand-perch*, *sea-perch*, *strawberry-perch*, *sun-perch*, *trout-perch*.)

perch[2] (pėrch), *n.* [Formerly also *pearch* (dial. *perk*); < ME. *perche*, *perke*, < OF. *perche*, *perque*, a pole, perch (roost), perch (measure), F. *perche*, a pole, perch (measure), = Pr. *perja* = Sp. Pg. *percha* = It. *pertica*, < L. *pertica*, a pole, a long staff, a measuring-rod (usually called *decempeda*, 'ten-foot pole'), also a portion of land measured with such a rod.] 1. A rod or pole; especially, a rod or pole serving as a roost for birds; anything on which birds alight and rest.

From reason back to faith, and straight from thence
She rudely flutters to the *perch* of sense.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

Hence—2. An elevated seat or position.

Not making his high place the lawless *perch*
Of wing'd ambitions, nor the vantage-ground
For pleasure. *Tennyson*, Idylls of the King, Ded.

3. A rod or pole used as a definite measure of length; a measure of length equal to 5½ yards. Perches of 7 and 8 yards have also been in local use. See *pole*[1].

If you do move me one *perch* from this,
My pack and all shall gang with thee.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 249).

4. A square measure equal to 30¼ square yards: 160 perches make an acre.—5. A unit of cubic measure used by stone-masons. It is usually 16½ feet by 1½ feet by 1 foot; but it varies greatly.—6. A pole or staff set up as a beacon on a shallow place or a rock, or used to mark a channel.—7. In vehicles: (*a*) A pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring-carriage; the reach or bar. See cut under *barouche*. (*b*) An elevated seat for the driver.—8†. [< *perch*[2], *v.*] The act of perching or alighting upon a place; hence, grasp; hold.

He, augmenting hys hooste, determyned to get the town of Wernoyle in *perche* & gyrde it round about with a strong seage. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 26.

perch[2] (pėrch), *v.* [< OF. (also F.) *percher*, perch; from the noun: see *perch*[2], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To alight or settle on a perch or elevated support, as a bird; use a perch; roost.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not *perch*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 71.

All that wear Feathers first or last
Must one Day *perch* on Charon's Mast.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

2. To alight or sit in some elevated position, as if on a perch.

II. *trans.* 1. To place, set, or fix on a perch or other elevated support.

Perch yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple.
Dr. H. More.

She looked up fondly at Pen *perched* on the book-ladder.
Thackeray, Pendennis.

2. To operate upon ("roughers," or woolen cloth as taken from the looms) as follows: The cloth is stretched in a frame, and the percher carefully examines the whole texture for imperfections, which may consist of burs and knots, which he carefully removes, or of holes, which he nicely darns. This process is also called *burling*, and is preparatory to the process of fulling.

percha (pėr'chä), *n.* An abbreviation of *gutta-percha*.

perchance (pėr-chans'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *perchaunce*; < ME. *perchance*, prop. as two words *per chance*: see *per* and *chance*, and cf. *percase*, the more common ME. word for this sense, and *perhaps*, a modern equivalent.] 1. By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

To sleep! *perchance* to dream. *Shak.*, Hamlet, III. 1. 65.

Creed and rite *perchance* may differ, yet our faith and hope be one. *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.

2†. By chance; accidentally.

It is *perchance* that you yourself were saved.
Shak., T. N., I. 2. 5.

perchant (pėr'chant), *n.* [< OF. *perchant*, ppr. of *percher*, perch: see *perch*[2], *v.*] In *sporting*, a bird tied by the feet on a perch to serve as a decoy for other birds. *Wright*.

perch-backed (pėrch'bakt), *a.* Shaped like a perch's back: specifically applied in anthropology to certain flint implements.

The lunate and *perch-backed* implements, having one side considerably more curved than the other.
J. Evans, Anc. Stone Implements, xxiv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

perchemyn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *parchment*.

percher[1] (pėr'chėr), *n.* [< *perch*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] That which perches; specifically, a perching bird as distinguished from birds that rest on the ground; a bird of the old order *Insessores*.

percher[2] (pėr'chėr), *n.* [< *perch*[2] + *-er*[1].] A workman who performs the operation of perching or burling.

percher[3]† (pėr'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *percher*, *perchour*, < OF. **perchier* (?) (cf. equiv. ML. *perticalis*), a wax candle, so called as being fixed on a small transverse bar, < *perche*, a pole, bar: see *perch*[2], *n.* Cf. OF. *perchier*, a vender of poles.] A wax candle; especially, a large wax candle usually placed on an altar.

For by the *percher* [var. *morter*] which that I se breune
I knowe wel that day is not fer henne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1245 (MS. GG. 4. 27).

If my memorie should reueale what it doth reteine, . . . I am sure those that be present would marueil: for now burneth the *pearcher* without tallow, and at random all goeth to the bottome.
Guevara, Lettera (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 193.

Percheron (per-shę-rôn'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Percheron*, < *Perche* (see def.).] I. *a.* Noting a horse of a breed brought to perfection in Perche, a region of northern France, south of Normandy.

II. *n.* A horse of the Percheron breed. These horses are of large size and stout build, yet of relatively light and free action. They are much used in France for the artillery and for heavy coaches, and have been very largely exported, particularly to the western United States, where they are now bred extensively. The usual color is dapple-gray. This horse is sometimes called the *Norman*, or *Norman Percheron*, and is at least the equal of the British Clydesdale horse in economic importance.

perching[1] (pėr'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *perch*[2], *v.*] The operations performed on woolen cloth, as taken from the loom, preparatory to fulling. See *perch*[2], *v. t.*, 2.

perching[2] (pėr'ching), *a.* Habitually using a perch; specifically, in *ornith.*, insessorial.

A type of *perching* birds in which the peculiar singing muscles of the larynx have not been developed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 355.

perch-iron (pėrch'ī'ėrn), *n.* A general term including the iron parts of a carriage-perch.

perch-loop (pėrch'löp), *n.* An iron fastened to a carriage-perch. It has loops for the straps which pass to the bed, to limit the swinging of the body.

perchlorate (pėr-klō'rāt), *n.* [< *per-* + *chlorate.*] A salt of perchloric acid.

perchloric (pėr-klō'rik), *a.* [< *per-* + *chloric.*] Noting an acid ($HClO_4$), a syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing potassium perchlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is remarkable for the great readiness with which it gives up oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter, it is instantly decomposed, often with explosive violence. Applied to the skin, it produces a very painful wound, which is extremely slow in healing. Also *hyperchloric.*

perch-pest (pėrch'pest), *n.* A crustaceous parasite of the perch.

perch-plate (pėrch'plāt), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the head-blocks and bed-plates which are placed above and beneath the perch, at the king-bolt.

perch-pole (pėrch'pōl), *n.* A pole used by acrobats. It is held by one man while another climbs it.

perch-stay (pėrch'stā), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the side rods which pass from the perch to the hind axle and serve as braces.

percid (pėr'sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A perch, as a member of the *Percidæ.*

II. *a.* Like a perch; percoid or percine.

Percidæ (pėr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-idæ.*] The perch family, a group of acanthopterygian fishes, to which widely varying limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system, same as the first family of acanthopterygian fishes in Cuvier's system (*Percoïdes* in French). It included those with oblong bodies covered with scales which are generally hard or rough, with the operculum or preoperculum (or both) dentated or spinous at the edge, and the jaws and some part of the palate toothed. With such definition it included not only the modern *Percidæ* proper, but also many other families. (*b*) In Günther's system, the representative family of his *Acanthopterygii perciformes*, having perfect ventrals, unarmed cheeks, uninterrupted lateral line, acute teeth in the jaws and on the palate, no barbels, the lower pectoral rays branched, and the vertical fins not scaly. (*c*) In recent American systems, *Percoidea* with an increased number of abdominal and caudal vertebræ, depressed cranium and little prominent cranial ridges, dorsal fins generally separate, and anal with one or two spines. The species are inhabitants of fresh waters, and are represented by two genera common to North America and Europe (*Perca* and *Stizostedion*), several peculiar to the Palearctic region (*Acerina, Aspro, Percarina*), and the numerous darters, constituting the subfamily *Etheostominæ*, peculiar to North America.

percidal (pėr'si-dal), *a.* [< *percid* + *-al.*] Same as *percoid.* [Rare.]

perciform (pėr'si-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *perca*, a perch, + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form or structure of a perch; percoid; of or pertaining to the *Perciformes.*

II. *n.* A percoid fish; a member of the *Perciformes.*

Perciformes (pėr-si-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *perciform.*] In Günther's classification, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body compressed, dorsal fin elongated and with the spinous larger than the soft portion, anal rather short, and ventrals generally with a spine and five rays. It includes the families *Percidæ, Squamipinnes, Mullidæ, Sparidæ, Scorpænidæ*, and several others.

Percina (pėr-sī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-ina.*] In Günther's system, the first group of *Percidæ.* They have the cleft of the mouth horizontal or slightly oblique, usually two dorsals, and seldom more than ten pyloric appendages. The *Percina* are mostly fresh-water fishes and sea-fishes which enter rivers, and belong to the family *Percidæ* and others of modern ichthyologists.

Percinæ (pėr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Percidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. By old ichthyologists it was used for a large assemblage of genera scarcely definable by exact characters. By recent authors it has been much restricted, and, in its narrowest sense, includes the genera *Perca* and *Lucioperca* or *Stizostedion*—that is, the true perches and the pike-perches. They have the pseudobranchiæ well developed, the preoperculum serrate, seven branchiostegals, and a large air-bladder.

percine (per'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **percinus*, < L. *perca*, perch: see *perch*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling a perch; perciform; percoid; of or pertaining to the *Percina*, or, in a narrow sense, to the *Percinæ.*

II. *n.* A perch or perch-like fish; a percoid; a member of the *Percina, Percidæ*, or *Percinæ.*

percipience (pėr-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= It. *percepenza*, < ML. **percipientia* (?), < L. *percipien(t-)s*, perceiving: see *percipient.*] Same as *percipiency.*

percipiency (pėr-sip'i-ẹn-si), *n.* [As *percipience* (see *-cy*).] 1. The act or power of perceiving; the state of being percipient; perception.

> Made ashamed
> By my *percipiency* of sin and fall.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

2. Specifically, the state of mind, faculty, or mental processes of a percipient. See *percipient, n., 2. Proc. London Soc. Psych. Research.*

percipient (pėr-sip'i-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *percipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive.*] **I.** *a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.

> I have considered, during every period of my life, pain as a positive evil which every *percipient* being must be desirous of escaping. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 143.
>
> A musical ear being nothing more nor less than one which is *percipient* of such structure.
> *E. Gurney*, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 448.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which perceives, or has the faculty of perception.

> The soul is the sole *percipient*, which alone hath animadvertion and sense, properly so called.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.
>
> Within the limits of appreciation, the same objective difference may seem great or small according to the *percipient's* nature and temporary condition.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

2. Specifically, one to whom the unexpressed thoughts of another (called the *agent*) are sought to be transferred in conducting telepathic experiments. [Recent.]

> We have therefore been able to convince ourselves that the agents, concentrating their looks on the given object, projected on the mental eye of the *percipient* a picture more or less resembling it, and we take it as incontrovertible that the above results could not have been achieved by conscious or unconscious guessing.
> *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 535.

Percis (pėr'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περκίς*, dim. of *πέρκη*, a perch: see *perch*[1].] A genus of percophoid fishes, having a moderately elongated body, oblique mouth, scarcely projecting lower

Percis (Parapercis) sexfasciata.

jaw, and teeth on the jaws and vomer. The species inhabit the temperate and tropical Pacific. One species, *Percis colias*, is one of the most common fish of New Zealand, and weighs about five pounds. It is known as the *coalfish, rock-cod*, and *blue cod.* Also called *Parapercis.*

perclose (pėr'klōz), *n.* [Also *parclose* (and erroneously *paraclose*); < ME. *perclose, parclos, parcloos*, < OF. *perclose, parclose, parclouse*, an inclosure, < L. *præclusa*, fem. of *præclusus*, pp. of *præcludere*, shut off, shut up: see *preclude.*] 1†. Conclusion.

> By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement.
> *Raleigh.*

2†. A place closed, inclosed, or secluded.

> And all this season the other englysshemen were on the felde, and the constable styll in his *perclose*, & issued not out. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccvi.

3. In *arch.*, a screen or railing made to separate or inclose any object or place, as to inclose a tomb, or to separate a chapel or an altar from an aisle.

> *Vaceria*, a raile or *perclose* made of timber, wherein something is closed.
> *Florio.*
>
> The fader loggid hem of sly purpos
> In a chambre nexte to his joynynge,
> For bitwixe hem nas but a *perclos.*
> *Occleve*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 275.
> [(*Halliwell.*)

Perclose, 4.

4. In *her.*, a demi-garter. [Rare.]

percnopter (pėrk-nop'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Percnopterus.*] A vulture of the genus *Neophron.*

Percnopterinæ (pėrk-nop-tẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Percnopterus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of vultures; the *Neophroninæ. Reichenbach*, 1850.

Percnopterus (pėrk-nop'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), < Gr. *περκνός*, dusky, dark-colored (see *perch*[1]), + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of vultures: synonymous with *Neophron.*

percoct (pėr-kokt'), *a.* [< L. *percoctus*, pp. of *percoquere*, cook thoroughly, ripen, < *per*, through, + *coquere*, cook.] Well cooked; thoroughly done; hence, trite.

> Among the elect, to whom it is your distinction to aspire to belong, the rule holds to abstain from any employment of the obvious, the *percoct*, and likewise, for your own sake, from the epitonic, the overstrained.
> *G. Meredith*, Egoist, xxix.

percoid (pėr'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch (see *perch*[1]), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Perch-like; perciform; of or pertaining to the *Percoïdes* or *Percidæ*, in any sense. Also *percoideous.*

II. *n.* A perch; any member of the *Percoïdes* or *Percidæ.*

Percoidæ (pėr-koi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *percoid.*] Same as *Percidæ.*

Percoidea (pėr-koi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perca* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes proposed for the families *Percidæ, Serranidæ, Hæmulonidæ, Sparidæ, Gerridæ*, and related forms.

percoideous (pėr-koi'dē-us), *a.* Same as *percoid.*

percolate (pėr'kọ̄-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *percolated*, ppr. *percolating.* [< L. *percolatus*, pp. of *percolare*, strain through, filter, < *per*, through, + *colare*, filter, strain, < *colum*, a strainer, a colander: see *colander.*] **I.** *trans.* To strain through; cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: literally and figuratively.

> Therefore the evidences of fact are as it were *percolated* through a vast period of ages, and many very obscure to us.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

II. *intrans.* To pass through small interstices, as a liquor; filter: as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

> As there is no escape for the rain-water which trickles down the sides of the ravine-like hollow, . . . it must all *percolate* downwards through the fissures at its bottom.
> *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 29.

percolate (pėr'kọ̄-lāt), *n.* [< *percolate, v.*] That which has percolated or passed through a filter or strainer; a filtered liquid.

percolation (pėr-kọ̄-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *percolatio(n-)*, a straining through, the act of filtering, < *percolare*, pp. *percolatus*, strain through, filter: see *percolate.*] 1. The act of percolating; the act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

> *Percolation* or transmission (which is commonly called straining). *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 3.

2. In *phar.*, the process of extracting the soluble parts of powdered substances by passing through them successive quantities of a solvent which yields a clear extract free from insoluble matters: used in the sense of *displacement.*

percolator (pėr'kọ̄-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *percolateur*; as *percolate* + *-or*[1].] 1. One who or that which filters.

> These tissues . . . act as *percolators.*
> *Henfrey*, Elem. Botany.

2. A form of filtering coffee-pot.

> The best and most convenient form of coffee-pot is called a *percolator.* *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 423.

3. A nearly cylindrical or slightly conical vessel with a funnel end below, used in pharmacy for preparing extracts by the process of percolation.

percollicet†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *porcullis.*

percomorph (pėr'kọ̄-môrf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Percomorphi.* Also *percomorphic, percomorphous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Percomorphi.*

Percomorphi (pėr-kọ̄-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, perch, + *μορφή*, form.] In Cope's ichthyological system (1870), an order of physoclistous fishes, with the ventral fins thoracic or jugular, skull normal, bones of jaws distinct, and inferior pharyngeals separate. It thus includes most acanthopterygian fishes.

percomorphic (pėr-kọ̄-môr'fik), *a.* [< *percomorph* + *-ic.*] Same as *percomorph.*

percomorphous (pėr-kọ̄-môr'fus), *a.* [< *percomorph* + *-ous.*] Same as *percomorph.*

per contra (pėr kon'trạ). [L.: *per*, by; *contra*, against: see *per* and *contra.*] On the contrary.

Percophidæ (pėr-kof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adams, 1854), < *Percophis* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Percophis.* They have an elongate body, a pointed head, a short first and a long second dorsal, and complete thoracic ventrals moderately approximated. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the seas of the southern hemisphere. They are sometimes called *serpentiform perches.*

Percophis (pėr'kọ̄-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέρκη*, a river-fish, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Percophidæ.*

percophoid (pėr'kọ̄-foid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Percoph(is)* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Percophidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Percophidæ.*

Percopsidæ (pėr-kop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Percopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of physostomous fishes represented by the genus *Percopsis;* the trout-perches. The body has the form and fins, especially the adipose fin, of a trout, and is covered with ctenoid scales comparable with those of a perch. The margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillary bones, the opercular apparatus is complete, the gill-openings are wide, and an adipose fin is present. Only one species is certainly known.

Percopsis (pėr-kop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1848), < Gr. *πέρκη*, a perch, + *ὤψ*, face.] The

Trout-perch (*Percopsis guttatus*).

typical genus of *Percopsidæ*. *P. guttatus*, of the fresh waters of the United States, is the so-called trout-perch.

perculaced, *a.* [A corrupt form of **percullised* for *portcullised*.] In *her.*, latticed.

percullist, *n.* An obsolete variant of *portcullis*.

percunctator† (pėr-kungk′tā-tor), *n.* [< L. *per*, through, + *cunctator*, one who hesitates, < *cunctari*, hesitate.] A very dilatory or habitually procrastinating person.

percunctorily† (pėr-kungk′tō-ri-li), *adv.* [Irreg. (in imitation of *perfunctorily*) < *percunc(tu)tor* + *-i-* + *-ly*².] In a perfunctory, dilatory, or listless manner.

This is he that makes men serve God *percunctorily*, perfunctorily; to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 46. (*Davies.*)

percurrent (pėr-kur′ėnt), *a.* [< L. *percurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *percurrere*, run or pass through, < *per*, through, + *currere*, run: see *current*¹.] In *bot.*, running through the entire length; running through from top to bottom, as the midrib of a dicotyledonous leaf, the nerve of a moss-leaf, or a grass-palet, etc. It notes specifically nervilles that traverse the entire area from one secondary or tertiary nerve to another. See *nervation*.

percursory (pėr-kėr′sō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **percursorius*, < *percursor*, one who runs or passes through, < L. *percurrere*, pp. *percursus*, run or pass through: see *percurrent*.] Cursory; running over slightly or in haste.

percuss (pėr-kus′), *v. t.* [< OF. *percussir*, < L. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere*, strike or pierce through, < *per*, through, + *quatere*, shake, strike: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*.] 1. To strike against so as to shake or give a shock to; strike.

Thou art in our favour,
For we do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as *percuss* ever the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2. Specifically, in *med.*: (*a*) To tap or strike for diagnostic purposes. See *percussion*, 4 (*a*). When some light body, called a *plessimeter*, whether a finger of the left hand, or a piece of wood or the like made for the purpose, is placed firmly on the body of the patient and he is tapped through this, the act is called *mediate percussion*, in distinction from *immediate percussion*, where the body is directly tapped. The tapping is done either with the fingers of the right hand or with a small hammer. The sounds elicited by percussion are the most significant effects obtained, though the resistance felt, or pain or muscular contractions produced, may be of value. (*b*) To tap or strike for therapeutic purposes. See *percussion*, 4 (*b*).

percussant (pėr-kus′ant), *a.* [< OF. *percussant*, ppr. of *percussir*, strike: see *percuss*.] In *her.*, bent around and striking the side: said of the tail of a lion or other beast when represented as lashing his sides.

percussed (pėr-kust′), *a.* [< *percuss* + *-ed*².] Same as *percussant*.

percussion (pėr-kush′ọn), *n.* [< F. *percussion* = Pr. *percutio*, *percussio* = Sp. *percusion* = Pg. *percussão* = It. *percussione*, < L. *percussio(n-)*, a beating or striking, < *percutere*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] 1. The act of percussing, or the striking of one body against another with some violence; forcible collision.

The times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are when the party envied is beheld in glory or triumph. *Bacon*, Envy.

2. The state of being percussed; the shock produced by the collision of bodies.—3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds,
Thou madest thine enemies shake.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 59.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) In diagnosis, the method of striking or tapping the surface of the body for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs in the region struck. It is employed chiefly in the diagnosis of diseases of the lungs, heart, and abdominal organs. (*b*) In therapeutics, tapping or striking in various ways with the hand or with an instrument as a therapeutic measure and a part of general massage.—5. In *music*, the production of a tone by a stroke or a blow, as upon any keyboard-instrument. Specifically—(*a*) In musical composition, the occurrence of a dissonant tone; the actual sounding of a discord: distinguished from *preparation* on the one hand and *resolution* on the other. (*b*) In the reed-organ, a contrivance for striking a reed at the instant it is to be sounded, so as to set it in vibration promptly and forcibly. The stop-knob by which this contrivance is controlled is often called the *percussion-stop*.

6. In *palmistry*, the outer side of the hand; the side of the hand opposite the thumb.—**Center of percussion.** See *center*¹.—**Instruments of percussion**, musical instruments in which the tone is produced by a blow or stroke from a hammer or similar implement, such as drums and the pianoforte.—**Percussion-figure**, in *mineral.*, a figure produced in a thin plate of some crystals by a blow with a rather sharp point: thus, on a sheet of mica the percussion-figure has the form of a symmetrical six-rayed star, two of whose rays are parallel to the prismatic edges. Compare *pressure-figure*.

percussional (pėr-kush′ọn-al), *a.* [< *percussion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to percussion; percussive.

percussion-bullet (pėr-kush′ọn-bụl′et), *n.* A bullet charged with a substance that is explosible by percussion.

percussion-cap (pėr-kush′ọn-kap), *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.

percussioner (pėr-kush′ọn-ėr), *n.* In *gun-making*, the workman who fits the nipple and other connected parts. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 251.

Percussion-fuse.

percussion-fuse (pėr-kush′ọn-fūz), *n.* A detonating fuse so constructed that, when impact suddenly checks the motion of the projectile, the firing-mechanism of the fuse is set free to act upon the detonating substance. In the cut, *a* is the shell. The plunger *h* is held by a detent *e*, which engages a notch at the rear end with a force graduated to permit its release by the shock of impact, when the plunger is driven forward to strike and explode a percussion-cap on the nipple *g*. The spring *i* holds the plunger in engagement with the detent till the instant of impact.

percussion-grinder (pėr-kush′ọn-grīn′dėr), *n.* A machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a process of combined rubbing and pounding. *E. H. Knight.*

percussion-gun (pėr-kush′ọn-gun), *n.* A gun discharged by means of a percussion-lock.

percussion-hammer (pėr-kush′ọn-ham′ėr), *n.* A small hammer used in percussion for diagnostic purposes.

percussion-lock (pėr-kush′ọn-lok), *n.* A kind of lock for a gun, in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap placed over the nipple, and ignites the charge—or the cap may be attached to the cartridge, and exploded by a striker without the aid of a nipple.

percussion-match (pėr-kush′ọn-mach), *n.* A match which is ignited by percussion.

percussion-powder (pėr-kush′ọn-pou′dėr), *n.* Detonating or fulminating powder.

percussion-primer (pėr-kush′ọn-prī′mėr), *n.* A primer which is ignited by percussion. See *primer*.

percussion-stop (pėr-kush′ọn-stop), *n.* See *percussion*, 5 (*b*).

percussion-table (pėr-kush′ọn-tā′bl), *n.* In *metal.*, a frame or table of boards on which ore is concentrated, the separation of the heavier from the lighter particles being aided by a jarring of the table by means of suitably arranged machinery. See *jogging-table* and *toze*.

percussive (pėr-kus′iv), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *percussivo*; as *percuss* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to percussion or a light sharp stroke; striking; striking against something.

The first musical instruments were, without doubt, *percussive* sticks, calabashes, tom-toms, and were used simply to mark the time of the dance.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 26.

The *percussive* tones of the oriole invite or compel attention. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 234.

II. *n.* Specifically, in *music*, an instrument of percussion.

percussively (pėr-kus′iv-li), *adv.* In a percussive manner; by or by means of striking or percussion.

percussor (pėr-kus′ọr), *n.* [= F. *percusseur* = Sp. *percusor* = Pg. *percussor* = It. *percussore*, < L. *percussor*, < *percutere*, pp. *percussus*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] One who or that which strikes; an agent or instrument of percussion; one who percusses.

percutaneous (pėr-kū-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *per*, through, + *cutis*, the skin: see *cutaneous*.] Passed, done, or effected through or by means of the skin: as, *percutaneous* ligation.

Percutaneous stimulation by the same method on the motor points of various digital muscles in the human arm.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 184.

percutaneously (pėr-kū-tā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a percutaneous manner; through or by means of the skin.

percuteur (F. pron. per-kü-tėr′), *n.* [F., < *percuter*, < L. *percutere*, strike through: see *percuss*.] An instrument for slow or rapid light percussion for therapeutic purposes, as in neuralgia and other neuroses.

percutient (pėr-kū′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *percutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *percutere*, beat or strike through: see *percuss*.] I. *a.* Percussive; striking; of or pertaining to percussion.

II. *n.* That which strikes or has power to strike.

Where the air is the *percutient*, pent or not pent, against a hard body, it never giveth an exteriour sound; as if you blow strongly with a bellowes against a wall.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 190.

percylite (pėr′si-līt), *n.* [Named after J. *Percy*, an English chemist and metallurgist.] A rare mineral occurring in sky-blue cubes: it is an oxychlorid of copper.

perdet, *interj.* Same as *pardy*. *Chaucer.*

perdendo, perdendosi (per-den′dō, -dō-sē), *a.* [It., ppr. of *perdere*, lose (see *perdition*); *si*, itself, < L. *se*, itself.] In *music*, dying away; diminishing in loudness: practically the same as *morendo*.

Perdicidæ (pėr-dis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perdix* (*Perdic-*) + *-idæ*.] The partridges and quails as a family of gallinaceous birds: now usually regarded as a subfamily *Perdicinæ*.

Perdicinæ (pėr-di-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perdix* (*Perdic-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, typified by the genus *Perdix*, of small size (as compared with *Tetraoninæ* or grouse), with naked nostrils and scaly shanks; the partridges and quails. The term is used with varying latitude: (*a*) for all the birds of the character just stated; (*b*) for the Old World forms as distinguished from the American *Ortygina* or *Odontophorinæ*; (*c*) for partridges of the genus *Perdix* and its immediate congeners alone. See cuts under *partridge* and *quail*.

perdicine (pėr′di-sin), *a.* [< L. *perdix* (*perdic-*), a partridge, + *-ine*¹.] Related to or resembling a partridge or a quail; of or pertaining to the *Perdicinæ*, in any sense.

perdiclet, *n.* [ME. *perdycle*; origin not ascertained.] A kind of precious stone; eaglestone. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 394.

perdido†, *n.* [Sp., = F. *perdu*, lost: see *perdu*.] A desperate man. *Davies.*

The Duke of Monmouth, with his party of *Perdidos*, had a game to play which would not shew in quiet times.
Roger North, Examen, p. 475.

perdiet, *interj.* See *pardy*.

perdifoil (pėr′di-foil), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *perdere*, lose, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*¹.] A deciduous plant; a plant that periodically loses or drops its leaves: opposed to *evergreen*. [Rare.]

The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoils* when transplanted into Britain. *J. Barton.*

perditely†, *adv.* [< **perdite* (< L. *perditus*, lost: see *perdition*) + *-ly*².] In an abandoned manner; disgracefully.

I
A thousand times had rather wish to die,
Than *perditly* to affect one base and vile.
Heywood, Dialogues, ii.

perdition (pėr-dish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *perdicioun*, < OF. *perdition*, *perdicion*, F. *perdition* = Sp. *perdicion* = Pg. *perdição* = It. *perdizione*, < LL. *perditio(n-)*, ruin, destruction, < L. *perdere*, pp. *perditus*, make away with, destroy, waste, ruin, lose, < *per*, through, + *dare*, give: see *date*¹.] 1. Entire ruin; utter destruction.

Certain tidings . . . importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 2. 3.

Perdition
Take me for ever, if in my fell anger
I do not out-do all example!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 5.

Free revellings, carnivals, and balls, which are the *perdition* of precious hours.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 183.

2. The condition of the lost; the future state of the wicked; hell.

Would you send
A soul straight to *perdition*, dying frank
An atheist? *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 301.

3†. Loss or diminution.

Sir, his defilement suffers no *perdition* in you.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 117.

perditionable (pėr-dish′ọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *perdition* + *-able.*] Fitted for or worthy of perdition. *R. Pollok.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Perdix (pėr′diks), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *perdix*, < Gr. *πέρδιξ*, a partridge: see *partridge.*] 1. Partridges proper, the typical genus of *Perdicinæ*, formerly more than conterminous with the *Perdicinæ*, now restricted to a few species like the common European partridge, *P. cinerea.* See cut under *partridge.*— 2. A genus of gastropods, now referred to *Dolium.* *Montfort*, 1810.

perdreaut, *n.* [OF. *perdreau*, also *perdriel*, *perdrial*, a military engine for throwing stones, later also a mortar, prop. a partridge, contr. of *perdriseau*, dim. of *perdrix*, partridge: see *partridge.*] A bombshell of small size, such as was commonly used as a hand-grenade. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XXIII. 222.

perdue, perdu (pėr-dū′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *perdu* (= Sp. *perdido* = It. *perduto*, < LL. **perdutus*, L. *perditus*), pp. of *perdre*, lose, < L. *perdere*, destroy, lose: see *perdition.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lost to sight; hidden; in concealment; in ambush.

Bridget stood *perdue* within, with her finger and thumb upon the latch. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 16.

Perdue he couched, counted out hour by hour
Till he should spy in the east a signal streak—
Night had been, morrow was, triumph would be.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 136.

2. Being on a forlorn hope; sent on a desperate enterprise.

I send out this letter, as a sentinel *perdue;* if it find you, it comes to tell you that I was possessed with a fever. *Donne*, Letters, cliii.

II. *n.* 1. A soldier serving on a forlorn hope (in French *enfant perdu*); a person in desperate case.

I am set here, like a *perdu*,
To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress—
A scurvy fellow that must pass this way.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Another night would tire a *perdu*,
More than a wet furrow, and a great frost.
Sir W. Davenant, Love and Honour, v. 1.

Was this a face
To be opposed against the warring winds?
. . . to watch—poor *perdu!*
With this thin helm? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 35.

2. One who is morally lost or abandoned.

Drunkards, spew'd out of taverns into th' sinks
Of tap-houses and stews, revolts from manhood,
Debauch'd *perdus.* *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

3. In *cookery*, something concealed or ambuscaded: same as *surprise.*

Let the corporall
Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd
With pudding, or strut in some aged carpe;
Either doth serve, I think. As for *perdues*,
Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish
Among some fennell, or some other grasse,
Shews how they lie i' th' field.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary. (*Nares.*)

perduell†, *n.* [< L. *perduellis*, a public enemy, < *per*, through, + *duellum*, *bellum*, war: see *duel.*] A public enemy. *Minsheu.*

perduellion (pėr-dū-el′iọn), *n.* [< L. *perduellio*(*n-*), treason, overt hostility against one's country, < *perduellis*, a public enemy: see *perduell.*] In the *civil law*, treason.

perduellism† (pėr-dū′el-izm), *n.* [< *perduell* + *-ism.*] Same as *perduellion.*

perdulous† (pėr′dū-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < F. *perdu*, lost, or < L. *perdere*, destroy, lose, + *-ul-ous.*] Lost; thrown away.

Some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

perdurability (pėr′dū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *perdurabilyte*, *perdurablete*, < OF. *perdurablete* = It. *perdurabilità*, < ML. **perdurabilita*(*t-*)*s*, < **perdurabilis*, perdurable: see *perdurable.*] The quality of being perdurable; prolonged durableness; everlastingness.

His deth is conuerted in to *perdurabilyte* of lyf.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 161.

But yow men semeth to geten yow a *perdurablete* whan ye thinken that in tyme to comynge youre fame shal lasten. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

Mr. Fiske believes in the soul and in its *perdurability.*
Presbyterian Rev., April, 1886, p. 401.

perdurable (pėr′dū-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *perdurable*, < OF. *perdurable*, *pardurable*, F. *perdurable* = Pr. Sp. *perdurable* = Pg. *perduravel* = It. *perdurabile*, < ML. **perdurabilis*, lasting, < L. *perdurare*, last, hold out: see *perdure.*] Lasting; continuing long; everlasting; imperishable.

Whan Iudas herde hym he cursed the deuyll and said to him Ihesu cryst dampne the in fyre *perdurable.*
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 158.

Cerles, the sighte of God is the lyf *perdurable.*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Cables of *perdurable* toughness. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 343.

We shall be able to discover that the body is scarce an essential part of man, and that the material and perishing substance can never comprehend what is immaterial and *perdurable.* *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 248.

True being is one, unchangeable and *perdurable.*
Adamson, Fichte, p. 208.

perdurablely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *perdurably.*

Thilke same symple forme of man that is *perdurablely* in the dyvyne thoght. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 4.

perdurablety†, *n.* An old form of *perdurability.*

perdurably (pėr′dū-ra-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *perdurablely*, *perdurabilly*; < *perdurable* + *-ly*2.] In a perdurable manner; lastingly; everlastingly.

Where regneth the Fader and the Sone, lo!
And the Holy Gost in heuyns full hy,
And Shall for ener *perdurabilly.*'
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6496.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fined? *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 115.

Two things, perhaps, retain their freshness more *perdurably* than the rest—the return of Spring, and the more poignant utterances of the poets. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

perdurance (pėr-dū′rans), *n.* [= It. *perduranza*, < L. *perduran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *perdurare*, endure, continue: see *perdure.*] Same as *perduration.*

Thyne eternall contynuance shall bee muche more excellente and much farre aboue the *perduraunce* of heauens, or of the earth.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms, cxxxiv. 2.

perduration (pėr-dū-rā′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *perduração*, < L. as if **perduratio*(*n-*), < *perdurare*, pp. *perduratus*, endure, continue: see *perdure.*] Long continuance.

perdure (pėr-dūr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perdured*, ppr. *perduring.* [= OF. *perdurer*, *pardurer* = It. *perdurare*, < L. *perdurare*, last, hold out, endure, continue, LL. also make hard, < *per*, through, + *durare*, last, also make hard: see *dure.* Cf. *endure.*] To last for all time or for a very long time; endure or continue long, or forever.

But the mind *perdures* while its energizing may construct a thousand lines. *Hickok*, Mental Philos. (1854), p. 76.

perdyt, *interj.* See *pardy.*

pere[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pear*[1].

pere[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *peer*[1].

pere[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peer*[2].

peregalt (per′ē-gal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *paregal.*

peregratet, *v. t.* See *peragrate.*

peregrint, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *peregrine.*

peregrinate (per′ē-gri-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peregrinated*, ppr. *peregrinating.* [< L. *peregrinatus*, pp. of *peregrinari*, travel (> It. *peregrinare*, *pellegrinare* = Sp. Pg. *peregrinar* = F. *pérégriner*), < *peregrinus*, foreign: see *peregrine.*] 1. To travel from place to place, or from one country to another.—2†. To sojourn or live in a foreign country. *Bailey.*

peregrinate (per′ē-gri-nāt), *a.* [< L. *peregrinatus*, pp. of *peregrinari*: see *peregrinate*, *v.*] Foreign; traveled; of foreign birth or manners. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He is too picked, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were, too *peregrinate.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 15.

I perceive too that there is something outlandish, *peregrinate*, and lawless about me.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xviii. 2. (*Davies.*)

peregrination (per′ē-gri-nā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *peregrination*, F. *pérégrination* = Sp. *peregrinacion* = Pr. *peregrinacio*, *pelegrinacio* = Pg. *peregrinação* = It. *peregrinazione*, *pellegrinazione*, < L. *peregrinatio*(*n-*), < *peregrinari*, pp. *peregrinatus*, travel: see *peregrinate*, *v.*] A traveling from one country or place to another; a roaming or wandering about in general; travel; pilgrimage.

Through all the journey and *peregrination* of human life, there is matter and occasion offered of contemplation.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

A *peregrination* is this life; and what passenger is so besotted with the pleasures of the way that he forgets the place whither he is to go?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 363.

The story of my dangers and *peregrination.*
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 623).

peregrinator (per′ē-gri-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *pérégrinateur* = Pg. *peregrinador* = It. *peregrinatore*, < L. *peregrinator*, < *peregrinari*, pp. *peregrinatus*, travel: see *peregrinate*, *v.*] One who peregrinates, travels, or wanders about from place to place; a traveler.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator* to satisfy his curiosity or improve his knowledge.
Casaubon, Credulity, p. 66.

peregrine (per′ē-grin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *peregrin*, *peregryn*, foreign, < OF. *peregrin* (also **pelegrin*, *pelerin*, > ult. E. *pilgrim*, q. v.), F. *pérégrine* = Sp. Pg. *peregrino* = It. *peregrino*, *pellegrino*, foreign (ML. *peregrina falco*, OF. *faulcon peregrine*, a peregrine falcon), < L. *peregrinus*, foreign, as a noun a foreigner, stranger, < *pereger*, being abroad or in foreign parts, lit. passing through a land, < *per*, through, + *ager*, field, land: see *per* and *acre.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Foreign; not native.

Your Lordship is such a frend of nouelties as always you aske me histories so straunge and *peregrine* that my wittes may not in any wise but needes go on pilgrimage.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 165.

The third class includes the whole army of *peregrine* martyrs. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 12.

2. Migratory, as a bird; coming from foreign parts; roving or wandering: specifically noting a kind of falcon, *Falco peregrinus.*

A faucon *peregryn* than semed she
Of fremde lond. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 420.

3. In *astrol.*, not exerting a strong influence; void of essential dignities.

A planet is not reckoned *peregrine* that is in mutual reception with any other.
W. Lilly, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.

II. *n.* 1. A foreign sojourner or resident in any state; a resident or subject not in possession of civil rights.

Until Caracalla's general grant of the franchise, the greater proportion of her [Rome's] provincial subjects were also spoken of as *peregrins.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 687, note.

2. The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* The original implication of the term in falconry is not retained in ornithology, and the name is extended to the group of falcons resembling the European peregrine, representatives of which are found in most parts of the world. They are true falcons of large size and great spirit. The American peregrine, commonly called the *duck-hawk* (*Falco anatum*), is a different variety from the European, and there are several other geographical races of peregrines. See *falcon*, and cut under *duck-hawk.*

Brave birds they were, whose quick-self-lessning kin
Still won the girlonds from the *peregrin.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou shalt see
My grayhounds fleeting like a beam of light,
And hear my *peregrine* and her bells in heaven.
Tennyson, Harold, i. 2.

peregrinity (per-ē-grin′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pérégrinité* = Sp. *peregrinidad* = Pg. *peregrinidade* = It. *peregrinità*, *pellegrinità*, < L. *peregrinita*(*t-*)*s*, condition of a foreigner, < *peregrinus*, foreign: see *peregrine.*] 1. Strangeness; foreignness. [Rare.]

"These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language." I asked him [Johnson] if *peregrinity* was an English word. He laughed, and said, "No." I told him this was the second time I had heard him coin a word. *Boswell*, Johnson (1835), IV. 136.

2. Wandering; travel; journey; sojourn.

A new removal, what we call "his third *peregrinity*," had to be decided on. *Carlyle*, Sterling, ii. 6.

peregrinoid (per′ē-gri-noid), *a.* [< *peregrine* + *-oid.*] Resembling a peregrine: specifically noting an African falcon, *Falco minor.*

pereion (pe-rī′on), *n.*; pl. *pereia* (-ạ). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *περιών*, ppr. of *περιέναι*, go about, < *περί*, around, about, + *ἰέναι*, go.] In *Crustacea*, the thorax: distinguished from *cephalon* (head) and *pleon* (abdomen). *C. Spence Bate*, Encyc. Brit., VI. 634.

Pereion and Pleon of *Munidopsis curvirostris.*
a, pereion, bearing five pairs of pereiopods; *b*, pleon; *c*, modified pleopods, forming the tail-fin.

pereiopod (pe-rī′ọ-pod), *n.* [< NL. *pereion* + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] An appendage of the pereion; one of the true thoracic limbs or legs of a crustacean. They are the typical ambulatory or walking members (though they may be modified for swimming or for prehension), intervening between the maxillipeds or foot-jaws and the pleopods or abdominal limbs, which latter are usually natatory.

pereiopodite (per-ī-op′ọ-dīt), *n.* [< *pereiopod* + *-ite*2.] Same as *pereiopod.*

perelle[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pearl.*

perelle[2] (pe-rel′), *n.* [< NL. *parella*, the specific name of the lichen.] In *bot.*, a substance obtained from a lichen, *Lecanora parella*, much used in the preparation of a red or crimson dye. The name is also loosely and incorrectly given

to such lichens as are used to produce cudbear, litmus, archil, etc.

perempt† (pėr-empt'), *v. t.* [< L. *peremptus, peremtus*, pp. of *perimere* (OL. *peremere*), take entirely away, annihilate, extinguish, destroy, < *per*, away, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*. Cf. *exempt*.] In *law*, to kill; crush or destroy; quash.

Nor is it any objection that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal, because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*.
Aylife, Parergon.

peremption† (pėr-emp'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *peremption*, F. *péremption*, < LL. *peremptio(n-)*, a destroying, < L. *perimere*, pp. *peremptus*, destroy: see *peremptory*.] A killing; a quashing; nonsuit.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual.
Aylife, Parergon.

peremptorily (per'emp-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively; decisively; so as to preclude further question or debate.

peremptoriness (per'emp-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* Peremptory, authoritative, or dogmatic character; positiveness; absoluteness; dogmatism: as, the *peremptoriness* of a command or of a creed.

peremptory (per'emp-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *péremptoire* = Sp. *perentorio* = Pg. *peremptorio* = It. *perentorio*, < LL. *peremptorius, peremtorius*, destructive, decisive, < *peremptor*, a destroyer, < L. *perimere*, pp. *peremptus*, destroy: see *peremptory*.] **I.** *a.* 1. That precludes or does not admit of debate, question, or expostulation; hence, express; authoritative; positive; absolute: as, a *peremptory* command or call.

My customs are as *peremptory*
As wrathful planets, death, or destiny.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., v. 2.

We will suddenly
Pass our accept and *peremptory* answer.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 82.

The *peremptory* tone in which he sent forth his sublime commands! *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

2. In *law*, final; determinate; absolute and unconditional: as, a *peremptory* action or exception.

A *peremptory* adjustment of the number of saloons to the population would be extremely difficult.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 42.

3. Fully resolved; resolute; determined; positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatic: said of persons.

To-morrow be in readiness to go.
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 71.

I was *peremptory* that unlesse we had £10,000 immediately the prisoners would starve.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1665.

Say what you like—only don't be too *peremptory* and dogmatic; we know that wiser men than you have been notoriously deceived in their predictions.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 13.

4. Positively settled upon; that positively must be done, etc.

The duke now goes to sea upon the 7th of June, as I am credibly informed; though others say the *peremptory* day is June the 31st. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 230.

Peremptory challenge. See *challenge*, 9.—**Peremptory day**, in *law*, a precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be brought on.—**Peremptory defenses**, in *Scots law*, positive allegations which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action.—**Peremptory inference**, an inference leading to a categorical, not a disjunctive, conclusion.—**Peremptory mandamus.** See *mandamus*.—**Peremptory pleas**, pleas which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself.—**Peremptory writ**, a species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim. = **Syn. 1** and **3.** *Authoritative, Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial*.—**3.** Express, absolute, imperative, categorical.

II.† *n.* A peremptory order.

For others they have stood as *peremptories*, but to him they cannot serve as dilatories.
Bacon, Report on Naturalization (1606), Works, X. 327.

peremptory† (per'emp-tọ-ri), *adv.* [< *peremptory*, *a.*] Unquestionably; positively.

I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which, I assure you, both for fashion and workmanship, was most *peremptory* beautiful.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

perendure (pėr-en-dūr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perendured*, ppr. *perenduring*. [< L. *per*, through, + *endure*. Cf. *perdure*.] To last or endure for ever, or for a long time. *Encyc. Brit.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

perennate (pėr-en'āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perennated*, ppr. *perennating*. [< L. *perennatus*, pp. of *perennare*, keep or last long, < *perennis*, lasting the year through, lasting long: see *perennial*.] **I.**† *trans.* To continue to prolong indefinitely; renew. *Money Masters all Things* (1698), p. 16.

II. *intrans.* In *bot.*, to live perennially.

Properly to understand perennation the *perennating* portions must be examined at all periods of the resting season as well as when they are starting anew into vegetative activity. *Nature*, XXXIX. 188.

perennation (per-e-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *perennate* + *-ion*.] Perennial or indefinite existence; specifically, in *bot.*, the perennial continuance of life.

In the case of perennials, the mode of *perennation* is an interesting feature for observation. *Nature*, XXXIX. 188.

perennial (pe-ren'i-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *perennel* = Sp. Pg. *perennal*, < L. *perennis* (> It. Sp. Pg. *perenne* = F. *pérenne*), lasting the year through, lasting long, continual, everlasting, < *per*, through, + *annus*, year: see *annual*. Cf. *biennial*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year, or through many years: as, a *perennial* spring or fountain. —2. Continuing without stop or intermission; perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; everlasting.

There is a *perennial* nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iii. 11.

Thy glad *perennial* youth would fade.
M. Arnold, The Scholar Gipsy.

3. In *zoöl.*, growing continually: noting teeth which have the pulp-cavity open, and grow indefinitely from persistent pulps: as, the *perennial* incisors of a rodent.—4. In *bot.*, continuing more than two years: as, a *perennial* stem or root.—5. In *entom.*, forming colonies which are continued from year to year, as the ants, bees, and termites; also, living more than one year, as an insect. = **Syn. 2.** Unfailing, enduring, permanent, constant, abiding, lasting, undying, imperishable, deathless, immortal.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a plant which lives and blossoms or fructifies year after year. Such plants may or may not have perennial roots. In trees and shrubs and herbs with growth from year to year from a strong tap-root the root is naturally perennial; but in most perennials with only fibrous roots the roots are produced anew from time to time or from year to year. The division of plants into annuals, biennials, and perennials, according to the duration of their roots, is liable to vary under the influence of different circumstances. An annual plant in a northern climate may become a biennial or even a perennial in a warm climate, while, on the other hand, the perennials of warm climates often become annuals when transplanted to northern climates.

perennially (pe-ren'i-ạl-i), *adv.* So as to be perennial; continually; without ceasing.

perennial-stemmed (pe-ren'i-ạl-stemd), *a.* In *bot.*, having stems which are perennial, or which live and fructify from year to year.

perennibranch (pe-ren'i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *perennis*, perennial, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having perennial branchiæ; retaining gills permanently; of or pertaining to the *Perennibranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Perennibranchiata*. Also *perennibranchiate*.

Perennibranchia (pe-ren-i-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *perennis*, perennial, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *Perennibranchiata*.

Perennibranchiata (pe-ren-i-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *perennibranchiatus*: see *perennibranchiate*.] A division of urodele amphibians, comprising those whose gills are permanently retained. It embraces the sirenids, proteids, and amphiumids, and is opposed to *Caducibranchiata*, which includes almost all the other urodeles, such as the salamanders, newts, etc. Also called *Manentibranchia*.

perennibranchiate (pe-ren-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *perennibranchiatus*, < L. *perennis*, perennial, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *perennibranch*.

perennity† (pe-ren'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pérennité*, OF. *perennite* = Sp. *perennidad* = Pg. *perennidade* = It. *perennità*, < L. *perennita(t-)s*, perennial duration, < *perennis*, perennial: see *perennial*.] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing.

That springs have their origine from the sea and not from rains and vapours, among many other stroog reasons I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs, which always afford the same quantity of water.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 5.

pererration (per-e-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *pererrare*, pp. *pererratus*, wander through, < *per*, through, + *errare*, wander: see *err*.] A wandering or rambling through various places.

After a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 67.

Pereskia (pē-res'ki-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), after N. C. F. de *Peiresc* (1580–1637) of Aix in Provence, author of numerous scientific and historical works.] A genus of cacti of the tribe *Opuntieæ*, characterized by the numerous large spreading petals in many rows, and the stigma with very many clustered or spiral rays. There are 13 species, all natives of the West Indies. They are shrubs or trees, with round branches, large solitary or panicled flowers, and scaly or spiny pear-shaped or egg-shaped berries. The distinct fleshy and veiny leaves bear spines in their axils, and are in some species thick and cylindrical, in others broad and membranaceous, unlike those of other cacti. *P. Bleo* is the bleo of the United States of Colombia, with handsome rose-colored flowers, and leaves which are eaten as a salad. See *Barbados gooseberry*, under *gooseberry*.

pereyet, *n.* A Middle English form of *perry*3.

perf. An abbreviation of *perfect*.

perfect (pėr'fekt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *perfit*; now conformed to the orig. L. (*perfit, parfit* remain in dial. use); < ME. *perfet, perfit, parfit, parfyte, parfight, parfyth*, etc., < OF. *parfit, parfeit, parfite, parfaict, perfect*, F. *parfait* = Pr. *perfeit, perfeit, perfieg, perfaig* = Sp. *perfecto* = Pg. *perfeito* = It. *perfetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *perfekt*, < L. *perfectus*, finished, complete, perfect, pp. of *perficere*, finish, complete, < *per*, through, + *facere*, do: see *per-* and *fact*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Brought to a consummation; fully finished; carried through to completion in every detail; finished in every part; completed.

Take noble courage, and make *perfect* what
Is happily begun. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Nature finishes everything, and that makes a large part of her charm. Every little flower is *perfect* and complete, from root to seed. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 349.

2. Full; whole; entire; complete; existing in the widest extent or highest degree.

She allwais loued me with hert *parfight*,
And the dede thereof shewid she to ryght.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3994.

It cannot be without some great worke of God, thus in the old and decrepit Age of the World, to let it haue more *perfect* knowledge of it selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

There is no such thing as *perfect* transparency or *perfect* opacity. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 13.

3. In *bot.*, having both stamens and pistils; hermaphrodite: said of a flower, also of a whole plant, as opposed to *monœcious, diœcious*, etc. —4. Without blemish or defect; lacking in nothing; of the best, highest, or most complete type; exact or unquestionable in every particular: as, a *perfect* likeness; one *perfect* but many imperfect specimens; a *perfect* face; specifically, complete in moral excellence; entirely good.

The secunde Day next aftre Men funden a Brid quyk and *perfyt*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

Three glorious suns, each one a *perfect* sun.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 26.

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect*. Mat. v. 48.

The *perfect* historian is he in whose work the character and spirit of an age is exhibited in miniature.
Macaulay, History.

5†. Sound; of sound mind; sane.

What faces and what postures he puts on!
I do not think he is *perfect*.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 2.

6. Completely skilled; thoroughly trained or efficient: as, *perfect* in discipline. Compare *letter-perfect*.

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 155.

7. Completely effective; satisfactory in every respect.

Distress is a *perfect* antidote to love.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

8†. Quite certain; assured.

Thou art *perfect*, then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia? *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3. 1.

9. Entire; out and out; utter; very great: as, a *perfect* horror of serpents; a *perfect* shower of brickbats met them; a *perfect* stranger. [Colloq.]

The queen tore her biggonets for *perfect* anger.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

St. Martin, however, was one of the most active in destroying the pagan temples, and used in that employment to range over his diocese at the head of a *perfect* army of monks. *Lecky*, Rationalism, II. 33.

Of this habit [bucking] I have a *perfect* dread, and, if I can help it, never get on a confirmed bucker.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 5.

10. In *music*: (*a*) Of an interval, melodic or harmonic, belonging to the first and simplest group of consonances, that in which inversion does not change the character of the interval: as, a *perfect* unison, octave, fifth, or fourth: opposed to *imperfect, diminished, augmented*. These intervals are now often also called *major*.

(*b*) Of a chord, cadence, or period, complete; fully satisfactory. Thus, a *perfect* chord or triad is a triad, major or minor, in its original position; a *perfect* cadence is a simple authentic or plagal cadence; and a *perfect* period is one that is fully balanced or filled out. (*c*) In medieval music, of rhythm, time, or measure, triple. See *measure*, 12.—**Most perfect ens.** See *ens*.—**Perfect being**, the being whose essence involves existence; God.—**Perfect cadence, concord, consonance.** See the nouns.—**Perfect definition**, a definition which perfectly explains the essence of a thing by its essential attributes.—**Perfect demonstration**, a demonstration that not only shows that a fact is so, but also why it must be so.—**Perfect elasticity, ensemble, fifth, flower, fluid, fourth**, etc. See the nouns.—**Perfect insect**, the imago or completely developed form of an insect, whether winged or wingless.—**Perfect metals.** Same as *noble metals* (which see, under *metal*).—**Perfect metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked pupa stage between the larva and the imago. Also called *complete metamorphosis*. See cut under *Orgyia*.—**Perfect note.** See *note*.—**Perfect number**, a number that is equal to the sum of all its divisors or aliquot parts, as 28 (= 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14).—**Perfect octave.** See *octave*, 2.—**Perfect proposition**, a categorical proposition.—**Perfect speech**, a speech that makes complete sense.

Speech is either *perfect* or imperfect. *Perfect* is that that absolves the sentence.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 24.

Perfect syllogism, a syllogism from which no part has been omitted.—**Perfect tense**, in *gram.*, a tense expressing completed time, or a variety of past time involving some reference to the present: instanced by *I have done*, and the like. The same word is added to the titles of other tenses when a like implication is made: thus, *I shall have done*, future perfect; *I should have done*, conditional perfect; and so on.—**Perfect yellow.** See *yellow*.—**To make perfect**, in *printing*, to print on both sides. =**Syn. 4.** Faultless, blameless, unblemished, holy.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the perfect tense. See above.—**Historical perfect.** See *historical*, 4.

perfect (pėr'fekt or pėr-fekt'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *perfit;* = It. *perfettare;* from the adj.] 1. To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; bring to completion or perfection: as, to *perfect* a picture or a statue.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 John iv. 12.

It is the duty of art to *perfect* and exalt nature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 214.

Exact Reformation is not *perfited* at the first push.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

I pray certify me, by the next occasion, what the wine cost for the common use, and if you have laid out any more in that kind, that I may *perfect* my account.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 446.

But a night there is
Betwixt me and the *perfecting* of bliss!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 313.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my surety; 'fore whose throne 'tis needful,
Ere I can *perfect* mine intents, to kneel.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 4.

2. To make perfect; instruct fully; make fully informed or skilled: as, to *perfect* one's self in the principles of architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.

Every man taking charge may be . . . well taught, *perfited*, and readily instructed in all the premisses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

Whence might this distaste arise?
Be at least so kind to *perfect* me in that.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, i. 1.

To perfect bail. See *bail*[2].=**Syn. 1.** To accomplish, consummate.

perfectation (pėr-fek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *perfect* + *-ation*.] The act or process of bringing to perfection; perfecting. [Rare.]

Does it not appear . . . as if the very influence which we pointed out in the last chapter, as rendering the *perfectation* of the race feasible, must have a distinctively antagonistic operation? *W. R. Greg.*

perfecter (pėr'fek-tėr or pėr-fek'tėr), *n.* [< *perfect* + *-er*[1].] One who perfects, completes, or finishes; one who makes perfect.

Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and *perfecter* of our faith.
Heb. xii. 2 (revised version).

Perfecti (pėr-fek'tī), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of L. *perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*, *a.*] A body of Catharists in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, who assumed the name on account of the strictness of their lives.

perfectibilist (pėr-fek'ti-bil-ist), *n.* [< *perfectible* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the perfectibility of human nature in this life; a perfectionist.—**Society of the Perfectibilists.** Same as *Order of the Illuminati* (which see, under *Illuminati*).

perfectibility (pėr-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *perfectibilité* = Sp. *perfectibilidad* = Pg. *perfectibilidade* = It. *perfettibilità*, < ML. **perfectibilita(t-)s*, < **perfectibilis*, perfectible: see *perfectible*.] The property of being perfectible; the property of being susceptible of becoming or being made perfect; specifically, the capability of arriving at perfection in this life, whether a general perfection of the human faculties or Christian perfection.

It is even possible . . . that if Clifford, in his foregoing life, had enjoyed the means of cultivating his taste to its utmost *perfectibility*, that subtle attribute might, before this period, have completely eaten out or filed away his affections. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

perfectible (pėr-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *perfectible* = Pg. *perfectivel* = It. *perfettibile*, < ML. **perfectibilis* (?), < L. *perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*.] Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection possible.

perfecting (pėr-fek'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *perfect*, *v.*] Printing on both sides.

perfecting-machine (pėr-fek'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *perfecting-press*. [British.]

perfecting-press (pėr-fek'ting-pres), *n.* In *printing*, a press in which the paper is printed on both sides at one operation.

perfection (pėr-fek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *perfeccion, perfeccyone, perfeccioun, perfecciun*, < OF. (and F.) *perfection* = Sp. *perfeccion* = Pg. *perfeição* = It. *perfezione*, < L. *perfectio*(*n-*), a finishing, perfection, < *perficere*, pp. *perfectus*, finish, complete: see *perfect*.] 1†. Performance; accomplishment.

Lovers . . . vowing more than the *perfection* of ten, and discharging less than the tenth part of one.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 94.

Would any reasonable creature make these his serious studies and *perfections*, much less only live to these ends?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. The state of being perfect, as in material, form, design, composition, construction, operation, action, qualification, etc.; that degree of excellence which leaves nothing to be desired, or in which nothing requisite is wanting; entire freedom from defect, blemish, weakness, or liability to err or fail; supreme excellence, whether moral or material; completeness or thoroughness: as, *perfection* in an art; fruits in *perfection;* the *perfection* of beauty: often used concretely: as, she is *perfection*.

Howbeit I wyll answere these messengers that theyr comyng pleaseth me greatlye, and that my doughter shuld be happy if she myght come to so great *perfection* as to be conioyned in maryage to the erle of Guerles.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cx.

Tyme shall breed skill, and vse shall bring *perfection*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 89.

If we affect him not far above and before all things, our religion hath not that inward *perfection* which it should have. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 6.

He never plays, but reades much, having the Latin, French, and Spanish tongues in *perfection*.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

The Roman language arrived at great *perfection* before it began to decay. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

Everybody, again, understands distinctly enough what is meant by man's *perfection*—his reaching the best which his powers and circumstances allow him to reach.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

3. A quality, trait, feature, endowment, or acquirement that is characterized by excellence or is of great worth or value; excellency.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Ye wonder how this noble Damozell
So great *perfections* did in her compile.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 1.

The unity, the simplicity or inseparability of all the properties of Deity, is one of the chief *perfections* I conceive him to possess.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iii.

4. The extreme; the highest degree; consummation: as, the *perfection* of cruelty. [Colloq.]

Other Saluages assaulted the rest and slew them, stripped them, and tooke what they had; but fearing this murther would come to light, and might cause them to suffer for it, would now proceed to the *perfection* of villanie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 36.

5†. In *medieval music*, triple rhythm or measure. See *measure*, 12.—**Absolute perfection**, the absence of every kind of defect and fault; the perfection of God.—**Accidental perfection**, an addition to the essence, imparting higher powers of acting, of receiving impressions, etc.—**Christian perfection.** See *perfectionism* (*b*).—**Essential or transcendental perfection**, the possession of everything that is necessary to an essence.—**Esthetic perfection**, faultless beauty; the entire agreement of a cognition with sense.—**First and second perfection.** Same as *first* and *second entelechy* or *act*. See *entelechy*, and *energy*, 4.—**Formal perfection**, that which in any being is better to be than not to be; conformity to the formal laws of thought.—**Logical perfection.** See *logical*.—**Material perfection of cognition.** See *material*.—**Material perfection of knowledge**, conformity to the real world; truth.—**Moral perfection**, a perfection of the soul or mind.—**Natural perfection.** See *natural*.—**Perfection of cognition**, the union of precision with profundity.—**Perfection of disposition**, the entire disposition of matter to the receiving of a given form: nearly the same as *first perfection*.—**Perfection of energy**, that degree of effort which a being is spontaneously disposed to put forth.—**Perfection of parts**, the absence of mutilation; integrity.—**Physical perfection**, a perfection of body.—**Supernatural perfection**, a perfection of miraculous origin.—**Third** or **last perfection**, the attainment of the end of the thing having the perfection.—**To perfection.** (*a*) Fully; completely; to the uttermost. Job xi. 7. (*b*) With the highest degree of excellence or success: as, he acted the part *to perfection*.=**Syn. 2.** Perfectness, completion, consummation.

perfection (pėr-fek'shon), *v. t.* [< F. *perfectionner* = Sp. *perfeccionar* = Pg. *perfeicoar*, *perfeiçoar* = It. *perfezionare;* from the noun.] To complete; make perfect.

Both our labours tending to the same general end, the *perfectioning* of our countrymen in a most essential article — the right use of their native language.
Foote, The Orators, i.

The gradual *perfectioning* of the respiratory machine.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 58.

perfectional† (pėr-fek'shon-al), *a.* [< OF. *perfectionnal*, < *perfection*, perfection: see *perfection* and *-al*.] Made complete or perfect.

I call that [life] *perfectional* which shall be conferred upon the elect immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

perfectionate† (pėr-fek'shon-āt), *v. t.* [< *perfection* + *-ate*[2].] To make perfect; bring to perfection.

He has . . . founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting.
Dryden, Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 24.

perfectionation (pėr-fek-shon-ā'shon), *n.* [< *perfectionate* + *-ion*.] The act of making perfect. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

perfectioner (pėr-fek'shon-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes perfect or brings to perfection. [Rare.]

Language has been the handmaid of Religion, and Religion the herald, instrument, and *perfectioner* of Civilization. *R. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, Int., p. 19.

perfectionism (pėr-fek'shon-izm), *n.* [< *perfection* + *-ism*.] The belief that a sinless life is attainable. Specifically—(*a*) The doctrine, held by many Roman Catholics, that those who are justified can observe the commands of God, and that their sins are not mortal, but venial. (*b*) The doctrine, held by many Arminian Methodists, that a relative perfection called *Christian perfection* is attainable, and is to be distinguished from absolute perfection or from the perfection of angels or of Adam. (*c*) The doctrine expressed in the Confession of the Society of Friends in 1675, that the heart can be "free from actually sinning and transgressing of the law of God, and in that respect perfect." (*d*) The belief that one can attain or has attained a state of absolute moral perfection. Such a belief is entertained by persons in various religious bodies.

perfectionist (pėr-fek'shon-ist), *n.* [=F. *perfectionniste* = Sp. *perfeccionista;* as *perfection* + *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in any form of perfectionism.

Our late *perfectionists* are truly enlightened, who think they can live and not sin. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 2.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] A member of the Oneida Community. See *community*. Also called *Bible Communist*.—**Christian Perfectionist**, a believer in Christian perfection. See *perfectionism* (*b*).

perfectionment (pėr-fek'shon-ment), *n.* [< F. *perfectionnement;* as *perfection*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of making perfect, or the state of being perfect. [Rare.]

perfective (pėr-fek'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *perfectivo* = It. *perfettivo;* as *perfect* + *-ive*.] Tending or conducing to perfecting or perfection.

The affections are in the destitution of their *perfective* actions made tumultuous, vexed, and discomposed, to height of rage and violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xix.

perfectively (pėr-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a perfective manner.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the phancy.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 7.

perfectless† (pėr'fekt-les), *a.* [< *perfect* + *-less*.] Falling short of perfection; far from perfection.

Fond Epicure, . . .
(Not shunning the Atheists sin, but punishment),
Imaginedst a God so *perfect-less*,
In Works defying whom thy words profess.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

perfectly (pėr'fekt-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *perfitly;* < ME. *perfitely, perfyghtly, parfytele;* < *perfect* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a perfect manner; wholly; completely; entirely; thoroughly; altogether; quite: as, the matter is not *perfectly* clear; the coat is *perfectly* new.

Alle tho that beleven *perfitely* in God schul ben saved.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 135.

Ther she lyeth in a fayer Chapell, Closyd in a Coffer, hyr face bare and nakyed that ye may se it *perfyghtly*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

I love you *perfectly* well, I love both your Person and Parts, which are not vulgar. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

Some, indeed, who live in the valleys of the low country are *perfectly* black. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 217.

2. With the highest degree of thoroughness or excellence; in such a way as to leave nothing to be desired: as, she dances *perfectly;* he speaks the language *perfectly.*

And can [know] you these tongues *perfectly?*
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

So may an excellent virtue of the soul smooth and calcine the body, and make it serve *perfectly*, and without rebellious indispositions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 845.

3. With great exactness, nicety, or precision; accurately; exactly: as, a *perfectly* adjusted or balanced contrivance.

I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes *perfectly* like a Christian.
Pope, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

perfectness (pėr'fekt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being perfect or complete; perfection; completeness.

perfervid (pėr-fėr'vid), *a.* [< L. *perfervidus*, a false reading (though in form correct) for *præfervidus*, very hot, < L. *præ*, before (used intensively), + *fervidus*, boiling, hot: see *fervid.*] Very fervid or hot; very ardent.

Instruction, properly so called, they [the colored preachers] are not qualified to give, but the emotional nature is aroused by *perfervid* appeals and realistic imagery.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 861.

perfervidness (pėr-fėr'vid-nes), *n.* The character of being perfervid; extreme heat or ardor; great fervor or zeal.

perficient (pėr-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *perficiente*, < L. *perficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *perficere*, finish, complete, achieve: see *perfect.*]
I. *a.* Effectual; actual.

The endower [is] the *perficient* founder of all eleemosynary [corporations.]
Blackstone, Com., I. xviii.

The *perficient* objection [to pronouncing grace] was probably the inconvenience to the service of the repast.
Science, XII. 3.

Perficient action. See *action.*

II. *n.* Literally, one who performs a complete or lasting work; specifically, one who endows a charity.

perfidious (pėr-fid'i-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *perfidioso*, < L. *perfidiosus*, < *perfidia*, falsehood: see *perfidy.*] 1. Faithless; basely treacherous; false-hearted.

What of him?
He 's quoted for a most *perfidious* slave.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 205.

An air of magnanimity which, *perfidious* as he was, he could with singular dexterity assume.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by perfidy or base treachery; false: as, a *perfidious* act.

=Syn. 1. *Unfaithful, Faithless, Treacherous, Perfidious.* *Unfaithful* represents negatively the meaning that is common to these words, but it especially means a lack of fidelity to trust or duty, a failure to perform what is due, however much may be implied in that. *Faithless* is negative in form, but positive in sense; the *faithless* man does something which is a breach of faith; the sleeping sentinel is *unfaithful;* the deserter is *faithless.* *Treachery* and *perfidy* are kinds of *faithlessness.* The *treacherous* man either betrays the confidence that is reposed in him, or lures another on to harm by deceitful appearances: as, the *treacherous* signals of the wrecker. The *perfidious* man carries treachery to the basest extreme; he betrays acknowledged and accepted obligations, and even the most sacred relationships and claims: as, Benedict Arnold and Judas are types of *perfidy.*

His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith *unfaithful* kept him falsely true.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Votaries of business and of pleasure prove
Faithless alike in friendship and in love.
Cowper, Verses from Valedictions.

If King Edward be as true and just
As I am subtle, false, and *treacherous.*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 37.

Conscious of great powers and great virtues, he [Burke] found himself, in age and poverty, a mark for the hatred of a *perfidious* court and a deluded people.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

perfidiously (pėr-fid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a perfidious manner; with perfidy; treacherously; traitorously.

Thou 'ast broke *perfidiously* thy oath,
And not performed thy plighted troth.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 257.

perfidiousness (pėr-fid'i-us-nes), *n.* The character of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; faithlessness.

There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath, the Kings themselves by their own *perfidiousness* having absolved their Subjects.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius.

perfidy (pėr'fi-di), *n.* [< F. *perfidie* = Sp. Pg. It. *perfidia*, < L. *perfidia*, perfidy, < *perfidus* (> It. Pg. *perfido* = Sp. *pérfido* = F. *perfide*), faithless, < *per*, from, + *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] Breach of faith or trust; base treachery; faithlessness.

These great virtues were balanced by great vices; inhuman cruelty; *perfidy* more than Punic; no truth, no faith; no regard to oaths.
Hume, On Morals, App. 4.

=Syn. See *perfidious.*

perfit†, perfitet, *a.* Old forms of *perfect.*

perfix† (pėr-fiks'), *v. t.* [Appar. an error for *prefix*, in sense of 'pre-appoint.'] To fix; settle; appoint.

Take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel
Sleep till the hour *perfixt.*
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 7.

perflable† (pėr'flą-bl), *a.* [ME.. < OF. *perflable*, < L. *perflabilis*, that may be blown through, < *perflare*, blow through: see *perflate.*] Capable of being blown through.

But make it high, on everie hall *perflable.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

perflate† (pėr-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *perflatus*, pp. of *perflare*, blow through, < *per*, through, + *flare*, blow: see *flatus.* Cf. *inflate.*] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air.
Harvey.

perflation† (pėr-flā'shon), *n.* [= F. *perflation*, < LL. *perflatio(n-)*, a blowing through, < L. *perflare*, pp. *perflatus*, blow through: see *perflate.*] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.
Woodward.

That [barn] . . . was so contrived . . . as, by perpetual *perflation*, to prevent the mow from heating.
A Journey, etc., quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 205.

perfoliate (pėr-fō'li-āt), *a.* [= F. *perfolié* (cf. OF. *perfoliate*, "through-wax, through-leaf (an herb)" — Cotgrave),= Sp. Pg. *perfoliado*, < NL. *perfoliatus*, < L. *per*, through, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate.*] 1. In *bot.*, having a stem which seems to pass through the blade: said of a leaf. This appearance is produced by the congenital union of the edges of the sinus of an amplexicaul leaf. *Uvularia perfoliata*, *Baptisia perfoliata*, and *Bupleurum rotundifolium* afford examples of perfoliate leaves. When opposite leaves have their bases united, so that the stem passes through, they are said to be *connate-perfoliate*, as in leaves of honeysuckles. See also cut under *connate.*

1. Perfoliate leaves of *Uvularia perfoliata.* 2. Connate-perfoliate leaves of honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*).

2. In *entom.*, having the outer joints much dilated laterally all around, but not forming a compact club; taxicorn: said of antennæ appearing like a number of round plates joined by a shaft or stem running through their centers. Also *perfoliated.*

perforable (pėr'fō-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **perforabilis*, < *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate.*] Admitting of perforation; that can be bored or pierced through.

perforans (pėr'fō-ranz), *n.*; pl. *perforantes* (pėr-fō-ran'tēz). [NL., ppr. of L. *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate.*] The long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers: so called because their tendons perforate the tendons of the perforatus muscles near the points of insertion.

perforant (pėr'fō-rant), *a.* [< L. *perforan(t-)s*, ppr. of *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate.*] Perforating, as the tendon of a flexor muscle.

Perforata (pėr-fō-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate, a.*] 1. One of the groups into which Edwards and Haime (1850) divide the corals: distinguished from *Aporosa*, *Tabulata*, and *Rugosa.* It includes the *Madreporidæ*, *Poritidæ*, etc. Also called *Porosa.*—2. The perforate foraminifers, a large group (subclass, order, or suborder) of filose protozoans inclosed in a test perforated with numerous foraminules besides the main opening, through all of which the thready pseudopods may protrude: opposed to *Imperforata.* Leading forms are the *Textulariidæ*, *Lagenidæ*, *Globigerinidæ*, *Rotaliidæ*, and *Nummulinidæ.*

perforate (pėr'fō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perforated*, ppr. *perforating.* [< L. *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare*, bore through (> It. *perforare* = Sp. Pg. *perforar* = F. *perforer*), < *per*, through, + *forare*, bore: see *bore*[1], *foramen*, etc.] To bore through; pierce; make a hole or holes in, as by boring or driving.

There is an abundant supply of nectar in the nectary of Tropæolum tricolor, yet I have found this plant untouched in more than one garden, while the flowers of other plants had been extensively *perforated.*
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 427.

=Syn. *Bore through, Pierce*, etc. See *penetrate.*

perforate (pėr'fō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *perforatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Bored or pierced through; penetrated.

An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, pierced with one or more small holes, or, more commonly, having translucent dots which resemble holes, as in most plants of the order *Hypericineæ.* (*b*) In *ornith.*, noting the nostril of a bird when lacking a nasal septum, so that a hole appears from side to side of the bill, as in the turkey-buzzard, crane, etc. (*c*) In *anat.*, open; opened through; affording passage or communication; having the character or quality of a perforation; foraminate. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, full of little holes or perforations; cribrose; foraminulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Perforata*: as, a *perforate* coral; a *perforate* foraminifer.—**Perforate elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra which have a discal perforation, as in certain *Cassidæ* or tortoise-beetles.

perforated (pėr'fō-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *perforate, v.*] 1. Same as *perforate.*—2. By extension, cut through in many places and with irregular and somewhat large openings. Compare *à jour.*

A carved oak panel by Grinling Gibbons; the panel is *perforated* and carved both sides alike.
W. S. Ogden, Antique Furniture.

3. In *her.*, same as *cleché.*—**Perforated file.** See *file*[1].—**Perforated medallion.** See *pierced medallion*, under *pierced.*—**Perforated space.** (*a*) *Anterior*, a depression on either side, near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, floored with gray matter, and pierced with numerous small foramina for the passage of blood-vessels, most of which are destined for the corpus striatum, immediately above. (*b*) *Posterior*, a deep fossa situated back of the corpora albicantia, and between the crura cerebri, perforated by numerous holes for the passage of blood-vessels.

perforati, *n.* Plural of *perforatus.*

perforating (pėr'fō-rā-ting), *p. a.* In *anat.*, specifically, perforant; passing through a perforation: applied to the deep flexor muscles of the fingers or toes. See *perforans.*—**Perforating arteries.** (*a*) *Of the foot*, small communicating branches between the dorsal and plantar arteries, in the interosseous spaces and near the clefts of the toes. (*b*) *Of the hand*, branches of communication between the deep palmar artery and the dorsal interosseous arteries, through the interosseous spaces. (*c*) *Of the thigh*, usually four branches of the profunda artery which pierce the adductor muscles to supply the parts at the back of the thigh. (*d*) *Of the thorax*, branches of the internal mammary which pierce the intercostal muscles to supply the pectoral muscle, skin, and mammary gland.—**Perforating cutaneous nerves, perforating nerve of Casser.** See *nerve.*—**Perforating fibers of bone.** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*[1]).—**Perforating peroneal artery,** the anterior peroneal.—**Perforating rods of Sharpey.** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*[1]).—**Perforating ulcer of the foot,** an ulcer beginning on the sole and usually obstinately progressive, involving the deeper tissues, including the bones. It has been observed in tabes, in dementia paralytica, and with other nervous lesions. Also called *perforating disease of the foot, malum perforans pedis, mal perforant du pied.* A similar condition has been found in the hand.

perforating-machine (pėr'fō-rā-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for stamping lines of holes or perforations in sheets of postage-stamps or paper leaves, as in a check-book or receipt-book, to facilitate separation; a paper-perforating machine.—2. A machine for stamping the perforated ribbons of paper used with the rapid or other forms of automatic telegraphic machines.—3. A rock-drill or perforator.

perforation (pėr-fō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *perforation* = Sp. *perforacion* = Pg. *perforação* = It. *perforazione*, < ML. *perforatio(n-)*, < L. *perforare*, pp. *perforatus*, bore through: see *perforate.*] 1. The act of boring or piercing through.

The *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places.
Bacon.

2. A hole bored; any hole or aperture passing through anything, or into the interior of a substance.

Each bee, before it has had much practice, must lose some time in making each new *perforation*, especially when the *perforation* has to be made through both calyx and corolla.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 433.

perforative (pėr'fō-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *perforatif* = Pg. *perforativo;* as *perforate* + *-ive.*] Having power to perforate or pierce.

perforator (pėr'fō-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *perforateur* = Pg. *perforador* = It. *perforatore*, < NL. **perforator*, < L. *perforare*, perforate: see *perforate.*] One who or that which perforates, bores, or pierces. Specifically—(*a*) In *obstet.*, an instrument for perforating the skull of a fetus when it is necessary to reduce its size. (*b*) An instrument used to punch the ribbons of paper used in certain kinds of telegraphy.

The *perforator* . . . prepares the message by punching holes in a paper ribbon.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 116.

(c) A power-machine for drilling rocks in tunneling; a perforating-machine.

perforatus (pėr-fō-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *perforati* (-tī). [NL., ⟨ L. *perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate*, *a.*] The short flexor of the toes, or the superficial flexor of the fingers: so named because their tendons are perforated by the tendons of the perforans muscles.—**Perforatus Casserii muscle**, the coracobrachialis.

perforce (pėr-fôrs′), *adv.* [⟨ ME. *parforee*, ⟨ OF. (and F.) *par force* = Sp. *por fuerza* = Pg. *por força* = It. *per forza*, by force, ⟨ L. *per*, by, + ML. *fortia*, force: see *force*[1].] By force or violence; of necessity.

If Sir Gaultier Paschac wynne hym *parforce*, thir is ne man can saue hym fro the dethe, for he hath sworne as many as he wynneth *parforce* shall all dye or be hanged.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxviii.

Seeing *perforce* ye must do this, will ye not willingly now do it for God's sake?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), I. 64.

This . . . confounded villain will make me dance *perforce*.
Goldsmith, Grumbler.

perforce† (pėr-fôrs′), *v. t.* [⟨ *perforce*, *adv.*, after *force*[1], *v.*] To force; constrain; compel.

My furious force their force *perforc'd* to yield.
Mir. for Mags., p. 416. (*Nares.*)

perform (pėr-fôrm′), *v.* [⟨ ME. *performen*, *parfourmen*, *parformen*, *parfourmen*, usually *parfournen*, ⟨ OF. *parfournir*, *parfornir*, *parfurnir*, *perfournir*, AF. *parformer*, *parfourmer*, *performer*, orig. **parfourmir*, complete, accomplish, perform, ⟨ *par*, ⟨ L. *per*, through, + *fournir*, **fourmir*, provide, furnish: see *furnish*[1]. The *m* is orig. (see etym. of *furnish*[1]), but the E. *perform* is partly due to association with the unrelated verb *form*; cf. LL. *performare*, form thoroughly, ⟩ It. *performare*, "to performe or fashion out" (Florio).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To effect; execute; accomplish; achieve; carry on or out; do: as, to *perform* an act of kindness or a deed of daring; to *perform* a day's labor; to *perform* an operation in surgery or in arithmetic.

But whan he saughe thet he myghte not don it, ne bryng it to an ende, he preyed to God of Nature that he wolde *parforme* that that he had begonne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 265.

O grete God, that *parfournest* thy laude
By mouth of innocentz, lo, heer, thy myght.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 155.

Did I for this
Perform so noble and so brave defeat
On Sacrovir?
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The rope-dancing is *performed* by a woman holding a balancing pole.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 288.

We have in vain tried to *perform* what ought to be to a critic an easy and habitual act.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. To carry out or do whatever is demanded or required by (duty, a vow, etc.); execute the provisions, commauds, or requirements of; put in execution; discharge; fulfil: as, to *perform* one's duty; to *perform* a vow; to *perform* a covenant.

The quen & here consall ther-of were a-paized,
That he so him profered to *parfourme* hire wille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4008.

When I make to any man a promise, I keep it and *perform* it truly.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

I thy hest will all *perform* at full.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To render; do.

Sol, the only one of the Titans who favoured Jupiter, *performed* him singular service.
Bacon, Physical Fables, i.

4. To act or represent on or as on the stage: as, to *perform* the part of Hamlet.

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 84.

In November [1753] . . . Foote himself *performed* the character of Buck at Drury-lane theatre.
W. Cooke, Life of S. Foote, I. 35.

5†. To make up; constitute; complete.

Yif thew abate the quantite of the hour inequal by daye, out of thirty, than shal the remenant that leveth *performe* the hour inequal by nyght.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 10.

The confessour heere for his worthynesse
Shal *parfourne* up the nembre of his covent.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 561.

6†. To afford; furnish.

Certes ther nis non other thyng that may so wel *performe* blysfulnesse as an estat plentyvos of alle goodes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.

7. To sing, or render on a musical instrument.

=**Syn.** 1. *Perform*, *Accomplish*, *Effect*, *Execute*, *Achieve*. These words agree in representing the complete doing of something which is of considerable importance and is set before one's self as a thing to be done. Generally they represent the doing of something in which one is personally interested. *Effect* most views the outcome as a result; *execute* most suggests briskness or energy in action; *achieve* most suggests difficulties triumphed over, with a corresponding excellence in the result. *Perform* may mean no more than a doing which continues till the work is completed.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act; do or execute something.

Paul found it present with him to will, but could not find how to *perform*.
H. Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 53.

2. To act a part; go through or complete any work; especially, to sing or play on a musical instrument, represent a character on the stage, etc.

Mohhabbazee'n (or low farce players) often *perform* on this occasion before the house.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 208.

He had an exquisite ear, and *performed* skilfully on the flute.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

performable (pėr-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [⟨ *perform* + *-able*.] Capable of being performed, done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

Men herein do strangely forget the obvious relations of history, affirming they [elephants] have no joints, whereas they daily read of several actions which are not *performable* without them.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

performance (pėr-fôr′mans), *n.* [⟨ *perform* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of performing or the condition of being performed; execution or completion of anything; a doing: as, the *performance* of works or of an undertaking; the *performance* of duty.

Useless are all words,
Till you have writ *performance* with your swords.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

An Acre of *Performance* is worth the whole Land of Promise.
Howell, Letters, iv. 38.

Promises are not binding where the *performance* is unlawful.
Paley, Moral Philos., III. i. 5.

2. That which is performed or accomplished; action; deed; thing done; a piece of work.

Her walking and other actual *performances*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 13.

It is the work of Mons. Poitrich, who adorned a chapel in the same manner at Falcouse, two leagues from Bonne, which is said to be a most beautiful *performance*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 222.

3. A musical, dramatic, or other entertainment; the acting of a play, execution of vocal or instrumental music, exhibition of skill, etc., especially at a place of amusement.—**Specific performance**, in *law*, actual performance, or an action to compel actual performance, as distinguished from the payment of damages as a compensation for non-performance.=**Syn.** 1. Accomplishment, achievement, consummation. See *perform*.—2. Exploit, feat.—3. Production.

performancy†, *n.* [As *performance* (see *-ey*).] Performance. *Davies.*

performation†, *n.* [⟨ *perform* + *-ation*.] Performance; doing; carrying out.

This Indenture made . . . for the *performation* of ye things vnderwritten.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 164.

performer (pėr-fôr′mėr), *n.* 1. One who performs, accomplishes, or fulfils.

Even share hath he that keeps his tent, and he to field doth go: . . .
The much *performer*, and the man that can of nothing vsunt.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

2. One who performs or takes part in a play or performance of any kind; an actor, actress, musician, circus-rider, etc.

Mr. Johnson, a *performer* of sound judgment, who succeeded in many walks in comedy.
Life of Quin (reprint, 1887), p. 16.

Whilst in past times the *performer* treated his instrument [piano] as a respected and beloved friend, and almost caressed it, many of our present *performers* appear to treat it as an enemy, who has to be fought with, and at last conquered.
Grove, Dict. Music, II. 744.

performing (pėr-fôr′ming), *p. a.* 1. Doing; executing; accomplishing.—2. Trained to perform tricks or play a part: as, *performing* dogs.

perfricate (pėr′fri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfricated*, ppr. *perfricating*. [⟨ L. *perfricatus*, pp. of *perfricare* (⟩ It. *perfricare*), rub all over, ⟨ *per*, through, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] To rub over or thoroughly. *Bailey.*

perfrication (pėr-fri-kā′shon), *n.* [⟨ *perfricate* + *-ion*.] A thorough rubbing, especially the rubbing in of some unctuous substance through the pores of the skin; inunction.

perfumatory (pėr-fū′ma-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ *perfume* + *-atory*.] Yielding perfume; perfuming.

A *perfumatory* or incense altar.
Leigh, Critica Sacra (1650), i. 214. (*Latham.*)

perfume (pėr-fūm′ or pėr′fūm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfumed*, ppr. *perfuming*. [⟨ OF. *perfumer*, F. *parfumer* = Sp. Pg. *perfumar* = It. *profumare* (for **perfumare*), ⟨ L. *per*, through, + *fumare*, smoke: see *fume*, *v.*] To scent; render odorous or fragrant: as, to *perfume* an apartment; to *perfume* a garment.

There weeps the Baim, and famous Trees from whence
Th' Arabians fetcht *perfuming* Frankinsence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Away, away, thy sweets are too *perfuming*.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 15.

There the priest *perfumed* me o'er with clouds of fragrant incense.
Constantine and Arete (Child's Ballads, I. 309).

The furze-scent *perfumes* all the air.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

perfume (pėr′fūm or pėr-fūm′), *n.* [⟨ F. *parfum* = Sp. Pg. *perfume* = It. *profumo*, perfume; from the verb.] 1. A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects the organs of smell agreeably. Six flowers form the base of most flower-perfumes in use: orange-flower, rose, jasmine, violet, acacia, and tuberose. Vanilla dashed with almonds is used to simulate heliotrope. Besides these are used the geranium, lavender, rosemary, thyme, and other aromatic herbs, peel of bitter oranges, citrons, bergamots, musk, sandalwood, ambergris, and gum benjamin, the leaves of the patchouli, wintergreen, and others. Many perfumes are now prepared by chemical methods, instead of by distillation, maceration, tincturation, or enfleurage, from vegetable products.

She toke her *perfume* the ryndes of olde rosemary and burned them.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv. 2.

2. The scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted from odorous substances, especially those that are sweet-smelling.

An amber scent of odorous *perfume*
Her harbinger.
Milton, S. A., l. 720.

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich *perfume*.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

=**Syn.** 2. *Fragrance*, *Aroma*, etc. (see *smell*, *n.*), balminess, redolence, incense.

perfume-burner (pėr′fūm-bėr″nėr), *n.* A vessel in which odorous substances, as pastils, are burned.

perfume-fountain (pėr′fūm-foun″tān), *n.* A portable apparatus for throwing a small jet of perfume; especially, an ingenious machine introduced about 1872, in which by the mere pressure of the liquid in a receiver or ball the fountain is created, the liquid running through a tube into a lower ball which when full takes the place of the first.

perfumer (pėr-fū′mėr), *n.* [⟨ F. *parfumeur* = Sp. Pg. *perfumador* = It. *profumatore*; as *perfume* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which perfumes.—2. One whose trade is the making or selling of perfumes.

Barber no more—a gay *perfumer* comes,
On whose soft cheek his own cosmetic blooms.
Crabbe.

perfumery (pėr-fū′mėr-i), *n.* [⟨ F. *parfumerie*, perfumery, = Sp. *perfumeria* = Pg. *perfumaria* = It. *profumeria*, a place where perfumes are made or sold; as *perfume* + *-ery*.] 1. Perfumes in general.—2. The art of preparing perfumes.

perfume-set (pėr′fūm-set), *n.* A set of articles for the toilet-table, such as perfume-bottles and puff-boxes, sometimes including such objects as an atomizer or a spray-tube.

perfumy (pėr′fū-mi or pėr-fū′mi), *a.* [⟨ *perfume* + *-y*[1].] Having a perfume; odorous; sweet-scented.

The sweet atmosphere was tinged with the *perfumy* breath which always surrounded Her.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, xiii. (*Davies.*)

perfunctorily (pėr-fungk′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a perfunctory, careless, or half-hearted manner; without zeal or interest; in a manner to satisfy external form merely, or so as to conform to the letter but not to the spirit; with careless indifference; negligently.

perfunctoriness (pėr-fungk′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being perfunctory; negligent or half-hearted performance; carelessness.

perfunctory (pėr-fungk′tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *perfunctorio* = It. *perfuntorio*, ⟨ LL. *perfunctorius*, ⟨ L. *perfungi*, pp. *perfunctus*, perform, ⟨ *per*, through, + *fungi*, do: see *function*.] Done mechanically or without interest or zeal, and merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; done in a half-hearted or careless manner, or so as to conform to the letter but not to the spirit; careless; negligent.

What an unbecoming thing it is to worship God in a careless, trifling, *perfunctory* Manner; as though nothing less deserved the imployng the Vigour of our Minds about than the Service of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

Alike I hate to be your debtor,
Or write a mere *perfunctory* letter.
Lowell, Familiar Epistle.

perfuncturate (pėr-fungk′tū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfuncturated*, ppr. *perfuncturating*. [Irreg. ⟨ L. *perfunctus* (fut. part. of *perfungi*, perform: see *perfunctory*) + *-ate*[1].] To execute perfunctorily, or in an indifferent, mechanical manner. *North Brit. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

perfuse (pėr-fūz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perfused*, ppr. *perfusing*. [< L. *perfusus*, pp. of *perfundere*, pour over, < *per*, through, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*[1].] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over or through.

These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

perfusion (pėr-fū′zhọn), *n.* [= It. *perfusione*, < L. *perfusio(n-)*, a pouring over, < *perfundere*, pp. *perfusus*, pour over: see *perfuse*.] A pouring through; a causing to permeate.—**Perfusion cannula**, a double-way cannula.

perfusive (pėr-fū′siv), *a.* [< *perfuse* + *-ive*.] Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle. *Coleridge*.

Pergamene (pėr′gą-mēn), *a.* [< L. *Pergamenus*, < Gr. Περγαμηνός, pertaining to Pergamum, < Πέργαμον, Pergamum.] Of or pertaining to Pergamum, an important city of Mysia in Asia Minor, the capital of the Attalid kings in the third and second centuries B. C., the seat of a very notable school of Greek art, and the site of a famous library, which was later removed to Alexandria. See etymology of *parchment*. Also *Pergamenian*.—**Pergamene art**, a renaissance school of Greek sculpture which found its inspiration and its most frequent theme in the victories, important for civilization, won by King Attalus I. of Pergamum, in the last

Pergamene Art.—Part of the Athene group from the great frieze of the altar at Pergamum.

half of the third century B. C., over the threatening advance of barbarism represented by Gallic invasions. The work of this school is remarkably able, and much more modern in spirit than older Greek work; and it has a force and originality which raise it far above contemporaneous Hellenistic art. Previous to 1878 the art of Pergamum was known by a number of detached fragments from battle-pieces, scattered throughout European museums; some of these have long figured in the list of the most notable ancient sculptures — as the Dying Gaul ("Gladiator") in the Capitol, and the "Arria and Pætus" in the Villa Ludovisi, at Rome.—**Pergamene marbles**. See *marble*.

pergameneous (pėr-ga-mē′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *pergamēna*, parchment (see *parchment*), + *-eous*.] Pergamentaceous; thin and parchment-like in texture; specifically, in *entom.*, thin, tough, and somewhat translucent, as the wing-covers of some orthopterous insects.

Pergamenian (per-ga-mē′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pergamene* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Pergamene*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pergamum.

pergamentaceous (pėr″ga-men-tā′shius), *a.* [Irreg. for **pergamenaceous*, < L. *pergamena*, parchment, + *-aceous*.] Parchment-like; having the texture, quality, or appearance of parchment; specifically, in *entom.*, pergameneous, as the wings of certain insects.

perget (pėrj), *v. i.* [(?) < L. *pergere*, proceed.] To go on; proceed.

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a companion for gallants. *G. Wilkins*, Miseries of Inforst Marriage, ii.

pergetting, *n.* See *pargeting*.

pergola, pergula (pėr′gō-lą, -gū-lą), *n.* [< It. *pergola*, an arbor, < L. *pergula*, a shed, booth, shop, a vine-arbor, < *pergere*, proceed (also project?), < *per*, through, + *regere*, stretch: see *right*.] A kind of arbor; a sort of balcony.

Neer this is a *pergola*, or stand, built to view the sports. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 20, 1654.

Inequalities of level, with mossy steps connecting them, rose-trees trained upon old brick walls, horizontal trellises arranged like Italian *pergolas*. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, xiii.

pergunnah (pėr-gun′ą), *n.* [Also *pargana*, *parganna*: < Hind. *parganah* (see def.).] In British India, a subdivision of a zillah or district. *The Twenty-four Pergunnahs* is the official name of the district that immediately adjoins and incloses but does not administratively include Calcutta. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.

perhapt, *adv.* An old form of *perhaps*.

And though that *perhap* to other folke he seeme to liue in al worldly wealth and blisse, yet himself knoweth best what him ayleth most. *John Fouler*, in Sir T. More's Cumfort Against Tribulation [(1573), To the Reader.

perhaps (pėr-haps′), *adv.* [Formerly also *perhap*; < *per* + *hap*[1], *n.*, pl. *haps*. Cf. *perchance*, *percase*.] It may be; possibly; peradventure; perchance.

If he outlives me, he shall find that he was higher in my esteem than *perhaps* he thinks he is. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 106.

Perhaps great Hector then had found his fate,
But Jove and destiny prolong'd his date. *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 213.

We are strange, very strange creatures, and it is better, *perhaps*, not to place too much confidence in our reason alone. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

peri[1] (pē′ri), *n.* [< F. *péri*, < Pers. *parī*, a fairy, Avestan *pairi*.] In *Pers. myth.*, an elf or fairy, male or female, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from Paradise till their penance is accomplished.

One morn a *Peri* at the gate
Of Eden stood disconsolate. *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

peri[2] (pe-rē′), *a.* [F. *péri*, lost, spoiled, perished, pp. of *périr*, perish: see *perish*[1].] In *her.*, reduced in size: generally equivalent to *couped*. *Cussans*, Handbook of Heraldry.

peri-. [L., etc., *peri-*, < Gr. περι-, prefix, περί, prep., with gen., around, usually causal, about, concerning, etc.; with dat., around, about, for, etc.; with acc., around, by, etc.; in comp. in like uses, also, like L. *per-*, intensive, very, exceedingly; = Skt. *pari*, round about; akin to παρά, beside, L. *per*, through, etc.: see *para-*, *per-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'around,' 'about,' 'near,' equivalent to *circum-* of Latin origin, as in *periphery* equivalent to *circumference*, etc. It is much used in the formation of new scientific compounds, but not, like *circum-*, as an English formative.

periadenitis (per-i-ad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἀδήν, a gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a gland.

periadventitial (per-i-ad-ven-tish′ąl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *adventitia*, q. v., + *-al*.] Situated on the outside of the adventitia or outer coat of a blood-vessel.

periagua (per-i-ā′gwą), *n.* [Formerly also *periaugua*, **periauga*, *periauger*, *perriauger*, *perriaugur*, and more corruptly *pettiaugua*, *pettyauga*, *petty-auger*, prop. *piragua*, < Sp. (W. Ind.) *piragua*, a dugout. Cf. *pirogue*, from the same source.] **1.** A canoe made from the trunk of a single tree hollowed out; a dugout: used by the American Indians.

This at length put me upon thinking whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe, or *periagua*, such as the natives of those climates make. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 104. (*Nares*.)

2. A vessel made by sawing a large canoe in two in the middle, and inserting a plank to widen it. These were much used on the coast of the Carolinas in the eighteenth century, and even made voyages by open sea to Norfolk, carrying 40 to 80 barrels of pitch or tar. One 30 feet long and 5 feet 7 inches wide is called "a small pettiangua" in the Charleston (S. C.) "Gazette," 1744. Such a boat was also used on the Mississippi and its tributaries, where it is called *pirogue* and *periogue*. See *pirogue*.

3. A large flat-bottomed boat, without keel but with lee-board, decked in at each end but open in the middle, propelled by oars, or by sails on two masts which could be struck. This was much used formerly in navigating shoal waters along the whole American coast, and sometimes also on the Mississippi and its affluents.

These *Periaguas* are long flat-bottom'd Boats, carrying from 20 to 35 tons. They have a kind of Forecastle and a cabin, but the rest open, and no Deck. They have two masts which they can strike, and Sails like Schooners. They row generally with two oars only. *Francis Moore*, A Voyage to Georgia begun in 1735, p. 49.

periaktos (per-i-ak′tos), *n.*; pl. *periaktoi* (-toi). [< Gr. περίακτος, prop. turning on a center, < περιάγειν, turn about, < περί, around, + ἄγειν, carry.] In the ancient Greek theater, one of the two pieces of machinery placed at the two sides of the stage for the conventional shifting of the scenes. It consisted of three painted scenes on the faces of a revolving frame in the form of a triangular prism. The scene was changed by turning one periaktos or both, so as to exhibit a new face to the audience.

perianal (per-i-ā′nąl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *anus*: see *anal*.] Surrounding the anus; circumanal; periproctous.

periandra (per-i-an′drą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. stamen).] In *bot.*, the bracts surrounding the male organs (antheridia) of mosses.

perianth (per′i-anth), *n.* [= F. *périanthe* = Sp. *periantio*, *perianeio* = Pg. *perianthio* = It. *perianzio*, *perianto*, < NL. *perianthium* (cf. Gr. περιανθής, with flowers all around), < Gr. περί, around, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, the floral envelops, whether calyx or corolla or both. The word is not much used, however, where the floral envelops are clearly distinguishable into calyx and corolla, being mainly restricted in its application to the petaloideous monocotyledons, in which the calyx and corolla are so combined that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from one another. See cuts under *Jungermannia* and *monochlamydeous*.—**Biserial perianth**. See *biserial*.

perianthial (per-i-an′thi-ąl), *a.* [< *perianthium* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the perianth; provided with a perianth. Also *perianthous*.

perianthium (per-i-an′thi-um), *n.*; pl. *perianthia* (-ą). [NL.: see *perianth*.] Same as *perianth*.

periapt† (per′i-apt), *n.* [= F. *périapte* = It. *periapto*, *periatto*, < Gr. περίαπτον, an amulet; prop. neut. of περίαπτος, hung round, < περί, around, + ἁπτός, verbal adj. of ἅπτειν, fasten.] An amulet; a charm worn as a defense against disease or mischief, especially one worn on the person, as around the neck.

Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 2.

periarteritis (per-i-är-tę-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἀρτηρία, an artery, + *-itis*. Cf. *arteritis*.] Inflammation of the adventitia or outer coat of an artery.

periarthritis (per″i-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἄρθρον, a joint, + *-itis*. Cf. *arthritis*.] Inflammation of the tissues surrounding a joint.

periarticular (per″i-är-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *articulus*, a joint: see *articular*.] Surrounding a joint: as, *periarticular* effusions.

periastral (per-i-as′trąl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἀστρον, a star: see *astral*.] Of or pertaining to the periastron.

periastron (per-i-as′tron), *n.*; pl. *periastra* (-trą). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + ἀστρον, a star.] In the orbit of any heavenly body which moves around another, the point where the former approaches nearest to the primary: usually applied to double stars, but also generally to any satellite.

periaugert, *n.* An obsolete form of *periagua*.

periaxial (per-i-ak′si-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *axis*, an axis: see *axial*.] **1.** Surrounding an axis; peripheral with reference to an axis of the body: as, the *periaxial* cœloma.

A differentiation of this [archenteric] space into an axial and a *periaxial* portion — a digestive tube and a body-cavity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 548.

Specifically — **2.** Surrounding the axis-cylinder of a nerve: as, *periaxial* fluid.

periblast (per′i-blast), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + βλαστός, a germ.] Cell-substance of an ovum surrounding the nucleus.

periblastic (per-i-blas′tik), *a.* [< *periblast* + *-ic*.] Germinating from the surface of the ovum: noting those meroblastic eggs which, by superficial segmentation of the vitellus, produce a perigastrula in germinating.

periblastula (per-i-blas′tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *periblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *blastula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the blastula which may result from the blastulation of a perimorula, and which proceeds to develop into a perigastrula.

periblem (per′i-blem), *n.* [NL. (Hanstein, 1868), < Gr. περίβλημα, a cloak, < περιβάλλειν, throw around: see *peribolos*.] In *bot.*, the primary cortex, or zone of nascent cortex between the dermatogen and the plerome in a growing point.

In the earliest stage of its development this leaf is a mere papilla consisting of nascent cortex (*periblem*) and nascent epidermis (dermatogen). *Goodale*, Physiological Botany, p. 155.

periblepsis (per-i-blep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περιβλεψις, a looking about, < περιβλέπειν, look about, < περί, about, + βλέπειν, look.] The wild look which accompanies delirium. *Dunglison*.

peribolos (pe-rib′ō-los), *n.*; pl. *peribaloi* (-loi). [= F. *péribole* = Pg. It. *peribolo*, < NL. *peribolos*, *peribolus*, < Gr. περίβολος, an inclosure, circuit, < περίβολος, encircling, < περιβάλλειν, throw around, encircle, < περί, around, + βάλλειν, throw.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a consecrated court or inclosure, generally surrounded by a wall, and often containing a temple, statues, etc. Hence — **2.** The outer inclosure of an early

Christian church, which constituted the utmost bounds allowed for refuge or sanctuary. Also *peribolus*.

peribranchial (per-i-brang′ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, aroundd, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchial*.] Situated around or about the branchiæ.

> Water passes . . . into the *peribranchial* spaces. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 400.

peribronchial (per-i-brong′ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes: see *bronchial*.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of a bronchial tube.

peribronchitis (per″i-brong-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes, + *-itis*. Cf. *bronchitis*.] Inflammation of the peribronchial connective tissue.

pericæcal, pericecal (per-i-sē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *cæcum*, the blind gut: see *cæcal*.] Surrounding or lying in the immediate vicinity of the intestinal cæcum: as, a *pericæcal* abscess; *pericæcal* inflammation.

Pericallidæ (per-i-kal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < *Pericallus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* of the caraboid series, named from the genus *Pericallus*, containing about 15 genera, mainly from India, Africa, and South America.

Pericallus (per-i-kal′us), *n.* [NL. (Macleay, 1825), < Gr. περί, around, + L. *callus*, also *callum*, hard skin: see *callus*.] The typical genus of *Pericallidæ*, comprising a few East Indian species.

pericambium (per-i-kam′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Sachs), < Gr. περί, about, + NL. *cambium*: see *cambium*[2].] A term proposed by Sachs for the thin-walled long-celled formative tissue just within the endodermis that surrounds certain fibrovascular bundles. Called *cambium-strands* by Nägeli and *desmogen* by Russow.

> The thin-walled cells of the central cylinder [of the root of dicotyledons] are in contact with the inner face of the endodermis, and are known collectively as the *pericambium*. *Goodale*, Physiological Botany, p. 113.

pericardia, *n.* Plural of *pericardium*.

pericardiac (per-i-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-ac* (after *cardiac*).] 1. Same as *pericardial*. — 2. Situated at or near the cardia or cardiac region, without reference to the pericardium itself.

pericardiacophrenic (per″i-kär-dī″a-kō-fren′-ik), *a.* [< Gr. περικάρδιον, pericardium, + φρήν (φρεν-), diaphragm.] Of or pertaining to the pericardium and the diaphragm.—**Pericardiacophrenic artery**, a branch of the internal mammary distributed to the pericardium and the diaphragm.

pericardial (per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-al*.] Surrounding or inclosing the heart; pertaining to the pericardium, or having its character. Also *pericardian*, *pericardiac*, and rarely *pericardic*.—**Pericardial arteries**, small branches given off by the internal mammary and thoracic aorta to the pericardium.—**Pericardial cavity** or **space**, in insects, a dorsal division of the abdominal cavity, containing the heart or dorsal vessel. In many groups it is separated from the rest of the abdomen by the alary muscles, which collectively have been termed the *pericardial septum*.—**Pericardial pleura**, that part of the pleura which is attached to the sides of the pericardium.—**Pericardial septum**, in insects, the partition formed by the alary muscles between the cavity of the pericardium and the general abdominal cavity.—**Pericardial veins**, small tributaries from the pericardium to the large azygous vein.

pericardian (per-i-kär′di-an), *a.* [< *pericardium* + *-an*.] Same as *pericardial*.

pericarditic (per″i-kär-dit′ik), *a.* [< *pericarditis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pericarditis.

pericarditis (per″i-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *pericardium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (per-i-kär′di-um), *n.*; pl. *pericardia* (-ä). [= F. *péricarde* = Sp. Pg. It. *pericardio*, < NL. *pericardium*, < Gr. περικάρδιον, the membrane around the heart; prop. neut. of περικάρδιος, around or near the heart, < περί, around, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A somewhat conically shaped membranous sac, inclosing the heart and the origin of the great vessels. It is composed of two layers, an outer fibrous one, dense and unyielding in structure, and an inner serous one, reflected on the surface of the viscus. See cut under *thorax*.

> The last act of violence committed upon him was the piercing of his side, so that out of his *Pericardium* issued both water and blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

(*b*) A blood-sinus or special cavity beneath the carapace of a crustacean, in which the heart is suspended by ligaments and arteries, but not otherwise connected. (*c*) In mollusks, the spacious dorsal cœlom or body-cavity which is traversed by the contractile vessel which acts like a heart. It is situated dorsad of the alimentary canal, seldom or never contains blood-lymph, and does not communicate with other body-cavities, but opens upon the exterior through the nephridia. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*. (*d*) A membranous sac inclosing the heart or dorsal vessel of a spider. Ligaments attached to the pericardium are connected with the envelops of the tracheæ, and by the dilatation and contraction of the heart the tracheæ are opened and closed.—**Cardiac pericardium**, the reflected serous membrane covering the heart; the epicardium.

pericarp (per′i-kärp), *n.* [= F. *péricarpe* = Sp. It. *pericarpio* = Pg. *pericarpo*, < NL. *pericarpium*, < Gr. περικάρπιον, a pod, husk, < περί, aroundd, + καρπός, fruit.] In flowering plants, the seed-vessel or ripened ovary. It should accord in structure with the ovary from which it is derived, but extensive changes frequently take place during fructification by which the original ovarian form is obscured. Thus, by abortion the original number of cells in the ovary may be reduced in the fruit, as in the oak, chestnut, elm, and birch; or by the intrusion of false partitions the original number may be increased in the fruit, as in *Datura*, *Linum*, *Astragalus*, etc. The pericarp may acquire external accessions, as the wing of the maple, ash, and hop-tree, the prickles on the pod of *Datura*, *Ricinus*, etc., or the barbs of the *Boraginaceæ*. Connected organs may modify the ovary, such as the adnate calyx of the apple, the pappus of the *Compositæ*, the persistent style of *Clematis*, the fleshy calyx of *Gaultheria*, or the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry. The walls of the ovary may change in consistence in the mature pericarp, being leaf-like in the pea-pod, columbine, caltha, etc., thickened and dry in nuts and capsules, fleshy or pulpy in berries, and fleshy without but indurated within, as in all stone-fruits. Where the walls of the pericarp are composed of dissimilar layers, the layers are distinguished as *exocarp*, *endocarp*, *epicarp*, *mesocarp*, and *putamen*. In cryptogams the pericarp is a variously modified structure containing certain organs of reproduction. Thus, in the *Characeæ* it incloses the oösperm, while in the *Florideæ* it incloses the carpospores. The term is also sometimes synonymous with the theca or capsule of mosses.

Pericarp.

a and *c*, capsules of poppy; *b*, capsule of *Aristolochia*; *d*, section of strobilus (or cone) of pine; *e*, nuts of filbert; *f*, drupe of plum or peach; *g*, section of drupe.

pericarpia, *n.* Plural of *pericarpium*.

pericarpial (per-i-kär′pi-al), *a.* [= F. *péricarpial*; as *pericarp* + *-ial*.] Same as *pericarpic*.

pericarpic (per-i-kär′pik), *a.* [= F. *péricarpique*; as *pericarp* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or relating to a pericarp.

pericarpium (per-i-kär′pi-nm), *n.*; pl. *pericarpia* (-ä). [NL.: see *pericarp*.] In *bot.*, same as *pericarp*.

pericarpoidal (per″i-kär-poi′dal), *a.* [< *pericarp* + *-oid* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling a pericarp.

pericecal, *a.* See *pericæcal*.

pericentral (per-i-sen′tral), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + κέντρον, center.] Situated about a center or central body.—**Pericentral tubes**, in *bot.*, in the so-called polysiphonous seaweeds, the ring of four or more elongated cells surrounding the large central elongated cell. Also called *siphons*.

Perichæna (per-i-kē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1817), < *peri*(*dium*) + Gr. χαίνειν, yawn, gape, open, in allusion to the peridium, which opens all round.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Perichænaceæ*. The peridium is distinct, irregular, or plasmodiocarpous, and circumscissilely or laciniately dehiscent.

Perichænaceæ (per″i-kē-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Perichæna* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Perichæna*, having a simple or double peridium, the outer wall being calcareous.

Perichæta (per-i-kē′tä), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1859), < Gr. περί, aroundd, + χαίτη, long hair, mane.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. Also *Pericheta*.—2. A remarkable genus of oligochætous annelids, having the segments perichætons. It contains several Ceylonese species of earthworms. *Schmarda*, 1861.

perichæte, perichete (per′i-kēt), *n.* [= F. *périchèze*, < NL. *perichætium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *perichætium*.

perichætial (per-i-kē′shal), *a.* [< *perichætium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the perichætium.

perichætium (per-i-kē′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *perichætia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + χαίτη, long hair, mane, foliage.] In *Muscineæ*, the circle of more or less modified leaves surrounding a group of sexual organs, comprising antheridia and archegonia, or archegonia alone. From the resemblance of these leaves to the bracts or even the calyx of flowering plants, they are frequently called "flowers" or inflorescences. *Perichætium* includes also the cluster of leaves at the base of the pedicel or mature sporangium. Also *perichæte*, *perichete*.

perichætous (per-i-kē′tus), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + χαίτη, long hair, mane.] Surrounded by bristles, as the segments of some earthworms; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Perichæta*. *Rolleston*.

pericholecystitis (per-i-kol″ē-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + χολή, bile, gall, + κύστις, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cholecystitis*.] Inflammation around the gall-bladder.

perichondrial (per-i-kon′dri-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + χόνδρος, cartilage: see *chondrus*.] Surrounding, investing, or covering cartilage, as a membrane; having the character or quality of perichondrium.

> The ulceration may penetrate the cartilage to the tissues external, forming a *perichondrial* abscess. *Medical News*, LIII. 507.

perichondritic (per″i-kon-drit′ik), *a.* [< *perichondritis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with perichondritis.

perichondritis (per″i-kon-drī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *perichondrium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perichondrium.

perichondrium (per-i-kon′dri-nm), *n.* [= F. *périchondre* = It. *pericondrio*, < NL. *perichondrium*, < Gr. περί, aroundd, + χόνδρος, gristle, cartilage.] The fibrous investment of cartilage; a membrane which covers the free surfaces of most cartilages, corresponding to the periosteum of bone. It is simply a layer of ordinary white fibrous connective tissue prolonged over cartilage from neighboring parts, and is deficient on the opposed surfaces of articular cartilages in the interior of joints.

perichord (per′i-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. περί, aroundd, + χορδή, a string: see *chord*, *chorda*, *cord*[1].] The chordal sheath, or investment of the notochord.

perichordal (per′i-kôr-dal), *a.* [< *perichord* + *-al*.] Surrounding the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate: as, *perichordal* cells; *perichordal* tissue.

perichoresis (per″i-kō-rē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περιχώρησις, rotation, < περιχωρεῖν, go around, < περί, around, + χωρεῖν, go on, < χῶρος, a place.] A going round about; a rotation. *Bp. Kaye*. [Rare.]

perichoroidal (per″i-kō-roi′dal), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + E. *choroid* + *-al*.] About or external to the choroid coat of the eye: as, the *perichoroidal* space (the lymph-space between the choroid and sclerotic coats).

pericladium (per-i-klā′di-um), *n.*; pl. *pericladia* (-ä). [NL. (cf. LGr. περικλαδής, with branches all aroundd), < Gr. περί, aroundd, < κλάδος, a young slip, branch: see *cladus*.] 1. In *bot.*, the sheathing base of a leaf when it expands and surrounds the supporting branch. *Gray*.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of cœlenterates. *Allman*, 1876.

periclase (per′i-klāz), *n.* [= F. *périclase*, < Gr. περίκλασις, a twisting round, a wheeling about (breaking off), < περικλᾶν, break off, wheel about, < περί, round, + κλᾶν, break (> κλάσις, fracture).] A rare mineral consisting of magnesia (MgO) with a little iron protoxid. It occurs in minute greenish octahedrons embedded in ejected masses of crystalline limestone at Vesuvius, and has also been found recently in Sweden.

periclet (per′i-kl), *n.* [< L. *periculum*, *periclum*, risk, danger: see *peril*.] A danger; danger; peril; risk; hazard.

Periclean (per-i-klē′an), *a.* [< L. *Pericles*, < Gr. Περικλῆς, Pericles (see def.), + *-can*.] Of or relating to Pericles (about 495–429 B. C.), the foremost citizen and practically chief of the state of ancient Athens at her greatest period; hence, pertaining to the age of the intellectual and material preëminence of Athens.

> With the close of the *Periclean* period in Athens the public desire for more temples seems to have ceased. *Encye. Brit.*, II. 364.

periclinal (per-i-klī′nal), *a.* [As *pericline* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, running in the same direction as the circumference of a part: said of the direction in which new cell-wall is laid down.

periclinally (per-i-klī′nal-i), *adr.* In such a manner as to dip on all sides from a central point.

pericline (per'i-klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *περικλινής*, sloping on all sides, < *περί*, around, + *κλίνειν*, bend.] A variety of albite occurring in the crystalline schists of the Alps, the crystals of which are usually peculiar in being elongated in the direction of the macrodiagonal axis.—**Pericline twin.** See *twin*.

periclinium (per-i-klin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *periclinia* (-ä). [NL. (cf. Gr. *περίκλινον*, a couch all round a table, *περικλινής*, sloping on all sides), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κλίνειν*, bend, lean, slope.] In *bot.*, the involucre of the capitulum in the *Compositæ*. Also *peripharanthium*. [Rare.]

periclitate† (pē-rik'li-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *periclitatus*, pp. of *periclitari* (> It. *periclitare* = F. *péricliter*), try, prove, test, put to the test, endanger, imperil, < *periculum*, *periclum*, trial, experiment, test, danger, peril: see *peril*.] To endanger.

> And why so many grains of calomel! Santa Maria! and such a dose of opium! *periclitating*, pardi! the whole family of ye from head to tail! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 3.

periclitation† (pē-rik-li-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *periclitatio(n-)*, < *periclitari*, pp. *periclitatus*, prove, test, endanger: see *periclitate*.] The state of being in danger; a hazarding or exposing to peril.

pericolitis (per#i-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κόλον*, the colon (see *colon*²), + *-itis*. Cf. *colitis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon, or of the tissues about the colon.

pericolpitis (per#i-kol-pī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis*. Cf. *colpitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the vagina.

pericope (pē-rik'ō-pē), *n.* [LL., a section of a book, < Gr. *περικοπή*, a cutting all round, outline, in LGr. eccl. a section, a portion of Scripture, < *περί*, around, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] 1. An extract; a selection from a book; specifically, in the ancient Christian church, a passage of Scripture appointed to be read on certain Sundays and festive occasions.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more systems.

pericorneal (per-i-kôr'nē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *cornea*, cornea: see *corneal*.] Surrounding or situated about the cornea of the eye: as, *pericorneal* circles.

pericranet (per'i-krān), *n.* [< F. *péricrane*, < NL. *pericranium*: see *pericranium*.] The pericranium; the skull. [Rare.]

> The soundest arguments in vain
> Attempt to storm thy *pericrane*.
> *D'Urfey*, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

pericranial (per-i-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *pericranium* + *-al*.] Surrounding the cranium; investing the skull, as a membrane; of or pertaining to the pericranium.

pericranium (per-i-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pericrania* (-ä). [Formerly also *pericranion* (also *pericrane*, *pericrany*, q. v.); = F. *péricrâne* = Sp. *pericráneo* = Pg. *pericranio* = It. *pericranio*, < NL. *pericranium*, the membrane around the skull, < Gr. *περικράνιον*, neut. of *περικράνιος*, around the skull (*ἡ περικράνιος χιτών* or *ὑμήν*, the membrane around the skull); cf. *περίκρανον*, a covering for the head; < *περί*, around, + *κρανίον*, the skull, the head: see *cranium*.] 1. The external periosteum of the cranium. Hence—2. The general surface or extent of the cranial bones; the cranium or skull itself.

pericrany† (per'i-krā-ni), *n.* [< NL. *pericranium*, q. v.] The pericranium; the skull.

> And when they joined their *pericranies*,
> Out skips a book of miscellanies.
> *Swift*, On Poetry.

Pericrocotus (per#i-krō-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κροκωτός*, saffron-colored: see *crocota*, *crocus*.] A genus of caterpillar-eaters of the family *Campophagidæ*, having the bill short and weak. There are about 20 species, of brilliant or varied plumage, chiefly black and scarlet or yellow, inhabiting India, China, the Malay peninsula and archipelago, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, such as *P. miniatus* and *P. speciosus*. Some of them are known as *minivets*. The genus is also called *Phœnicornis* and *Acis*.

periculous† (pē-rik'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *periculosus*, dangerous: see *perilous*.] Dangerous; hazardous.

> As the moon about every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years as the moon doth days in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

periculum (pē-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pericula* (-lä). [L.: see *peril*.] In *Scots law*, a risk.

pericystitis (per#i-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cystitis*.] Inflammation around the bladder.

pericytula (per-i-sit'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pericytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *cytula*.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a perimonerula by the reformation of the nucleus, and which proceeds by partial and superficial segmentation of the vitellus to develop into a perimorula, periblastula, and perigastrula. It is the usual form of ovum or egg of insects and other arthropods. See *gastrulation*.

Peridei (pē-rid'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander), < *perid-ium* + *-ei*.] A tribe of lichens in which the apothecium is peridiiform. The thallus is thin, maculate, or wanting, and the spermogones have simple sterigmata.

peridental (per-i-den'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] Surrounding the teeth.—**Peridental membrane.** (*a*) The enamel cuticle. (*b*) Periosteum of the roots of teeth.

periderm (per'i-dêrm), *n.* [= F. *périderme*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, epiderm or cuticle forming an investing sheath or tube, as in some tubularian hydromedusans; a kind of hard perisarc or cortical layer of the cœnosarc of certain hydrozoans. —2. In *bot.*, the continuous layers of cork which cover the stems of many plants after they have acquired a certain age.

peridermal (per'i-dêr-mal), *a.* [< *periderm* + *-al*.] Surrounding or investing like a cuticle; having the character or quality of periderm.

peridermic (per-i-dêr'mik), *a.* [< *periderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *peridermal*.

peridesmitis (per#i-des-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *peridesmium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peridesmium.

peridesmium (per-i-des'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περίδεσμος*, a band, belt, < *περί*, around, + *δεσμός*, a band, ligament.] The areolar tissue around a ligament.

peridia, *n.* Plural of *peridium*.

peridial (pē-rid'i-al), *a.* [< *peridium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a peridium.

> A very massive *peridial* wall which is characterized by a gelatinous middle layer. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 312.

perididymis (per-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *δίδυμος*, a testicle.] The tunica albuginea. See *albuginea*.

perididymitis (per-i-did-i-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *perididymis* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perididymis.

peridiiform (pē-rid'i-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *peridium* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a peridium.

peridinial (per-i-din'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *Peridinium* + *-al*.] Related to or resembling *Peridinium*; belonging to the *Peridiniidæ*.

Peridiniidæ (per#i-di-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peridinium* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of cilioflagellate infusorians, represented by *Peridinium* and several other genera, characterized by having a ciliate zone, or girdle of cilia, in addition to one or more flagella. These animalcules are free-swimming, of persistent form, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, often phosphorescent, loricate or sometimes illoricate, mostly with a single flagellum, frequently with an eye-like pigment-spot, and always with a distinct oral aperture. They reproduce by fission and by sporulation. The modern family corresponds to several older groups of similar names and less exact definition.

Peridinium (per-i-din'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1836), < Gr. *περιδινής*, whirled around; cf. *περίδινος*, a rover, pirate, < *περί*, around, + *δῖνος*, a whirling.] The typical genus of *Peridiniidæ*. There are several species, as *P. tabulatum* of Great Britain and *P. sanguineum* of India. The latter imparts a bloody color to water that contains it. Some are called *wreath-animalcules*.

Peridiodei (per#i-di-ō'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nylander), < *peridium* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A series of lichens, according to the classification of Nylander, including the single tribe *Peridei*.

peridiole (pē-rid'i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *peridiolum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *peridiolum*.

peridiolum (per-i-dī'ō-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *peridium*.] In *bot.*, in gasteromyeetous fungi, the smaller peridia or nests of tissue formed within the general fructification, and inside of which the hymenium is formed; also, the inner layer of a peridium when more layers than one are present. See cuts under *apothecium*, *ascus*, and *Fungi*.

peridium (pē-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *peridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πηρίδιον*, dim. of *πήρα*, a leather pouch, wallet, scrip.] The outer enveloping coat of a sporophore in angiocarpous fungi, upon which the spores develop in a closed cavity. In the *Uredineæ* it envelops the æcidium, and is also called the *pseudoperidium*, or *paraphysis envelop*. In the *Gasteromycetes* it is also called the *uterus*, and may be differentiated into an *outer peridium*, which opens in various ways, and an *inner peridium* (peridiolum), which directly incloses the gleba. See cuts under *Lycoperdon* and *Spermogonium*.

peridot (per'i-dot), *n.* [< F. *péridot* = Pg. It. *peridoto*, ML. *peritot* (after F.), also *periodus* (appar. after L. *periodus*, period), a kind of emerald; origin not clear.] Same as *chrysolite*.

peridotic (per-i-dot'ik), *a.* [< *peridot* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of peridot or of peridotite.

peridotite (per'i-dō-tīt), *n.* [< *peridot* + *-ite*².] A rock composed essentially of olivin, with which are usually associated more or less of one or more of the minerals enstatite, diallage, augite, magnetite, chromite, and picotite. Lithologists are by no means agreed in regard to the nomenclature of the varieties of peridotite. M. E. Wadsworth distinguishes the following: *dunite*, composed almost entirely of olivin, with a few grains of picotite, magnetite, or some other accessory mineral; *saxonite*, a variety consisting of olivin and enstatite; *therzolite*, of olivin with enstatite and diallage; *buchnerite*, of olivin, enstatite, and augite; *eulysite*, of olivin and diallage; *picrite*, of olivin and augite. Of these varieties, the first four have been found in meteorites as well as in terrestrial rocks; the others, so far as known, are exclusively terrestrial. Olivin passes readily into serpentine; hence many olivin rocks are found more or less completely altered into that mineral, so that the distinction between olivin and serpentine rocks is one not easily preserved. Peridotite is known to be in some cases an eruptive rock, and is generally supposed to have been such in all cases. That most serpentine rocks are the result of the alteration of some peridotite material is also generally conceded; that serpentine may have been produced in some other way is possible, but has not been distinctly proved.

peridrome (per'i-drōm), *n.* [= F. *péridrome* = Sp. Pg. It. *peridromo*, < Gr. *περίδρομος*, a gallery running round a building, < *περίδρομος*, running round, < *περί*, around, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] In an ancient peripteral temple, the open space or passage between the walls of the cella and the surrounding columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

periegesis (per#i-ē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περιήγησις*, a leading around, *περιηγεῖσθαι*, lead around, < *περί*, around, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead: see *hegemony*.] A progress through or around; especially, a formal progress, or a journey in state; a traveling through anything.

> In his *periegesis*, or triumphant progress throughout this island, it has been calculated that he laid a tythe part of the inhabitants under contribution.
> *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

perielesis (per#i-ē-lē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *περιείλησις*, a convolution, < *περιείλειν*, fold or wrap round, < *περί*, around, + *εἰλειν*, roll up.] In *Gregorian music*, a long ligature or phrase at the end of a melody, the tones of which are sung to a single syllable. Compare *pneuma*.

periencephalitis (per#i-en-sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain (see *encephalon*), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pia mater and tissues immediately subjacent.—**Periencephalitis acuta**, an acute psychosis presenting maniacal delirium followed by apathy and collapse, and attended with irregular pyrexia and frequent pulse. The onset, usually after some mental prodromes, is apt to be sudden; the end is ordinarily in death or in dementia and paralysis. There is intense hyperemia of the pia, arachnoid, and cortex, with evidence of inflammation. Also called *delirium acutum*, *typhomania*, *mania gravis*, *phrenitis*, *grave delirium*, *Bell's disease*, *acute peripheral encephalitis*.

periendymal (per-i-en'di-mal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *endyma*: see *endymal*.] Same as *periependymal*.

perienteric (per#i-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< *perienteron* + *-ic*.] Situated around or about the enteron; periviseeral; cœlomatic; of or pertaining to the perienteron: as, the *perienteric* fluid of a worm. —**Perienteric cavity.** Same as *perienteron*.

perienteron (per-i-en'tē-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *archenteron*.] The primitive periviseeral cavity persisting as a modified blastocœle after a blastosphere has undergone gastrulation; the blastocœle of a gastrula, or the space between the endoderm and the ectoderm, as distinguished from the cavity of the archenteron inclosed within the endoderm. Usually the perienteron is speedily obliterated by the apposition of the endoderm and ectoderm; and then, by the development of a mesoderm and the splitting up of its layers, or by the extension into the perienteron of diverticula of the archenteron which become shut off from the latter, a permanent and definitive periviseeral or perienteric cavity, in the form of a schizocœle or of an enterocœle, replaces the original perienteron to form a body-cavity between the body-walls and the walls of the alimentary canal.

periependymal (per#i-e-pen'di-mal), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *ependyma*: see *ependymal*.] Situated or occurring about, or just outside of, the ependyma: as, *periependymal* myelitis. Also *periendymal*.

perier (per'i-ėr), *n.* [< F. *périer* (see def.).] In *founding*, an iron rod used to hold back the scum in the ladle. *E. H. Knight.*

periergia (per-i-ėr'ji-ą), *n.* [ML.: see *periergy*.] In *rhet.*, same as *periergy*.

Another point of surplusage lieth not so much in superfluitie of your words—as of your trauaile to describe the matter which yee take in hand, and that ye ouer-labour your selfe in your businesse. And therefore the Greekes call it *Periergia*, we call it ouer-labour.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 216.

periergy (per'i-ėr-ji), *n.* [< ML. *periergia*, < Gr. περιεργία, over-carefulness, < περίεργος, over-careful, < περί, around, beyond, + *ἔργειν = E. *work*.] Excessive care or needless effort; specifically, in *rhet.*, a labored or bombastic style.

periesophageal (per-i-ē-sǫ-fā'jē-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *œsophagus*: see *esophageal*.] Surrounding the esophagus, as the nervous ring around the gullet of many invertebrates.

periesophagitis (per″i-ē-sof-ą-jī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *œsophagus*, esophagus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the esophagus.

perifascicular (per″i-fa-sik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + L. *fasciculus*, fascicle: see *fasciecular*.] Existing or occurring about a fascienlus.

perifibral (per-i-fī'brąl), *a.* [< *perifibrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to perifibrum; containing or consisting of perifibrum: as, a *perifibral* membrane. *A. Hyatt.*

perifibrous (per-i-fī'brus), *a.* [< *perifibrum* + *-ous*.] Same as *perifibral*.

perifibrum (per-i-fī'brum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + L. *fibra*, a fiber: see *fiber*[1].] The membranous envelop or fibrous covering of the skeletal elements of sponges.

This *perifibrum* envelopes the spicules as well as the fiber. . . . The cells of the *perifibrum* as observed in Halichondria and Chalinula were very long, fusiform, and flat.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 83.

perigamium (per-i-gā'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + γάμος, marriage.] In mosses, an involucre inclosing both male and female organs. Compare *perigone* and *perigynium*.

periganglionic (per-i-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + E. *ganglion*: see *ganglionic*.] Surrounding or investing a ganglion.—**Periganglionic glands**, small connective-tissue capsules containing a system of glandular tubes filled with a milky calcareous fluid, found in the ganglia of the spinal nerves of certain animals, as the frog. Also called *crystal capsules* and *calcareous sacs*.

perigastric (per-i-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach: see *gaster*[2], *gastric*.] Surrounding the alimentary canal; perienteric; perivisceral: as, the *perigastric* space of a polyzoan, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of a vertebrate; the *perigastric* fluid.

perigastritis (per-i-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. Also called *exogastritis*.

perigastrula (per-i-gas'trǫ-lą), *n.*; pl. *perigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, that form of metagastrula, or kenogenetic gastrula, which results from surface-cleavage of the egg, or superficial segmentation of the vitellus. Also called *bladder-gastrula*.

Surface cleavage results in a bladder-gastrula (*perigastrula*), . . . the usual form among articulated animals (spiders, crabs, insects, etc.).
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 200.

perigastrular (per-i-gas'trǫ-lăr), *a.* [< *perigastrula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or having the character of a perigastrula or perigastrulation.

perigastrulation (per-i-gas-trǫ-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< *perigastrula* + *-ation*.] The formation of a perigastrula; the state of being perigastrular.

perigean (per-i-jē'ąn), *a.* [< *perigee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the perigee; occurring when the moon is in her perigee.

The accelerated *perigean* tides give rise to a retarding force, and decrease the apogean distance.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 378.

perigee (per'i-jē), *n.* [= F. *périgée* = Sp. Pg. It. *perigeo*, < NL. *perigeum* (cf. Gr. περίγειος, around the earth), < Gr. περί, near, around, + γῆ, the earth. Cf. *apogee*.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth: when the moon has arrived at this point, she is said to be *in* her *perigee*. Formerly used also for the corresponding point in the orbit of any heavenly body. See *apogee*. Also called *epigee*, *epigeum*.

perigenesis (per-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + E. *genesis*.] Wave-generation; a dynamic theory of generation which assumes that reproduction is effected by a kind of wave-motion or rhythmical pulsation of plastidules. See the quotations.

Haeckel's *perigenesis* is, when separated from his rhetoric, the substitution of rhythmical vibrations for the different kinds of gemmules. *Science*, VIII. 183.

The Dynamic Theory of reproduction I proposed in 1871, and it has been since adopted by Haeckel under the name of *perigenesis*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 229.

periglottic (per-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-ic*.] Situated about the base of the epiglottis: as, *periglottic* glands.

periglottis (per-i-glot'is), *n.* [NL., taken in lit. sense of 'something about the tongue,' < Gr. περιγλωττίς, a covering of the tongue, < περί, around, about, + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα, tongue: see *glottis*.] The epidermis of the tongue.

perignathic (per-ig-nath'ik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + γνάθος, jaw: see *gnathic*.] Surrounding the jaws (of an echinoderm): as, the *perignathic* girdle (the structures which protract and retract the jaws of sea-urchins). *M. Duncan*, 1885.

perigon (per'i-gon), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + γωνία, a corner, angle.] An angular quantity of 360°, or four right angles.

perigonal[1] (pē-rig'ǫ-nąl), *a.* [< *perigonium* + *-al*.] Same as *perigonial*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 339.

perigonal[2] (pē-rig'ǫ-nąl), *a.* [< *perigon* + *-al*.] In *chartography*, preserving the angles as nearly as possible under the condition of preserving the relative areas exactly.

perigone (per'i-gōn), *n.* [= F. *périgone*, < NL. *perigonium*, < Gr. περί, around, + γονή, seed, generation, < γενέσθαι, produce.] In *bot.*, same as *perianth*, but also, specifically, the circle of leaves surrounding the antheridia of certain mosses. Also *perigonium*.

perigonial (per-i-gō'ni-ąl), *a.* [< NL. *perigonium*, perigone, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the perigone: as, the *perigonial* leaves of a moss or liverwort.

perigonium (per-i-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *perigonia* (-ą). [NL.: see *perigone*.] 1. In *Hydroida*, a sac formed by the more external parts of the gonophore.

Shortly after arrival in the sedentary gonophore, whether this be a medusoid or a simple sporosac, the sexual elements—egg-cells or spermatozoa—are found accumulated around the spadix, where they are retained by the *perigonium*. . . . The *perigonium* on the sporosac consists simply of the ectodermal coat, which, before the intervention of the sexual cells, lay close upon the spadix, while in the medusoid it consists not only of this coat but of layers which correspond to those which form the umbrella of a medusa.
G. J. Allman, Challenger Report on Hydroida, XXIII. [il. p. xxxv.

2. In *bot.*, same as *perigone*.

Périgord pie. See *pie*[1].

perigourdine, perijourdine (per-i-gör'din, -jör'din), *n.* [So called from *Périgord*, a former province of France.] 1. A country-dance used in Périgord: it is usually accompanied by singing.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick.

perigraph (per'i-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. περιγραφή, a line drawn round, an outline, sketch, < περιγράφειν, < περί, around, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.—2†. In *anat.*, the white lines or fibrous impressions on the straight muscle of the abdomen, resulting from tendinous intersections. They are now called the *linea alba* and *lineæ semilunares* or *transversæ* of the rectus abdominis.

perigraphic (per-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *perigraph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a perigraph (in sense 1).

perigyne (per'i-jīn), *n.* [< NL. *perigynium*.] In *bot.*, same as *perigynium*.

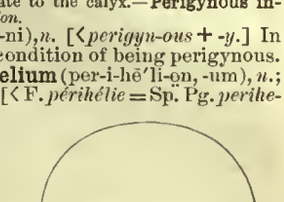
perigynium (per-i-jin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *perigynia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. περί, about, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, the hypogynous bristles, scales, or a more or less inflated sac, which surround the pistil in many *Cyperaceæ*. The perigynium, more or less in the form of a sac, is especially characteristic of the genus *Carex*. The term is also applied in the mosses and *Hepaticæ* to the special envelop of the archegonia.

Perigynium of *Carex lupulina*. *a*, the same laid open, showing the caryopsis within.

perigynous (pē-rij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *périgyne* = It. *perigino*, < Gr. περί, about, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. a pistil). Cf. *epigynous*.] In *bot.*, surrounding the pistil: specifically applied to a flower in which there is a tubular ring or sheath surrounding the pistil and upon which the various parts of the flower are inserted. This ring or sheath may be produced by the continued marginal growth of the broad flower-axis after its apex has ceased to grow, or by the evident adnation of the various parts. This adnation may be merely the union of petals and stamens to the calyx, the calyx remaining hypogynous, or it may involve the adnation of the calyx, with the other organs, to the lower part of the ovary, or nearly to the summit of the ovary, while the petals and stamens may be still further adnate to the calyx.—**Perigynous insertion.** See *insertion*.

perigyny (pē-rij'i-ni), *n.* [< *perigyn-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being perigynous.

perihelion, perihelium (per-i-hē'li-ǫn, -um), *n.*; pl. *perihelia* (-ą). [< F. *périhélie* = Sp. Pg. *perihelio* = It. *perielio*, < NL. *perihelium*, < Gr. περί, around, near, + ἥλιος, the sun: see *heliac*. Cf. *aphelion*.] That point of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*. It is that extremity of the major axis of the orbit which is nearest to that focus in which the sun is placed; when a planet is in this point it is said to be *in* its *perihelion*.



Orbit of Planet.
S, sun; *p*, perihelion; *a*, aphelion.

perihelioned (per-i-hē'li-ǫnd), *a.* [< *perihelion* + *-ed*[2].] Having, as a planet or comet, passed its perihelion.

perihepatic (per″i-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + ἧπαρ (ἡπατ-), the liver: see *hepatic*.] Surrounding the liver: noting the fibrous connective tissue which invests and, as the capsule of Glisson, penetrates that organ to invest the different divisions of hepatic substance proper.

perihepatitis (per-i-hep-ą-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, aronnd, + ἧπαρ (ἡπατ-), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatitis*.] Inflammation of the serous covering of the liver.

perihermenial (per-i-hėr-mē'ni-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. περί, about, + ἑρμηνεία, interpretation, < ἑρμηνεύειν, interpret.] Pertaining to the subject or contents of Aristotle's treatise Περὶ Ἑρμηνείας, 'of interpretation'—that is to say, to the logical forms of propositions. Aristotle's doctrine in this book does not precisely agree with that of his "Analytics," and is called *perihermenial doctrine*.

perijourdine, *n.* See *perigourdine*.

perijove (per'i-jōv), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, near, + L. *Jovis*, Jupiter: see *Jove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of Jupiter's satellites where it comes nearest to the planet.

perikephalaia, perikephalaion (per-i-kef-ą-lī'ą, -on), *n.* [< Gr. περικεφαλαία, περικεφάλαιον (see def.), < περί, around, about, + κεφαλή, the head.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a covering for the entire head, as a helmet, or a head-dress of the nature of the kekryphalos or kerchief entirely inclosing the hair.

peril (per'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *perill*, *perrill*, *parel*, *parrell*; < ME. *peril*, *peryle*, *perylle*, *perele*, *pereile*, *perel*, *paril*, *parel*, *parell*, < OF. *peril*, F. *péril* = Pr. *peril*, *perilh* = Sp. *peligro*, OSp. *periglo* = Pg. *perigo* = It. *periglio*, *perielo*, *pericolo*, *periculo* = MD. *perijkel* (E. obs. *pericle*), < L. *periculum*, *periclum*, a trial, experiment, test, essay, etc., also risk, danger, < *periri*, try (*peritus*, tried, experienced); cf. Gr. πειρᾶν, try, E. *fare*[1].] 1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

And therfore, alle be it that men han grettre chep in the Yle of Prestre John, natheles men dreden the longe wey and the grete *periles* in the See, in the parties.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 270.

They vse their peeces to fowle for pleasure, others their Caliuers for feare of *perrill*.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 456.

To smile at 'scapes and *perils* overblown.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 3.

Since he will be
An ass against the hair, at his own *peril*
Be it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 6.

The rest
Spake but of sundry *perils* in the storm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. In *law*, a source of danger; a possible casualty contemplated as the cause of loss or injury.—**Perils of the sea**, risks peculiarly incident to navigation, and particularly from wind or weather, the state of the ocean, and rocks or shores. Against dangers of this class the carrier does not insure the shipper.

The words *perils of the sea* embrace all kinds of marine casualties, such as shipwreck, foundering, stranding, etc., and every species of damage to the ship or goods at sea by the violent and immediate action of the winds and waves,

not comprehended in the ordinary wear and tear of the voyage, or directly referable to the acts and negligence of the assured as its proximate cause. *Arnold.*

=Syn. 1. *Jeopardy*, etc. See *danger* and *risk*.

peril (per'il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *periled* or *perilled*, ppr. *periling* or *perilling*. [< OF. *periller*, put in peril, be in peril, perish, = Sp. *peligrar* = Pg. *perigar* = It. *pericolare*, *perigliare*, *periculare*, < ML. *periculare*, endanger, peril, perish by shipwreck, < L. *periculum*, danger, peril: see *peril*, *n.* Cf. *periclitate*.] **I.** *trans.* To hazard; risk; put in peril or danger.

II. *intrans.* To be in danger.

Any solle wherewith it may *peril* to staln it self.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Perilampinæ (per'i-lam-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < *Perilampus* + *-inæ*.] A notable subfamily of chalcids, mainly tropical. These parasites are large compact forms with highly arched and deeply punctured thorax, the stigmal vein of the fore wings developed, and the abdominal joints evident, as in *Perilampus*.

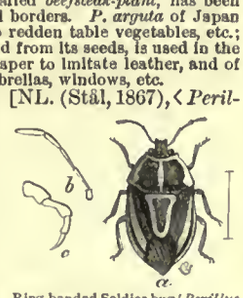
Perilampus (per-i-lam'pus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. περιλάμπειν, beam around, < περί, around, + λάμπειν, shine.] The typical genus of *Perilampinæ*, having the abdomen not petiolate and the antennæ scarcely clavate. It is wide-spread; about 30 species are described.

perilaryngeal (per'i-lā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx: see *laryngeal*.] Around or in the immediate neighborhood of the larynx.

perilaryngitis (per-i-lar-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + λάρυγξ (λαρυγγ-), larynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the larynx.

Perilla (pē-ril'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1764), from a native name in India.] A genus of annual herbs of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Saturei-neæ*, and subtribe *Menthoideæ*, known by the four perfect didynamous stamens, the reticulated nutlets, and the declined two-tipped fruiting calyx. The 2 species are natives of eastern India and China. They bear small flowers in racemes, and usually purple or deep-violet foliage, on account of which *P. Nankinensis*, sometimes called *beefsteak-plant*, has been much used for ornamental borders. *P. arguta* of Japan yields an infusion used to redden table vegetables, etc.; and the oil yemols, pressed from its seeds, is used in the preparation of Japanese paper to imitate leather, and of water-proof papers for umbrellas, windows, etc.

Perillus (pē-ril'us), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1867), < *Perillus*, proper name.] A genus of pentatomoid bugs of the subfamily *Asopinæ*, having the head smooth and shining, the thorax with narrowly elevated lateral margins, and the tibiæ distinctly sulcate. There are 6 species, exclusively American. *P. circumcinctus* is common in Canada and the western United States, and is known as the *ring-banded soldier-bug*. It is predaceous, and one of the known enemies of the Colorado potato-beetle.



Ring-banded Soldier-bug (*Perillus circumcinctus*).
a, bug (line shows natural size); *b*, antenna, enlarged; *c*, proboscis, enlarged.

perilous (per'il-us), *a.* [Formerly also *perillous*, also *parlous*, *parlish* (see *parlous*); < ME. *perilous*, *perlowse*, < OF. *perillos*, *perilleux*, F. *périlleux* = Sp. *peligroso* = Pg. *perigoso* = It. *periglioso*, *pericoloso*, *periculoso*, < L. *periculosus*, dangerous, hazardous, < *periculum*, danger, peril: see *peril*, *n.*] **1.** Full of peril or danger; dangerous; hazardous; risky: as, a *perilous* undertaking or situation; a *perilous* attempt.

I have not ben so fer aboven upward, because that there ben to many *perillouse* Passages.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

And yet vnto this day it is a right *fyllous* way.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

He [Milton] fought their *perilous* battle; but he turned away with disdain from their insolent triumph.
Macaulay, Milton.

In the Norse legends the gods of Valhalla, when they meet the Jotuns, converse on the *perilous* terms that he who cannot answer the other's questions forfeits his own life. *Emerson*, Clubs.

2†. Terrible; to be feared; liable to inflict injury or harm; dangerous.

For I am *perilous* with knyf in honde,
Albe it that I dar nat hir withstonde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 31.

Ahab was a king, but Jezabel, Jezabel, she was the *perilous* woman. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

3†. Sharp; sarcastic; smart. Compare *parlous*.

A *perilous* mouthe ys wors than spere or launce.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 80.

=Syn. 1. Risky. See *danger*.

perilous† (per'il-us), *adv.* [< *perilous*, *a.*] Exceedingly; very.

She is *perilous* crafty;
I fear, too honest for us all too.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

perilously (per'il-us-li), *adv.* In a perilous manner; dangerously; with hazard.

perilousness (per'il-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

perilymph (per'i-limf), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph*.] The clear fluid contained within the osseous labyrinth of the ear, surrounding the membranous labyrinth: distinguished from *endolymph*. Also called *liquor Cotunnii*.

perilymphangeitis (per'i-lim-fan-jē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + *-itis*. Cf. *lymphangeitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about a lymphatic vessel.

perilymphangial (per'i-lim-fan'ji-al), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + NL. *lympha*, lymph, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] Surrounding or about the lymphatic vessels: as, *perilymphangial* or perilymphatic nodules (nodules of lymphoid tissue surrounding or about the lymphatic vessels).

perilymphatic (per'i-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< *perilymph* + *-atic*1.] Of or pertaining to the perilymph: as, *perilymphatic* spaces.

perimancy†, *n.* Same as *pyromancy*.

perimeristem (per-i-mer'is-tem), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + E. *meristem*.] In *bot.*, that portion of the meristem which gives rise to the external cortex and the dermatogen. See *mesomeristem*.

perimeter (pē-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *périmètre* = Sp. *perímetro* = Pg. It. *perimetro*, < L. *perimetros*, < Gr. περίμετρος, the circumference, < περί, round, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*2.] **1.** The circumference, border, or outer boundary of a superficial figure; also, the measure of this boundary.

If it [a circle] be perfect, all the lines from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter* must be exactly equal.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. vi. 1.

2. An instrument for determining the visual power of different parts of the retina and plotting areas of distinct vision.

perimetral (per-i-mē'tral), *a.* [< *perimetr-ic*2 + *-al*.] Same as *perimetric*2.

perimetric1 (per-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *perimeter* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the perimeter or external boundary of a body: as, *perimetric* measurements.—**2.** Pertaining to perimetry.

perimetric2 (per-i-mē'trik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + μήτρα, uterus, + *-ic*.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the uterus.

perimetrical (per-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *perimeter* + *-ic-al* (cf. *metrical*).] Of or pertaining to the perimeter.

perimetritic (per'i-mē-trit'ik), *a.* [< *perimetrit(is)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by perimetritis.

perimetritis (per'i-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + μήτρα, uterus, + *-itis*. Cf. *metritis*.] Inflammation about the uterus; pelvic peritonitis.

perimetry (pē-rim'et-ri), *n.* [< *perimeter* + *-y*3.] The determination of the boundaries of areas of distinct vision in the field of view by means of a perimeter.

perimonerula (per'i-mō-ner'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *perimonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, the monerula stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes superficial as well as partial segmentation of the vitellus, and develops in succession into a pericytula, perimorula, periblastula, and perigastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk in the outer wall and nutritive yolk in the interior.

perimonerular (per'i-mō-ner'ō-lär), *a.* [< *perimonerula* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to a perimonerula.

perimorph (per'i-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. περί, around, + μορφή, form.] A mineral inclosing another, or formed around another by its partial metamorphism.

perimorphic (per-i-môr'fik), *a.* [< *perimorph* + *-ic*.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of a perimorph.

The pseudomorphic or *perimorphic* hornblende has precisely the same characters as the original hornblende.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 452.

perimorphous (per-i-môr'fus), *a.* [< *perimorph* + *-ous*.] Same as *perimorphic*.

perimorula (per-i-mor'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + NL. *morula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the partial and superficial segmentation of the vitellus of a pericytula, and proceeds to develop into a periblastula and perigastrula. It is a body in which an external cell-stratum surrounds and incloses an unsegmented mass of nutritive yolk. See *pericytula*.

perimorular (per-i-mor'ō-lär), *a.* [< *perimorula* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to a perimorula.

perimysial (per-i-mis'i-al), *a.* [< *perimysi-um* + *-al*.] Investing a musele, as a sheath of connective tissue or a fascia; of or pertaining to perimysium.

perimysium (per-i-mis'i-um), *n.*; pl. *perimysia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + μῦς, musele.] The outer investment or sheath of areolar tissue which surrounds a musele, sending inward partitions between the fascieuli.

perineal, perinæal (per-i-nē'al), *a.* [= F. *périnéal*; as *perineum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the perineum; connected with or contained in the perineum; done in or performed upon the perineum: as, *perineal* veins, glands, muscles, etc.; *perineal* section, laceration, rupture; *perineal* operations.—**Perineal aponeurosis.** Same as *perineal fascia*.—**Perineal artery.** (*a*) *Superficial*, a branch of the pudic supplying chiefly the back of the scrotum in the male and the pudendal labia in the female. (*b*) *Transverse*, a branch of the superficial perineal or pudic supplying the parts between the anus and the bulb of the urethra.—**Perineal body.** See *perineum*, 1.—**Perineal fascia**, the fascia of the pelvic outlet, more especially that of the true perineum, in front of the anus. See *fascia*.—**Perineal hernia**, a rare hernia in the perineum, by the side of the rectum, or between the rectum and the vagina in the female, or the rectum and the bladder in the male.—**Perineal nerve**, one of the terminal divisions of the pudic, sending superficial branches to the skin of the perineum, and the back of the scrotum in the male, or the labia in the female, and deep branches to the perineal muscles.—**Perineal region.** Same as *perineum*.—**Perineal section**, incision into the urethra through the perineum, for the relief of stricture.—**Perineal strait**, the inferior strait of the pelvis.

perineocele (per-i-nē'ō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *perineum* + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] Hernia in the perineum.

perineoplasty (per-i-nē-ō-plas'ti), *n.* [< NL. *perineum* + Gr. πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold.] A plastic operation on the perineum, as a perineorrhaphy.

perineorrhaphy (per'i-nē-or'a-fi), *n.* [< NL. *perineorrhaphia*, < *perineum* + Gr. ῥαφή, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew, stitch together.] Suture of the perineum, as when ruptured in childbirth.

perinephral (per-i-nef'ral), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + νεφρός, the kidney.] Situated or occurring around or in the immediate vicinity of the kidney.

perinephrial (per-i-nef'ri-al), *a.* [< NL. *perinephrium* + *-al*.] Surrounding the kidney; of or pertaining to the perinephrium.

perinephric (per-i-nef'rik), *a.* Same as *perinephrial*.

perinephritic (per'i-nef-rit'ik), *a.* [< *perinephritis* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or affected with perinephritis.—**2.** Perinephric.

perinephritis (per'i-nef-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *perinephrium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the kidney.

perinephrium (per-i-nef'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + νεφρός, the kidney.] The connective tissue which forms a more or less complete capsule or sheath for the kidney.

perineum, perinæum (per-i-nē'um), *n.* [= F. *périnée* = Sp. Pg. It. *perineo*, < NL. *perinæum*, *perineum* (LL. *perinæon*, *perineon*), < Gr. περίνεον, περίναιον, also περίνεος, περίναιος, sometimes περινός, the perineum; origin uncertain; by some explained as if **πηρίνεον*, < πηρίν (πηριν-) or πηρίς (πηριν-), scrotum.] **1.** The region of the body between the thighs, extending from the anus to the fourchette in the female, or to the scrotum in the male. In this, the usual surgical and obstetrical sense of the word, the term may include, in the female, all the deeper parts between the posterior wall of the vagina and the anterior wall of the rectum, or it may be more particularly applied to the superficial parts, the deeper parts receiving the name of *perineal body*.

2. The region included by the outlet of the pelvis, extending from the apex of the subpubic arch in front to the tip of the coccyx behind, and bounded laterally by the conjoined pubic and ischiatic rami, the tuberosities of the isehia, and the great sacrosciatic ligaments. It is occupied by the termination of the rectum, the urethra, the root of the penis in the male, or the termination of the vagina, the vulva, and the clitoris in the female, together with their muscles, fasciæ, vessels, and nerves. In this sense, the division in front of the anus is termed the *urethral part*, or the *true perineum*, and the posterior division, including the anus, is termed the *anal part*, *ischiorectal region*, or the *false perineum*.

perineuria, *n.* Plural of *perineurium*.

perineurial (per-i-nū'ri-al), *a.* [< NL. *perineurium* + *-al*.] Investing a nerve or surround-

ing a nerve-fiber; of or pertaining to perineurium.

perineuritis (per″i-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *perineurium* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the perineurium.

perineurium (per-i-nū′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *perineuria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] The membranous sheath surrounding a nerve-funiculus. Also called *neurilemma*.

perinium (pē-rin′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἰς* (*iv-*), muscle, fibrous vessel in muscle, a vessel of plants.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Leitgeb for a peculiar outer layer that enters into the composition of the walls of the spores of certain *Hepaticæ*, such as *Corsinia* and *Sphærocarpus*. It is frequently beautifully sculptured, and is derived from the membrane of the special mother-cells of the spores.

periocular (per-i-ok′ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Surrounding the eyeball.—**Periocular space**, the space within the orbit not occupied by the eyeball.

period (pē′ri-o̤d), *n.* [< F. *période* = Sp. *período* = Pg. It. *periodo* = D. G. Dan. *periode* = Sw. *period*, < L. *periodus*, < Gr. *περίοδος*, a going round, a way round, circumference, a circuit, or a cycle of time, a regular prescribed course, a well-rounded sentence, a period, < *περί*, around, + *ὁδός*, way.] **1.** A circuit; a round; hence, the time in which a circuit or revolution, as of a heavenly body, is made; the shortest interval of time within which any phenomenon goes through its changes to pass through them again immediately as before.

> Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

> The rays of light differ from those of invisible heat only in point of *period*, the former failing to affect the retina because their *periods* of recurrence are too slow.
> *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 15.

2. Any round of time, or series of years, days, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A revolution or series of years by which time is measured; a cycle: as, the Calippic *period*; the Dionysian *period*; the Julian *period*. (*b*) Any specified division of time: as, a *period* of a hundred years; the *period* of a day.

> The particular *periods* into which the whole *period* should be divided, in my opinion, are these: 1. From the fifteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. 2. From thence to the Pyrenean treaty. 3. From thence down to the present time.
> *Bolingbroke*, Study of History, vi.

3. An indefinite part of any continued state, existence, or series of events; an epoch: as, the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign; the *period* of the French revolution.

> Many temples early gray have outlived the Psalmist's *period*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

> So spake the archangel Michael; then paused,
> As at the world's great *period*.
> *Milton*, P. L., xii. 467.

> A really good historian may . . . combine an earnest faith in the Unity of History with a power of creating most exact and minute reproductions of *periods*, scenes, and characters.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 89.

4. The point of completion of a cycle of years or round or series of events; limit; end; conclusion; termination.

> The *period* of thy tyranny approacheth.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 17.

> About foure of the clocke, they made a *period* of that solemnity.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 39, sig. D.

> To end
> And give a timely *period* to our sports,
> Let us conclude them with declining night.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Hence — **5†.** The end to be attained; goal.

> This is the *period* of my ambition.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 47.

6. In *rhet.*, a complete sentence from one full stop to another; a passage terminated by a full pause.

> I am employed just now . . . in translating into my faint and inefficient *periods* the divine eloquence of Plato's Symposium.
> *Shelley*, in Dowden, II. 218.

7. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more cola. According to the number of cola it contains, a period is dicolic, tricolic, tetracolic, etc. The end (apothesis) of a period must coincide with the end of a word, and is also characterized by admitting of syllaba anceps and hiatus. A single colon treated thus is also regarded as a period (a monocolic period). A monocolic, dicolic, etc., period is a meter. (See *meter*[2], 1 (*b*) (2).) Certain periods are known as *lines* or *verses*. (See *line*[2], 6 (*b*).) A group of periods is called a *system*.

8. In *music*, a definite and complete division of a composition, usually consisting of two or more contrasted or complementary phrases; a complete musical sentence. The term is somewhat variously used; but it always involves a cadence at the end of the period, by which it is distinctly separated from what follows. Usually a period includes eight or sixteen measures.

9. The point or character that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, etc.; a full stop, thus (.).—**10.** In *math.*: (*a*) The smallest constant difference which, added to the value of a variable, will leave that of a function (of which it is said to be the period) unchanged. (*b*) In vulgar arithmetic, one of several similar sets of figures or terms, marked by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in numeration, in circulating decimals, and in the extraction of roots. Sometimes called *degree*.—**11.** In *med.*, one of the phases or epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease.—**Archæological periods.** See *archæological ages*, under *age*.—**Calippic, Dionysian, Gaussian, hypothetical, Julian, lunisolar period.** See the adjectives.—**Latent period of a disease.** See *latent*.—**Period of a wave.** See *wave*.—**Period of incubation.** Same as *latent period of a disease*.—**Sothiac period.** Same as *Sothiac cycle* (which see, under *cycle*[1]).—**Variable period**, the period during which the current of electricity passing through a conductor is rising to its full strength. = **Syn. 2** (*a*). *Era*, *Age*, etc. (see *epoch*), cycle, date.—**3.** Duration, continuance, term.—**4.** Bound, determination.

period† (pē′ri-o̤d), *v.* [< *period*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put an end to. [Rare.]

> Your honourable letter he desires
> To those have shut him up; which failing,
> *Periods* his comfort.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 99.

II. *intrans.* To end; cease.

> 'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope
> Will *period*.
> *Barton.* (*Nares.*)

periodic (pē-ri-od′ik), *a.* [< OF. *periodic*, F. *périodique* = Sp. *periódico* = Pg. It. *periodico* = D. *periodiek* (cf. G. *periodisch* = Dan. Sw. *periodisk*), < L. *periodicus*, < Gr. *περιοδικός*, coming round at certain times, periodic, < *περίοδος*, a going round, a period: see *period*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a period, cycle, or round of years or events.—**2.** Performed or proceeding in a series of successive circuits or revolutions: as, the *periodic* motions of the planets round the sun, or of the moon round the earth.—**3.** Happening or occurring at regularly recurring intervals of time; statedly recurring: as, a *periodic* publication; the *periodic* return of a plant's flowering; *periodic* outbursts; the *periodic* character of ague; the *periodic* motion of a vibrating tuning-fork or musical string.

> *Periodic* gatherings for religious rites, or other public purposes, furnish opportunities for buying and selling, which are habitually utilized.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 497.

4. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a period or complete sentence; complete in grammatical structure. (*b*) Noting that form of sentence in which the sense is incomplete or suspended until the end is reached.

> These principles afford a simple and sufficient answer to the vexed question as to the value of the *periodic* sentence—or sentence in which the meaning is suspended till the end—as compared with the loose sentence, or sentence which could have been brought to a grammatical close at one or more points before the end.
> *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 152.

> Milton is the last great writer in the old *periodic* style.
> *J. W. Hales*, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica, p. xxxiv.

Doubly periodic, having two periods.—**Doubly periodic functions**, in *math.* See *function*.—**Periodic comet.** See *comet*, 1.—**Periodic continued fraction.** See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.—**Periodic curve, fever**, etc. See the nouns.—**Periodic function.** This phrase is used in different senses in the calculus of functions and in the theory of functions. In the former, a periodic function is one whose operation being iterated a certain number of times restores the variable. Thus, $1 - x$ is such a function, since $1 - (1 - x) = x$. But in the theory of functions a periodic function is defined as a function having a period. For a more general definition, see *function*.—**Periodic inequality**, a disturbance in the motion of a planet dependent upon its position in its orbit relative to another planet, and hence going through its changes in periods not excessively long: opposed to *secular inequality*, which is a disturbance dependent upon the relative positions of two planetary orbits.—**Periodic law**, in *chem.*, a relation of chemical elements expressed by the statement that the properties of the elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. If the chemical elements are arranged in the order of their atomic weights, at regular intervals of the series will be found elements which have similar chemical and physical properties—that is, there is a periodic recurrence of these properties. If the elements showing this periodic recurrence are arranged in order by themselves, they form a group which, having similar properties and relations, follows a regular progression in the individual differences of its members.—**Periodic stars.** See *star*.—**Periodic winds.** See *monsoon* and *trade-wind*.

periodical (pē-ri-od′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *periodic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a period; performed in a fixed period or cycle; appearing, occurring, or happening at stated intervals; regularly or statedly recurring at the end of a fixed period of time: as, *periodical* diseases; *periodical* publications.

> It [her religion] dwelt upon her spirit, and was incorporated with the *periodical* work of every day.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. viii.

2. Of or pertaining to magazines, newspapers, or other publications which appear or are published at regularly recurring intervals.

> In no preceding time, in our own or in any other country, has anonymous *periodical* criticism ever acquired nearly the same ascendency and power.
> *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 566.

Periodical cicada, a book-name of the seventeen-year locust, *Cicada septemdecim*, whose larva stays under ground seventeen years in the northern United States, and thirteen in the southern. See cut under *Cicadidæ*.—**Periodical diseases**, diseases the symptoms of which recur at stated intervals.—**Periodical literature**, literature which, through the relative brevity or incompleteness of treatment of subjects incident to writing or editing for periodical publications, is usually of less permanent and substantial interest than works on similar subjects prepared for publication in book form.

II. *n.* A publication issued at regular intervals in successive numbers or parts, each of which (properly) contains matter on a variety of topics, and no one of which is contemplated as forming a book by itself.

periodicalist (pē-ri-od′i-kal-ist), *n.* [< *periodical* + *-ist*.] One who publishes, or one who writes for, a periodical. *New Monthly Mag.*

periodically (pē-ri-od′i-kal-i), *adv.* At stated or regularly recurring intervals: as, a festival celebrated *periodically*.

periodicalness (pē-ri-od′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being periodical; periodicity. [Rare.]

periodicity (pē″ri-ō-dis′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *périodicité* = Pg. *periodicidade*; as *periodic* + *-ity*.] Periodic character; habitual tendency or disposition to recur at stated intervals of time.

> The flowering, once determined, appears to be subject to a law of *periodicity* and habit.
> *Whewell*, Bridgewater Treatise, p. 22.

Periodicity of an operation, in *math.*, the number of times it has to be repeated to give unity.

periodontal (per″i-ō-don′tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-al*.] Surrounding a tooth: specifically noting the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth.

periodontitis (per-i-ō-don-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-itis*.] Alveolar periostitis.

Perlœci (per-i-ē′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περίοικοι*, pl., < *περίοικος*, dwelling around, neighboring, < *περί*, around, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In ancient Greece, the name given by their Dorian conquerors to the descendants of the original Achean inhabitants of Laconia.

periœsophageal, *a.* Same as *periesophageal*.

perioöphoritis (per″i-ō-of-ō-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *oöphoron*, ovary, + *-itis*. Cf. *oöphoritis*.] Inflammation about the ovary.

periophthalmic (per″i-of-thal′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmic*.] Surrounding the eye; circumocular; orbital, with reference to the eye; periocular.

Periophthalmus (per″i-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of gobioid fishes, with the eyes approximated

Periophthalmus koelreuteri.

on the upper surface of the head, very prominent, and capable of looking around, whence the name. *P. koelreuteri* is an example.

perioptic (per-i-op′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing: see *optic*.] Surrounding the orbit of the eye: as, *perioptic* bones (those bones which enter into the formation of the orbit).

perioral (per-i-ō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *os*[2], *oral*.] Surrounding the mouth; circumoral: correlated with *adoral*, *postoral*, and *preoral*.

periorbita (per-i-ôr′bi-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbita*, orbit: see *orbit*.] The periosteum of the orbit of the eye.

periorbital (per-i-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Of or pertaining to the orbit of the eye: as, *periorbital* pain.—**Periorbital membrane**, the lining membrane of the orbit; the orbital periosteum, and its continuation over the fissures.

periosteal (per-i-os'tē-al), *a.* [< *periosteum* + *-al*.] Investing or covering bone or a bone; of or pertaining to periosteum: as, *periosteal* tissue; *periosteal* vessels.

periosteotome (per-i-os'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. **περιόστεον*, periosteum, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A knife for dividing the periosteum.

periosteous (per-i-os'tē-us), *a.* [< *periosteum* + *-ous*.] Same as *periosteal*.

periosteum (per-i-os'tē-um), *n.* [= F. *périoste* = Sp. It. *periostio* = Pg. *periosteo*, < NL. *periosteum*, LL. *periosteon*, < Gr. **περιόστεον*, the membrane around the bones, neut. of *περιόστεος*, around the bones (*περιόστεος ὑμήν*, the membrane around the bones), < *περί*, around, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The enveloping membrane of bones; a dense fibrous membrane firmly investing the surface of bones, except where they are covered by cartilage. Its innermost or osteogenic layer produces bone-substance, and the whole membrane further serves in the attachment of softer parts and the support of blood-vessels. Compare *endosteum*.

periostitic (per"i-os-tit'ik), *a.* [< *periostitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to periostitis; affected with periostitis.

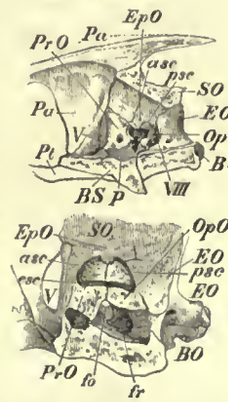
The association of the osteo-arthritic and *periostitic* lesions suggested a similar origin for both.
Lancet, No. 3469, p. 404.

periostitis (per"i-os-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *periosteum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the periosteum.

periostracal (per-i-os'trą-kal), *a.* [< *periostracum* + *-al*.] Investing the shell of a mollusk, as an epidermis; of or pertaining to periostracum.

periostracum (per-i-os'trą-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ὀστρακον*, shell.] The horny epidermal investment of the shells of most mollusks.

periotic (per-i-ō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear: see *otic*.] **I.** *a.* Surrounding and containing the inner ear, or essential organ of hearing; composing or entering into the formation of the otic capsule, or otocrane; otocranial; petromastoid; petrosal or petrous. Several periotic bones are found in nearly all vertebrates. They may all remain distinct throughout life, but they are usually more or less confluent with one another, and may be, as in man, completely fused; furthermore, they may ankylose with other cranial bones, and thus give rise to certain parts of the compound temporal bone. The parts of a skull called *mastoid* are commonly outgrowths of periotic bones. The set of periotic bones composes a bony case for the inner ear, much as the case of a watch covers the works, and this is termed the *otocrane*, *otic capsule*, or *skull of the ear*. When mastoid parts are superadded, the resulting bone is called *petromastoid*. The human periotic bones form what are called the *petrous* and *mastoid* sections of the temporal bone. Periotic bones which have been distinguished and named in various animals are the *epiotic*, *prootic*, *opisthotic*, and *pterotic*. See these words, and cut under *hyoid*.—**Periotic fenestra**, a cavity or depression included by the conspicuous superior semicircular canal, in the fetus or infant.



Periotic Capsule of Turtle (*Chelone midas*). Upper figure internal and lower figure external view of section of auditory region of skull, showing distinct *PrO* and *OpO*, prootic and opisthotic, with *EpO*, epiotic, united with *SO*, the supraoccipital; *asc*, *esc*, *psc*, anterior, exterior, and posterior semicircular canals; *fo*, *fr*, fenestra ovalis, fenestra rotunda; *EO*, exoccipital; *BO*, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *V* and *VIII*, exits of trigeminus and auditory nerves; *P*, pituitary space; *Pa*, parietal bone; *Pt*, pterygoid.

II. *n.* A periotic bone.

peripapillary (per-i-pap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *papilla*, papilla: see *papillary*.] Situated or occurring around the circumference of the optic papilla.

peripatecian† (per"i-pā-tē'shan), *n.* [For **peripatetician* (= F. *péripatéticien*), < *peripatetic* + *-ian*.] A peripatetic. *Bp. Hall.*

I will watch and walk up and down, and be a *peripatetian* and a philosopher of Aristotle's stamp.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

peripatetic (per"i-pā-tet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *péripatétique* = Sp. *peripatético* = Pg. It. *peripatetico*, peripatetic, < L. *Peripateticus*, Peripatetic, of the Peripatetic school; as a noun, *Peripateticus*, a disciple of this school (in ML. also simply a logician); < Gr. *περιπατητικός*, given to walking about, esp. while teaching or disputing (said of Aristotle and his followers, *οἱ Περιπατητικοί*, the Peripatetics, because Aristotle taught in the walks of the Lyceum at Athens), < *περιπατεῖν*, walk about (cf. *περίπατος*, a walking about, a public walk, esp. a covered walk, hence discussion, argument), < *περί*, about, + *πατεῖν*, walk, < *πάτος*, a path, walk: see *path*. The literal sense is later in E.] **I.** *a.* 1. Walking about; itinerant.

The plaintive cries of the chair-seaters, frog-venders, and certain other *peripatetic* merchants, the meaning of whose vocal advertisements I could never penetrate.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 224.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or the sect of his followers; Aristotelian: as, the *Peripatetic* philosophers.

And an hundred and sixtie yeares before Christ flourished Aristobulus, a Iew, and *Peripatetike* Philosopher.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 174.

II. *n.* 1. One who walks about; an itinerant; a pedestrian.

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street; while we *peripatetics* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage.
Steele, Tatler, No. 144.

2. [*cap.*] A follower of Aristotle (384–322 B. C.), a great Greek philosopher. In the middle ages the word was often used to signify a logician. See *Aristotelianism*.

The Platonists denied the great doctrine of the *Peripatetics*, that all the objects of the human understanding enter at first by the senses.
D. Stewart, Philos. of the Mind, I. § 1.

3. *pl.* Instruction after the manner of Aristotle; instruction by lectures.

The custom [of instructing by lectures] is old; it is not merely a mediæval one—it belongs with hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions, and *peripatetics*.
The Nation, XLVIII. 306.

peripatetical (per"i-pā-tet'i-kal), *a.* [< *peripatetic* + *-al*.] Same as *peripatetic*.

The proud man is known by his gait, which is *peripatetical*, strutting like some new church-warden.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 486.

Peripateticism (per"i-pā-tet'i-sizm), *n.* [= Pg. It. *peripateticismo* (cf. F. *péripatétisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *peripatetismo*); as *Peripatetic* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrines of Aristotle and his followers; the philosophy of the Peripatetics. See *Aristotelianism*.

From first to last, Arabian philosophers made no claim to originality; their aim was merely to propagate the truth of *Peripateticism* as it had been delivered to them.
Encyc. Brit., II. 267.

Peripatidæ (per-i-pat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peripatus* + *-idæ*.] The only family of *Peripatidea*, containing the genus *Peripatus*.

Peripatidea (per"i-pā-tid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peripatus* + *-idea*.] An order of articulates established upon the single genus *Peripatus*. It has been variously referred to the worms and the myriapods, or elevated to the rank of a peculiar class. The same group, variously cited or considered in classification, is called *Malacopoda*, *Onychophora*, and *Protracheata*. Also *Peripateæ*, *Peripati*, *Peripatoda*.

peripatidean (per"i-pā-tid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Peripatidea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Peripatidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Peripatidea*.

Peripatus (pe-rip'ą-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περίπατος*, a walking about, *περιπατεῖν*, walk about: see *peripatetic*.] 1. A genus of myriapods, constituting the family *Peripatidæ*. It is a synthetic or generalized type, supposed to be the living representative of an ancestral form like that from which all insects are descended. It has been at different times considered a mollusk, a worm, and an insect; it is now known to be a myriapod. It resembles a galley-worm or milleped, having a long extensible cylindrical body capable of coiling up in a spiral like a thousand-legs, and has a gait like a caterpillar, the body being supported upon simple legs (17 to 33 pairs in the different species) ending in claws, placed along nearly the whole length of the body. At least 14 species are known. One was first described from the island of Saint Vincent in the West Indies, under the name *P. iuliformis*, from its resemblance to an iulus or milleped. *P. capensis* inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and *P. nova-zelandiæ* is found in New Zealand; others occur in South America, Australia, etc. They are found among the decaying wood of damp and warm localities, and have the curious habit of throwing out a web of viscid filaments when handled or otherwise irritated.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

peripetalous (per-i-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, situated around or about the petaloid ambulacra of a sea-urchin.—2. In *bot.*, situated around the petals.

peripetia (per"i-pe-tī'ą), *n.* [= F. *péripétie* = Sp. Pg. *peripecia* = It. *peripezia*, < NL. *peripetia*, < Gr. *περιπέτεια*, a turning right about, a sudden change, < *περιπετής*, falling around, < *περιπίπτειν*, fall around, < *περί*, around, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unraveled and the whole concludes; the dénouement.

periphacitis (per"i-fā-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *φακός*, lentil (taken as 'lens'), + *-itis*. Cf. *phacitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

peripharyngeal (per"i-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), the throat: see *pharyngeal*.] Surrounding the pharynx: as, the *peripharyngeal* band of cilia of some ascidians.—**Peripharyngeal band**, in ascidians, a tract of large cilia which surrounds the oral aperture of the pharynx, and may be continuous with a similar hypopharyngeal band, as it is in *Appendicularia*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 512.

peripherad (pe-rif'e-rad), *adv.* [< *peripher-y* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the periphery; away from the center: the opposite of *centrad*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 533.

peripheral (pe-rif'e-ral), *a.* [< *peripher-y* + *-al*.] Of, belonging to, or situated on the periphery, circumference, or surface generally; characteristic of or constituting the periphery: as, *peripheral* parts; *peripheral* expansion.—**Acute peripheral encephalitis.** Same as *perioencephalitis*.—**Peripheral akinesia**, akinesia due to lesion of the anterior cornua of the spinal gray matter, or of the motor nerves or of the muscles, or, in a more restricted sense, of the nerves or muscles alone.—**Peripheral anæsthesia**, anæsthesia due to lesion of the sensory nerves, or end-organs.—**Peripheral epilepsy.** See *epilepsy*.—**Peripheral organs**, in *zoöl.*, organs distinctly separated from the main part of the body, as the feet and feathers of a bird, the wings of an insect, etc.

peripherally (pe-rif'e-ral-i), *adv.* On or from the periphery or exterior surface; as regards the periphery: as, *peripherally* acting inhibitory nerves.

peripheric (per-i-fer'ik), *a.* [= F. *périphérique* = Pg. *peripherico* = It. *periferico*; as *peripher-y* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting a periphery.—2. Situated around the outside of an organ; external: in botany, noting an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the seed-covering.—3. In *zoöl.*, radiate: noting the type of structure of the Cuvierian radiates. See *massive*, 6. *Von Baer*.

peripherical (per-i-fer'i-kal), *a.* [< *peripheric* + *-al*.] Same as *peripheric*.

peripherically (per-i-fer'i-kal-i), *adv.* Peripherally. [Rare.]

periphery (pe-rif'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *peripheries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *periferie*; < ME. *periferie*, < OF. *peripherie*, F. *périphérie* = Sp. *periferia* = Pg. *peripheria* = It. *periferia*, < LL. *peripheria*, ML. also *periferia*, < Gr. *περιφέρεια*, the line around a circle, circumference, part of a circle, an arc, the outer surface, < *περιφερής*, moving around, round, circular, < *περιφέρειν*, carry around, move around, < *περί*, around, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *geom.*, the circumference of a circle; by extension, the boundary-line of any closed figure; the perimeter.

[An] imperfect rounde declining toward a longitude, and yet keeping within one line for his *periferie* or compasse as the rounde. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 84.

2. The outside or superficial parts of a body; the surface generally.

There are two distinct questions involved in this unsolved problem. The first relates to the transmission of a nervous impulse from the *periphery* to the sentient centres. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 39.

Fire of the periphery. See *fire*.

periphlebitic (per"i-flē-bit'ik), *a.* [< *periphlebitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to periphlebitis.

periphlebitis (per"i-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the outermost coat of a vein.

periphoranthium (per"i-fō-ran'thi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περιφορά*, a circuit (< *περιφέρειν*, move around: see *periphery*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, same as *perielinium*.

periphractic (per-i-frak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *περίφρακτος*, fenced around, inclosed, < *περιφράσσειν*, fence around, < *περί*, around, + *φράσσειν*, fence: see *phragma*.] Having, as a surface, such a form that not every closed line within it can shrink to a point without breaking. Thus, an anchor-ring is a *periphractic* surface.

periphrase (per'i-frāz), *n.* [< F. *périphrase* = Sp. *perífrasis*, *perífrasi* = Pg. *periphrase* = It. *perifrasi*, < L. *periphrasis*, circumlocution: see *periphrasis*.] Same as *periphrasis*. *Imp. Dict.*

periphrase (per'i-frāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *periphrased*, ppr. *periphrasing*. [= F. *périphraser* = Sp. *perifrasear* = Pg. *periphrasear* = It. *perifrasare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To express by periphrasis or circumlocution.

II. *intrans.* To use circumlocution. *Imp. Dict.*

periphrasis (pe-rif′rā-sis), *n.*; pl. *periphrases* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *περίφρασις*, circumlocution, < *περιφράζειν*, express in a roundabout manner, < *περί*, around, + *φράζειν*, declare, express: see *phrase*.] A roundabout way of speaking; a roundabout phrase or expression; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a phrase employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression; circumlocution.

Then haue ye the figure *Periphrasis*, holding somewhat of the dissembler, by reason of a secret intent not appearing by the words, as when we go about the bush.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 161.

They speak a volume in themselves, saving a world of *periphrasis* and argument.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26, note.

=Syn. *Circumlocution*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

periphrastic (per-i-fras′tik), *a.* [= F. *périphrastique* = Pg. *periphrastico*, < MGr. *περιφραστικός*, < Gr. *περιφράζειν*, express in a roundabout manner (> *περίφρασις*, circumlocution): see *periphrasis*.] Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis; circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary.

A long, *periphrastic*, unsatisfactory explanation.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

There is nothing to shock the most sensitive mind in the *periphrastic* statement that "Persons prejudicial to the public peace may be assigned by administrative process to definite places of residence."
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 381.

periphrastical (per-i-fras′ti-kal), *a.* [< *periphrastic* + *-al*.] Same as *periphrastic*.

periphrastically (per-i-fras′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a periphrastic manner; with circumlocution.

periphraxy (per′i-frak-si), *n* [< Gr. *περίφραξις*, a fencing around, < *περιφράσσειν*, fence around, inclose: see *periphractic*.] The number of times a surface or region must be cut through before it ceases to be periphractic.

periphyllum (per-i-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] Same as *lodicule*.

periphyse (per′i-fīz), *n.* [< NL. *periphysis*.] In *bot.*, same as *periphysis*.

periphysis (pe-rif′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *periphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *περίφυσις*, a growing around, overgrowth, < *περιφύεσθαι*, grow around or upon, < *περί*, around, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *bot.*, a sterile filament or hair which arises from the hymenium of fungi at various points outside of the asci Compare *paraphysis*.

Periplaneta (per″i-plā-nē′tä), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλανήτης*, a wanderer: see *planet*. Cf. Gr. *περιπλανής*, wandering about.] A leading genus of cockroaches of the family *Blattidæ*, having the seventh abdominal sternite divided in the female, and long subanal styles in the male. The principal roaches of this genus are *P. orientalis*, the common black-beetle of the English, and the related *P. americana*. Both are now cosmopolitan; the former originated in tropical Asia and the latter in subtropical or temperate America. See cut under *cockroach*.

periplasm (per′i-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *periplasma* (cf. Gr. *περίπλασμα*, a plaster put around), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] In the *Peronosporeæ*, a delicate hyaline peripheral layer of protoplasm, which in the pollinodium and oögonium becomes differentiated from the granular central mass, or gonoplasm. It does not share in the conjugation. See *gonoplasm*.

periplast (per′i-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, mold, form.] The intercellular substance, matrix, or stroma of an organ or tissue of the body, containing and supporting the cells or other formations which are peculiar to such organ or tissue.

periplastic (per-i-plas′tik), *a.* [< *periplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or quality of periplast; of or pertaining to the matrix of a part or organ.—2. Surrounding the nucleus or endoplast of a cell: applied to cell-substance.

His [Mr. Huxley's] "endoplast" and "*periplastic* substance" of 1853 together constitute his "protoplasm" of 1869.
Beale, Protoplasm, p. 13.

peripleuritis (per″i-plö-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πλευρά*, the side, + *-itis*. Cf. *pleuritis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue between the costal pleura and the ribs, usually ending in suppuration.

Periploca (pe-rip′lō-kä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *περιπλοκή*, a twining round, < *περιπλέκειν*, twine around, < *περί*, around, + *πλέκειν*, plait, twine: see *plait*.] A genus of gamopetalous twining vines of the order *Asclepiadeæ*, type of the tribe *Periplocæ*, and distinguished by a corona consistiug of short broad scales, united at the base, and commonly with awl-shaped appendages. The 12 species are natives of southern Europe, Asia, and tropical Africa. They are smooth and leafy twiners, or sometimes rigidly erect shrubs. They bear loose cymes of rather small flowers, greenish without and livid or dark within, followed by smooth cylindrical follicles. The opposite leaves are in some species entirely lacking. *P. Græca* is the milk-vine, silk-vine, or climbing dog's-bane, valued for covering walls, and for its handsome leaves and purplish flowers. It is the common vine of the hedge-rows of southern Europe, and its acrid juice is used in the East as a wolf-poison. See *Hemidesmus*, formerly included in this genus.

Periplocæ (per-i-plō′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808), < *Periploca* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants belonging to the order *Asclepiadeæ*, the milkweed family, distinguished by the filaments being distinct or partly so, by the granular pollen, and acuminate or appendaged anthers. It includes 26 genera, of which *Periploca* is the type. They are all natives of the Old World, chiefly in tropical climates, many of them twining vines.

periplus (per′i-plus), *n.* [= F. *périple* = Sp. Pg. It. *periplo*, < L. *periplus*, < Gr. *περίπλους*, *περίπλοος*, a sailing round, < *περιπλεῖν*, sail round, < *περί*, round, + *πλεῖν*, sail (> *πλόος*, *πλοῦς*, a voyage).] A voyage around a sea, or around a land; circumnavigation.

Separated from Hanno's fleet during his *periplus*.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 339.

periportal (per-i-pōr′tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *porta*, a gate: see *portal*.] Surrounding the portal vein of the liver: as, *periportal* fibrous tissue.

periproct (per′i-prokt), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] The circumanal bodywall of an echinoderm; the aboral part of the perisome immediately about the anus: the opposite of *peristome*.

periproctitis (per″i-prok-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation in the connective tissue about the rectum.

periproctous (per-i-prok′tus), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Surrounding the anus; circumanal; perirectal; specifically, in echinoderms, of or pertaining to the periproct.

periprostatic (per″i-pros-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + E. *prostate* + *-ic*. Cf. *prostatic*.] Situated or occurring around the prostate gland.

peripteral (pe-rip′tē-ral), *a.* [< *peripter-y* + *-al*.] In *arch.*, surrounded by a single range of columns: said especially of a temple in which the cella is surrounded by columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripteros (pe-rip′tē-ros), *n.*; pl. *peripteroi* (-roi). [L., < Gr. *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, < *περί*, around, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a row of columns.] A peripteral edifice; a building having a peristyle of a single range of columns. See cut under *opisthodomos*.

peripterous (pe-rip′tē-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *περίπτερος*, having a single row of columns all around, lit. having wings or feathers all around: see *peripteros*.] 1. Feathered on all sides. *Wright.*—2. In *arch.*, same as *peripteral*.—3. In *bot.*, surrounded by a wing or thin border.

periptery (pe-rip′tē-ri), *n.*; pl. *peripteries* (-riz). [= F. *périptère* = Pg. *periptero*, *periptério* = It. *perittero*, < L. *peripteros*: see *peripteros*.] Same as *peripteros*.

Peripylæa (per″i-pī-lē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πύλη*, a gate, door.] An order of silicoskeletal *Radiolaria*. The typical form is spherical, sometimes discoid, rhabdoid, or irregular. The peripylæana are usually unicapsular or monocyttarian, in some cases pluricapsular or polycyttarian.

peripylæan (per″i-pī-lē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Peripylæa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having a finely foraminulate silicious skeleton, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Peripylæa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Peripylæa*.

peripylephlebitis (per-i-pī″lē-flē-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *πύλη*, gate, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue about the portal vein.

peripyrist (per-i-pī′rist), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *πῦρ*, fire, + *-ist*.] A sort of cooking apparatus. *Imp. Dict.*

perirectal (per-i-rek′tal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + NL. *rectum*: see *rectal*.] Situated or occurring around the rectum.

perirenal (per-i-rē′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *renes*, the kidneys: see *renal*.] Situated about the kidney; perinephric.

perirhinal (per-i-rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose: see *rhinal*.] Situated about the nose or nasal fossæ: as, *perirhinal* bones or cartilages (those entering into the formation of the olfactory capsule).

perisalpingitis (per-i-sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σάλπιγξ*, trumpet (> NL. *salpinx*, q. v.), + *-itis*. Cf. *salpingitis*.] Inflammation of the tissue around the Fallopian tube, or, more strictly, of the peritoneum covering it.

perisarc (per′i-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *περίσαρκος*, surrounded with flesh, < *περί*, around, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] The hard, horny, or chitinous ectodermal case or covering with which the soft parts of hydrozoans are often protected.

perisarcous (per-i-sär′kus), *a.* [< *perisarc* + *-ous*.] Having the character or function of perisarc; forming or consisting of perisarc.

perisaturnium (per″i-sā-tėr′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, near, + L. *Saturnus*, Saturn.] The point in the orbit of any one of Saturn's satellites where it comes nearest to Saturn.

Periscian (pe-rish′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *περίσκιος* (see *Periscii*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Periscii.

In every clime we are in a *periscian* state, and with our light our shadow and darkness walk about us.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 2.

II. *n.* One of the Periscii.

Periscii (pe-rish′i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *περίσκιος*, throwing a shadow all round (said of the inhabitants of the polar circles), < *περί*, around, + *σκιά*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the polar circles: so called because in their summer-time their shadows describe an oval.

periscope (per′i-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *περισκοπεῖν*, look around, < *περί*, around, + *σκοπεῖν*, look.] 1. A general view or comprehensive summary. [Rare.]—2. An instrument by which objects in a horizontal view may be seen through a vertical tube. It is used in piloting submarine boats, and consists substantially of a vertical tube with a lenticular total-reflection prism at the top, by which horizontal rays are projected downward through the tube, and brought to a focus, after which they are received by a lens the principal focus of which coincides with that point. The vertical cylindrical beam thus formed is converted into a horizontal one again by a mirror inclined at 45° from the vertical axis of the tube, and is thus conveyed to an eyepiece, through which, by turning the tube on its vertical axis with its attached prism, a view of all the supernatant objects around the vessel may be obtained. A screen or diaphragm operated by a tangent-screw is used to cut off the view of the vertical plane in which the sun is.

periscopic (per-i-skop′ik), *a.* [= F. *périscopique*; as *periscope* + *-ic*.] Viewing on all sides —that is, giving distinct vision obliquely as well as axially. Specifically—(*a*) Noting spectacles or eye-glasses having meniscus or concavo-convex lenses, and thus giving a wide field of vision, also other wide-angled lenses. (*b*) Noting a peculiar form of microscope-lens, composed of two deep plano-convex lenses ground to the same radius, and having between their plane surfaces a thin plate of metal pierced with a circular aperture of a diameter equal to one fifth of the focal length of the combination.

periscopical (per-i-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *periscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *periscopic*.

periscopism (per′i-skō-pizm), *n.* [< *periscope* + *-ism*.] The faculty of periscopic vision. See the extract.

It is probable that the peculiar structure of the crystalline lens . . . confers on the eye the capacity of seeing distinctly over a wide field, without changing the position of the point of sight. This capacity he [Dr. Hermann] calls *periscopism*.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 37.

perish[1] (per′ish), *v.* [< ME. *perishen*, *perysshen*, *perisshen*, *perischen*, *perschen*, *perchen*, < OF. *periss-*, stem of certain parts of *perir*, F. *périr* (cf. Sp. Pg. *perecer*) = It. *perire*, < L. *perire*, pass away, perish, < *per*, through, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To pass away; come to naught; waste away; decay and disappear.

As wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked *perish* at the presence of God. Ps. lxviii. 2.

2. To cease to live; die.

They are living yet; such goodness cannot *perish*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 2.

How often have the Eastern Sultans *perished* by the sabrea of their own janissaries, or the bow-strings of their own mutes!
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

=Syn. *Expire*, *Decease*, etc. See *die*[1].

II.† *trans.* To bring to naught; injure; destroy; kill.

And zif a schipp passed be tho Marches, that hadde outher Iren Bondes or Iren Nayles, anon he scholde ben *perissecht*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

The Grekes . . .
Made myche murmur and menit hom sore,
As folis, that folily hade faren fro home
To put hom in perell to *perysshe* there lynes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7614.

You are an innocent,
A soul as white as Heaven; let not my sins
Perish your noble youth.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

perish[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pierce*.

perishability (per′ish-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *perishable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Perishableness.

perishable (per′ish-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *perissable*, F. *périssable*; as *perish*[1] + *-able*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay or destruction; mortal.

Courtesies should be no *perishable* commodity.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 33.

Perishable monition, the public notice by a court for the sale of anything in a perishable condition.—**Perishable property**, property which from its nature decays in a brief time, notwithstanding the care it may receive, as fish, fruit, and the like.

perishableness (per′ish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being perishable; liability to speedy decay or destruction; lack of keeping or lasting qualities.

perishment† (per′ish-ment), *n.* [< F. *périssement*; as *perish* + *-ment*.] The act of perishing; also, injury. [Rare.]

So to bestowe life is no *perishment*, but suauntage: and this is not to loose the life, but to kepe it.
J. Udall, On John xii.

perisoma (per-i-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *perisomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σῶμα*, body.] The body-wall of an echinoderm; the parietes of the perivisceral cavity (the modified enteroecle of the larva) in the *Echinodermata*. The mesoderm presents a more or less radially disposed set of antimeres, while the ectoderm may develop a coriaceous or calcareous exoskeleton. See cuts under *Holothuroidea* and *Synapta*. Also *perisome*.

perisomal (per-i-sō′mal), *a.* [< *perisome* + *-al*.] Same as *perisomatic*. *Encye. Brit.*

perisomatic (per′i-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *perisoma* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a perisoma; parietal, with reference to the body-wall of an echinoderm: correlated with *perivisceral* and *peristomatic*, and opposed to *visceral*.

Portions of the *perisomatic* skeleton.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 509.

Perisomatic plates, in crinoids, the basal, oral, anal, and other discal or interradial plates: distinguished from *radial plates*. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*.

perisome (per′i-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *perisoma*, q. v.] Same as *perisoma*.

perisomial (per-i-sō′mi-al), *a.* [< *perisome* + *-ial*.] Same as *perisomatic*.

Perisoreus (per-i-sō′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Bonaparte, 1831), irreg. < Gr. *περισωρεύειν*, heap up around, < *περί*, around, + *σωρεύειν*, heap up, < *σῶρος*, a heap.] A genus of boreal and alpine birds, of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garrulinæ*, having plain-colored or somber plumage and no crest; the gray jays. *P. infaustus* inhabits northerly parts of Europe and Asia. *P. canadensis* is

Canada Jay, or Whisky-jack (*Perisoreus canadensis*).

the Canada jay, the well-known whisky-jack or moosebird, of which there are several varieties in the Rocky Mountains and northwestern parts of America. Also called *Dysornithia*.

perisperm (per′i-spèrm), *n.* [= F. *périsperme* = Sp. *perispermo* = Pg. It. *perisperma*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, a name originally proposed by Jussieu for the albumen or nutritive matter stored up in the seeds of plants; by later authors restricted to the albumen which is stored up outside the embryo-sac. Compare *endosperm*.

perispermic (per-i-spèr′mik), *a.* [< *perisperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, provided with or characterized by perisperm.

perispheric (per-i-sfer′ik), *a.* [= F. *périsphérique* = Pg. *perispherico*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *sphere*.] Having the form of a ball; globular.

perispherical (per-i-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< *perispheric* + *-al*.] Same as *perispheric*.

perisplenitis (per′i-splē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-itis*. Cf. *splenitis*.] Inflammation of the serous covering of the spleen.

perispome (per′i-spōm), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *perispomenon*.] **I.** *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

II. *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

perispome (per′i-spōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perispomed*, ppr. *perispoming*. [< *perispome*, *n.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to write or pronounce with the circumflex accent on the final syllable.

perispomenon (per-i-spom′e-non), *n.* [< Gr. *περισπώμενον*, neut. of *περισπώμενος*, ppr. pass. of *περισπᾶν*, mark with a circumflex, lit. draw around, < *περί*, around, + *σπᾶν*, draw: see *spasm*.] In *Gr. gram.*, same as *perispome*.

perispore (per′i-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, the outer membrane or covering of a spore.

Perisporiaceæ (per-i-spō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1846), < Gr. *περί*, around, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-i-* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi. They are asprophytic or parasitic, simple, and with the perithecia membranaceous, coriaceous, or subcarbonaceous. It is divided into two subfamilies, *Erysipheæ* and *Perisporieæ*.

Perisporieæ (per′i-spō-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saccardo, 1882), as *Perispori(aceæ)* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily or group of pyrenomycetous fungi, of the family *Perisporiaceæ*, having globose, pyriform, or lenticular astomatous perithecia. This group embraces many forms parasitic upon the leaves and stems of plants, but none are so widely destructive as those of the *Erysipheæ*.

perissad (pe-ris′ad), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *περισσός*, beyond the regular number or size, superfluous, excessive, also odd, not even (< *περί*, beyond), + *-ad*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *chem.*, having a valency represented by an odd number; noting an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

II. *n.* 1. An atom whose valence is designated by an odd number, as hydrogen, whose valence is I, or nitrogen, whose valence is I, 3, or 5: so called in contradistinction to *artiads*, whose valence is represented by an even number, as sulphur, whose valence is 2, 4, or 6.

As Prof. Odling termed atoms with such valencies, *perissads* and artiads. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 229.

2. In *zoöl.*, an odd-toed ungulate quadruped; a solidungulate animal; one of the perissodactyls: opposed to *artiad*.

perisset, *v.* A Middle English form of *perish*[1].

perissodactyl, **perissodactyle** (pe-ris-ō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *perissodactylus*, < MGr. *περισσοδάκτυλος*, with more than the regular number of fingers or toes, < Gr. *περισσός*, beyond the regular number or size, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Odd-toed, as a hoofed quadruped; of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the *Perissodactyla*. Also *perissodactylate*, *perissodactylic*, *perissodactylous*.

The dentition . . . of the kangaroos is *perissodactyle*.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 347.

II. *n.* A member of the *Perissodactyla*; a perissad.

Perissodactyla (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *perissodactylus*: see *perissodactyl*.] A suborder of *Ungulata* containing the odd-toed hoofed quadrupeds: distinguished from *Artiodactyla*. The digits are unpaired or unequal, the third being the largest and sometimes the only functional one; and there are corresponding modifications of the metacarpal and metatarsal and of the carpal and tarsal bones and their articulations. The hind feet are always odd-toed, and though the fore feet may have 4 digits, as in the tapir, these are uneven. The astragalus has two very unequal facets or articular surfaces on the under side. The femur has a third trochanter. The dorsolumbar vertebræ are no fewer than 22 in number. The intermaxillary bones are tectiform above and united toward the symphysis, and their incisors, when present, are implanted nearly vertically and are nearly parallel to their roots. The stomach is simple and nonruminant; there is a capacious sacculated cæcum. In all the living forms horns, when present, are single and median, or two, one behind the other. The only living representatives of the suborder are the tapirs, rhinoceroses, and horses, including asses, zebras, etc., of the three families *Tapiridæ*, *Rhinocerotidæ*, and *Equidæ*. The fossil families are more numerous, including the *Anchitheriidæ*, *Palæotheriidæ*, and *Lophiodontidæ*. Also *Perissodactyli*. See also cut under *solidungulate*.

Perissodactyl Foot (left hind foot of horse).

1, lower end of tibia; *2*, calcaneum or protuberance of the hock, corresponding to human heel; *3*, astragalus; *4*, cuboid; *5*, navicular of anatomists, or scaphoid; *6*, outer cuneiform; *7*, third or middle metatarsal, or cannon-bone, bearing *8*, fourth or outer metatarsal, or splint-bone; *9*, first phalanx, great pastern, or fetter-bone; *10*, sesamoid behind metatarsophalangeal joint, or fetter-joint; *11*, second phalanx, small pastern, or coronary bone; *12*, third phalanx, or coffin-bone; *13*, interphalangeal articulation; *14*, sesamoid, called navicular by veterinarians; *15*, hoof.

perissodactylate (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lāt), *a.* [< *perissodactyl* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *perissodactyl*. *Nature*, XLI. 84.

Perissodactyli (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *perissodactylus*: see *perissodactyl*.] Same as *Perissodactyla*.

perissodactylic (pe-ris′ō-dak-til′ik), *a.* Same as *perissodactyl*.

perissodactylous (pe-ris-ō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *perissodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *perissodactyl*.

perissological (pe-ris-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< **perissologie* (= F. *périssologique* = Pg. *perissologico*; as *perissolog-y* + *-ic*) + *-al*.] Redundant in words. [Rare.]

perissology (per-i-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *périssologie* = Sp. *perisología* = Pg. It. *perissologia*, < L. *perissologia*, < Gr. *περισσολογία*, wordiness, < *περισσολόγος*, talking too much, < *περισσός*, superfluous (see *perissad*), + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Needless amplification in writing or speaking; use of more words than are necessary or desirable; verbiage; verbosity.

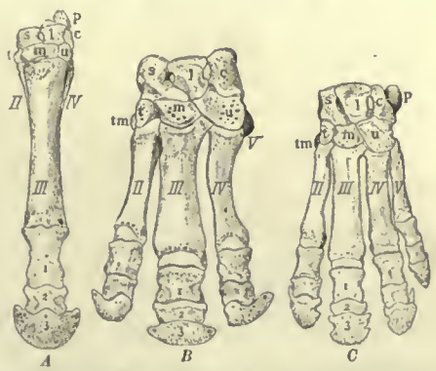
perissosyllabic (pe-ris′ō-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *περισσός*, superfluous, + *συλλαβή*, syllable.] Having superfluous syllables.—**Perissosyllabic hexameter**. See *hexameter*.

peristalith (pe-ris′ta-lith), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ἱστάναι*, stand (cf. *περίστασις*, a standing around), + *λίθος*, stone.] In *archæol.*, a series of standing stones or members surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial-mound.

The monument consists of a ruined chamber, of some remains of a gallery, and of a second chamber to complete the cruciform plan, which were all at one time buried in the earth, and surrounded by a ring of stones, or *peristalith*, of an oblong form.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 131.

peristalsis (per-i-stal′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *στάλσις*, compression, constriction, < *στέλλειν*, set, place, bring together, bind, compress. Cf. *peristaltic*.] The peculiar involuntary muscular movements of various hollow organs of the body, especially of the alimentary canal, whereby their contents are propelled onward. As best seen in the small intestines, it consists of rhythmic circular contractions, traveling, wave-like, downward, due to successive contractions of the circular and longitudinal muscular fibers. Peristalsis, simple or modified, is characteristic of the whole alimentary canal, from the beginning of the esophagus to the anus, but it also occurs in other tubes or cavities, as the ureters, Fallopian tubes, etc.

peristaltic (per-i-stal′tik), *a.* [= F. *péristaltique* = Sp. *peristáltico* = Pg. It. *peristaltico*, < Gr. *περισταλτικός*, compressive, < *περιστέλλειν*, wrap around (compress), < *περί*, around, +



Perissodactyl Feet of (*A*) horse, (*B*) rhinoceros, and (*C*) tapir—left fore foot in each case; *II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, second to fifth metacarpals; *s*, scaphoid; *l*, lunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *tm*, trapezium; *t*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform; *1*, *2*, *3*, first, second, and third phalanges of third digit in each foot.

στέλλειν, set, place, bring together, bind, compress. Cf. *peristalsis*.] 1. Compressive; contracting in successive circles; of or pertaining to peristalsis; consisting in or exhibiting peristalsis. *Peristaltic* is sometimes used to designate waves of contraction running in the ordinary direction down the alimentary canal, while *antiperistaltic* denotes those running in the opposite direction.

2. That electrostatic induction which takes place between two or more conducting wires when inclosed within the same insulating case, as in an ocean cable: a use due to Sir W. Thomson.

peristaltically (per-i-stal'ti-ka̤l-i), *adv.* In a peristaltic manner. *Owen.*

peristem (per'i-stem), *n.* In *bot.*, an abbreviation of *perimeristem*.

Peristeria (per-i-stē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1831), so called in allusion to the form and white color of the column; < Gr. περιστερά, a dove, pigeon.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Stanhopieæ*, known by the short straight column, and broad sepals connivent into a fleshy globular flower. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the Andes of Colombia. They are robust epiphytes, with the stem thickening into a fleshy pseudobulb bearing one or a few ample plicate-nerved leaves, the scapes springing from its base. The most important species, *P. elata*, the dove-plant, has the flowers in a long raceme covering the upper third of the flower-stalk, which is from 4 to 6 feet tall; the flowers single, 1½ inches broad, fragrant, creamy-white, with lilac specks at the base of the lip. (See *dove-plant*.) It is the *el espíritu santo*, or Holy-Ghost flower, of Panama.

peristerite (pe-ris'te-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. περιστερά, f., περιστερός, m., a pigeon, + *-ite*2.] A variety of albite, exhibiting when properly cut a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on a pigeon's neck.

peristeroid (pe-ris'te-roid), *a.* [< Gr. περιστεροειδής, of the pigeon kind, < περιστερά, a pigeon, + εἶδος, form.] Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Peristeroideæ*.

Peristeroideæ (pe-ris-te-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peristeroid*.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the *Columbæ* (including *Didus* and *Didunculus*), or pigeons in the widest sense, considered as a cohort of anisodactyl *Volucres*.

peristeromorph (pe-ris'te-rō-môrf), *n.* [< NL. *Peristeromorphæ*, < Gr. περιστερά, a pigeon, + μορφή, form.] A member of the *Peristeromorphæ*.

Peristeromorphæ (pe-ris″te-rō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867): see *peristeromorph*.] The pigeons or columbine birds regarded as a superfamily of schizognathous birds. They have the rostrum swollen at the end, and provided with a tumid basal membrane in which the nostrils open; narrow prominent basipterygoid processes; long spongy maxillopalatines; the mandibular angle neither produced nor recurved; the sternum doubly notched or notched and fenestrated on each side behind, and with the resulting external lateral processes shorter than the internal ones; the hallux insistent, with a twisted metatarsal, and anterior toes not webbed at the base; the plumage not aftershafted; the oil-gland without a circlet of feathers; and the syrinx with one pair of intrinsic muscles.

peristeromorphic (pe-ris″te-rō-môr'fik), *a.* [< NL. *Peristeromorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Peristeromorphæ*, or having their characters; columbine.

peristeropod (pe-ris'te-rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. περιστερά, a pigeon, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Pigeon-toed, as a rasorial fowl; having the feet constructed as in pigeons, as a member of the *Gallinæ*; of or pertaining to the *Peristeropodes*.

II. *n.* A peristeropod gallinaceous bird, as one of the *Cracidæ* or *Megapodidæ*.

peristeropodan (pe-ris-te-rop'ō-da̤n), *a.* and *n.* Same as *peristeropod*.

peristeropode (pe-ris'te-rō-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *peristeropod*.

Peristeropodes (pe-ris-te-rop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peristeropod*.] A subdivision of the *Alectoromorphæ*, or *Gallinæ*, formed to include those birds which have the hind toe inserted low down, as in pigeons; the pigeon-toed fowls. The antithesis is *Alectoropodes*. The group includes two families: the American *Cracidæ*, or curassows, hoccos, and guans, and the Australasian *Megapodidæ*, mound-birds or bigfeet.

peristeropodous (pe-ris-te-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *peristeropod*.

peristethium (per-i-stē'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *peristethia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + στῆθος, the breast.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to that part of the lower surface of the thorax which lies in front of the sockets of the middle legs and is limited laterally by the pleuræ. It is now generally called the *mesosternum*, a name which Kirby limited to the part of the peristethium between the middle coxæ.

peristoma (pe-ris'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *peristomata* (per-i-stō'ma-tä). [NL.: see *peristome*.] In *zoöl.*, a peristome, in any sense.

peristomal (per'i-stō-ma̤l), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + στόμα, the mouth.] Surrounding the mouth; adoral in a circular manner; relating to the peristome or oral region; peristomial.

Peristomata (per-i-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. περί, around, + στόμα, the mouth.] 1. In Lamarck's classification, a family of trachelipod gastropods, having the aperture surrounded by a continuous lip or peristome, and including the genera *Valvata*, *Paludina*, and *Ampullaria*, now dissociated in different families. Also *Peristomidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *peristoma*.

peristomatic (per″i-stō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *peristoma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] 1. Of the nature of a peristome. —2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the peristome.

peristome (per'i-stōm), *n.* [= F. *péristome*, < NL. *peristomium* (cf. Gr. περιστόμιος, around a mouth), < Gr. περί, around, + στόμα, the mouth.] 1. In *bot.*, the ring or fringe of delicate hair-like appendages which is observed on the rim or mouth of the capsule of a moss when the operculum is removed. These appendages are in a single row, or frequently in two rows, when the peristome is said to be double. The individuals of the outer row are called *teeth*, those of the inner *cilia*. The number of both teeth and cilia is always four or a multiple of four. See cuts under *moss*, *cilium*, 3, and *Dicranum*.

2. In *zoöl.*, mouth-parts in general; the structures or set of parts which surround the cavity of the mouth or oral opening and constitute its walls, framework, or skeleton: used chiefly of lower animals, as echinoderms, which have circular or radiate mouth-parts. Specifically—(*a*) The circumoral body-wall of an echinoderm; the peristomial perisoma: the opposite of *periproct*. See cut under *Astrophyton*. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, specifically, the space included between the pterygostomial plates and the antennary sternite. *Milne-Edwards*. (*c*) In the *Infusoria*, the oral region with its accompanying cilia or other circumoral appendages. (*d*) In *Vermes*, the first true somite of a polychætous annelid, coming next to the præstomium, and bearing the mouth. See *præstomium*. (*e*) In *entom.*, the border of an insect's mouth, or properly the border of the mouth-cavity irrespective of the trophi. In insects having suctorial mouths, as the *Diptera*, the peristomium is the border of the cavity from which the proboscis or sucking-organ projects. (*f*) In *conch.*, the margin of the aperture of the shell when the outer and inner lips are united and surround the aperture.

peristomia, *n.* Plural of *peristomium*.

peristomial (per-i-stō'mi-a̤l), *a.* [< *peristome* + *-ial*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a peristome.—2. Situated around the mouth; circumoral. *Science*, VI. 5.

peristomian (per-i-stō'mi-a̤n), *a.* and *n.* [< *peristome* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Peristomata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Peristomata*.

Peristomidæ (per-i-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peristom*(*ata*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Peristomata*, 1.

peristomium (per-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *peristomia* (-ä). [NL.: see *peristome*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a peristome.

peristrephic (per-i-stref'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περιστρέφειν, turn round, < περί, around, + στρέφειν, turn.] Turning round; rotatory; revolving: said of the paintings of a panorama.

peristylar (per-i-stī'lär), *a.* [< *peristyle* + *-ar*3.] Surrounded by columns; having or pertaining to a peristyle.

All round the court there is a *peristylar* cloister with cells. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 335.

peristyle (per'i-stīl), *n.* [= F. *péristyle* = Sp. *peristilo* = Pg. *peristylo*, *peristilo*, *perystilio* = It. *peristilo*, *peristilio*, < L. *peristylum*, *peristylium*, < Gr. περίστυλον, a peristyle, neut. of περίστυλος, with pillars round the wall, < περί, round, + στῦλος, a column.] In *arch.*, a range or ranges of columns surrounding any part, as the cella of a Greek temple, or any place, as a court or cloister, or the atrium of a classical house. See cuts under *Greek* and *opisthodomos*.

A wider passage than the entrance leads . . . to the *peristyle*, or principal apartment of the house. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 370.

perisynovial (per″i-si-nō'vi-a̤l), *a.* [< Gr. περί, about, + NL. *synovia*: see *synovial*.] Situated about the synovial membrane.

perite† (pe-rīt'), *a.* [= OF. *périte* = Sp. Pg. It. *perito*, < L. *peritus*, pp. of **periri*, try: see *peril*. Cf. *expert*.] Experienced; skilful.

That gives our most *perite* and dextrous artists the greatest trouble, and is longest finishing. *Evelyn*, Sculpture, iv.

perithece (per'i-thēs), *n.* [< NL. *peritheciun*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *perithecium*.

perithecial (per-i-thē'si-a̤l), *a.* [< *perithecium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the perithecium.

perithecium (per-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *perithecia* (-ä). [NL., < MGr. περιθήκη, a lid, cover, < Gr. περί, around, + θήκη, a cover: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, a cup-shaped envelop (or ascocarp) with the margin incurved so as to form a narrow-mouthed cavity, inclosing the fructification of certain fungi, lichens, etc. In the *Ascomycetes*, for example, it is flask-shaped with a single narrow opening, the ostiole. The asci arise from ascogenous hyphæ, either from the base of the perithecial cavity or from all points of the inner surface. See cuts under *Cordyceps*, *ergot*, and *Spermogonium*. Also *perithece*.

perithoracic (per″i-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< Gr. περί, around, + θώραξ, the chest: see *thoracic*.] Around the thorax.

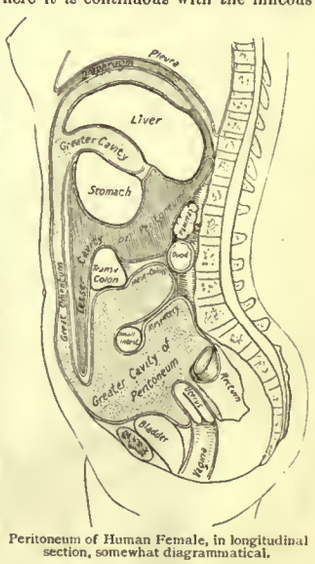
peritiont (pe-rish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **peritio*(*n-*), < *perire*, perish: see *perish*1.] Destruction; annihilation.

Were there an absolute *perition* in our dissolution, we could not fear it too much. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VI. 411.

peritomous (pe-rit'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. περίτομος, cut off all round, < περί, round, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *mineral.*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all similar.

peritoneal, peritonæal (per″i-tō-nē'a̤l), *a.* [= F. *péritonéal* = Pg. *peritoneal*; as *peritoneum*, *peritonæum*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.—**Peritoneal cavity**, the cavity inclosed by the peritoneum.—**Peritoneal fever**. See *fever*1.—**Peritoneal fossæ**, pocket-like recesses of the peritoneum, such as Douglass's pouch, the rectovesical pouch, etc. Also called *peritoneal recesses*.—**Peritoneal ligaments**, certain reflections of the peritoneum from the walls of the abdomen or pelvis to the viscera, such as the ligaments of the liver, spleen, uterus, and bladder.—**Peritoneal sac**, in echinoderms, that part of the primitive vasoperitoneal vesicle of the embryo which gives rise to the peritoneum.

peritoneum, peritonæum (per″i-tō-nē'um), *n.* [= F. *péritoine* = Sp. *peritóneo* = Pg. It. *peritoneo*, < LL. *peritonæum*, *peritoneum*, < Gr. περιτόναιον, prop. neut. of περιτόναιος, stretched over (περιτόναιος ὑμήν or χιτών, the membrane inclosing the lower viscera), cf. περίτονος, stretched over, < περιτείνειν, stretch over or around, < περί, around, + τείνειν, stretch: see *tone*.] 1. The membrane lining the abdominal cavity and investing its viscera. It is a strong, uncolored, transparent, serous membrane, with a smooth, moist, shining surface, attached to the subjacent structures by the subperitoneal areolar tissue, and forming a closed sac, except in the female, where it is continuous with the mucous membrane of the Fallopian tubes, or oviducts. From the walls of the abdominal and pelvic cavities it is reflected at various places over the viscera, which it serves to invest and at the same time hold in position by its folds or duplicatures. These folds or duplicatures are of various kinds. Some of them, constituting the mesenteries (see *mesentery*), connect certain parts of the intestinal canal with the posterior abdominal walls; others form the so-called ligaments of the liver, spleen, stomach, and kidneys, the broad ligaments of the uterus, and the suspensory ligament of the bladder; still others form the omenta, folds attached to the greater and lesser curvatures of the stomach. That part which lines the abdominal and pelvic walls is called the *parietal* or *external* peritoneum; that which more or less completely invests the viscera, the *visceral* or *internal*. The cavity of the peritoneum is divided into two unequal parts by the constriction at Winslow's foramen; of these, the upper posterior one, lying back of and below the stomach and liver, is called the lesser cavity; the greater cavity lies in front and below. In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, the peritoneum and the pleura (which is the corresponding thoracic serous membrane) are thrown into one, lining the whole pleuroperitoneal cavity and investing its contained viscera. The name *peritoneum* is extended to various similar or analogous, though not necessarily homologous, membranes or tunics which line the body-cavity of many different invertebrates.



Peritoneum of Human Female, in longitudinal section, somewhat diagrammatical.

2. In brachiopods, an investment of the alimentary canal, by which the latter is suspended in the perivisceral cavity as by a mesentery. Special folds form the gastroparietal and ileoparietal bands, respectively connecting the stomach and intestines with the parietes.

3. In *entom.*, the outer coat of the digestive tube of an insect.

peritonitic (per″i-tō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *peritonit-is* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with peritonitis: as, *peritonitic* adhesions.

peritonitis (per″i-tō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *peritoneum* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the peritoneum. It may exist either as an acute or as a chronic disease, and may be local or general. Acute diffuse or general peritonitis was formerly often called *inflammation of the bowels*, involving some confusion with the much less serious disease enteritis. The causes of acute diffuse enteritis are various and often obscure.—**Cellular peritonitis**, peritonitis in which there is simply a hyperplasia of the endothelial cells of the peritoneum.—**Hemorrhagic peritonitis**, peritonitis with sanguinolent effusion, as, for instance, in some cases of tubercular peritonitis.—**Pelvic peritonitis.** See *pelvic.*—**Peritonitis chronica adhesiva**, chronic peritonitis with the formation of adhesions between the intestine and the walls of the body-cavity or other organs, or between different parts of the intestine.—**Peritonitis chronica hemorrhagica**, peritonitis with the formation of a false membrane, with thin-walled blood-vessels giving rise to hemorrhages between its layers: similar to pachymeningitis hemorrhagica.—**Peritonitis deformans**, chronic peritonitis producing, by the contractions of newly formed tissue, distortions of the alimentary canal, mesentery, and omentum.—**Peritonitis fibrino-purulenta**, peritonitis with effusion of congealable lymph, with more or less of pus.—**Septic peritonitis**, peritonitis with foul-smelling effusion, as may occur in peritonitis from intestinal perforation and in puerperal peritonitis.—**Tubercular peritonitis**, tubercular inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritracheal (per-i-trā′kē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea: see *tracheal.*] Surrounding the trachea of an insect.—**Peritracheal circulation**, the circulation of blood between the loose peritoneal envelop and the trachea proper. Blanchard and other anatomists have believed that they could trace such a circulation in insects.

peritrema (per-i-trē′mă), *n.*; pl. *peritremata* (-mą-tą). [NL.: see *peritreme.*] Same as *peritreme.*

peritrematous (per-i-trem′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *peritrema(t-)* + *-ous.*] 1. Surrounding a hole, as the sclerite or peritreme of the spiracle of an insect; of or pertaining to a peritreme.—2. Surrounding the aperture of a univalve shell.

peritreme (per′i-trēm), *n.* [< NL. *peritrema*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *τρῆμα*, a hole.] 1. In *entom.*, a small circular sclerite, or ring of hard chitinized integument, often surrounding the spiracle or breathing-hole of an insect.—2. In *conch.*, the circumferenee of the aperture of a univalve; a peristome.

The mouth or *peritreme* of the [snail-]shell overlies the thickened anterior border of the pulmonary sac.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 274.

Peritricha (pe-rit′ri-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **peritrichus*: see *peritrichous.*] An order of ciliate *Infusoria*, containing those which have a zone of cilia about the body. These animalcules are free-swimming or attached, solitary or united in social colonies, often in the latter instance forming branched tree-like growths; they have the oral aperture terminal or subterminal; ciliary system consisting of an anterior, circular or spiral, adoral wreath with occasionally one or more supplementary equatorial or posteroterminal locomotive circlets, the remaining cuticular surface entirely smooth. In those instances in which the adoral wreath takes a spiral form the right limb is more usually involute and descending into the oral fossa. The anal aperture is posteriorly located or debouching upon the vestibular or oral fossa. The endoplast is mostly elongate, band-like. These infusorians multiply by longitudinal or transverse fission. There are eight or ten families, all free excepting the *Vorticellidæ*. See cut under *Vorticella.*

peritrichan (pe-rit′ri-kạn), *n.* [< *Peritricha*[2] + *-an.*] A free-swimming animalcule of the order *Peritricha.*

peritrichous (pe-rit′ri-kus), *a.* [< NL. **peritrichus*, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] Having a zone of cilia around the body; of or pertaining to the *Peritricha.* See cut under *Vorticella.*

peritroch (per′i-trok), *n.* [< LGr. *περιτρόχιον*, a wheel revolving round an axle, < Gr. *περί*, around, + *τροχός*, a wheel, a runner, < *τρέχειν*, run.] 1. A circlet of cilia, as that of a rotifer.—2. That which has such a circlet, as a ciliated embryo.

peritrochal (per′i-trō-kạl), *a.* [< *peritroch* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a peritroch, or having its character.

peritrochium† (per-i-trō′ki-um), *n.* [NL.: see *peritroch.*] A wheel fixod upon an axle so as to turn along with it, constituting one of the mechanical powers called the *wheel and axle.* See *wheel.*

peritropal (pe-rit′rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. *περίτροπος*, turned round (see *peritropous*), + *-al.*] 1. Rotatory; circuitous.—2. Same as *peritropous.*

peritropous (pe-rit′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *περίτροπος*, turned round, < *περί*, around, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, horizontal in the pericarp, as a seed; also, having the radicle pointing toward the side of the pericarp, as an embryo. [Rare.]

perityphlitic (per″i-tif-lit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *perityphlitis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or accompanied by perityphlitis; affected with perityphlitis.

perityphlitis (per″i-tif-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *τυφλός*, blind (with ref. to the cæcum or blind gut), + *-itis.*] 1. Inflammation of the cæcum, appendix, and connective tissue behind the cæcum.—2. Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the cæcum and appendix.

periuterine (per-i-ū′te-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *uterus*, the womb: see *uterine.*] Surrounding the uterus; situated or located about the uterus; perimetral: as, *periuterine* inflammation.

perivascular (per-i-vas′kū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vasculum*, a small vessel: see *vascular.*] Surrounding a vascular structure, as a blood-vessel; inclosing or containing an artery or a vein: as, a *perivascular* network of sympathetic nervous filaments about an artery.—**Perivascular canals**, the canals formed by perivascular sheaths.—**Perivascular lymphatic**, a lymphatic vessel or plexus when it insheathes, partially or wholly, a vein or an artery.—**Perivascular sheath**, the sheath composed of plal tissue, forming a canal about the vessels in the brain.—**Perivascular spaces**, lymph-spaces between the middle and outer coats of an artery.

perivasculitis (per-i-vas-kū-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a perivascular sheath.

perivisceral (per-i-vis′e-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *viscera*, entrails: see *visceral.*] Surrounding and containing viscera, as a cavity; perienteric; cœlomatic: chiefly said of the large or general body-cavity, called the *perivisceral cavity* or *space*, in which are contained the alimentary canal and its appendages. See cut under *Actinozoa.*—**Perivisceral cavity.** See the quotation.

What is called a *perivisceral cavity* may be one of four things: 1. A cavity within the mesoblast, more or less representing the primitive blastocœle. 2. A diverticulum of the digestive cavity, which has become shut off from that cavity (enterocœle). 3. A solid outgrowth, representing such a diverticulum, in which the cavity appears only late (modified enterocœle, or schizocœle). 4. A cavity formed by invagination of the ectoderm (epicœle). And whether any given *perivisceral cavity* belongs to one or other of these types can only be determined by working out its development. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 544.

perivenous (per-i-vē′nus), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vena*, a vein: see *venous.*] Surrounding or investing a vein: as, inflammation of the *perivenous* tissue (that is, periphlebitis).

perivitelline (per″i-vi-tel′in), *a.* [< Gr. *περί*, around, + L. *vitellus*, yolk.] Surrounding the vitellus: as, the *perivitelline* space (the space between the vitellus and the zona pellucida, caused by a shrinking of the former).

periwick†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig.*

periwig (per′i-wig), *n.* [Formerly also *perriwig*, *perrewig*, *perewig*, *peruwig*, *periwick*, *periwinke*, *perewake* (these forms having *peri-*, *pere-* for *per-*, appar. by association with *peri-*, the prefix (cf. *periwinkle*[1], *periwinkle*[2], where also *peri-* is simulated); earlier *perwig*, *perwigge*, *perwick*, *perwicke*, *pirwike*, in earliest instance *perwyke*; an altered form (with *wi* for *u*) of *peruke*, < OF. *peruque*, *perruque*, *perrucque*, F. *perruque*, a peruke, wig: see *peruke.* The alteration evidently took place in E., in simulation of the F. pron., and could hardly be due to D. *peruyk* (Sewel), as Skeat explains it. The D. form at the time in question was *perruycke*, *perhuycke* (Kilian). Similar interchange of *wi* (*ui*) and *u* appears in the history of *cubeb* (ME. *quibibe*, etc.), *cushion* (ME. *quisshen*, etc.), *cud* and *quid* (AS. *cudu*, *cwidu*), *quick* (AS. *cwicu*, *cucu*), etc. From *periwig*, regarded appar. as < *peri-* + **wig*, as something put 'around' the head, was derived, by omission of the supposed prefix, or by mere abbreviation (as in *bus* for *omnibus*, *van* for *caravan*, etc.), the form *wig*: see *wig.*] 1. Same as *peruke.*

A *perwyke* for Sexton, the King's fool.
Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII., Dec., 1529. ((*Fairholt.*)

Sometimes like a *periwig*
I sit upon her brow. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 2.

I warrant you, I warrant you, yon shall see mee proove the very *perewig* to cover the balde pate of brainclease gentilitie. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 3.

The Janizaries went first; then the two dragomen, or interpreters; after them the consul in the Turkish dress, having on a purple ferijee, or gown of ceremony, but with a *perriwig* and hat.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 102.

2†. In *zoöl.*, a periwinkle.

The luscious Lobster with the Crabfish raw,
The British Oyster, Muscle, *Periwig.*
. . . The *Periwig* lies in the Oase [ooze] like a head of hair, which being touched, draws back it self, leaving nothing but a small round hole.
S. Clarke, Four Chiefest Plantations (1670), pp. 37, 38.

periwig (per′i-wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *periwigged*, ppr. *periwigging.* [Formerly also *perriwig*, *perwig*, from the noun. Cf. *peruke*, *v.*] To dress with a periwig; hence, to put a head-dress upon; cover or dress the head of. [Rare.]

Having by much dress, and accrecy, and dissimulation, as it were, *periwigg'd* his sin and covered his shame, he looks after no other innocence but concealment.
South, Sermons, VIII. i.

There [comes] the *periwigged* and brocaded gentleman of the artist's legend. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

periwig-pated (per′i-wig-pā″ted), *a.* Wearing a periwig or peruke.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious *periwig-pated* fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 10.

periwinket, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig.*

His bonnet vail'd, 'ere ever he could thinke,
Th' unruly winde blowa off his *periwinke.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. v. 12.

periwinkle[1] (per′i-wing-kl), *n.* [Formerly also *perwinkle*, *perwincle*; < ME. *pervynke*, *parwynke*, *pervynke*, *perwenke*, *parvenke*, < AS. *pervincæ*, *pervince*, late AS. *perrenke* = F. *pervenche* = Sp. Pg. It. *perrinca*, < L. *pervinca*, earlier *vinca pervinca*, also written as one word *vincapervinca*, ML. also *pervenca*, a plant, periwinkle; a peculiarly formed name, appar. < **vinca*, a twist (< *vincire*, bind), + *per*, through, + **vinca*, a twist.] A plant of the genus *Vinca*, most often one or other of the familiar garden species, *V. major*, the larger, and *V. minor*, the lesser periwinkle. These are natives of southern Europe, trailing plants with deep-colored evergreen leaves and blue flowers, in *V. minor* varying to white—often known as *myrtles.* The small species is the more hardy, and hence the more common northward. *V. herbacea*, another European species, differs from these in that its tops die down annually. *V. rosea*, sometimes called *Madagascar periwinkle* though native of tropical America, is an erect plant with continuously blooming showy rose-purple or white flowers, excellent for bedding or in the greenhouse.

The primerole he passeth, the *parvenke* of pris,
With alisaundre thare-to, ache and anys.
MS. Harl. 2253, f. 63. (*Halliwell.*)

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
The *periwinkle* trailed its wreaths.
Wordsworth, Lines Written in Early Spring.

periwinkle[2] (per′i-wing-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *periwincle*, *periwynkle*, *periwinkil*, *periwinke*, *perewincle*; no ME. form found; commonly referred to AS. **pinewincle* or **pinewincla*, found only in pl. *pinewinclan*, in the ML. glosses, "tornicnli, *pinewinclan*," sea-snails (Wright's Voc., ed. Wülcker, 94, 14), "chelio, testudo, uel marina gugalia, sæsnæl ['sea-snail'] uel *pinewinclan*" (id., 122, 23); but according to the entry in Bosworth (ed. Toller), *pinewinclan* is here an error for *winewinclan* (due to the frequent confusion of the AS. *p* and *w*, which are very much alike in the manuscripts); the first element in *pinewinclan* or *winewinclan* is uncertain; the second, *wincle*, appears as E. *winkle*: see *winkle.* Wedgwood, referring to the equivalent dial. name *pennywinkle* and *pinpatch*, explains *periwinkle* or the supposed AS. *pinewincle* as "pinwinkle, or winkle that is eaten by help of a pin used in pulling it out of the shell." For this there is no evidence. The form seems to be corrupt. Cf. *periwinkle*[1], *periwig.*] 1. A kind of sea-snail; any member of the family *Littorinidæ*, and especially of the genus *Littorina.* See cuts under *Littorina* and *Littorinidæ.*

And white sand like houre-glasse sand, and sometimes *periwinkles*, or small shelles. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 619.

The *periwincle*, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 190.

2. One of several large whelks or conch-shells, as *Busycon* (*Fulgur*) *carica*, *Sycotypus canaliculatus*, and various species of *Purpura*, as *P. ostrina*, *P. lapillus*, *P. floridana*: commonly called *winkles* or *wrinkles.* They are pests in the oyster-beds. [U. S.]

perizonium (per-i-zō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *perizonia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *περί*, around, + *ζώνη*, girdle.] In *Diatomaceæ*, the thin non-silicious membrane of a young auxospore. *Goebel.*

perjenete†, *n.* [ME., also *pereionette*, < F. *poire jeunette*, a young pear-tree: *poire*, < L. *pirum* (see *pear*[1]); *jeunette*, fem. dim. of *jeune*, < L. *juvenis*, young: see *juvenile.*] A young pear-tree.

She was ful moore blisful on to se
Than is the newe *pereionette* tree.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 62.

perjuration† (pėr-jö̇-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. **perjuratio(n-), pejeratio(n-)*, < L. *perjurare, pejerare*, swear falsely: see *perjure*.] Perjury. *Foxe.*

perjure (pėr′jör), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perjured*, ppr. *perjuring*. [Early mod. E. *parjure*, < OF. *parjurer, perjurer*, F. *parjurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *perjurar* = It. *pergiurare*, < L. *perjurare, perjerare, pejerare*, swear falsely (cf. *perjurus*, one who breaks his oath), < *per*, through, + *jurare*, swear: see *jury*.] **I.** *intrans.* To swear falsely; be false to oaths or vows; bear false witness.

See the bare-faced villain, how he cheats, lies, *perjures*, robs, murders! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

II. *trans.* 1. To render guilty of the crime of testifying falsely under oath or solemn affirmation, especially in judicial or official proceedings, or of being false to one's oaths or vows; forswear: commonly used reflexively: as, the witness *perjured himself*.

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will *perjure*
The ne'er-touch'd vestal. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 12. 30.

2†. To swear falsely to; deceive by false oaths or protestations.

And with a virgin innocence did pray
For me that *perjured* her. *J. Fletcher.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Perjure, Forswear.* *Perjure* is now technical and particular; strictly, it is limited to taking a legal oath falsely; occasionally it is used for *forswear*. *Forswear* is general, but somewhat old-fashioned.

perjuret (pėr′jör), *n.* [< OF. *perjure, parjure*, F. *parjure* = Pr. *perjur* = Sp. Pg. *perjuro* = It. *perjuro, spergiuro*, < L. *perjurus*, who breaks his oath, < *per*, through, + *jus* (*jur-*), law. Cf. *perjure, v.*] A perjured person.

He comes in like a *perjure*, wearing papers. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 47.

perjured (per′jörd), *p. a.* 1. Guilty of perjury; that has sworn falsely, or is false to vows or protestations: as, a *perjured* villain.

For I have sworn thee fair; more *perjured* I,
To swear against the truth so foul a lie!
Shak., Sonnets, cliii.

2†. Deliberately or wilfully broken or falsified.

perjuredly (pėr′jörd-li), *adv.* In a perjured manner; by false oaths or vows.

perjurer (pėr′jö̇-rėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *perjurour* = Sp. Pg. *perjurador*; as *perjure* + *-er*1.] One who is wilfully false to oaths or vows, or who in judicial or official proceedings wilfully testifies falsely under oath or solemn affirmation.

Is there neuer a good man that dare beseech her grace to beware of these double faced *periurours* counsayles in tyme? *Bp. Gardiner*, True Obedience, To the Reader.

perjurious (pėr-jö̇′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *perjuriosus*, perfidious, < *perjurium*, perjury: see *perjury*.] Guilty of perjury; laden or tainted with perjury.

Thy *perjurious* lips confirm not thy untruth.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Liar. (*Latham.*)

O *perjurious* friendship!
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 2.

perjurous† (pėr′jö̇-rus), *a.* Same as *perjurious*.

Puffing their souls away in *perjurous* air.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

perjury (pėr′jö̇-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *perjurie, perjuree*; < ME. *perjurye*, < OF. *perjurie, parjurie*, F. *parjure* = Pr. *perjuri* = Sp. Pg. *perjurio* = It. *perjurio, pergiurio, pergiuro*, < L. *perjurium*, a false oath, < *perjurus*, one who breaks his oath: see *perjure, n.*] The violation of any oath, vow, or solemn affirmation; specifically, in *law*, the wilful utterance of false testimony under oath or affirmation, before a competent tribunal, upon a point material to a legal inquiry.

This is a *periurye*
To prente vndir penne. *York Plays*, p. 222.

Do not swear;
Cast not away your fair soul; to your treason
Add not foul *perjury*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

The crime of wilful and corrupt *perjury* . . . is defined by Sir Edward Coke to be a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

=**Syn.** See *perjure*.

perk1 (pėrk), *n.* [< ME. *perke, parke*, an unassibilated form of *perch*2, q. v.] A horizontal pole or bar serving as a support for various purposes, as a perch for birds or as the ridge-pole of a tent, or used for the hanging of yarns, skins, etc., to dry, or against which sawn timber may be stacked while seasoning, etc. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

French Discouerers vtterly denie this Historie [of a great Towne and a faire Riuer], affirming that there are but Cabans here and there made with *perkes*, and couered with barkes of trees, or with skins. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 751.

perk1†, *v.* An obsolete form of *perch*2.

perk2 (pėrk), *a.* [< W. *pert*, neat, trim, smart; cf. *pereus*, smart; cf. *pert*1, which is in part a var. of *perk*2.] Neat; trim; smart; hence, pert; airy; jaunty; proud.

They wout in the wind wagge their wrigle tayles,
Perke as a Peacock. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

perk2 (pėrk), *v.* [Formerly also *pirk*; < *perk*2, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To toss or jerk the head with affected smartness; be jaunty or pert: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

The popelayes *perken* and pruynen fol proude.
Celestin und Susanna (ed. Horstmann), l. 81 (in *Anglia*, [L 95).

It is a thousand times better, as one would think, to hogtrot [in rags] in Ireland, than to *pirk it* in preferment no better dressed. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 323.

You think it a disgrace
That Edward's miss thus *perks it* in your face.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 46.

The Old Woman *perk'd* up as brisk as a bee.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 225.

Violante up and down was voluble
In whatsoever pair of ears would *perk*.
Browning, Ring and Book, ii. 512.

II. *trans.* 1. To hold up smartly; prick up.

About him round the grassy spires (in hope
To gain a kiss) their verdant heads *perk'd* up.
Sherburne, Salmacis.

The rose *perks* up its blushing cheek.
Motherwell, To the Lady of my Heart.

2. To dress; make spruce or smart; smarten; prank.

I swear 'tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 21.

perk3 (pėrk), *v.* [Prob. dim. form of *peer*1, with formative *k*, as in *smirk, talk*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To peer; look narrowly or sharply.

Adam Bede . . . might be drownded for what you'd care —you'd be *perking* at the glass the next minute.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, viii.

II. *trans.* To examine thoroughly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

perk4, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *park*.

perket (pėr′ket), *n.* [< *perk*1 + *-et*.] A small perk or pole. See *perk*1.

perkily (pėr′ki-li), *adv.* In a perky manner; jauntily; airily; smartly.

perkin (pėr′kin), *n.* [Short for **perrykin*; < *perry*1 + *-kin*. Cf. *ciderkin*.] A kind of weak perry.

perkiness (pėr′ki-nes), *n.* Perky or airy manner or quality; a pert or jaunty air.

perking (pėr′king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *perk*3, *v.*] Sharp; peering; inquisitive.

He is a tall, thin, bony man with . . . little restless, *perking* eyes. *Dickens*, Sketches, iv.

Perkinism (pėr′kin-izm), *n.* [< *Perkin-s* (see def.) + *-ism*.] A mode of treatment introduced by Elisha Perkins, an American physician (died 1799), consisting in applying to diseased parts the extremities of two rods made of different metals, called metallic tractors; tractoration. *Dunglison.*

Perkinism soon began to decline, and in 1811 the Tractors are spoken of by an intelligent writer as being almost forgotten. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 18.

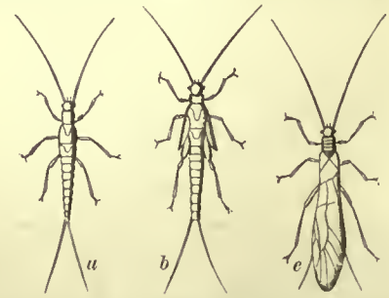
Perkinist (pėr′kin-ist), *n.* [< *Perkin-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in or practiser of Perkinism.

Perkinistic (pėr-ki-nis′tik), *a.* [< *Perkinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Perkinism.

perky (pėr′ki), *a.* [< *perk*2 + *-y*1.] Perk; jaunty; pert.

There amid *perky* larches and pine.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 1.

Perla (pėr′lą), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764); said to be from a proper name.] The typical genus of *Perlidæ*, having the abdomen robust, bisetigerous, and the wings short in the male. The species are few. *P. bicaudata*, a British species, appears in April, and is known to anglers as the *stone-fly*.



Perla nigra.

a, aquatic apterous larva; *b*, transitional stage to *c*, perfect insect, or imago.

perlaceous (pėr-lā′shius), *a.* [< ML. *perla*, a pearl (see *pearl*), + *-aceous*.] See *pearlaceous*.

perlarian (pėr-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Perla* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Perlidæ* or to the genus *Perla*.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, a species of the family *Perlidæ*.

perle1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pearl* and *purl*2.

perle2 (pėrl), *n.* [F.: see *pearl*.] In *med.*, a pellet. See *pearl, n.*, 3.

Whenever delirium is present, it is allayed with the ice-bag to the head, or by the internal use of ether (in *perles*), or of the bromides. *Medical News*, l. 291.

Perlidæ (pėr′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Perla* + *-idæ*.] A family of pseudoneuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Perla*, presenting such structural peculiarities that it is considered by Brauer and others an order by the name of *Plecoptera*; the stone-flies. The prothorax is large; the antennæ are long, tapering, many-jointed; the wings are unequal, the second pair larger and restlug on the abdomen, which usually bears two setæ; the tarsi are three-jointed. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic, and very numerous under stones in streams. The adults fly about or rest upon herbage near water. See cut under *Perla*.

perline (pėr′lin), *a.* [< *Perla* + *-ine*2.] Of or pertaining to the *Perlidæ*.

perlite (pėr′lit), *n.* [< F. *perlite*, < *perle*, a pearl (see *pearl*), + *-ite*2.] A peculiar form of certain vitreous rocks, such as obsidian and pitch-stone, the mass of which sometimes assumes the form of enamel-like globules. These may constitute the whole rock, in which case they become polygonal in form owing to mutual pressure, or they may be separated from each other by more or less of the unaltered vitreous material.

perlitic (pėr-lit′ik), *a.* [< *perlite* + *-ic*.] Resembling or pertaining to perlite.—**Perlitic structure**, a sort of concentric structure, imperfectly developed, so as to show in sections more or less circular or elliptic lines, which are often inclosed between minute parallel planes, giving the rock a mixed concretionary and reticulated structure—not easily discernible, however, without the aid of the microscope.

perloust, *a.* An obsolete form of *perilous* or *parlous*.

perlustrate (pėr-lus′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perlustrated*, ppr. *perlustrating*. [< L. *perlustratus*, pp. of *perlustrare* (> It. *perlustrare* = Pg. *perlustrar*), wander through, view all over, examine, also purify completely, < *per*, through, + *lustrare*, go around, also purify by propitiatory offering: see *lustration*.] To view or scan thoroughly; survey. [Rare.]

Mr. Asterias *perlustrated* the sea-coast for several days, and reaped disappointment, but not despair.
Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, vii.

perlustration (pėr-lus-trā′shon), *n.* [= It. *perlustrazione*, < L. as if **perlustratio(n-)*, < *perlustrare*, pp. *perlustratus*, wander through, view all over, examine: see *perlustrate*.] The act of viewing thoroughly; survey; thorough inspection.

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheaters, and palaces, . . . hee [may] come to discerne the best of all earthly things to be frayle and transitory.
Howell, Forreine Travell, p. 70.

permant, *n.* An obsolete form of *pearmain*.

permanable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *permanable* = It. *permanevole*, < L. *permancre*, continue: see *permanent*.] Permanent; durable. *Lydgate.*

permanence (pėr′ma-nens), *n.* [= F. *permanence* = Sp. Pg. *permanencia* = It. *permanenza*, < ML. *permanentia*, < L. *permanen(t-)s*, lasting: see *permanent*.] The character or property of being permanent or enduring; durability; fixedness; continuance in the same state, condition, place, or office; the state of being lasting, fixed, unchanging or unchangeable in character, condition, position, office, or the like; freedom from liability to change: as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of liberal institutions.

A kind of *permanence* or fixedness in being that may be capable of an eternal existence.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 73.

A house of thick walls, as if the projector had that sturdy feeling of *permanence* in life which incites people to make strong their earthly habitations.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 5.

The notion of matter does not involve the notion of *permanence*, but only of the occupation of space.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 212.

=**Syn.** See *lasting*.

permanency (pėr′ma-nen-si), *n.* [As *permanence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *permanence*.

permanent (pėr'ma-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *permanent* = Sp. Pg. *permanente* = It. *permanente, permagnente*, < L. *permanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *permanere*, remain, < *per*, through, + *manere*, remain: see *remain*. Cf. *immanent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lasting or intended to last indefinitely; fixed or enduring in character, condition, state, position, occupation, use, or the like; remaining or intended to remain unchanged or unremoved; not temporary or subject to change; abiding: as, a *permanent* building; *permanent* colors; *permanent* employment; *permanent* possession.

At the tounes rounde about were *permanent* and stiffe on the part of Kyng Henry, and could not be remoued. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

I have found it registred of old
In Facry Land mongst records *permanent*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 2.

The distinguish'd Yew is ever seen,
Unchang'd his Branch, and *permanent* his Green.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In *zoöl.*, always present in a species or group.

The basal portion of the band is often obsolete [in the species described], but the enlarged marginal part is *permanent*. *Say.*

Permanent alimony, cartilage, etc. See the nouns.—**Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Permanent gases,** a name formerly given to those gases (oxygen, hydrogen, etc.) which it was supposed could not be reduced to the liquid form by cold and pressure. See *gas*, 1.—**Permanent injunction, ink, magnet,** etc. See the nouns.—**Permanent matter.** Same as *matter of composition* (which see, under *matter*).—**Permanent possibility,** the remaining during some considerable time ready to come into existence under appropriate conditions: a term invented by J. S. Mill. The idea expressed is that of necessity, which word would, however, have been liable to misapprehension. See *possibility*.—**Permanent quantity,** a quantity whose parts exist at the same time.—**Permanent teeth,** teeth not succeeded by others; in man, the thirty-two teeth following the milk-teeth.—**Permanent way, white,** etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1.** *Durable, Stable,* etc. (see *lasting*), enduring, steadfast, unchangeable, immutable, constant.

II. *n.* In the plural, a general name for light cotton cloth, sometimes glazed and generally dyed in bright colors.

permanently (pėr'ma-nent-li), *adv.* In a permanent or lasting manner; so as to remain: as, to serve *permanently;* to settle *permanently*.

permanganate (pėr-mang'ga-nāt), *n.* [< *per-* + *manganate*.] A compound of permanganic acid with a base.

permanganic (pėr-mang-gan'ik), *a.* [< *per-* + *mangan(ese)* + *-ic*.] Obtained from manganese.—**Permanganic acid,** $HMnO_4$, an acid obtained in a state of aqueous solution from manganese by decomposing its barium salt with sulphuric acid. It forms a deep-red solution, which decomposes with evolution of hydrogen on exposure to light or when heated. Potassium permanganate is the most important salt. It forms crystals which are nearly black, but give with water a purple solution. It is used as an oxidizing agent, and is a powerful antiseptic.

permansion†, *n.* [= OF. *permansion, parmansion* = Sp. *permansion*, < L. *permansio(n-)*, a remaining, < *permanere*, pp. *permansus*, remain, last: see *permanent*.] Continuance; duration.

From imperfection to perfection, from perfection to imperfection; from female unto male, from male to female againe, and so in a circle to both, without a *permansion* in either. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

permeability (pėr'mē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perméabilité* = Sp. *permeabilidad* = Pg. *permeabilidade;* as *permeable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property or state of being permeable.

These two ends of strength and *permeability* are secured by partial linings of lignin. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 60.

Magnetic permeability, the coefficient of magnetic induction, corresponding in magnetism to the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric in electricity. See the quotation.

Magnetic permeability, a synonym for conducting power for lines of magnetic force; and hydrokinetic permeability, a name for the specific quality of a porous solid according to which when placed in a moving frictionless liquid it modifies the flow. *Sir W. Thomson.*

permeable (pėr'mē-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *perméable* = Sp. *permeable* = Pg. *permeavel* = It. *permeabile*, < LL. *permeabilis*, passable, < L. *permeare*, pass through: see *permeate*.] That may be permeated; capable of being passed through without rupture or displacement of parts: noting particularly substances that permit the passage of fluids.

permeably (pėr'mē-a-bli), *adv.* In a permeable manner; so as to be permeated.

permeant (pėr'mē-ant), *a.* [= Pg. It. *permeante*, < L. *permean(t-)s*, ppr. of *permeare*, pass through: see *permeate*.] Passing through. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

permeate (pėr'mē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *permeated*, ppr. *permeating*. [< L. *permeatus*, pp. of *permeare* (> It. *permeare* = Pg. *permear*), pass through, < *per*, through, + *meare*, pass: see *meatus*.] To pass into or through without rupture or displacement of parts; spread through and fill the openings, pores, and interstices of; hence, to saturate; pervade: as, water *permeates* sand; the air was *permeated* with smoke.

According to the Pagan theology, God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world, to *permeate* and pervade all things, to exist in all things, and intimately to act all things. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 503.

The solemn mood
Of her pure mind kindled through all her frame
A *permeating* fire. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Religion *permeated* the whole being of the [Egyptian] people. *Faiths of the World*, p. 129.

permeation (pėr-mē-ā'shon), *n.* [= It. *permeazione*, < L. as if **permeatio(n-)*, < *permeare*, pass through: see *permeate*.] The act of permeating, or the state of being permeated.

They [the three persons] are physically (if we may so speak) one also, and have a mutual inexistence, and *permeation* of one another. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 550.

permeative (pėr'mē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *permeate* + *-ive*.] That permeates and spreads, or tends to permeate and spread, through every interstice, pore, or part.

Permian (pėr'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **Permianus*, < *Permia*, Perm (see def. I.).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the city or government of Perm in eastern Russia.—**2.** Relating to the Permians.—**3.** An epithet applied by Murchison and his coadjutors in a geological reconnaissance of a part of Russia, in 1841, to a group of strata overlying the Carboniferous, and forming the uppermost division of the Paleozoic series. The rocks of which the Permian system is composed are largely red sandstone, and their equivalent in England had then been known as the *New Red Sandstone*, to distinguish it from the *Old Red Sandstone*, which lies beneath the Carboniferous. Eventually the New Red of England was found to be divisible (paleontologically) into two groups, of which the older was classed with the Paleozoic, and the newer placed in the Mesozoic. In Germany there is a well-marked division of the Permian into two lithologically distinct groups; hence it is sometimes designated as the *Dyas*, a name coined in imitation of *Trias*. The divisions of the Permian in Germany are a lower series of sandstones, red and mottled in color (hence the name *Pœcilitic* has been applied to them), called the *Rothliegendes*, and an upper series of dolomites, marls, limestones, etc., called the *Zechstein*. The flora of the Permian in general closely resembles that of the Carboniferous, and several of the most characteristic plants of the latter pass upward into the Permian, but rise no higher. The cycads appear first in the Permian, and are largely increased in number and importance in the Trias. The Permian fauna is, on the whole, less rich than those of the overlying and underlying groups. The Permian is of great economical importance in Europe, as the repository of extensive deposits of rock-salt, gypsum, and other saline combinations.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Perm; also, one of a Finnic people dwelling in eastern Russia, chiefly in the government of Perm.

permillage (pėr-mil'āj), *n.* [< L. *per*, by, + *mille*, thousand, + *-age*.] The ratio of a certain part to the whole when the latter is taken at one thousand; the number of thousandth parts; the ratio or rate per thousand.

That in all cases where Jews have a higher *permillage* they produce more experts per million in that branch. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XV. 363.

permiscible (pėr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **permiscibilis*, < *permiscere*, mix together, < *per*, through, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*[1], *miscible*.] Capable of being mixed; admitting of mixture. *Blount*, Glossographia. [Rare.]

permiss†(pėr-mis'), *n.* [< L. *permissus*, ML. also *permissum*, leave, permission, < *permittere*, pp. *permissus*, permit: see *permit*[1].] A permission of choice or selection; specifically, in *rhet.*, a figure by which an alternative is left to the option of one's adversary.

Wherein we may plainly discover how Christ meant not to be taken word for word, but, like a wise physician, administering one excess against another to reduce us to a *permiss*. *Milton*, Prose Works, I. 198.

permissibility (pėr-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *permissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being permissible. *Eclectic Rev.*

permissible (pėr-mis'i-bl), *a.* [= OF. **permissible* = Sp. *permisible* = It. *permissibile*, < ML. **permissibilis*, < L. *permittere*, pp. *permissus*, permit: see *permit*.] Proper to be permitted or allowed; allowable.

Make all *permissible* excuses for my absence. *Lamb.*

=**Syn.** Lawful, legitimate, proper.

permissibly (pėr-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In a permissible manner; allowably.

permission (pėr-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *permission* = Sp. *permision* = Pg. *permissão* = It. *permissione, permessione*, < L. *permissio(n-)*, leave, permission, < *permittere*, pp. *permissus*, permit: see *permit*.] The act of permitting or allowing; license or liberty granted; consent; leave; allowance.

The natural *permissions* of concubinate were only confined to the ends of mankind, and were hallowed only by the faith and the design of marriage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

He craved a fair *permission* to depart,
And there defend his marches.
Tennyson, Geraint.

permissive (pėr-mis'iv), *a.* [= F. *permissif* = Sp. *permisivo* = Pg. *permissivo* = It. *permissivo, permessivo*, < ML. **permissivus*, < L. *permittere*, pp. *permissus*, permit: see *permit*.] **1.** That suffers, permits, or allows (something to pass or be done); that allows or grants permission; unhindering.

For neither man nor angel can discern
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone,
By his *permissive* will, through heaven and earth.
Milton, P. L., iii. 685.

The whole purpose and spirit of the proclamation is *permissive* and not mandatory. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 415.

2. Permitted; unhindered; that may or may not be done or left undone; at the option of the individual, community, etc.; optional; not obligatory or mandatory. [Rare.]

Thus I emboldend spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance found.
Milton, P. L., viii. 435.

Permissive bill, a measure embodying the principles of local option as to licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The bill was introduced periodically in the British Parliament, but without success; it has therefore been dropped, and its principles advocated under the name *local option* (which see, under *local*).—**Permissive laws,** such laws as permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.—**Permissive waste.** See *waste*.

permissively (pėr-mis'iv-li), *adv.* By permission or allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

permistion†, *n.* Same as *permixtion*.

permit[1] (pėr-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *permitted*, ppr. *permitting*. [= F. *permettre* = Sp. *permitir* = Pg. *permittir* = It. *permettere*, permit, < L. *permittere*, let go through, let fly, let loose, give up, concede, leave, grant, give leave, suffer, permit, < *per*, through, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *admit, commit,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To suffer or allow to be, come to pass, or take place, by tacit consent or by not prohibiting or hindering; allow without expressly authorizing.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

Shall we thus *permit*
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 121.

2. To grant leave or liberty to by express consent; allow expressly; give leave, liberty, or license to: as, a license that *permits* a person to sell intoxicating liquors.

Yet his grace, tyll I and my ladye were sett, wolde in no wise *permyt* and suffre me so to do. *State Papers*, I., Wolsey to Hen. VIII., an. 1527.

The mosque which is over the sepulchre of Samuel was a church, and they will not *permit* Christians to go into it. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

3†. To give over; leave; give up or resign; refer.

Neither is this so to be understood, as if the servants of God were . . . wholly forsaken of him in this world, and . . . *permitted* to the malice of evil men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 133.

The King addicted to a Religious life, and of a mild Spirit, simply *permitted* all things to the ambitious will of his Step-mother and her Son Etheired. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Consent to, Sanction,* etc. See *allow*[1].—**2.** To license, empower.

II. *intrans.* To grant leave, license, or permission; afford opportunity; be favorable; allow: as, it will be done if circumstances *permit*.

permit[1] (pėr'mit or pėr-mit'), *n.* [< *permit*[1], *v.*] Leave; permission; especially, written permission giving leave or granting authority to do something: as, a *permit* to view a house; a *permit* to visit a fort; a customs or excise *permit*.

No tea could be removed from one place to another, by land or by water, in any quantity exceeding six pounds in weight, without an accompanying excise ticket of permission termed a *permit*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 243.

permit[2] (pėr-mit'), *n.* [Corrupted from Sp. *palometa*.] A carangoid fish, *Trachynotus rhodopus*, closely related to the pompano, occurring in the West Indies, in Florida, and on the western coast of Mexico. [Florida.]

permittance† (pėr-mit′ans), *n.* [< *permit*[1] + *-ance*.] Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission.

This unclean *permittance* defeats the sacred and glorious end both of the moral and judicial law. *Milton.*

permittee (pėr-mi-tē′), *n.* [< *permit*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One to whom permission or a permit is granted.

permitter (pėr-mit′ėr), *n.* [< *permit*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who permits.

If by the author of sin is meant the *permitter*, or not a hinderer of sin, . . . I do not deny that God is the author of sin. *Edwards*, Freedom of Will, iv. 9.

permittible† (pėr-mit′i-bl), *a.* [< *permit*[1] + *-ible*.] Permissible.

In his owne cause, it is not *permittible* for any man to be iudge of himselfe. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 355.

permix† (pėr-miks′), *v. t.* [< ME. *permixen*, in pp. *permixt*; < L. *permiscere*, pp. *permixtus*, *permistus*, mix through, < *per*, through, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*[1].] To mix together; mingle.

And next hem in merite is dyvers hued
Blacke, bay, and *permyxt* gray, meusdon also,
The fomy, spotty hue, and many moo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

permixtion† (pėr-miks′chọn), *n.* [Also *permixcion*, *permistion*; = F. *permixtion*, OF. *permistion* = Sp. *permistion* = Pg. *permistão* = It. *permistione*, < L. *permistio(n-)*, *permixtio(n-)*, a mingling together, < *permistus*, *permixtus*, pp. of *permiscere*, mingle together: see *permix*. Cf. *mistion*, *mixtion*.] A mixing or mingling, or the state of being mixed or mingled.

Such a kind of temperature or *permixcion*, as it were. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 161.

Permocarboniferous (pėr-mō-kär-bō-nif′ė-rus), *a.* An epithet current in the United States to note the rocks forming the upper part of the Paleozoic series, there being no such decided break there between the Carboniferous and Permian as there is in Europe. The word indicates that the beds so designated form a kind of transition between the two systems. The Permian is, so far as is known, of much less importance in North America than in Europe.

permutability (pėr-mū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *permutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The condition or character of being permutable, exchangeable, or interchangeable.

The alternation or *permutability* of certain sounds. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. App., p. xii.

permutable (pėr-mū′ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *permutable* = It. *permutabile*, < ML. **permutabilis*, < L. *permutare*, change throughout: see *permute*.] Capable of being permuted; exchangeable; interchangeable.

permutableness (pėr-mū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being permutable; permutability.

permutably (pėr-mū′ta-bli), *adv.* In a permutable manner; by interchange.

permutant (pėr-mū′tant), *n.* [< L. *permutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *permutare*, change throughout: see *permute*.] In *math.*, a sum of n quantities which are represented by the different permutations of n indices. The terms representing odd numbers of displacements are generally taken as affected with the negative sign. If the indices are separated into sets, only those of each set being interchanged, the permutant is said to be *compound*, as opposed to a *simple permutant*, of which, however, it may be regarded as a special variety.

permutation (pėr-mū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *permutacion*, *permutacyon*, < OF. (and F.) *permutation* = Sp. *permutacion* = Pg. *permutação* = It. *permutazione*, < L. *permutatio(n-)*, < *permutare*, pp. *permutatus*, change throughout: see *permute*.] 1. Interchange; concurrent changes; mutual change; change in general.

In countenance shew not much to desire the forren commodities: neuertheiesse take them as for friendship, or by way of *permutation*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

Her [Fortune's] *permutations* have not any truce. *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 88.

2†. Exchange; barter.

In marchaundise nis no meede I may hit wel avoue;
Hit is a *permutacion* a peni for another.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 243.

There is also in them a comon cure and *permutacion* or renderinge of either others benevolent dewtie. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xii.

3. In *math.*, a linear arrangement of objects resulting from a change of their order. *Permutation* differs from *combination* in this, that in the latter there is no reference to the order in which the quantities are combined, whereas in the former this order is considered, and consequently the number of permutations always exceeds the number of combinations. If n represents the number of quantities, then the number of permutations that can be formed out of them, taking two by two together, is $n \times (n-1)$; taken three and three together, it is $n \times (n-1) \times (n-2)$; and so on. Sometimes called *alternation*. See *combination*, 5.

4. In *philol.*, the mutation or interchange of consonants, especially of allied consonants.—**Cyclical permutation**, an arrangement obtained by advancing all the objects the same number of places, the first place being for this purpose considered as coming next after the last, so as to form a cycle.—**Permutation-lock.** See *lock*[1].

permute (pėr-mūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *permuted*, ppr. *permuting*. [< ME. *permuten*, < OF. (and F.) *permuter* = Sp. Pg. *permutar* = It. *permutare*, < L. *permutare*, change throughout, interchange, exchange, buy, turn about, < *per*, through, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2].] 1. To interchange.—2†. To exchange; barter.

I wolde *permute* my penaunce with 3owre for I am in poynte to Dowel! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 110.

To buy, sel, trucke, change, and *permute* al and euery kind and kindes of wares, marchandizes, and goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 259.

3. In *math.*, to subject to permutation or change of order.

When the columns are *permuted* in any manner, or when the lines are *permuted* in any manner, the determinant retains its original value. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 498.

permuter† (pėr-mū′tėr), *n.* [< *permute* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *permuteur* = Pg. *permutador* = It. *permutatore*.] One who exchanges. *Huloet.*

pern[1]† (pėrn), *v. t.* [Appar. < OF. *pernre*, *preurc*, F. *prendre* = Sp. Pg. *prender* = It. *prendere*, < L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, take: see *prehend*, *prize*[1]. Cf. *pernancy*.] To turn to profit; sell.

Those that, to ease their Purse, or please their Prince,
Pern their Profession, their Religion mince.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

pern[2] (pėrn), *n.* [< NL. *Pernis*: see *Pernis*.] A kite of the genus *Pernis* or some related genus; a honey-buzzard. The common pern of Europe is *P. apivorus*. Andersson's pern is *Machærhamphus alcinus*, an African species.

pernancy (pėr′nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *pernant* (F. *prenant*), ppr. of *pernre*, take: see *pern*[1], *v.*] In *law*, a taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xi.

pernelt, *n.* Same as *parnel*.

pernetti (It. pron. per-net′ti), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *pernetto*, dim. of *perno*, a hinge, pivot.] In *ecram.*: (*a*) Small pins of iron used to support pieces of pottery in the kiln, and insure the exposure of the bottom to the full heat. Hence —(*b*) The small marks left by these pins, which in enameled wares generally show by the absence of enamel, the paste being exposed.

pernicion† (pėr-nish′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *pernicio(n-)*, equiv. to L. *pernicies*, destruction: see *pernicious*[1]. Cf. *internecion*.] Destruction.

But Raipho, . . .
Looking about, beheld *pernicion*
Approaching knight from feli musician.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 936.

pernicious[1] (pėr-nish′us), *a.* [< F. *pernicieux* = Sp. Pg. *pernicioso* = It. *pernizioso*, *pernicioso*, < L. *perniciosus*, destructive, < *pernicies*, destruction (cf. LL. *pernceare*, destroy), < *per*, through, + *nex* (*nec-*), slaughter, death. Cf. *internecine*.] 1. Having the property of destroying or being injurious; hurtful; destructive.

He [Socrates] did profess a dangerous and *pernicious* science. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 15.

A wicked hook they seized; the very Turk
Could not have read a more *pernicious* work.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 44.

2†. Wicked; malicious; evil-hearted.

I went
To this *pernicious* caitiff deputy.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 88.

Pernicious fever. See *fever*[1].—**Progressive pernicious anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).—**Syn. 1.** *Noisome*, etc. (see *noxious*), deadly, ruinous, baneful, fatal.

pernicious[2]† (pėr-nish′us), *a.* [After *pernicious*[1], < L. *pernix* (*pernic-*), quick (< *per*, through, + *niti*, strive), + *-ous*.] Quick. [Rare.]

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 520.

perniciously (pėr-nish′us-li), *adv.* 1. In a pernicious or hurtful manner; destructively; with ruinous tendency or effect.—2†. Maliciously; malignantly.

All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 50.

perniciousness (pėr-nish′us-nes), *n.* The character of being pernicious, very injurious, mischievous, or destructive; hurtfulness.

pernicity† (pėr-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pernicita(t-)s*, nimbleness, < *pernix* (*pernic-*), swift: see *pernicious*[2].] Swiftness of motion; celerity.

By the incomparable *pernicitie* of those syrie bodies we . . . out-strip the swiftness of men, beasts, and birds. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 85.

pernicketiness (pėr-nik′e-ti-nes), *n.* The character of being pernickety. [Colloq.]

pernickety (pėr-nik′e-ti), *a.* [Also *pernicketty*; origin obscure.] 1. Of persons, precise in trifles; fastidious; fussily particular, especially in dress or about trifles.

This I say for the benefit of those who otherwise might not understand what *pernickity* creatures astronomers are. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 52.

2. Of things, requiring minute attention or painstaking labor; characterized by petty details.

It is necessary, however, to pick over the main body of the coal in order to reject slaty fragments. . . . Any white man . . . grows lame and impatient at such confining and *pernickety* work. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 875.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

pernine (pėr′nin), *a.* [< *Pernis* + *-ine*[1].] In *ornith.*, related to or resembling the perns; pertaining to the genus *Pernis*.

pernio (pėr′ni-ō), *n.* [L., a chilblain, a kibe on the foot, < *perna*, haunch, leg, < Gr. *πέρνα*, a ham; cf. *πτέρνα*, the heel.] A chilblain. *Dunglison*.

Pernis (pėr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), origin obscure.] A genus of hawks of the family

Common Pern or Honey-buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*).

Falconidæ and subfamily *Milvinæ*; the honey-buzzards. It contains kites of moderate size and chiefly insectivorous habits, having the head densely clothed with soft feathers, the tarsi partly feathered, and the bill weak, without a tooth. There are several species, belonging to Europe, Asia, and Africa, as *P. apivorus*.

pernite (pėr′nīt), *n.* [< L. *perna*, a kind of mussel, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil aviculoid bivalve.

pernoctalian† (pėr-nok-tā′li-an), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *pernoctare*, pass the night (see *pernoctation*), + *-al* + *-ian*.] One who watches or keeps awake all night. *Hook.*

pernoctation (pėr-nok-tā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *pernoctacion*, < LL. *pernoctatio(n-)*, < L. *pernoctare*, pp. *pernoctatus* (> It. *pernottare* = Sp. *pernoctar* = Pg. *pernoitar* = OF. *pernocter*), pass the night, < *pernox*, continuing through the night, < *per*, through, + *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night*.] 1. A passing the night in sleeplessness or in watching or prayer; a vigil lasting all night; specifically, in the *early Christian ch.*, a religious vigil held through the entire night immediately previous to a given festival.

They served themselves with the instances of sack-cloth, hard lodging, long fasts, *pernoctation* in prayers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 91.

Among the primitive Christians the Lord's Day was always usher'd in with a *Pernoctation* or Vigil. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 146.

2†. A staying out all night. *Bailey.*

pernor (pėr′nọr), *n.* [< OF. *preneor*, *preneur*, F. *preneur*, < *prendre*, take: see *pern*[1], *v.* Cf. *mainpernor*.] In *law*, one who receives the profits of lands, etc.

Pernot furnace. See *furnace*.

perobranch (pē′rō-brangk), *n.* [NL. (F. *Perobranches*, Duméril and Bibron, 1854), < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *βράγχια*, gills.] One of a family of urodele batrachians distinguished by the persistence of branchial apertures but the absence of external gills, whence the name. The family includes the *Amphiumidæ* and *Menopomidæ* of later herpetologists.

perocephalus (pē-rō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *perocephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a defective head.

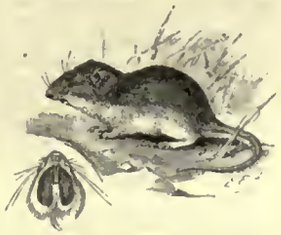
perochirus (pē-rō-kī′rus), *n.*; pl. *perochiri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with incomplete or defective hands.

Perodicticus (pē-rō-dik′ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Benuett), < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *δεικτικός*, serving to point out (with ref. to the index-finger): see *deictic*.] An African genus of lemurs, of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, so called from the rudimentary index-finger; the pottos. *P. potto* is the only species. See cut under *potto*.

perofskite, *n.* Same as *perovskite*.

Perognathinæ (pē-rog-nā-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1875), < *Perognathus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*, represented by the genus *Perognathus* and related forms; the pocket-mice. They have the hind limbs scarcely saltatorial, the inner digit of the hind foot well developed, the soles naked or sparsely pilous, the molars rooted, the upper incisors compressed and sulcate, the temporal region of the skull moderately developed, and the pelage moderately hispid. As in other members of the same family, there are external cheek-pouches, furry inside. The subfamily is confined to the western parts of North America. Originally *Perognathidinæ*.

Perognathus (pē-rog′nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Maximilian, Prince of Wied, 1839), < Gr. *πήρα*, pouch, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Perognathinæ*, having an upright antitragal lobe of the ear and the soles nearly naked. There are several species, as the tuft-tailed pocket-mouse, *P. penicillatus*, and the fasciated, *P. fasciatus*, inhabiting the United States west of the Mississippi. They resemble mice, but have external cheek-pouches.



Pocket-mouse (*Perognathus fasciatus*). (Lower figure shows external cheek-pouches.)

peroguet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirogue*.

Peromela (pē-rom′e-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *péromèles*, Dunéril and Bibron, 1841), < Gr. *προμελής*, with maimed limbs: see *peromelus*.] A group of ophiomorphic or pseudophidian amphibians: same as *Ophiomorpha*.

peromelus (pē-rom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *peromeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *πηρομελής*, with maimed limbs, < *πηρός*, maimed, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with incomplete formation of the extremities.

peronæus, *n.* See *peroneus*.

peronate (per′ō-nāt), *a.* [< L. *peronatus*, rough-booted, < *pero(n-)*, a kind of boot of raw hide.] In *bot.*, thickly covered with a mealy or woolly substance, as the stipes of certain fungi.

perone (per′ō-nē), *n.* [= F. *péroné* = Sp. *peroné* = Pg. It. *peroneo*, < NL. *perone*, the fibula, < Gr. *περόνη*, the tongue of a buckle or brooch, a brooch, pin, linch-pin, etc., also the small bone of the arm or leg, the fibula, < *πείρειν*, pierce.] In *anat.*, the fibula or smaller bone of the leg: so called from its resemblance to the pin of a brooch.

peroneal (per-ō-nē′al), *a.* [< *perone* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the perone or fibula; fibular.—**Anterior peroneal muscle.** Same as *peroneus tertius*.—**Descending peroneal artery,** the posterior peroneal.—**Perforating peroneal artery.** See *perforating*.—**Peroneal artery,** the largest branch of the posterior tibial, lying deeply in the back of the leg, close to the fibula. It supplies most of the muscles on the back and outer part of the leg, and divides, just above the ankle, into the anterior and posterior peroneal, the former of which, after passing to the front between the tibia and the fibula, terminates on the front and outer side of the tarsus; the latter terminates in branches which ramify on the back and outer surface of the calcaneum.—**Peroneal bone,** the fibula.—**Peroneal muscles.** See *peroneus*.—**Peroneal nerve,** the smaller division of the great sciatic, dividing near the head of the fibula into the anterior tibial and the musculocutaneous. It supplies the knee-joint and the skin on the back and outer side of the leg as far as the middle, by branches given off in its course. Also called *external popliteal nerve*, and *fibularis*.—**Peroneal veins,** the venæ comites of the peroneal artery.

peroneocalcaneal (per-ō-nē″ō-kal-kā′nē-al), *a.* [< NL. *perone*, fibula, + *calcaneum*, heel-bone.] Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula and the calcaneum, os calcis, or heel-bone: as, the *peroneocalcaneal* muscle or ligament.

peroneocalcaneus (per-ō-nē″ō-kal-kā′nē-us), *n.*; pl. *peroneocalcanei* (-ī). [NL., < *perone*, fibula, + L. *calcaneum*, the heel.] A small muscle passing from the fibula to the calcaneum, occasionally found in man.

peroneotibial (per-ō-nē-ō-tib′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *perone*, fibula, + L. *tibia*, the shin-bone: see *tibial*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula and the tibia; tibiofibular.

II. *n.* **1.** A muscle in some marsupial animals, and also in reptiles and batrachians, passing downward obliquely from the fibula to the tibia in the place of the usual interosseous membrane.—**2.** An anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in seven cases, arising from the inner side of the head of the fibula, and inserted into the oblique line of the tibia. It is constant in apes. Also called *pronator tibiæ*.

peroneus, peronæus (per-ō-nē′us), *n.*; pl. *peronei, peronæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *περόνη*, fibula: see *perone*.] In *anat.*, one of several fibular muscles.—**Communicans peronei,** a cutaneous nerve connecting the peroneal with the external sapheneus nerve.—**Peroneus accessorius,** an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the fibula, between the longus and the brevis, and joining the tendon of the former in the sole of the foot: apparently a form of the *peroneus quinti digiti*.—**Peroneus anticus.** Same as *peroneus brevis*.—**Peroneus brevis,** a muscle lying beneath the peroneus longus, arising from the lower two thirds of the shaft of the fibula and inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. Also called *peroneus secundus, peroneus anticus, peroneus medius*, and *semifibularis*. See cut under *muscle*.—**Peroneus longus,** the largest of the peroneal muscles, arising from the upper two thirds of the fibula chiefly, and, after passing obliquely across the sole of the foot, inserted into the outer part of the base of the first metatarsal bone. See cut under *muscle*.—**Peroneus medius.** Same as *peroneus brevis*.—**Peroneus quartus, peroneus quintus,** peroneal or fibular muscles going to the fourth and fifth digits of some animals, as lemurs.—**Peroneus quinti digiti,** a muscle of a large number of mammals, and not infrequent in man. It arises from the fibula between the peroneus longus and the peroneus brevis, and is inserted into the proximal phalanx of the fifth toe.—**Peroneus secundus.** Same as *peroneus brevis*.—**Peroneus tertius,** an annex of the extensor longus digitorum, its tendon being inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal. Also called *anterior peroneal muscle*, and *flexor metatarsi*. See cut under *muscle*.

peronia[1] (pe-rō′ni-ä), *n.*; pl. *peroniæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *περόνη*, a brooch, pin, etc.: see *perone*.] In *Hydrozoa*, a mantle-rivet; one of the hard gristly processes which connect the base of a tentacle with the marginal ring, as of a narcomedusan.

Peronia[2] (pe-rō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; named after the French naturalist *Péron*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Peroniidæ*. *De Blainville*, 1824. See *Onchidiidæ*.—**2.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

peronial (pe-rō′ni-al), *a.* [< *peronia*[1] + *-al*.] In *Hydrozoa*, having the character or quality of a mantle-rivet; of or pertaining to a peronia.

Peroniidæ (per-ō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronia*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of slug-like littoral gastropods: same as *Onchidiidæ*.

Peronospora (per-ō-nos′pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Corda, 1842), < Gr. *περόνη*, a brooch, pin, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Peronosporaceæ*. They grow upon living plants, causing some of the most destructive diseases known. The mycelium penetrates or covers the tissues of the host, sending up branching conidiophores which bear relatively large conidia. Large globose oöspores are also produced on the mycelium. About 70 species are known, of which *P. viticola*, the downy mildew of the grape, is the most destructive. See *grape-mildew, grape-rot, mildew, Fungi*, and cuts under *conidium, mildew, haustorium*, and *oöspore*.

Peronosporaceæ (per-ō-nos-pō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary, 1861), < *Peronospora* + *-aceæ*.] A family or order of phycomycetous fungi, including the genera *Cystopus, Phytophthora, Sclerospora, Plasmospora*, and *Peronospora*. Reproduction is either agamic by zoöspores or by the direct germination of conidia, or sexual by oögonia and antheridia. See *Peronospora*.

Peronosporeæ (per″ō-nō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Peronospora* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Peronosporaceæ*.

peropod (pē′rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having rudimentary hind limbs, as a serpent; of or pertaining to the *Peropoda*; pythoniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Peropoda*, as a python or boa.

Peropoda (pē-rop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *peropod*.] A series or superfamily of pythoniform serpents, nearly always having rudimentary hind limbs. It corresponds to *Pythonoidea*. It contains 4 families, the *Pythonidæ, Boidæ, Charinidæ*, and *Erycidæ*, when the last is admitted as a distinct family.

peropodous (pē-rop′ō-dus), *a.* [< *peropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *peropod*.

peroquet, *n.* Same as *parrakeet*.

perorate (per′ō-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perorated*, ppr. *perorating*. [< L. *peroratus*, pp. of *perorare* (> It. *perorare* = Sp. Pg. *perorar* = F. *pérorer*), speak to the end, bring a speech to a close, conclude, < *per*, through, + *orare*, speak: see *oration*.] To make a peroration; by extension, to make a speech, especially a grandiloquent one. [Colloq.]

> I see him strain on tiptoe, soar and pour
> Eloquence out, nor stay nor stint at all—
> *Perorate* in the air, and so, to press
> With the product!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 71.

peroration (per-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *peroration, peroraison*, F. *péroraison* = Sp. *peroracion* = Pg. *peroração* = It. *perorazione*, < L. *peroratio(n-)*, the finishing part of a speech, < *perorare*, pp. *peroratus*, bring a speech to a close: see *perorate*.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers; hence, the conclusion of a speech, however constructed.

> Nephew, what means this passionate discourse,
> This *peroration* with such circumstance?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 105.
>
> His enthusiasm kindles as he advances, and when he arrives at his *peroration* it is in full blaze. *Burke.*

Perospondylia (per″ō-spon-dil′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πηρός*, maimed, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] One of the major groups into which the *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, characterized by the presence of double tubercles instead of transverse processes on the dorsal vertebræ, and the paddle-like structure of the limbs. The group is coextensive with the fossil order *Ichthyosauria*, and is contrasted on the one hand with *Herpetospondylia*, and on the other with *Suchospondylia*.

perospondylian (per″ō-spon-dil′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Perospondylia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Perospondylia*.

perovskite (pe-rov′skīt), *n.* [After *Perovski* of St. Petersburg.] A titanate of calcium, occurring in crystals of isometric form (though perhaps through pseudosymmetry), and having a yellow to black color. It is found in the Urals, at Zermatt in Switzerland, and elsewhere; it also occurs in minute crystals in some peridotites or the serpentines formed from them. Also *perofskite*.

peroxid, peroxide (pėr-ok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [= F. *peroxyde* = Pg. *peroxydo* = It. *perossido*; as *per-* + *oxid*.] That oxid of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

peroxidate (pėr-ok′si-dāt), *v.* [< *peroxid* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *peroxidize*.

peroxidation (pėr-ok-si-dā′shon), *n.* [< *peroxidate* + *-ion*.] The state or process of being oxidized to the utmost degree.

peroxidize (pėr-ok′si-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *peroxidized*, ppr. *peroxidizing*. [< *peroxid* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To oxidize to the utmost degree.

II. *intrans.* To become oxidized to the utmost degree; undergo peroxidation.

perpend[1] (pėr-pend′), *v. t.* [= It. *perpendere* (Florio), < L. *perpendēre*, weigh carefully, ponder, consider, < *per*, through, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *ponder*.] To weigh in the mind; consider attentively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> They must be consider'd,
> Ponder'd, *perpended*, or premeditated.
> *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.
>
> This, by the help of the observations already premised, and, I hope, already weighed and *perpended* by your reverences and worships, I shall forthwith make appear.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.
>
> I found this Scripture also, which I would have those *perpend* who have striven to turn our Israel aside to the worship of strange gods. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

perpend[2]†, *v. t.* [= It. *perpendere* (Florio), < L. as if **perpendēre*, hang down, < *per*, through, + *pendēre*, hang: see *pendent*.] To hang down. *Florio.* [Rare.]

perpend[3] (pėr′pend), *n.* [Also *perpent, perbend* (and *perpender*) (these forms simulating L. *pend-* in *pendiele, pendent*, etc.), formerly more prop. *perpin*; < OF. *parpaigne, parpeigne, perpaigne, perpeigne, parpeine, perpin, parpin*, F. *parpaing*, a perpend, < *per, par*, through (< L. *per*, through), + *pan*, side of a wall: see *pane*[1].] In *arch.*, a long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so that it is visible on both sides, and is therefore wrought and smoothed at both ends. Now usually called *bond-stone, bonder*, or *through*, also *perpend-stone, perpent-stone*. See cut under *ashlar*.—**Keeping the perpends,** in *brickwork*, a phrase used with reference to the placing of the vertical joints over one another.—**Perpend wall,** a wall formed of perpends or of ashlar stones, all of which reach from side to side.

perpender (pėr-pen′dėr), *n.* Same as *perpend*[3].

perpendicle† (pėr-pen′di-kl), *n.* [< OF. *perpendiele*, F. *perpendicule* = Sp. *perpendiculo* =

Pg. *perpendiculo* = It. *perpendicolo* = G. Dan. Sw. *perpendikel*, < L. *perpendiculum*, a plummet, plumb-line, < **perpendere*, hang downright: see *perpend*[2].] A pendant or something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

perpendicular (pėr-pėn-dik′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *perpendiculer* (= D. *perpendikulair* = G. *perpendikulär*, *perpendikular* = Sw. *perpendikulär* = Dan. *perpendikulær*), < OF. *perpendiculaire*, F. *perpendiculaire* = Sp. Pg. *perpendicular* = It. *perpendicolare*, < LL. *perpendicularis*, also *perpendicularius*, vertical, as a plumb-line, < L. *perpendiculum*, a plumb-line: see *perpendicle*.]

I. *a.* 1. Perfectly vertical; at right angles with the plane of the horizon; passing (if extended) through the center of the earth; coinciding with the direction of gravity.

In one part of the mountain, where the aqueduct is cut through the rock, there is a *perpendicular* cliff over the river, where there is now a foot way through the aqueduct for half a mile.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 136.

2. In *geom.*, meeting a given line or surface (to which it is said to be perpendicular) at right angles. A straight line is said to be *perpendicular* to a curve or surface when it cuts the curve or surface in a point where another straight line to which it is perpendicular is tangent to the curve or surface. In this case the perpendicular is usually called a *normal* to the curve or surface.

That the walls be most exactly *perpendicular* to the ground-work, for the right angle (thereon depending) is the true cause of all stability, both in artificial and natural position. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 20.

3. In *zoöl.*, forming a right angle with the longitudinal or latitudinal axis of the body: as, a *perpendicular* head; epimeron *perpendicular*, etc. —**Perpendicular lift**, a mechanical contrivance on canals for raising boats from one level to another.—**Perpendicular plate or lamella of the ethmoid**, the mesethmoid. —**Perpendicular style**, in *arch.*, the so-called Tudor style of medieval architecture, a debased style representing the last stage of Pointed architecture, peculiar to England in the fifteenth century and the first half of the sixteenth. The window exhibits most clearly the characteristics of this style, which differs from others in that a large proportion of the chief lines of its tracery intersect at right angles. It corresponds in art-development to the French Flamboyant of the fifteenth century, but is without the grace, richness, and variety of French work, though some of its buildings present fine effects of masses. See also cuts under *molding* and *pinnacle*.

Perpendicular Style of Architecture.—The Abbey Church, Bath, England.

II. *n.* 1. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a line that coincides in direction with a radius of the earth or with the direction of gravity.—2. In *geom.*, a line that meets another line or a plane at right angles, or makes equal angles with it on every side. Thus, if the straight line AB, falling on the straight line CD, makes the angles ABC, ABD equal to one another, AB is called a *perpendicular* to CD, and CD is a *perpendicular* to AB. A line is a perpendicular to a plane when it is perpendicular to all lines drawn through its foot in that plane.

3. In *gun.*, a small instrument for finding the center-line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object; a gunners' level.

perpendicularity (pėr-pėn-dik-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *perpendicularité* = Pg. *perpendicularidade* = It. *perpendicularità*, < NL. **perpendicularita(t-)s*, < LL. *perpendicularis*, perpendicular: see *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular.

perpendicularly (pėr-pėn-dik′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular, in any sense of that word.

perpendiculum (pėr-pėn-dik′ū-lum), *n.* [< L. *perpendiculum*, a plummet: see *perpendicle*.] In *her.*, a carpenters' plumb-line and level used as a bearing.

perpension† (pėr-pen′shọn), *n.* [< L. *perpendere*, pp. *perpensus*, weigh carefully: see *perpend*[1].] Consideration.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it [authority] hath no place in some sciences. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

perpensity† (pėr-pen′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *perpensus*, pp. of *perpendere*, perpend (see *perpend*[1]), + *-ity*.] Consideration; a pondering; careful thought or attention.

I desire the reader to attend with utmost *perpensity*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

perpensive† (pėr-pen′siv), *a.* [< L. *perpensus*, pp. of *perpendere*, perpend (see *perpend*[1]), + *-ive*.] Considerate; thoughtful. [Rare.]

It is rather Christian modesty than shame, in the dawning of Reformation, to be very *perpensive*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 41.

perpent, *n.* See *perpend*[3].

perpent-stone (pėr′pent-stōn), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *perpend*[3].

perpession† (pėr-pesh′ọn), *n.* [< L. *perpessio(n-)*, a bearing, suffering, < *perpeti*, pp. *perpessus*, bear steadfastly, < *per*, through, + *pati*, endure: see *patience*, *passion*.] Suffering; endurance.

The eternity of the destruction in language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xii.

perpetrable (pėr′pē-trą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **perpetrabilis*, < *perpetrare*, perpetrate: see *perpetrate*.] Capable of being perpetrated.

perpetrate (pėr′pē-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perpetrated*, ppr. *perpetrating*. [< L. *perpetratus*, pp. of *perpetrare*, carry through (> It. *perpetrare* = Sp. Pg. *perpetrar* = F. *perpétrer*), < *per*, through, + *patrare*, perform, akin to *potis*, able, *potens*, powerful: see *potent*.] 1. To do, execute, or perform; commit: generally in a bad sense: as, to *perpetrate* a crime.

What great advancement hast thou hereby won,
By being the instrument to *perpetrate*
So foul a deed? *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii. 78.

For whatsoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To produce, as something execrable or shocking; perform (something) in an execrable or shocking way: as, to *perpetrate* a pun. [Humorous.]

Sir P. induced two of his sisters to *perpetrate* a duet.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxi.

perpetration (pėr-pē-trā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *perpétration* = Sp. *perpetracion* = Pg. *perpetração* = It. *perpetrazione*, < LL. *perpetratio(n-)*, a performing, < L. *perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, perpetrate: see *perpetrate*.] 1. The act of perpetrating; the act of committing, as a crime.—2†. That which is perpetrated; an evil action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*.
Eikon Basilike.

perpetrator (pėr′pē-trā-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *perpetrateur* = Sp. Pg. *perpetrador* = It. *perpetratore*, < LL. *perpetrator*, < L. *perpetrare*, pp. *perpetratus*, perpetrate: see *perpetrate*.] One who perpetrates; especially, one who commits or has committed some objectionable or criminal act.

A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. iii.

perpetuable (pėr-peţ′ū-ą-bl), *a.* [= OF. *perpetuable*, < L. as if **perpetuabilis*, < *perpetuare*, perpetuate: see *perpetuate*.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species. *A. Gray*.

perpetual (pėr-peţ′ū-ąl), *a.* [< ME. *perpetuel*, < OF. *perpetuel*, F. *perpétuel* = OSp. *perpetual* = It. *perpetuale*, < ML. *perpetualis*, permanent, L. *perpetualis*, universal, < *perpetuus*, continuing throughout, constant, universal, general, continuous (> It. Sp. Pg. *perpetuo*, OF. *perpetu*, perpetual), < *per*, through, + *petere*, fall upon, go to, seek: see *petition*.] 1. Continuing forever in future time; destined to continue or be continued through the ages; everlasting: as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute.

A *perpetual* Union of the two Kingdoms.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 290.

2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; continuous; continual: as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries; a vow of *perpetual* poverty.

The Christian Philosopher tells us that a good Conscience is a *perpetual* Feast. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 22.

The *perpetual* work
Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed,
Forever. *Bryant*, Forest Hymn.

Circle of perpetual apparition. See *apparition*.—**Circle of perpetual occultation.** See *occultation*.—**Perpetual canon, curate, motion.** See the nouns.—**Perpetual lever.** Same as *continual lever* (which see, under *lever*[1]).—**Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*).=**Syn. 1.** *Everlasting*, *Immortal*, etc. (see *eternal*), unceasing, ceaseless, unfailing, perennial, enduring, permanent, lasting, endless, everlasting.—2. *Continual*, *Incessant*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant.

perpetually (pėr-peţ′ū-ąl-i), *adv.* [< ME. **perpetuelly*, *perpetuelli*; < *perpetual* + *-ly*[2].] In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually; always; forever: as, lamps kept *perpetually* burning; one who is *perpetually* boasting.

Perpetuelli schal ben holden a-forn ye ymage of oure lady at ye heye auter. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

The shadow of a tree in the river seemeth to have continued the same a long time in the water, but it is *perpetually* renewed in the continual ebbing and flowing thereof.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 53.

perpetualty† (pėr-peţ′ū-ąl-ti), *n.* [= F. *perpétualité* = It. *perpetualità*; as *perpetual* + *-ty*.] The state or condition of being perpetual. *Imp. Dict.*

perpetuana†, **perpetuane**†, *n.* [Also *perpetuano*; < Sp. *perpetuán*, a woolen stuff so called, < L. *perpetuus*, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] A stuff of wool, or wool and silk, mentioned in the seventeenth century: it was similar to lasting.

He not see him now, on my soule; hee 's in his old *perpetuana* suite. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

They had of diverse kinds, as cloath, *perpetuanes*, & other stuffs, besids hose, & shoes, and such like commodities as ye planters stood in need of.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 220.

Perpetuano, so called from the lasting thereof, though but counterfeit of the cloth of the Israelites, which endured in the wilderness forty years. *Fuller*, Worthies.

perpetuance (pėr-peţ′ū-ąns), *n.* [= It. *perpetuanza*; < *perpetu(ate)* + *-ance*.] The act of perpetuating, or of rendering perpetual; perpetuation.

For if trust to the gospell do purchase *perpetuance*
Of life unto him who therein hath confidence,
What shall the light do? *New Custom*, ii. 1. (*Davies*.)

The transformation of religion essential for its *perpetuance*.
M. Arnold, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 414.

perpetuant (pėr-peţ′ū-ąnt), *n.* [< L. *perpetuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *perpetuare*, make perpetual: see *perpetuate*.] In *math.*, an absolutely indecomposable subinvariant.

perpetuate (pėr-peţ′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perpetuated*, ppr. *perpetuating*. [< L. *perpetuatus*, pp. of *perpetuare* (> It. *perpetuare* = Sp. Pg. *perpetuar* = F. *perpétuer*), make perpetual, < *perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] To make perpetual; cause to endure or to continue or be continued indefinitely; preserve from failure, extinction, or oblivion: as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character.

Present superstition too visibly *perpetuates* the folly of our forefathers. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

It is not a little singular that we should have preserved this rite, and insisted upon *perpetuating* one symbolical act of Christ whilst we have totally neglected all others.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

perpetuate (pėr-peţ′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *perpetuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made perpetual; continued through the ages, or for an indefinite time; recurring continuously; continually repeated or reiterated.

The trees and flowers remain
By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown. *Southey*.

perpetuation (pėr-peţ-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *perpétuation* = Sp. *perpetuacion* = Pg. *perpetuação* = It. *perpetuazione*, *perpetuagione*, < ML. *perpetuatio(n-)*, < L. *perpetuare*, pp. *perpetuatus*, perpetuate: see *perpetuate*.] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time; continuation.—**Perpetuation of testimony**, in *law*, the taking of testimony, although no suit is pending, in order to preserve it for future use. This is allowed in some cases where there is reason to fear that controversy may arise in the future and after the death of witnesses. Thus, a party in possession of property, and fearing that his right or that of his successors might at some future time be disputed, was allowed in chancery to file a bill merely to examine witnesses, in order to preserve that testimony which might be lost by the death of such witnesses before he could prosecute his claim, or before he should be called on to defend his right.

perpetuator (pėr-peţ′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *perpetuate* + *-or*[1].] One who perpetuates something.

perpetuity (pėr-pē-tū′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *perpetuities* (-tiz). [< F. *perpétuité* = Sp. *perpetuidad* = Pg.

perpetuidade=It. *perpetuità*, < L. *perpetuita(t-)s*, continuity, < *perpetuus*, continuous, perpetual: see *perpetual*.] **1.** The state or character of being perpetual; endless duration; continued uninterrupted existence, or duration through the ages or for an indefinite period of time: as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions.

Those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law ascribes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality. The king never dies.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

The Race of man may seem indeed to them to be perpetual; but they see no promise of *perpetuity* for Individuals. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 105.

2. Something of which there will be no end; something lasting forever or for an indefinitely long time.

A mess of pottage for a birthright, a present repast for a *perpetuity*. *South*, Sermons.

3. In *law*: (*a*) A limitation intended to be unalterable and of indefinite duration; a disposition of property which attempts to make it inalienable beyond certain limits fixed or conceived as being fixed by the general law. *Pollock*. The evils incident to rendering any specific piece of land or fund inalienable, and thus shutting it out from the general circulation of property, early led the courts to hold provisions for a perpetual suspension of the power of alienation to be void. The desire of owners of estates to perpetuate the wealth of the family led to attempts to create forfeitures and gifts over to other persons, by way of shielding the successor in the title from temptation to alienate; and as the right to create life-estates and trusts, and to add gifts over to other persons upon the termination of precedent estates, could not be wholly denied, the question has been what temporary suspension of the power of alienation is reasonable and allowable, and what is too remote and to be held void as "tending to create a perpetuity." (See *remoteness*.) The limit now generally established for this purpose in varying forms is substantially to the effect that no disposition of real property or creation of an estate therein is valid if it suspends the absolute power of alienation for more than a period measured by a life or lives in being plus 21 years and 9 months. Hence, since literal perpetuities are no longer known, except in the law of charities, etc., the phrase *rule against perpetuities* has come to mean in ordinary usage the rule against future estates which are void for remoteness as "tending to create a perpetuity." (*b*) Duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing. —**4.** In the doctrine of annuities, the number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; or the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue forever; also, the annuity itself.—**In perpetuity**, for an endless or an indefinite length of time; forever.

Perpignan wood. See *wood*.

perplant†, *v. t.* [< L. *per*, through, + *plantare*, plant.] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

His especiall truste and confidence was *perplanted* in the hope of their fidelité.
Hall, Richard III., f. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

perplex† (pėr-pleks'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *perplex*, F. *perplexe* = Sp. *perplejo* = Pg. *perplexo* = It. *perplesso*, < L. *perplexus*, entangled, confused, < *per*, through, + *plexus*, pp. of *plectere*, plait, weave, braid: see *plait*. Cf. *complex*.] **I.** *a.* Intricate; difficult.

How the soul directs the spirit for the motion of the body according to the several animal exigents is as *perplex* in the theory as either of the former.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iii.

II. *n.* A difficulty; an entanglement; something hard to understand; a perplexity.

There 's a *perplex!* I could have wished . . . the author . . . had added notes.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxiii.

perplex (pėr-pleks'), *v. t.* [< *perplex*, *a.*] **1.** To make intricate; involve; entangle; make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.

Are not the choicest fables of the poets,
That were the fountains and first springs of wisdom,
Wrapped in *perplexed* allegories?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

His tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worse appear
The better reason, to *perplex* and dash
Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 114.

I much admir'd the contorsions of the Thea roote, which was so *perplex'd*, large, and intricate, and withall hard as box. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 11, 1690.

There is one unintelligible word, which I fear will extremely *perplex* my dissertation. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

2. To embarrass; puzzle; distract; bewilder; trouble with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.

We are *perplexed*, but not in despair. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

Love with Doubts *perplexes* still thy Mind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Wondering Science stands, herself *perplexed*
At each day's miracle, and asks "What next?"
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

=**Syn. 1.** To complicate, tangle, snarl.—**2.** *Puzzle*, etc. (see *embarrass*), confuse, harass, pose, nonplus, put to a stand, mystify.

perplexedly (pėr-plek'sed-li), *adv.* **1.** In a perplexed manner; with perplexity.—**2**†. In a perplexing manner; intricately; with involution; in an involved or intricate manner.

He handles the questions very *perplexedly*.
Bp. Bull, Works, III. 1085.

perplexedness (pėr-plek'sed-nes), *n.* Perplexity.

Musidorus shortly, as in haste and full of passionate *perplexedness*, . . . recounted his case unto her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

perplexful† (pėr-pleks'fûl), *a.* [< *perplex* + *-ful*.] Perplexing.

There are many mysteries in the world, which curious wits with *perplexful* studies strive to apprehend.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 63.

perplexingly (pėr-plek'sing-li), *adv.* In a perplexing manner; in such a way as to perplex or embarrass; bewilderingly.

perplexity (pėr-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *perplexities* (-tiz). [< ME. *perplexitee*, < OF. *perplexite*, F. *perplexité* = Sp. *perplejidad* = Pg. *perplexidade* = It. *perplessità*, < LL. *perplexita(t-)s*, perplexity, obscurity, < L. *perplexus*, confused: see *perplex*, *a.*] **1.** An intricate or involved state or condition; the character of being intricate, complicated, or involved.

Tho was betwene my preste and mee
Debate and great *perplexitee*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts.
Stillingfleet.

2. The state of being perplexed; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment.

Such *perplexity* of mind
As dreams too lively leave behind.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

A case of *perplexity* as to right conduct, if it is to be one in which philosophy can serve a useful purpose, must be one of bona fide *perplexity* of conscience.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 313.

3. A perplexing circumstance, state of things, or conjuncture of affairs; whatever is a source of distraction or puzzlement of mind.

Comforting himself with hoping that, if he were not already converted, the time might come when he should be so, he imparted his feelings to those poor women whose conversation had first brought him into these *perplexities* and struggles. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 22.

perplexiveness† (pėr-plek'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex.

The *perplexiveness* of imagination.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, i. 2.

perplexly† (pėr-pleks'li), *adv.* In an involved or perplexing manner.

Set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon Annalist, ill-guifted with utterance, as with much ado can be understood sometimes what is spok'n. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

perplext, perplextly†. Obsolete spellings of *perplexed*, *perplexedly*.

perpolite†, *a.* [< L. *perpolitus*, thoroughly polished, pp. of *perpolire*, polish thoroughly, < *per*, through, + *polire*, polish: see *polish*, *polite*.] Highly polished.

I find those numbers thou do'st write
To be most soft, terse, sweet, and *perpolite*.
Herrick, To Harmar.

perponder† (pėr-pon'dėr), *v. t.* [< *per-* + *ponder*. Cf. *perpend*[1].] To ponder well.

Perponder of the Red-Herringe's priority and prevalence.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 157). (*Davies.*)

perpotation (pėr-pō-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *perpotatio(n-)*, a continued drinking, < *perpotare*, drink without intermission, < *per*, through, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] The act of drinking deeply or much; a drinking-bout.

perquire†, *v. t.* [< L. *perquirere*, ask or inquire after diligently, make diligent search for, < *per*, through, + *quærere*, seek: see *quest*.] To search into. *Clobery's Divine Glimpses* (1659), p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

perquisite (pėr'kwi-zit), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *perquisitum*, anything purchased, also extra profit beyond the yearly rent, arising from fines, waifs, etc.; prop. neut. of L. *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere*, make diligent search for: see *perquire*; in the adj. use, < L. *perquisitus*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An incidental emolument, profit, gain, or fee, over and above the fixed or settled income, salary, or wages; something received incidentally and in addition to regular wages, salary, fees, etc.

The *Perquisites* of my Place, taking the King's Fee away, came far short of what he promised me at my first coming to him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

I was apprized of the usual *perquisite* required upon these occasions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxv.

2. In *law*, whatever one gets by industry or purchases with his money, as distinguished from things which come to him by descent.

II. *a.* That may or must be sought out. [Rare.]

In the work of faith it is first needful that you get all the *perquisite* helps of natural light, . . . to befriend the supernatural revelations. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, ii. 1.

perquisited† (pėr'kwi-zit-ed), *a.* [< *perquisite* + *-ed*[2].] Supplied with perquisites.

If *perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand.
Savage.

perquisition (pėr-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *perquisition* = It. *perquisizione*, < ML. *perquisitio(n-)*, < L. *perquirere*, pp. *perquisitus*, seek after: see *perquisite*.] Diligent search or inquiry.

So fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 127.

perquisitor (pėr-kwiz'i-tor), *n.* [< F. *perquisiteur*, < L. *perquisitor*, a seeker out, a hunter after, < *perquirere*, pp. *perquisitus*, seek after: see *perquisite*.] **1.** In the *law of real property*, the one who was the first of the family to acquire (otherwise than by descent) the estate to which any others of the family have succeeded; the first purchaser. See *purchaser*.

At common law inheritable blood is only such as flows from the *perquisitor*.
Judge Woodward, in Roberts's Appeal, 39 Pa. St., 420.

2. A searcher. *Wharton*.

perradial (pėr-rā'di-al), *a.* [< *perradius* + *-al*.] Primarily or fundamentally radial; pertaining to the original or primary rays of a hydrozoan: said of certain parts or processes, as tentacles, as distinguished from those which are secondary and tertiary, or interradial and adradial: as, the *perradial* marginal bodies of a hydrozoan.

perradius (pėr-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *perradii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *per*, through, + *radius*, ray.] One of the primary or fundamental rays or radiating parts or processes of a hydrozoan. In many hydrozoans, as scyphomedusans, the perradii are definitely four in number, alternating with four interradii, and situated between pairs of eight adradii.

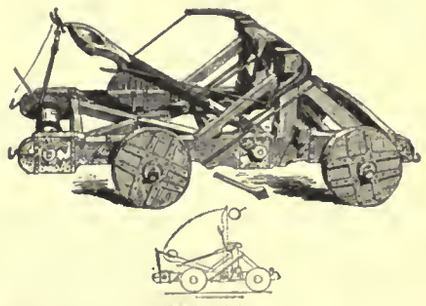
perré†, *n.* Same as *perry*[1], *pirry*, *perry*[3].

perrewig†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig*.

perrey†, *n.* Same as *perry*[3].

perriet, *n.* See *perry*[1].

perrier† (per'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *perrier*, OF. *perrier*, *perriere*, F. *pierrier*, *perrière*, < ML. *petraria*, an engine for throwing stones, < *petra* (> F. *pierre*), a stone: see *petrary*, *pier*.] **1.** A



Perrier, def. 1.

ballistic war-engine for throwing stones, used in the middle ages.—**2.** An early form of cannon the ball of which was of stone.

First there were sixe great gunnes, cannons, *perriers* of brasse, that shot a stone of three foot and a halfe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 79.

perriere†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *perrierie*: see *perry*[3].] Same as *perry*[3].

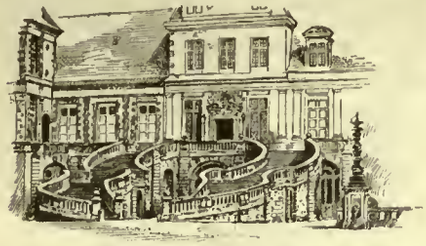
The soneravn hym selfe was a sete riol,
Pight full of *perrieris* & of proude gemys,
Atyret with a tabernacle of Eyntayill fyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1670.

perrière† (per-iãr'), *n.* [F.: see *perrier*.] Same as *perrier*.

Bid Miles bring up the *perrière*.
Morris, A Good Knight in Prison.

perriwig†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwig*.

perron (per'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *perron*, < OF. (and F.) *perron*, a flight of steps, = Pr *peiro*, *perro*, *peiron*, < ML. *petronus*, a heap of stones, < L. *petra*, stone: see *pier*.] In *arch.*, an external flight of steps by which access is given to the



Perron.—Cour du Cheval Blanc, Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

entrance-door of a building when the principal floor is raised above the level of the ground. It is often so treated as to form an important architectural adornment.

When that Gaffray was descendid tho,
At the *perron* ionge bode not in that place.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4974.

perroquet (per'ọ̄-ket), *n.* See *parrakeet*.

perrotatory (pėr-rō'tā-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< L. *per*, through, + *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, go round in a circle, roll round: see *rotatory*.] Passing completely through a series from one member to the next, and then from the last to the first member again.

perrotine (per'ọ̄-tin), *n.* [Named after the inventor, M. *Perrot*.] A calico-printing machine in which the printing-blocks are three in number, and which prints in three colors. The blocks are engraved in relief, and are arranged like the sides of a box which has one side and its ends removed, except that their edges do not join as in a box. Their engraved sides face inwardly. Within the space between the blocks is a revolving prism, over which the calico passes by an intermittent winding motion, and which is actuated by a spring mechanism to press the cloth against the printing-blocks, one after another, to give the required impressions.

perruque† (pe-rök'), *n.* [F.: see *peruke*.] See *peruke*.

perruquier (pe-rü-ki-ā'), *n.* [F., < *perruque*: see *peruke*.] A wig-maker.

After ingratiating himself into the familiarity of the waiter, and then of the *perruquier*, he succeeded in procuring a secret communication with one of the printers.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 413.

perry[1] (per'i), *n.* [Also *perrie*; < F. *poiré*, perry, < *poire*, < L. *pirum*, pear: see *pear*[1].] A fermented liquor, similar to cider, but made from the juice of pears. It is extensively produced in England, but is little known in America.

Prithee, go single; what should I do there?
Thou know'st I hate these visitations,
As I hate peace or *perry*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

perry[2]†, *n.* Same as *pirry*.

perry[3]† (per'i), *n.* [Also *perrie*, *perrey*; < ME. *perreye*, *perree*, *perre*, < OF. *pierrerie*, F. *pierreries* (pl.), < *pierre*, stone: see *pier*.] Jewels; precious stones.

Draf were hem leuere
Than al the precionse *perreye* that eny prince weldeth.
Piers Plowman (C), xli. 10.

In habit maad with chastitee and shame
Ye wommen shul apparaille yow, quod he,
And noght in tressed heer and gay *perree*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

pers†, *a.* and *n.* See *perse*[2].

persant†, **persaunt**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *perceant*.

Hir laughing eyen, *persaunt* and clere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2809.

persave†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *perceive*.

persch†, *v.* A Middle English form of *perish*[1].

perscrutation (pėr-skrọ̄-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *perscrutation* = Pg. *perscrutação*, < L. *perscrutatio*(*n*-), investigation, < *perscrutari*, pp. *perscrutatus*, search through: see *perscrute*.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry. [Rare.]

Such guessing, visioning, dim *perscrutation* of the momentous future! *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 8.

perscrute† (pėr-skröt'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< F. *perscruter* = Pg. *perscrutar* = It. *perscrutare*, < L. *perscrutari*, *perscrutare*, search through, < *per*, through, + *scrutari*, search carefully: see *scrutiny*.] To make a thorough search or inquiry; investigate.

If they have reason to *perscrute* the matter.
Borde, Introduction of Knowledge. (*Nares*.)

perse[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *pierce*.

perse[2], *a.* and *n.* [ME. *pers*, *perse*, < OF. (and F.) *pers*, blue (F. *perse*, n., chintz), = Pr. *pers* = It. *perso*, < ML. *persus*, also *perseus*, *persicus*, bluish-green; according to some, < L. *persicum*, a peach (see *peach*[1]); according to others, < Gr. *περκνός*, livid (see *perch*[1]); but prob. < L. *Persia*, Persia (cf. ME. *inde*, a color, ult. < L. *India*, India, etc.).] **I.** *a.* Of a rich dark blue; of a dark- or bluish-gray color.

II. *n.* **1.** A blue color; dark blue.

The water was more sombre far than *perse*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 103.

2. A kind of cloth, of a bluish-gray color.

A long surcote of *pers* upon he hadde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 617.

3. Printed calico or cambric.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

perse[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *parse*[1].

per se (pėr sē). See *per*.

Persea (pėr'sē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1805), < L. *persea*, < Gr. *περσέα*, *περσεία*, *πέρσιον*, a fruit-bearing tree in Egypt and Persia, sometimes confused with the peach-tree (*μηλέα Περσική*), and referred doubtfully to *Πέρσης*, Persian.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Laurineæ* (*Lauraceæ*), the laurel family, type of the tribe *Perseaceæ*, and characterized by the four-celled anthers, nine perfect stamens, and calyx either somewhat closely persistent under the fruit or entirely deciduous. There are about 100 species, natives chiefly of the tropics, widely diffused in Asia, and in America from Virginia to Chili. They bear alternate or scattered rigid leaves, small panicled flowers chiefly from the axils, and a large fleshy one-seeded fruit or berry. Many species produce wood valuable for furniture, as the red bay (which see, under *bay*[1]) or isabella-wood of the southern United States. See *canary-wood*, *lingue*, *nanmu*, *vinatico*; for the fruit, called *alligator-pear* or *vegetable marrow*, see *avocado*.

Perseaceæ (pėr-sē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meissner, 1864), < *Persea* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of evergreen trees and shrubs of the order *Laurineæ*, distinguished by the extrorse anther-cells of the third row of stamens. It includes 29 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Persea* is the type, and *Cinnamomum*, *Nectandra*, and *Ocotea* are the best-known. See cuts under *avocado* and *cinnamon*.

persecot†, *n.* See *persicot*.

persecute (pėr'sē-kūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *persecuted*, ppr. *persecuting*. [< F. *persécuter* = It. *perseguitare*, < L. as if **perseccutare*, < *persecutus*, pp. of *persequi* (> It. *perseguire*, *persequire* = Sp. Pg. *perseguir*), follow after, chase, hunt, pursue, seek to obtain, prosecute, LL. persecute, < *per*, through, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] **1**†. To pursue; follow close after.

Whiles their enemies reioysing in the victory haue *persecuted* them flying some one way and some another.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, ii.

2. To pursue with harassing or oppressive treatment; harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; injure or afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict, harass, or punish on account of opinions, as for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship.

Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and *persecute* you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Mat. v. 11.

Should banded unions *persecute*
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute.
Tennyson, To J. S.

3. In a weakened sense, to harass or pursue with persistent attentions, solicitations, or other importunities; vex or annoy. = **Syn. 2.** To oppress, worry, hunt, run down.

persecution (pėr-sē-kū'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *persecucioun*, < OF. *perseccution*, F. *persécution* = Sp. *persecucion* = Pg. *perseguição* = It. *persecuzione*, *perseguzione*, *perseguizione*, < L. *persecutio*(*n*-), a following after, pursuit, chase, in law a prosecution, action, LL. persecution, < *persequi*, pp. *persecutus*, follow after, chase, persecute: see *persecute*.] **1.** The act or practice of persecuting; harassing or oppressive treatment; especially, the infliction of injury (as loss of property or civil rights, physical suffering, or death) as a punishment for adhering to some opinion or course of conduct, as a religious creed or a mode of worship, which cannot properly be regarded as criminal.

To punish a man because he has committed a crime, or because he is believed, though unjustly, to have committed a crime, is not *persecution*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

By *persecution* I mean the employment of any pains or penalties, the administration of any uneasiness to body or mind, in consequence of a man's belief, or with a view to change it. Its essential feature is this, that it addresses itself to the will, not to the understanding; it seeks to modify opinion by the use of fears instead of reasons, of motives instead of arguments. *J. Martineau*.

2. Persistent or repeated injury or annoyance of any kind.

I'll . . . with presented nakedness out-face
The winds and *persecutions* of the sky.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 12.

3. A time of general or systematic oppression or infliction of torture, death, etc., on account of religious opinion or belief: as, the ten *persecutions* of Christians under the Roman emperors.

persecutional (pėr-sē-kū'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *persecution* + *-al*.] Of or relating to persecution; specifically, relating to a morbid belief that one is suffering persecution.

He finds *persecutional* delusions common [among insane criminals] as well as what he calls "homicidal mania."
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 663.

persecutive† (pėr'sē-kū-tiv), *a.* [< *persecute* + *-ive*.] Following; persecuting.

Use is made of *persecutive* and compelling power, which is rather brutish than humane.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 396. (*Davies*.)

persecutor (pėr'sē-kū-tọr), *n.* [= F. *persécuteur* = Sp. Pg. *perseguidor* = It. *persecutore*, *perseguitore*, < LL. *persecutor*, < L. *persequi*, pp. *persecutus*, persecute: see *persecute*.] One who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Glou. Think'st thou I am an executioner?
K. Hen. A *persecutor*, I am sure, thou art.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 31.

persecutory (pėr'sē-kū-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [< *persecute* + *-ory*.] Same as *persecutional*.

A *persecutory* element in a delusion.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 619.

persecutrix (pėr'sē-kū-triks), *n.* [= F. *persécutrice* = It. *perseccutrice*, *perseguitrice*, < LL. *perseccutrix*, fem. of *persecutor*, persecutor: see *persecute*.] A female who persecutes.

Knox . . . calls her . . . that Idolatrous and mischievous Mary of the Spaniards bloud, and cruel *persecutrix* of God's people.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 142. (*Davies*.)

perseict (pėr-sē'ik), *a.* [< *per se* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to perseity.

Perseid (pėr'sē-id), *n.* [< NL. *Perseides*.] One of the August meteors: so named because they seem to radiate from the constellation Perseus.

Perseides (pėr-sē'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *Perseis* (*-id-*), < Gr. *Περσηίς* (*-ιδ-*), a daughter of Perseus, < *Περσεύς*, Perseus: see *Perseus*.] Same as *Perseids*.

perseity† (pėr-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *perseita*(*t-*)*s* (Duns Scotus), < L. *per se*, by itself: see *per se*.] The condition of being or of inhering per se.

perselee†, *n.* A Middle English form of *parsley*.

perselinet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *parsley*.

Fat coleworts and comforting *perseline*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Persepolitan (pėr-se-pol'i-tạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Persépolitain*, < L. *Persepolis*, < Gr. *Περσέπολις*, also *Περσαίπολις*, Persepolis (see def.), appar. < *Περσείς*, Persia, + *πόλις*, city.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Persepolis, the capital of ancient Persia, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Persepolis.

Perseus (pėr'sūs), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Περσεύς*, Perseus, also a northern constellation called after him.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a hero, son of Zeus and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and afterward saved Andromeda from a

Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini, in the Loggia dei Lanzi, Florence.

sea-monster.— 2. An ancient northern constellation, the figure of which represents Perseus in a singular posture, holding the head of the Gorgon in one hand, and waving a sword with the other.

The Constellation Perseus.

persever† (pėr-sev'ėr), *v. i.* An obsolete form of *persevere*.

This is the first time that ever you resisted my will; I thank you for it, but *persever* not in it.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

To *persever*
In obstinate condolement is a course
Of impious stubbornness. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 92.

perseverance[1] (pėr-sē-vēr'ans), *n.* [< ME. **perseverance, persiverаunse*, < OF. *perseverance*, F. *persévérance* = Sp. *perseverancia* = Pg. *perseverança* = It. *perseveranza, perseveranzia*, < L. *perseverantia*, steadfastness, constancy, perseveranee, < *perseveran(t-)s*, ppr. of *perseverare*, persevere: see *perseverant*.] 1. The act or habit of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun; steady persistency in any state or course of action: applied alike to good and evil.

Persiuerаunse of purpos may quit yon to lure,
Your landys to lose, & iangur for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2655.

Perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 150.

[Stuyvesant] possessed, in an eminent degree, that great quality in a statesman, called *perseverance* by the polite, but nicknamed obstinacy by the vulgar.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 269.

2. In *theol.*, continuance in a state of grace, leading finally to a state of glory: sometimes called *final perseverance*. See *perseverance of the saints*, below.

The *perseverance* of God's grace, with the knowledge of his good-will, increase with you unto the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 20.

Perseverance of the saints, the doctrine that "they whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally nor finally fall away from the state of grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end and be eternally saved" (*West. Conf. of Faith*, xvii. § 1). [This doctrine forms one of the "five points of Calvinism," but is denied by Arminians, while the Anglican Church permits either position to be held.]=**Syn. 1.** *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), steadiness, steadfastness.

perseverance[2]†, *n.* See *perceiverance*.

perseverant† (pėr-sē-vēr'ant), *a.* [< F. *persévérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *perseverante*, < L. *perseveran(t-)s*, ppr. of *perseverare*, persevere: see *persevere*.] Persevering; constant, persistent, or unflagging in pursuit of an undertaking.

Such women as were not only devout, but sedulous, diligent, constant, *perseverant* in their devotion.
Donne, Sermons, xxiii.

perseverantly† (pėr-sē-vēr'ant-li), *adv.* Perseveringly. *Foxe.*

persevere (pėr-sē-vēr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *persevered*, ppr. *persevering*. [Formerly *persever*; < ME. *perseveren*, < F. *persévérer* = Sp. Pg. *perseverar* = It. *perseverare*, < L. *perseverare*, continue steadfastly, persist, persevere, < *perseverus*, very strict or earnest, < *per*, through, + *severus*, strict, earnest: see *severe*.] I. *intrans.* To persist in anything one has undertaken; pursue steadily any design or course commenced; avoid giving over or abandoning what is undertaken; be constant, steadfast, or unflinching.

To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next. *Abp. Wake*, Preparation for Death.

Vasques, satisfied in his mind that there was nothing extraordinary in the danger, *persevered* to pass the Cape in spite of all difficulties. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 111.

=**Syn.** To keep on, hold on, stick to (one's work). See *assiduity*.

II.† *trans.* To continue; cause to abide or remain steadfast or unchanged.

The Holy Ghost preserve you, your wife, and family, and *persevere* his grace in you unto the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 20.

persevering (pėr-sē-vēr'ing), *p. a.* Persisting in any business or course begun; constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise: as, a *persevering* student.

perseveringly (pėr-sē-vēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a persevering manner; with perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

persewe†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pursue*.

Persian (pėr'shan), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *persien, persan*, F. *persan* = Sp. Pg. It. *persiano*, < L. as if *Persianus*, < *Persia, Persis*, < Gr. Περσίς, Persia, < OPers. *Pārsa*, Pers. *Pārs* (> Ar. *Fārs*), Persia. Cf. *Parsee*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Persia, in any of the various limitations of the name. (*a*) An ancient region near the Persian Gulf, nearly corresponding to the modern Farsistan, and the nucleus of the Persian empire. (*b*) An ancient empire under the Achæmenians, and later restored under the Sassanians, comprising at its height the greater part of western Asia with Egypt, etc. (*c*) A later kingdom, now extending from Russia and the Caspian southward to the Persian Gulf, and from Turkey eastward to Afghanistan and Baluchistan (called Iran by the Persians).

Hence (from the luxury of the ancient Persians)—2†. Splendid; magnificent; luxurious; soft.

I do not like the fashion of your garments; you will say they are *Persian* attire; but let them be changed.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 85.

Our men are not onlie become willow, but a great manie, through *Persian* delicacie crept in among vs, altogither of straw. *Harrison*, I. 212, col. 1, quoted by Ellis.

Persian apple, the peach.—**Persian bed**, a mattress, or framed cushion, so tufted and covered with such material that it has a certain decorative character and may serve as either a bed or a sofa.—**Persian berries**, the fruit of one of several buckthorns, as *Rhamnus infectorius, R. saxatilis, R. oleoides*, and perhaps others. They afford in decoction bright-yellow and green dyes applicable to woolen materials, including that of Oriental carpets, and also employed in cotton-printing, paper-staining, and leather-dressing. They are grown in France, Spain, Asia Minor, etc., as well as in Persia, and are distinguished as *Avignon grains* or *berries, Spanish berries*, etc., though by dyers they are indiscriminately called *Persian berries*. Also called *yellow berries*.—**Persian blinds**. Same as *persiennes*.—**Persian carpet, cat**. See the nouns.—**Persian cord**, a material for women's dresses, resembling rep, made of cotton and wool. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Persian deer**. (*a*) *Cervus maral*. (*b*) *Dama mesopotamica*, related to the common fallow-deer.—**Persian drill, dualism, era**. See the nouns.—**Persian fire**, in *pathol.*, same as *anthrax*.—**Persian gazel**, *Gazella subgutturosa*.—**Persian insect-powder**. See *insect-powder*.—**Persian lily**, a plant of the genus *Fritillaria* (*F. Persica*), a native of Persia, cultivated as a garden-flower.—**Persian lynx**. Same as *caracal*.—**Persian morocco**, a kind of morocco leather much used in bookbinding. It may be finished by graining in any style, but for the most part it is seal-grained—that is, finished on the grain side in imitation of the grain of sealskin. It is mostly made in Germany, from the skins of hairy sheep called *Persian goats*, whence its name is derived.—**Persian tick**, *Argas persicus*. See *Argas*.—**Persian ware**, a kind of pottery, introduced by English makers about 1883, in which decoration is freely applied, modeled in low relief with a semi-transparent glaze, which appears darker in color where it is thicker, as in the hollows, and lighter on the projections.—**Persian wheel**. See *wheel*.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of ancient or of modern Persia. The modern Persians are a mixed race, in part descended from the ancient Iranians.—2. The language spoken in Persia, a member of the Iranian branch of the Aryan or Indo-European family of languages. Modern Persian dates from about A. D. 1000; older dialects are the Avestan or Zend, and the language of the Achæmenian cuneiform inscriptions.

3. In *arch.*, a male figure draped in the ancient Persian manner, and serving in place of a column or pilaster to support an entablature. See *atlantes* and *caryatid*.—4. A thin, soft, and fine silk used for linings and the like.

One ditto [nightgown] of red and white broad stript Thread Sattin, lined with a green and white *Persian*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 161.

persiana (pėr-si-ā'nā), *n.* [NL.: see *Persian*, *n.*, 4, *persienne*.] A silk stuff decorated with large flowers. *Diet. of Needlework.*

Persic (pėr'sik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Persique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Persico* (cf. D. *Perziseh* = G. *Persisch* = Sw. Dan. *Persisk*), < L. *Persicus*, < Gr. Περσικός, Persian, < Περσίς, Persia: see *Persian*. Cf. *peach*[1], from the same source.] Same as *Persian*.

Persica (pėr'si-kā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *persica*, peach: see *peach*[1].] A genus of trees (the peach), now merged in *Prunus*.

persicaria (pėr-si-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (cf. ML. *persicarius*, peach-tree), < L. *persicum*, a peach: see *peach*[1].] The plant lady's-thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria*; also, the garden species *P. orientale* (see *prince's-feather*, 2). Also called *peachwort*. See *heart's-ease*, 2 (*b*).—**Water-persicaria**, *Polygonum amphibium*, a species common in the north temperate zone, with dense spikes of rather large bright rose-red flowers.

persicary (pėr'si-kā-ri), *n.* [< F. *persicaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *persicaria*, < NL. *persicaria*, q. v.] Same as *persicaria*.

Persicize (pėr'si-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Persicized*, ppr. *Persicizing*. [< *Persic* + *-ize*.] To make Persian; assimilate in any way to something Persian.

"India," the abstract form of a word derived through the Greeks from the *Persicized* form of the Sanskrit sindhu, a river, pre-eminently the Indus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 731.

persicot (pėr'si-kot), *n.* [Also *persecot*; < F. *persicot*, < L. *persicum*, a peach: see *peach*[1].] A cordial prepared by macerating in alcohol lemon-peel and different spices with a large proportion of the kernels of peaches, apricots, or similar fruits.—**Persicot-water**, a sweet syrup flavored in a manner similar to persicot cordial, but much weaker, having but little alcohol.

persienne (pėr-si-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of OF. *persien*, Persian: see *Persian*, *n.*, 4.] An Eastern cambric or muslin printed with colored patterns.

persiennes (pėr-si-en'), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *persienne*, fem. of OF. *persien*, Persian: see *Persian*.] Outside window-shutters made of thin movable slats fastened in a frame on the principle of the Venetian blind. Also called *Persian blinds*.

persiflage (F. pron. per'si-flāzh), *n.* [F., < *persifler*, banter, quiz, < L. *per*, through, + F. *siffler*, hiss, whistle, < L. *sibilare, sifilare*, hiss: see *sibilant*.] Light, flippant banter; idle, bantering talk or humor; an ironical, frivolous, or jeering style of treating or regarding a subject, however serious it may be.

I hear of Brougham from Sefton, with whom he passes most of his spare time, to relieve his mind by small talk, *persiflage*, and the gossip of the day.
Greville, Memoirs, March 15, 1831.

persiflate (pėr'si-flāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *persiflated*, ppr. *persiflating*. [< F. *persifler*, banter (see *persiflage*), + *-ate*[2].] To indulge in persiflage, or light, flippant banter. [Rare.]

We talked and *persiflated* all the way to London.
Thackeray, Letters, 1849.

persifleur (per-si-flėr'), *n.* [F., < *persifler*: see *persiflage*.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer; a quiz.

No people ever were so little prone to admire at all as the French of Voltaire. Persiflage was the character of their whole mind. . . . They feel within that, if persiflage be the great thing, there never was such a *persifleur*.
Carlyle.

persimmon (pėr-sim'on), *n.* [Also *persimon*; Amer. Ind.] 1. One of several species of the genus *Diospyros*; primarily, *D. Virginiana* of North America, the date-plum, a tree common in the South, growing to a height of 60 feet. The hard fine wood of the species is used in turnery, etc., and especially for shuttles. The black or Mexican persimmon, or chapote, is *D. Texana* of Mexico and Texas, with a small black sweet and insipid fruit; its wood is probably the best American substitute for box. *D. Kaki* is the Japanese persimmon.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees. That of *D. Virginiana* is an inch in diameter, is extremely astringent when green, and is sometimes used as a remedy for diarrhea; when frosted or thoroughly ripe it is sweet and edible. With other ingredients it yields a domestic beer.—**Not a huckleberry to one's persimmon**, not to be compared with one; insignificant in comparison with one. [Southern U. S.]—**That 's persimmons or all persimmons!** that 's fine! [Southern U. S.]—**The longest pole knocks the persimmon**, success falls to him who has the most advantages. [Southern U. S.]

persio (pėr'si-ō), *n.* A powder used in dyeing: same as *cudbear*.

Persism (pėr'sizm), *n.* [< Gr. as if *Περσισμός, < Περσίζειν, act, think, or speak with or like the Persians, < Πέρσης, a Persian: see *Persian*.] A Persian idiom.

persist (pėr-sist'), *v. i.* [< F. *persister* = Sp. Pg. *persistir* = It. *persistere*, < L. *persistere*, continue, persist, < *per*, through, + *sistere*, causal of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, etc.] To continue steadily and firmly in some state, course of action, or pursuit, especially in spite of opposition, remonstrance, etc.; persevere, especially with some degree of obstinacy.

Thus to *persist*
In doing wrong extenuates not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 186.

As you have well begun, and well gone forward, so well *persist* and happily end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 71.

It was otherwise in Saul, whom Jesus threw to the ground with a more angry sound than these persecutors; but Saul rose a saint, and they *persisted* devils.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 320.

persistence (pėr-sis'tens), *n.* [Also *persistance*; < F. *persistance* = Sp. Pg. *persistencia* = It. *per-*

sistenza, < ML. **persistentia*, < L. *persisten(t-)s*, persistent: see *persistent*.] 1. The quality of being persistent; steady or firm adherence to or continuance in a state, course of action, or pursuit that has been entered upon; especially (of persons), a more or less obstinate perseverance; perseverance notwithstanding opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc.—2. The continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed: as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of force.—**Persistence of force**, the law of mechanics. The phrase was introduced by Herbert Spencer to sum up all the laws of mechanics, especially the two principles of the permanence of matter and the conservation of energy. The law of action and reaction may be considered as consisting in the persistence of the algebraic sum of the momenta; and in fact every such law may be stated in an integrated form which contains an arbitrary constant independent of the time.—**Persistence of vision**, the continuance of a visual impression upon the retina of the eye after the exciting cause is removed. The length of time varies with the intensity of the light and the excitability of the retina, and ordinarily is brief, though the duration may be for hours or even days. The after-image may be either positive or negative, the latter when the bright parts appear dark and the colored parts in their corresponding contrast-colors. It is because of this persistence that, for example, a firebrand moved very rapidly appears as a line or circle of light. The phenakistoscope, zoëtrope, and other similar contrivances depend for their effect upon this principle. = **Syn. 1.** *Industry*, *Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), pertinacity, doggedness.

persistency (pėr-sis'tėn-si), *n.* [As *persistence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *persistence*, 1.

By this hand, thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for obduracy and *persistency*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 50.

persistent (pėr-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *persistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *persistente*, < L. *persisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *persistere*, persist: see *persist*.] 1. Persisting or continuing in spite of opposition, warning, remonstrance, etc.; refusing to cease or give up some action, course, or pursuit; persevering: as, a *persistent* beggar; *persistent* attempts to do something.

Henceforward rarely could she front in hall,
Or elsewhere, Modred's narrow foxy face,
Heart-hiding smile, and gray *persistent* eye.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. That endures; enduring.

Strange that some of us, with quick alternate vision, see beyond our infatuations, and, even while we rave on the heights, behold the wide plain where our *persistent* self pauses and awaits us.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 168.

Matter is indestructible, motion is continuous, and beneath both these universal truths lies the fundamental truth that force is *persistent*. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 150.

3. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, continuing without withering: opposed to *caducous*, *deciduous*, or *marcescent*: as, a *persistent* calyx (one remaining after the corolla has withered). (*b*) In *zoöl.*, perennial; holding to morphological character, or continuing in functional activity; not degenerate, deciduous, or caducous, as a part or an organ: as, *persistent* types of structure; the *persistent* horns of cattle or gills of newts.

There are several groups which show special marks of degeneracy. Such are the reduced maxillary bones and *persistent* gills of the Proteïda.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 333.

4. Repeated; continual.

The *persistent* breathing of such air tends to lower all kinds of vital energy, and predisposes to disease.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 128.

Persistent character, in *morphology*, a character not necessarily essential, but found through a large series of species or groups. Such a character is said to persist as we ascend in the scale of structure.—**Persistent pulp.** See *dental pulp*, under *dental*.

persistently (pėr-sis'tent-li), *adv.* So as to persist; in a persistent manner; with persistency.

persistingly (pėr-sis'ting-li), *adv.* In a persisting manner; perseveringly; steadily.

persistive (pėr-sis'tiv), *a.* [< *persist* + *-ive*.] Steady in persisting; persevering; persistent.

To find *persistive* constancy in men.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 21.

persolve† (pėr-solv'), *v. t.* [= Pg. *persolver* = It. *persolvere*, < L. *persolvere*, discharge or release completely, pay, pay out, give, render, < *per*, through, + *solvere*, loose, release: see *solve*.] To pay in full or wholly.

Or els i.m. crounes [were] yerely to be *persolued* & paied within the toure of London, by the space of ix. yeres.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 14.

Yea, if all thynges must be *persolued* that hath bene promysed in papisme, then must king Johās most iniurionse & hurtful vowe be also fulfilled in al his successours.
Bp. Bale, Apology, fol. 83.

person (pėr'sọn or pėr'sn), *n.* [< ME. *person*, *persun*, *persone*, *persoun*, *parson*, a person or parson, < OF. *persone*, person, parson, F. *personne*, person, = Sp. *persona* = Pg. *pessoa* = It. *persona*, a person, character, = OFries. *persona*, *persenna*, *persinna*, person, parson, = MD. *persoon*, D. *persoon*, person, character, = MLG. *persone*, person, character, parson, = MHG. *persōne*, *persōn*, G. *person*, person, = Icel. *persōna*, *persōni*, person, parson, = Sw. Dan. *person*, person, personage, character, < L. *persōna*, a mask for actors, hence a personage, character, or a part represented by an actor, a part which one sustains in the world, a person or personage, ML. also a parson; said to be derived, with lengthening of the radical vowel, < *persŏnare*, sound through, resound, make a sound on a musical instrument, play, call out, etc., < *per*, through, + *sŏnare*, sound, < *sonus*, sound: see *sonant*, *sound*[5]. The orig. sense 'mask' is late in E., and is a mere Latinism.] 1†. A mask anciently worn by actors, covering the whole head, and varying according to the character to be represented; hence, a mask or disguise.

Certain it is that no man can long put on a *person* and act a part but his evil manners will peep through the corners of the white robe.
Jer. Taylor, Apples of Sodom, iii.

2. The character represented by such a mask or by the player who wore it; hence, character; rôle; the part which one assumes or sustains on the stage or in life.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he [Perkin Warbeck] was exposed to the derision not only of the courtiers, but also of the common people. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 186.

I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay in me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 74.

I must take upon me the *person* of a philosopher, and make them a present of my advice.
Steele, Guardian, No. 141.

3. A human being; a man, woman, or child; an individual; in a broader sense, a self-conscious being. See def. 9, and *personality*, 1.

Nyghe that Cytee of Tyberis is the Hille where oure Lord fedde 5 thousand *Persones* with 5 barly Loves and 2 Fisshes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 116.

There were some Hundreds of Coaches of *Persons* of the best Quality. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 6.

Person . . . is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

Passing to the higher level of intellection, we come at length upon the concept which every intelligent being more or less distinctly forms of himself as a *person*, M. or N., having such and such a character, tastes, and convictions, such and such a history, and such and such an aim in life. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 84.

4†. An individual of importance, distinction, or dignity; a personage.

And on her hedde she had a croune;
Her semed well an high *persoun*,
For round enniron her crownet
Was full of rich stones fret. *Rom. of the Rose.*

As I'm a *Person*, I'll have you bastinado'd with Broomsticks. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 11.

5. In an affected sense, an individual of no importance or not entitled to social recognition: commonly applied to female servants or employees: as, a capable young *person* as milliner's assistant; a respectable *person* as cook. [Colloq., Eng.]

The "young *person*" of the quite ordinary middle classes, presumably so much brighter, and so much fuller of initiative, than the youth with whom she condescends to consort. *The Academy*, June 15, 1889, p. 420.

6†. The rector of a parish; a parson. See *parson*.

And now *persones* han parceyued that freres parte with hem,
Thise possessioneres preche and depraue freres.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 143.

The *person* of the toun hir fader was.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 23.

Jerom was vicar of Stepnie, and Garrard was *person* of Honie-lane.
Holinshed, Chron. of England, p. 953. (*Latham.*)

7. The human form in its characteristic completeness; the body of the living man or woman with all that belongs to it; bodily form; external appearance: as, offenses against the *person*; the king's *person* was held sacred; the adornment of the *person*.

King Henry, our great master, doth commit
His *person* to your loyalty.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

At our arrivall, a Soldier convey'd us to the Governor, where our names were taken, and or *persons* examin'd very strictly. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 12, 1641.

The *person* of the orator was in perfect harmony with his oratory. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

8. In *biol.* and *morphol.*, an individual in a narrow sense, as the shoot or bud of a plant, a polypite or medusa, a zoöid, etc. In the nomenclature of the parts of hydroid polyps some authors recognize (1) locomotive, (2) nutritive, (3) protective, (4) tentacular, and (5) generative persons, represented respectively by the nectocalyces, stomachal parts, hydrophyllia, nematocysts, and medusæ, or their equivalents. Also *persona*.

9. In *law*: (*a*) A living human being. (*b*) A human being having rights and duties before the law; one not a slave. In old Roman law slaves were not considered to be persons. (*c*) A being, whether natural or artificial, whether an individual or a body corporate other than the state, having rights and duties before the law.—10. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *theol.*, a term used in definitions of the Trinity for what is individual in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, distinguishing one from the other: opposed to *essence*, which denotes what is common to them.

For there is one *Person* of the Father, another of the Son, and another of the Holy Ghost. *Athanasian Creed.*

What I denominate a *Person* is a substance of the Divine essence which is related to the others and yet distinguished from them by an incommunicable property.
Calvin's Institutes, i. 13.

11. In *gram.*, one of three relations in which a subject stands related to a verb, and which are in many languages distinguished by differences in the form of the verb itself: namely, the *first* person, that of the speaker; the *second*, that of the one spoken to; and the *third*, that of the person or thing spoken of.

Person is the face of a word, quhilk in diverse formes of speach it diverselie putes on: as, I, Peter, say that thou art the son of God. Thou, Peter, sayes that I am the son of God. Peter said that I am the son of God.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Artificial person, in *law*, a corporation or body politic, sometimes termed *legal person*. See *natural person*, below.—**Confident person.** See *confident*.—**Confutation of the person, diversity of person**, etc. See *confutation*, etc.—**Generative person.** See *generative*.—**In person.** (*a*) As regards the body or external appearance: as, he was not agreeable *in person*. (*b*) In the flesh; actually; with bodily presence, and not by deputy or representative: as, he came *in person*; he paid the money *in person*.—**Jurisdiction of the person.** See *jurisdiction*, 1.—**Legal person.** Same as *artificial person*.—**Locomotive, nutritive, etc., person.** See the adjectives.—**Natural person** in *law*, a human being, in contradistinction to an *artificial person*. See *corporation*.—**Persons of color.** See *color*.—**Protective, tentacular**, etc., **person.** See the adjectives.—**Third person.** (*a*) See def. 11. (*b*) The Holy Ghost. (*c*) An expression common in legal phraseology to indicate any one not a party to a contract, relation, or legal proceeding under consideration: as, the liability of members of a corporation to *third persons*. = **Syn. 2-4.** *Person*, *Individual*, *Personage*. *Person* is the most general and common word for a human being, of either sex and of any age or social grade, without emphasizing the fact that there is but one, or, if there are more than one, viewing them severally: as, I met a *person* who said, etc. *Individual* views a person as standing alone, or persons as standing separately before the mind: as, the rights of the *individual*; the rights of *individuals*; it is incorrect to use *individual* for *person* unemphatically: as, there were several *individuals* in the room. A *personage* is an important, distinguished, or illustrious person: hence, the state has been called "a great moral *personage*."

person† (pėr'sọn), *v. t.* [< *person*, *n.*] To represent as a person; personify. *Milton.*

persona (pėr-sō'nä), *n.*; pl. *personæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *persona*: see *person*.] In *biol.*, same as *person*, 8.

personable (pėr'sọn-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *personable*, *personnable*; as *person* + *-able*.] 1. Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance; comely; presentable.

Her feigning fancie did pourtray
Him such as fittest she for love could find,
Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 5.

The people, he affirmed, were white, comely, long-bearded, and very *personable*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 407.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Qualified to maintain pleas in court. (*b*) Competent to take anything granted or given.—3†. Personally visible; able to be interviewed.

My saied lorde of Winchester saied unto the kyng that the kyng his father, so visited with sickenesse, was not *personable*. *Hall*, Hen. VI., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

personableness (pėr'sọn-a-bl-nes), *n.* Bodily form; stature; personage.

They [of Japan] much esteeme a tall *personablenesse*: they plucke off the haires on their head, . . . leaning but a little growing behinde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 523.

personæ, *n.* Plural of *persona*.

personage (pėr'sọn-āj), *n.* [< OF. *personage*, F. *personnage* = Pr. *personatge* = Sp. *personaje* = Pg. *personagem* = It. *personaggio*, < ML. *personaticum*, also, after OF. *personagium*, dramatic representation, personation, also an image, also a parsonage (see *parsonage*), < L. *persona*,

person: see *person*.] 1. A person represented; a rôle or part assumed or played; a character.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable.
W. Broome, View of Epick Poesy.

There is but one genuinely living *personage* in all the plays, and his features are those of Victor Hugo.
New Princeton Rev., III. 16.

2. A person; an individual; especially, a man or woman of importance or distinction.

In the Porch there sate
A comely *personage* of stature tall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 46.

You are more saucy with lords and honourable *personages* than the commission of your birth and virtue gives you heraldry. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 278.

At the first glance, Phœbe saw an elderly *personage*, in an old-fashioned dressing-gown of faded damask, and wearing his gray or almost white hair of an unusual length.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

"The Theatre of all my actions is fallen," said an antique *personage* when his chief friend was dead.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, III. 24.

3†. Bodily form; external appearance; person.

In respect of theyr owne talnes and goodlye *personages* al the Galles for the most part accompt vs but dwarfs.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 62.

The damzell well did vew his *personage*,
And liked well. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 26.

My mother's name was Eleanor. . . . She was of proper *personage*; of a browne complexion. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 5.

=Syn. 2. *Individual*, etc. See *person*.

persona grata (pėr-sō'nä grä'tä). [L.: *persona*, person (see *person*); *grata*, fem. of *gratus*, beloved, dear (see *grate*[3]).] A person who is acceptable; one in favor: as, an ambassador must be *persona grata* to the sovereign to whom he is accredited.

personal (pėr'son-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *personal*, < OF. *personal*, *personel*, F. *personnel* = Pr. Sp. *personal* = Pg. *personal*, *pessoal* = It. *personale*, < LL. *personalis*, belonging to a person (as a term of law), < L. *persona*, person: see *person*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a person or self-conscious being as distinct or distinguished from a thing; having personality, or the character of a person; self-conscious; belonging to men and women, or to superhuman intelligences, and not to animals or things: as, a *personal* God; the *personal* object of a verb.—2. Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to a person or self-conscious individual as distinct or distinguished from others or from the community; individual: as, not a public but a *personal* matter; *personal* interests; *personal* property, etc.

Seeing Virtues are but *personal*, Vices only are communicative. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 107.

We are impressed with an irresistible conviction of our *personal* identity. *D. Stewart*, Philos. Essays, I. i, 1.

In the midst of a corrupt court he had kept his *personal* integrity unsullied. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The [Roman] citizen, as the Acts of the Apostles alone would teach us, had valuable *personal* privileges.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 331.

3. Proper or directly applicable to a specific person or individual, or to his character, conduct, etc.; pointed, directed, or specifically applicable or applied, especially in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner, to some particular individual (either one's self or another): as, a *personal* paragraph; *personal* abuse; *personal* remarks.

Splenetic, *personal*, base,
A wounded thing with a rancorous cry.
Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

You have never seen the young lady; you can have no *personal* feeling about her, one way or other.
Mrs. Craik, Young Mrs. Jardine, vii.

4. Relating to one's self, or one's own experiences: as, *personal* reminiscences.

The Divine Comedy is a *personal* narrative. Dante is the eye-witness and ear-witness of that which he relates.
Macaulay, Milton.

Nothing short of *personal* experience affords sufficient evidence of a supernatural occurrence.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 121.

5. Done, effected, or made in person, and not by deputy or representative: as, a *personal* appearance; a *personal* interview; *personal* service of a summons; *personal* application is necessary.

With great dyffyculte he pacyfyed them agayn for that tyme, and brought them to *personall* communycacion, and lastly to amyable and frendely departynge.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1407.

The daughter of the King of France . . .
Importunes *personal* conference with his grace.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 32.

6†. Present in person.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the favourites that the absent king
In deputation left behind him here,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 88.

7. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; belonging to the face or figure; corporeal: as, *personal* beauty.

It was the fame of this heroick constancy that determined his Royal Highness to desire in marriage a princess whose *personal* charms . . . were now become the least part of her character. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 21.

8. In *gram.*, denoting or pointing to the person; expressing the distinctions of the three persons: as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.—**Chattel personal.** See *chattel*.—**Personal action,** in *law*: (*a*) An action that can be brought only by the person who is supposed to be injured. (*b*) An action for the recovery of money or specific chattels. (*c*) Any action other than one for the recovery of land.—**Personal acts of Parliament,** statutes relating to particular persons, such as an act authorizing a person to change his name, etc.—**Personal assets.** See *assets*, 1.—**Personal bond,** in *Scots law*, a bond which acknowledges receipt of a sum of money, and binds the granter, his heirs, executors, and successors to repay the sum at a specified time, with a penalty in case of failure and interest on the sum while the same remains unpaid.—**Personal diligence** or **execution,** in *Scots law*, a process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment.—**Personal equation.** See *equation*.—**Personal estate** (in lands), an estate the duration of which can be definitely determined or computed in time when it is created, such as an estate for a term of years, as contrasted with an estate for life. See *personal property*.—**Personal identity,** the condition of remaining the same person or of retaining all the personal characteristics throughout the changes of mental and bodily life; continuity of personality.—**Personal-liberty laws,** in *U. S. hist.*, during the slavery period, laws passed by several Northern States, in order to secure to persons accused of being fugitive slaves the rights of trial by jury and of habeas corpus, which were refused to them by the fugitive-slave laws.—**Personal medals,** in *numis.*, medals commemorating persons, as distinguished from medals commemorating events.—**Personal pronoun,** in *gram.*, one of the pronouns *I*, *we*, *thou*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*.—**Personal property,** movables; chattels; things subject to the law which applies to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, etc., as distinguished from *real estate*. (See *chattel*, *estate*, and *real*.) Personal property usually consists of things temporary and movable, but includes all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law. (*Kent.*) Originally called *personal* because the remedy for deprivation was to recover damages enforceable against the person of the defendant. In the law of England the distinction between *real* and *personal* property is very nearly the same as the distinction between *heritable* and *movable* property in the law of Scotland.—**Personal representatives.** (*a*) Executors and administrators. (*b*) Those who succeed to property and rights by virtue of a personal relation, or as deemed to represent in law the person.—**Personal rights,** the rights which pertain to the person, including the right to life, the right to immunity from attacks and injuries, and the right equally with others similarly circumstanced to control one's own actions. *Cooley*.—**Personal security,** the security afforded by the obligation of one or more natural persons, as distinguished from that secured by a pledge or mortgage of real or personal property.—**Personal service.** (*a*) In the *law of procedure*, delivery to the person, as distinguished from *constructive service*, such as by publication and mailing. (*b*) In the *law of real property*, such a servitude as has not been constituted for the advantage of the estate, but has been granted on another's estate, only for the use of a person. *Angell*.—**Personal supposition,** the acceptation of a common name to denote the things which come under the class it signifies: thus, in the proposition "a man is running," the word *man* has a personal supposition.—**Personal tithes,** tithes from profits arising from manual occupations, trade, fisheries, etc.—that is, the tenth part of the clear gains—as distinguished from the proceeds of agricultural labor.—**Personal transaction,** in some modern statutes as to evidence, a transaction had in person, as distinguished from one had through agents in the absence of the person.—**Personal verb,** in *gram.*, a verb-form having a personal character, or taking a subject; a true or finite verb-form; not an infinitive or participle.

II. *n.* 1. In *law*, any movable thing, either living or dead; a movable.—2. A short notice or paragraph in a newspaper referring to some person or persons.

Personales (pėr-sō-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), so called from the personate corolla; < L. *persona*, a mask: see *person*.] A cohort of eight orders of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the series *Bicarpellatæ*, known by the commonly personate or two-lipped corolla, the smaller rudimentary or obsolete posterior stamen, and the two carpels with numerous ovules, or with two, one placed above the other. It includes the extensive and mainly herbaceous *Scrophularia*, *Acanthus*, and *Gesnera* families; the broom-rapes, parasitic plants; the bladderworts, aquatic; the pedalium family, strong-scented herbs; and the bignonia and columellia families of trees and shrubs.

personalisation, personalise. See *personalization*, *personalize*.

personalism (pėr'son-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *personnalisme*; < *personal* + *-ism*.] The character of being personal.

personalist (pėr'son-al-ist), *n.* [< *personal* + *-ist*.] In *journalism*, a writer or editor of personal notes, anecdotes, etc.

As a witty and slashing political *personalist*, as an editor of his kind, . . . he was considered by friend and foe as without an equal. *The Nation*, June 15, 1876, p. 382.

personality (pėr-sō-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *personalities* (-tiz). [< F. *personnalité* = Pr. *personalitat* = Sp. *personalidad* = Pg. *personalidade* = It. *personalità*, < ML. *personalita(t-)s*, < LL. *personalis*, personal: see *person*. Cf. *personality*.] 1. The essential character of a person as distinguished from a thing; self-consciousness; existence as a self-conscious being; also, personal qualities or endowments considered collectively; a person. As a philosophical term *personality* commonly implies personal identity. See *personal*.

Now that which can contrive, which can design, must be a person. These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xxiii.

All mankind place their *personality* in something that cannot be divided, or consist of parts. . . . When a man loses his estate, his health, his strength, he is still the same person, and has lost nothing of his *personality*. . . . A person is something indivisible, and is what Leibnitz calls a monad. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, iii. 4.

In order to become majestic, it (a procession) should be viewed from some vantage-point, . . . for then, by its remoteness, it melts all the petty *personalities* of which it is made up into one broad mass of existence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

God, before whom ever lie bare
The abysmal depths of *Personality*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

The *personality* of God ought not . . . to be conceived as individual, but as a total, universal *personality*; and, instead of personifying the absolute, it is necessary to learn to conceive it as personifying itself to infinity.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxxvi.

2. A personal characteristic or trait.

I now and then, when she teases me with praises which Hickman cannot deserve, in return fall to praising those qualities and *personalities* in Lovelace which the other never will have.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 138. (*Davies*.)

3. Limitation to particular persons or classes.

During the latter half of that century the important step was made of abolishing the *personality* of the code, and applying it to all persons, of whatever race, living within the territory. *Brougham*.

4. Direct applicability or application, as of a remark, an allusion, etc., to a person or individual: as, the *personality* of a remark.

Not being supported by any *personality* (though some guessed it to be directed at the character of the late Lord Melcombe), it [a play] was not received with those bursts of applause so common to his higher-seasoned entertainments. *W. Cooke*, Life of S. Foote, I. 75.

5. An invidious or derogatory remark made to or about a person, or his character, conduct, appearance, etc.: as, to indulge in *personalities*.

Mr. Tilliot had looked higher and higher since his gin had become so famous; and in the year '29 he had, in Mr. Muscat's hearing, spoken of Dissenters as sneaks—a *personality* which could not be overlooked.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

6. In *law*, personal estate. In this sense usually *personalty*.—**Personality of laws,** a phrase including all those laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as the *reality of laws* denotes all those laws which concern property or things. An *action in personality* or *personalty* is one brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

personalization (pėr'son-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *personalize* + *-ation*.] The attribution of personal qualities to that which is impersonal; the act of making personal, or of regarding something as a person; personification. Also spelled *personalisation*.

Personalization [in nature-worship] exists at the outset; and the worship is in all cases the worship of an indwelling ghost-derived being.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 458.

personalize (pėr'son-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personalized*, ppr. *personalizing*. [= F. *personnaliser* = Sp. *personalizar* = Pg. *personalisar*; as *personal* + *-ize*.] To make personal; endow with personality; personify. *Warburton*. Also spelled *personalise*.

Our author adopts a simple though efficacious plan of comparison between the outward appearance of things and places in London in 1837 and 1887. He *personalizes* the two epochs, and sends them walking arm-in-arm down the Strand. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 195.

personally (pėr'son-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *personally*; < *personal* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a personal manner; in person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute: as, to be *personally* present; to deliver a letter *personally*.—2. With respect to an individual; as an individual.

Shee [Princess Margaret] bare . . . a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 30.

3. As regards one's personal existence or individuality: as, to remain *personally* the same being.

personalty (pėr'son-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. **personaltie*, < OF. (AF.) *personaltie*, personalty, < ML. *personalita(t-)s*, personality, personalty: see *personality*.] In *law*, personal property, in dis-

tinction from *realty*, or real property. See *personal, real.*

Our courts now regard a man's *personalty* in a light nearly, if not quite, equal to his realty.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxiv.

Action in personalty. See *personality of laws*, under *personality*.

personate (pėr'sọn-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *personated*, ppr. *personating*. [< L. *personatus*, assumed, counterfeited, masked, < *persona*, a mask: see *person*. No L. or ML. verb **personare* appears in this sense. Cf. L. *personare*, resound, play on a musical instrument (see *person*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To assume or put on the character or appearance of; play the part of; pass one's self off as.

The elder Brutus only *personated* the fool and madman for the good of the public. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

2. To assume; put on; perform; play.

Does she *personate*,
For some ends unknown to us, this rude behaviour?
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

3. To represent falsely or hypocritically; pretend: with a reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate themselves* members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4†. To represent by way of similitude; typify.

The lofty cedar, royal Cymbeline,
Personates thee. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 454.

5†. To describe; characterize; celebrate.

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love; wherein . . . he shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 173.

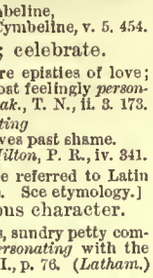
In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame.
Milton, P. R., iv. 341.

[In this passage *personate* is by some referred to Latin *personare*, play (celebrate with music). See etymology.]

II. *intrans.* To play a fictitious character.

He wrote many poems and epigrams, sundry petty comedies and enterludes, often-times *personating* with the actors. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 76. (*Latham.*)

personate (pėr'sọn-āt), *a.* [< L. *personatus*, masked, < *persona*, mask: see *person*.] 1. In *bot.*, mask-like; having the lower lip pushed upward so as to close the hiatus between the two lips, as in the snapdragon: said of a gamopetalous irregular corolla.—2. In *zoöl.*, masked or disguised in any way. (*a*) Larval; not imaginal. (*b*) Having a coloration of the face or head suggestive of a mask; cucullate.



Personate Corolla of Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*).

3. Same as *personated*.

personated (pėr'sọn-ā-ted), *p.a.* Personified; impersonated; hence, feigned; pretended; assumed: as, *personated* devotion.

Tut, she dissembles: all is *personated*
And counterfeit comes from her!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

The niggardliness and incompetency of this reward shewed that he was a *personated* act of greatness, and that Private Cromwell did govern Prince Oliver.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II.

We followed the sound till we came to a close thicket, on the other side of which we saw a young woman sitting as it were in a *personated* sullenness just over a transparent fountain. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

personation (pėr-sọ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **personatio(n-)*, < *personatus*: see *personate*, *v.*] The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another; impersonation.—**False personation**, in *law*, the offense of personating another for the purpose of fraud.

personator (pėr'sọn-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *personate* + *-or*[1].] One who assumes the character of another; one who plays a part.

personeity (pėr-sọ-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< *person* + *-e-ity*.] Personality. [Rare.]

The *personeity* of God. *Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

personification (pėr-son″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *personnification* = Sp. *personificacion* = Pg. *personificação* = It. *personificazione*, < NL. **personificatio(n-)*, < **personificare*, personify: see *personify*.] 1. The act of personifying; specifically, in *rhet.*, a figure of speech, or a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopœia: as, "the floods clap their hands," "the sun rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race," "the mountains and the hills shall break forth into singing," etc.

The sage, the satirist, and the seer . . . veiled his head in allegory; he published no other names than those of the virtues and the vices; and, to avoid personality, he contented himself with *personification*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 217.

That alphabetic *personification* which enlivens all such words as Hunger, Solitude, Freedom, by the easy magic of an initial capital. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 2.

2. Embodiment; impersonation.

They are *personifications;* they are passions, talents, opinions, virtues, vices, but not men.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. In *art*, the representation in the form of a person of something abstract, as a virtue or

Personification.—The "Church of Christ," from the west front of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris (13th century sculpture).

vice, or of an aggregation, as a race or nation, a body of doctrines, etc.

personificative (pėr-son'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *personificat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to personification; characterized by a tendency to personification or the act of personifying.

personificator (pėr-son'i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *personificat(ion)* + *-or*[1].] One who is given to personifying qualities or inanimate things; a personifier. *Southey.*

personifier (pėr-son'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *personify* + *-er*[1].] One who personifies.

personify (pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personified*, ppr. *personifying*. [= F. *personnifier* = Sp. Pg. *personificar* = It. *personificare*, < NL. *personificare*, < L. *persona*, a person (see *person*), + *facere*, make.] 1. To treat or regard as a person; represent as a rational being; treat, for literary purposes, as if endowed with the sentiments, actions, or language of a rational being or person, or, for artistic purposes, as if having a human form and nature.

The life and action of the body being ascribed to a soul, all other phenomena of the universe were in like manner ascribed to soul-like beings or spirits, which are thus, in fact, *personified* causes. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 56.

2. To impersonate; be an impersonation or embodiment of: as, he *personifies* all that is mean.

personization (pėr″sọn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *personize* + *-ation*.] Same as *impersonation* or *personification*. Also spelled *personisation*.

personize (pėr'sọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *personized*, ppr. *personizing*. [< *person* + *-ize*.] To personify. Also spelled *personise*. [Rare.]

Milton has *personized* them [Orcus and Ades] and put them in the Court of Chaos.
J. Richardson, Notes on Milton, p. 84.

If you would make Fortune your friend, or, to *personise* her no longer, if you desire . . . to be rich, . . . be more eager to save than acquire.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

personnel (per-so-nel'), *n.* [F., < *personnel*, a.: see *personal*.] The body of persons employed in any service, especially a public service, as the army, navy, etc., in contradistinction to the *matériel*, or material, which consists of guns, stores, tools, machines, etc.

Persoonia (pėr-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), after C. H. *Persoon* (died 1836), author of "Synopsis Plantarum" (1805–7).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Proteaceæ*, type of the tribe *Persoonieæ*, characterized by the four distinct scales upon the stalked ovary, and the two pendulous ovules. There are 60 species, all Australian, except one which is found in New Zealand. They bear undivided alternate leathery leaves, small yellow or white flowers, usually solitary in the axils, and pulpy drupes with an extremely hard and thick stone. *P. Toro*, a small evergreen tree, is known in New Zealand as *toro*. Many species are cultivated under glass, chiefly for the brilliant yellow flowers.

Persoonieæ (pėr-sō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Persoonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Proteaceæ* and the series *Nucumentaceæ*, distinguished by the two ovules, the perfect anthers, and the unequal seed-leaves commonly much thickened. It includes 8 genera—7 Australian and 1 African.

perspective (pėr-spek'tiv, formerly also per'-spek-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < F. *perspectif* = Pr. *perspectiu* = Sp. Pg. *perspectivo* = It. *prospettivo*, < ML. as if **perspectivus*, < L. *perspectus*, pp. of *perspicere*, see through, < *per*, through, + *specere*, see. II. *n.* < F. *perspective*, the perspective art, = Sp. Pg. *perspectiva* = It. *perspettiva*, *prospettiva* = D. *perspektief* = G. *perspectiv* = Sw. Dan. *perspektiv*, < ML. **perspectiva*, fem. (sc. *ars*) of **perspectivus*: see above.] **I.** *a.* 1. Optical; used in viewing or prospecting: used especially in the phrase *perspective glass*—that is, a telescope, and specifically a terrestrial as distinguished from an astronomical telescope.

Galilæus, a worthy astrologer, . . . by the help of *perspective glasses* hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. 193.

God's *perspective glass*, his spectacle, is the whole world.
Donne, Sermons, li.

A Cane with a Silver Head and a Black Ribbon in it, the top of it Amber, crack'd in two or three places, part of the Head to turn round, and in it a *Perspective Glass*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 158.

2. Of or pertaining to the art of representing solid objects upon a flat surface.—3. Represented in perspective; thoroughly and duly proportioned in its parts; not anamorphous or distorted; true: as, a *perspective* plan. See II.

To recommend this system to the people, a *perspective* view of the court, gorgeously painted and finely illuminated from within, was exhibited to the gaping multitude.
Burke, Present Discontents.

Perspective glass†. See def. 1.—**Perspective shell**, a ptenoglossate gastropod, *Solarium perspectivum;* the sundial shell.

II. *n.* 1†. A reflecting glass or combination of glasses producing some kind of optical delusion or anamorphous effect when viewed in one way, but presenting objects in their true forms when viewed in another.

Like *perspectives*, which, rightly gazed upon,
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 18.

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if one did look at it through a *perspective* there appeared only the single pourtraicture of the chancellor.
Humane Industry. (*Nares.*)

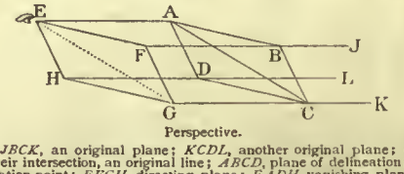
2†. A magnifying-glass; a telescope; a spy-glass.

To spie my worth, as I have seene dimme eyes
To looke through spectacles, or *perspectives*.
Heywood, Epilogue (Works, ed. Pearson, VI. 353).

I bring
A *perspective*, to make those things that lie
Remote from sense familiar to thee.
Shirley, Wedding, iv. 4.

Two embroidered suits, a pocket *perspective*, a dozen pair of red-heeled shoes, three pair of red silk stockings, and an amber-headed cane. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 113.

3. The art of representing solid objects on a flat surface so that when they are viewed the eye is affected in the same manner as it would be by viewing the objects themselves from a given point. By *perspective*, in common language, is meant *linear perspective*, or the art of delineating the outlines of objects, of their shadows, and of their reflections. The theory is that the positions of the delineated points in the picture are such that if rays, or straight lines, were drawn from the corresponding *original points* in the natural objects to the eye of the spectator, and if the picture were then interposed in the right position, it would be pierced by these rays at the *points of delineation*. It follows that perspective supposes that a picture is to be looked at with one eye placed in a particular position; and if it be otherwise looked at, the perspective necessarily appears false. This position of the eye, called the *station-*



Perspective.

JBCK, an original plane; *KCDL*, another original plane; *CK*, their intersection, an original line; *ABCD*, plane of delineation; *E*, station-point; *EFGH*, directing plane; *EADH*, vanishing plane of original plane *JBCK*; *BC*, its intersecting line; *AD*, its vanishing line; *FG*, its directing line; *EABF*, vanishing plane of original plane *KCDL*; *DC*, its intersecting line; *AB*, its vanishing line; *HG*, its directing line; *C*, intersecting point of line *CK*; *A*, its vanishing point; *G*, its directing point; *EG*, its director; *AC*, its delineation.

point, or *point of sight* (which phrase with old writers has, however, another meaning), is, according to the directions of most treatises, placed much too near the picture to represent the mean position of a person looking at it. Ar-

tists consequently find it necessary to modify the forms which strict perspective would prescribe. To ascertain how an *original line* or *plane* (that is, a line or plane in nature) is to be delineated, we have to consider, first, the *intersecting point* or *line*, also called the *intersection of the original line* or *plane* (that is, the point or line where the original line or plane, extended if necessary, cuts the *plane of delineation*, or the plane of the picture extended to infinity); and, second, the *vanishing point* of the original line, or the *vanishing line* of the original plane (that is, the point or line where the plane of delineation is cut by a line or plane passing through the eye parallel to the original line or plane). An original line is represented by some portion of the line from its intersecting point to its vanishing point; and every line in a given original plane has its intersecting point on the intersecting line and its vanishing point on the vanishing line of that plane. It is also proper to consider the *directing plane*, or plane through the eye parallel to the picture; the *directing line*, or line in which the directing plane cuts an original plane; the *directing point*, or point in which the directing plane is pierced by an original line; and the *director*, or line from the eye to a directing point. It is further necessary to take account of the *direct radial*, or *principal visual ray*, being the perpendicular let fall from the eye upon the plane of delineation; the *center of the picture*, or *center of vision* (called by old writers the *point of sight*), being the foot of that perpendicular; and the *principal distance*, or *distance of the picture*, being the perpendicular distance of the plane of delineation from the eye. The *ground-plane* is the level plane on which the spectator is supposed to stand. The *horizontal line*, or *horizon*, is the line in which the level plane through the eye cuts the picture, passing ordinarily through the center. This would better be termed the *horizontal line at infinity*, for, owing to the dip of the horizon (which see, under *dip*), it differs sensibly from the delineation of the true horizon. Linear perspective is merely a branch of descriptive geometry, itself an application of projective geometry. Perspective is intimately connected with the arts of design, and is particularly necessary in the art of painting, as without a correct observance of perspective no picture can have truth. Perspective is illustrated in the correct delineation of even the simplest positions of objects.

4. A drawing or representation in perspective; specifically, a painting so placed at the end of an alley, a garden, or the like, as to present the appearance of continuing it, and thus produce the impression of greater length or extent. Stage scenic painting is of this nature.

Towards his study and bedchamber joynes a little garden, which, tho' very narrow, by the addition of a well painted *perspective* is to appearance greatly enlarged.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

5. Prospect; view; vista.

Perspectives of pleasant glades. *Dryden.*

I saw a long *perspective* of felicity before me.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx.

Imagination had ample range in the boundless *perspective* of these unknown regions.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

6. Proper or just proportion; appropriate relation of parts to one another and to the whole view, subject, etc.

We have endeavoured, in these our partitions, to observe a kind of *perspective*, that one part may cast light upon another. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 171.

Mr. Webster . . . never indulged in a weak flourish, though he knew perfectly well how to make such exordiums, episodes, and perorations as might give *perspective* to his harangues. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Cromwell, we should gather, had found out the secret of this historical *perspective*, to distinguish between the blaze of a burning tar-barrel and the final conflagration of all things. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 260.

Aërial perspective, in *painting*, the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colors of objects according to their distances, to the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen.

The painter can imitate the *aërial perspective*. . . . But he cannot imitate the focal perspective, and still less can he imitate the binocular perspective.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 144.

Angular perspective. See *angular*.—**Axis of perspective.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of perspective.** See *center*[1].—**Conical perspective**, the art of delineating objects as if they were projected upon a conical surface from a point on its axis, this surface being subsequently developed.—**Curious perspective**, the art of delineating objects so that, when the image of the picture in a curved mirror of definite form and position is viewed from a fixed station, the objects appear as in nature.—**Cylindrical perspective**, that variety of conical perspective in which the cone of delineation is a cylinder.—**Gauche perspective.** See *gauche*.—**In perspective**, according to the laws of perspective; hence, represented on a flat surface in such a way as to convey the idea of solidity and distance.—**Inverse perspective**, the art of interpreting pictures in perspective so as to ascertain the proper position of the eye and the relative positions and forms of the objects represented.—**Isometric perspective.** See *isometric*.—**Linear perspective.** See *linear*.—**Oblique perspective.** Same as *angular perspective*.—**Panoramic perspective**, that variety of cylindrical projection in which the cylinder of delineation is vertical.—**Parallel perspective** the perspective of a delineation in which the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object.—**Perspective plane**, the surface on which the object or picture is delineated, or the transparent surface or plane through which the objects represented may be supposed to be viewed. It is also called *plane of projection*, *plane of the picture*, *picture-plane*.—**Projected perspective**, a modification of ordinary perspective in which the picture is further from the eye than the original objects.

perspective-instrument (pėr-spek'tiv-in'strō-ment), *n.* Any mechanical aid in perspective drawing; a perspectograph. It may be a camera lucida, a camera obscura, an arrangement of movable strings or wires in connection with an eyepiece, or anything similar.

perspectively (pėr-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1†. Optically; as through some optical instrument. See *perspective*, *n.*, 1.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turned into a maid, for they are all girdled with maiden walls, that war hath never entered. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 347.

2. According to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph (pėr-spek'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< L. *perspectus* (see *perspective*) + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument of various forms for obtaining or transferring to a surface the points and outlines of original objects in their true relations.

perspectography (pėr-spek-tog'rą-fi), *n.* [< L. *perspectus* (see *perspective*) + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

perspicable (pėr'spi-kȧ-bl), *a.* [< LL. *perspicabilis*, < L. *perspicere*, look through: see *perspicuous*.] Discernible; perceptible.

The sea, . . . to the eye without any *perspicable* motion.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 188.

perspicacious (pėr-spi-kā'shus), *a.* [= F. *perspicace* = Sp. Pg. *perspicaz* = It. *perspicace*, < L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), sharp-sighted, < *perspicere*, see through: see *perspective*.] 1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

And it [conscience] is altogether as nice, delicate, and tender in feeling as it can be *perspicacious*, and quick in seeing. *South*, Sermons, II. xii.

2. Of acute discernment.

Your *perspicacious* wit, and solid judgment, together with your acquired learning, render [you] every way a most accomplish'd and desirable patron.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, Ded.

The . . . bewilderment of a respectable country gentleman of kindly heart, irritable temper, and not too *perspicacious* brain, to whom the Fairy Mab had assigned such a son as Bysshe. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 129.

=**Syn.** Acute, shrewd, clear-sighted, sharp-witted. See *astute*.

perspicaciously (pėr-spi-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In a perspicacious manner; with quick discernment.

perspicaciousness (pėr-spi-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight; perspicacity.

perspicacity (pėr-spi-kas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perspicacité* = Sp. *perspicacidad* = Pg. *perspicacidade* = It. *perspicacità*, < LL. *perspicacita(t-)s*, sharp-sightedness, < L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), seeing through: see *perspicacious*.] The state or character of being perspicacious. (*a*) Keenness or quickness of sight.

Nor can there anything escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes which were before light.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

(*b*) Acuteness of discernment or understanding; penetration; sagacity: as, a man of great *perspicacity*.

Although God could have given to us such *perspicacity* of intellect that we should never have erred, we have, notwithstanding, no right to demand this of him.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 38.

=**Syn.** (*b*) *Sagacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight.

perspicacy† (pėr'spi-kȧ-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *perspicacia*, < L. *perspicax* (*perspicac-*), sharp-sighted: see *perspicacious*.] Perspicacity.

You have this gift of *perspicacy* above others.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

perspicience† (pėr-spish'ens), *n.* [< L. *perspicientia*, < *perspicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *perspicere*, look through: see *perspective*.] The act of looking with sharpness. *Bailey.*

perspicil† (pėr'spi-sil), *n.* [< ML. *perspicillum*, a magnifying-lens, pl. *perspicilla*, spectacles, < L. *perspicere*, look through: see *perspicuous*, *perspective*. Cf. ML. *conspicilla*, spectacles, similarly related to *conspicuous*, etc.] A magnifying-glass; a lens; a telescope.

Bring all your helps and *perspicils*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My form as I come forth.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heaven.
With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad . . .
Twelve long miles off. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

perspicillum† (pėr-spi-sil'um), *n.* [ML.: see *perspicil*.] Same as *perspicil*.

In these investigations he [Harvey] used a *perspicillum* or simple lens. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 504.

perspicuity (pėr-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *perspicuité* = Sp. *perspicuidad* = Pg. *perspicuidade* = It. *perspicuità*, < L. *perspicuita(t-)s*, transparency, < *perspicuus*, transparent: see *perspicuous*.] 1†. The quality of being perspicuous or transparent; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it; transparency; clearness.—2. The quality of being clear to the mind, or easily apprehended or understood; clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author; clearness.

And, asmuch as you may, frame your stile to *perspicuity* and to be sensible; for the haughty obscure verse doth not much delight.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 36.

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the ideas or thoughts which [a man] . . . would have pass from his own mind into that of another.
Locke, Reading and Study.

If Clearness and *Perspicuity* were only to be consulted, the Poet would have nothing else to do but to cloath his Thoughts in the most plain and natural Expressions.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

=**Syn. 2.** *Perspicuity*, *Lucidity*, *Clearness*, *Plainness*. These words, as expressing a quality of style, suggest much of their original meaning. *Perspicuity* is the quality by which the meaning can be seen through the words, transparency. *Lucidity* expresses the same idea, or the other meaning of *lucid*, that of the radiation or shining forth of the idea from language. *Clearness* may have two aspects, corresponding to the clearness with which one sees an object as separate from other things, or to the clearness of water when it is not darkened in any way. *Plainness* rests upon the idea that nothing rises up to intercept one's view of the thought; it therefore implies, as the others do not, a simpler and homelier diction, etc. *Clearness* or *perspicuity* is the common heading for that department of rhetoric which treats of intelligibility in methods of expression.

perspicuous (pėr-spik'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *perspicuo*, < L. *perspicuus*, transparent, clear, evident, < *perspicere*, see through: see *perspective*.] 1†. Capable of being seen through; transparent; translucent.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black.
Peacham.

2†. Obvious; plainly to be seen; conspicuous; evident.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance,
Whose grossness little characters sum up.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 324.

For the ruines that are now so *perspicuous*, and by him [Bellonius] related, doe stand foure miles Southwest from the aforesaid place [Troy]. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

The common Gull, so *perspicuous* a Fop, the Women find him out, for none of 'em will marry him.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, iv. 1.

3. Clear to the understanding; that may be easily apprehended or clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid: as, a *perspicuous* statement.

The Language of an Heroic Poem should be both *Perspicuous* and Sublime. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

=**Syn. 3.** See *perspicuity*.

perspicuously (pėr-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; plainly.

perspicuousness (pėr-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being perspicuous; perspicuity; clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

perspirability (pėr-spīr-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *perspirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being perspirable.

perspirable (pėr-spīr'ą-bl), *a.* [= F. *perspirable* = It. *perspirabile*; as *perspire* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being perspired or evacuated through the pores of the skin.

There are likewise aliments more or less *perspirable*.
Arbuthnot, Diet, i.

2†. Capable of perspiring or emitting perspiration.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*. *Bacon.*

perspirate (pėr'spi-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *perspirated*, ppr. *perspirating*. [< L. *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*.] To perspire; sweat. [Rare.]

I *perspirate* from head to heel.
Thackeray, Titmarsh's Carmen Lilliense, iii.

perspiration (pėr-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [< F. *perspiration* = Sp. *perspiracion* = It. *perspirazione*, < L. **perspiratio(n-)*, < *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*.] 1. Excretion of liquid from the skin, mainly by the sweat-glands; sweating: a function of service in the elimination of certain substances, but especially as a means of cooling the body. It is under direct nervous control.—2. The liquid thus excreted; sweat. It consists of water holding 1 to 2 per cent. of other substances, including sodium chlorid, various fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterin.—**Insensible perspiration**, perspiration which is so small in quantity as to evaporate entirely and immediately.—**Sensible**

perspiration, perspiration which stands on the surface of the skin.=Syn. 2. *Perspiration, Sweat.* *Sweat* is much the stronger word; hence it is by many considered inelegant to apply it even to the visible perspiration of human beings.

perspirative (pėr-spīr'a-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **perspirativus*, < *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration. *Johnson.*

perspiratory (pėr-spīr'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *perspiratoire* = Sp. *perspiratorio*, < L. *perspiratus*, pp. of *perspirare*, perspire: see *perspire*.] Of or pertaining to perspiration; causing or attending perspiration.—**Perspiratory ducts**, the excretory ducts of the sweat-glands.—**Perspiratory gland.** Same as *sweat-gland*.

perspire (pėr-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *perspired*, ppr. *perspiring*. [< OF. *perspirer*, < L. *perspirare*, breathe everywhere, blow constantly (NL. perspire, sweat), < *per*, through, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire, inspire, expire, transpire*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To breathe or blow through.

> What gentle winds *perspire!* As if here
> Never had been the northern plunderer
> To strip the trees. *Herrick*, Farewell Frost.

2. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin; perform excretion by the cuticular pores; sweat.—3. To be evacuated or excreted through the excretories of the skin; exude by or through the skin, as a fluid.

> A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because some pounds have *perspired*, and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refected.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

II. *trans.* To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin; give out through external pores.

> Firs . . . *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

perstand† (pėr-stand'), *v. t.* [< *per-* + *stand*. Cf. *perceive, peruse*.] To understand.

> But, lady, say what is your will, that it I may *perstand*.
> *Peele*, Clyomon and Clamydes, i. 1.

perstreperous† (pėr-strep'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *perstrepere*, make much noise, < *per*, through, + *strepere*, make a noise. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; obstreperous.

> You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box. *Ford.*

perstrictive† (pėr-strik'tiv), *a.* [< L. *perstrictus*, pp. of *perstringere*, bind together, censure, + *-ive*.] Compressing; binding.

> They . . . make no *perstrictive* or invective stroke against it. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 333. (*Davies.*)

perstringe (pėr-strinj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perstringed*, ppr. *perstringing*. [< L. *perstringere*, bind together tightly, graze, touch, censure, < *per*, through, + *stringere*, bind together: see *stringent*.] 1. To wring or tie hard; pass strictures upon in speaking or writing; criticize. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> But whom doth your poet mean now by this Master Bias? what lord's secretary doth he purpose to personate or *perstringe?* *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.
>
> Such as personate, rail, scoff, calumniate, *perstringe* by name, or in presence offend. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 210.

persuadable (pėr-swā'da-bl), *a.* [< *persuade* + *-able*. Cf. It. *persuadibile* = Pg. *persuadivel*, < ML. *persuadibilis*, < L. *persuadere*, persuade. Cf. also *persuasible*.] Capable of being persuaded or prevailed upon.

persuadableness (pėr-swā'da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being persuadable; complying disposition.

persuadably (pėr-swā'da-bli), *adv.* In a persuadable manner; so as to be persuaded.

persuade (pėr-swād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *persuaded*, ppr. *persuading*. [Formerly also *perswade*; < F. *persuader* = Sp. Pg. *persuadir* = It. *persuadere*, < L. *persuadere*, convince, persuade, < *per*, through, + *suadere*, advise: see *suasion*. Cf. *dissuade*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To advise; counsel; urge the acceptance or practice of; commend by exposition, argument, demonstration, etc.; inculcate.

> And these he bringeth in the patience of our Saviour Christ, to *persuade* obedience to governors, yea, although they be wicked and wrong doers.
> *Homilies*, p. 110, quoted in Wright's Bible Word-book.
>
> And he went into the synagogue, and spake boldly for the space of three months, disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the kingdom of God. Acts xix. 8.
>
> To children afraid of vain images we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To lead to the opinion or conclusion (that); make (one) believe or think: frequently followed by *that*.

> On the top of a round hill there are the remains of an edifice, whose ruine would *perswade that* it flourished in the old worlds childhood. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 68.
>
> Who among all the Citizens of London could have been *perswaded*, but the day before the Fire brake out, . . . *that* ever in four days time not a fourth part of the City should be left standing? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.
>
> The monks would *persuade* me *that* my indisposition was occasioned by my going into the Dead Sea.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 38.

3. To prevail upon, as by demonstration, exposition, argument, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; argue or reason into a certain belief or course of conduct; indnce; win over.

> Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. ["With but little persuasion thou wouldest fain make me a Christian"—revised version.] Acts xxvi. 28.
>
> This Priest shew'd me a Copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, but would not be *perswaded* to part with it upon any consideration. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 62.
>
> My Lord and I have been fetching a Walk, and I could not *persuade* his Lordship to pass by your Door.
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Artifice, iii.

4. To convince, as by argument or reasons offered.

> Much like the Mole in Æsopes fable, that, being blynd herselfe, would in no wise be *perswaded* that any beast could see. *Spenser*, To G. Harvey.
>
> Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind.
> Rom. xiv. 5.
>
> We are *persuaded* that moral and material values are always commensurate. *Emerson*, Miscellanies, p. 328.

=Syn. 3. *Convince, Persuade* (see *convince*), prevail on, lead.

II. *intrans.* To use persuasion.

> Twenty merchants . . . have all *persuaded* with him.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 283.
>
> These appointed of God called them together by utterance of speech, and *persuaded* with them what was good, what was bad, and what was gainful for mankind.
> *Sir T. Wilson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 465).

persuade† (pėr-swād'), *n.* [< *persuade*, *v.*] Persuasion. [Rare.]

> Were her husband from her,
> She happily might be won by thy *persuades.*
> *Kyd* (?), Soliman and Perseda, iv.
>
> The king's entreats,
> *Persuades* of friends, business of state, my honours,
> Marriage rites, nor aught that can be nam'd,
> Since Leila's loss, can move him.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

persuadedly† (pėr-swā'ded-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who is persuaded; assuredly; positively.

> He's our own;
> Surely, nay, most *persuadedly.*
> *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

persuadedness (pėr-swā'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being persuaded or convinced; conviction.

> A *persuadedness* that nothing can be a greater happiness than her favour, or deserve the name of happiness without it. *Boyle*, Works, I. 249.

persuader (pėr-swā'dėr), *n.* [< *persuade* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *persuadeur* = Sp. *persuadidor*.] One who or that which persuades, influences, or prevails upon.

persuasibility (pėr-swā-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *persuasibilita(t-)s*, < L. *persuasibilis*, persuasible: see *persuasible*.] Capability of being persuaded.

> *Persuasibility*, or the act of being persuaded, is a work of men's own. *Hallywell*, Saving of Souls (1677), p. 39.

persuasible (pėr-swā'si-bl), *a.* [< F. *persuasible* = Sp. *persuasible* = Pg. *persuasivel* = It. *persuasibile*, < L. *persuasibilis*, convincing, < *persuadere*, convince, persuade: see *persuade*.] 1. Capable of being persuaded or influenced.

> It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule which the Psalmist reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

2†. Having power to persuade or influence; persuasive.

> A letter to his abandoned wife, in the behalfe of his gentle host: not so short as *persuasible* in the beginning, and pittifull in the ending. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters (1592).

persuasibleness (pėr-swā'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being persuasible.

persuasibly† (pėr-swā'si-bli), *adv.* Persuasively. *Foxe*, Martyrs, Q. Mary, an. 1555.

persuasion (pėr-swā'zhọn), *n.* [Formerly also *perswasion*; < F. *persuasion* = Pr. *persuasio* = Sp. *persuasion* = Pg. *persuasão* = It. *persuasione*, < L. *persuasio(n-)*, < *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] 1. The act of persuading, influencing, or winning over the mind or will to some conclusion, determination, or course of action, by argument or the presentation of suitable reasons, and not by the exercise of authority, force, or fear; a coaxing or inclining of the mind or will by argument, or by appeals to reason, interest, the feelings, etc.

> Vttersance also and language is giuen by nature to man for *persuasion* of others, and aide of them selues.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.
>
> No *perswasion* could prevaile,
> Nor change her mind in any thing that shee had said.
> *The Merchant's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 337).
>
> The object of oratory alone is not truth, but *persuasion.*
> *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction.

> St. Paul doth mean nothing else by Faith but only "a full *persuasion* that that which we do is well done": against which kind of faith or *persuasion* . . . St. Paul doth count it sin to enterprise any thing.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.
>
> One in whom *persuasion* and belief
> Had ripened into faith, and faith become
> A passionate intuition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.
>
> His besetting error was an unfortunate *persuasion* that he was gifted with a certain degree of pleasantry, with which it behoved him occasionally to favour the stage.
> *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xlv.

3. An inducement; a reason or motive for a certain action.

> Yet he with strong *perswasions* her asswaged,
> And wonne her will to suffer him depart.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 43.
>
> For this relation we gaue him many toyes, with *perswasions* to goe with vs.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 187.

4. Way of thinking; creed or belief; hence, a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions: as, Christians of the same *persuasion.*

> There are diversity of *persuasions* in matters adiaphorous, as meats, and drinks, and holy days.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 294.
>
> The company consisted of thirty members, of whom twenty-two were Quakers, and eight only of other *persuasions.* *B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 178.

5. Kind; sort. [Colloq. or humorous.]

> I have a canary of the feminine *persuasion* who is particularly fond of music. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIV. 236.

=Syn. *Opinion, Belief, Persuasion, Conviction*, and *Faith* agree in expressing the assent of the mind. *Opinion* has the least feeling or energy, is most intellectual. *Belief* may be purely intellectual, or largely moral by the consent of the feelings or the will. *Persuasion* is a word borrowed from the field of action; primarily, we *persuade* one to do something by motives addressed to his feelings or interests; when the word is applied to opinions, it seems to retain much of its original sense, suggesting that the *persuasion* is founded largely on the feelings or wishes: we have a *persuasion* of that which we are willing to believe. *Conviction* starts from the other side, primarily suggesting that one was rather reluctantly forced to believe by the weight of evidence; it is now more often used of settled, profound, and earnest beliefs: as, his deepest *convictions* of right and duty. *Faith* rests upon belief, but implies confidence in a person on whose authority one depends at least partly, and the gathering of feeling about the opinion held; it is a confident *belief*: as, to have implicit *faith* in a friend or a promise. See *inference*, and quotation from Wordsworth under definition 2.

> *Opinion* in good men is but knowledge in the making.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 46.
>
> *Belief* is regarded . . . as the recognition by conscience of moral truth. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 191.
>
> Surely force cannot work *persuasion*, which is faith.
> *Milton*, Civil Power.
>
> *Conviction* and *persuasion* are commonly used as synonymous terms; or, if any difference be made between them, it lies in this, that *conviction* denotes the beginning, and *persuasion* the continuance, of assent: for we are said to be convinced when brought by fresh evidence to the belief of a proposition we did not hold for truth before, but remain persuaded of what we have formerly seen sufficient grounds to gain our credit.
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature (1768), xiii.
>
> *Faith* shone from out her eyes, and on her lips
> Unknown love trembled.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 299.

persuasive (pėr-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *perswasive*; < OF. (and F.) *persuasif*, a., *persuasive*, n., = Pr. *persuasiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *persuasivo*, < L. *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of persuading; tending to influence or win over the mind or will: as, *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive* glances.

> In all wise apprehensions the *perswasive* power in man to win others to goodnesse by instruction is greater, and more divine, then the compulsive power to restraine men from being evill by terrour of the Law.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.
>
> Send Ajax there, with his *persuasive* sense
> To mollify the man, and draw him thence.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii.

=Syn. Cogent, weighty, winning, moving. See *convince.*

II. *n.* That which persuades; an exhortation, incentive, or incitement.

> [To do good] is that which he hath, with the most earnest and affectionate *persuasives*, . . . enforc'd upon us.
> *Sharp*, Works, I. iii.
>
> I would . . . speake *perswasives* to a comely, brotherly, seasonable, and reasonable cessation of Armes on both sides. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 33.

persuasively (pėr-swā'siv-li), *adv.* In a persuasive manner; so as to influence or win over; convincingly.

persuasiveness (pėr-swā'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being persuasive or convincing; the quality of winning over the mind or will of another.

persuasory† (pėr-swā'sō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *persuasoire* = Pg. It. *persuasorio*, < LL. *persuasor*, a persuader, < L. *persuadere*, pp. *persuasus*, persuade: see *persuade*.] Having power or tendency to persuade; persuasive.

Such eloquent speeches, such pithie sentences, such *persuasorie* reasons. *Stanihurst*, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1578.

persue†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pursue*.

persulphate (pėr-sul'fāt), *n.* [< *per-* + *sulphate*.] That sulphate of a metal which contains the relatively greater quantity of acid.

persultation† (pėr-sul-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *persultare*, pp. *persultatus*, leap about, < *per*, through, + *saltare*, leap: see *saltation*.] A leaping or jumping over.

perswade†, **perswasion**†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *persuade*, etc.

persway† (pėr-swā'), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *perswade*, *persuade*, simulating *sway*.] To soften; mitigate; allay; assuage.

The creeping venom of which subtile serpent . . . neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor the drying of it, nor the lighting or burning can any way *persway* or assuage. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

persymmetric (pėr-si-met'rik), *a.* [< *per-* + *symmetric*.] Same as *persymmetrical*.—**Persymmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.

persymmetrical (pėr-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *persymmetric* + *-al*.] Having, as a square matrix, all the elements of each line perpendicular to the principal diagonal alike.

A	B	C	D	E
B	C	D	E	F
C	D	E	F	G
D	E	F	G	H
E	F	G	H	I

Persymmetrical Matrix.

pert[1] (pėrt), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *peart*; < ME. *pert*, *peert*, < W. *pert*, equiv. to *perc*, compact, trim, whence E. *perk*[2], of which *pert*[1] is a variant (cf. *jert* and *jerk*[1], *flirt* and *flirk*). In part confused with *pert*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1†. Comely; beautiful; of good appearance; trim; neat.

This prise kyng Priam hade of *pert* childer
Thretty sonnes besydes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1504.

Sche was as whyt as lyiye yn Msy,
Or snow that sneweth yn wynterys dsy;
He seygh never non so *pert*.
Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 11. (*Halliwell*.)

2†. Lively; brisk; clever; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 13.

And on the lswny sands and shelves
Trip the *pert* faeries, and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

The acutest and the *pertest* operations of wit and subtlety. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 49.

3. Forward; saucy; impudent; indecorously loquacious or free.

She was proud and *peert* as is a pye.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 30.

I scorn that one so basely born
Should by his sovereign's favour grow so *pert*.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Harry was, in the days of his celibacy, one of those *pert* creatures who have much vivacity and little understanding. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

Here Vanity assumes her *pert* grimace,
And trims her robes of frieze with copper lace.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

=**Syn.** 3. See *impudence*.

II. *n.* A pert or impudent person of either sex.

No powder'd *pert*, proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors
Till the street rings. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 145.

pert[1]† (pėrt), *v.* [< *pert*[1], *a.*; a var. of *perk*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To perk.

Sirrah, didst thou ever see a prettier child? how it behaves itself, I warrant ye, and speaks and looks, and *perts* up the head!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To be pert or saucy; behave with pertness.

Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors. *Bp. Gauden*, Anti Baal-Berith (1661), p. 292.

pert[2]† (pėrt), *a.* [By apheresis from *apert*, q. v.] 1. Open; clear, as a way or passage.

Thor quiles he weren in the desert
God tagte hem weie, wis and *pert*.
Gen. and Exod. (E. E. T. S.), l. 3292.

2. Plain; clear; evident; obvious; not concealed.

That is the *perte* profession that a-pendeth to knihtes.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 98.

Or prive or *pert* yf any hene,
We han great Bandogs will teare their skinne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

pert[2]†, *adv.* [ME. *perte*; < *pert*[2], *a.*] Openly.

Some parled as *perte* as prouyd well after,
And clappid more ffor the coyne that the kyng oweth hem
Thanne ffor comiforte of the comyne that her cost paied.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 88.

pertain (pėr-tān'), *v. i.* [< ME. *pertaynen*, *perteynen*, *partenen*, < OF. *partenir* (cf. Sp. *pertenecer* = Pg. *pertencer*) = It. *pertenere*, < L. *pertinere*, extend, stretch out, belong, relate, have concern, < *per*, through, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *obtain*, *retain*, etc., also *appertain*, etc.] 1. To belong; appertain, as a possession or an adjunct: with *to* or *unto*: as, the things which *pertain to* God.

By hym the obsequy well don that day,
Enriched with light *pertayning* ther-*to*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6219.

We com to an ylonde calityd Calamo, C myle from the Rodes, And it *p[er]teyneth to* the Rodes.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

The crown
And all wide-stretched honours that *pertain*
By custom and the ordinance of times
Unto the crown of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 82.

While the Archbishop blessed the Crown, he *to* whose Office it *pertained* put Spurs on his Heels.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

2. To relate; have reference or relation: with *to*.

They begin every dinner and supper with reading something that *pertaineth to* good manners and virtue. But it is short, because no man shall be grieved therewith.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

I find not any science that doth properly or fitly *pertain to* the imagination.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 207.

=**Syn.** 2. To regard, relate to, bear upon, concern.

pertaining (pėr-tā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pertain*, *v.*] A belonging; an appurtenance. [Rare.]

Of this plot seven "bangruppen" (i. e., land which would serve for constructing seven houses and their *pertainings*) have been at once taken in hand.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 607.

perte[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *part*.

perte[2] (pert), *n.* [F., < *perdre*, lose: see *perdition*.] In France, a place where a river disappears, in consequence of its having worn a deep channel in the rock, which has subsequently become covered over by the fall of large blocks from above. The Perte du Rhône, below Geneva, the best-known of these localities, is about fifty yards long.

pertelote†, *n.* See *partlet*.

pertenere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *partner*.

perterebration† (pėr-ter-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **perterebratio*(*n*-), < *perterebrare*, bore through, < *per*, through, < *terebrare*, pp. *terebratus*, bore: see *terebrate*.] The act of boring through; perforation. *E. Phillips*; *Bailey*. [Rare.]

perthite (pėr'thīt), *n.* [< *Perth* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A flesh-red aventurine variety of feldspar from Perth in Ontario, Canada. It consists of interlaminated albite and orthoclase, or albite and microcline. The name has been extended to similar compounds from other localities; when the laminæ are visible under the microscope only, it is sometimes called *microperthite*.

perthitic (pėr-thit'ik), *a.* [< *perthite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing perthite. See *microperthitic*.

pertilichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *pertly*[2].

pertinacious (pėr-ti-nā'shus), *a.* [= OF. *pertinace* = Sp. Pg. *pertinaz* = It. *pertinace*, < L. *pertinax* (*pertinac*-), very tenacious, < *per*, through, + *tenax*, tenacious: see *tenacious*.] Unyielding; persistent; obstinate; especially, resolute, as in holding or adhering to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.

They may also laugh at their *pertinacious* and incurable obstinacy. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

He had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities. *I. Walton*.

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study.
South.

=**Syn.** Unyielding, dogged: the word is rarely used now except in condemnation. See *obstinate*.

pertinaciously (pėr-ti-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; firmly; with pertinacity; resolutely.

pertinaciousness (pėr-ti-nā'shus-nes), *n.* Pertinacity.

pertinacity (pėr-ti-nas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pertinacité* = It. *pertinacità*, < L. as if **pertinacita*(*t*-)*s*, < *pertinax*, pertinacious: see *pertinacious*.] The character of being pertinacious; resolute or unyielding adherence, as to an opinion, purpose, design, course of action, etc.; persistency; obstinacy; resoluteness: as, to cling with *pertinacity* to one's purpose.

The *pertinacity* with which he adheres to his purpose yields only to the immediate pressure of fear.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn.** See *pertinacious*.

pertinacy† (pėr'ti-nā-si), *n.* [< ME. *pertinacie*, < OF. *pertinacie*, *pertinace* = Sp. Pg. It. *pertinacia*, < L. *pertinacia*, pertinaciousness, < *pertinax*, pertinacious: see *pertinacious*.] Pertinacity; obstinacy.

Pertinacie is whan man deffendeth hise folies, and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

My breeding is not so coarse . . . to offend with *pertinacy*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

pertinate† (pėr'ti-nāt), *a.* [Irreg. < *pertinacious*, with accom. suffix *-ate*[1].] Obstinate. *Joye*.

pertinately† (pėr'ti-nāt-li), *adv.* Obstinately. *Joye*.

pertinence (pėr'ti-nens), *n.* [< F. *pertinence* = Pr. *pertenensa* = Sp. *pertinencia*, *pertenencia*, obs., = Pg. *pertinencia*, *pertença* = It. *pertinenza*, *pertinenzia*, < ML. *pertinentia*, pertinence, right of possession or property, appurtenance, < L. *pertinen*(*t*-)*s*, belonging, pertinent: see *pertinent*.] 1. The character of being pertinent or to the point; strict relevancy or suitableness; appositeness.

Secondly, a due ordering of our words that are to proceed from and to express our thoughts: which is done by *pertinence* and brevity of expression.
South, Works, II. iii.

2. Relevant or apposite utterance. [Rare.]

This balance between the orator and the audience is expressed in what is called the *pertinence* of the speaker.
Emerson, Eloquence.

=**Syn.** 1. Relevancy, appropriateness, applicability, propriety.

pertinency (pėr'ti-nen-si), *n.* [As *pertinence* (see *-cy*).] Pertinence.

pertinent (pėr'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *pertinent* = Sp. *pertinente* = Pg. *pertinente*, *pertenente* = It. *pertinente*, *pertenente*, < L. *pertinen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *pertinere*, pertain, concern: see *pertain*. Cf. *appertinent*, *appurtenant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; appropriate; apposite; not foreign to the question; being to the point. In the doctrine of scholastic disputation, *pertinent* (from the fourteenth century) was said of a proposition whose truth or falsity would follow necessarily from the truth of the proposition to which it was said to be pertinent, and also of a term which was necessarily true or necessarily false of that to which it was pertinent.

There are *pertinent* two points of much purpose, the one by way of preparation, the other by way of caution.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 175.

Some of the verses pleased me, it is true,
And still were *pertinent*—those honoring you.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis. (P. S.)

2. Pertaining or relating; that regards or has reference: with *to* or *unto*.

Anything *pertinent unto* faith and religion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

=**Syn.** Relevant, fit, proper, applicable, appertaining.

II. *n.* In *Scots law*, an appurtenant: used, chiefly in the plural, in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts*: as, lands are disponed with *parts* and *pertinents*.

pertinently (pėr'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a pertinent manner; appositely; to the point or purpose.

pertinentness (pėr'ti-nent-nes), *n.* The character of being pertinent; pertinence; appositeness.

pertingent† (pėr-tin'jent), *a.* [< L. *pertingen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *pertingere*, stretch out, extend, < *per*, through, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*.] Reaching to or touching completely. *Blount*.

pertly[1] (pėrt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *pertly*; < *pert*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Readily; briskly; promptly.

And Paris to the prinse *pertly* aunsward:
"Sir, your comaundement to kepe, I cast me forsothe,
With all the might that I may, at this mene tyme."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6232.

Now come, my Ariel! bring a corollary,
Rather than want a spirit: appear, and *pertly*!
No tongue! all eyes! be silent.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 58.

2. In a pert, bold, or saucy manner; saucily.

For yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 219.

pertly[2]†, *adv.* [< ME. *pertly*, *pertelichе*, *pertliche*; < *pert*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Openly; plainly; clearly; evidently; truly.

Thane syr Priamous the prynce, in presens of lordes,
Presez to his penowne, and *pertly* it hentes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2918.

pertness (pėrt'nes), *n.* The faet or eharaeter of being pert. (*a*†) Briskness; smartness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is [in Shaftesbury's works] a lively *pertness*, a parade of literature. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. v. § 3.

(*b*) Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness. = **Syn.** (*b*) *Impertinence, Impudence, Effrontery*, etc. See *impudence* and *impertinent*.

pertransient (pėr-tran'shent), *a.* [< L. *pertransien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pertransire*, go through, < *per*, through, + *transire*, eross, go through: see *transient*.] Passing through or over. [Rare.]

pertryche†, **pertryket**, *n.* Middle English forms of *partridge*.

pertuisan†, **pertuisane**†, *n.* [OF.: see *partizan*[2].] Obsolete forms of *partizan*[2].

perturb (pėr-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< ME. *perturben, pertourben*, < OF. *perturber, pertourber* = Sp. Pg. *perturbar* = It. *perturbare*, < L. *perturbare*, threw into confusion, eonfuse, disorder, disturb, < *per*, through, + *turbare*, eonfuse, disturb: see *turbid*. Cf. *disturb*.] 1. To disturb greatly; agitate; disquiet.

What folk hen ye that at myn hom comynge
Pertourben so my feste with cryinge?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 48.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 182.

At times there was a *perturbed* and restless wandering of the eye that bespoke a mind but ill at ease.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 202.

2. To disorder; eonfuse; cause irregularity in.

perturbability (pėr-tėr-ba-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *perturbable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or eharaeter of being perturbable.

perturbable (pėr-tėr'ba-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *perturbable*, < ML. **perturbabilis*, < L. *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] Capable of being perturbed, agitated, or disquieted.

perturbance (pėr-tėr'bans), *n.* [< *perturban(t)* + *-ce*.] Perturbation; disturbance.

Suddain passion and *perturbance* of mind.
Abp. Sharp, Works, III. ix.

perturbant (pėr-tėr'bant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *perturban(t-)s*, ppr. of *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] I. *a.* Disturbing; perturbing.

II. *n.* A disturbing eireumstance or thing; whatever perturbs or disturbs the natural course or order. [Rare.]

The matter [migration of birds] thus becomes a matter of averages, and like all such is open to the influence of many *perturbants*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 764.

perturbate (pėr'tėr-bāt or pėr-tėr'bāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *perturbado* = It. *perturbato*, < L. *perturbatus*, pp. of *perturbare*, perturb: see *perturb*.] Perturbed. [Rare.]

perturbate (pėr-tėr'bāt or pėr'tėr-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *perturbatus*, pp. of *perturbare*: see *perturb*.] To perturb.

Corruption
Hath then no force her blisse to *perturbate*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. i. 14.

perturbation (pėr-tėr-bā'shon), *n.* [< F. *perturbation* = Sp. *perturbacion* = Pg. *perturbação* = It. *perturbazione*, < L. *perturbatio(n-)*, eonfusion, < *perturbare*, pp. *perturbatus*, eonfuse, perturb: see *perturb*.] 1. The aet of perturbing, or the state of being perturbed; disturbanee; diserder; especially, disquiet of mind; restlessness or want of tranquillity of mind; eommotion of the passions.

For it [the earth] is a place of *perturbation*,
Of anguish, sorrowe, and vexation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Love was not in their looks, either to God
Or to each other; but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair.
Milton, P. L., x. 113.

2. Variation; especially, irregular or violent variation.

In all things which admit of indefinite multiplication, demand and supply only determine the *perturbations* of value, during a period which cannot exceed the length of time necessary for altering the supply.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 2.

3. A cause of disquiet.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow? . . .
O polish'd *perturbation!* golden care!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 23.

4. In *astron.*, a deviation of the motion of a planet or eomet from a fixed orbit or from its regular veloeity in that orbit. Perturbations are caused by the gravitating action of bodies other than the primary or central body. They are commonly and conveniently conceived, not as drawing the planets out of their orbits, but as consisting in gradual changes of the elements of the orbits themselves. All perturbations due to gravitation are, strictly speaking, periodical. But some of them, which depend upon the relative situation of the orbits of different planets, go through their changes in such vast intervals of time that they are more conveniently regarded as progressive and not periodic, and are termed *secular perturbations;* while others, depending for the most part upon the relative situations of the planets in their orbits, go through their changes in comparatively short intervals of time, and can only be represented as periodic, and these are technically called the *periodic inequalities*. = **Syn.** 1. Agitation, trepidation, uneasiness, worry, discomposure.

perturbational (pėr-tėr-bā'shon-al), *a.* [< *perturbation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to perturbation or disturbance: as, the *perturbational* theory. *Herschel*.

perturbative (pėr'tėr-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *perturbate* + *-ive*.] Causing or tending to eause perturbation; disturbing.—**Perturbative function**, the function which expresses the potential of the attractions of a planetary body by all the other bodies of the solar system.

perturbator (pėr'tėr-bā-tor), *n.* [= F. *perturbateur* = Sp. Pg. *perturbador* = It. *perturbatore*, < LL. *perturbator*, < L. *perturbare*, pp. *perturbatus*, perturb: see *perturb*.] One who perturbs; a disturber.

The *perturbators* of the peace of Italy.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 196.

perturbatory (pėr-tėr'bā-tō-ri), *n.* [< *perturbate* + *-ory*.] A name once used by real and pretended believers in the divining-rod to indicate a hypothetical power assumed to reside in eertain individuals whereby they can exert a perturbing influenee upon the motion of a swinging pendulum, etc. Its characteristics were an expansive quality, residing most abundantly in the thumb and forefinger, whereby the center of gravity of a pendulum held by these digits would be caused to describe a circle, and a compressive quality, belonging to the middle finger, which resists such motion. A man with a high compressive or "active" perturbatory, touching with his middle finger the hand of another with the expansive perturbatory well developed in thumb and forefinger, might neutralize the perturbatory in the latter, which is of the "passive" variety. A person equally endowed with these perturbatories would be negative, and so forth.

The passive *perturbatory* is a high degree of expansive, and the active *perturbatory* in like manner a powerful compressive. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 112.

perturbatrix (pėr'tėr-bā-triks), *n.* [= F. It. *perturbatrice*, < L. *perturbatrix*, fem. of (LL.) *perturbator:* see *perturbator*.] A female perturber; a woman who perturbs or disturbs.

perturbedly (pėr-tėr'bed-li), *adv.* In an agitated or perturbed manner; restlessly.

perturber (pėr-tėr'bėr), *n.* One who perturbs; a perturbator; a disturber.

perturbing (pėr-tėr'bing), *n.* [< ME. *perturbynge;* verbal n. of *perturb*, *v.*] Disturbanee; agitation.

Withouten wynd or *perturbynge* of air.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 554.

Pertusaria (pėr-tū-sā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle), < L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, perforate: see *pertuse*.] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens, typieal of the subfamily *Pertusariei*, having a uniform erustaceous thallus and globular difform apotheeia.

Pertusariei (pėr"tū-sā-rī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pertusaria* + *-ei*.] A subfamily of gymnocarpous lichens, named from the genus *Pertusaria*.

pertusate (pėr-tū'sāt), *a.* [< L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, bore through: see *pertuse*.] In *bot.*, piereed at the apex.

pertuse (pėr-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *pertus*, < L. *pertusus*, pp. of *pertundere*, bore through, perforate, < *per*, through, + *tundere*, strike. Cf. *partizan*[2].] 1. Punched; piereed with holes.—2. In *bot.*, having holes or slits, as a leaf.

pertused (pėr-tūst'), *a.* [< *pertuse* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pertuse*.

pertusion (pėr-tū'zhon), *n.* [= It. *pertugio*, < LL. *pertusio(n-)*, a perforation, < L. *pertundere*, pp. *pertusus*, perforate: see *pertuse*.] 1. The aet of punching, piereing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was a stabbing or *pertusion*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. A hole or perforation made by punching.

The like [large fruit] (they say) will be effected by an empty pot without earth in it, . . . and the better if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 470.

pertussal (pėr-tus'al), *a.* [< *pertussis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pertussis or whooping-cough.

pertussis (pėr-tus'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *per-* intensive + *tussis*, a eough.] Whooping-cough.

Peruant, (pē-rō'an), *a.* Same as *Peruvian*. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Deserip. (1671), p. 260.

peruenket, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwinkle*[1].

Perugian (pē-rō'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Perugia* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the eity of Perugia, in eentral Italy, or its inhabitants; specifically, pertaining to the Umbrian school of early Renaissanee painting, which had its eenter in Perugia, and of which Pietro Vannueei, called Perugino, the ehief master of Raphael, was the central figure: as, *Perugian* art; the *Perugian* school.

A sketch-book filled by Raphael during his *Perugian* apprenticeship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 274.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Perugia.

peruke (pe-rōk' or per'ōk), *n.* [Formerly also *peruque, peruique;* in earlier use accom. *perwick, pirwike*, etc., whence *perwig, periwig*, etc., whence by abbr. *wig* (see *periwig* and *wig*); = MD. *perruycke, perhuycke*, D. *peruyk*, now *peruik, pruik* = G. *perrücke, perücke, perrück* = Sw. *peruk* = Dan. *paryk*, a periwig, peruke; < OF. (and F.) *perruque*, also *perrueque*, < Olt. *perrueca*, It. *perrueca, parruca* = Sardinian *piluca* = Sp. *peluca* = Pg. *peruca*, a tuft of hair, a wig; from the verb shown in Olt. *peluecare, piluccare, pilluccare*, pick or pull out (hairs or feathers) one by one, It. *pelucсare*, pick off (grapes) one by one; prob. < LL. **pilūcare, pilūcare*, freq., with formative *-icare*, < L. *pilus*, a hair: see *pile*[4] and *pluck*[1].] An artifieial tuft of hair, made to imitate the natural hair, but usually having larger and ampler masses, worn on the head to eoneeal bald-

Perukes. (Facsimile of a cut in the "New York Weekly Gazette and Post-boy," 1771.)

ness, by actors in their make-up, and at one time by people generally in eonformity to a fashion; a wig. About the middle of the sixteenth century wearing the peruke became a fashion. Immense perukes with curls falling upon the shoulders were worn from about 1660 to 1725, and were then succeeded by smaller and more convenient forms, which had also existed contemporaneously with the former. As late as 1825 some old-fashioned people still wore perukes, and a reminiscence of them remains in Great Britain in the wigs of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, judges, barristers, etc.

She has a *peruke* that 's like a pound of hemp, made up in shoe-threads. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

You us'd to have the Bean-mond throng after you; and a Flock of gay fine *Perukes* hovering round you.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

Comes La Belle Pierce to see my wife, and to bring her a pair of *peruques* of hair, as the fashion now is for ladies to wear; which are pretty, and are of my wife's own hair, or else I should not endure them.
Pepys, Diary, March 24, 1662.

Campaign peruke. See *wig*.

peruke (pe-rōk'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *peruked*, ppr. *peruking*. [< *peruke*, *n.* Cf. *periwig*, *v.*] To wear a peruke; dress with a peruke. [Rare.]

perula (per'ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *perulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *perule*.] Same as *perule*.

perulate (per'ō-lāt), *a.* [< *perule* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, furnished with perules or seales.

perule (per'ōl), *n.* [= F. *pérule*, < NL. *perula*, a scale, < L. *perula*, dim. of *pera*, < Gr. πήρα, a purse, wallet: see *Pera*.] In *bot.*, a seale, as those of leaf-buds.

peruquerian (per-ō-kē'ri-an), *a.* [< F. *perruquier*, a barber, < *perruque*, a peruke: see *peruke*.] Of or pertaining to the making of wigs, or a wigmaker. [Humorous.]

Those chef-d'œuvres of *peruquerian* art surmounting the waxen images in Bartellot's window.
Dickens, Sketches, The Boarding-House.

perusal (pē-rō'zal), *n.* [< *peruse* + *-al*.] 1. Careful examination or survey; serutiny.

Bring candid eyes unto the *perusal* of men's works.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 2.

The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak.
Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 265.

He asked for a cup of water, gave her a close *perusal* with his eye, inquired the road to Parson Welles's, mounted his horse, and disappeared. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

2. The act of perusing or reading through; reading.

He that has the *perusal* of any of your discourses cannot but emerge with the greatest advantages.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

peruse (pē-röz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *perused*, ppr. *perusing*. [< late ME. *perusen*, < L. *per*, through, + E. *use*; translated by NL. *peruti*, in Levins (1570). The formation looks unusual, but it is well supported by similar formations now obsolete, e. g. *peracl*, *perplant*, *perstand*, etc. The sense is exactly that of *pervise*, 'look through,' and it has been supposed to be a reduction of that form; but such reduction is impossible, and *pervise* has been found only in one doubtful instance, seventy years later than the first instance of *peruse*.] I. To go through searchingly or carefully; run over with careful scrutiny; examine throughout or in detail; inspect; survey; scan; scrutinize.

And therevpon the Maire, first, by his reason to name and gyve his voice to som worshipfull man of the seide hows, and after hym the Shirel, and so all the house *perusid* in the same, euery man to gyve his voice as shall please him; which shal alle be wretyn by the towne clerk, and by the same reportè and present hym that hathe moste voises. *Ricart*, Register (1479), quoted in English Gilds [(E. E. T. S.), p. 414.

But certes the very cause of decay, ne the true meane to cure it, may neuer be sufficiently knowen of gouernours, except they themselfes wyll personally resorte and *peruse* all partes of the countrayes under their gouernance, and inserche diligently, etc. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 26.

Monsieur Soubiez, having *perused* the fleet, returned to the king, and told him there was nothing ready; and that the mariners and souldiers would not yeeld to goe the voyage till they were paid their arrears. *MS. Harl.*, 383. (*Halliwell.*)

I'll view the manners of the town,
Peruse the traders, gaze upon the buildings.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 13.

For let a man seriously and diligently revolve and *peruse* [tr. L. *percurret*] the succession of the emperors of Rome, and he shall find this judgment is truly made. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 4.

Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 267.

Let any one *peruse*, with all intentness, the lineaments of this portrait, and see if the husband had not reason . . . to challenge comparison. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 82.

At those high words, we, conscious of ourselves,
Perused the matting. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. To read through carefully or with attention.

Peruse this paper, madam. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 34.

The most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, which I have often *perused*, not without effusion of tears. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 64.

Will not your lordship *peruse* the contents? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

peruser (pē-rö′zèr), *n.* [< *peruse* + *-er*[1].] One who peruses; one who reads or examines.

Perusine†, *n.* [< *Peru* + *-s-* + *-ine*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Peru; a Peruvian. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

Peruvian (pē-rö′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Peru* (NL. *Peruvia*) + *-an*. Cf. *Peruan*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru, an ancient realm in South America, under the Incas, later a Spanish viceroyalty, and now a republic, extending from Ecuador southward to Chili.—**Peruvian balsam.** Same as *balsam of Peru* (which see, under *balsam*).—**Peruvian bark.** See *Cinchona*, *China bark* (under *bark*[2]), and *Jesuits' bark* (under *Jesuit*).—**Peruvian cotton-plant, daffodil, hedge-hyssop, heliotrope, ipecacuanha,** etc. See the nouns.—**Peruvian mastic-tree.** See *mastic*, *n.*, 2, and *pepper-tree*, 1.—**Peruvian nutmeg.** See *nutmeg*.—**Peruvian province**, in *zoögeog.*, a littoral region recognized with reference to the distribution of molluska, including the coasts of Peru and Chili and the islands zoölogically related.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Peru, either (*a*) one of the native race under the Inca empire, or (*b*) an inhabitant of Peru after the Spanish conquest. The modern Peruvians are of Spanish, native, or mixed descent.

pervade (pėr-vād′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pervaded*, ppr. *pervading*. [< L. *pervadere*, go through, < *per*, through, + *vadere*, go, = E. *wade*: see *wade*. Cf. *evade*, *invade*.] 1. To pass or flow through; penetrate; permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. To extend throughout; spread or be spread through the whole extent of; be diffused throughout.

What but God . . . *pervades*,
Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole! *Thomson*, Spring, l. 801.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism *pervaded* all their thoughts, words, and actions. *Burke.*

pervasion (pėr-vā′zhọn), *n.* [< LL. *pervasio(n-)*, an invasion, < L. *pervadere*, pp. *pervasus*, pervade: see *pervade*.] The act of pervading; a passing through the whole extent of a thing.

Those kinds or manners of fluidity newly ascribed to saltpetre will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body. *Boyle*, Works, I. 389.

pervasive (pėr-vā′siv), *a.* [< L. *pervadere*, pp. *pervasus*, pervade: see *pervade*.] Tending or having power to pervade.

When from each branch anneal'd, the works of frost
Pervasive, radiant icicles depend. *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

Sermons preached from the text "Be ye perfect" are the only sermons of a *pervasive* and deep-searching influence. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 19.

perverse (pėr-vėrs′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *pervers* = Sp. Pg. It. *perverso*, < L. *perversus*, perverse, turned the wrong way, askew, not right, pp. of *pervertere*, turn around, pervert: see *pervert*.] I. *a.* 1. Turned away or deviating from what is right, proper, correct, etc.; perverted.

Of ill thoughtes cummeth *peruerse* iudgement. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 118.

The only righteous in a world *perverse*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 701.

2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable; self-willed.

One of the greatest Tortures that can be in the Negotiation of the World is to have to do with *perverse*, irrational, half-witted Men. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 19.

What is more likely, considering our *perverse* nature, than that we should neglect the duties, while we wish to retain the privileges, of our Christian profession? *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 129.

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 96.

4. Untoward: as, "event *perverse!*" *Milton*, P. L., ix. 405. = **Syn. 2.** *Perverse*, *Froward*, wilful, mulish. The derivations of *perverse* and *froward* suggest essentially the same idea. *Froward*, however, has reference only to one's attitude in regard to obedience, and chiefly, therefore, to the behavior of children; in Shakspere, of women. It is not used of a disobedient spirit toward civil law, and *perverse* is only indirectly so used. *Perverse* has reference to one's attitude, in both conduct and opinion. The *perverse* person is settled in habit and disposition of contrariness; he not only likes or dislikes, acts or refuses to act, by the rule of contradiction to the wishes, commands, or opinions of others, especially of those whom he ought to consider, but he is likely even to take pains to do or say that which he knows to be offensive or painful to them. *Perversity* may be found in a child, but it is so settled an element of character as to be rather the mark of an adult. See *wayward*.

II. *n.* A geometrical form related to another (of which it is said to be the *perverse*) as the form of the image of an object in a plane mirror is to that of the object itself.

perversed†(pėr-vėrst′), *a.* [< *perverse* + *-ed*[2].] Turned. *Phaer*, Æneid, v.

perversedly† (pėr-vėr′sed-li), *adv.* Perversely. *Ascham.*

perversely (pėr-vėrs′li), *adv.* In a perverse manner; stubbornly; with intent to vex; crossly; peevishly.

perverseness (pėr-vėrs′nes), *n.* The state or character of being perverse; disposition to be contrary, or to thwart or cross; corruption; wickedness.

Therefore she puts off her shooe, and by inuerting the same, accuseth her husbands *peruersenesse*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 293.

Whom he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 902.

perversion (pėr-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< F. *perversion* = Sp. *perversion* = Pg. *perversão* = It. *perversione*, < L. *perversio(n-)*, a turning about, < *pervertere*, pp. *perversus*, turn about: see *pervert*.] 1. The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse.—2. In *math.*, the operation of passing from any figure to another like the image of the former in a plane mirror; also, same as *perverse*.

perversity (pėr-vėr′si-ti), *n.* [< F. *perversité* = Sp. *perversidad* = Pg. *perversidade* = It. *perversità*, < L. *perversita(t-)s*, perverseness, < *perversus*, perverse: see *perverse*.] Perverse character, disposition, tendency, or conduct; disposition to be contrary; perverseness. = **Syn.** See *perverse*.

perversive (pėr-vėr′siv), *a.* [< L. *perversus*, pp. of *pervertere*, pervert, + *-ive*.] Tending or having power to pervert or corrupt.

pervert (pėr-vėrt′), *v.* [< ME. *perverten*, < OF. *perverter*, *parvertir*, F. *pervertir* = Pr. Sp. *pervertir* = Pg. *perverter* = It. *pervertire*, *pervertere*, < L. *pervertere*, turn about, corrupt, < *per*, through, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *advert*, *avert*, *convert*, *divert*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To turn aside; turn another way; avert.

Let 's follow him, and *pervert* the present wrath
He hath against himself. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 151.

2. To turn from truth, from propriety, or from its proper purpose; distort from its use or end; misinterpret wilfully.

Raynalde of the rodes, and rebelle to Criste,
Pervertede with Paynyms that Cristene persewes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2787.

Words, as a Tartar's bow, do shoot back upon the understanding of the wisest, and mightily entangle and *pervert* the judgment. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 229.

This rule of his he doth sometimes *pervert*, to acquaint the world with his prerogative. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 16.

3. To turn from right opinions or right conduct; corrupt.

A man can have no occasion to do good, chaneing into the company of them which will sooner *pervert* a good man than be made good themselves. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

The Jesuits will scarce *pervert* you or me, I should hope. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

4. To perform the geometrical operation of perversion upon (any figure).

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn aside from the right course, way, etc.; take a wrong course; become corrupt or corrupted.

Blessings unus'd *pervert* into a waste
As well as surfeits. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 1.

2. To become a pervert or turncoat.

pervert (pėr′vėrt), *n.* [< *pervert*, *v.*] One who has turned aside from the right way; one who has apostatized or turned to error. Compare *'vert*.

That notorious "*pervert*," Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, i.

= **Syn.** *Neophyte*, *Proselyte*, etc. See *convert*.

perverted (pėr-vėr′tėd), *p. a.* Misdirected; misapplied; corrupt; false.

perverter (pėr-vėr′tėr), *n.* One who perverts, or turns from right to wrong; one who distorts, misinterprets, misapplies, or corrupts.

The Scripture teacheth us how we ought to withstand the *perverters* of the Gospell. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

pervertible (pėr-vėr′ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *pervertible* = Sp. *pervertible* = Pg. *pervertivel*; as *pervert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being perverted. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, i. 131.

pervestigate† (pėr-ves′ti-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *pervestigatus*, pp. of *pervestigare*, trace out, < *per*, through, + *vestigare*, track: see *vestige*. Cf. *investigate*.] To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

pervestigation† (pėr-ves-ti-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *pervestigatio(n-)*, investigation, < *pervestigare*, pp. *pervestigatus*, trace out: see *pervestigate*.] The act of pervestigating; diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants.

pervial† (pėr′vi-al), *a.* [< L. *pervius*, passable (see *pervious*), + *-al*.] Pervious; transparent; clear. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv., note.

pervially† (pėr′vi-al-i), *adv.* In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently; clearly. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv., note.

pervicacious† (pėr-vi-kā′shus), *a.* [= Pg. *pervicaz* = It. *pervicace*, < L. *pervicax* (*pervicac-*), firm, determined, obstinate, < *pervincere*, maintain one's opinion, < *per*, through, + *vincere* (√ *vic*), conquer: see *victor*.] Very obstinate; stubborn; wilfully contrary or refractory; wilful. *Dryden*, Limberham, ii. 1.

pervicaciously† (pėr-vi-kā′shus-li), *adv.* In a pervicacious manner; stubbornly; with wilful obstinacy.

pervicaciousness† (pėr-vi-kā′shus-nes), *n.* The character of being pervicacious. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

pervicacity† (pėr-vi-kas′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *pervicax* (*pervicac-*), obstinate (see *pervicacious*), + *-ity*.] Pervicaciousness. *Bailey*, 1731.

pervicacy† (pėr′vi-kā-si), *n.* [= Pg. It. *pervicacia*, < L. *pervicacia*, firmness, obstinacy, < *pervicax*, firm, obstinate: see *pervicacious*.] Pervicaciousness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 211.

pervigilation† (pėr-vij-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *pervigilatio(n-)*, a vigil, < *pervigilare*, pp. *pervigilatus*, watch through, < *per*, through, + *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant*.] A careful watching; vigilance. *Bailey.*

pervigilium (pėr-vi-jil′i-um), *n.* [L., < *pervigil*, also *pervigilis*, very watchful, < *per*, through, + *vigil*, watchful: see *vigil*.] A watching all night; a vigil; in *pathol.*, disinclination to sleep; wakefulness.

pervinket, *n.* A Middle English form of *periwinkle*[1].

pervious (pėr′vi-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *pervio*, < L. *pervius*, passable, < *per*, through, + *via*, way. Cf. *devious*, *invious*.] 1. Capable of being penetrated or permeated by something else; affording entrance, admission, or passage; penetrable; permeable.

Those distillations of celestial dews are conveyed in channels not *pervious* to an eye of sense.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 146.

Yes, in such a *pervious* substance as the brain, they might finde an easie either entrance or exit almost everywhere.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, lv.

Were not their judgments warped by the class-bias, workingmen might be more *pervious* to the truth.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 250.

2. Pervading; permeating. [Rare.]

They have an agility to move from place to place with speed and subtilty, like light; to have their way free and *pervious* through all places.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 385.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* Fire,
This flutt'ring Motion, which we call the Mind?
Prior, Solomon, iii.

3. Open; patent; patulous; perforate: applied in anatomy and zoölogy to organs which may be impervious at some time, or under some circumstances.—4. In *bot.*, possessing an opening or passageway.

perviousness (pėr'vi-us-nes), *n.* The property of being pervious.

pervise†, *v. t.* [< L. *pervisus*, pp. of *pervidere*, look through, < *per*, through, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *revise*, etc., and see *peruse*.] To observe; examine; inspect. [Rare.]

We . . . are now passed Clare Hall, the state whereof these two days we have thoroughly *pervised*, and communed with the company.
State Paper, May 18, 1549 (J. Bradford's Works, Parker Soc., 1853, II. 369).

pery[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *pirie*, *pyrie*; < AS. *pirige*, a pear-tree, < *peru*, *pere*: see *pear*[1].] A pear-tree.

Thus I lete hym sitte upon the *pyrie*,
And Januarie and May romynge myrie.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 973.

pery[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

pes[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pes[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *piece*.

pes[3] (pēz), *n.*; pl. *pedes* (pē'dēz). [L., = E. *foot*: see *foot*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The foot; the third and distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, consisting of the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges: the correlative of *manus* of the fore limb. (*b*) A foot-like part or organ; a peduncle, or base of support.—**Abductor pollicis pedis**, a small muscle along the inner plantar border of the foot, inserted into the inner side of the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Also called *abductor hallucis*.—**Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.** Same as *flexor brevis hallucis*.—**Flexor communis digitorum pedis.** Same as *flexor longus digitorum*. See *flexor*.—**Pes accessorius**, a smooth white eminence, variable in size, situated at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle, formed by the protrusion inward of the collateral fissure. Also called *eminentia collateralis*.—**Pes anserinus fasciæ latæ**, the radiating ligamentous structure at the insertion of the sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus, on the inner side of the knee.—**Pes anserinus major**, the radiating trunks of the facial nerve as they pass through the parotid gland, and emerge on the face.—**Pes anserinus minor**, the infra-orbital plexus (which see, under *plexus*).—**Pes anserinus nervi mediani.** Same as *plexus anserinus nervi mediani*.—**Pes anticus.** Same as *manus*, 1.—**Pes calcaneus.** Same as *talipes calcaneus*.—**Pes cavus.** Same as *talipes cavus*.—**Pes coronæ radiatæ**, the foot of the corona radiata where it passes into the internal capsule.—**Pes equinovarus.** Same as *talipes equinovarus*.—**Pes equinus.** Same as *talipes equinus*.—**Pes hippocampi major**, the enlarged lower section of the hippocampus major.—**Pes hippocampi minor.** Same as *hippocampus minor*.—**Pes pedunculi.** Same as *crusta*.—**Pes valgus.** Same as *talipes valgus*.—**Pes varus.** Same as *talipes varus*.—**Transversus pedis**, a plantar muscle at the fore part of the metatarsus, above the flexor tendons, and inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. Also called *caput breve* or *transversum adductoris hallucis*, and *hallucal transverse muscle*.

pesable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable*.

pesade (pe-zād'), *n.* [< F. *pesade*, < *peser* = Sp. Pg. *pesar* = It. *pesare*, < L. *pensare*, weigh: see *poise*.] In the *manège*, the motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing. *Imp. Dict.*

pesage (pe-zäzh'), *n.* [< OF. *pesage* (= Pg. *pesagem*), < *peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise. *Craig.*

pesanet†, *n.* Same as *pusane*.

pesant[1]†, *a.* [ME., also *pesaunt*, < OF. (and F.) *pesant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *pesante*), heavy, lit. weighing down, ppr. of *peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] Heavy. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

pesant[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *peasant*.

pesante (pe-zän'te), *a.* [It.: see *pesant*[1].] In *music*, with heavy accent or emphasis: nearly equivalent to *marcando*, but not implying the use of the staccato.

pesanted†, *a.* [< *pesant*[2], now *peasant*, taken as a 'vassal,' + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *envassaled*, of like sense, under *envassal*.] Subjected; enslaved; envassaled. The word has been found only in the passage cited, where some take it to be < *pesant*[1] + *-ed*[2], and translate 'heavy,' 'stupid.'

Thus *pesanted* to each lewd thought's control.
Marston. (*Imp. Dict.*)

pese[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pease*[1].

pese[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

peseta (pe-sā'tä), *n.* [Sp., dim., < *pesa*, weight. Cf. *peso*.] 1. A silver coin of modern Spain.

Obverse. Reverse.
Peseta of Alfonso XII., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

It is equal to 19.3 United States cents, or 9½*d.* sterling. There is a gold coin of 20 pesetas and a silver coin of 5 pesetas.

2. In Peru, the fifth part of the silver sol, equal to a French franc.

Peshito, Peshitto (pe-shē'tō), *n.* [Literally, single or true.] A Syriac translation of the Old and New Testaments. It is supposed to have been made by Christians in the second century, and possesses high authority. The Old Testament is translated directly from the Hebrew. 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John, Jude, and Revelation are wanting.

peshwa (pesh'wä), *n.* [Mahratti, a leader, guide.] Among the Mahrattas, originally, a chief minister; later, the chief or prince of the Mahrattas. The last of the peshwas surrendered to Sir John Malcolm in 1817. Also *peishwah*.

It subsequently passed into the hands of the rajas of Satara and then the *peshwds*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 743.

The minister (or *Peishwah*) of the king of the Mahrattas has become the hereditary sovereign. *Brougham.*

peshwaship (pesh'wä-ship), *n.* [< *peshwa* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a peshwa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 291.

peskily (pes'ki-li), *adv.* Annoyingly; hence, very; extremely, in a bad sense. [Colloq., U. S.]

pesky (pes'ki), *a.* [Perhaps a var. of **pesty* (< *pest* + *-y*[1]). Cf. the reverse relation of *nasty* for *nasky*; cf. also *perk*[2] and *pert*[1], etc.] Troublesome; annoying; plaguy. [Colloq., U. S.]

I got caught in those *pesky* blackberry-bushes in the graveyard, and I do believe I've torn my breeches all to pieces. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 66.

pesky (pes'ki), *adv.* [< *pesky*, *a.*] Excessively: as, *pesky* slow. [Colloq., U. S.]

peso (pā'sō), *n.* [Sp., a dollar, lit. a weight, = Pg. It. *peso*, weight, < ML. *pensum*, a weight: see *poise*, *n.*] The Spanish dollar. See *dollar*, 1. Also called *duro*. Also, a modern coin of various American states (Argentine Republic, Chili, etc.), worth from 69.8 to 96.5 United States cents. The following is a table of its values in United States cents:

Argentine Republic	96.5
Costa Rica	69.8
Guatemala	69.8
Honduras	69.8
Nicaragua	69.8
San Salvador	69.8
Chili	91.2
Colombia	69.8
Cuba	92.6

Obverse.

Reverse.
Silver Peso of Chili, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

pesont, *n.* [ME., < OF. *peson*, *pezon*, a weight, a small coin, also a whirl on a spindle, F. *peson*, a steelyard, < *peser*, weigh: see *poise*.] An instrument in the form of a staff, with balls or crockets, used for weighing before scales were employed. *Halliwell.*

In primis, a *peson* of gold, it fayleth v. balles, weiyng xxiij. unces gold. *Paston Letters*, I. 474.

pessary (pes'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *pessaries* (-riz). [< F. *pessaire* = Sp. *pesario* = Pg. It. *pessario*, < LL. *pessarium*, a pessary, < L. *pessum*, *pessus*, a pessary, < Gr. πεσσός, an oval pebble used in playing a game like draughts, a pessary.] In *med.*, an instrument made, in various forms, of elastic or rigid materials, and worn in the vagina to remedy various uterine displacements.

pesset†, *v.* A Middle English form of *peace*.

pessimism (pes'i-mizm), *n.* [= F. *pessimisme* = Sp. *pesimismo* = Pg. It. *pessimismo*, < G. *pessimismus* (Schopenhauer, 1819), < NL. **pessimismus*, < L. *pessimus*, worst; superl. (*pejor*, worse, compar.) of *malus*, bad: see *malc*[3].] 1. In *metaph.*: (*a*) The doctrine that this world is the worst possible.

A Schopenhauer, with logic and learning and wit, teaching *pessimism*—teaching that this is the worst of all possible worlds, and inferring that sleep is better than waking, and death than sleep—all the talent in the world cannot save him from being odious.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims (1876), p. 122.

(*b*) The doctrine that the development of the universe has such a law that it must ultimately reach, or at least tend toward, the same nonexistence from which it sprang. This doctrine has been associated (and probably is logically associated) with the feeling that existence is in itself an evil, and is due to a radically evil principle of separation and of strife—the will. It is also in harmony with psychological monism. Compare *optimism*.

2. The tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life, or to look only upon its dark side; a melancholy or depressing spirit or view of life.

Perhaps the great charm of the Elegy is to be found in its embodying that pensively stingless *pessimism* which comes with the first gray hair.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 171.

3. The worst possible condition; the point of greatest deterioration. [Rare.]

Public criticism is, upon works of fine literature, at the very point of *pessimism*.
Southey, Letters (1812), II. 253. (*Davies.*)

pessimist (pes'i-mist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *pessimiste* = Sp. *pesimista* = Pg. It. *pessimista*, < NL. **pessimista*, < L. *pessimus*, worst: see *pessimism*.] I. *n.* 1. One who accepts the metaphysical doctrine of pessimism, in either sense.—2. One who exaggerates the evils of life or is disposed to see only its dark side; one who is given to melancholy or depressing views of life.

II. *a.* Same as *pessimistic*.

pessimistic (pes-i-mis'tik), *a.* [< *pessimist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of pessimism, in any sense. =Syn. *Cynical*, etc. See *misanthropic*.

pessimistical (pes-i-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *pessimistic* + *-al*.] Same as *pessimistic*.

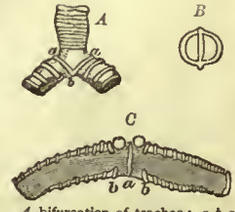
pessimize (pes'i-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pessimized*, ppr. *pessimizing*. [< L. *pessimus*, worst, + *-ize*.] To hold or express the belief or doctrines of a pessimist. *Saturday Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

pessomancy (pes'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. πεσσός, an oval stone used in a game like draughts, + μαντεία, divination, < μάντις, a prophet.] Divination by means of pebbles.

pessonert, *n.* [ME., < OF. **peschonier* (?), < *pescher*, < L. *piscare*, fish: see *piscator*.] A fisherman or fishmonger. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvii.

pessular (pes'ū-lär), *a.* [< *pessulus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the pessulus, or having its character.

pessulus (pes'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pessuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pessulus*, the bolt of a door, < Gr. πάσσαλος, a peg, pin, gag.] In *ornith.*, the cross-bone of the syrinx; the gristly or bony bar across the lower end of the windpipe, at the point where the trachea forks into right and left bronchi.



A, bifurcation of trachea: *a b a*, last entire tracheal ring. *B*, last entire tracheal ring, viewed from below, crossed by the pessulus. *C*, bifurcation of trachea and bronchi, viewed from below: *a*, pessulus, the bolt-bar, or bone of divarication; *b b*, next succeeding tracheal half-rings.

pest (pest), *n.* [< F. *peste* = Sp. Pg. It. *peste*, < L. *pestis*, a deadly epidemic disease, plague, pestilence, ruin, destruction; with formative *-ti*, from a root variously sought in *perdere*, destroy (see *perdition*), in *petere*, fall upon, attack (see *petition*), in *pati*, suffer (see *passion*, *patient*), or elsewhere.] 1. Plague; pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles . . .
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage.
Pope, Iliad, i. 192.

2. Any very noxious, mischievous, or destructive thing, or a mischievous, destructive, very annoying, or troublesome person.

A *pest* and public enemy. *South.*

=Syn. 1. Infection.—2. Scourge, nuisance.

Pestalozzian (pes-ta-lot'si-an), *a.* [< *Pestalozzi* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or originated by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746–1827), a Swiss philanthropist and educator, who instituted a system of elementary instruction in which object-teaching adapted to the ascertained capacity of each child was the principal feature.

Pestalozzianism (pes-ta-lot'si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Pestalozzian* + *-ism.*] The Pestalozzian educational system; the method of Pestalozzi.

pestelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pestle.*

pestelet†, *n.* Same as *pistolet*[1].

pester (pes'tėr), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *impester*, < OF. *empestrer*, F. *empêtrer* = It. *impastojare*, < ML. **impastoriare*, shackle or clog (a horse at pasture), < *in*, in, + *pastorium*, a clog for horses at pasture: see *pastern.*] 1†. To crowd; encumber; clog; fill; cram.

[Alexander], purposing to passe forwards, deuided his army into two partes, . . . and, reseruing such a parte as was *pestered* least with baggage, took the way of the mountains. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

We were so *pestered* with people & goods that there was scant place to lie in. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 258.

The people crowding near within the *pester'd* room,
A low soft murmuring moves amongst the wond'ring throng. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 34.

Hence—2. To trouble, disturb, or annoy, especially with repeated acts of an annoying kind; harass with petty vexations; plague; worry.

He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 22.

What State soever is *pestered* with Factions, and defends it self by Force of Arms, is very just in having regard to those only that are sound and untainted. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, Pref., p. 14.

Pester him not in this his sombre mood
With questionings about an idle tale. *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

=Syn. 2. *Bother*, *Plague*, etc. See *tease.*

pester (pes'tėr), *n.* [< *pester*, *v.*] 1. Encumbrance; obstruction.

We perceiued that we were shot into a very faire entrance or passage, being in some places twenty leagues broad, and in some thirty, altogether void of any *pester* of ice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 102.

2. A trouble; bother; plague. [Colloq., U. S.]

Shebna he 's told many where the Kidd money was, and been with 'em when they dug for it; but the *pester* on 't was they allers lost it, 'cause they would some on 'em speak afore they thought. *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 119.

pesterable† (pes'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *pester* + *-able.*] Cumbersome; inconvenient.

It [a cask] must goe either shaken and bounde vp, or else emptie, which will bee *pesterable.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 306.

pesterer (pes'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *pester* + *-er*[1].] One who pesters; one who troubles or worries.

pesteringly (pes'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* Troublesomely; annoyingly.

Unalterably and *pesteringly* fond! *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 1.

pesterment (pes'tėr-ment), *n.* [< *pester* + *-ment.*] The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered; annoyance; vexation; worry. *Franklin.*

pesterous† (pes'tėr-us), *a.* [< *pester* + *-ous.*] Apt to pester; encumbering; burdensome. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 215.

pestful (pest'fûl), *a.* [< *pest* + *-ful.*] Pestiferous; pestilential.

The Lybians *pest-full* and un-blest-full shore. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

pest-house (pest'hous), *n.* A hospital for persons infected with the plague, smallpox, or other pestilential disease.

Would you thrust a child into a *pest-house* without necessity, and without an amuletto? *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 166.

pestiduct (pes'ti-dukt), *n.* [< L. *pestis* (see *pest*) + *ductus*, a leading: see *duct.*] That which conveys contagion. [Rare.]

Instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 94.

pestiferous (pes-tif'ė-rus), *a.* [= OF. *pestifereux* (also *pestifere*), F. *pestifère* = Sp. *pestífero* = Pg. It. *pestifero*, < L. *pestifer*, rarely *pestiferus*, that brings plague or destruction, < *pestis*, plague (see *pest*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Plague-bearing; pestilential; infectious; contagious: as, *pestiferous* particles.

There maye happe by yuell custome some *pestyferous* dewe of vyce to perse the sayd membres, and infecte and corrupt the soft and tendre buddes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 3.

He was shut up to languish for years with his wife and daughter in a *pestiferous* dungeon. *E. Everett*, Orations, I. 513.

2. Noxious in any manner; mischievous; malignant; annoying.

You that have so traitorously discovered the secrets of your army, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men very nobly held. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 340.

My mind of late years has a *pestiferous* way of seeing pretty much all sides of questions. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 380.

pestiferously (pes-tif'ė-rus-li), *adv.* In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially; noxiously; malignantly; annoyingly.

pestilence (pes'ti-lens), *n.* [< ME. *pestilence*, *pestylence*, < OF. (and F.) *pestilence* = Pr. *pestilenza*, *pestilentia* = Sp. Pg. *pestilencia* = It. *pestilenza*, *pestilenzia*, < L. *pestilentia*, plague, < *pestilen(t-)s*, infected, unwholesome, noxious: see *pestilent.*] 1. The disease called the plague or pest; also, any epidemic malignant disease.

The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness. Ps. xci. 6.

At this very time Don John, in the flower of his age, died of the *Pestilence.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 353.

2. That which is pestilential or pestiferous; that which produces or tends to produce malignant disease.

When mine eyes did see Olivia first,
Methought she purged the air of *pestilence!* *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 20.

3. That which is morally pestilent; that which is mischievous, noxious, or malignant in any respect.

For whiles this honest fool
Plies Desdemona to repair his fortunes,
And she for him pleads strongly to the Moor,
I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 362.

pestilence-weed (pes'ti-lens-wēd), *n.* Same as *pestilence-wort.*

pestilence-wort (pes'ti-lens-wėrt), *n.* The butter-bur, *Petasites officinalis* (*P. vulgaris*): so called with reference to its reputed remedial virtue.

pestilent (pes'ti-lent), *a.* [< F. *pestilent* = Pr. *pestilent* = Sp. Pg. It. *pestilente*, < L. *pestilen(t-)s*, LL. also *pestilentus* (also *pestilis*), infected, pestilential, < *pestis*, a plague, pest: see *pest.*] 1. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; pestilential; pestiferous.

A foul and *pestilent* congregation of vapours. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 315.

Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and *pestilent.* *Milton*, P. L., x. 695.

2. Mischievous; noxious; pernicious; hurtful to health or morals.

A self-will in a woman,
Chain'd to an over-weening thought, is *pestilent*,
Murders fair fortune first, then fair opinion. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

The world abounds with *pestilent* books written against this doctrine. *Swift.*

3. Troublesome; mischievous; making mischief or disturbance: often used humorously: as, a *pestilent* fellow.

What a *pestilent* knave is this same! *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 147.

This *pestilent* wizard (in whom his just punishment seemed to have wrought no manner of amends) had an inveterate habit of haunting a certain mansion, styled the House of the Seven Gables. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

pestilent†, *adv.* [< *pestilent*, *a.*] Excessively; intolerably. Compare *pestilent*, *a.*, 3. [Colloq.]

A *pestilent* complete knave; and the woman hath found him already. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 252.

One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest. *Suckling*, Ballad of a Wedding.

pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal), *a.* [Formerly also *pestilencial*; < F. *pestilentiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pestilencial* = It. *pestilenziale*, < ML. *pestilentialis*, < L. *pestilentia*, pestilence: see *pestilence.*] 1. Producing or tending to produce infectious disease; pestiferous.

Pestilential vapours, stench, and smoak. *Addison.*

Even the birds seem to avoid the place as *pestilential*, not having seen one of any kind so much as flying over. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

2. Mischievous; pernicious; destructive.

In what hatred and perpetuall reproche oughte they to be that, corrupted wyth *pestilencial* auarice or ambicion, do betraie theyr maysters, or any other that trusteth them? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 6.

Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a *pestilential* heresy. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. xiii.

3. Partaking of the nature of pestilence or any infectious and deadly disease: as, a *pestilential* fever. See *fever*[1].=Syn. Malignant, noxious, deadly.

pestilentious†, (pes-ti-len'shus), *a.* [< OF. *pestilentieux* = Sp. Pg. *pestilencioso* = It. *pestilenzioso*, < LL. *pestilentiosus*, < L. *pestilentia*, pestilence: see *pestilence.*] Pestilential.

Such a *pestilentious* influence poisoned the time of my nativity. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

pestilently (pes'ti-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In a pestilent manner; mischievously; perniciously; noxiously.—2†. Excessively; intolerably.

The smell nevertheless encreased, and became above all measure *pestilently* noisome. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, iii. 9.

pestilentness (pes'ti-lent-nes), *n.* The character of being pestilent.

pestility† (pes-til'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *pestilita(t-)s*, a plague, pestilence, < *pestilis*, pestilent, < L. *pestis*, a pest: see *pest.*] A pestilence; a plague.

Pomponius Letus and other Latine writers also making mention of the said *pestilitie.* *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 59.

pestillation†, *n.* See *pistillation.*

pestle (pes'l), *n.* [Formerly also *pestell*; < ME. *pestel*, *pestelle*, < OF. *pestel*, *pesteil* = It. *pestello* (cf. Russ. *pestŭ*), < L. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, ML. also *pistellus*, *pestellus*, *pestillum*, a pounder, pestle, dim. of **pistrum*, < *pistus*, pp. of *pinsere*, *pisere*, pound, = Gr. πτίσσειν, bray, winnow, = Skt. √*pish*, pound. Cf. *pistil*, which is directly from the L. *pistillum.*] 1. An instrument for pounding and breaking a substance in a mortar.

A certaine maide . . . had by chance a *pestell* of a mortar in her hand, with which she was powning in the said mortar. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 261.

2. In *mach.*: (*a*) The vertically moving bar of a stamp-mill. (*b*) One of the pounders or mallets used in a fulling-mill.—3†. The leg of certain animals, especially of the pig.

In the fyrst course, potage, wortes, gruell, & fourmenty, with venyson, and mortrus, and *pestelles* of porke with grene sauce. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Yet can I set my Oslilo's dieting,
A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 29. (*Nares.*)

4†. A short staff carried by a constable or bailiff. Compare *mace*[1].

One whiff at these same pewter-buttoned shoulder-clappers, to try whether this chopping knife or their *pestles* were the better weapons. *Chapman*, May-Day, iv. 1. (*Nares.*)

pestle (pes'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pestled*, ppr. *pestling.* [< *pestle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To break or pound with a pestle; pulverize, grind, or rub with a pestle, as in a mortar.

To *pestle* a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 11.

Polidori . . . on such occasions would retire in mortification to his room, there to *pestle* his poisons. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 18.

II. *intrans.* To use a pestle; pound.

It will be such a *pestling* device, Sir Amorous! It will pound all your enemie's practices to powder, and blow him up with his own mine. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

pestle-pie (pes'l-pī), *n.* A large standing pie which contains a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue: a favorite dish at country fairs and at Christmas feasts in Great Britain. *Halliwell.*

pestoid (pes'toid), *a.* [< *pest* + *-oid.*] Resembling the pest or plague: as, *pestoid* fever.

pestour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *pestor*, *pestour*, *pestreur*, *pistor* = Pr. *pestre*, < L. *pestor*, a miller, baker, < *pinsere*, pp. *pistus*, pound: see *pestle.*] A baker. *York Plays*, p. lxxvii.

pesture†, *n.* [< *pest* + *-ure*; perhaps associated with *pester.*] Annoyance; disturbance; injury. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 98.

pesyble†, *a.* A Middle English form of *peaceable.*

pesyn†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pease*[1].

pet[1] (pet), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *pett*, *peat*, *peate*; < Ir. *peat*, a pet, as adj. petted, = Gael. *peata*, a pet, a tame animal. The word may have been associated with *petty*, little, but it could not be derived from *petty.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Any domesticated or tamed animal, as a dog, a squirrel, or a dove, that is fondled and indulged; in particular, a lamb brought up by hand; a cade-lamb; in general, a fondling.

Hastings Clive has a queer assortment of *pets*, first of which are the bushy-tailed Persian kittens. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 344.

2. A darling or favorite child; one who is fondled and indulged or treated with peculiar kind-

ness or favor; also, a spoiled child; a wilful young woman.

A pretty *peat!* it is best
Put finger in the eye, an she knew why.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 78.

Deliro's wife, and idol; a proud, mincing *peat*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. *a.* 1. Fondled and indulged: as, a *pet* lamb; a *pet* rabbit; a *pet* pigeon.

The poet [Herrick] kept a *pet* goose at the vicarage, also a *pet* pig, which he taught to drink beer out of his own tankard. *D. G. Mitchell*, Lands, Letters, and Kings, iii.

2. Favored; favorite; cherished: as, a *pet* theory.

The lord of the . . . manor . . . offered his *pet* binocular. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, liv.

He [a sentimentalist] loves to think he suffers, and keeps a *pet* sorrow, a blue devil familiar, that goes with him everywhere, like Paracelsus's black dog.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

pet[1] (pet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. [< *pet*[1], *n.*] To treat as a pet; fondle; indulge: as, to *pet* a child or a kitten.

The licensed irritability of a *petted* member of the family. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

pet[2] (pet), *n.* [Appar. due to *pettish*, taken as 'capricious,' < *pet*, a fit of ill humor, caprice, + *-ish*[1], but orig. appar. 'like a favorite child,' i. e. 'like a spoiled child,' < *pet*[1] + *-ish*[1]; the sense is affected also by the unrelated *petulant*. See *pet*[1].] A fit, as of peevishness, ill humor, or discontent.

Then [false honor] flatter'd me, took *pet*, and in disdain
Nipp'd my green buds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 13.

Fortune ha's deny'd him in something, and hee now takes *pet*, and will bee miserable in spite.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

In a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse.
Milton, Comus, l. 721.

In a *pet* she started up,
And pluck'd it out, and drew
My little oakling from the cup,
And flung him in the dew.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

pet[2] (pet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *petted*, ppr. *petting*. [< *pet*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be peevish or cross; sulk.

He, sure, is queasy-stomached that must *pet* and puke at such a trivial circumstance. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

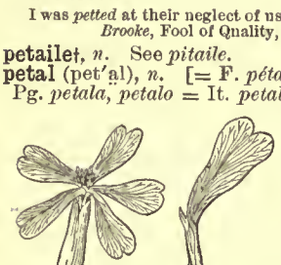
With a sweet forgetting,
They stay their crystal fretting,
Never, never *petting*
About the frozen time. *Keats*, Stanzas.

II. *trans.* To make peevish; pique; offend; make cross.

I was *petted* at their neglect of us.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 46. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

petailet, *n.* See *pitaile*.

petal (pet'al), *n.* [= F. *pétale* = Sp. *pétalo* = Pg. *petala*, *petalo* = It. *petalo*, < NL. *petalum*, a petal, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, orig. neut. of *πέταλος*, outspread, broad, flat (= L. *patulus*, outspread, spreading), < *πετανύναι* (√ *πετ-*) = L. *patere*, spread out, be open: see *patent*[1], *patulous*.] 1. In *bot.*, a corolla-leaf; one of the individual parts of a corolla in which they are distinct. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a petaloid ambulacrum, as that of a spatangoid or clypeastroid sea-urchin. See cuts under *ambulacrum* and *petalostichous*.



Flower of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*). *a*, one of the petals.

petaled, petalled (pet'ald), *a.* Having petals: generally used in composition: as, many-*petaled*; six-*petaled*.

petaliform (pet'al-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *petalum*, petal (see *petal*), + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, shaped like a petal; petaloid.

petaline (pet'al-in), *a.* [< F. *pétalin*, < NL. **petalinus*, < *petalum*, a petal: see *petal*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; resembling a petal in form or color: as, a *petaline* nectary.

petalism (pet'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *pétalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *petalismo*, < Gr. *πεταλισμός*, petalism, < **πεταλίζειν*, banish by means of votes written on olive-leaves (cf. *πεταλίζειν*, put forth leaves), < *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] In ancient Syracuse, a mode of banishing citizens whose influence seemed dangerous, modeled on the ostracism at Athens, from which it differed in little except that the voter wrote the name of the person he recommended for banishment on an olive-leaf and not on a tablet of earthenware, and that the stated period of banishment was five years, and not ten as at Athens. The law was repealed 452 B. C., on account of its deterring the best citizens from participating in public affairs.

By means of this *petalisme* the lords banished one another, so that in the end the people became lord.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 944.

In another great and most splendid city you see men reduced to *petalism*, or marking their votes by the petals of shrubs. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

petalite (pet'al-īt), *n.* [< F. *pétalite* = It. *petalite*, < NL. **petalites*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] A rare mineral, having a leaf-like cleavage, usually occurring in masses of a milk-white color, often tinged with gray, red, or green. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium. The alkali lithia was first discovered in this mineral. Castorite is a variety found on the island of Elba, Italy.

petalled, *a.* See *petaled*.

Petalocera (pet-a-los'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), neut. pl. of *petaloceros*: see *petaloceros*.] In *entom.*, a group of beetles corresponding to Latreille's *Lamellicornes*.

petaloceros (pet-a-los'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *petaloceros*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *entom.*, having leafy antennæ; lamellicorn; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalocera*.

petalodont (pet'a-lō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Petalodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Petalodontidæ*.

Petalodontidæ (pet″a-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petalodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of tectospondylous selachians, typified by the genus *Petalodus*. The body was moderately depressed; the pectoral fins were large, and continued forward to the head; and the teeth formed a close pavement, and were compressed anteroposteriorly. The species lived in the seas of the Carboniferous period.

petalodontoid (pet″a-lō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *petalodont*.

Petalodus (pet-a-lō'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of selachians typical of the family *Petalodontidæ*, which had teeth with petal-shaped crowns.

petalody (pet'a-lō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *πεταλώδης*, leaf-like: see *petaloid*.] In *bot.*, a condition frequent in flowers, in which other organs assume the appearance of petals. Thus, in certain species of *Primula* the calyx-lobes sometimes become petal-like, while in most of the so-called "double" flowers it is the stamens that have been metamorphosed into petals. The anthers, connective, ovules, and pistils may occasionally be affected in this manner. Also *petalomania*.

petaloid (pet'a-loid), *a.* [= F. *pétaloïde* = Pg. It. *petaloide*, < Gr. **πεταλοειδής*, *πεταλώδης*, leaf-like, < *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *εἶδος*, shape.] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a petal; resembling petals in texture and color, as certain bracts. — 2. In *zoöl.*, resembling a leaf or petal; specifically, noting those heterogeneous ambulacra of some echinoderms, as of the *Clypeastroida*, of which the apical part is wide in the middle and tapers to a point at the margin, where it joins the oral portion. See cuts under *ambulacrum*, *cake-urchin*, and *petalostichous*.

petaloideous (pet-a-loi'dē-us), *a.* [< *petaloid* + *-eous*.] Same as *petaloid*; especially, noting those monocotyledonous plants which have flowers with parts corresponding to petals and sepals, such as lilies, orchids, etc., as distinguished on the one hand from those in which the flowers are arranged on a spadix (spadiceous), and on the other from those in which the homologous parts consist of glumes or palets (glumaceous). Compare *spadiceous* and *glumaceous*.

petalomania (pet″a-lō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *bot.*, same as *petalody*: so named from the abnormal multiplication of petal-like forms.

petalon (pet'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *petala* (-lä). [< Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, a leaf of metal, eccl. a leaf of gold on the high priest's miter: see *petal*.] The plate of pure gold worn on the linen miter of the Jewish high priest.

Petalostemon (pet″a-lō-stē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), so called as having four of the petals borne on the stamen-tube; < Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf (NL. *petalum*, a petal), + *στήμων*, warp (a stamen): see *stamen*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Psoralieæ*, characterized by the two ovules, and the petals on filiform claws, four of which are united to the sheath of the monadelphous stamens. The 23 species are all North American, ranging from Wisconsin to Mexico. They are glandular-dotted perennials, with pinnate leaves and small rose, purple, violet, or white flowers in dense spikes, followed by short pods included in the calyx. They are the so-called *prairie-clover* of the United States, the flowers suggesting those of clover. See *clover*, 2.

Petalosticha (pet-a-los'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *petalostichus*: see *petalostichous*.] An order or a suborder of sea-urchins having petaloid ambulacra. They belong to the *Irregularia* or *Exocyclica*, and are represented by such families as *Clypeastridæ*, *Scutellidæ*, *Cassidulidæ*, and *Spatangidæ*. Many of them are known as *heart-urchins* and *cake-urchins*. The term is contrasted with *Desmosticha*. See cuts under *cake-urchin* and *petalostichous*.

petalostichous (pet-a-los'ti-kus), *a.* [< NL. *petalostichus*, < Gr. *πέταλον*, leaf, + *στίχος*, a row, line.] Having petaloid ambulacra; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Petalostichа*; spatangoid or clypeastroid, as a sea-urchin.

Petalostichous Ambulacra of Sea-urchin (*Echinobrissus reecnsi*).

petalous (pet'a-lus), *a.* [< *petal* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having petals; petaled: as, a *petalous* flower: opposed to *apetalous*.

petart, *n.* An obsolete variant of *petard*.

petard (pē-tärd'), *n.* [Formerly also *petar*, *petarre*; = Sp. *petardo*, *petarte* = Pg. It. *petardo*, < OF. *petard*, *petart*, F. *pétard*; so called (a piece of military humor) < OF. *peter*, F. *péter*, break wind, crack, < *pet*, a breaking wind, < L. *peditum*, a breaking wind, < *pedere*, pp. *peditus*, break wind, for **perdere* = AS. *feortan* = E. *fart*: see *fart*.] An engine of war used to blow in a door or gate, form a breach in a wall, etc. It came into use in the sixteenth century, and in its early forms was a kind of mortar of iron or brooze which was charged with about seven pounds of gunpowder, rammed down and wadded, and fixed by means of rings to a stout plank, which was then attached to the surface to be blown in. The use of bombs has rendered the petard almost obsolete, but as still occasionally employed it is a cubical box of stout oak-wood, charged with twenty pounds or more of powder, and fired, like the older forms, by a fuse.

Petardeer Firing a Petard.

'Twas he
Gave heat unto the injury, which return'd,
Like a *petar* ill lighted, into the bosom
Of him gave fire to 't.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

Give but the fire
To this *petard*, it shall blow open, Madam,
The iron doors. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hoist with one's own petard, caught in one's own trap; involved in the danger one meant for others.

For 'tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 207.

petardeer, petardier (pet-ärr-dēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *petardēr* (= Sp. *petardero* = Pg. *petardeiro* = It. *petardiere*); < F. *pétardier*, OF. *petardier*, < *petarder*, blow up with a petard, < *petard*, a petard: see *petard*.] A soldier who served a petard.

petary (pē'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *petaries* (-riz). [< ML. *petaria*, a peat-bog, < *peta*, peat: see *peat*[1].] A peat-bog; a moss.

The Duke [of Argyll] refers to the grant by King Robert Bruce to his ancestor . . . of "the whole land of Lochow in one free barony, by all its righteous metes and marches, in wood and pastures, muirs and marshes, *petaries*, ways, &c." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 539.

It is certain that peat was a common enough fuel in David I.'s reign, and that *petaries* became frequent objects of grant to the abbots and convents during the Scoto-Saxon period. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 308.

Petasites (pet-a-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *πετασίτης*, a plant with a broad leaf like a hat, < *πέτασος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat: see *petasus*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Senecioideæ* and subtribe *Tussilagineæ*, characterized by scapes bearing many partly dicœcious heads of flowers with involucral bracts in but one row. There are about 12 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, white woolly herbs, from a perennial creeping rootstock, bear-

ing large cordate or kidney-shaped radical leaves, and purplish or white, rarely yellowish, flowers. *P. officinalis* (*P. vulgaris*, Desf.), a common brookside plant of Europe, is known as the *butter-bur* or *butter-dock*, *kettle-dock*, *cleat*, *bog-rhubarb*, or *pestilence-weed* or *pestilence-wort*. For other species, see *winter heliotrope* (under *heliotrope*) and *sweet coltsfoot* (under *coltsfoot*).

petasus (pet'ą-sus), *n.*; pl. *petasi* (-sī). [L., < Gr. *πέτασος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat, < *πετανύναι*, spread out: see *petal*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a low-crowned, broad-brimmed felt hat worn characteristically by travelers, and a common attribute of Hermes. Hence—2. The winged hat or cap worn by Mercury in late artistic types.

Her device, upon a *Petasus*, or Mercurial hat, a crescent.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

petate (pe-tä'te), *n.* [Sp., < Mex. *petatl*.] 1. Dried palm-leaves or grass used for plaiting into hats.—2. A mat of braided palm-leaf, used by the poorer Mexicans as a bed.

Petaurinæ (pet-â-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petaurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marsupials of the family *Phalangistidæ*, typified by the genus *Petaurus*, having a parachute; the petaurists or flying-phalangers. See cut under *Petaurista*.

petaurine (pe-tâ'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Petaurus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Petaurinæ*, or having their characters; volitant, as a phalanger.

II. *n.* A member of the *Petaurinæ*; a flying-phalanger or petaurist.

petaurist (pe-tâ'rist), *n.* [= F. *pétauriste*, < L. *petaurista*, *petauristes*, a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer, an animal that leaps very high, < Gr. *πεταυριστής*, a rope-dancer, tumbler, < *πεταυρίζειν*, jump from a spring-board, dance on a rope, tumble, < *πέταυρον* (> L. *petaurum*), also *πέτευρον*, a perch or roost for fowls, a spring-board or stage for a tumbler, a spring or trap; supposed, without probability, to be < *πεδάορος*, Æolic for *μετέωρος*, aloft in the air: see *meteor*.] A flying-phalanger, flying-opossum, Australian flying-squirrel, or acrobat; any member of the old genus *Petaurus*, or modern subfamily *Petaurinæ*. These animals are marsupials of medium or small size, mostly provided with a patagium or parachute which enables them to take flying leaps. The petaurists proper, or taguans, belong to the genus *Petaurista*. The sciurine or squirrel petaurists are of the genus *Belideus*, and strikingly like ordinary flying-squirrels. Pygmy petaurists, or acrobats, also called *opossum-mice*, are among the very smallest of marsupials; they belong to the genus *Acrobates*. Petaurists without a patagium form the genus *Gymnobelideus*. See cuts under *Acrobates* and *Petaurista*.

Petaurista (pet-â-ris'tą), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1825), < Gr. *πεταυριστής*, a rope-dancer, tumbler: see *petaurist*.] A genus of *Phalangistidæ*, including the larger flying-phalangers, as the taguan, *P. taguanoides*; the petaurists proper.

Taguan (*Petaurista taguanoides*).

petauristine (pet-â-ris'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Petaurista* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *petaurine*.

petaurite (pe-tâ'rīt), *a.* [< *Petaurus* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *petaurine*.

Petaurus† (pe-tâ'rus), *n.* [NL., accom. of L. *petaurista*: see *petaurist*.] An old genus of flying-phalangers, giving name to the subfamily *Petaurinæ* and conterminous with it. See *petaurist*, and cut under *Petaurista*.

petchary (pech'ą-ri), *n.* [W. Ind.] The gray king-bird, or chicheree (so called from its cry), *Tyrannus dominicensis* or *T. griseus*, one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. It also occurs sparingly in the southern United States. It resembles the common king-bird or bee-martin, but is larger, grayer, and otherwise distinct.

pet-cock (pet'kok), *n.* A small plug-cock, usually of a size adapted to screw into a female thread ⅜-inch, ½-inch, or ¼-inch pipe-tap size. Pet-cocks are used for draining water of condensation from steam-cylinders, and they are frequently placed in the discharge-pipes of pumps to show if the latter are working. They are also used as vents to permit air or gas to escape from reservoirs, and for other purposes in the arts. A small globe-valve is sometimes erroneously called a *pet-cock*. Also called *pit-cock*.

petet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pity*.

petechiæ (pē-tek'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (cf. F. *pétéchies* = Sp. *petequias* = Pg. *petechias*), < It. *petecchie*, purple spots on the skin (see def.), pl. of *petecchia* (ML. *peteccia*), a spot, scab (applied in contempt to a miser); in form dim., appar. ult. < L. *petigo* (*petigin-*), a scab, an eruption.] Purple spots on the skin, not disappearing on pressure, caused by hemorrhage into the cutaneous tissues.

petechial (pē-tek'i-ąl), *a.* [= F. *pétéchial* = Sp. *petequial* = Pg. *petechial* = It. *petecchiale* (ML. *petecchialis*), < *petecchia*, a spot, scab: see *petechiæ*.] Of the nature of petechiæ; characterized by or accompanied with petechiæ or livid spots: as, a *petechial* eruption or fever.—**Petechial fever.** (*a*) Typhus fever. (*b*) Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

petechiate (pē-tek'i-āt), *a.* [< *petechiæ* + *-ate*[1].] Having petechiæ; spotted with petechiæ.

petegree†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pedigree*.

peteose†, *a.* A Middle English form of *piteous*.

peter[1]† (pē'tėr), *n.* [Also *peeter*; in def. 1 abbr. of *peter-see-me*; in def. 2 uncertain; but in both appar. ult. < *Peter*, a man's name, orig. that of the apostle Peter, < LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, lit. 'rock': see *pier*.] 1. A kind of wine otherwise called *peter-see-me* and *peter-sameene*.

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canary I charge thee,
By Britain, metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.
Beau. and Fl., Chances, v. 3. (*Nares.*)

2. A kind of cosmetic. *Halliwell.*

peter[2] (pē'tėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *repeater*.] *Naut.* See *blue-peter*.—**Blue peter.** (*a*) See *blue-peter*. (*b*) In *whist*, a conventional signal indicating a call for trumps. See *peter*[2], *v.* (*c*) The common American coot, *Fulica americana*: so called with reference to its color, with an allusion to blue-peter. [Southern U. S.]

peter[2] (pē'tėr), *v. i.* [< *peter*[2], *n.*] In *whist*, to call for trumps by throwing away a higher card of a suit while holding a smaller. [Eng.]

Surely the Blue Peter is well understood; it is always used when a ship is about to start—a blue flag with a white centre. Calling for trumps, or *petering*, is derived from this source. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 356.

peter[3] (pē'tėr), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To diminish gradually and then cease; fail; become exhausted; in *mining*, to split up into branches and become lost: said of a vein which runs out or disappears, so that it can no longer be followed by the miner: with *out*. [Colloq.]

Then the bar *petered out*,
And the boys wouldn't stay.
Bret Harte, Dow's Flat.

peter-boat (pē'tėr-bōt), *n.* [< *Peter* (see *Peterman*) + *boat*.] 1. A fishing-boat; a small boat pointed alike at stem and stern, which may be rowed with either end foremost.—2. A live-box; a crate or box for fish, made with slats, and intended to be set in water to keep the fish alive. [U. S. (Chesapeake Bay).]

peterel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *petrel*[1].

peter-gunner† (pē'tėr-gun″ėr), *n.* A gunner or sportsman. [Slang.]

I smell powder; . . . this *peter-gunner* should have given fire. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

Peterman† (pē'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *Petermen* (-men). [So called in allusion to "Simon called *Peter*, and Andrew his brother, . . . for they were fishers" (Mat. iv. 18).] A fisherman. [Eng. (on the Thames).]

Yet his skin is too thick to make parchment; 'twould make good boots for a *Peterman* to catch salmon in.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 3.

Peter-pence (pē'tėr-pens), *n.* See *Peter's pence*, under *penny*.

peter-sameene†, *n.* Same as *peter-see-me*. *Middleton.*

Peter's bird. A petrel.

Peter's cress. See *cress*.

peter-see-me†, *n.* [A corruption of *Peter* (*Pedro*) *Ximenes*.] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines.

Peter-see-me shall wash thy noul,
And Malaga glasses fex thee.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

Petersen's bag. A rubber bag introduced into the rectum and distended during suprapubic cystotomy.

Peter's fish. [So called from the spot on each side near the pectoral fin, fancied to be the mark made by St. Peter's thumb and finger when, it is said, he caught this fish for tribute.] The haddock; also, some other fish similarly marked, as the John-dory.

petersham (pē'tėr-sham), *n.* [After Lord *Petersham*, who set the fashion of wearing it.] 1. A kind of greatcoat formerly fashionable.—2. The heavy rough-napped woolen cloth of which such greatcoats were made. Petersham cloth is now generally dark-blue, and is used for heavy overcoats of all sorts, pea-jackets, and the like.—**Petersham ribbon.** See *ribbon*.

Peter's pence. See *penny*.

Peter's-staff†, *n.* The common mullen.

peth[1] (peth), *n.* [A dial. form of *path*.] A steep road; a road or path up a steep hill. [North. Eng.]

peth[2] (peth), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *pith*.] To kill with a pething-pole. [Australian.]

"Now then, shall we *peth* it or shoot it?" says our butcher pro tem. *P. Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p. 189.

pething-pole (peth'ing-pōl), *n.* A sort of harpoon used for butchering cattle. [Australian.]

So up jumps Tom on the bar overhead with a long *pething-pole*, like an abnormally long and heavy alpenstock, in his hand; he selects the beast to be killed, stands over it in breathless but seemingly careless silence, adjusts his point over the centre of the vertebra, and with one plunge sends the cruel point with unerring aim into the spinal cord. *P. Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p. 184.

petigree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree*.

petiolaceous (pet″i-ō-lā'shius), *a.* [< *petiole* + *-aceous*.] Same as *petiolate*.

petiolar (pet'i-ō-lär), *a.* [= F. *pétiolaire* = Pg. *peciolar* = It. *picciuolare*, < NL. **petiolaris*, < L. *petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] 1. In *bot.*, pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; growing on or supported by a petiole: as, a *petiolar* tendril; a *petiolar* bud; a *petiolar* gland.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, same as *petiolate*.

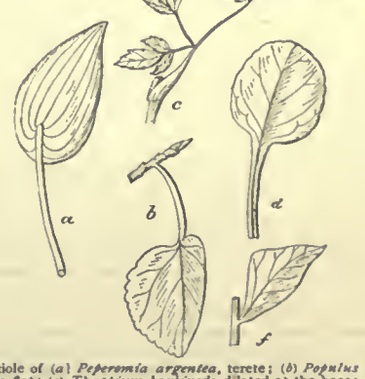
petiolary (pet'i-ō-lā-ri), *a.* [As *petiolar* + *-y*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *petiolar*.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *petiolate*.

Petiolata (pet″i-ō-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *petiolatus*, a petiole, petiolate: see *petiolate*.] A division of hymenopterous insects, including all the true bees, wasps, etc. These have the abdomen united to the thorax by a slender petiole or stalk, whence the name, which is opposed to *Securifera*.

petiolate (pet'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [= F. *pétiolé* = Sp. Pg. *peciolado* = It. *picciuolato*, < NL. **petiolatus*, L. *petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a petiole: as, a *petiolate* leaf.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, stalked as if petiolate; having a footstalk, peduncle, or petiole like that of a leaf; specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to the *Petiolata*, or having their characters. See cuts under *Eucharinæ* and *Eumenes*.—**Petiolate abdomen**, an abdomen in which the petiole, composed of a basal joint or two, is long and much more slender than the others.—**Petiolate egg**, in *entom.*, an egg attached by a slender stem, as those of many ichneumon-flies.—**Petiolate insects**, those insects which have the abdomen petiolated.—**Petiolate wing**, a wing in which the base is very narrow and has parallel sides, suddenly enlarging to the body of the wing, as in the genus *Agrion* and its allies.—**Petiolate wing-cell**, a wing-cell greatly constricted at one end, where it adjoins another cell.

petiolated (pet'i-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *petiolate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *petiolate*.

petiole (pet'i-ōl), *n.* [< F. *pétiole* = Sp. Pg. *peciolo* = It. *peziolo*, *picciuolo*, a petiole, < L. *petiolus*, a stem or stalk of fruits (NL. a petiole), also lit. a little foot; for **pediolus*, dim. of *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *bot.*, a leafstalk; the stalk or support by which the blade or limb of a leaf is attached to the stem. It is usually round or semi-



Petiole of (*a*) *Peperomia argentea*, terete; (*b*) *Populus tremuloides*, flat; (*c*) *Thaspium barbinode*, dilated at the base; (*d*) *Pyrola rotundifolia*, winged; (*e*) *Stenotaphrum americanum*, forming a sheath; (*f*) *Acacia cultriformis*, leaf-like (the so-called phyllodium).

cylindrical and channeled on the upper side, but may be terete, flattened, winged, dilated at base, clasping, etc. 2. In *entom.*, the slender sclerite or sclerites by which the abdomen of many insects is united to the thorax. It is prominent in many *Hymenoptera*, as the slender part of a wasp; it is usually one-jointed, but sometimes two-jointed, and rarely three-jointed. In certain ants it carries one or more swellings which are important in classification. See cuts under *Evaniidæ* and *Atta*.

petioled (pet'i-ōld), *a.* [< *petiole* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *petiolate*.

petiolulate (pet'i-ō-lū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **petiolulatus*, < **petiolulus*, petiolule: see *petiolule*.] In *bot.*, supported by its own petiolule or footstalk: applied to a leaflet.

petiolule (pet'i-ō-lūl), *n.* [< F. *pétiolule*, < NL. **petiolulus*, dim. of *petiolus*, petiole: see *petiole*.] In *bot.*, a little or partial petiole, such as belong to the leaflets of compound leaves.

petiolus (pe-tī'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *petioli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *petiolus*, a stem or stalk of fruit: see *petiole*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a petiole.—**Petiolus of the epiglottis**, the narrow attached end of the epiglottis.

petit (pet'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *petit*, < OF. *petit*, F. *petit*, small, petty: see *petty*. The spelling *petit*, with the pronunciation belonging to *petty*, is retained in various legal phrases.] **I.** *a.* Small; petty; inferior.—**Petit constable.** See *petty constable*, under *constable*, 2.—**Petit jury, treason,** etc. See the nouns.—**Petit point.** Same as *tent-stitch*.

II.† *n.* Same as *petty*.

And therefore was their master Moises called Pedagogus, y[t] is, a teacher of children, or (as they cal such one in y[e] Gramer scholes) an Usher or a Master of the *petites*. *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 48.

petit-baume (pet'i-bōm), *n.* [F., < *petit*, little, + *baume*, balsam: see *balm*.] A liquor obtained in the West Indies from *Croton balsamifer*.

petite (pe-tēt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *petit*: see *petit*, *petty*.] Little; of small size; tiny.

Petitia (pe-tish'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1780), after François P. du *Petit* (1664–1741), a French surgeon.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Viticeæ*, characterized by the four equal petals, nearly sessile anthers, and drupe with one stone containing four cells and four seeds. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies and Mexico. They bear opposite undivided leaves, and small flowers in cymes usually panicled in the upper axils. *P. Domingensis* is the yellow fiddlewood of the West Indies. See *spur-tree*.

petition (pē-tish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *peticion*, *petition*, < OF. *petition*, F. *pétition* = Sp. *peticion* = Pg. *petição* = It. *petizione*, a petition, < L. *petitio*(*n*-), a blow, thrust, an attack, an arming at a request, petition, solicitation, < *petere*, pp. *petitus*, fall upon, rush at, attack, assault, etc., direct one's course to, seek, make for, strive for, require, demand, ask, solicit, fetch, betake oneself to, etc., = Gr. πίπτειν, fall, πετέσθαι, fly, akin to πτερόν, wing, feather, etc., Skt. √ *pat*, fly: see *feather*, *pen*[2], etc. From the L. *petere* are also ult. E. *appete*, *appetent*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competitor*, etc., *impetus*, *impetuous*, *petulant*, etc., *repeat*, *repetition*, etc.] **1.** An entreaty, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication, as one addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power; also, a particular request or article among several in a prayer.

Thy *peticion* I graunt the.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 116).

Let my life be given me at my *petition*, and my people at my request. Esther vii. 3.

I will go and sit beside the doors,
And make a wild *petition* night and day.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. A formal written request or supplication; particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, right, grant, or mercy.

The governour and assistants sent an answer to the *petition* of Sir Christopher Gardiner, and withal a certificate from the old planters concerning the carriage of affairs. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 126.

I remember, when the Duke of Newcastle was going to Windsor with a mob at his heels to present a *petition* (during the late discussions), I went down to him and showed him the *petition*, and told him they ought to be prevented from coming. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 10, 1829.

3. In *law*, a written application for an order of court, used (*a*) where a suit is already pending in respect to the subject of which some relief is sought that renders proper a more formal application than a motion (as a *petition* for instructions to a receiver), or (*b*) where the subject is within the jurisdiction of the court without the bringing of an action (as a *petition* for the writ of habeas corpus, or for an adjudication in bankruptcy); also, the paper containing such a supplication, solicitation, or humble request. —**4.** A begging: only in the rare phrase '*petition* of a principle' (begging the question), translating Latin *petitio principii*.

Diogenes. Stay! Those terms are puerile, and imply a *petition* of a principle: keep to the term necessity.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, 1st ser., vii.

Millenary petition. See *millenary*.—**Petition of right.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a petition for obtaining possession or restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, the petition stating facts and claiming a right which controverts the title of the crown. (*b*) A declaration of the rights of the people addressed by Parliament in 1628 to King Charles I., and his assent to it, which, though not in form a statute or ordinance, has been accepted as having the full force and effect of fundamental law. It recited, in substance, that subjects should not be taxed but by consent of Parliament; that commissions for raising money should not be issued contrary to law; that no freeman should be imprisoned, disseized of his land, outlawed, or exiled but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; that no subject ought to be imprisoned without cause shown; that citizens should not be compelled to entertain soldiers against the law; and that commissions for the trial of offenders by martial law ought not to issue in time of peace.—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act* (*a*), under *act*.—**Right of petition,** the right of the governed to bring grievances to the knowledge of the governing power, by the presentation and hearing of petitions for redress. By the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Congress can make no law prohibiting "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."
=**Syn.** *Supplication*, *Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, application, address.

petition (pē-tish'ọn), *v.* [= F. *pétitionner*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To present a petition or make a request to; supplicate; entreat; specifically, to address a written or printed petition or supplication to, as to a sovereign, legislative body, or person in authority, for some favor or right.

She *petitioned* Jupiter that he might prove immortal.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

2. To solicit; ask for; desire as a favor.

Would not your word, your slightest wish, effect
All that I hope, *petition*, or expect?
Crabbe, Works, V. 138.

II. *intrans.* To intercede; make a humble request or entreaty; present a petition.

You think now I should cry, and kneel down to you, *Petition* for my peace.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

petitionarily (pē-tish'ọn-ą-ri-li), *adv.* By way of petitio principii, or begging the question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5. [Rare.]

petitionary (pē-tish'ọn-ą-ri), *a.* [< *petition* + *-ary*.] **1.** Offering a petition; supplicatory.

Pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countrymen.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 82.

It is our base *petitionary* breath
That blows them to this greatness.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 1.

2. Containing a petition or request.

If such come
For their reliefe by suite *petitionary*,
Let them have gracious hearing.
Heywood, Royal King and Loyal Subject, i.

petition-crown (pē-tish'ọn-kroun), *n.* See *crown*, 13.

petitioner (pē-tish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *petition* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who presents a petition, either verbal or written.

Heare the Cries, see the Tears,
Of all distressed poor *Petitioners*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, same as *addresser*.

petitionist (pē-tish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *petition* + *-ist*.] A petitioner. *Lamb.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

petitio principii (pē-tish'i-ō prin-sip'i-ī). [L. (tr. Gr. τὸ ἐν ἀρχῇ αἰτεῖσθαι, an assumption at the outset): *petitio*, petition; *principii*, gen. of *principium*, principle: see *petition* and *principle*.] In *logic*, the assumption of that which in the beginning was set forth to be proved; begging the question: a fallacy or fault of reasoning belonging to argumentations whose conclusions really follow from their premises, either necessarily or with the degree of probability pretended, the fault consisting in the assumption of a premise which no person holding the antagonistic views will admit.

petit-maître (pe-tē'mā'tr), *n.* [F., a little master: see *petty* and *master*[1].] A name given to dandies in France in the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; hence, in English literature, one who displays exaggeration in his dress and cultivates female society more or less obtrusively; a fop; a coxcomb.

petitor† (pet'i-tọr), *n.* [< L. *petitor*, a seeker, plaintiff, < *petere*, pp. *petitus*, seek: see *petition*.] A seeker.

A very potent (I cannot say "competitor," the Bishop himself being never a *petitor* for the place, but) "desirer" of this office was fruatrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 48.

petitory (pet'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *petitoire*, F. *pétitoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *petitorio*, < LL. *petitorius*, < L. *petitor*, a seeker, plaintiff: see *petitor*.] Petitioning; soliciting; begging; petitionary.

The proper voices of sickness are expressly vocal and *petitory* in the ears of God.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 2.

Petitory action or **suit.** (*a*) An action claiming title or right of ownership, as distinguished from one which, ostensibly at least, relates merely to possession. (*b*) In *Scots law*, an action by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property or a right of credit in the pursuer, including all actions on personal contracts by which the grantor has become bound to pay or to perform.

Petit's operation. See *operation*.

Petiveria (pet-i-vē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after J. *Petiver*, F. R. S., a London apothecary, who died in 1718.] A genus, made by Lindley type of a small order *Petiveriaceæ*, now classed in the order *Phytolaccaceæ* and tribe *Rivineæ*, characterized by the elongated fruit, covered with slender recurved spines. The 4 species are all American, found from Florida to southern Brazil. They are slender erect herbs, with the odor of garlic, very acrid, and bearing alternate ovate leaves, and small greenish flowers of four persistent sepals. *P. alliacea*, the guinea-hen weed, also known as *strongman's-weed*, is much used in the West Indies for toothache and for its stimulating and sudorific properties. *P. tetrandra* is similarly used in Brazil.

petlanque (pet-lăng'ke), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] The name of an ore of silver, called in Chili "rosicler oscuro"; a sulphantimoniuret of silver, known to mineralogists as *pyrargyrite*.—**Petlanque negro,** the ore of silver called *silver-glance*, *glaserz*, and *vitreous silver*, of which the mineralogical name is *argentite*.

peto (pē'tō), *n.* [Imitative.] The tufted titmouse of the United States, *Parus* or *Lophophanes bicolor*. *T. Nuttall.*

petralogy, *n.* An erroneous form of *petrology*.

Petrarchism (pē'trär-kizm), *n.* [< *Petrarch* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The style or manner of the poet Petrarch (1304–74); the peculiarities of his poetry collectively.

From this period [the fourteenth century] also dates that literary phenomenon known under the name of *Petrarchism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 506.

Petrarchist (pē'trär-kist), *n.* [< *Petrarch* + *-ist*.] A disciple, follower, or imitator of Petrarch. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 506.

petraria (pe-trā'ri-ą), *n.* [ML.: see *petrary*.] Same as *petrary*.

The archers shot their arrows, the *petraria* hurled its stones. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 113.

petrary (pe-trā'ri), *n.*; pl. *petraries* (-riz). [In older form *perrier*, < OF. *perriere*, etc. (see *perrier*, and cf. *pederero*, etc.); = Sp. *petraria*, < ML. *petraria*, a machine for throwing stones, < L. *petra*, a rock: see *pier*.] A military engine for throwing large stones.

petre† (pē'tėr), *n.* [An abbr. of *saltpetre*, *saltpeter*.] Niter; saltpeter.

Powder which is made of impure and greasy *petre* hath but a weak emission. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Petrea (pē'trē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Houstoun, 1737), named after Robert James, Lord *Petre*, a patron of botany, who died in 1742.] A genus of twining shrubs of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*, characterized by racemed flowers, the ovary of two cells, each with one ovule, and the calyx greatly enlarged in fruit. The 20 species are all American, found from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. They bear opposite rigid undivided leaves, and large violet or blue flowers in long racemes, with the large sepals beautifully colored at flowering, enlarging and turning green in fruit. Several species are favorites in cultivation under glass, especially *P. volubilis*, the purple wreath, which is a native of the West India islands and of the mainland from Vera Cruz southward.

petrean (pē-trē'an), *a.* [Cf. F. *pétrée* = Sp. *pétreo* = Pg. It. *petreo*; < L. *petræus*, < Gr. πετραῖος, rocky, < πέτρα, rock: see *pier*.] Of or pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber.* [Rare.]

petrel[1] (pet'rel), *n.* [Formerly also *peterel*; < F. *pétrel*, a petrel, lit. 'little Peter,' 'Peterkin' (G. *Petersvogel*, 'Peter's bird'), so called because it seems to walk on the sea, like Peter (Mat. xiv. 29), < ML. **Petrellus*, dim. of LL. *Petrus*, Peter, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, lit. 'rock' (see Mat. xvi. 18): see *pier*.] **1.** A small black-and-white seabird, *Procellaria pelagica*; hence, any similar bird of pelagic or oceanic habits, with webbed feet, long pointed wings, and tubular nostrils, belonging to the family *Procellariidæ* and subfamily *Procellariinæ*. Many of the petrels are characterized by qualifying epithets, and others receive special names. The stormy petrels, also called *Mother Carey's*

chickens, are the very small sooty species like *Procellaria pelagica*, though of several genera, including *Procellaria* (formerly called *Thalassidroma*), *Cymochorea*, *Halocyptena*, and *Oceanites*. The most numerous species to which the name is given are those of the genera *Œstrelata*, *Daption*, and some others, such as the capped petrel, *Œstrelata hæsitata*, and the Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*. These

Stormy Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*).

are of medium size, or rather small, and almost exclusively inhabit southern seas. Petrels of the large genus *Puffinus* are commonly known as *shearwaters* and *hagdens*. The large gull-like petrels of the genus *Fulmarus* and some related genera are called *fulmars*. All are pelagic, and practically independent of land except during the breeding-season. They breed for the most part in burrows or holes in rocks by the seaside, laying a single white egg. Many of them are wont, like albatrosses, to follow ships for many days at sea, to feed upon the refuse of the cook's galley, and may sometimes be taken with hook and line. In powers of long-sustained flight they surpass all other birds, but, with the exception of one genus (*Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma*), they cannot dive. See also cuts under *Daption*, *fulmar*, *hagden*, and *Œstrelata*.

2. The kittiwake, a gull. [Flamborough Head, Eng.]—**Pintado petrel.** See *pintado*.

petrel[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poitrel*.

petrenel†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *petronel*.

petrescence (pē-tres'ens), *n.* [< *petrescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Petrifaction. *Maunder*.

petrescent (pē-tres'ent), *a.* [< L. *petra*, < Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *-escent*.] Possessing the property of changing or converting into stone; petrifying.

Springs of *petrescent* water. *Boyle*, Works, III. 554.

Petricola (pē-trik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *petricolous*.] The typical genus of *Petricolidæ*. *Lamarck*.

Petricolidæ (pet-ri-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petricola* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks which live in rocks, named by D'Orbigny in 1837 from the genus *Petricola;* the rock-borers. They

a, *Petricola* (*Petricolaria*) *pholadiformis* (right valve). *b*, *Petricola lithophaga* (right valve).

are related to the *Veneridæ*, but the mantle is enlarged, the pedal opening small, the foot small, and the shell more or less gaping. The species for the most part perforate clay or soft rock.

petricolous (pē-trik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *petricola*, < L. *petra* (< Gr. *πέτρα*), a rock, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting rocks; saxicoline; lithodomous, as a mollusk. See cuts under *date-shell*, *Petricolidæ*, and *piddock*.

petrifaction (pet-ri-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **petrifactio(n-)*, < *petra* (< Gr. *πέτρα*), rock, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make. Cf. *petrify*.] 1. Conversion into stone, specifically of organic substances or parts of such; fossilization; replacement of organic matter by some mineral substance, in which process more or less of the form and structure of the organized body is preserved.—2. An organic substance converted into stone; a fossil. The words *petrifaction* and *fossil* are entirely synonymous at the present time. Formerly *fossil* was applied to minerals or mineral substances dug from the earth, whether they did or did not exhibit any traces of organic structure. See *fossil*.

3. Figuratively, a rigid or stunned condition resulting from fear, astonishment, etc.

petrifactive (pet-ri-fak'tiv), *a.* [< *petrifact(ion)* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to petrifaction. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Having power to petrify or to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.

petrifiable (pet'ri-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *petrify* + *-able*.] Capable of being petrified.

petrific (pē-trif'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *petrifico* = Pg. It. *petrifico*, < L. as if **petrificus*, < *petra*, rock, + *facere*, make. Cf. *petrify*.] That converts or has power to convert into stone.

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace *petrific*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote, and fix'd as firm
As Delos, floating once. *Milton*, P. L., x. 294.

Not the wing'd Perseus, with *Petrifick* Shield
Of Gorgon's Head, to more Amazement charm'd his Foe.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

petrificate† (pet'ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. **petrificatus*, pp. of **petrificare*, petrify: see *petrify*.] To petrify. *J. Hall*, Poems, p. 96.

petrification (pet'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *pétrification* = Sp. *petrificacion* = Pg. *petrificação* = It. *petrificazione*, < L. as if **petrificatio(n-)*, < **petrificare*, petrify: see *petrify*.] 1. Same as *petrifaction*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.—2†. Obduracy; callousness. [Rare.]

It was observed long ago by Epictetus that there were some persons that would deny the plainest and most evident truths; and this state and condition he terms a *petrification* or mortification of the mind.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 1. (*Latham.*)

petrify (pet'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *petrified*, ppr. *petrifying*. [< F. *pétrifier* = Sp. Pg. *petrificar* = It. *petrificare*, < L. as if **petrificare*, < *petra* (< Gr. *πέτρα*), rock (see *picr*), + *facere*, make. Cf. *petrific*.] I. *trans.* 1. To convert into stone or a stony substance; change into stone.—2. To make hard as stone; render hard or callous: as, to *petrify* the heart.

Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 264.

3. To paralyze or stupefy as with fear or amazement: as, to *petrify* one with astonishment.

The poor *petrified* journeyman, quite unconscious of what he was doing in blind, passive self-surrender to panic, absolutely descended both flights of stairs.
De Quincey.

Suddenly two men with guns came out of the woods, but at the sight of the flatboat stood *petrified*.
G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, vii.

II. *intrans.* To become stone or of a stony hardness, as organic matter by means of calcareous or other deposits in its cavities; hence, to change into lifeless hardness or rigidity.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 8.

petrinal†, *n.* An obsolete form of *petronel*.

Petrine (pē'trin), *a.* [< LL. as if **Petrinus* (cf. ML. *petrinus*, < Gr. *πέτρινος*, of rock), < *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter: see *petrel*[1].] Of or pertaining to the apostle Peter or his doctrines or writings: as, the *Petrine* epistles. See *Petrinism*.—**Petrine liturgy**, the Roman liturgy attributed by ecclesiastical tradition to Peter.

Petrinism (pē'trin-izm), *n.* [< *Petrine* + *-ism*.] The beliefs or tendencies attributed to the apostle Peter; according to the Tübingen school of theology, the doctrine that Christianity is a phase or development of Judaism, supposed to have been advocated by the followers of Peter: opposed to *Paulinism*. See *Paulinism*, and *Tübingen school* (under *school*).

A purely speculative process of conflicting tendencies, which started from an antagonism of *Petrinism* and Paulinism. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 7.

Petrobieæ (pet-rō-bī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Petrobium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoideæ*, characterized by the dicœcious chaffy heads, each with rudimentary styles or anthers. It includes three genera, two of South American shrubs, and one a tree, *Petrobium* (the type).

Petrobium (pet-rō'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1817), so called in allusion to its home on the rock of St. Helena; < Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of composite plants, type of the subtribe *Petrobieæ*, having a flat receptacle and linear awned achenia. There is but one species, a small tree, found only on the island of St. Helena, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and small heads of yellow flowers in leafy panicled corymbs at the summits of the branches. It is sometimes known as *rock-plant of St. Helena*, and on the island as *whitewood*. Its remarkably recurved tubular corollas make the head of flowers at first seem radiate.

Petrobrusian (pet-rō-brö'si-an), *n.* [< ML. *Petrobrusiani*, pl., < *Petrus Brusius* (*Pierre de Bruys*) (see def.) + *-an*.] One of the followers of Peter (Pierre) de Bruys, especially numerous in the south of France in the twelfth century. De Bruys opposed church buildings, bishops, priests, and ceremonials, and rejected transubstantiation and infant baptism.

petroccipital (pet-rok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< *petr(ous)* + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous part of the temporal bone: as, the *petroccipital* suture. Also *petro-occipital*. See cut under *craniofacial*.

Petrochelidon (pet-rō-kel'i-don), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone, + *χελιδών*, a swallow: see *chelidon*.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, containing a number of species of various parts of the world, which affix nests of mud to rocks, whence the name; the cliff-swallows. *P. lunifrons* is the common cliff-swallow, eaves-swallow, or mud-swallow of the United States, which builds clusters of bottle-nosed nests made of little pellets of mud stuck together. See cuts under *eaves-swallow* and *hive-nest*.

petrodrome (pet'rō-drōm), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Petrodromus*, *P. tetradactylus*, of Mozambique.

Petrodromus (pet-rod'rō-mus), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1846), < Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone, + *δραμεῖν*, aor. inf. of *τρέχειν*, run.] A genus of elephant-shrews of the family *Macroscelididæ*,

Petrodrome (*Petrodromus tetradactylus*).

differing from the genus *Macroscelides* in having the hind feet with only four toes. The type is *P. tetradactylus*. See also cut under *elephant-shrew*.

Petroff's defense. In *chess-playing*. See *opening*, 9.

Petrogale (pet-rog'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone, + *γαλῆ*, *γαλέη*, a weasel.] 1. A genus of marsupials of the family *Macropodidæ*, founded by J. E. Gray in 1837; the rock-kangaroos. There are six or more species, all Australian, of which the brush-tailed wallabee, *P. penicillatus*,

Yellow-footed Rock-kangaroo (*Petrogale xanthopus*).

and the yellow-footed rock-kangaroo, *P. xanthopus*, are examples. These kangaroos are fitted for living among rocks, where they display great agility. The hind limbs are less disproportionate than in other kangaroos, and the tail is used less in supporting the body or in leaping.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

petrogeny (pet-roj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, produced: see *-geny*.] The science of the origin of rocks; theoretical petrography or petrology: a word little used, and bearing the same relation to *petrography* or *petrology* which *geogeny* does to *geology*.

petroglyph (pet'rō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone, + *γλυφή*, carving: see *glyph*.] A carving on or in stone; a rock-carving.

petroglyphic (pet-rō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *petroglyph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to petroglyphy: as, a *petroglyphic* inscription.

petroglyphy (pet-rog'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone, + *γλύφειν*, carve, sculpture.] The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

petrograph (pet'rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writing on a rock; a petroglyph. [Rare.]

Mr. Cushing's party found on the rocks of neighboring mountains *petrographs*, or crude etchings.
Science, XII. 40.

petrographer (pet-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *petrograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in petrography, or the study of rocks.

petrographic (pet-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *pétrographique;* as *petrograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to petrography.

petrographical (pet-rō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *petrographic* + *-al.*] Same as *petrographic.*—**Petrographical microscope.** See *microscope.*

petrographically (pet-rō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards petrography; as regards mineralogical and chemical constitution and structure: as, two kinds of gneiss *petrographically* distinct.

petrography (pet-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pétrographie,* < Gr. πέτρα, a rock, πέτρος, a stone, + *-γραφία,* < γράφειν, write.] 1†. The art of writing or inscribing on stone.—2. The study of rocks; lithology; petrology. The investigation of the minerals of which rocks are made up is called *lithology,* which includes not only the determination of the mineral constituents of a rock, but also the study of the changes which these constituent minerals have undergone, either during the consolidation of the rock or at a subsequent period, in the course of those changes which are denominated *metamorphic* (see *metamorphism*)—changes often complicated and difficult to decipher. While in some rocks the constituents are crystallized in large and distinctly formed individuals, so that each species can be separated and analyzed by itself without difficulty, this is ordinarily not the case. Hence by the methods formerly pursued it was often extremely difficult, if not impossible, to make out clearly of what species the rock was composed. At the present time the method of examination of a rock consists in cutting from it one or more sections sufficiently thin to be nearly transparent; these are examined with the microscope, with and without the use of polarized light; and the optical and crystallographic appearances presented are generally sufficient to give not only a correct idea of the nature of the minerals, but also of the changes which they have undergone through various stages of metamorphism. Assistance is also afforded by the method of separation in which gravity-solutions are employed. (See *gravity-solution.*) While most geologists writing in English use the terms *lithology, petrology,* and *petrography* as nearly synonymous, others desire to limit the meaning of the first of these to the indoor or laboratory study of rocks, and would define *petrography* as including their investigation both indoors and in the field.

Petrography I define as that branch of science which embraces both lithology and petrology. It includes everything that pertains to the origin, formation, occurrence, alteration, history, relations, structure, and classification of rocks as such. It is the essential union of field and laboratory study. *M. E. Wadsworth,* Lithological Studies, p. 2.

petrohyoid (pet-rō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *petro(us)* + *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and a petrous part of the skull: noting a muscle of some batrachians.—**Petrohyoid muscle,** a series of small muscular slips lying immediately beneath the omohyoid, and passing between the hyoid and hinder region of the skull of some batrachians. *Huxley and Martin,* Elementary Biology, p. 50.

II. *n.* The petrohyoid muscle.

petrol† (pe-trōl' or pet'rol), *n.* [< F. *pétrole,* < ML. *petroleum:* see *petroleum.*] Same as *petroleum.*

Petrol or petroleum is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

petrolatum (pet-rō-lā'tum), *n.* [NL., < *petroleum,* q. v.] A soft unctuous substance, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, obtained from residues left after the distillation of lighter oils from crude petroleum, or deposited from crude petroleum on standing. When purified and deodorized, it forms a salvy neutral mass, yellow or reddish in color, odorless, tasteless, and somewhat fluorescent. It is used as a basis for ointments and as a protective dressing. Also called *vaseline* and *cosmoline.*

petrolene (pet'rō-lēn), *n.* [= F. *petrolène;* as *petrol, petrol(eum),* + *-ene.*] A liquid hydrocarbon mixture obtained from petroleum.

petroleum (pē-trō'lē-um), *n.* [= F. *pétrole* = Sp. *petróleo* = Pg. *petroleo* = It. *petrolio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *petroleum* (MD. *peterolie*), < ML. *petroleum* (also *petreleum, petrelæon,* < MGr. NGr. πετρέλαιον), rock-oil, < L. *petra* (< Gr. πέτρα), rock, + *oleum* (< Gr. ἔλαιον), oil: see *oil.* A ML. adj. *petroleus,* pertaining to rocks (neut. *petroleum,* or *oleum petroleum,* rock-oil), is given.] An oily substance of great economical importance, especially as a source of light, occurring naturally oozing from crevices in rocks, or floating on the surface of water, and also obtained in very large quantity in various parts of the world by boring into the rock; rock-oil. Petroleum was known to the Persians, Greeks, and Romans under the name of *naphtha;* the less liquid varieties were called ἄσφαλτος by the Greeks, and *bitumen* was with the Romans a generic name for all the naturally occurring hydrocarbons which are now included under the names of *asphaltum, maltha,* and *petroleum.* The last name was not in use in classic times. The existence of petroleum in Pennsylvania and New York has been known from almost the earliest time of the settlement of those States by Europeans, but it was not until 1859, when oil was obtained by boring at Titusville on Oil Creek, a branch of the Allegheny River, that it began to be of commercial importance. At the present time the production of crude petroleum reaches an amount nearly equal to thirty millions of barrels a year, and the value of the exports of this article in various forms amounts to almost $50,000,000 a year, nearly all the material exported being furnished by the oil-fields of Pennsylvania and western New York. The crude oil undergoes refining, and is put upon the market in various forms (see *kerosene, naphtha, rhigolene,* etc.), but much the largest part of this product has the form of an oil suitable for burning in lamps in all parts of the world. The only other oil-producing region in the world at all comparing with that of Pennsylvania and New York is at and near Baku, on the Caspian, where the existence of oil has been known from time immemorial, but where its commercial importance has only recently been realized. The exported petroleums of the United States are chiefly from rocks of Devonian age; those of Baku occur in the Tertiary. An important part of the transportation of the crude material in the United States is effected by pipes laid beneath the surface, through which the oil is forced. See *pipe-line.* Also called *coal-oil, earth-oil.*

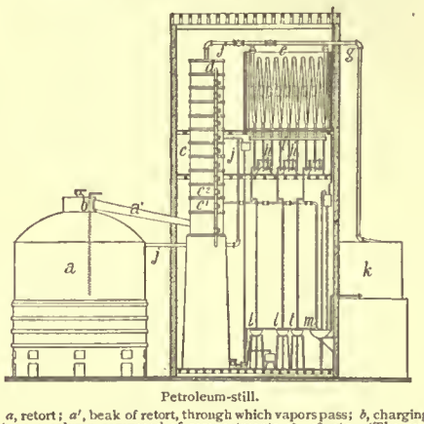
The Wardrobe Account, 21–23 Edw. III., 38/2, the following entry:—"Delivered to the King in his chamber at Calais: 8 lbs. *petroleum.*" *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., V. 248.

petroleum-car (pē-trō'lē-um-kär), *n.* A railroad-car carrying a tank or tanks, especially designed for the transportation of petroleum in bulk.

petroleum-ether (pē-trō'lē-um-fē″thėr), *n.* Same as *naphtha.*

petroleum-furnace (pē-trō'lē-um-fėr″nās), *n.* A steam-boiler or other furnace for burning petroleum, which is admitted in jets or in the form of a spray of petroleum mingled with air or with a steam-jet; a hydrocarbon-furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

petroleum-still (pē-trō'lē-um-stil), *n.* A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from



Petroleum-still.

a, retort; *a′,* beak of retort, through which vapors pass; *b,* charging-pipe; *c,* column composed of compartments c^1, c^2, etc. (The compartments are filled to a definite height with the same kind of liquid as that to be distilled through the pipe *a′,* having a valve for each compartment. The same pipe is also used for drawing off this liquid.) *e,* worm placed in a water-tank, connected by pipe *f* to the column *c,* and by the pipe *g* to a gasometer *k;* *h, h′,* auxiliary worms connected with *e;* *j,* pipe for return of liquid to the retort when desired; *l, l,* running-pans receiving liquid from *h, h′,* etc.; *m,* main running-pan. Heat is applied by furnaces at the bottom of *a.* The vapors pass through *a′* into *c.* The heavier products are condensed by the liquid in the compartments c^1, c^2, etc. Lighter vapors pass into the worm *e,* and are there condensed and run down into *h* and *h′* for further cooling. The gasometer *k* collects any uncondensed vapors.

crude petroleum in the order of their volatility. *E. H. Knight.*

pétroleur (pā-trō-lėr'), *n.* [F., < *pétrole,* petroleum: see *petroleum.*] An incendiary; specifically, one of those adherents of the Commune who set fire to the public buildings of Paris, with the aid of petroleum, on the entry of the national troops in May, 1871.

pétroleuse (pā-trō-lėz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *pétroleur,* q. v.] A female incendiary. See *pétroleur.*

petroliferous (pet-rō-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *petroleum,* petroleum, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Abounding in petroleum; productive of petroleum; containing or yielding petroleum: as, *petroliferous* strata. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* VII. 561.

petrolin, petroline (pet'rō-lin), *n.* [< *petrol, petrol(eum),* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A solid substance consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon: analogous to *paraffin.*

petrolist (pet'rō-list), *n.* [< *petrol* + *-ist.*] An incendiary. See *pétroleur.*

petrolize (pet'rō-līz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *petrolized,* ppr. *petrolizing.* [< *petrol* + *-ize.*] To cause to resemble petroleum; confer the character or properties of petroleum upon. *Ure.*

petrological (pet-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *petrolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to petrology. *Nature.*

petrologically (pet-rō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards petrology or petrological investigation or conditions.

petrologist (pet-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *petrolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in petrology.

petrology (pet-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + *-λογία,* < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The study of rocks from the point of view of their mineralogical composition; lithology; petrography. By some this term is used in a more limited sense. See the quotation, and also *petrography.*

Lithology describes the results which would be arrived at by a man who sat indoors in his laboratory and examined small hand specimens of different kinds of rocks brought to him. *Petrology* tells us what additional information we gain when we go out of doors and exsmine large masscs of rocks in the fields. *A. H. Green,* Phys. Geol., p. 9.

petromastoid (pet-rō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *petro(us)* + *mastoid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone: as, *petromastoid* cells; the *petromastoid* bone.

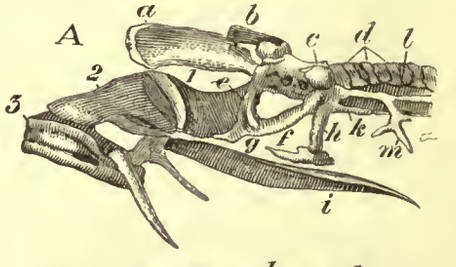
II. *n.* The petromastoid bone. In man at birth the petromastoid is a distinct bone, consisting chiefly of petrosal elements from which mastoid parts are as yet scarcely developed. It soon becomes confluent with other parts of the compound temporal bone, leaving traces of its original separation in the Glaserian fissure and the canal of Huguier on the outer side of the bone, and the Eustachian tube and tensor tympani canal on the other side.

Petromys (pet'rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Sir A. Smith, 1831), < Gr. πέτρα, rock, + μῦς, mouse.] A remarkable outlying genus of rodents of the fam-

Petromys typicus.

ily *Octodontidæ,* found in Africa; rock-rats. It is one of the only three Ethiopian genera of this characteristically American family.

Petromyzon (pet-rō-mī'zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πέτρα, rock, πέτρος, a stone, + μύζων (μυζοντ-), ppr. of μύζειν, suck: see *myzont.* Cf. *petromyzont.*] **1.** A genus of myzonts or lampreys, giving name to the family *Petromyzontidæ.* It formerly included all the lampreys and other myzonts, but has by later



Skull of Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

A, side view; *B,* top view: *a,* ethmovomerine plate; *b,* olfactory capsule; *c,* auditory capsule; *d,* neural arches of spinal column; *e,* palatopterygoid; *f,* (probably) metapterygoid, or superior quadrate, and *g,* inferior quadrate part of the suboccular arch; *h,* stylohyal process; *i,* lingual cartilage; *k,* inferior, and *l,* lateral, prolongation of cranium; *m,* branchial skeleton; 1, 2, 3, accessory labial cartilages.

writers been restricted to the northern lampreys, and especially those of the sea. See *Petromyzontidæ,* and cuts under *basket, lamprey,* and *Marsipobranchii.*

2. [*l. c.*] Any momber of this genus, as a lamprey.

petromyzont (pet-rō-mī'zont), *n.* [< NL. *Petromyzon(t-).*] A lamprey.

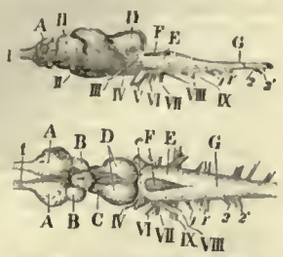
Petromyzontia (pet″rō-mī-zon'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Petromyzon.*] The lampreys as a class of cyclostomous craniate vertebrates: distinguished from *Myxinoidea* or hags. Also called *Hyperoartia.*

Petromyzontidæ (pet″rō-mī-zon'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Petromyzon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fishes; the lampreys. They are elongated eel-like animals, whose adults have a complete circular suctorial mouth armed with an upper and lower jaw-like cartilage, teeth on the tongue and on the oral disk, seven branchial apertures on

each side, and well-developed eyes. In the young or larval condition the mouth is a longitudinal slit, and eyes are undeveloped.

petromyzontoid (pet′rō-mī-zon′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Related to or resembling the lampreys; of or pertaining to the *Petromyzontidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Petromyzontidæ*; a lamprey.



Side and Top Views of Brain of *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*, one of the *Petromyzontidæ*.

A, rhinencephalon; *B*, prosencephalon; *C*, thalamencephalon; *D*, mesencephalon; *E*, metencephalon; *F*, fourth ventricle; *G*, rudimentary cerebellum; *I*, olfactory nerves; *II*, optic; *III*, oculimotor; *IV*, pathetic; *V*, trigeminal; *VI*, abducent; *VII*, facial and auditory; *VIII*, glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric; *IX*, hypoglossal; 1, 1′, 2, 2′, sensory and motor roots of first and second spinal nerves.

petronel (pet′rō-nel), *n.* [Formerly also *petrinel*; ⟨ OF. *petrinal*, *poitrinal*, *poictrinal*, F. *pétrinal*, a petronel, so called as being discharged with the stock placed against the breast, ⟨ *petrine*, *peitrine*, *poitrine*, F. *poitrine*, the breast (cf. Sp. *petrina*, a girdle), ⟨ L. *pectus* (*pector-*), breast: see *pectoral*.] 1. A hand-firearm introduced in the sixteenth century, shorter than the ordinary harquebus, but longer than the pistol; a sort of large horse-pistol. It was fired by a match-lock, wheel-lock, or other appliance, according to the period in which it was used.

> He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
> Among the combatants, and in a moment
> Discharg'd his *petronel*, with such sure aim
> That, of the adverse party, from his horse
> One tumbled dead.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

> Saddle our Spanish barb, and bid French Paris see our *petronel* be charged! *Scott*, Abbot, xxxi.

2. In *her.*, a pistol used as a bearing.

petro-occipital (pet′rō-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* Same as *petrooccipital*.

petropharyngæus, petropharyngeus (pet-rō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *petropharyngei* (-ī). [NL., ⟨ E. *petro*(*us*) + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharyngeus*.] One of the supernumerary elevator muscles of the pharynx, sometimes present in man. It arises from the under surface of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the pharynx.

Petrophila[1] (pē-trof′i-lä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called because it always grows on rocks; ⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] A large genus of apetalous Australian shrubs of the order *Proteaceæ* and the tribe *Proteæ*, distinguished by its perfect flowers with four anthers sessile on the four calyx-lobes, and a filiform style dilated and spindle-shaped above, and by their growth in dense heads involucrate with colored bracts, becoming in fruit cones with persistent hardened scales, each inclosing a compressed nut containing a single winged or hairy seed. The 37 species are shrubs with scattered rigid and generally filiform leaves. Many are cultivated for their white flowers, and *P. media*, with yellow flowers, imparting a brilliant yellow to boiling water, is recommended for dyeing.

Petrophila[2] (pē-trof′i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Petrophila*[1].] A superfamily of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, including the *Siphonariidæ* and *Gadiniidæ*. They have a patelliform shell, and live attached to rocks, mostly between tide-marks.

petrosal (pet-rō′sal), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *petrosus*, rocky (see *petrous*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Petrous; of comparatively great hardness, as of stone or rock: said of the petrous part of the temporal bone.—2. Of or pertaining to the petrous part of the temporal bone: as, the *petrosal* nerves.—**Petrosal bone.** (*a*) One of several osseous parts of which the temporal bone is composed near the period of birth in man, remaining more or less distinct throughout life in many animals, the other two parts being the squamozygomatic and the tympanic. Also called *periotic bone* and *petromastoid bone*. (*b*) The petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Petrosal nerve**, one of five nerves which pass through foramina in the petrous part of the temporal bone: the *large deep*, a branch of the carotid plexus uniting with the *large superficial* from the facial to form the vidian; the *small deep*, a branch from the carotid plexus to the tympanic plexus; the *small superficial*, the continuation of Jacobson's nerve, terminating in the otic ganglion; the *external superficial*, a branch uniting the geniculate ganglion of the facial with the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery.—**Petrosal sinus**, one of two venous sinuses lying along the superior and inferior margins of the petrous part of the temporal bone, the superior connecting the cavernous sinus with the lateral as it turns down into the sigmoid groove, the inferior connecting the cavernous sinus with the internal jugular vein. Also *petrous sinus*.—**Petrosal vein.** Same as *petrosal sinus*.

II. *n.* The periotic or petrous part of the temporal bone. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *hyoid*, and *periotic*.

Petroselinum (pet′rō-sē-lī′num), *n.* [NL. (G. F. Hoffman, 1814), ⟨ L. *petroselinum*, ⟨ Gr. *πετροσέλινον*, rock-parsley, ⟨ *πέτρα*, rock, + *σέλινον*, parsley: see *parsley* and *celery*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, including the cultivated parsley and two or three other species, now made a subgenus of *Carum*, and characterized by its obsolete calyx-teeth, smooth ovate fruit, dissected leaves with narrow or thread-like segments, and yellow, white, or greenish flowers. See *parsley* and *ache*[2].

petrosilex (pet-rō-sī′leks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *petra* (⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*), rock, + *silex*, flint.] A finely granular or cryptocrystalline admixture of quartz and orthoclase; felsite.

petrosilicious, petrosiliceous (pet′rō-si-lish′ius), *a.* [= F. *pétrosiliceux*; as *petrosilex* (*-silic-*) + *-ious*, *-eous*.] Consisting of petrosilex: as, *petrosilicious* breccias.

petrosphenoidal (pet′rō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [= F. *pétrosphénoïdal*; ⟨ *petro*(*us*) + *sphenoidal*.] Pertaining to the petrosal bone, or the petrous part of the temporal, and to the sphenoid bone; sphenopetrosal: as, the *petrosphenoidal* suture. Also *petrosphenoid*.

petrosquamosal (pet′rō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* Same as *petrosquamous*.

petrosquamous (pet-rō-skwā′mus), *a.* [⟨ L. *petra* (⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*), rock, + *squama*, scale.] Pertaining to the petrous and the squamosal parts of the temporal bone.—**Petrosquamous fissure.** Same as *petrosquamous suture*.—**Petrosquamous sinus**, a venous sinus sometimes lying in a small groove along the junction of the petrous and squamous parts of the temporal bone, and opening behind into the lateral sinus.—**Petrosquamous suture**, the suture uniting the squamous and petrous parts of the temporal bone, visible in the adult as a slight groove or fissure on the cranial surface. Also called *petrosquamous fissure* and *temporal suture*.

petrostearin, petrostearine (pet-rō-stē′a-rin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, + *στέαρ*, tallow, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Mineral stearin; ozocerite.

petrous (pet′rus or pē′trus), *a.* [= F. *pétreux* (OF. *pierreux*, F. *pierreux*) = Pg. It. *petroso*, ⟨ L. *petrosus*, rocky, ⟨ *petra*, ⟨ Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, *πέτρος*, a stone: see *pier*.] 1. Like stone in hardness; stony; rocky.—2. Pertaining to the part of the temporal bone so called; petrosal: as, a *petrous* vein or sinus; a *petrous* ganglion.—**Petrous ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Petrous part of the temporal bone**, in *human anat.*, that part which contains the internal auditory organs: so named from its dense structure. It forms a three-sided pyramid, with its base at the mouth of the external auditory meatus, and its apex directed obliquely forward and inward, received in the notch between the occipital and sphenoid bones. Of its three surfaces, two look into the cranial cavity, the superior border formed by their juncture separating the middle from the posterior fossa. The large carotid canal perforates its substance, and the Eustachian tube opens out of it near the apex. The petrous and mastoid parts taken together form the petromastoid or periotic bone. See cuts under *ear*[1], *tympanic*, and *craniofacial*.—**Petrous sinus.** Same as *petrosal sinus*.

pettah (pet′ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The town or village which clusters round a fortress; an extramural suburb of a fortress. [Anglo-Indian.]

pettiauger, *n.* See *periagua*.

pettichaps (pet′i-chaps), *n.* 1. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. *Willughby*.—2. Some

Pettichaps (*Sylvia hortensis*).

similar British warbler, as the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, or the chiffchaff, *P. rufus*. See also cut under *chiffchaff*.

Also *pettychaps*.

petticoat (pet′i-kōt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pettycoat*, *petycoat*, *peticote*, *pety cote*, ⟨ ME. *petticote*, *pettecote*, *petycote*; ⟨ *petty* + *coat*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A short coat or garment worn by men under the long overcoat.

> Se that youre soueraynе hane clene shurt and breche,
> A *petycote*, a dublett, a long coote.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

2. A skirt: formerly, the skirt of a woman's dress or robe, frequently worn over a hoop or farthingale; now, an underskirt worn by women and children; also, in the plural, skirts worn by very young boys.

> I bought theo *peticotes* of the best,
> The cloth so fine as fine might be.
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

> Her feet beneath her *petticoat*
> Like little mice stole in and out.
> *Suckling*, Ballad upon a Wedding.

> Their *petticoats* of linsey-woolsey were striped with a variety of gorgeous dyes—though I must confess these gallant garments were rather short, scarce reaching below the knee. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 172.

Hence—3. A woman; a female. [Colloq.]

> Fearless the *Petticoat* contemns his Frowns;
> The Hoop secures whatever it surrounds.
> *Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

> Disarmed—defied by a *petticoat*. . . . What! afraid of a woman? *W. H. Ainsworth*, Rookwood, ii. 6. (*Latham*.)

4. A garment worn by fishermen in warm weather, made of oilcloth or coarse canvas, very wide and descending to the calf of the leg, generally with an insertion for each leg, but sometimes like a woman's petticoat, with no intersecting seam, and worn over the common dress.—5. In *archery*, the ground of a target, beyond the white. Also called *spoon*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.—6. The depending skirt or inverted cup-shaped part of an insulator for supporting telegraph-lines, the function of which is to protect the stem from rain.—**Balmoral petticoat.** See *balmoral*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to petticoats; feminine; female: as, *petticoat* influence. [Humorous.]—**Petticoat government**, female government, either political or domestic; female home rule.

petticoat-affair (pet′i-kōt-a-fãr′), *n.* An affair of gallantry; a matter in which a woman is concerned. [Colloq.]

> Venus may know more than both of us,
> For 'tis some *petticoat affair*.
> *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 1.

petticoat-breeches (pet′i-kōt-brich′ez), *n. pl.* Breeches of the kind worn about the middle of the seventeenth century, in which each thigh was covered by a loose cylinder of cloth, usually not gathered at the bottom—the two resembling two small skirts or petticoats placed side by side. Also *petticoat-trousers*.

Petticoat-breeches.

> In their puffings and slashings the sleeves of the dresses of both sexes were alike; nor was almost a corresponding resemblance wanting between the trunk-hose and the *petticoat-breeches* of one sex and the skirts of the kirtles and gowns and the veritable petticoats . . . of the other sex. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 472.

petticoated (pet′i-kō-ted), *a.* [⟨ *petticoat* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing petticoats.

> "Here, dame," he said, "is a letter from your *petticoated* baron, the lord-priest yonder." *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

petticoat-pensioner (pet′i-kōt-pen′shon-ėr), *n.* A person who is kept by a woman for secret services or intrigues. *Halliwell*.

petticoat-pipe (pet′i-kōt-pīp), *n.* A pipe in the smoke-box of a locomotive, having a bell-mouthed lower extremity into which the exhaust-steam enters, the upper end extending into the lower part of the smoke-stack. It serves to strengthen and equalize the draft through the boiler-tubes.

> Most of our engines are still run with a diamond stack and short smoke-box, with the *petticoat-pipe* for leading the steam into the stack. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 369.

petticoat-trousers (pet′i-kōt-trou′zėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *petticoat-breeches*.

pettifog (pet′i-fog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pettifogged*, ppr. *pettifogging*. [A back formation, ⟨ *pettifogger*. Cf. *fog*[3].] To play the pettifogger; do small business as a lawyer. *Butler*.

petti-fog† (pet'i-fog), *n.* A confusing fog or mist: in allusion to *pettifog*, *v.* [A pun.]

Thus much for this cloud I cannot say rather then *petty-fog* of witnesses, with which Episcopall men would cast a mist before us. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

pettifogger (pet'i-fog-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pettyfogger*, *petiefogger*, etc., prop. two words, *petty fogger*, *pettie fogger*, etc.; < *petty* + *fogger*[1].] 1. An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

Pas. You'll know me again, Malevole.
Mal. O ay, by that velvet.
Pas. Ay, as a *petty-fogger* by his buckram bag.
Marston, Malcontent, I. 6.

A *pettie fogger*, a silly aduocate or lawyer, rather a trouble-Toune, hauing neither law nor conscience. *Minsheu.*

The Widow Blackacre, is it not? That litigious She *Petty-Fogger*, who is at Law and Difference with all the World. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

2. The rockling. [Prov. Eng.]

pettifoggery (pet'i-fog-ėr-i), *n.* [< *pettifogger* + *-y*[2] (see *-ery*).] The practice of a pettifogger; conduct becoming to a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

The last and lowest sort of thir Arguments, that Men purchas'd not thir Tithe with thir Land, and such like *Pettifoggery*, I omit, as refuted sufficiently by others. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

pettifogging (pet'i-fog-ing), *a.* Practising pettifoggery; characteristic of or becoming to a pettifogger; petty; mean; paltry.

"The character of this last man," said Dr. Slop, interrupting Trim, "is more detestable than all the rest, and seems to have been taken from some *pettifogging* lawyer amongst you." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

As though the voice of a *pettifogging* critic could drown the pæan of praise that rises to Napoleon from twenty glorious battlefields! *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 357.

pettifogulize (pet-i-fog'ū-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pettifogulized*, ppr. *pettifogulizing*. [< *pettifog* + *-ule* (dim. suffix) + *-ize*.] To act as a pettifogger; use petty and contemptible means. [Rare.]

To *pettifogulize* — that is, to find evasions for any purpose in a trickster's minute tortuosities of construction. *De Quincey.*

pettigree†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pedigree.*

pettily (pet'i-li), *adv.* In a petty manner.

pettiness (pet'i-nes), *n.* The character of being petty; smallness; littleness; triviality.

Which in weight to re-answer, his *pettiness* would bow under. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6. 137.

=Syn. *Smallness*, etc. (see *littleness*), frivolousness, triviality, insignificance.

pettish (pet'ish), *a.* [< *pet*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *pet*[2].] Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humor; fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper.

They are in a very angry *pettish* mood at present, and not likely to be better. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 405.

=Syn. *Peevish*, *Fretful*, etc. See *petulant.*

pettishly (pet'ish-li), *adv.* In a pettish manner; with a freak of ill temper.

pettishness (pet'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being pettish; fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.

pettitoes (pet'i-tōz), *n. pl.* [< *petty* + *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig: sometimes jocularly used for the human feet.

He 's a Turk that does not honour thee from the hair of thy head to thy *pettitoes*. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iv. 1.

But, alas! the degeneracy of our present age is such that I believe few besides the annotator know the excellency of a virgin sow, especially of the black kind brought from China; and how to make the most of her liver, lights, brains, and *pettitoes*. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

pettle[1] (pet'l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *paddle*[1], *paddle*[2].

pettle[2] (pet'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pettled*, ppr. *pettling*. [Appar. a use of *pettle*[1], accom. to *pet*[1].] To indulge; coddle; pet.

And harle us . . . and *pettle* us up wi' bread and water. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

pettle[3] (pet'l), *n.* [A var. of *pattle*[2].] A tool used in various arts for burnishing. Its rubbing end is usually of hardened steel or agate fitted to a suitable handle.

petto (pet'tō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *pecho* = Pg. *peito*). < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] The breast. — **In petto**, in one's own breast or private thought; in secrecy.

pettrel†, *n.* Same as *poitrel.*

petty (pet'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pettie*, *pety*, *petie*, also *petit*; < ME. *pety* (in *pety cote*, also in comp. *petycote*, *petticote*, etc.: see *petticoat*), earlier *petit*, < OF. *petit*, *petet*, *peti*, F. *petit* (Walloon *piti*) = Pr. Cat. *petit* = OIt. *petitto*, *pitetto*, small; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *pitw*, small, *pid*, a point; OL. *petilus*, thin, slender.] **I.** *a.* 1. Small; little; trifling; trivial; inconsiderable or insignificant; of little account: as, *petty* payments; a *petty* quarrel.

How I contemn thee and thy *petty* malice! *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iii. 2.

These arts, being here placed with the principal and supreme sciences, seem *petty* things. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 238.

2. Of minor importance or gravity; not heinous or serious: as, *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime. — 3. Inferior as regards rank, power, capacity, possessions, etc.; not of great importance, standing, or rank: as, a *petty* prince; a *petty* proprietor.

His extraction was humble. His father had been a *petty* officer of revenue; his grandfather a wandering dervise. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Petty average, in *com.* and *nav.* See *average*[2], 1 (c). — **Petty bag**, formerly, an office in connection with the Rolls Court in the English Chancery, the clerk of which had the drawing up of parliamentary writs, writs of scire facias, congés d'élire for bishops, etc. See *clerk of the petty bag*, under *clerk*. — **Petty cash**, small sums of money received or paid. — **Petty cash-book**. See *cash-book*. — **Petty constable**. See *constable*, 2. — **Petty juror, jury, larceny, madder, mullen**, etc. See the nouns. — **Petty officer**, an officer in the navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non-commissioned officer in the army. Petty officers are appointed and may be degraded by the captain of the vessel. Abbreviated *P. O.* — **Petty session, treason**, etc. See the nouns. =Syn. 1 and 2. Diminutive, insignificant, slight, trivial, unimportant, frivolous. See *littleness.*

II.† *n.* A junior scholar in a grammar-school; a little child attending school.

In 1635 the quarterage [of Cartmel grammar-school] was 6*d.* for grammarians, and 4*d.* for *petties*. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 682.

pettychaps†, *n.* See *pettichaps.*

pettyfogger†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pettifogger.*

petty-morrel (pet'i-mor″el), *n.* The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa.*

petty-rice (pet'i-rīs), *n.* See *quinoa.*

petty-whin, *n.* See *whin.*

petulance (pet'ū-lans), *n.* [< F. *pétulance*, OF. *petulance* = Sp. Pg. *petulancia* = It. *petulanza*, *petulanzia*, < L. *petulantia*, sauciness, petulance, < *petulan(t-)s*, petulant: see *petulant*.] 1†. Sauciness; wantonness; rudeness.

This man, being a wit, a poet, and a minstrel, composed many indecent songs against me, and sung them openly, to the great entertainment of mine enemies; and, since it has pleased God to deliver him into my hands, I [Henry I.] will punish him, to deter others from the like *petulance*. *Ord. Vitalis*, Hist. Eccles. (trans.), p. 881.

2. The character of being petulant; a petulant character or disposition; peevish impatience or caprice; pettishness.

The misery of man appears like childish *petulance*. *Emerson*, Nature.

=Syn. 2. See *captious* and *petulant.*

petulancy (pet'ū-lan-si), *n.* [As *petulance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *petulance.*

petulant (pet'ū-lant), *a.* [= F. *pétulant* = Sp. Pg. It. *petulante*, < L. *petulan(t-)s*, forward, pert, saucy, wanton, prop. ppr. of **petulare*, dim. freq. form of *petere*, attack, fall upon: see *petition*.] Manifesting peevish impatience, irritation, or caprice; peevishly pert or saucy; peevish; capricious: said of persons or things: as, a *petulant* youth; a *petulant* answer.

Oh! you that are
My mother's wooers! much too high ye beare
Your *petulant* spirits. *Chapman*, Odyssey, i.

The awful and vindictive Bolingbroke, and the malignant and *petulant* Mallet, did not long brood over their anger. *I. D'Israeli*, Calamities of Authors, II. 135.

=Syn. *Petulant*, *Peevish*, *Fretful*, *Pettish*, *Cross*, irritable, irascible, ill-humored, snappish, crusty, choleric. The first five words apply to an ill-governed temper or its manifestation. *Petulant* expresses a quick impatience, often of a temporary or capricious sort, with bursts of feeling. *Peevish* expresses that which is more permanent in character, more frequent in manifestation, more sour, and more an evidence of weakness. *Fretful* applies to one who is soon vexed, of a discontented disposition, or ready to complain, as a sick child. *Pettish* implies that the impatience, vexation, or teatiness is over matters so small that the mood is peculiarly undignified or unworthy. *Cross* applies especially to the temper, but often to permanent character: as, a *cross* dog; it often includes anger or sulkiness. *Crossness* as a mood may be more quiet than the others. See *captious.*

petulantly (pet'ū-lant-li), *adv.* In a petulant manner; with petulance; with peevish or impatient abruptness or rudeness; with ill-bred pertness.

petulcity† (pē-tul'si-ti), *n.* [< *petulcous* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being petulcous; impudence. *Bp. Morton*, in Bp. Hall's Works, VIII. 739.

petulcous† (pē-tul'kus), *a.* [< L. *petulcus*, butting, apt to butt, < *petere*, attack, fall upon: see *petulant, petition*.] Disposed to butt; fractious.

The Pope first whistles him and his *petulcous* rams into order by charitable admonition, which still increases louder by degrees. *J. V. Cane*, Fiat Lux (1665), p. 151.

petunt†, *n.* [= F. *petun*, also *petum* (Cotgrave), < Amer. Ind. *petun* or *petum*.] Tobacco: an Indian name said to be still in use in some parts of Canada. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 149.

Whereas wee have beene credibly informed . . . that the hearb (alias weed) ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias *petun*, alias necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

But the Indians called it (tobacco) *Petun* or *petum*, which indeed is also the fittest name that both we and other Nations may call it by, deriving it of Peto, for it is far fetched and much desired. *Tobie Venner*, A Brief and Acurate Treatise, etc. (London, [1660), p. 385.

Petunia (pē-tū'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1803) (F. *Pétunia*), < Amer. Ind. *petun*, tobacco: see *petun*.] 1. A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Salpiglossidæ*, distinguished by the five perfect stamens, funnelform corolla, and entire capsule-valves. There are from 12 to 15 species, found in southern Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and one throughout South America and Mexico. They are clammy-hairy and branching herbs, with small undivided leaves, and showy violet or white flowers, varying to purple and reddish under cultivation, in a few species very small and inconspicuous. *P. nyctaginiflora*, the common white petunia, and *P. violacea*, with purple or lilac flowers, are the originals of the numerous garden varieties.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

petuntze, pehtuntse (pe-tun'tse), *n.* [Chin., < *peh*, white, + *tun*.] A kind of silicious porcelain-clay prepared by the Chinese from partially decomposed granite. It is used by them as a medicine.

Petworth marble. See *marble.*

petzite (pet'sīt), *n.* [So called after a chemist, *Petz*, who analyzed it.] A variety of hessite, or silver telluride, containing about 20 per cent. of gold.

Peucæa (pū-sē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839), < Gr. *πεύκη*, pine.] An American genus of *Fringillidæ*; the pine-finches. Several species inhabit the southern and western parts of the United States and Mexico, such as *P. bachmani*, *P. cassini*, *P. carpalis*, and *P. ruficeps*. These sparrows may be recognized by the peculiar shades of bay and gray on the upper parts, the yellow at the bend of the wings, and the unstreaked under parts. They are fine songsters, and lay white eggs.

Peucedaneæ (pū-sē-dā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Peucedanum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Umbelliferæ*, distinguished by the fruit being strongly compressed on the back, with lateral ridges dilated into a wing-like or swollen margin. It includes 13 genera, the chief of which are *Ferula*, *Heracleum*, *Opopanax*, and *Peucedanum* (the type).

peucedanin (pū-sed'ą-nin), *n.* [< *Peucedanum* + *-in*[2].] A non-azotized neutral vegetable principle, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$, discovered in the root of *Peucedanum officinale*, or sea-sulphurwort. It forms delicate white prisms, which are fusible, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Peucedanum (pū-sed'ą-num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *peucedanum*, *peucedanos*, < Gr. *πευκέδανον*, *πευκέδανος*, hog-fennel (or a related umbellifer), prob. < Gr. *πεύκη*, fir.] A large genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, characterized by its uniform petals, fruit with a thin acute or wing-like margin, and conspicuous oil-tubes solitary in their channels. There are about 120 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, of the tropical Andes, and of the whole of Africa. They are smooth perennial herbs, a few becoming shrubs or even trees. They bear decompound leaves, and compound many-rayed umbels of white, yellow, or rose-colored flowers. A few are cultivated for the flowers, under the old name *Palimbia*; some are edible, especially *P. sativum*, the parsnip; others are well-known European species, for which see *dill*[1], *brimstone-wort*, *sulphurwort*, *hog-* or *sow-fennel* (under *fennel*), *milk-parsley*, *marsh-parsley*, *masterwort*, *mountain-parsley*, *pellitory-of-Spain*; and for an American edible species, see *cowish*[2].

peulvan, peulven (pūl'van, -ven), *n.* A small menhir: a name often given to menhirs less than 9 feet in height.

An "inclined dolmen," and four *peulvens*, or small upright stones, 1.45 m. to 3 m. high. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 73.

Peumus (pū'mus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807); from a native name in Chili.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Monimiaceæ* and the tribe *Monimieæ*, having its drupes on an enlarged disk-like receptacle, and dicœcious flowers with parallel and distinct anther-cells, and numerous gland-bearing filaments. The only species is a small tree from Chili, also known as *Ruizia* and as *Boldea*. It is a fragrant evergreen, bearing rough opposite rigid leaves, and white flowers in terminal cymes. See *boldo* and *boldine.*

Peutingerian (pū-tin-jē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Peutinger* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Konrad Peu-

tinger, of Augsburg (1465–1547): noting a table of the military roads of the ancient Roman empire, written on parchment, which was found at Worms. The table is supposed to have been constructed about A. D. 226.

pew[1] (pū), *n.* [< ME. *pewe, puwe, pue,* < OF. *pui, puy, poi, peu,* m., an elevated place or seat, a hill, mound, = Pr. *puoi, pueg* = Sp. *poyo,* a bench, = It. *poggio,* an elevated place, a seat, prop, etc.; OF. *puye,* f., an elevated gallery or balcony with rails; < L. *podium,* a balcony, esp. a front balcony in an amphitheater where distinguished persons sat; prob. < Gr. *πόδιον,* a little foot (whence appar. in Italic Gr. the sense given to the L. word), dim. of *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] 1†. A more or less elevated inclosure, used by lawyers, money-lenders, cashiers, etc.; an inclosed seat or bench of any sort, especially such as were used by persons having a stand for business in a public or otherwise open and exposed place.

> To this brave man the knight repairs
> For counsel in his law-affairs;
> And found him mounted in his *pew,*
> With hooks and money plac'd for shew.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, III. iii. 623.

2. An inclosed seat or open bench in a church, designed to accommodate several people; also, an inclosure containing several seats. In England pews were used from the time of the Reformation or earlier, but their general employment dates from the seventeenth century. Previously the worshipers stood during service, or were seated on the floor or upon small stools.

> Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned [accustomed to] sitte
> Yparroked [inclosed] in *puwes.*
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 144.

> He hyred a desperate knaue to laye stones of great wayghte vpon the roufe beames of the temple ryght ouer his prayenge *pewe,* and to lete them fall vpon hym to hys vtter deatruccyon. *Bp. Bale,* English Votaries, ii.

> His sheep ofttimes sit the while to aa little purpose of benefitting as the sheep in their *pews* at Smithfield.
> *Milton,* Touching Hirelings.

> There were large, square *pews,* lined with green baize, with the names of the families of the most flourishing ship-owners painted white on the doors.
> *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

3†. A box in a theater or opera-house.

> The play . . . was "The Five Houra' Adventure"; but I sat so far I could not hear well, . . . but my wife . . . sat in my Lady Fox's *pew* with her. *Pepys,* Diary, IV. 103.

4. *pl.* The occupants of the pews in a church; the congregation. [Rare.]

> The *pews* hasten out on Monday morning to pocket the profits of Sunday business and Sunday revelry.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 17.

pew[1] (pū), *v. t.* [< *pew*[1], *n.*] To furnish with pews.

> In 1856 the north aisle [of Calna church] was rebuilt, widened, raised, and *pewed* anew.
> *Baines,* Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

pew[2] (pū), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *poy,* and ult. from the same source as *pew*[1]: see *poy.*] A sharp-pointed, one-pronged, straight or hooked iron instrument with a wooden handle, used in handling fish, blubber, etc., on wharves or in boats.

pew[3], *v.* See *pue.*

pew-chair (pū'chãr), *n.* A hinged seat attached to the end of a church pew, to afford accommodation in the aisle when additional seats are required. [U. S.]

pewee (pē'wē), *n.* [Imitative.] A small olivaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Contopus. C. virens* is the common wood-pewee of most parts of the United States and British America. It has a peculiarly drawling two-syllabled note, expressed by its name, quite different from the abrupt note of its relative called the *pewit* or *phœbe.* See cut under *Contopus.*

peweep (pē'wēp), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (*b*).

pewet (pē'wet), *n.* Same as *pewit.*

pewfellow† (pū'fel′ō), *n.* One who sits in the same pew; hence, a companion.

> How do I thank thee, that this carnal cur
> Preys on the issue of his mother's body,
> And makes her *pew-fellow* with others' moan!
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., iv. 4. 58.

> Mistress Wafer, and Mistress Leuterhook, being both my scholars, and your honest *pew-fellows.*
> *Dekker and Webster,* Westward Ho, ii. 1.

pew-gaff (pū'gaf), *n.* A hook attached to a rod or staff, used in handling fish.

pewholder (pū'hōl′dėr), *n.* One who rents or owns a pew in a church.

pewing (pū'ing), *n.* [< *pew*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Pews collectively.

pewit, peewit (pē'wit), *n.* [Also *pewet, puit, puet;* cf. D. *piewit,* also *kiewit, kievit,* a pewit, lapwing, MHG. *gībitze, gībitz, gībiz,* G. *kibitz,* a pewit, plover; Russ. *chibozu,* lapwing; all imitative names.] A name of various birds. (*a*) The pewit-gull, laughing-gull, or mire-crow, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus,* of Europe. Also *puet. Plot,* 1686. (*b*) The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus.* Also *peaseweep, peweep, pewipe.* See cut under *lapwing.* (*c*) In the United States, a small olivaceous flycatcher of the family *Tyrannidæ, Sayornis*

Pewit Flycatcher (*Sayornis fuscus* or *phœbe*).

fuscus, or *S. phœbe,* and others of this genus, as Say's pewit, *S. sayus,* and the black pewit, *S. nigricans.* The common pewit abounds in eastern North America; it winters in the Southern States, and is one of the very earliest insectivorous birds to migrate northward in spring. It is 7 inches long and 11¼ in extent of wings, of a dusky olivaceous color above, and dingy whitish or grayish below, with a pale-yellow tint on the abdomen. It affixes a mossy nest to the sides of rocks, bridges, rafters, etc., and lays about five eggs, normally white and spotless. Also called *water-pewit* and *phœbe-bird* or *phœbe.*—**Pewit-gull.** See def. (*a*) and *gull*[2].—**Scoulton pewit or pie,** the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus:* so called from Scoulton mere in Norfolk, England, a favorite breeding-place.

pewit-pool† (pē'wit-pōl), *n.* A pool or pond where pewits (powit-gulls) come to breed.

> They anciently came to the old *pewit-pool.*
> *Plot,* Nat. Hist. Staffordshire (1686), p. 231.

pew-opener (pū'ōp′nėr), *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the congregation.

pew-rent (pū'rent), *n.* Rent required or paid for the use of a pew.

pewter (pū'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *pewter, pewtir, pewdir* = D. *peauter, piauter,* < OF. *peutre, peautre, piautre,* F. *peautre* = Sp. Pg. *peltre* = It. *peltro* (ML. *peutrum, pestrum,* after OF.), pewter; appar. the same, with loss of initial *s* due to some confusion, as OF. *espeautre* (> D. *speauter, spiauter* = G. *spiauter*), < LG. *spialter* = E. *spelter:* see *spelter.*] 1. An alloy of four parts of tin with one of lead. Its tenacity and fusibility are greater than those of either of the metals of which it is composed. It is used chiefly for beer-pots and cheap tableware. If a larger proportion of lead is used, the alloy is liable to corrosion, and dangerous consequences may result from its use. Sometimes alloys consisting chiefly of tin, and also containing antimony or copper, or both, are called *pewter* as well as "Britannia metal," which latter is the more usual name, although no sharp line can be drawn between the two alloys.

> *Pewter* dishes with water in them. *Bacon.*

2. A vessel made of pewter; a tankard; a beer-pot.—3. Collectively, vessels made of pewter.

> Valance of Venice gold in needlework,
> *Pewter* and brass and all things that belong
> To house or housekeeping.
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., ii. 1. 357.

> Rows of resplendent *pewter,* ranged on a long dresser, dazzled his eyes. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 429.

4. Money; prize-money. [Sailors' slang.]

> Another trifle to be noticed is the anxiety for *pewter* or prize money which . . . animated our officers and men.
> *The Academy,* March 24, 1888, p. 202.

pewterer (pū'tėr-ėr), *n.* A worker in pewter; a maker of pewter vessels.

> The motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 281.

pewter-mill (pū'tėr-mil), *n.* A lapidary wheel used with rotten-stone and water for polishing stones of the approximate hardness of 7, embracing the quartz group—quartz, amethyst, agate, and carnelian.

pewterwort (pū'tėr-wėrt), *n.* The scouring-rush, *Equisetum hyemale:* so called as being used for scouring dishes of pewter or other metal.

pewtery (pū'tėr-i), *a.* [< *pewter* + *-y*[1].] Belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of pewter: as, a *pewtery* taste.

pewy (pū'i), *a.* [< *pew*[1] + *-y*[1].] Inclosed by fences; fenced in so as to form small fields. [Sporting slang.]

> Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the enclosures smaller, the country more *pewy,* and the hedges rougher and hairier than is now the case.
> *Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pexity† (pek'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *pexita*(*t-*)*s,* thickness, < *pexus,* woolly, prop. pp. of *pectere,* comb, card: see *pecten.*] The nap of cloth. *Coles,* 1717.

Peyerian (pī'ėr-i-an), *a.* [< *Peyer* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Discovered or described by and named after the Swiss anatomist Johann K. Peyer (1653–1712): specifically noting the agminate or clustered glands of the intestine, also called *Peyer's glands* and *Peyer's patches.* See *gland.*

peynet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pain*[1].

peynt†, **peynture**†. Obsolete forms of *paint, painture.*

peyse†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *poise.*

peytrel†, *n.* Same as *poitrel.*

Peziza (pē-zī'zi), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719); cf. L. *pezicæ* or *pezitæ,* mushrooms without a stalk; < Gr. *πέζις,* also *πέζιξ,* a mushroom without a stalk, perhaps < *πέζα,* a foot.] 1. A large, widely distributed genus of discomycetous fungi, giving name to the order *Pezizæ.* They are characterized by their cup-like form and are frequently very brilliantly colored. The cups are affixed by the center, often stipitate; the hymenium is smooth; the substance is fleshy-membranaceous. They grow on the ground, on decaying wood, etc. They are popularly called *blood-cups, fairy-cups, flaps, bird's-nests, cup-fungus,* etc. See *green-rot,* and cuts under *cupule* and *ascus.*

2. [*l. c.*] A fungus of this genus.

Pezizæ (pē-zī'zē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Peziza.*] An order of discomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Peziza.* The receptacle is concave, plane, or convex, sessile or stipitate, fleshy or waxy; the hymenium is on the upper surface; the asci are fixed, cylindrical, or clavate; and the sporidia are usually eight in number.

pezizoid (pez'i-zoid), *a.* [< *Peziza* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Peziza;* having the characters of *Peziza* or *Peziceæ.*

pezle mezle†. An old form of *pell-mell.*

> The Author falls *pezle mezle* upon the king himself.
> *North,* Examen, p. 53. (*Davies.*)

Pezophaps (pez'ō-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πεζός,* on foot, walking, + *φάψ,* a wild pigeon.] A genus of extinct didine birds which formerly inhabited the island of Rodriguez, discovered in 1691–3 by Léguat, who gave a figure and description of the species under the name of the *solitaire.* His account has been confirmed by the discovery of the bones of the bird in great abundance, and nearly complete skeletons are preserved. The species is named *P. solitarius,* and has been called *Didus nazarenus.*

pf. In *music,* an abbreviation of *pianoforte.*

pfaffian (pfaf'i-an), *n.* [Named by Cayley in 1852 after the author of *Pfaff's equation,* q. v.] In *math.,* the coefficient of the product of the alternate units in the *n*th power of a linear function of the binary products of 2*n* alternate units. In effect, the *pfaffian* (ABCD) is (AB) (CD) + (AC) (DB) + (AD) (BC), the *pfaffian* (ABCDEF) is (AB) (CDEF) + (AC) (DEFB) + (AD) (EFBC) + (AE) (FBCD) + (AF) (BCDE), and so forth.—**Mixed pfaffians,** expressions similar to pfaffians, produced by taking the products of different linear functions, instead of a power of one.—**The order of a pfaffian,** half the number of alternate units used in generating the pfaffian.

Pfaff's equation. [Named after Johann Friedrich *Pfaff* (1765–1825), who invented it.] The differential equation $X_1dx_1 + X_2dx_2 + \text{etc.} = 0$, where the number of terms is equal to the number of variables.

Pfaff's problem. The problem to transform the expression $X_1\partial x_1 + X_2\partial x_2 + \text{etc.}$, where the variables are independent, into an expression of the same form but of the smallest possible number of terms.

pfahlbauten (pfäl-bou'ten), *n. pl.* [G., < *pfahl,* a pile (see *pale*[1]), + *bauten,* dwellings, < *bauen,* build (see *bower*[1]).] The name given by German archæologists to prehistoric lake-dwellings, or pile-dwellings; palafittes. See *lake-dwelling.*

pfennig, pfenning (pfen'ig, -ing), *n.* [G., = E. *penny.*] A small copper coin, the one-hundredth part of a mark. It is equal in value to about one fourth of a United States cent.

Obverse. Reverse.

Pfennig of Frederick William III., King of Prussia.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Pg. An abbreviation used in the etymologies of this work for *Portuguese.*

ph. [In ME. *ph* or *f,* AS. *f,* rarely *ph* = D. *ph, f* = G. *ph* = Dan. Sw. Icel. *f* = F. *ph* = Sp. *f*

= Pg. *ph* or *f* = It. *f*, < L. *ph*, a combination used to represent the Gr. letter Φ, φ, called *phi*, orig. an aspirated π or *p*.] A consonant digraph having the sound of *f*, used in the Latin or English, French, etc., transliteration of Greek words containing φ, as in *phalanx, philosophy, graphic, zephyr*, etc., or occasionally of words from other languages. It rarely occurs in words other than those of the classes mentioned, and then only by error or confusion, as in *triumph, nephew, cipher, ouph, gulph* (obsolete) (from a Greek word with π), in words having a similar aspirated *p*, as in *seraph, pamphlet*, etc., and obsolete misspellings like *phane* for *fane, prophane* for *profane, pheer* for *feer*[2], *pheeze* for *feeze, phyph* for *fife*, etc. In older English words of Greek origin the letter was usually represented by *f*, as in *fancy, fantasy, fantom, fenix*, etc., some of these being now spelled with *ph*, as *phantom, phenix*, etc.

Phaca (fā′kạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *φακῆ*, lentils, lentil porridge, < *φακός*, the plant lentil.] A section of the genus *Astragalus*.

Phacelia (fạ-sē′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), so called with ref. to the congested fascicle of spikes in the type, *P. circinata;* < Gr. *φάκελος*, a bundle, fascicle.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, type of the tribe *Phacelicæ*, distinguished by the two-cleft style, wrinkled or tubercled seeds, and an inflorescence of one-sided scorpioid cymes, at first densely fascicled, becoming loose and separated. There are about 65 species, all American, and mainly in the United States (56 in the west, especially Nevada and California, and in Texas, and about 8 in the east), a few in Mexico, and 1 from British Columbia to the Straits of Magellan. They are delicate or rough-hairy plants, low and erect or diffuse, sometimes in large patches, usually with pinnately dissected leaves. They bear blue, violet, or white flowers, generally bell-shaped and with ten vertical folds within. Several species are cultivated for their flowers, mostly blue-flowered annuals of California, one a South American biennial or perennial with pink flowers.

Phacelieæ (fas-e-li′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Phacelia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, the water-leaf family, distinguished by the two-cleft or undivided style, and the one-celled ovary with placentæ slightly protruding from the walls, or extending toward the center. It includes 10 genera and about 77 species, all of western North America except 1 in Japan and subarctic eastern Asia, and 1 in South Africa.

phacella (fạ-sel′ạ), *n.*; pl. *phacellæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *φάκελλος, φάκελος*, a bundle, fascicle.] One of the gastric filaments which in hydrozoans form solid tentaculiform processes in the gastric cavity in interradial groups near the genitalia.

phacellate (fas′e-lāt), *a.* [< *phacella* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with phacellæ, as a polyp.

phacitis (fạ-sī′tis), *n.* [Also *phakitis;* NL., < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye.

phacochœre, phacochere (fak′ọ-kēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Phacochœrus;* a wart-hog.
—**Abyssinian phacochœre.** Same as *hallufˆ*.

Phacochœridæ (fak-ọ-kē′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phacochœrus* + *-idæ*.] An African family of mammals allied to the *Suidæ*, or true swine, typified by the genus *Phacochœrus;* the wart-hogs. The palatomaxillary axis is greatly deflected, forming a high angle with the occipitosphenoidal axis; the basisphenoid is reflected and excavated; the malar bones are very deep, with a short inferior process; the orbits are directed upward and backward; and the dental series is aberrant by progressive reduction of the number of teeth. Also *Phacochœrinæ*, as a subfamily of *Suidæ*.

phacochœrine, phacocherine (fak-ọ-kē′rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phacochœridæ*.

Phacochœrus (fak-ọ-kē′rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, a wart or mole like a lentil, + *χοῖρος*, a hog.] The typical genus of *Phacochœridæ*. There are 2 species, both African, of hideous aspect, with deeply furrowed and warty skin of

Wart-hog (*Phacochœrus africanus*).

the face, and long projecting tusks in the male. *P. æthiopicus*, the South African form, is the Ethiopian wart-hog, called *vlake-vark* by the Dutch colonists. *P. africanus* or *ælianˆ* is the Abyssinian wart-hog or phacochœre, also called *hallufˆ* and *harojaˆ*. Also written *Phacochœrus*.

phacocyst (fak′ọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *φακός*, a lentil (lens), + *κίστις*, bladder.] In *bot.*, the nucleus or cytioblast of a cell, often of a somewhat lenticular form. See *nucleus*.

phacocystitis (fak″ọ-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φακός*, a lentil, the lens of the eye, + *κίστις*, cyst, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye; capsulitis.

phacoid (fā′koid), *a.* [< Gr. *φακοειδής*, like a lentil, < *φακός*, a lentil, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a lentil; lentil-shaped.

phacolite (fak′ọ-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the lenticular shape of the crystals; < Gr. *φακός*, lentil, + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of the zeolite chabazite, occurring in colorless rhombohedral crystals, lenticular in shape. These are often complex twins. The original was from Böhmisch Leipa in Bohemia.

phacoscope (fak′ọ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φακός*, lentil (lens), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A small dark chamber for exhibiting the changes of the crystalline lens of the eye in accommodation. Also *phakoscope*.

Phacus (fā′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φακός*, lentil.] A notable genus of flagellate infusorians, referred to the *Chloropeltidea* by Stein, by Kent to the *Euglenidæ*. The several members were originally described by Ehrenberg as species of *Euglena*, from which they differ in their more persistent forms, and greater induration of the cuticle, which often remains as an empty test after dissolution of its contents. They are such as *P. triqueter, P. pyrum*, and *P. longicauda*, all found in fresh water. See cut under *Infusoria*.

Phædranassa (fē-dra-nas′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1845), < Gr. *Φαιδράνασσα*, the name of a nymph.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Amaryllidcæ*, tribe *Amarylleæ*, and subtribe *Cyathiferæ*, known by the narrow perianth of long erect lobes, the filaments dilated and united at the base into a ring. The 4 species are natives of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador. They produce broadly oblong or narrow leaves from a coated bulb, and a hollow scape bearing an umbel of many showy red or green flowers, drooping and cylindrical or narrowly funnelform. They are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name *queen-lily*.

phænocarpous (fē-nọ-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing a fruit which has no adhesion to surrounding parts. [Raro.]

Phænocœlia (fē-nọ-sē′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *κοῖλος*, cavity: see *cœlum*.] Animals whose neurocœle is persistent, as all the true vertebrates: opposed to *Cryptocœlia*. Also *Phenocœlia*. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 914.

phænocœlian (fē-nọ-sē′li-ạn), *a.* Having a persistent neurocœle.

phænogam, phenogam (fē′nọ-gam), *n.* [< *phænogamous*.] A phanerogamous plant: opposed to *cryptogam*.

Phænogamia (fē-nọ-gā′mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, same as *Phanerogamia*.

phænogamic, phenogamic (fē-nọ-gam′ik), *a.* [< *phænogam* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to phænogams; related to or of the nature of phænogams; phænogamous: as, *phænogamic* botany.

phænogamous, phenogamous (fē-nog′ạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

phænology, *n.* See *phenology*.

phænomenont, *n.* An obsolete form of *phenomenon*.

phæochrous (fē-ok′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *χρώς*, the skin, complexion.] Of a dark or dusky color.

Phæodaria (fē-ọ-dā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *εἶδος*, form, + *-aria*.] The order *Tripyleæ*, containing the silicoskeletal radiolarians regarded as a class of *Rhizopoda*, characterized by the constant presence of large dark-brown pigmented granules scattered irregularly round the central capsule and covering the greater part of its outer surface. Also called *Cannopylea*.

phæodarian (fē-ọ-dā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Phæodaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phæodaria;* tripylean, as a radiolarian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phæodaria;* a tripylean radiolarian.

phæodellum (fē-ọ-del′um), *n.*; pl. *phæodella* (-ạ). [< NL. *phæodium* + dim. *-ellum*.] One of the large dark pigment-granules of a phæodium. *Haeckel*.

phæodium (fē-ọ′di-um), *n.*; pl. *phæodia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *εἶδος*, form.] The mass of dark-brown pigment characteristic of the capsule of phæodarian or tripylean radiolarians. *Haeckel*.

phæophyl, phæophyll (fē′ọ-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A name proposed by Schütt for the compound pigment of the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ*. The pigment is composed of phycophæin, or that part of the pigment which is soluble in water, and phycoxanthin, or that part which is soluble in alcohol.

phæopus (fē′ọ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An old name of a curlew, now the specific technical name of the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

Phæosporeæ (fē-ọ-spō′rẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *σπόρος*, a seed, + *-eæ*.] A very large class of algæ, embracing, with the *Fucaceæ*, all the olive and brown seaweeds of the globe. The ordinary mode of multiplication is asexual, by means of zoöspores, but the sexual mode of reproduction presents interesting complications, ranging from the conjugation of equivalent motile zoogametes to the impregnation of a stationary oösphere by motile antherozoids. There are great variations in the degree and development of the thallus, which is microscopic in some of the *Ectocarpaceæ*, and forms the largest known marine organisms in *Macrocystis, Nereocystis*, and *Lessonia*. The *Phæosporeæ* include the *Laminariaceæ, Punctariaceæ, Sporochnaceæ, Scytosiphonaceæ, Mesogloæaceæ, Tilopterideæ, Ralfsiaceæ, Cutleriaceæ*, etc. The class has also been called *Phæozoösporeæ*, and includes a part of what was formerly grouped together under the names of *Fucoideæ, Melanosporeæ*, or *Melanospermeæ*.

Phæothamnieæ (fē″ọ-thạm-nī′ẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lagerheim, 1885), < *Phæothamnion* + *-eæ*.] A small questionable family of algæ, taking its name from the genus *Phæothamnion*, and related, according to Lagerheim, to the families *Chroölepideæ* and *Chætophoraceæ*. They have a palmella condition, and also produce two biciliated zoöspores, which germinate directly without conjugation, so far as is known at present.

Phæothamnion (fē-ọ-thạm′ni-ọn), *n.* [NL. (Lagerheim, 1885), < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *θαμνίον*, a small shrub, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, the type of the family *Phæothamnieæ*, forming brownish-yellow tufts on other algæ.

Phæozoösporeæ (fē-ọ-zō-ọ-spō′rẹ̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dark, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *sporc*.] Same as *Phæosporeæ*.

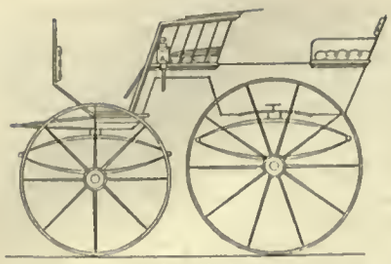
Phaëthon (fā′e-thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαέθων*, beaming, radiant, in myth. [*cap.*] a son of Helios (see

Tropic-bird (*Phaëthon æthereus*).
a, the totipalmate foot.

phaëton), ppr. of *φαέθειν*, shine.] In *ornith.*, the only genus of *Phaëthontidæ*. There are 3 species, *P. æthereus, P. flavirostris*, and *P. rubricauda*, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas, and known as *tropic-birds*. Also *Phaëton* and *Lepturus*.

Phaëthontidæ (fā-e-thon′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaëthon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate oceanic birds, of the order *Steganopodes*, typified by the genus *Phaëthon;* the tropic-birds. In general form and aspect they resemble terns, and the bill in particular is sternine. The plumage is chiefly white, varied with black, and tinted in some places with rose or pink; the bill is red or yellow. The gular sac characteristic of birds of this order is rudimentary and almost completely feathered. The tail is short, but the two middle feathers are filamentous and extraordinarily prolonged beyond the rest. See *Phaëthon* and *tropic-bird*. Also *Phaëtomidæ*.

phaëton (fā′e-ton), *n.* [= Sp. *faeton*, < F. *phaéton*, a phaëton, < L. *Phaëthon*, < Gr. *Φαέθων*, son of Helios (the Sun), who obtained leave from his father to drive the chariot of the Sun, but, being unable to restrain the horses, was struck by Zeus with a thunderbolt and dashed headlong into the river Po: see *Phaëthon*.] 1. A high open four-wheeled carriage: as, a park *phaëton;* a mail *phaëton*. See cut on following page.



A Variety of Phaëton.

"If the ladies will trust to my driving," said Lord Orville, "and are not afraid of a *phaeton*, mine shall be ready in a moment." *Miss Burney*, Evelina, lxiv.

2. A low open four-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or two horses: as, a pony-*phaëton*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, same as *Phaëthon*.

phaëtonic (fā-e-ton′ik), *a.* [< *phaëton* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phaëton. *Lamb.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Phaëtonidæ (fā-e-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Phaëthontidæ*.

phagedena, phagedæna (faj-e-dē′nä), *n.* [L. *phagedæna*, ML. *phagedena*, < Gr. *φαγέδαινα*, a cancerous sore, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] An obstinate spreading ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighboring parts.—**Sloughing phagedena.** Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

phagedenic, phagedænic (faj-e-den′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *phagédénique* = Sp. *fagedénico* = It. *fagedenico*, < L. *phagedænicus*, < Gr. *φαγεδαινικός*, of the nature of a cancer, < *φαγέδαινα*, a cancer: see *phagedena*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to phagedena or to its treatment; of the nature or character of phagedena: as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.

II. *n.* In *med.*, an application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

phagedenical, phagedænical (faj-e-den′i-kal), *a.* [< *phagedenic* + *-al.*] Same as *phagedenic*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, ii. 10.

phagedenous, phagedænous (faj-e-dē′nus), *a.* [< *phagedena*, *phagedæna*, + *-ous.*] Causing absorption of flesh, as in phagedena; of the nature of phagedena. *Wiseman*, Surgery, ii. 10.

phagocytal (fag′ō-sī-tal), *a.* [< *phagocyte* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a phagocyte.

phagocyte (fag′ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell): see *cyte.*] A lymph-corpuscle, or white blood-corpuscle, regarded as an organism capable of devouring what it meets, especially pathogenic microbes.

phagocytic (fag-ō-sit′ik), *a.* [< *phagocyte* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or caused by phagocytes.

phagocytical (fag-ō-sit′i-kal), *a.* [< *phagocytic* + *-al.*] Same as *phagocytic*.

phagocytism (fag′ō-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *phagocyte* + *-ism.*] The nature or function of a phagocyte; the intracellular digestive process of such a cell. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 91.

phagocytosis (fag″ō-sī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *phagocyte* + *-osis.*] The destruction of microbes by phagocytes.

Phaïnopepla (fā″i-nō-pep′lä), *n.* [NL. (Sclater, 1858), < Gr. *φαεινός*, shining, + *πέπλος*, a robe.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, referred to the family *Ampelidæ* and subfamily *Ptilogonatinæ*. They have the head crested, the plumage of the male shining-black with a large white disk on each wing, that of the female dull-brownish. There is but one species, *P. nitens*, the shining flysnapper or black ptilogonys of the western parts of the United States, 7½ inches long, and 11½ in extent of wings. It is common from Colorado, Utah, and Nevada southward, nests in trees, lays two or three greenish eggs with profuse dark-brown or blackish speckles, and is migratory, insectivorous, and melodious. Also written, erroneously, *Phænopepla*. See cut under *flysnapper*.

Phajus (fā′jus), *n.* [NL. (Lourciro, 1790), < Gr. *φαιός*, dusky.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and subtribe *Bleticæ*, distinguished by the free sepals and the gibbous or spurred base of the lip with its lobes broad and involute about the base of the column. The 15 species are mainly from tropical Asia, also Africa, Australia, and Japan. They are tall terrestrial herbs, or less often epiphytes, with large and broad or elongated plicate leaves, narrowed or stalked at the base. The large and showy flowers form a yellow, brownish, green, violet, or white erect raceme. Many have been long cultivated, as *P. tetragonum* from Mauritius, often under the name *Pesomeria*, from its throwing off its sepals soon after expanding, and *P. grandifolius* (*Bletia Tankervilliæ*), from China, the nun-flower, of common cultivation under glass, so styled from the two white wings at the enlarged summit of the column.

phakitis (fā-kī′tis), *n.* Same as *phacitis*.

phakoscope, *n.* See *phacoscope*.

Phalacrocoracidæ (fal-a-krō-kō-ras′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalacrocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds belonging to the order *Steganopodes*, typified by the genus *Phalacrocorax;* the cormorants. They have a straight bill about as long as the head, hooked at the end; a long narrow nasal groove with obliterated nostrils in the adult; a long rictus, cleft to below the eyes; a moderate gular pouch; short but strong wings; and a moderately long fan-shaped tail of from 12 to 14 stiff feathers with abbreviated coverts. They are heavy-bodied birds, with long sinuous neck, and the short stout legs set far back, necessitating a nearly upright position. They feed chiefly on fishes, and dive as well as swim with celerity. There are some 25 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, usually referred to one genus. The family is also called *Carbonidæ* and *Graculidæ*. See cut under *cormorant*.

phalacrocoracine (fal″a-krō-kor′a-sin), *a.* [< *Phalacrocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

Phalacrocorax (fal-a-krō′kō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *phalacrocorax*, a coot or cormorant, < Gr. *φαλακρός*, bald (see *phalacrosis*), + *κόραξ*, a crow.] The typical genus of *Phalacrocoracidæ*, usually regarded as conterminous with the family. *P. carbo* is the common cormorant of Europe, America, etc. *P. graculus* is the shag of Europe. *P. dilophus* is the double-crested cormorant of North America, where are found numerous other species, as *P. mexicanus*, *P. penicillatus*, *P. bicristatus*, and *P. violaceus*. Also called *Hydrocorax*, *Graculus*, and formerly *Carbo*. See cut under *cormorant*.

Phalæcean, Phalæcian (fal-ē-sē′an, -si′an), *n.* [< L. *Phalæcius*, < Gr. *Φαλαικείος*, < *Φάλαικος*, *Phalæcus* (see def.).] In *anc. pros.*, a logaœdic verso, similar to a trochaic pentapody, but having a dactyl in the second place: named from Phalæcus, a Greek epigrammatist. The first foot may be a trochee, a spondee, or an iambus.

Phalæna (fā-lē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *φάλαινα*, *φάλλαινα*, a moth.] 1. A Linnean term, used in somewhat more than a generic sense, at first for all moths (when the Linnean *Lepidoptera* were composed of the genera *Papilio* and *Phalæna*), subsequently for all moths below the genus *Sphinx*. Then moths were divided by Linnæus into groups, named somewhat in the manner of species—*Phalæna bombyx*, *P. noctua*, *P. geometra*, *P. pyralis*, *P. tinea*, and *P. alucita*—divisions corresponding to the main modern groups. In 1793 Fabricius restricted the term to the *Phalæna geometra* of Linnæus. The term has lapsed, but has given derived names to several groups.

2. [*l. c.*] Any moth.

phalænian (fā-lē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalænidæ;* geometrid.

Some of the *Phalænian* larvæ have twelve legs, and some even fourteen. *Science*, IX. 318.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phalænidæ*.

Phalænidæ (fā-len′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Phalæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of moths, synonymous with *Geometridæ* in a broad sense.

phalænoid (fā-lē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φάλαινα*, a moth, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a phalæna; of or pertaining to the *Phalænidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phalænidæ*.

Phalænopsis (fal-ē-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), from the resemblance of the flower, in form and color, to a large white moth; < Gr. *φάλαινα*, moth, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of beautiful orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and the subtribe *Sarcantheæ*, characterized by loosely racemed flowers, their lateral sepals united to the base of the thick and roundish column, and the lip destitute of a spur. There are about 15 species, natives of the Malayan archipelago and eastern India. They are epiphytes, with short leafy stems without pseudobulbs. They bear two-ranked leathery or fleshy oblong leaves, with persistent bases which sheath the stem. The large flat flowers are white, pink, partly yellow, and crimson, or of other colors, and are remarkable among orchids for their broadly expanded lateral petals, and for a lip often prolonged at the tip into a pair of twisted tendrils or of recurved horns. *P. amabilis*, a white and yellow species from Manila, is the *Indian butterfly-plant*, and the other species the *moth-orchids* or *moth-plants* of conservatories. *P. Schilleriana* is one of the rarest and most beautiful orchids known.

Phalænopsis Schilleriana.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of owls: synonymous with *Glaucidium*. *Bonaparte*, 1854.

Phalænoptilus (fal-ē-nop′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Ridgway, 1880), < Gr. *φάλαινα*, a moth, + *πτίλον*, soft feathers, down.] A genus of fissirostral picarian birds of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, or goatsuckers; the poor-wills: so called from the hoariness of the plumage, which resembles that of a moth. The type is Nuttall's poor-will, *P. nuttalli*, common in western parts of the United States.

phalangal (fā-lang′gal), *a.* Same as *phalangeal*.

phalangarthritis (fā-lang-gär-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγγ-*), bone of finger or toe, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-itis.*] Inflammation, especially gouty inflammation, of the phalangeal joints.

phalange (fā-lanj′), *n.* [= F. Pg. *phalange* = Sp. It. *falange*, < Gr. *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγγ-*), bone of finger or toe: see *phalanx.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a phalanx of a digit.—2. In *entom.*, any one of the joints of an insect's tarsus: generally used collectively of all the joints, exclusive or not of the metatarsus: as, the anterior *phalanges*.—3. In *bot.*, a bundle of stamens joined more or less by their filaments: as, the *phalanges* of stamens in a diadelphous or polyadelphous flower. [In all senses commonly in the plural *phalanges*, the usual singular being *phalanx.*]

phalangeal (fā-lan′jē-al), *a.* [< *phalange* + *-al.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. Also *phalangal*, *phalangial*, *phalangean*, *phalangian*.—**Phalangeal bone**, a phalanx.—**Phalangeal process.** (*a*) Of Deiters's cells, a slender prolongation attached above to a phalanx of the reticular lamina of the Cortian organ. (*b*) The outwardly directed process of the head of an outer rod of Corti. Also called *phalanx of a rod of Corti*.

phalangean (fā-lan′jē-an), *a.* [< *phalange* + *-an.*] Same as *phalangeal*.

phalanger (fā-lan′jėr), *n.* [< F. *phalanger*, < *phalange*, phalanx: see *phalanx.*] 1. A marsupial mammal of the genus *Phalanger* or *Phalangista*, or of the subfamily *Phalangistinæ;* a phalangist: so named by Buffon (in the case of a species of *Cuscus*) from the peculiar structure of the second and third digits of the hind feet, which are webbed together. Phalangers are opossum-like quadrupeds with a long prehensile tail, of arboreal habits, frugivorous and insectivorous, represented in abundance in the whole Australian region by numerous species and several genera. They have a thick woolly coat, and average about the size of a cat, though some are much smaller. The phalangers proper have no parachute; others, known as *petaurists*, or flying-phalangers, are provided with a flying-membrane. Some of the best-known species belong to the genus *Cuscus*, as the ursine phalanger, *C. ursinus*. Valentyn's phalanger is *C. orientalis*, known also by its native names *kapouna* and *coescoes*. The vulpine phalanger is *Trichosurus vulpinus*, having the tail almost entirely hairy, and combining to some extent the aspects of a squirrel and a fox. Cook's phalanger and some related forms belong to the genus *Pseudochirus*. Some very small ones, resembling dormice, constitute the genus *Dromicia*. See cuts under *Dromicia*, *Cuscus*, *Petaurista*, and *Acrobates*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of phalangers founded by Storr in 1780. The name is prior in date to *Phalangista*, but until lately has been less used.

Phalangeridæ (fal-an-jer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalanger* + *-idæ.*] A family of marsupials, typified by the genus *Phalanger:* same as *Phalangistidæ*.

phalanges, *n.* The plural of *phalanx* (as well as of *phalange*).

phalangial (fā-lan′ji-al), *a.* [< *phalange* + *-ial.*] Same as *phalangeal*.

phalangian (fā-lan′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Same as *phalangeal*.—2. Same as *phalangidean*.

II. *n.* One of the *Phalangiidæ* or harvestmen.

phalangic (fā-lan′jik), *a.* [< *phalange* + *-ic.*] Phalangeal.

Phalangidea (fal-an-jid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangium* + *-idea.*] An order of tracheate *Arachnida*. The segmented abdomen is not distinctly separate from the cephalothorax; the falces or cheliceres are two- or three-jointed; the pedipalps are five-jointed and filiform; the eyes are two (to eight?) in number; and the eight legs are generally very long and slender, sometimes excessively so, the whole body appearing of insignificant size in comparison with them. They are most nearly related to the mites or acarids, though more nearly resembling spiders in some respects. They have no spinnerets or poison-glands, and are perfectly harmless. Many of the longest-legged forms are known as *harvesters*, *harvestmen*, *harvest-spiders*, and *shepherd-spiders*, and in the United States as *daddy-long-legs*. The order is also called *Opiliones*. There are several families, including *Phalangiidæ*, *Gonyleptidæ*, *Trogulidæ*, and *Sironidæ*. Also *Phalangida*, *Phalangita*. See cuts under *Phalangium* and *Phrynus*.

phalangidean (fal-an-jid′ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangidea*.

phalangiform (fā-lan′ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalanx, + *forma*, form.] Having

the shape or appearance of a digital phalanx. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 715.

Phalangigrada (fal-an-jig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phalangigradus*: see *phalangigrade*.] A division of ruminant artiodactyl mammals, represented by the family *Camelidæ*: so called from the peculiar construction of the feet, which causes the animals to walk on phalanges instead of on horny hoofs. More fully called *Pecora Phalangigrada*. Also *Tylopoda*.

phalangigrade (fā-lan′ji-grād), *a.* [< NL. *phalangigradus*, < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalange, + *gradi*, walk, go.] Walking on the phalanges, which are padded for that purpose instead of being ineased in hoofs, as a camel or llama; of or pertaining to the *Phalangigrada*.

Phalangiidæ (fal-an-ji′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangium* + *-idæ*.] The leading family of the order *Phalangidea*, having a small rounded, oblong, or oval body, and extremely long slender legs with many-jointed tarsi. The legs reach the maximum of length and attenuation in this family, being sometimes more than twenty times as long as the body. The eyes are close together on the top of the head; a very long penis can be protruded from beneath the mouth; the cheliceres are exposed, diversiform, well developed; and the pedipalps are moderately long. There are many genera besides *Phalangium*. Also *Phalangidæ*.

phalangious (fā-lan′ji-us), *a.* [< *Phalangium* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Phalangium*.

phalangist (fal′an-jist), *n.* [< NL. *Phalangista*.] A phalanger; a member of the genus *Phalangista*.

Phalangista (fal-an-jis′tä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), phalanx: see *phalanx*.] The typical genus of *Phalangistidæ*: synonymous with *Phalanger*, 2. See *phalanger*.

Phalangistidæ (fal-an-jis′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangista* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of diprotodont marsupial mammals, containing the phalangers or Australian opossums, the petaurists, the koala, etc. The family includes numerous genera and species of Australia and Papua, of small or moderate size and arboreal habits, and diversified dict. It is divisible into three subfamilies, *Phalangistinæ*, *Tarsipedinæ*, and *Phascolarctinæ*. See cuts under *Acrobates*, *koala*, *Petaurista*, *Cuscus*, and *Dromicia*.

2. The above family restricted by exclusion of *Tarsipedinæ* and *Phascolarctinæ* as types of separate families.

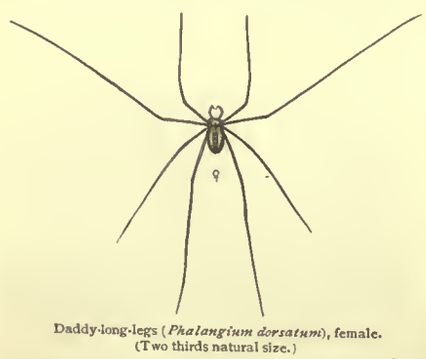
Phalangistinæ (fal′an-jis-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalangista* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ*, embracing the several genera and numerous species of true phalangers which lack the peculiarities of the genera *Tarsipes* and *Phascolarctos*. The typical phalangers or native opossums have prehensile tails and no flying-membrane, constituting the genera *Phalangista*, *Cuscus*, *Pseudochirus*, and *Dactylopsila*. The flying-opossums, flying-squirrels, or petaurists have a parachute and non-prehensile tail, and include the genera *Petaurus*, *Belideus*, *Acrobata*, and others. The *Phalangistinæ* range in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat, and are of arboreal habits; they are distributed throughout the Australian region.

phalangistine (fal-an-jis′tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phalangistinæ*.

II. *n.* A phalanger or phalangist as a member of the *Phalangistinæ*.

phalangite (fal′an-jīt), *n.* [< F. *phalangite*, < L. *phalangites*, in pl. *phalangitæ*, < Gr. *φαλαγγίτης*, a soldier in a phalanx, < *φάλαγξ*, a phalanx: see *phalanx*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

Phalangium (fā-lan′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαλάγγιον*, a spider, dim. of *φάλαγξ*, a spider, so called from the long joints of its leg; < *φάλαγξ*, a phalanx: see *phalanx*.] A genus of arachnidans, formerly of great extent, now restricted and made typical of the modern family *Phalangiidæ*. It is characterized by the great length and slenderness of the legs, the filiform maxillary palpi simply hooked at the end, and the segmented abdomen distinct from and of equal width with the cephalothorax. The species are of active habits and live on animal food.



Daddy-long-legs (*Phalangium dorsatum*), female. (Two thirds natural size.)

phalanstere (fal′an-stēr), *n.* [< F. *phalanstère*: see *phalanstery*.] A phalanstery. *Bulwer*, My Novel, IV. viii.

phalansterian (fal-an-stē′ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *phalanstérien*; as *phalanstery* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* A member of the socialistic association, community, or organization called by Fourier a phalanx; hence, a Fourierite.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a community or association called a phalanx, or to the building or buildings occupied by such a community; hence, Fourieristic: as, *phalansterian* associations or doctrines.

phalansterianism (fal-an-stē′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *phalansterian* + *-ism*.] That feature of the communistic system of Fourier which consisted in the reorganization of society into phalanxes, every one to contain about 1,800 persons who should hold their property in common. See *Fourierism*.

phalansterism (fā-lan′stę-rizm), *n.* [< *phalanster-y* + *-ism*.] Same as *phalansterianism*.

phalanstery (fal′an-ster-i), *n.*; pl. *phalansteries* (-iz). [< F. *phalanstère*, irreg. < *phalange*, one of Fourier's communities, a phalanx (see *phalanx*), + *-stère* as in *monastère*: see *monastery*.] The building or buildings occupied as a dwelling by a community living together and having goods and property in common as proposed by Fourier. See *Fourierism*.

phalanx (fā′langks or fal′angks), *n.*; pl. *phalanges* (fā-lan′jēz) or (except in anatomy) *phalanxes* (fā′langk-sez or fal′angk-sez). [= F. *phalange* = Pg. *phalange* = Sp. It. *falange*, < L. *phalanx* (*phalang-*), < Gr. *φάλαγξ* (*φαλαγγ-*), a line or order of battle, a rank of soldiers, a phalanx (def. 1), also a round piece of wood, the bone between joints of the fingers and toes, etc.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, in general, the whole of the heavy-armed infantry of an army; particularly, a single grand division of that class of troops when formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and long spears overlapping one another so as to present a firm and serried front to a foe. The celebrated Macedonian phalanx was normally drawn up sixteen ranks deep, the men being clad in armor, bearing shields, and armed with swords and with spears from 21 to 24 feet long. In array the shields formed a continuous bulwark, and the ranks were placed at such intervals that five spears which were borne pointed forward and upward protected every man in the front rank. The phalanx on smooth ground, and with its flanks and rear adequately protected, was practically invincible; but it was cumbrous and slow in movement, and if once broken could only with great difficulty be reformed.

> Anon they move
> In perfect *phalanx* to the Dorian mood
> Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton*, P. L., i. 551.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.—3. In Fourier's plan for the reorganization of society, a group of persons, numbering about 1,800, living together and holding their property in common. See *Fourierism*.—4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A row or series of bones in the fingers or toes. Hence—(*b*) One of the bones of the fingers or toes; a digital internode, succeeding the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, collectively constituting the skeleton of the third and distal segment of the hand or foot: so called from their regular disposition in several rows. The normal number of the phalanges of each digit is three. This is only exceptionally increased, as in the flippers of some cetaceans and extinct reptiles; but it is frequently reduced, as in most of the digits of birds, and in the inner digits of mammals which have five fingers and toes. In man the phalanges of the fingers and toes are each fourteen, three to every digit excepting the thumb and great toe, which have two apiece. The original implication of the term seems to have been any one of the cross-rows of small bones between the successive knuckles of the fingers or toes, or the longitudinal series of small bones of any one finger or toe. But usage transfers the sense of *phalanx* to any one of these bones, two or more of which are *phalanges*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *foot*, *hand*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Perissodactyla*, *pinion*, *Plesiosaurus*, *solidungulate*, *tarsus*, and *Ornithoscelida*. (*c*) One of the fiddle-shaped cells of the lamina reticularis of the Cortian organ. Also called *Deiters's phalanges*.—5. In *zoöl.*, a group or series of animals, of indeterminate classificatory value; one of several groups which may be interposed above genera and below classes or orders. A phalanx frequently corresponds in value to a subfamily, but has no recognized fixed place in classification. Sometimes synonymous with *cohort* or *agmen*.—**Basilar phalanx**, a phalanx of the proximal row.—**Middle phalanx**, a phalanx of the middle row.—**Ungual phalanx**, the terminal phalanx, on which is the nail.

phalaric† (fā-lar′ik), *n.* [< *Phalaris*, the tyrant of Agrigentum.] A fire-javelin.

> They called a certain kind of Javeline Armed at the point with an Iron three foot long, that it might pierce through and through an Armed Man, *Phalarica*, which they sometimes in Field-services darted by hand; sometimes from several sorts of Engines for the defence of beleagured places: The shaft whereof, being roul'd round with Flax, Wax, Rosin, Oyl, and other combustible matter, took fire in its flight, and lighting upon the Body of a Man, or his Targuet, took away all the use of Arms and Limbs. *Montaigne*, Essays (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I. 493.

Phalarideæ (fal-a-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1833), < *Phalaris* (*-rid-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses embracing six genera, distinguished by the five glumes and the spikelet with a single terminal flower, jointed to a pedicel, and generally with two rudimentary lateral flowers attached below the joint. See *Phalaris*, *Alopecurus*, and *Hierochloë*.

Canary-grass (*Phalaris Canariensis*). 1, the plant; 2, the spike-like inflorescence: *a*, empty glumes; *b*, flowering glumes inclosing the flower.

Phalaris (fal′a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *phalaris*, canary-grass, < Gr. *φαλαρίς*, a kind of grass, < *φαλαρός*, white, shining, < *φαλός*, shining, < *φάειν*, shine.] 1. A genus of grasses, type of the tribe *Phalarideæ*, characterized by the dense spike, head, or thyrsus, the lower two glumes larger than the others, the third and fourth short and blunt or bristle-like, and the fifth broader and thinner. There are about 10 species, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are annual or perennial grasses with flat leaves. *P. arundinacea*, the sword-grass, or reed canary-grass, is a widely distributed species, for which see also *dagger*1, 6. For the striped variety, see *ribbon-grass* and *gardener's-garters*, also known as *painted-grass*, *silver-grass*, *lady's-laces*, *French grass*, etc. For the other best-known species, *P. Canariensis*, see *canary-grass*, and for its seed, see *alpist* and *bird-seed*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hemipterous insects. *Risso*, 1826.

phalarope (fal′a-rōp), *n.* [= F. *phalarope*, < NL. *Phalaropus*.] A small wading bird of the family *Phalaropodidæ*, having lobate toes. There are 3 species, usually placed in as many genera, of elegant and varied coloration, and in general resembling sandpipers; but the body is depressed rather than compressed, and the plumage of the under parts is thick and compact to resist water, upon which these little birds swim with great ease and grace. They are found on inland waters and along the coasts of most parts of the world, sometimes venturing far out to sea. Two of the three species breed only in boreal regions, and perform extensive migrations in the spring and fall. Wilson's phalarope, *Phalaropus* (*Steganopus*) *wilsoni*, the largest and handsomest species, is confined to America, breeding from northerly parts of the United States northward, and dispersing in winter over South America. It is 8½ inches long, and 15½ in extent of wings; the bill is 1¼ inches long and extremely slender; the margins of the toes are not scalloped. The female exceeds the male in size and beauty, and the male performs the task of incubation. The red-necked or northern phalarope is *Phalaropus* (*Lobipes*) *hyperboreus*; this has a slender bill like the first, but is smaller, and the membrane

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). *a*, bill.

of the toes is scalloped. The red or gray phalarope is *P. fulicarius*, also called the *coot-footed tringa*; the bill is broad and depressed, with a lancet-shaped tip, and the membrane of the toes is scalloped. This species is noted for its great seasonal changes of plumage. See also cut under *Steganopus*.

Phalaropodidæ (fal′a-rō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phalaropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of small wading and swimming birds of the order *Limicolæ*, related to the *Scolopacidæ*, or snipe family, having the toes lobate and the body depressed, with thickened plumage of the under side; the phalaropes. There are 3 genera, *Phalaropus*, *Lobipes*, and *Steganopus*. See *phalarope*.

Phalaropus (fā-lar′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1860), < Gr. *φαλαρίς*, a coot, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of *Phalaropodidæ*, conterminous with the family or restricted to one of the

species, usually to *P. fulicarius*, the red phalarope.

Phaleridinæ (fā-lē-ri-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaleris* (*-rid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcidæ*, embracing the auklets and some other species, chiefly inhabiting the North Pacific ocean. *Phaleris* or *Simorhynchus cristatellus* is a characteristic example. See cut under *auklet*.

phaleridine (fā-lē'ri-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phaleridinæ*.

Phaleris (fā-lē'ris), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820), < Gr. *φαληρίς*, Ionic for *φαλαρίς*, a coot: see *Phularis*.] Same as *Simorhynchus*.

phallalgia (fa-lal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαλλός*, phallus, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the penis.

phallephoric (fal-e-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φαλληφορεῖν*, bear the phallus, < *φαλλός*, phallus, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing the phallus; carrying priapic images or symbols. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth., p. 55.

phallic (fal'ik), *a.* [= F. *phallique*, < Gr. *φαλλικός*, < *φαλλός*, phallus: see *phallus*.] Of or pertaining to the phallus or the generative principle in nature: as, *phallic* worship.

phallicism (fal'i-sizm), *n.* [< *phallic* + *-ism*.] Phallic worship; worship of the organs of sex or of the generative principle in nature. Also *phallism*.

phallicist (fal'i-sist), *n.* [< *phallic* + *-ist*.] A student of phallicism.

phallism (fal'izm), *n.* [< *phallus* + *-ism*.] Same as *phallicism*.

phallitis (fa-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φαλλός*, phallus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the penis.

phalloid (fal'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *φαλλός*, phallus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a phallus or penis.

Phalloideæ (fa-loi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1823), < *Phallus* + *-oideæ*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Phallus*. The volva is universal, with the intermediate stratum gelatinous and the hymenium deliquescent. It includes the stinkhorns.

Phalloidei (fa-loi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phallus* + *-oidei*.] Same as *Phalloideæ*.

phallus (fal'us), *n.* [L., < Gr. *φαλλός*: see def. 2.] 1. The penis; in *biol.*, in general, the organ of sex.—2. An emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic festivals of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations. See *lingam*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *bot.*, a genus of gasteromycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Phalloideæ*. The stem is naked and bears a conical reticulated pileus. *P. impudicus*, the common stinkhorn, grows in damp woods, and emits a fetid, highly disagreeable odor. The spores are scattered by carrion-flies that are attracted by the smell.

Phanariot (fa-nar'i-ot), *a.* and *n.* [NGr. *Φαναριώτης* (?), < *Φανάριον* (< Turk. *Fanar*), a quarter of Constantinople, so called from a lighthouse on the Golden Horn, < *φανάριον* (NGr. *φανάρι*), a lantern, lighthouse, < *φανός*, a lantern, < *φάειν*, give light, shine.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the quarter of Constantinople called Fanar, the chief residence of the Greeks in Constantinople after the Turkish conquest; of or pertaining to the Phanariots.

II. *n.* A resident of the quarter of Fanar in Constantinople; hence, a member of a class of aristocratic Greeks, chiefly resident in the Fanar quarter of Constantinople, who held important political official positions under the Turks, and furnished hospodars of Moldavia, Wallachia, etc.

Also written *Fanariot*.

phanet, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *fane*[1].

Phaneri (fan'ē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phanerus*, < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, manifest, evident, apparent, < *φαίνεσθαι* (√ *φαν*), appear, show, < *φάειν*, shine.] Bacteria and other minute organisms visible under the microscope without the use of special reagents: contrasted with *Aphaneri*. *Maggi*.

Phanerobranchiata (fan'ē-rō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phanerobranchiate*.] A division of doridoid gastropods, containing those which have the gills distinct and separately retractile, as the *Polyceridæ* and *Goniodorididæ*.

phanerobranchiate (fan'ē-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having distinct gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phanerobranchiata*.

Phanerocarpæ (fan'ē-rō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of acalephs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those which have outward or evident genitals. They are more fully called *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, as distinguished from *Discophoræ cryptocarpæ*, and correspond to the modern group *Scyphomedusæ*, though the character implied in the name is not always present.

phanerocarpous (fan'ē-rō-kär'pus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phanerocarpæ*, or having their characters: opposed to *cryptocarpous*.

phanerocodonic (fan'ē-rō-kō-don'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *κώδων*, a bell.] Campanulate or bell-shaped with open mouth: specifically said of the genital buds, or gonophores, of hydrozoans, in distinction from *adelocodonic*. *Allman*.

phanerocrystalline (fan'ē-rō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *κρύσταλλος*, crystal: see *crystalline*.] Distinctly crystalline: opposed to *cryptocrystalline*.

phanerogam (fan'ē-rō-gam), *n.* [< *phanerogamous*.] In *bot.*, a phanerogamic plant.

Phanerogamia (fan'ē-rō-gā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, apparent, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A primary division or series of plants, comprising those which have their organs of reproduction developed and distinctly apparent—that is, plants having true flowers containing stamens and pistils; flowering plants. It includes the two classes *Angiospermæ* (angiosperms) and *Gymnospermæ* (gymnosperms), the former embracing the two subclasses *Dicotyledones* and *Monocotyledones*. See *Cryptogamia*.

phanerogamian (fan'ē-rō-gā'mi-an), *a.* [< *phanerogam-ous* + *-ian*.] Same as *phanerogamic*.

phanerogamic (fan'ē-rō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *phanerogam-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the *Phanerogamia*; flowering: as, *phanerogamic* or flowering plants: opposed to *cryptogamic* and *cryptogamous*.

phanerogamous (fan-ē-rog'ą-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *phanerogamic*.

Phaneroglossa, Phaneroglossæ (fan'ē-rō-glos'ą, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A division of salient anurous batrachians, including those which evidently have a tongue, and whose Eustachian tubes are separate. It has been divided into *Discodactyla* and *Oxydactyla*, a mode of division not now recognized. It includes all the tailless amphibians excepting the *Pipidæ* and *Xenopodidæ*. The term is contrasted with *Aglossa*.

phaneroglossal (fan'ē-rō-glos'al), *a.* [< *Phaneroglossa* + *-al*.] Same as *phaneroglossate*: contrasted with *aglossal*.

phaneroglossate (fan'ē-rō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Phaneroglossa* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a tongue, as a batrachian; of or pertaining to the *Phaneroglossa*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phaneroglossa*.

Phaneropneumona (fan'ē-rop-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *phaneropneumonus*: see *phaneropneumonous*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders of *Pneumobranchia* (the other being *Adelopneumona*), having branched vascular gills on the inner surface of the mantle, and being thus adapted to terrestrial life. They chiefly belong to the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Cyclophoridæ*, etc., and are very numerous in tropical regions.

phaneropneumonous (fan'ē-rop-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *phaneropneumonus*, < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *πνεύμων*, the lungs.] Having evident organs of respiration, as a mollusk; belonging to the *Phaneropneumona*.

Phaneroptera (fan-ē-rop'te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Serville), < Gr. *φανερός*, visible, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The typical genus of *Phaneropteridæ*, comprising very slender long-horned grasshoppers or katydids, with the wing-covers narrow and parallel-sided. They inhabit mainly the tropical regions of both hemispheres. *P. curvicauda* is common in the United States.

Phaneropteridæ (fan'ē-rop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaneroptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of orthopterous insects, named by Burmeister in 1838 from the genus *Phaneroptera*. It comprises a number of long-legged, thin, narrow-winged, and chiefly tropical or subtropical katydids. About a dozen genera are distinguished.

phangedt, *a.* A bad spelling of *fanged*.

Thir Weapons were a short Speare and light Target, a Sword also by thir side, thir fight sometimes in Chariots *phang'd* at the Axle with Iron Sithes.

Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

phantasiat, *n.* Same as *fantasia*.

Phantasiast (fan-tā'zi-ast), *n.* [< Gr. *φαντασιαστής*, one who presents the appearance only, eccl. one (also called *φαντασιοδοκητής*) who held that Christ's body was only a phantom, < *φαντασιάζειν*, cheat with appearances, < *φαντασία*, appearance: see *fantasia*, *fantasy*, *fancy*.] A name given to those of the Docetæ who held that Christ's body was a mere phantom.

phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* [Also *fantasm*, < OF. *fantasme*, F. *phantasme* = Sp. *fantasma* = Pg. *fantasma*, *phantasma* = It. *fantasma*, *fantasima*, *fantasmo*, < L. *phantasma*, an apparition, specter, LL. also appearance, image, < Gr. *φάντασμα*, an appearance, image, apparition, specter, < *φαντάζειν*, show, < **φαντός*, verbal adj. of *φαίνειν* (√ *φαν*), show, in pass. appear, < *φάειν*, shine, = Skt. √ *bhā*, shine. Cf. *phase*, *phenomenon*, etc., from the same root. From the same Gr. word, through OF., is derived E. *phantom*.] 1. An apparition; a specter; a vision; an illusion or hallucination.

Made all outward occurrences unsubstantial, like the teasing *phantasms* of a half conscious slumber.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. An idea; a fancy; a fantastic notion.

Ambitious *phantasms* haunt his idle brain,
And pride still prompts him to be greatly vain.

Brooke, tr. of Jerusalem Delivered, i.

3. Specifically, in recent use, a phantom or apparition; the imagined appearance of a person, whether living or dead, in a place where his body is not at the same time.

Where, however, the *phantasm* includes details of dress or aspect which could not be supplied by the percipient's mind, Mr. Gurney thinks it may be attributed to a conscious or sub-conscious image of his own appearance, or of some feature of it, in the agent's mind, which is telepathically conveyed as such to the mind of the percipient.

Mind, XII. 281.

=Syn. 3. *Phantom*, *Apparition*, etc. See *ghost*.

phantasma (fan-taz'mą), *n.*; pl. *phantasmata* (-mą-tą). [L.: see *phantasm*.] A phantasm.

phantasmagoria (fan-taz-mą-gō'ri-ą), *n.* [Also *phantasmagory*; = F. *phantasmagorie* = Sp. *fantasmagória* = Pg. *fantasmagoria*, *phantasmagoria* = It. *fantasmagoria*; < NL. *phantasmagoria*, < Gr. *φάντασμα*, a phantasm (see *phantasm*), + *ἀγορά*, assembly, < *ἀγείρειν*, assemble.] 1. A fantastic series or medley of illusive or terrifying figures or images.

In the hands of an inferior artist, who fancies that imagination is something to be squeezed out of color-tubes, the past becomes a *phantasmagoria* of jackboots, doublets, and flap-hats, the mere property-room of a deserted theatre. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 257.

We lately received an account of a very remarkable *phantasmagoria* said to have been witnessed by two gentlemen in Gloucestershire about fifty years ago.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 103.

Specifically—2. An exhibition of images or pictures by the agency of light and shadow, as by the magic lantern or the stereopticon; especially, such an exhibition so arranged by a combination of two lanterns or lenses that every view dissolves or merges gradually into the next. Hence—3. The apparatus by means of which such an exhibition is produced; a magic lantern or a stereopticon.

phantasmagorial (fan-taz-mą-gō'ri-al), *a.* [< *phantasmagoria* + *-al*.] Relating to a phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

phantasmagoric (fan-taz-mą-gor'ik), *a.* [= F. *fantasmagorique*, *phantasmagorique* = Sp. *fantasmagórico*; as *phantasmagoria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a phantasmagoria; of the nature of phantasmagoria; illusive; unreal.

phantasmagorical (fan-taz-mą-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< *phantasmagoric* + *-al*.] Same as *phantasmagoric*.

phantasmagory (fan-taz'mą-gō-ri), *n.* [< NL. *phantasmagoria*: see *phantasmagoria*.] Same as *phantasmagoria*.

phantasmal (fan-taz'mal), *a.* [< *phantasm* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a phantasm or illusion; unreal; spectral.

Then canst no longer know or love the shapes
Of this *phantasmal* scene. *Shelley*, Alastor.

The mirage of the desert and various other *phantasmal* appearances in the atmosphere are in part due to total reflection. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 43.

phantasmalian (fan-taz-mā'li-an), *a.* [< *phantasmal* + *-ian*.] Of the nature of phantasms; phantasmal. [Rare.]

A horrid *phantasmalian* monomania.

Bulwer, Night and Morning, iii. 8.

phantasmality (fan-taz-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *phantasmal* + *-ity*.] The character or inherent quality of a phantasm; the state of being phantasmal, illusive, or unreal.

Between the reality of our waking sensations and the *phantasmality* of our dream perceptions . . . the contrast is marked.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. xi. § 38.

phantasmally (fan-taz'mal-i), *adv.* As a phantom; in a spectral form or manner. Also *fantasmally*.

phantasmatic (fan-taz-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *fantasmatique;* as *phantasma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Same as *phantasmatical.*

phantasmatical (fan-taz-mat′i-kạl), *a.* [< *phantasmatic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to phantasms; phantasmal.

Whether this preparation be made by grammar and critlcisme, or else by *phantasmatical,* or real and true motion. *Dr. H. More,* Def. of Philos. Cabbala, vii., App.

phantasmatography (fan-taz-mạ-tog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάνταομα(τ-),* an appearance, phantasm, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, etc. [Rare.]

phantasmic (fan-taz′mik), *a.* [< *phantasm* + *-ic.*] Same as *phantasmal. N. A. Rev.,* CXLVI. 65. [Rare.]

phantasmogenesis (fan-taz-mō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάνταομα,* an appearance, phantasm, + *γένεσις,* genesis: see *genesis.*] The origination of phantasms; the causation of apparitions; the circumstances or conditions under which spectral illusions may be produced or perceived.

phantasmogenetic (fan-taz″mō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *phantasmogenesis,* after *genetic.*] Originating phantasms; producing or resulting in phantoms or apparitions. *Mind,* XII. 282.

phantasmogenetically (fan-taz″mō-jē-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of phantasmogenesis or under its conditions.

phantasmological (fan-taz-mō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *phantasmolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to phantasms or phantoms as objects of scientific investigation: as, a *phantasmological* society.

phantasmology (fan-taz-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φάνταομα,* a phantasm, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science of phantasms, phantoms, and other spontaneous or induced apparitions.

phantastic†, phantastical†, etc. Obsolete forms of *fantastic,* etc.

phantasy, *n.* See *fantasy.*

phantasy, *v.* See *fantasy* and *fancy.*

phantom (fan′tọm), *n.* and *a.* [More prop. spelled *fantom,* being orig. spelled with *f* (like *fancy, fantastic,* etc.) in Eng. (as in Rom. and Teut.), and later conformed initially to the L. spelling; < ME. *fantom, fantum, fantome, fanteme,* rarely *fantesme, fantosme* (silent *s*) = G. *fantom, phantom* = Sw. Dan. *fantom,* < OF. *fantosme, fantasme,* F. *fantôme* = Pr. *fantasma, fantauma* = Sp. Pg. *fantasma* = It. *fantasma, fantasima,* < L. *phantasma,* ML. also *fantasma,* < Gr. *φάνταομα,* an appearance, phantom, vision: see *phantasm.*] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Appearance merely; illusion; unreality; fancy; delusion; deception; deceit.

Leve al that sorwe,
Forsothe it is but *fanteme* that ȝe forc-telle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2315.

"Parfay," thoughte he, "*fantome* is in myn heed!
I oughte deme, of skilful jugement,
That in the salte see my wyf is deed."
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 939.

Thurgh his *fantome* and falshed and fendes-craft,
He has wroght many wondir
Where he walked full wyde. *York Plays,* p. 282.

2. A phantasm; a specter or apparition; an imagined vision; an optical illusion.

Thei, seeynge hym walkyng above the see, weren distourblid, seyinge, For it is a *fantum.* *Wyclif,* Mat. xiv. 26.

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 40.

To a *phantom* of the brain whom he would paint valiant and choleric he has given the name of Achilles.
Le Bossu, Epic Poetry (tr. in pref. to Pope's Odyssey), i.

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary sameness in the rhymes,
The *phantom* of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

Another curious phenomenon may fitly be referred to in this connexion, viz. the *phantoms* which are seen when we look at two parallel sets of palisades or railings, one behind the other, or look through two parallel sides of a mesh-safe formed of perforated zinc. The appearance presented is that of a magnified set of bars or apertures, which appear to move rapidly as we slowly walk past.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 582.

3. Same as *manikin,* 2. = **Syn. 2.** *Apparition,* etc. See *ghost.*

II. *a.* Apparent merely; illusive; spectral; ghostly: as, a *phantom* ship.

There solemn vows and holy offerings paid
To all the *phantom* nations of the dead.
Pope, Odyssey, x. 627.

A stately castle, called the Palace of Serpents, on the summit of an isolated peak to the north, stood out clear and high in the midst of a circle of fog, like a *phantom* picture of the air. *B. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 228.

Star that gildest yet this *phantom* shore.
Tennyson, To Virgil.

Phantom corn, a name sometimes given to light or lank corn. [Eng.]—**Phantom fish,** the young or leptocephalus of the common conger, distinguished by its translucent body.

Conger eels and their curious transparent young—*phantom fish*—are occasionally seen. *Bull. Essex Inst.,* 1879.

Phantom tumor, a tumor caused by muscular spasm, simulating a true tumor, but disappearing under general anæsthesia.—**Phantom wires,** telegraph-wires or -circuits which have no real existence, but the equivalent of which is supplied by a system of multiplex telegraphy.

phantomatic (fan-tō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *phantom* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

Phapinæ (fā-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phaps* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Columbidæ,* named from the genus *Phaps;* the bronzewings.

Phaps (faps), *n.* [NL. (P. J. Selby, 1835), < *φάψ,* a pigeon.] A genus of *Columbidæ,* giving name to the *Phapinæ.* The type is the common bronze-winged pigeon of New South Wales, *Phaps chalcoptera.*

Pharaoh (fā′rō), *n.* [< LL. *Pharao* (*Pharaon-*), < Gr. *Φαραώ,* cf. Ar. *Far'aun,* Pers. *Fir'aun,* < Heb. *Phar'ōh,* < Egypt. *Pir-aa,* the official title of the Egyptian kings.] **1.** A title given by the Hebrews to the ancient kings of Egypt; hence, an Egyptian sovereign.—**2†.** [*l.* c.] A corrupt form of *faro.*

We divert ourselves extremely this winter; plays, balls, masquerades, and *pharaoh* are all in fashion.
Walpole, Letters, II. 105.

3. [*l.* c.] A very strong ale or beer. [Slang.]—**Old Pharaoh.** Same as *pharaoh,* 3.—**Pharaoh's ant,** the little red ant. See cut under *Monomorium.*—**Pharaoh's hen** or **chicken,** the Egyptian vulture. See *vulture.*—**Pharaoh's pence.** See *penny.*—**Pharaoh's rat** or **mouse.** See *rat.*

pharaon (far′a-on), *n.* [< F. *pharaon,* faro: see *faro, pharaoh,* 2.] Same as *faro.*

Pharaonic (far-a-on′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Pharao(n-),* Pharaoh, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or the ancient Egyptians.—**Pharaonic era, rat,** etc. See the nouns.

phare (fār), *n.* [< F. *phare,* < L. *pharus, pharos,* a lighthouse: see *pharos.*] **1.** A lighthouse: same as *pharos.* [Rare.]

Sun! all the heaven is glad for thee: what care
If lower mountains light their snowy *phares*
At thine effulgence, yet acknowledge not
The source of day? *Browning,* Paracelsus.

2. The approach to a port; the roads.

About the dawn of day we shot through Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the *phare* of Messina.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 26.

Pharian (fā′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Pharius,* of Pharos, Egyptian, < *Pharos,* Pharos: see *pharos.*] Of or pertaining to Pharos.

If Pale, let her the Crimson Juice apply;
If Swarthy, to the *Pharian* Varnish fly.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

Pharidæ (far′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pharus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalves; the pod-shells. They are generally referred to the *Solenidæ.*

pharisaic (far-i-sā′ik), *a.* [= F. *pharisaïque* = Sp. It. *farisaico* = Pg. *pharisaico,* < LL. *Pharisaïcus,* < MGr. for Gr. *Φαρισαϊκός,* < *Φαρισαῖος,* Pharisee: see *Pharisee.*] Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; addicted, like the Pharisees, to observance of the external forms and ceremonies of religion without regard to its spirit or essence; hence, formal; hypocritical.

The *pharisaick* sect amongst the Jews determined that some things and not all were the effects of fate.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 6.

Each generation, . . . with a *pharisaic* sense of rectitude, has complacently pointed to some inscrutable flaw in the Irish character as the key to the Irish problem.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 90.

pharisaical (far-i-sā′i-kạl), *a.* [< *pharisaic* + *-al.*] Same as *pharisaic.*

pharisaically (far-i-sā′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pharisaic, formal, or hypocritical manner; hypocritically.

pharisaicalness (far-i-sā′i-kal-nes), *n.* Pharisaic character or conduct; pharisaism.

pharisaism (far′i-sā-izm), *n.* [= F. *pharisaïsme* = Sp. *farisaísmo* = Pg. *pharisaismo* = It. *farisaismo;* as *pharisa(ic)* + *-ism.*] Pharisaic doctrine and practice; zeal for the "traditions of the elders," and the exact observance of the ritual laws; hence, rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

That [fasting twice every week] was never censured in him [the Pharisee] as a piece of *pharisaism,* or hypocrisy.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, iii. § 4.

phariseant† (far-i-sē′an), *a.* [< *Pharisee* + *-an.*] Same as *pharisaic.*

All of them *pharisean* disciples, and bred up in their doctrine. *Milton,* Colasterion.

Pharisee (far′i-sē), *n.* [< ME. *farisee,* < OF. *farise* (F. *pharisien*) = Sp. *fariseo* = Pg. *pharisêo* = It. *fariseo* (cf. D. *farizeer* = G. *pharisäer* = Sw. *farisé* = Dan. *farisæer*), < LL. *pharisæus,* < Gr. *Φαρισαῖος,* a Pharisee, < Heb. *pārūsh,* separated, < *parash,* separate.] **1.** One of an ancient Jewish school, sect, or party which was specially exact in its interpretation and observance of the law, both canonical and traditional. In doctrine the Pharisees held to the resurrection of the body, the existence of angels and spirits, the providence and decrees of God, the canonicity and authority of Scripture, and the authority of ecclesiastical tradition; politically they were intensely Jewish, though not constituting a distinct political party; morally they were scrupulous in the observance of the ritual and regulations of the law, both written and oral. The Pharisees antagonized John Hyrcanus I. (135–105 B. C.), and as religious reformers bitterly opposed the corruptions which had entered Judaism from the pagan religions. They were called *Separatists* by their opponents. In support of the authority of the law, and to provide for the many questions which it did not directly answer, they adopted the theory of an oral tradition given by God to Moses.

For the more glory of God that those thinges wer done, the more the *Phariseis* wer fret with enuye against Jesus.
J. Udall, On Matthew xv.

2. Any scrupulous or ostentatious observer of the outward forms of religion without regard to its inward spirit; a formalist; hence, a scrupulous observer of external forms of any kind; in general, a hypocrite.

The ceremonial cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical *Pharisees.* *Macaulay.*

phariseeism (far′i-sē-izm), *n.* [< *Pharisee* + *-ism.*] Same as *pharisaism.*

This emancipation of Judaism from the dominion of the priesthood and local preëminence is the great achievement of *Phariseeism.* *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 307.

pharmaceutic (fär-mạ-sū′tik), *a.* [= F. *pharmaceutique* = Sp. It. *farmaceutico* = Pg. *pharmaceutico,* < LL. *pharmaceuticus,* < Gr. *φαρμακευτικός,* < *φαρμακευτής,* also *φαρμακεύς,* a druggist, < *φαρμακεύειν,* administer a drug, < *φάρμακον,* a drug, medicine: see *pharmacon.*] Pertaining to pharmacy, or the art of preparing drugs.

pharmaceutical (fär-mạ-sū′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *pharmaceutic* + *-al.*] Same as *pharmaceutic.*—**Pharmaceutical chemist.** See *chemist.*—**Pharmaceutical chemistry,** such parts of chemistry as are applicable to the art of preparing drugs.

pharmaceutically (fär-mạ-sū′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pharmaceutical manner; according to the methods of preparing medicines.

pharmaceutics (fär-mạ-sū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmaceutic* (see *-ics*).] The art of preparing drugs; pharmacy.

pharmaceutist (fär-mạ-sū′tist), *n.* [< *pharmaceut-ic* + *-ist.*] One who prepares medicines; one who practises pharmacy; an apothecary.

pharmacist (fär′mạ-sist), *n.* [= It. *farmacista;* as Gr. *φάρμακον,* a drug, medicine (see *pharmacon*), + *-ist.*] One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist or apothecary.

pharmacodynamic (fär″mạ-kō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [= F. *pharmacodynamique,* n.; < Gr. *φάρμακον,* a drug, + *δύναμις,* power: see *dynamic.*] Pertaining to the action of drugs on living organisms.

pharmacodynamics (fär″mạ-kō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pharmacodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The action of drugs on living organisms. Also *pharmacology.*

pharmacognosia (fär″mạ-kog-nō′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρμακον,* a drug, medicine, + *γνῶσις,* knowledge: see *gnosis.*] Same as *pharmacognostics.*

pharmacognostical (fär″mạ-kog-nos′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *pharmacognostic-s* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to pharmacognostics.

pharmacognostically (fär″mạ-kog-nos′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pharmacognostical manner.

pharmacognostics (fär″mạ-kog-nos′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of **pharmacognostic* (see *-ics*), < Gr. *φάρμακον,* a drug, + *γνωστικός,* knowing: see *gnostic.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs, their preparation, and effects.

pharmacognosy (fär-mạ-kog′nō-si), *n.* [< NL. *pharmacognosia.*] Same as *pharmacognostics.*

pharmacography (fär-mạ-kog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρμακον,* a drug, medicine, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of drugs.

pharmacolite (fär-mak′ō-līt), *n.* [= F. *pharmacolithe,* < Gr. *φάρμακον,* a drug, medicine, + *λίθος,* stone.] A hydrous arseniate of calcium, occurring in small reniform, botryoidal, and globular masses of a white or grayish color and silky luster. It is usually associated with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver.

pharmacological (fär″mą-kŏ-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *pharmacology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to pharmacology: as, *pharmacological* experiments.

Pharmacological considerations certainly render the practical identity of the two solutions very probable.
Lancet, No. 3414, p. 240.

pharmacologist (fär-mą-kol′ŏ-jist), *n.* [= Sp. *farmacologista* = Pg. *pharmacologista*; as *pharmacology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in pharmacology.

pharmacology (fär-mą-kol′ŏ-ji), *n.* [= F. *pharmacologie* = Sp. It. *farmacologia* = Pg. *pharmacologia*, < NL. *pharmacologia*, < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs, including (*a*) pharmacy, or the art of preparing drugs, and (*b*) pharmacodynamics, what is known concerning their action. —2. More specifically, same as *pharmacodynamics.*

pharmacomaniacal (fär″mą-kŏ-mā-nī′ą-kąl), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *μανία*, madness: see *maniac, maniacal.*] Excessively or irrationally fond of the use or trial of drugs.

pharmacomathy (fär-mą-kom′ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine, + *-μαθία*, < *μαθεῖν*, *μανθάνειν*, learn.] Same as *pharmacognostics.*

pharmacon (fär′mą-kon), *n.* [NL. (> It. *farmaco* = Sp. *fármaco*), < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, whether healing or noxious, a healing drug, a medicine, remedy, a potion, charm, spell, a deadly drug, poison, a dye, color, etc.] A drug; a medicine. Also *pharmacum.*

pharmacopœia (fär″mą-kŏ-pō′ią), *n.* [= F. *pharmacopée* = Sp. It. *farmacopea* = Pg. *pharmacopea, pharmacopeia*, < NL. *pharmacopœia*, < Gr. *φαρμακοποιία*, the art of preparing drugs, < *φαρμακοποιός*, one who prepares drugs, < *φάρμακος*, a drug, medicine, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] 1. A book of formulæ or directions for the preparation, etc., of medicines, generally published by authority. The United States Pharmacopœia is revised decennially by delegates in national convention, not more than three each from incorporated medical colleges, incorporated colleges of pharmacy, incorporated pharmaceutical societies, the American Medical Association, and the American Pharmaceutical Association, and not exceeding three each appointed by the surgeon-general of the army, the surgeon-general of the navy, and the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital. This convention met last in Washington in May, 1890.

2†. A chemical laboratory.

pharmacopœial (fär″mą-kŏ-pē′iąl), *a.* [< *pharmacopœia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pharmacopœia; made or prepared according to the formula of the pharmacopœia: as, *pharmacopœial* preparations; a *pharmacopœial* solution.

pharmacopolist (fär-mą-kop′ŏ-list), *n.* [= Pg. *pharmacopolista*; cf. F. *pharmacopole* = Sp. *farmacopola* = Pg. *pharmacopola* = It. *farmacopola*, < L. *pharmacopola*, < Gr. *φαρμακοπώλης*, one who sells drugs, an apothecary, < *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *πωλεῖν*, sell.] A dealer in drugs or medicines; an apothecary.

No *pharmacopolist* could sell one grain of hellebore.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey.

The *pharmacopolist* . . . compounds the drugs after the order of the medicines. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxii.

pharmacosiderite (fär″mą-kŏ-sid′ę-rīt), *n.* [= F. *pharmacosidérite*, < Gr. *φάρμακον*, a drug, + *σίδηρος*, iron: see *siderite.*] A hydrous arseniate of iron: same as *cube-ore.*

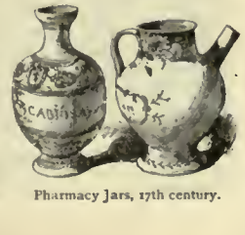
pharmacum (fär′mą-kum), *n.* Same as *pharmacon.*

pharmacy (fär′mą-si), *n.*; pl. *pharmacies* (-siz). [< ME. *fermacye*, < OF. *farmacie*, F. *pharmacie* = Sp. It. *farmacia* = Pg. *pharmacia*, < Gr. *φαρμακεία*, the use of drugs or medicines, pharmacy, < *φαρμακεύειν*, use drugs, < *φάρμακον*, a drug, medicine: see *pharmacon.*] 1. The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the formulæ or prescriptions of medical practitioners.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye;
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy!*
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

Their pain soft arts of *pharmacy* can ease,
Thy breast alone no lenitives appease.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 38.

2. The occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist.—3. A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed; a drug-store; an apothecary's shop. —**Pharmacy Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 121), amended 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 117), regulating the sale of poisons.—**Pharmacy jars**, a name given to vases of majolica and like wares made for use in dispensaries of convents and similar pharmaceutical establishments in Italy, the south of France, and elsewhere, and painted with the name of the drug for which the jar was intended. Vases of the form called *albarello* were used for this purpose, and a pitcher-shaped jar with handle and spout was also common. See cut in preceding column.



Pharmacy Jars, 17th century.

Pharnaceum (fär-nā-sē′um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), cf. L. *pharnaceon*, < Gr. *φαρνάκειον*, a certain plant, a species of panax, so named, according to Pliny, from Pharnaces II. (Gr. *Φαρνάκης*), son of Mithridates the Great, and King of Pontus or of Bosporus.] An apetalous genus of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Molluginæ*, characterized by the lacerate or lobed stipules, five sepals, and stamens, styles, and carpels usually three to five. The 16 species are mainly South African. They are low herbs, erect or spreading, with alternate or almost whorled leaves, often bristle-bearing at the apex, and clusters of small white, greenish, or purplish flowers. Some species are cultivated for the flowers, and *P. aeidum*, the Longwood samphire of St. Helena, yields an acid salad from its crowded succulent leaves.

pharo[1], *n.* See *faro.*

pharo[2]†, *n.* Same as *pharos.*

pharoht, *n.* [Cf. Ir. *faram*, noise (?).] A shout or war-cry of Irish soldiers. *Davies.*

That barbarous *Pharoh* and outcry of the Soldiers, which with great straining of their voice they use to set up when they joine battaile. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 75.

pharology (fā-rol′ŏ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρος* (see *pharos*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology.*] The art or science of directing the course of ships by means of light-signals from the shore.

Pharomacrus (fā-rom′ą-krus), *n.* [NL. (De La Llave, 1832), < Gr. *φάρος* (?), a lighthouse, + *μακρός*, long.] A genus of trogons: same as *Calurus*, and of prior date. *P. mocinno* is the paradiso-trogon. See cut under *trogon.*

pharos (fā′ros), *n.* [Also *pharc*, < F. *pharc* = Sp. It. *faro* = Pg. *pharo*; < L. *pharos, pharus*, < Gr. *φάρος*, a lighthouse, < *Φάρος*, Pharos, an island in the Bay of Alexandria, famous for its lighthouse.] 1. A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on the isle of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria.

The famous *Pharos*, or light-house, was on a rock at the east end of the island, that was on every side encompass'd with water, and so in a manner a small separate island.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 2.

Hence —2. Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon.

So high nevertheless it [the Peak of Teneriffe] is as in serene weather it is seen 120 English miles, which some double; serving as an excellent *pharos*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 3.

We pass'd over to the *Pharos*, or Lantern, a towre of very greate height. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

Here the college, which guided them all till they were ready to launch on the ocean of life, still stands like a *pharos* founded on a sea-girt rock.
Everett, Orations, II. 171.

Pharus (fā′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φᾶρος*, a wide cloak or mantle.] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pharidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Coccinellidæ*, or ladybirds. Only a few species are known, one Tasmanian and the rest African. *Mulsant*, 1851.—3. A genus of opilionine arachnidans. *Simon*, 1879.—4. An anomalous genus of grasses, classed with the tribe *Oryzeæ*, and characterized by monœcious panicles with spikelets in pairs, one of them pistillate and sessile, the other much smaller, staminate, and pedicelled. The 5 species are found from Florida and the West Indies to Brazil. They are stout grasses, bearing a loose and ample terminal panicle with long slender branches, and are remarkable for their large leaves, which are somewhat feather-veined, unlike those of other grasses, and are often borne reversed on their long-exserted twisted leafstalks. *P. latifolius* is the wild oat of Jamaica; its leaves, which reach 3 inches broad and 8 long, are in use for wrapping small articles, etc. *Linnæus*, 1767.

pharyngalgia (far-ing-gal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyngea (fā-rin′jē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), the throat: see *pharynx.*] A group of planarians or *Rhabdocœla* having a pharynx: distinguished from *Apharyngea.*

pharyngeal (fā-rin′jē-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx, + *-e-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the pharynx; entering into the structure of the pharynx: as, a *pharyngeal* artery, vein, nerve, muscle, gland, etc.—2. Having a pharynx; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pharyngea:* as, a *pharyngeal* planarian.—3. Having ankylosed pharyngeal bones, as a fish; pharyngognathous. —**Pharyngeal aponeurosis**, the connective-tissue layer of the walls of the pharynx, external to the mucous membrane.—**Pharyngeal arches.** Same as *postoral arches.*—**Pharyngeal artery.** (*a*) *Ascending*, the smallest branch of the external carotid, supplying the prevertebral muscles, the constrictora of the pharynx, the elevator and tensor muscles of the palate, the tonsil, and the Eustachian tube. (*b*) *Superior.* Same as *pterygopalatine artery* (which see, under *pterygopalatine*). —**Pharyngeal bones**, the bones behind the last branchial arch in fishes, generally in a pair below (called *hypopharyngeals*) and in one to four pairs above (called *epipharyngeals*). —**Pharyngeal bursa**, a mucous crypt in the mid-line under the sphenoid bone, just behind the vomer. *Medical News*, Sept., 1889, p. 254.—**Pharyngeal clefts.** Same as *pharyngeal slits.*—**Pharyngeal fascia**, the fascia investing the wall of the pharynx.—**Pharyngeal fishes**, the *Pharyngognathi.*—**Pharyngeal ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Pharyngeal glands**, racemose mucous glands, found everywhere in the submucous tissue of the pharynx, but especially numerous at the upper part, around the orifices of the Eustachian tubes.—**Pharyngeal jaws.** (*a*) Jaw-like organs in the pharynx, as in certain nereid worms. (*b*) The pharyngeal bones when they have a jaw-like form or function.—**Pharyngeal nerves**, branches of the vagus, glossopharyngeal, sympathetic, and Meckel's ganglion. The first three unite to form the pharyngeal plexus; the last, after passing through the pterygopalatine canal, is distributed chiefly to the mucous membrane of the pharynx. —**Pharyngeal plexus.** (*a*) A plexus of nerves formed by the branches of the vagus, sympathetic, and glossopharyngeal, and supplying the muscles and mucous membranes of the pharynx. (*b*) A plexus of veins on the outer surface of the pharynx.—**Pharyngeal sac**, a sac or vessel in the head of a butterfly, at the base of the proboscis or spiral tongue, from which it is separated by a valve. By the alternate contraction and expansion of this sac the insect is able to suck up nectar or other liquids.—**Pharyngeal slits**, the postoral visceral clefts or gill-slits which any vertebrate or chordate animal may possess, to the number of not more than eight, temporarily or permanently. The whole tendency is to the reduction in number of these slits in ascending the vertebrate scale, and to their impermanence in the development of the embryos of the higher vertebrates. In adult reptiles, birds, and mammals they have all disappeared, excepting the trace of the first one, which persists as the auditory passage. In batrachians their progressive loss is seen in the transition from gilled tadpoles to the adults with lungs. In fishes and lower vertebrates than fishes more or fewer persist as ordinary gill-slits or branchial apertures. Also called *visceral clefts*, when the structures which separate the slits on each side are known as *visceral arches.*—**Pharyngeal spine.** Same as *pharyngeal tubercle.*—**Pharyngeal teeth**, the teeth on the pharyngeal bones, especially on the lower pharyngeals or hypopharyngeals. They are much used in the taxonomy of the cyprinoid fishes.—**Pharyngeal tubercle**, a small elevation near the middle of the under surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone, for attachment of the fibrous raphe of the pharynx.—**Pharyngeal veins**, tributaries to the internal jugular vein from the pharyngeal plexus.

II. *n.* A structure which enters into the composition of the pharynx: as, the ascending *pharyngeal*, a branch of the external carotid artery, given off at or near the origin of the latter; the ankylosed *pharyngeals* (bones) of some fishes.

pharyngectomy (far-in-jek′tŏ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] The excision of a portion of the pharynx.

pharynges, *n.* New Latin plural of *pharynx.*

pharyngeus (far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *pharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx.] A pharyngeal muscle. There are several such, distinguished by a qualifying word, generally in composition: as, *stylopharyngeus*, palato*pharyngeus.* See the compounds.

pharyngismus (far-in-jiz′mus), *n.* [NL., < *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx.] Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx.

pharyngitic (far-in-jit′ik), *a.* [< *pharyngitis* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with pharyngitis.

pharyngitis (far-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *pharynx* (*pharyng-*), pharynx, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx.—**Granular, follicular, or chronic pharyngitis.** See *granular.*

pharyngobranch (fā-ring′gŏ-brangk), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngobranchii.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pharyngobranchii.*

Pharyngobranchia (fā-ring-gŏ-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pharyngobranchii.*

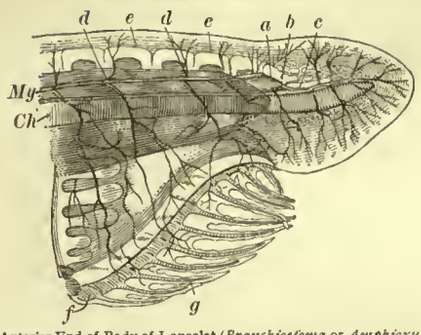
pharyngobranchiate (fā-ring-gŏ-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *Pharyngobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *pharyngobranch.*

Pharyngobranchii (fā-ring-gŏ-brang′ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order or class of acranial fish-like vertebrates, so called from the pharynx being perforated at the sides for the branchial apertures. The group was originally constituted as an order of fishes; the name is synonymous with *Cirrostomi, Leptocardii, Entomocrania*, and *Acrania.* It includes only the lancelets. See *Branchiostoma* and *lancelet*, and cut on following page.

pharyngodynia (fā-ring-gŏ-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the pharynx.

pharyngo-esophageal (fā-ring″gŏ-ē-sŏ-faj′ē-ąl), *a.* [< *pharyngo-esophagus* + *-e-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the esophagus.

pharyngo-esophagus (fā-ring″gŏ-ē-sof′ą-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *οἰσοφάγος*, esophagus: see *esopha-*



Anterior End of Body of Lancelet (*Branchiostoma* or *Amphioxus*), representing the *Pharyngobranchii*.

Ch, notochord; *My*, myelon, or spinal cord; *a*, position of olfactory (?) sac; *b*, optic nerve; *c*, fifth (?) pair of nerves; *d*, spinal nerves; *e*, representatives of neural spines or of fin-rays; *f*, *g*, oral skeleton. (The heavy lighter and darker shading represents muscular segments, or myotomes, and their interspaces.)

gus.] A gullet extended to a mouth; a structure representing or consisting of a pharynx and an esophagus combined.

pharyngoglossal (fā-ring-gō-glos′al), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *glossal*.] Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue; glossopharyngeal: as, a *pharyngoglossal* nerve. *Dunglison.*

pharyngognath (fā-ring′gog-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngognathi*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pharyngognathi*.

Pharyngognathi (far-ing-gog′nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In J. Müller's classification, an order of teleost fishes, having the inferior pharyngeals ankylosed and the pneumatic duct closed. It embraced both spine-rayed and soft-rayed fishes. In Günther's system the group was similarly constituted, and contained the families *Labridæ*, *Embiotocidæ*, *Chromides*, and *Pomacentridæ*. In Cope's system the *Pharyngognathi* are an order of physoclistous fishes with the cranium normal, bones of the jaws distinct, third superior pharyngeal bone enlarged and articulating with the cranium, and inferior pharyngeals coalesced. It includes the same fishes as Günther's group.

pharyngognathous (far-ing-gog′nā-thus), *a.* [< *pharyngognath* + *-ous*.] Same as *pharyngognath*.

pharyngographic (fā-ring-gō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *pharyngograph-y* + *-ic*.] Descriptive of the pharynx; of or pertaining to pharyngography.

pharyngography (far-ing-gog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pharyngographie*, < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] An anatomical description of the pharynx.

pharyngolaryngeal (fā-ring″gō-lā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *λάρυγξ* (*λαρυγγ-*), larynx: see *laryngeal*.] Of or pertaining to both the pharynx and the larynx: as, a *pharyngolaryngeal* membrane.—**Pharyngolaryngeal cavity.** (*a*) The lower part of the pharynx, into which the larynx opens, separated from the pharyngo-oral cavity by a horizontal plane passing through the tips of the hyoid cornua. (*b*) The part of the pharynx lying below the soft palate in deglutition. See cut under *mouth*.

pharyngological (fā-ring-gō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *pharyngolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pharyngology.

pharyngology (far-ing-gol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of anatomy which treats of the pharynx.

pharyngomycosis (fā-ring″gō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + NL. *mycosis*, q. v.] The growth of fungi, usually leptothrix, in the pharynx.

pharyngonasal (fā-ring-gō-nā′zal), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + L. *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Of or pertaining to both the pharynx and the nose.—**Pharyngonasal cavity,** the uppermost part of the pharynx, separated from that below by a horizontal plane passing through the base of the uvula, or again defined as that part above the soft palate during deglutition; the nasopharynx. See cut under *mouth*.

pharyngo-oral (fā-ring-gō-ō′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + L. *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral*.] Of or pertaining to both the pharynx and the mouth; oropharyngeal.—**Pharyngo-oral cavity,** the middle part of the pharynx, that into which the mouth opens; the oropharynx.

pharyngopalatinus (fā-ring″gō-pal-ā-tī′nus), *n.*; pl. *pharyngopalatini* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + L. *palatum*, palato: see *palatine*[2].] Same as *palatopharyngeus*.

pharyngopathia (fā-ring-gō-path′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *πάθος*, a suffering.] Disease of the pharynx.

pharyngoplegia (fā-ring-gō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *πλῆγή*, a blow, stroke.] Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

pharyngopleural (fā-ring-gō-plö′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *πλευρά*, a rib: see *pleural*[1].] Pertaining or common to the pharynx and to the lateral body-walls: as, "the fluted *pharyngo-pleural* membrane" [of a lancelet], *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

Pharyngopneusta (fā-ring-gop-nūs′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + **πνευστός* (cf. *πνευστικός*), verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A superordinal division proposed by Huxley to be established for the reception of the tunicates or ascidians and the *Enteropneusta* (*Balanoglossus*).

pharyngopneustal (fā-ring-gop-nūs′tal), *a.* [< *Pharyngopneusta* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pharyngopneusta*.—**Pharyngopneustal series,** a name proposed by Huxley in 1877 for the series of animals constituting the *Pharyngopneusta*.

pharyngorhinitis (fā-ring″gō-rī-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pharynx and the mucous membrane of the nose.

pharyngorhinoscopy (fā-ring″gō-rī-nos′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Examination of the posterior nares and adjacent parts of the pharynx with a rhinoscopic mirror.

pharyngoscope (fā-ring′gō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.

pharyngoscopy (fā-ring′gō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Inspection of the pharynx.

pharyngospasmus (fā-ring-gō-spaz′mus), *n.* [< Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm of the pharynx.

pharyngotomy (far-ing-got′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *pharyngotomie* = Sp. *faringotomía* = Pg. *pharyngotomia* = It. *faringotomia*, < Gr. *φάρυγξ* (*φαρυγγ-*), throat (see *pharynx*), + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the pharynx.

pharynx (far′ingks), *n.*; pl. *pharynges* (fā-rin′jēz), rarely *pharynxes* (far′ingk-sez). [= F. *pharynx* = Sp. It. *faringe* = Pg. *pharynx*, *pharynge*, < NL. *pharynx*, the pharynx, < Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the throat; technically the joint opening of the gullet and the windpipe, but also applied to the windpipe and the esophagus; cf. *φάραγξ*, a cleft; < √ *φαρ*, bore, in *φαρᾶν*, plow.] 1. A musculomembranous pouch situated at the back of the nasal cavities, mouth, and larynx, and extending from the base of the skull to the cricoid cartilage. It is continuous below with the esophagus, and communicates above with the nasal passages, Eustachian tubes, mouth, and larynx. It may be conveniently considered to be divided into the pharyngonasal, pharyngo-oral, and pharyngolaryngeal cavities. The pharynx has also been divided into two parts, called *nasopharynx* and *oropharynx*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *mouth*, and *lamprey*.

2. In invertebrates, some tubular or infundibuliform beginning of the alimentary canal or continuation of the oral aperture. A structure to which the name applies is very commonly found in invertebrates, even among those of microscopic size, as rotifers and infusorians. See cut under *Oxyuris*, *Appendicularia*, and *Arctisca*.—**Branchial pharynx.** See *branchial*.—**Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior.** See *constrictor*, and cut under *muscle*.—**Levator or dilatator pharyngis.** Same as *stylopharyngeus*.—**Nasal pharynx,** the pharyngonasal cavity; the nasopharynx.—**Oral pharynx,** the pharyngo-oral cavity; the oropharynx.

Phascaceæ (fas-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Phascum*. They are very small soft plants, with loosely areolate leaves and globular, immersed, subsessile or short pedicellate capsules, which rupture irregularly across the middle for the discharge of the spores, there being no deciduous operculum as in most mosses.

Phasceæ (fas′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascum* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Phascaceæ*.

Phascogale penicillata.

Phascogale (fas-kog′a-lē), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1827), contr. for **Phascologale*, < Gr. *φάσκωλος*, a leathern bag, + *γαλῆ*, a weasel.] A genus of small insectivorous and carnivorous marsupial mammals of the family *Dasyuridæ*, inhabiting the whole of the Australian region. They are of the size of a rat or less, are of arboreal habits, and have a pointed snout, rounded ears, and the fore feet five-toed, the hind feet being variable in this respect. There is usually one more premolar above and below on each side than in the typical dasyures, making a total of 46 instead of 42. There are several species, among them *P. penicillata*, the largest one, with a long bushy tail, somewhat like a squirrel. Some differ in details of form from others, in consequence of which the genera *Chætocercus*, *Antechinomys*, *Antechinus*, and *Podabrus* have been detached from *Phascogale* proper. See cut in preceding column.

Phascogalinæ (fas-kog-a-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ* based on the genus *Phascogale*.

Phascolarctidæ (fas-kō-lärk′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascolarctos* + *-idæ*.] The *Phascolarctinæ*, raised to the rank of a family.

Phascolarctinæ (fas″kō-lärk-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascolarctos* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ* based on the genus *Phascolarctos*.

Phascolarctos (fas-kō-lärk′tos), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1816), < Gr. *φάσκωλος*, a leathern bag, + *ἄρκτος*, bear.] A genus of *Phalangistidæ*, type of the subfamily *Phascolarctinæ*, having cheek-pouches, 30 teeth, no lower canines, only 11 dorsal vertebræ and as many pairs of ribs, no external tail, the tongue not peculiar, a cardiac gland in the stomach, and a very long cæcum. It contains the koala or native bear of Australia, *P. cinereus*. See cut under *koala*.

Phascolomyidæ (fas-kō-lō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phascolomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of diprotodont marsupial mammals; the wombats. They have two incisors above and two below, as in rodents, large, scalpriform, enameled in front only; no canines; all the teeth with persistent pulps; the hind feet with four subequal, somewhat syndactylous toes, and hallux rudimentary; the fore feet five-toed; the tail rudimentary; the stomach simple with a cardiac gland; and a short cæcum with a vermiform appendage. There is but one genus, *Phascolomys*.

Phascolomys (fas-kol′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάσκωλος*, a leathern bag, + *μῦς*, mouse.] The typical genus of the family *Phascolomyidæ*, including the wombats. They are inoffensive terrestrial and fossorial herbivorous animals of the Australian

Wombat (*Phascolomys wombat*).

region. The genus has two sections—one containing the common and broad-nosed wombats, *P. wombat* and *P. platyrhinus*, the other the hairy-nosed wombat, *P. latifrons*. See *wombat*.

Phascolosoma (fas-kō-lō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάσκωλος*, a leathern bag, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of gephyrean worms of the family *Sipunculidæ*, or spoon-worms. *P. cementarium* is common in deep water on sandy or shelly bottoms along the New England coast, living somewhat like a hermit-crab in the deserted shell of some mollusk, the mouth of which is extended and contracted by sand or mud cemented by the secretion of its own body into a kind of tube.

Phascum (fas′kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < Gr. *φάσκον*, same as *σφάκος*, a kind of tree-moss.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the order *Phascaceæ*. They are minute but distinctly caulescent plants, mostly growing on the ground, with costate leaves and monœcious "flowers." The capsule is pedicellate, subglobose or ovate-oblong, dehiscing by irregular ruptures. There are 3 North American species, sometimes called *earth-mosses*.

phase[1] (fāz), *n.* [Formerly also, as ML., *phasis* (plural *phases*, whence the E. sing. *phase*); = F. *phase* = Sp. It. *fase* = Pg. *phase*, < ML. *phasis*, < Gr. *φάσις*, an appearance, < *φάειν*, shine, = Skt. *bhā*, shine; cf. *phantasm*, etc., and see *face*[1], *fable*, etc.] 1. Aspect, appearance, or guise; the aspect or presentation in which a thing of varying modes or conditions manifests itself to the eye or the mind, or the stage in its history or development which it reaches at a particular time; an era: as, the war entered on a new *phase;* the varying *phases* of life.

Certainly the mansion appeared to enjoy a quieter *phase* of existence than the temple; some of its windows too were aglow. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

We may congratulate ourselves on having reached a *phase* of civilization in which the rights of life and personal liberty no longer require inculcating.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 131.

That peculiar *phase* in the life of the Greek commonwealths which intervenes between oligarchy and democracy—the age of the tyrannies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 94.

2. In *astron.*, the particular appearance presented by the moon or by a planet at a given time; one of the recurring appearances of the moon or a planet in respect to the apparent form of the illuminated part of its disk.

At such times as these planets show their full *phases* they are found to be sphærical, and only lose this figure by virtue of position to the sun, to whom they owe their light. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, v. 1.

Chief the planter, if he wealth desire,
Should note the *phases* of the fickle moon.
Grainger, The Sugar Cane, i.

3. In *physics*, a particular value, especially at the zero of time, of the uniformly varying angular quantity upon which a simple harmonic motion, or a simple element of a harmonic motion, depends. The position of the moving object may be expressed by means of a sum or sums of terms of the form A sin ($bt + c$), where t is the time. The value of $bt + c$, at any instant, especially when $t = 0$, is the phase. Two simple harmonic motions A sin ($bt + c$) and M sin ($bt + n$) are said to differ in phase, meaning that there is a constant difference in their contemporaneous phases.

The distance whereby one set of waves is in advance of another is called the difference of *phase*.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 32.

We have within the annular regions two electro-motive forces at right angles, and differing in *phase*.
Science, XIII. 100.

phase[2], *v. t.* A bad spelling of *faze*.

phasel, *n.* See *fasel*[2].

phaseless (fāz'les), *a.* [< *phase*[1] + *-less*.] Unchanging; devoid of change in aspect or state.

A *phaseless* and unceasing gloom.
Poe, Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

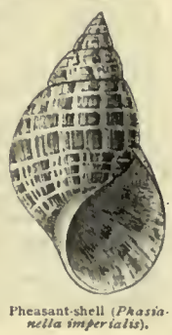
Phaseoleæ (fā-sē-ō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), < *Phaseolus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, distinguished by racemose or fascicled flowers, usually from the axils, stamens diadelphous or nearly so, two-valved pods, pinnate leaves of three entire or lobed leaflets, each with a pair of stipels, and twining or prostrate habit. It includes 6 subtribes and 47 genera, of which the principal are *Phaseolus* (the type), *Apios*, *Butea*, *Cajanus*, *Clitoria*, *Dolichos*, *Erythrina*, *Galactia*, *Kennedya*, *Mucuna*, *Physostigma*, and *Rhynchosia*.

phaseolite (fā-sē'ō-līt), *n.* [< *Phaseolus* + *-ite*[2].] A generic name proposed by Unger, under which have been included various remains of fossil plants, principally leaves, which are supposed to belong to the *Leguminosæ*, and some of which appear to be closely allied to the living genus *Phaseolus*.

Phaseolus (fā-sē'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691), < L. *phaselus*, *faselus*, also *phasēlus*, *faselus*, < Gr. *φάσηλος*, also *φασήολος*, *φασίολος*, a kind of bean: see *phasel*, *fasel*[2].] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and the subtribe *Euphaseoleæ*, distinguished by the spiral keel, orbicular banner, longitudinally bearded style, and flowers clustered above the middle of the peduncle. There are about 60 species, widely dispersed through warmer regions, with about 100 well-marked varieties due to long cultivation. They are twining or prostrate plants, with leaves of three leaflets, persistent striate stipules, white, yellowish, red, violet, or purplish flowers, and long straight or curving pods. To this genus belong most of the beans of culinary use, for which see *bean*[1], *kidney-bean*, *haricot*, and *green gram* (under *gram*[3]). *P. multiflorus*, the scarlet runner, is often cultivated for ornament. *P. perennis*, the wild bean-vine (see cut under *leaf*), and *P. diversifolius*, a trailing plant remarkable for its polymorphous leaves, with two other species, all purplish-flowered, are native to the eastern United States. See *Strophostyles*.

phases, *n.* Plural of *phasis*.

Phasianella (fā-zi-a-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), fem. dim. of L. *phasianus*, pheasant: see *pheasant*.] The typical genus of *Phasianellidæ*, containing shells brilliantly polished and colored, calling to mind the tints of a pheasant, and hence called *pheasant-shells*.


Pheasant-shell (*Phasianella imperialis*).

Phasianellidæ (fā-zi-a-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phasianella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods; the pheasant-shells. They are generally ranked as a subfamily, called *Phasianellinæ*, of the family *Turbinidæ*. They are distinguished by their nacreous shell. The species abound chiefly in the Australian seas.

Phasianidæ (fā-si-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phasianus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rasorial or gallinaceous birds, containing the most magnificent representatives of the order *Gallinæ*, as the peacock, all the various species of pheasants, the domestic hen, the turkey, and the guinea-fowl. The last two, respectively the American and the African representatives, are sometimes excluded as the types of separate families. The *Phasianidæ* are specially characteristic of Asia and the islands zoölogically related. There are about 75 species, included in many genera. The leading types are *Pavo* and *Polyplectron*, the peacocks and peacock-pheasants; *Argus* or *Argusianus*, the argus-pheasants; *Phasianus*, the common pheasants, such as have been introduced in Europe; *Chrysolophus* or *Thaumalea*, the golden and Amherstian pheasants; *Pucrasia*, the pucras pheasants; *Crossoptilon*, the eared or snow pheasants; *Euplocamus*, the macartneys, firebacks, kaleeges, and silver pheasants; *Lophophorus*, the monauls or impeyans; *Ceriornis*, the tragopans, satyrs, or horned pheasants; *Gallus*, the domestic cock and hen, descended from the jungle-fowl; *Ithaginis*, the blood-pheasants; *Meleagris*, the turkeys of America; and *Numida*, *Guttera*, *Acryllium*, *Agelastes*, and *Phasidus*, genera of African guinea-fowls. These genera are by Elliot grouped in no fewer than eight subfamilies—*Pavoninæ*, *Lophophorinæ*, *Meleagrinæ*, *Phasianinæ*, *Euplocaminæ*, *Gallinæ*, *Agelastinæ*, and *Numidinæ*. See further under *Phasianus* and *pheasant*.

Phasianinæ (fā-zi-a-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phasianus* + *-inæ*.] The *Phasianidæ*, exclusive of the *Pavoninæ*, *Meleagrinæ*, and *Numidinæ*, or still further restricted to forms resembling the genus *Phasianus;* the pheasants proper. Some authors compose the subfamily of five genera—*Phasianus*, *Thaumalea*, *Euplocamus*, *Lobiophasis*, and *Ithaginis*.

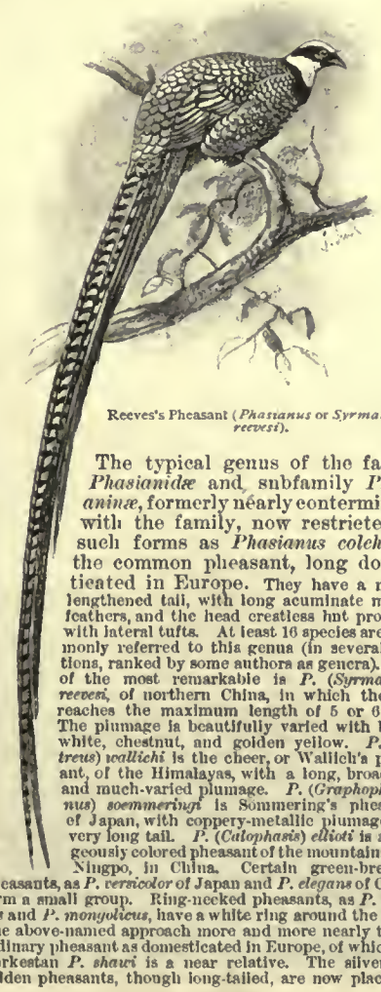
phasianine (fā'si-a-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phasianinæ*.

Phasianomorphæ (fā-si-ā-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φασιανός*, a pheasant, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the pheasants proper, or *Phasianidæ*, with the guinea-fowls, partridges, quails, and hemipodes (*Turnicidæ*).

phasianomorphic (fā-si-ā-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Phasianomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Phasianomorphæ*.

Phasianurus (fā-zi-a-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *φασιανός*, a pheasant, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Anatidæ:* same as *Dafila*.

Phasianus (fā-si-ā'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *phasianus*, < Gr. *φασιανός*, a pheasant: see *pheasant*.]


Reeves's Pheasant (*Phasianus* or *Syrmaticus reevesi*).

The typical genus of the family *Phasianidæ* and subfamily *Phasianinæ*, formerly nearly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such forms as *Phasianus colchicus*, the common pheasant, long domesticated in Europe. They have a much-lengthened tail, with long acuminate middle feathers, and the head crestless but provided with lateral tufts. At least 16 species are commonly referred to this genus (in several sections, ranked by some authors as genera). One of the most remarkable is *P.* (*Syrmaticus*) *reevesi*, of northern China, in which the tail reaches the maximum length of 5 or 6 feet. The plumage is beautifully varied with black, white, chestnut, and golden yellow. *P.* (*Catreus*) *wallichi* is the cheer, or Wallich's pheasant, of the Himalayas, with a long, broad tail and much-varied plumage. *P.* (*Graphophasianus*) *soemmeringi* is Sömmering's pheasant, of Japan, with coppery-metallic plumage and very long tail. *P.* (*Calophasis*) *ellioti* is a gorgeously colored pheasant of the mountains near Ningpo, in China. Certain green-breasted pheasants, as *P. versicolor* of Japan and *P. elegans* of China, form a small group. Ring-necked pheasants, as *P. insignis* and *P. mongolicus*, have a white ring around the neck. The above-named approach more and more nearly to the ordinary pheasant as domesticated in Europe, of which the Turkestan *P. shawi* is a near relative. The silver and golden pheasants, though long-tailed, are now placed in other genera (*Euplocamus* and *Thaumalea*). See further under *pheasant*.

phasic (fā'zik), *a.* [< *phase*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phase.

Phasidus (fā-sī'dus), *n.* [NL. (Cassin, 1856), appar. irreg. < Gr. *φασ(ιανός)*, a pheasant, + *εἶδος*, form.] A notable genus of African guinea-fowls of the family *Numididæ*, having as type *P. niger*, the only species. The head is bare, the tarsi are spurred, and the plumage is black.

phasis (fā'sis), *n.*; pl. *phases* (-sēz). [ML.: see *phase*[1].] In *astron.*, a phase.

phasm (fazm), *n.* [< L. *phasma*, < Gr. *φάσμα*, an apparition, < *φάειν*, shine: see *phase*[1]. Cf. *phantasm*.] Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [Rare.]

Such *phasms*, such apparitions, are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves.
Decay of Christian Piety, p. 83.

phasma (fas'mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *phasma*, < Gr. *φάσμα*, an apparition: see *phasm*.] 1. Pl. *phasmata* (-ma-tä). Same as *phasm*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gressorial or ambulatorial orthopterous insects, typical of the family *Phasmidæ*.

Phasma rubicundum, female. (One half natural size.)

It formerly contained all the curious creatures known as *walking-sticks*, but is now restricted to certain tropical forms. *Lichtenstein*, 1795.

Phasmidæ (fas'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), < *Phasma* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Orthoptera*, typified by the genus *Phasma*, composing with the *Mantidæ* the series *Gressoria* or *Ambulatoria*. They are known as *specters*, *leaf-insects*, *walking-leaves*, *walking-sticks*, etc., from their extraordinary protective mimicry of the twigs and leaves upon which they live. The body is usually long and slender, and the wings, when not abortive, are foliaceous. A member of this family, *Diapheromera femorata*, is the common walking-stick of the northern and eastern United States. See cut under *Phasma*.

Phasmina (fas-mī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phasma* + *-ina*[2].] A group of orthopterous insects corresponding to the family *Phasmidæ*.

Phasmomantis (fas-mō-man'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φάσμα*, an appearance, + *μάντις*, an insect so called: see *Mantis*.] A genus of *Mantidæ*, containing the common praying-mantis or rearhorse of the United States, *P. carolina*. The female is about three inches long, of a pale pea-green color; the male is smaller, grayish, with dark-barred fore tibiæ. See cut under *Mantis*.

phassachate† (fas'a-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *φάσσα*, a ring-dove, + *ἀχάτης*, agate: see *agate*[2].] The lead-colored agate.

phaulographic (fâ-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φαῦλος*, bad, worthless, + *γράφειν*, write.] Relating to bad or worthless literature. *Haeckel*. [Rare.]

Ph. B. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle Latin or New Latin) *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Philosophy.

Ph. D. An abbreviation of the Latin (Middle Latin or New Latin) *Philosophiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Philosophy.

pheasant (fez'ant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *phesant*, *fesant;* < ME. *fesant*, *fesaunt* (with excrescent *t*), earlier *fesaun*, < AF. *fesant*, *fesaunt*, OF. *faisun*, F. *faisan* = Pr. *faisan*, *fayhan* = Sp. *faisan* = Pg. *feisão* = It. *fagiano*, *fasano* = D. *fazant* = MLG. *fasant*, *phasyan* = MHG. *fasān*, *fasant*, G. *fasan* (also OHG. *fasihuon*, MHG. *pfasehan*, *pfasehuon*, simulating *huon*, hen) (> Bohem. Pol. *bažant* = Russ. *bažantŭ*, *fazanŭ* = Hung. *fátzán*) = Dan. Sw. *fasan*, < L. *phasianus* (ML. *fasianus*), m., also *phasiana*, f., < Gr.

φασιανός, a pheasant (abbr. of L. *Phasianus avis*, Gr. Φασιανὸς ὄρνις, the Phasian bird), < Φασιανός, Phasian, of Phasis, < Φᾶσις, a river in Colchis, near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous.] A bird of the genus *Phasianus*, family *Phasianidæ*. (See the technical names.) (*a*) *Phasianus colchicus*, the bird originally called *pheasant* from its supposed origin, of which nothing is certainly known, and now for many centuries naturalized in Great Britain and in other parts of Europe. The cock bird in full plumage is nearly three feet long, of which length the tail is more than half. The head and neck are deep steel-blue, glancing greenish in some lights; and there is a bare red skin about the eyes. The general color is golden-brown, varying to chestnut or plain brown, on most parts intimately barred or laced with black. The

Common Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*).

hen is more yellowish-brown, and only about two thirds as long. This pheasant runs into some varieties in domestication, and also crosses freely with several related species. The several other forms of the restricted genus are definitely known as to their origin and habitat, all being natives of China and Tibet and more southerly regions of Asia, as well as of Japan and many other islands included in the Oriental fauna. Several of these are often seen in aviaries and in semi-domestication. They are such as Shaw's, *P. shawi;* the Mongolian, *P. mongolicus;* the Yarkand, *P. insignis;* the Formosan, *P. formosanus;* the ring-necked, *P. torquatus;* the Chinese ringless, *P. decollatus;* the Japanese green, *P. versicolor;* the green-backed golden, *P. elegans;* also pheasants known as Reeves's, Wallich's, Sömmering's, Swinhoe's, Elliot's, etc. Pheasants have often been introduced in the United States, where, however, none have been thoroughly naturalized, unless the cases of *P. versicolor* and *P. sœmmeringi* in Oregon should prove successful. (*b*) Hence, any bird of the subfamily *Phasianinæ* or (with a few exceptions) of the family *Phasianidæ*. (*c*) In the United States, the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella:* so called in the Southern and Middle States wherever the bobwhite (*Ortyx virginiana*) is known as the *partridge*, and called *partridge* in the Northern States wherever the bobwhite is known as the *quail*. See cut under *Bonasa*. (*d*) Loosely, one of various birds which resemble or suggest a pheasant, especially in the length of the tail: usually with a qualifying word: (1) The reed-pheasant, or bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus*. [Norfolk, Eng.] (2) The magpie. [Cornwall, Eng.] (3) One of several different American guans (*Cracidæ*). (4) The Australian mallee-bird. See *Leipoa*. (5) A duck, *Dafila acuta:* more fully called *pheasant-duck*, *sea-pheasant*, or *water-pheasant*. [Local, U. S. and Eng.] (6) A merganser; any one of the three species found in the United States: more fully called *pheasant-duck* or *water-pheasant*. [Local, U. S.]—**Amherstian** or **Lady Amherst's pheasant**, *Chrysolophus* or *Thaumalea amherstiæ*, one of the golden pheasants, with a very long tail, and highly developed ruff around the head, gorgeously arrayed in golden-yellow, green, crimson, white, and other colors. It is sometimes seen in confinement, like *T. picta*.—**Argus-pheasant**. See *Argus*, 3.—**Blood-pheasant**, any member of the genus *Ithaginis*, as *I. cruentatus*. See cut under *Ithaginis*.—**Bohemian pheasant**, a variety of the common pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, produced in semi-domestication.—**Copper pheasant**, Sömmering's pheasant, *P. sœmmeringi*, from Japan.—**Cornish pheasant**, the magpie. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Derbian pheasant**. See *Derbian* and *Oreophasis*.—**Eared pheasant**, a pheasant of the genus *Crossoptilon*, having a tuft of feathers projecting like an ear on each side of the head and neck. They are large birds, not long-tailed, but with a peculiarity of the middle tail-feathers; the males are spurred; the plumage is not so brilliant as that of most pheasants, and the coloration is chiefly massed in large areas of light and dark. There are two Chinese species, *C. mantchuricum* and *C. auritum;* and two Tibetan, *C. thibetanum* and *C. drouyni*. All inhabit high mountain-ranges.—**English pheasant**, the common pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*, an Asiatic bird naturalized in Great Britain prior to 1059.—**Fire-backed pheasant**, a fireback; a Macartney pheasant; a member of that section of the genus *Euplocamus* in which the plumage is intensely lustrous, part of the back being of a fiery tint. There are several species, as *E. ignitus*, inhabiting the Malay peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, and Formosa. That of Siam is *E. prælatus*, formerly *Phasianus diardi*, sometimes forming a separate section of the genus, called *Diardigallus*. The Formosan fireback, *E. swinhoei*, has the fiery color of the back replaced by black and blue; it represents a section called *Hierophasis*.—**Golden pheasant**, a magnificent pheasant of the genus *Chrysolophus* or *Thaumalea*, as *C. pictus* or *T. picta*, and *C.* or *T. amherstiæ*. The former has long been known, and is often reared in confinement. It is long-tailed and ruffed; the plumage is scarlet, orange, golden, green, etc. These pheasants are natives of parts of China and Tibet. See cut under *Thaumalea*.—**Green pheasant**, *Phasianus versicolor*, of Japan, much of whose plumage is of an emerald-green.—**Guiana pheasant**, *Ortalida motmot*.—**Horned pheasant**, a pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis;* a satyr or tragopan: so called from the fleshy processes on the head, which resemble horns. See cut under *tragopan*.—**Impey pheasant**. See *Impeyan pheasant*.—**Kaleege** or **kalij pheasant**, a member of the genus *Euplocamus*, and of that section of the genus called *Gallophasis*. See *kaleege*.—**Macartney pheasant**, a fireback; a pheasant of the fire-backed section of *Euplocamus*, as *E. ignitus*, formerly included in a genus *Macartneya*.—**Native pheasant** of Australia, *Leipoa ocellata:* same as *mallee-bird*.—**Peacock-pheasant**, any pheasant of the genus *Polyplectron*. See cuts under *calcarate* and *Polyplectron*.—**Pucras pheasant**. See *Pucrasia*.—**Ring-necked pheasant**, *Phasianus torquatus*, of China, with a white collar and buff flanks, but in general resembling the common pheasant.—**Silver pheasant**, a pheasant of that section of the genus *Euplocamus* called *Nycthemerus*, in which the upper parts and tail are silvery-white, more or less varied with black, but strongly contrasted with the jet-black of the under parts. The best-known is *E. nycthemerus* of China, whose specific name translates a native designation of the dark and light colors, as if contrasting night and day.—**Snow-pheasant**, an eared pheasant; any species of the genus *Crossoptilon:* so called from their habitat.—**Wallich's pheasant**, *Phasianus* (*Catreus*) *wallichi*, the cheer.—**Water-pheasant**, an aquatic fowl with a long tail, or otherwise suggesting a pheasant, as the pintail duck or a merganser; specifically, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*. See cut under *Hydrophasianus*.

pheasant-cuckoo (fez′ant-kûk″ö), *n.* Any spur-heeled or lark-heeled cuckoo; a coucal: so called from the length of the tail. See *Centropus*.

pheasant-duck (fez′ant-duk), *n.* Same as *pheasant* (*d*) (5) (6).

pheasant-finch (fez′ant-finch), *n.* An African astrild, *Astrilda undulata:* so called from its general figure and coloration.

pheasantry (fez′ant-ri), *n.*; pl. *pheasantries* (-riz). [< *pheasant* + *-ry*, after F. *faisanderie*.] A place where pheasants are bred, reared, and kept.

pheasant's-eye (fez′ants-ī), *n.* 1. See *Adonis*, 2.—2. Same as *pheasant's-eye pink* (which see, under *pink*²).

pheasant-shell (fez′ant-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Phasianella*. See cut under *Phasianella*.

pheasant-tailed (fez′ant-tāld), *a.* Having a long tail like that of a pheasant: as, the *pheasant-tailed* jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, a bird of the family *Parridæ* or *Jacanidæ*, found in eastern and southeastern Asia. See cut under *Hydrophasianus*.

pheasant-wood (fez′ant-wûd), *n.* Same as *partridge-wood*.

phebe, *n.* See *phœbe*¹.

pheer†, **pheere**†. Bad spellings of *feer*¹ and *feer*³.

pheese†, **pheeze**†, *n.* Bad spellings of *feeze*¹.

Phegopteris (fē-gop′te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Presl, 1836), < Gr. φηγός, an oak (= L. *fāgus*, beech, = E. *beech*), + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of ferns, the beech-ferns. The stipe is continuous with the root-stock, as in the *Aspideæ*, and the sori are naked, small, and borne on the back of the veins, below the apex; the frond is variable. There are about 90 species, of which number 5 are found in North America. By some pteridologists this genus is regarded as a section of the genus *Polypodium*.

Pheidiac, *a.* Same as *Phidian*.

Pheidian, *a.* See *Phidian*.

Phelipæa (fel-i-pē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after Louis and Hiér. *Phélipeaux*, French naval officers and patrons of science.] A genus of parasitic plants of the gamopetalous order *Orobanchaceæ*, characterized by the broad and spreading corolla-lobes, equal parallel anther-cells, and five unequal acute calyx-teeth. Two species are Oriental herbs, with a rather smooth, unbranched, leafless stem, bearing a few scales at the base, above becoming a long smooth peduncle bearing a single large scarlet flower. *P. lutea*, of the Old World, has been used for dyeing black. Eight North American species, formerly included in this genus, are now separated, constituting the American genus *Aphyllon*. See *broom-rape*.

phelloderm (fel′ō-dėrm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φελλός, cork; + δέρμα, skin.] A definite layer of green parenchymatous cells beneath the cork, formed from the inner layers of the phellogen. Phelloderm may be demonstrated in the stems of *Ribes*, *Lonicera*, *Spiræa*, *Deutzia*, etc.

phellogen (fel′ō-jen), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φελλός, cork, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Cork-meristem, or cork-cambium; the inner layers of cork-tissue, which possess cellular activity and give rise to cork.

phellogenetic (fel″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *phellogen*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining or relating to phellogen: as, *phellogenetic* meristem.

phelloplastics (fel-ō-plas′tiks), *n.* [= F. *phelloplastique*, < Gr. φελλός, cork, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form: see *plastic*.] The art of cutting and manipulating cork, as in making architectural models, etc.

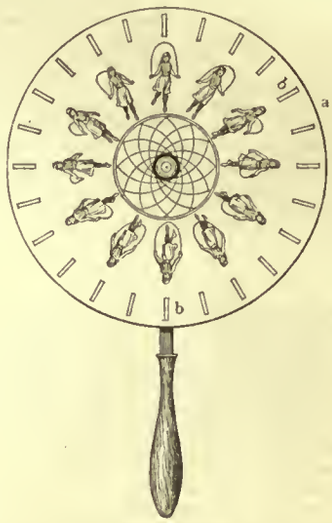
phelonion (fē-lō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *phelonia* (-ä). [< LGr. φελόνιον, φελώνιον, also φελόνης, incorrect forms for φαινόλιον, φαινόλης, < L. *pænula*, *penula*, a cloak, in ML. a chasuble: see *pænula*.] An ecclesiastical vestment corresponding to the Roman Catholic chasuble, worn by patriarchs and priests of the Greek Church.

phenacetin (fē-nas′e-tin), *n.* [< *phen(ol)* + *acetin*.] An acetyl derivative of amidophenol, occurring in small tasteless colorless crystals but slightly soluble in water, antalgesic and antipyretic.

phenacite (fen′a-sīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its having been mistaken for quartz; < Gr. φέναξ (φενακ-), an impostor, + *-ite*².] A rare mineral occurring in transparent rhombohedral crystals, colorless to wine-yellow, and having a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of beryllium (glucinum). It is found in the Urals, also in Switzerland, and on Mount Antoro in Colorado. As a precious stone, the colorless transparent variety is extremely brilliant by artificial light.

phenakism† (fen′a-kizm), *n.* [< Gr. φενακισμός, cheating, quackery, < φενακίζειν, cheat, < φέναξ (φενακ-), a cheat, quack, impostor.] The act of conveying false ideas or impressions; deceit. *Bacon*.

phenakistoscope (fen-a-kis′tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. φενακιστικός, deceitful (< φενακίζειν, cheat, deceive, trick, < φέναξ, a cheat: see *phenakism*), + σκοπεῖν, see.] An optical instrument which produces the representation of actual motion, as in leaping, walking, flying, etc. It consists of a disk on which a figure is repeated in successive positions.



Phenakistoscope.

The disk *a* has drawn upon it the figures arranged in successive positions. It is rotated by spinning with the fingers applied to a small boss or nut in the rear (not shown in the cut). *b*, *b* are the slits through which the reflected images are viewed.

When the disk is caused to revolve and is observed through a slit as reflected in a mirror, a single figure appears to the eye, owing to the principle of the persistence of impressions on the retina, to assume in turn the various positions of the separate figures, its motion appearing to be continuous.

phenetol (fen′et-ol), *n.* [< *phen(ol)* + *-et-* + *-ol*.] Ethyl phenyl ether, $C_2H_5.OC_6H_5$, a volatile aromatic-smelling liquid.—**Phenetol red.** Same as *cœrulin*.

phengite (fen′jīt), *n.* [See *fengite*.] A variety of muscovite, or common potash mica. See *muscovite*.

phenic (fē′nik), *a.* [< F. *phénique;* as *phen(ol)* + *-ic*.] Obtained from coal-tar: as, *phenic* or carbolic acid. See *carbolic*. Also *phenylic*.

Phenician, Phœnician (fē-nish′an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Phénicien*, < L. *Phœnicius*, Phenician, < *Phœnice*, < Gr. Φοινίκη, Phenicia, < Φοῖνιξ (> L. *Phœnix*), a Phenician.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Phenicia.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Phenicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria, of which Tyre and Sidon were the chief cities. The Phenicians were probably of Semitic race, and were celebrated for their commerce, colonies, and inventions.—2. The language of the ancient Phenicians. It was a Semitic dialect, akin to Hebrew.

phenicin, phenicine (fen′i-sin), *n.* [Also *phœnicin;* < F. *phénicine*, < Gr. φοινιξ, purple-red: see *phenix*.] A brown coloring matter pro-

duced by the action of nitrosulphuric acid on carbolic acid (phenol).

phenicious (fē-nish'us), *a.* [Prop. **phœniceous;* < L. *phœniceus*, < Gr. *φοινίκεος*, purple-red, < *φοῖνιξ*, purple: see *phenix*.] Of or pertaining to phenicin; of the color of phenicin. Also *phœniceous*.

phenicopter†, phœnicopter† (fen-i-kop'tėr), *n.* [< F. *phénicoptère* = Pg. *phenicoptero* = It. *fenicottero, fenicontero*, < L. *phœnicopterus*, < Gr. *φοινικόπτερος*, a bird, supposed to be the flamingo, lit. red-feathered, < *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red (see *phenix*), + *πτερόν*, feather, wing.] A flamingo.

He [Vitellius] blended together the livers of gilthends, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampreys.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 381.

Phenicopterus (fē-ni-kop'tę-rus), *n.* See *Phœnicopterus*.

phenix, phœnix[1] (fē'niks), *n.* [Formerly *fenix*, but now *phenix* or *phœnix*, after the L. spelling; < ME. *fenix*, < AS. *fenix* = D. *feniks* = MLG. *fēnix* = G. *phönix* = Sw. Dan. *fönix* = F. *phénix* = Sp. *fenix* = Pg. *phenix* = It. *fenice*, < L. *phœnix*, < Gr. *φοῖνιξ*, a fabulous bird, the phenix (see def. 1). The name has no obvious connection with *φοῖνιξ*, purple-red, purple, red, also the palm, date-palm, date, also a kind of grass, etc., also [*cap.*] a Phenician: see *Phenician*. It is by some identified with Egypt. *bennu*, a bird (supposed to be a small heron) sacred to Osiris, emblem of the soul, and also symbol of a certain cycle of time.] 1. In *anc. Oriental myth.*, a wonderful bird of great beauty, which, after living 500 or 600 years in the Arabian wilderness, the only one of its kind, built for itself a funeral pile of spices and aromatic gums, lighted the pile with the fanning of its wings, and was burned upon it, but from its ashes revived in the freshness of youth. Hence the phenix often serves as an emblem of immortality. Allusions to this myth are found in the hieroglyphic writings, and the fable survives in popular forms in Arabia, Persia, and India. By heralds the phenix is always represented in the midst of flames.

Than the Brid *Fenix* comethe, and brennethe him self to Askes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

For, as there is but one *phœnix* in the world, so there is but one tree in Arabia wherein she buyldeth.
Lyly, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 312.

The bird *phœnix* is supposed to have taken that name of this date tree (called in Greek *φοῖνιξ*); for it was assured unto me that the said bird died with the tree, and revived of itself as the tree sprung again.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 4.

Hence—2. A person of unique excellence; one of singular distinction or peerless beauty; a paragon.

For God's love let him not be a *phenix*, let him not be alone. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

That incomparable Queene, most deservedly called the *Phœnix* of her sex. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 43.

The Hajl repaid me for my docility by vaunting me everywhere as the very *phœnix* of physicians.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 60.

3. In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Cidaria ribesiaria*, whose larva feeds on the currant and gooseberry: a collectors' name in England. The small phenix is *C. silaceata*.—**Chinese phenix.** Same as *fung-hwang*.—**Phenix badge,** a medal struck in the reign of Elizabeth about 1574, bearing on the obverse a portrait of Elizabeth, and on the reverse a phenix in flames with cipher and crown above. The inscriptions seem to refer to the plague then raging. It was probably worn by the immediate favorites and courtiers of Elizabeth. —**Phenix fowls.** See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.—**Phenix post.** See *post*[1].

phenix-stone (fē'niks-stōn), *n.* An artificial stone in which furnace-slag is used in place of sand.

phenocryst (fē'nō-krist), *n.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *κρύστ(αλλος)*, crystal: see *crystal*.] One of the prominent crystals in a porphyritic rock.

phenogam, *n.* See *phænogam*.

Phenogamia (fē-nō-gā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* See *Phanerogamia*.

phenogamic, phenogamous, *a.* See *phænogamic, phænogamous*.

phenol (fē'nol), *n.* [< F. *phénol*, said to be < Gr. *φαίνειν*, shine, appear (but prob. < *φοῖν(ιξ)*, purple-red), + *-ol*.] 1. Phenyl alcohol, C_6H_5OH, more commonly called *carbolic acid*.—2. The general name of a compound formed from benzene and its homologues by the substitution of hydroxyl for hydrogen in the benzene nucleus. The phenols correspond to tertiary alcohols, as they contain the group COH, and all have weak acid properties.—**Phenol-camphor,** camphorated phenol; camphor combined with carbolic acid.

phenological, phænological (fē-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phenology-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to phenology.

phenologist, phænologist (fē-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *phenology-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in phenology. *Nature*, XXXIX. 12.

phenology, phænology (fē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Short for *phenomenology*, with a restricted application.] That branch of applied meteorology which treats of the influence of climate on the recurrence of the annual phenomena of animal and vegetable life. So far as it concerns plant-growth, phenology is also a branch of botany, and records dates of budding, leafing, blooming, and fruiting, in order to correlate these epochs with the attendant progress of meteorological conditions. Among the phenomena of animal life, the migration of birds has been especially studied as a department of phenology.

phenomena, *n.* Plural of *phenomenon*.

phenomenal (fē-nom'e-nal), *a.* [Also *phænomenal;* = F. *phénoménal* = Sp. *fenomenal;* as *phenomenon* + *-al*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phenomena, or the appearances of things, as distinguished from the things in themselves; pertaining to the occurrences or changing phases of matter or mind.

Mill, . . . in holding that all knowledge is only relative and *phenomenal*, and that causation is merely invariable sequence, cuts at the roots of our belief both in matter and force. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 188.

The basis of Fichte's system is an absolute Ego, of which the Ego of consciousness is at best *phænomenal*.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxix.

The *Phenomenal* is the Real; there is no other real that we can distinguish from it.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 120.

Thought must alter the *phenomenal* sequence, no doubt; but so also does mere emotion, and again sensation.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 26.

2. Of the nature of a phenomenon, or extraordinary fact in nature; so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention or excite wonder; impressively notable or important; beyond what is common or usual; remarkable: as, the *phenomenal* growth of the United States; a brain of *phenomenal* size.—**Phenomenal idealism.** Same as *Berkeleian idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).

II. *n.* That which is in the nature of a phenomenon. [Rare.]

The greatness of the change is sufficiently hinted in the Vision of St. John: "I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, and there was no more sea" (Rev. xxi. 1). In the matter of elementals, the new earth will be identical with the old; in the matter of *phenomenals*, the new earth will be different from the old. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 289.

phenomenalism (fē-nom'e-nal-izm), *n.* [= F. *phénoménalisme;* as *phenomenal* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrine that the phenomenal and the real are identical—that phenomena are the only realities. Also called *externalism*.

Phenomenalism . . . is that philosophy which holds that all existences, all possible objects of thought, are of two kinds only, external and internal phenomena; or sensuous objects, such as color, shape, hardness, or groups of these, and the unsensuous ideas we have of sensuous objects. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 58.

phenomenalist (fē-nom'e-nal-ist), *n.* [< *phenomenal-ism* + *-ist*.] An adherent or disciple of phenomenalism.

phenomenality (fē-nom-e-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *phénoménalité;* as *phenomenal* + *-ity*.] The character of being phenomenal, in either sense of that word.

phenomenalize (fē-nom'e-nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phenomenalized*, ppr. *phenomenalizing*. [< *phenomenal* + *-ize*.] To represent as a phenomenon; cause to figure as a phenomenon.

His [Locke's] integrity is also illustrated in his acknowledgment of the unimaginable, and in this sense inconceivable, in our thought of Substance. He tries to *phenomenalize* it; but he finds that it cannot be *phenomenalized*, and yet that we cannot dispense with it.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 760.

phenomenally (fē-nom'e-nal-i), *adv.* 1. As a phenomenon; as a mere phase or appearance. —2. In an extraordinary or surprising manner or degree.

phenomenism (fē-nom'e-nizm), *n.* [< *phenomenon* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or principles of the phenomenists.

phenomenist (fē-nom'e-nist), *n.* [< *phenomenon* + *-ist*.] One who believes only in what he observes, or in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences; one who rejects a priori reasoning or necessary primary principles; one who does not believe in an invariable connection between cause and effect, but holds this to be nothing more than a habitually observed sequence.

phenomenize (fē-nom'e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phenomenized*, ppr. *phenomenizing*. [< *phenomen-on* + *-ize*.] To bring into the world of experience.

phenomenological (fē-nom'e-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phenomenology-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to phenomenology; related or relating to phenomenology.

My metaphysic is psychological or *phenomenological* metaphysic. *Mind*, IX. 466.

phenomenology (fē-nom-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phénoménologie* = Pg. *phenomenologia*, < Gr. *φαινόμενα*, phenomena, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A description or history of phenomena.

phenomenon (fē-nom'e-non), *n.*; pl. *phenomena* (-nä). [Formerly also *phænomenon;* = F. *phénomène* = G. *phänomen* = Sw. *fenomen* = Dan. *fanomen* = Sp. *fenómeno* = It. *fenomeno* = Pg. *phenomeno*, < LL. *phænomenon*, < Gr. *φαινόμενον*, pl. *φαινόμενα*, that which appears or is seen, neut. of pass. part. of *φαίνειν*, shine, show, pass. *φαίνεσθαι*, appear, < √ *φαν*, extended form of √ *φα* = Skt. *bhā*, shine: see *phase*[1], *face*[1], etc. Cf. *phantasm, phantom, phantasy, fancy*, etc.] 1. In *philos.*, an appearance or immediate object of experience, as distinguished from a thing in itself.

How pitiful and ridiculous are the grounds upon which such men pretend to account for the lowest and commonest *phænomena* of nature without recurring to a God and Providence! *South*, Sermons, IV. ix.

The term appearance is used to denote not only that which reveals itself to our observation, as existent, but also to signify that which only seems to be, in contrast to that which truly is. There is thus not merely a certain vagueness in the word, but it even involves a kind of contradiction to the sense in which it is used when employed for *phænomenon*. In consequence of this, the term *phænomenon* has been naturalized in our language as a philosophical substitute for the term appearance.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., viii.

A *phenomenon*, as commonly understood, is what is manifest, sensible, evident, the implication being that there are eyes to see, ears to hear, and so forth.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.

And do we need any more evidence to convince us that *phenomena*—by which I mean the effects produced upon our consciousness by unknown external agencies—are all that we can compare and classify, and are therefore all that we can know? *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 20.

2. In *science*, a fact directly observed, being either (*a*) an individual circumstance or occurrence, such as the emergence of a temporary star, or more usually (*b*) a regular kind of fact observed on certain kinds of occasion, such as the electrical sparks seen in combing the hair of some persons in cold, dry weather.

In fiction, the principles are given, to find the facts; in history, the facts are given, to find the principles; and the writer who does not explain the *phenomena* as well as state them performs only one half of his office.
Macaulay, History.

We do not inquire respecting this human nature what are the laws under which its varied *phenomena* may be generalized, and accommodate our acts to them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 507.

Last night we watched from our roof that lovely *phenomenon*, the approach of Venus to the moon.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 119.

3. Any extraordinary occurrence or fact in nature; something strange and uncommon; a prodigy; a very remarkable personage or performer.

"This, sir," said Mr. Vincent Crummles, bringing the Maiden forward, "this is the infant *phenomenon*, Miss Ninetta Crummles." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

Chess-board phenomenon, the effect produced by crossing the visual axes in front of a chess-board or other similar object, so that there is a partial superposition of the images in the two eyes, and an appearance as if the objects were nearer and smaller.—**Entoptic phenomena.** See *entoptic*.—**Leidenfrost phenomenon.** See *spheroidal condition*, under *spheroidal*.—**Peltier's phenomenon.** See *Peltier effect* (under *effect*), and *thermo-electricity*. = Syn. 3. Prodigy, marvel, wonder.

phenozygous (fē-noz'i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *φαίνειν*, show, + *ζύγον*, yoke: see *yoke*.] Having, as a skull, the zygomatic arches visible directly from above; having the bizygomatic diameter greater than the maximum transverse frontal diameter, and the angle of Quatrefages positive.

phenyl, phenyle (fē'nil), *n.* [< F. *phényle;* as *phen(ol)* + *-yl*.] An organic radical (C_6H_5; in the free state, $C_{12}H_{10}$) found in phenol (or carbolic acid), benzol, and aniline. It crystallizes from alcohol in colorless nacreous scales of an agreeable odor, which melt at 70° C. and sublime at a higher temperature.—**Phenyl brown.** See *brown*.

phenylamide (fē-nil-am'id or -id), *n.* [< *phenyl* + *amide*.] A compound formed by the substitution of one or more amido-groups for the hydrogen of benzene. The phenylamides are very feeble bases. The most important commercially is aniline.

phenylamine (fē-nil-am'in), *n.* [< *phenyl* + *amine*.] Same as *aniline*.

phenyle, *n.* See *phenyl*.

phenylia (fē-nil'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < E. *phenyl*, q. v.] Same as *aniline*.

phenylic (fē-nil'ik), *a.* [< *phenyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *phenic*.

pheon (fē'on), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A barbed javelin formerly carried by the royal sergeant-at-arms. *Fairholt.* —2. In *her.*, a barbed head, as of an arrow or a fish-spear, differing from the broad-arrow in being engrailed on the inner side of the barbs unless otherwise blazoned. The point is always directed downward unless otherwise stated in the blazon. Also called *ferrum jaculi*. Compare *broad-arrow*.

Pheon, 2.

Pherecratean (fer″ek-rą-tē'an), *n.* [< Gr. *Φερεκράτης*, Pherecrates (see def.).] In *anc. pros.*, a logaœdic meter (named from Pherecrates, a Greek comic poet), similar to a trochaic tripody, but having a dactyl for the second trochee (also called *Aristophanic*); also, a logaœdic tripody (catalectic or acatalectic) with a dactyl either in the first or second place.

Pherecratic (fer-ek-rat'ik), *n.* Same as *Pherecratean*.

phesterꝑ, *n.* A bad spelling of *fester*[1].

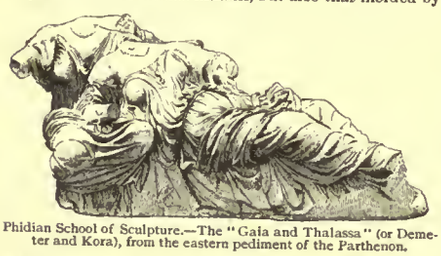
phew (fū), *interj.* [A mere exclamation; cf. *phoo, pho, phy*, etc.] An exclamation of disgust, weariness, or surprise.

phial (fī'al), *n.* and *v.* See *vial*.

phiale (fī'ą-lē), *n.*; pl. *phialæ* (-lē). [< Gr. *φιάλη*, a patera, saucer: see *vial*.] 1. A flat saucer-shaped Greek vase used for pouring religious libations: now more commonly known by its Latin name, *patera*.—2. Same as *cantharus*, 2.

Phibalura (fib-ą-lū'rą), *n.* [A mutilated and corrupt form of *Amphibolura*, q. v.] A genus of birds established by Vieillot in 1816, the type and only species being *P. flavirostris* of Brazil, a bird of the family *Cotingidæ*. The plumage is yellow and black, the beak yellow. The name is derived from the long, deeply forked tail.

Phidian (fid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Phidias*, < Gr. *Φειδίας*, Phidias (see def.), + *-an*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by Phidias, the most eminent artist of the most splendid time of ancient Athens, during the fifth century B. C., the artistic director of the monumental works of Pericles, and the sculptor of the decoration of the Parthenon and of the chryselephantine Zeus of Olympia. Hence, in general, noting the Athenian art of the third quarter of the fifth century, including not only the work of Phidias himself, but also that molded by



Phidian School of Sculpture.—The "Gaia and Thalassa" (or Demeter and Kora), from the eastern pediment of the Parthenon.

his example and executed by the galaxy of great artists of whom he was the chief; also, from the artistic standpoint, noting the age when Phidias and his immediate disciples worked. At this time the Greek artists had already won complete command of the material side of their profession, so that they were unhampered by difficulties of execution, and their work was constantly inspired by a high and noble ideal. Also written *Pheidian*.

Phigalian (fi-gā'li-an), *a.* [< Gr. *Φιγάλεια*, Phigalia (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Phigalia, an ancient town in the Peloponnesus.—**Phigalian marbles**, a series of twenty-three blocks sculptured in alto-rilievo, from the interior frieze of the cella of the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Phigalia or Bassæ, now preserved in the British Museum. They represent the combat of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and that of the Greeks and Amazons, and are of high artistic excellence, though lacking the dignity and repose of the almost contemporaneous art of the Parthenon.

phil-. See *philo-*.

philabegꝑ (fil'a-beg), *n.* Same as *filibeg*.

Philacte (fi-lak'tē), *n.* [NL. (Bannister, 1870), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἀκτή*, sea-shore.] A genus of arctic maritime *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Anserinæ*, having a variegated plumage without metallic tints, incised webs, rostral lamellæ exposed posteriorly, and skull with superorbital depression; the painted geese. *P. canagica* is the emperor-goose of Alaska, abounding at the mouth of the Yukon. The color is wavy bluish-gray, with lavender tinting and sharp black crescentic marks, the head, nape, and tail being white, the former often washed with amber, the throat black speckled with white. Its flesh is rank and scarcely fit for food.

philacteryꝑ, *n.* See *phylactery*.

Philadelphian[1] (fil-ą-del'fi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Philadelphia* (see def.) + *-an*.] The name *Philadelphia*, usually explained to mean the 'city of brotherly love' (as if identical with Gr. *φιλαδελφία*, brotherly love), is taken from the LL. *Philadelphia*, < Gr. *Φιλαδέλφεια*, the name of a city of Lydia (Rev. i. 11, iii. 7), now Ala-shehr (also the name of a city in Cilicia, and of another in Cœle-Syria), lit. 'city of Philadelphus,' namely, of Attalus II., king of Pergamum, surnamed Philadelphus (*Φιλάδελφος*) on account of his affection for his brother Eumenes, whom he succeeded; < *φιλάδελφος*, loving one's brother or sister, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, *ἀδελφή*, sister.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Philadelphia, the chief city of Pennsylvania, situated on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the city of Philadelphia.

Philadelphian[2] (fil-ą-del'fi-an), *a.* [< L. *Philadelphus* (< Gr. *Φιλάδελφος*, a man's name: see def.) + *-ian*. Cf. *Philadelphian*[1].] Pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, 283–247 B. C., a patron of literature, science, and art.

philadelphian[3] (fil-ą-del'fi-an), *n.* [Cf. F. *philadelphe*, member of a society formed in France in the 17th century, < Gr. *φιλάδελφος*, loving one's brother: see *Philadelphian*[1].] One of a short-lived mystical denomination founded in England in the end of the seventeenth century.

philadelphite (fil-ą-del'fīt), *n.* [< *Philadelphia* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A kind of vermiculite found near Philadelphia in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphus (fil-ą-del'fus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *φιλάδελφον*, a sweet-flowering shrub, perhaps jasmine; named after Ptolemy *Philadelphus*, Gr. *Φιλάδελφος*, king of Egypt: see *Philadelphian*[1].] A genus of shrubs of the order *Saxifrageæ* and the tribe *Hydrangeæ*, characterized by the inferior ovary, numerous stamens, and four or five imbricate petals. The 12 species are natives of central Europe, the southern United States, Japan, and the Himalayas. They bear round opposite branches, opposite leaves, and rather large flowers, corymbed or solitary in the axils, white or straw-colored, and commonly fragrant. They are common in cultivation as ornamental shrubs, under the names *mock-orange* and *syringa*. (For flower-section, see cut under *epigynous*.) *P. grandiflorus* and two other species are wild in the United States from Virginia southward.

Flowering Branch of Syringa or Mock-orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). *a*, the fruit.

philamotꝑ, *n.* A bad spelling of *filemot*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.

Philampelus (fi-lam'pe-lus), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1839), < Gr. *φιλάμπελος*, loving the vine, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἄμπελος*, a vine.] A genus of sphingid moths of the subfamily *Chœrocampinæ*, including species of large size, with curved antennæ, somewhat pointed fore wings, and produced anal angle of the hind wings. There are four North American species, two of them extending into the West Indies; in the larval state all are vine-feeders, whence the generic name. The larvæ have the head small and globose, the anterior segments slender and retractile into the swollen third segments; and the anal horn is wanting in full-grown individuals, being replaced by a shining lenticular tubercle. *P. achemon* and *P. pandorus* or *satellitia* are abundant, and of economic importance from the damage done in vineyards by their larvæ.

Larva of *Philampelus achemon*, slightly reduced.

Philampelus achemon, Moth, slightly reduced.

philander (fi-lan'dėr), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Philander*, as the name in old plays and romances of a lover, e. g. "*Philander*, Prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with Erota," one of the dramatis personæ of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Laws of Candy," and *Philander*, the name of a virtuous youth in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," between whom and a married woman named Gabrina there were certain tender passages; < Gr. *φίλανδρος*, loving men, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man. Cf. *phyllis*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. A lover.

> Thia exceeds all precedent; I am brought to fine uses, to become a botcher of second hand marriages between Abigails and Andrews!—I'll couple you!—Yes, I'll baste you together, you and your *Philander!*
>
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

2. In *zoöl.*, one of several different marsupial mammals. Specifically—(*a*) The Australian bandicoot, *Perameles lagotis*. (*b*) A South American oposaum of one of several different species.

philander (fi-lan'dėr), *v. i.* [< *philander*, *n.* Cf. *phyllis*, *v.*] To play the philander; pay court to a woman, especially without serious intention; make love in a foolish way; "spoon."

> Sir Kit was too much taken up *philandering* to consider the law in this case. *Miss Edgeworth*, Castle Rackrent, ii.
>
> You must make up your mind whether you wish to be accepted: . . . you can't be *philandering* after her again for six weeks. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxv.

philanderer (fi-lan'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who philanders; a male flirt.

> At last, without a note of warning, appeared in Beddgelert a phenomenon which rejoiced some hearts, but perturbed also the spirits, not only of the Oxford *philanderers*, but those of Elsley Vavasour.
>
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xix.

Philanthidæ (fi-lan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Philanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, founded on the genus *Philanthus*. They have a narrow prothorax, three submarginal cells of the fore wings, the second and third of which receive each a recurrent nervure, and sessile or subsessile abdomen. These wasps are small but beautiful; they prey chiefly on bees and beetles, and their burrows seldom exceed five inches in length. See cut under *Philanthus*.

philanthrope (fil'an-thrōp), *n.* [< F. *philanthrope* = Sp. *filántropo* = It. *filantropo* = Pg. *philanthropo*, < Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*, humane: see *philanthropy*.] A philanthropist.

> He had a goodness of nature and disposition in so great a degree that he may be deservedly styled a *philanthrope*.
>
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 127. (*Davies.*)

philanthropic (fil-an-throp'ik), *a.* [= F. *philanthropique* = Sp. *filantrópico* = Pg. *philantropico* = It. *filantropico*, < ML. **philanthropicus* (in adv. *philanthropice*), < Gr. **φιλανθρωπικός*, a false reading for *φιλάνθρωπος*, humane, a philanthropist: see *philanthropy*.] Of or pertaining to philanthropy; characterized by or springing from love of mankind; actuated by a desire to do good to one's fellows.

> The kindlier feeling of men is seen in all varieties of *philanthropic* effort. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics.

=**Syn.** Benevolent, humane.

philanthropical (fil-an-throp'i-kal), *a.* [< *philanthropic* + *-al*.] Same as *philanthropic*.

philanthropically (fil-an-throp'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a philanthropic manner; benevolently.

philanthropinism (fil-an-throp'i-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. **φιλανθρώπινος* (a false reading for *φιλάνθρωπος*, humane: see *philanthropy*) + *-ism*.] A system of education on so-called natural principles, promoted by Basedow and his friends in Germany in the eighteenth century.

philanthropinist (fil-an-throp'i-nist), *n.* [< *philanthropin-ism* + *-ist*.] An advocate of philanthropinism.

philanthropism (fi-lan'thrō-pizm), *n.* [= F. *philanthropisme*; as *philanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] Philanthropy.

philanthropist (fi-lan'thrō-pist), *n.* [< *philanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] One who is actuated by a philanthropic spirit; one who loves mankind, or wishes well to his fellow-men and endeavors to benefit them by active works of benevolence or beneficence; one who from philanthropic motives endeavors to do good to his fellows.

> We all know the wag's definition of a *philanthropist*—a man whose charity increases directly as the square of the distance. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxviii.

philanthropistic (fil-lan-thrō-pis'tik), *a.* [< *philanthropist* + *-ic.*] Relating to or characterizing professional philanthropists. [Rare.]

Over the wild-surging chaos in the leaden air are only sudden glares of revolutionary lightning; then mere darkness with *philanthropistic* phosphorescences, empty meteoric lights. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v. (*Davies.*)

philanthropy (fil-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [Formerly *philanthropie*; < F. *philanthropie* = Sp. *filantropía* = Pg. *philantropia* = It. *filantropia*, < LL. *philanthropia*, < Gr. *φιλανθρωπία*, humanity, benevolence, generosity, < *φιλάνθρωπος*, loving mankind, humane, benevolent, liberal, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἀνθρωπος*, man.] Love of mankind, especially as evinced in deeds of practical beneficence and endeavors for the good of one's fellows.

They thought themselves not much concerned to acquire that God-like excellency, a *philanthropy* and love to all mankind. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), III. i.

=Syn. *Philanthropy*, *Charity*. Originally these words were the same, meaning the love of fellow-man, a sense which *philanthropy* retains, but *charity* (except in Biblical language: see 1 Cor. xiii., authorized version) has lost. Each expresses both spirit and action; but *philanthropy* cannot be applied to a concrete act, while *charity* may; hence we speak of a *charity*, but not of a *philanthropy*; on the other hand, as a spirit, *philanthropy* looks upon human welfare as a thing to be promoted, especially by preventing or mitigating actual suffering, while *charity*, outside of Biblical usage, is simply disposed to take as favorable a view as possible of the character, conduct, motives, or the like, of a fellow-man. As activity, *charity* helps men individually; *philanthropy* helps the individual as a member of the race, or provides for large numbers. *Philanthropy* agitates for prison-reform and the provision of occupation for released convicts; *charity* gives a released convict such personal help as he needs.

Philanthus (fi-lan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), < Gr. *φιλανθής*, loving flowers (cf. *Φίλανθος*, a man's name), < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] 1. In *entom.*, a notable genus of digger-wasps, typical of the family *Philanthidæ*, having the third submarginal cell narrow and the antennæ inserted in the middle of the face, not far above the clypeus. There are 24 American and 5 European species. The British *P. apivorus* preys especially upon the hive-bee.

Philanthus ventilabris, natural size.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of meliphagine birds. Also called *Manorrhina*. *Lesson*, 1831.

philantomba (fil-an-tom'bä), *n.* [NL.; supposed to be a native name.] An African antelope of the genus *Cephalophus*, as *C. maxwelli*.

philargyroust, *a.* [< *philargur-y* + *-ous.*] Money-loving; avaricious. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

philargyry† (fi-lär'gū-ri), *n.* [Properly *philargyry*; ML. **philargyria*, *philargiria*, < Gr. *φιλαργυρία*, love of money, covetousness (the word used in 1 Tim. vi. 10), < *φιλάργυρος*, loving money, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἄργυρος*, silver, money: see *argyrism*, *argent.*] Love of money; avarice.

philatelic (fil-a-tel'ik), *a.* [< *philatel-y* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to philately.

philatelist (fi-lat'e-list), *n.* [< *philatel-y* + *-ist.*] A collector of postage-stamps and revenue-stamps as objects of curiosity or interest.

philately (fi-lat'e-li), *n.* [< F. *philatélie*, intended to mean 'the love of the study of all that concerns prepayment,' i. e. of stamps, absurdly formed (by M. Herpin, a stamp-collector, in "Le Collectionneur," in 1865) < Gr. *φίλος*, loving (prop. *φιλεῖν*, love), + *ἀτελής*, free of tax or charge (taken in the sense of 'prepaid'), < *ἀ-* priv. + *τέλος*, tax, duty.] The fancy for collecting and classifying postage-stamps and revenue-stamps as objects of curiosity; also, the occupation of making such collections.

philautyt (fil'â-ti), *n.* [Also *philautie*; < F. *philautie* = Sp. *filaucia* = Pg. *philaucia* = It. *filauzia*, < Gr. *φιλαυτία*, self-love, < *φίλαυτος*, loving oneself, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *αὐτός*, self.] Love of self; selfishness.

Then *Philautie* and Pride shall stretch her Soul
With swelling poison, making her disdain
Heav'ns narrow gate. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 38.

philazert, *n.* A bad spelling of *filacer*.

philenor (fi-lē'nor), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φιλήνωρ*, *φιλάνωρ*, loving one's husband, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἀνήρ*, man, husband. Cf. *philander.*] A butterfly, *Papilio philenor*, one of the handsomest of the North American swallowtails. The fore wings are black with greenish metallic reflections; the hind are brilliant steel-blue with greenish reflections; the larva is velvety-black, covered with long black fleshy tubercles and shorter orange ones. It feeds upon plants of the genus *Aristolochia*, and is somewhat gregarious in early life. See cuts under *Papilio* and *Papilionidæ*.

Philepitta (fil-e-pit'ä), *n.* [NL. (Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1838), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + NL. *Pitta.*] The typical genus of *Philepittidæ*, containing two Madagascan species, *P. castanea* and *P. schlegeli*. The systematic position of the genus has been much questioned, it having been classed with the *Pittidæ* or Old World ant-thrushes, the birds of paradise, and the *Nectariniidæ* or honey-suckers. The genus is also called *Brissomia*, *Buddinghia*, and *Paictes*.

Philepittidæ (fil-e-pit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Philepitta* + *-idæ.*] A family of mesomyodian passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, typified by the genus *Philepitta*. The syrinx is bronchotracheal, with a peculiar modification of the bronchial half-rings and corresponding expansion of the muscular insertions. The tongue is penicillate, the tarsi are taxaspidean, the wing-coverts are long, the tail is short, and the male has a caruncle over the eye.

Philesia (fi-lē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1789), < Gr. *φίλησις*, affection, < *φιλεῖν*, love.] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Luzuriageæ*, distinguished by its one-nerved leaves and sepals shorter than the petals. The only species, *P. buxifolia*, is the pepino, a smooth branching shrub from southern Chili and the straits of Magellan, bearing rigid alternate oblong leaves and showy drooping rose-red and waxy flowers, large and bell-shaped. Their contrast with the evergreen leaves makes it one of the handsomest of antarctic plants. It is also remarkable for its structure of bark, wood, and pith, similar to that of exogenous stems.

Philetærus (fil-e-tē'rus), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Philetairus*, Sir Andrew Smith, 1837), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἑταῖρος*, a companion: see *hetæra.*] A genus of sociable weaver-birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, having as type *P. socius* of South Africa, the well-known social weaver, which builds its enormous umbrella-like nest in common with its fellows. See cut under *hive-nest.*

Social Weaver-bird (*Philetærus socius*), with its hive-nest.

philharmonic (fil-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *philharmonique* = Sp. *filarmónico* = Pg. *philarmonico* = It. *filarmonico*, < Gr. as if **φιλαρμονικός*, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἁρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony.*] Loving harmony; fond of music; music-loving.

Philhellene (fil-hel'ēn), *n.* [< F. *philhellène* = It. *filelleno*, < Gr. *φιλέλλην*, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + **Ἕλλην*, a Greek, pl. **Ἕλληνες*, Greeks: see *Hellene.*] A friend of Greece; a foreigner who supports the cause and interests of the Hellenes; particularly, one who favored, supported, or actually assisted the modern Greeks in their successful struggle with the Turks for independence.

Philhellenic (fil-he-len'ik), *a.* [As *Philhellene* + *-ic*, after *Hellenic.*] Of or pertaining to Philhellenes; loving the Greeks.

Philhellenism (fil-hel'en-izm), *n.* [As *Philhellene* + *-ism*, after *Hellenism.*] Love of Greece; the principles of the Philhellenes.

Philhellenist (fil-hel'en-ist), *n.* [As *Philhellene* + *-ist*, after *Hellenist.*] Same as *Philhellene.*

Philhydrus (fil-hī'drus), *n.* [NL. (Solier, 1834), < Gr. *φίλυδρος*, loving water, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] In *entom.*, a large genus of water-beetles of the family *Hydrophilidæ*, widely distributed and comprising species which have the last joint of the maxillary palpi shorter than the third. Also *Philydrus* and *Helophilus.*

philiater (fi-lī'a-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλίατρος*, a friend of the art of medicine, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἰατρός*, a mediciner, physician: see *iatric.*] An amateur student of medicine.

philibeg, philigreet. Bad spellings of *filibeg, filigree.*

Philidor's defense. In *chess-playing*. See *opening*, 9.

philip (fil'ip), *n.* [Also contr. *phip*; a particular use of the proper name *Philip* (cf. "*Philip Sparrow*," the name of a poem of Skelton). The name *Philip* is < F. *Philippe* = Sp. *Filipo* = Pg. *Philippo* = It. *Filippo*, < L. *Philippus*, < Gr. *Φίλιππος*, lit. loving horses, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἵππος*, horse.] 1. The common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*.—2. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Prov. Eng.]

When *Philip* lyst to go to bed,
It is a heaven to heare my Phippe,
How she can chirpe with chery lip.
Gascoigne, Praise of Philip Sparrow. (*Nares.*)

Philip and Cheney†. [Also *Philip and Cheyney* (*Cheinie*, *Cheanie*, *Cheny*); from the proper names *Philip* and *Cheiny*, used like *Tom, Dick, and Harry.* The name *Cheiny*, *Cheyney*, survives in the surnames *Cheney*, *Cheyne.*] 1. "Tom, Dick, and Harry"; any one and every one.

It was not his entent to bryng unto Sylla *philip and cheinie*, mo than a good meiny, but to bryng hable souldioura of manhood approued and well tried to his handes. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegma of Erasmus, p. 311. (*Davies.*)

Loiterers I kept so meanie,
Both *Philip*, Hob, *and Cheanie*.
Tusser, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

2. Some stuff, apparently coarse or common, the exact character of which is uncertain. [In this use hyphened as one word.]

'Twill put a lady scarce in *Philip-and-cheyney*,
With three small bugle-laces, like a chamber maid.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

No cloth of silver, gold, or tissue here;
Philip-and-Cheiny never would appear
Within our bounds.
John Taylor, Praise of Hempseed.

Philipist, *n.* See *Philippist.*

Philippian (fi-lip'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Philippianus*, Philippian, < *Philippi*, < Gr. *Φίλιπποι*, Philippi, < *Φίλιππος*, Philip: see *philip.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Philippi or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia, the seat of an early Christian church, to which Paul addressed his Epistle to the Philippians.—**Epistle to the Philippians**, a letter addressed by the apostle Paul to the church in Philippi, in which he alludes to the close personal relations existing between himself and the members of that church, encourages them to remain in unity, and warns them against various dangers.

Philippic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* [= F. *philippique* = Sp. *filipica* = Pg. *philippica* = It. *filippica*, < L. *philippica*, sc. *oratio*, in plural *philippicæ orationes* (also absolutely *philippica*, neut. pl.), fem. of *Philippicus*, < Gr. *Φιλιππικός*, pertaining to Philip, < *Φίλιππος*, Philip: see *philip.*] 1. One of a series of orations delivered, in the fourth century B. C., by the Athenian orator Demosthenes, against Philip, king of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great, in which the orator proclaims the imminent jeopardy of Athenian liberty, and seeks to arouse his fellow-citizens to a sense of their danger and to stimulate them to timely action against the growing power of Macedon. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] Any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The orations of Cicero against Mark Antony are called *philippics.*

In a tone which may remind one of the similar *philippic* by his contemporary Dante against his fair countrywomen of Florence. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8, note 31.

Philippic era. See *era.*

Philippin (fil'ip-in), *n.* [< *Philip* (see def.) + *-in*[1].] A member of a small Russian denomination, chiefly in Lithuania. It was founded by Philip Pustoviat, about 1700; its members have no regular priests, and refuse military service and oaths.

philippine (fil'i-pēn), *n.* Same as *philopena.*

Philippism (fil'ip-izm), *n.* [< *Philip* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The doctrines attributed to Philip Melanchthon by his pupils and followers.

Philippist (fil'ip-ist), *n.* [< *Philip* (see def.) + *-ist.*] A pupil or follower of Philip Melanchthon, a German theologian (1497–1560). Also spelled *Philipist.*

philippize (fil'ip-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *philippized*, ppr. *philippizing.* [= F. *philippiser*, < Gr. *φιλιππίζειν*, be on Philip's side, < *Φίλιππος*, Philip: see *Philippic.* In defs. I., 2, and II., < *philipp-ic* + *-ize.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To side with Philip of Macedon; support or advocate the cause of Philip.

Its prestige [that of the oracle of Delphi] naturally vanished with the downfall of Greek liberty, after it began, as Demosthenes expressed it, to *philippize*, or to yield its authority to corrupt inducements.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 103.

2. To write or utter a philippic or invective; declaim. See *Philippic.*

With the best intentions in the world he naturally *philippizes*, and chaunts his prophetic song in exact unison with their designs. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *trans.* To attack in a philippic; inveigh against.

He argued with us, *philippized* us, denounced us, and, as Nimrod said, "whipped us over the Almighty's back!"
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

Philister (fi-lis'tėr), *n.* Same as *Philistine*, 3.

Philistian (fi-lis'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Philistia*, LL. *Philistæa*, *Philisthæa* (see *Philistine*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Philistia in Syria, or its inhabitants.

The cis-Jordan country . . . was the scene of a great development of the *Philistian* power.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 176.

II. *n.* A Philistine.

But, Colonel, they say you went to Court last night very drunk; nay, I'm told for certain you had been among the *Philistians*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i. (*Davies.*)

Philistim† (fi-lis'tim), *n.* [< LL. *Philisthiim*, < Heb. *Plishthīm*, pl.: see *Philistine*.] A Philistine: properly a plural (Hebrew), but used as a singular.

They served also the Gods of Aram, Zidon, Moab, Ammon, and the *Philistims*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 136.

Those *Philistims* put out the fair and farre-sighted eyes of his natural discerning.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

Philistine (fi-lis'tin), *n.* [= F. *Philistin*, < LL. *Philistini*, also *Philisthiim*, Philistines (cf. Ar. *Filistīy*, Philistines, *Filistīn*, Palestine), < Heb. *Plishthi*, pl. *Plishthīm*, the original inhabitants of Palestine (Philistia), < *palash*, wander about. In def. 3 *Philistine* is a translation of G. *Philister* (= D. *Philister* = Sw. Dan. *Filister*), a 'Philistine'), applied by German students in the universities, as "the chosen people" or "the children of light," to the townsmen, regarded as their enemies, or "the children of darkness."] 1. One of a warlike immigrant people, of disputed origin, who inhabited parts of Philistia or Palestine, and contested the possession and sovereignty of it with the Israelites, and continued to harass them with much persistency for several centuries. Hence—2. A heathen enemy; an unfeeling foe: used humorously, for example, of a bailiff or sheriff's officer.

She was too ignorant of such matters to know that, if he had fallen into the hands of the *Philistines* (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs), he would hardly have been able so soon to recover his liberty.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 6. (*Davies.*)

3. In Germany, one who has not been trained in a university: so called by the students. [Slang.] Hence—4. A matter-of-fact, commonplace person; a man upon whom one can look down, as of culture inferior to one's own; one of "parochial" intellect; a satisfied person who is unaware of his own lack of culture.

The people who believe most that our greatness and welfare are proved by our being very rich, and who most give their lives and thoughts to becoming rich, are just the very people whom we call *Philistines*.
M. Arnold, Sweetness and Light, § 13.

Philistinism (fi-lis'tin-izm), *n.* [= F. *philistinisme*; as *Philistine* + *-ism*.] The character or views of Philistines. See *Philistine*, 3, 4.

Out of the steady humdrum habit of the creeping Saxon, as the Celt calls him—out of his way of going near the ground—has come, no doubt, *Philistinism*, that plant of essentially Germanic growth, flourishing with its genuine marks only in the German fatherland, Great Britain and her colonies, and the United States of America. *M. Arnold.*

philizer†, *n.* A bad spelling of *filacer*.

phill-horse†, *n.* A bad spelling of *fill-horse*.

phillibeg, *n.* A bad spelling of *filibeg*.

phillipena, *n.* See *philopena*.

phillipsite (fil'ip-sīt), *n.* [Named after W. *Phillips*, an English mineralogist (died 1828).] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, commonly found in cruciform twin crystals. It is a member of the zeolite group, and is closely related to harmotome. It occurs chiefly in basaltic rocks, but was obtained also by deep-sea dredging by the Challenger expedition. Also called *christianite*.

Phillyrea (fi-lir'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), fancifully transferred from Gr. *φιλλυρία* (Theophrastus), an unidentified shrub, < *φιλύρα*, the linden-tree.] A plant-genus of the gamopetalous order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, distinguished by broad imbricated corolla-lobes, and a drupe with a thin stone. The 4 species are native of the Mediterranean region and the East. They are smooth shrubs with opposite evergreen leaves, and small greenish-white flowers clustered in the axils, hardy and adapted to seaside planting, forming compact and ornamental roundish masses, called *jasmine box* from the relationship to the jasmine and resemblance to box.

philo-. [F. *philo-* = Sp. It. *filo-* = Pg. *philo-*, < L. *philo-*, < Gr. *φιλο-*, before a vowel or rough breathing *φιλ-*, combining form of *φιλεῖν* (ind. pres. *φιλέω*), love, regard with affection, be fond of, like or like to do, be wont to do, etc.; < *φίλος*, loved, beloved, dear, pleasing; as a noun, a friend, neut. *φίλον*, an object of love; later, in poet. use, in an active sense, loving, friendly, fond; orig. own, one's own (as in Homer); perhaps, with adj. formative *-ιλος*, and with loss of initial *σ*, from the root of *σφεῖς* (dat. *σφισι*, *σφισιν*, *σφιν*, *σφι*, dial. *φιν*, *ψιν*, *ψε*, etc., acc. *σφέας*, *σφε*, etc.), themselves, √ *sva*, = L. *suus*, his, their (own), etc. The element *φιλο-*, in composition, is usually explained as "*φίλος*, loving," but the adj. is not so used in composition; the element *φιλο-* represents *φιλεῖν*, love, as the element *μισο-*, of opposite meaning, represents *μισεῖν*, hate.] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, representing a verb meaning 'to love.' See etymology, and words following. It is opposed to *miso-*, as in *misogynist*, etc. Before a vowel or *h* it becomes *phil-*, as in *Phil-American*, *Philhellenic*, etc. It occurs terminally (Latin *-philus*, Greek *-φιλος*, properly passive) in *bibliophile*, *Russophile*, etc.

philobiblical (fil-ō-bib'li-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + LL. *biblia*, the Bible: see *biblical*. Cf. Gr. *φιλόβιβλος*, loving books.] Devoted to Biblical study.

The Duke of Brunswick, hearing of Hardt's fame, appointed him his librarian shortly after the Orientalist had founded at Leipsic a *philobiblical* society, with the object of determining the sacred text. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 475.

philocalist (fil'ō-kal-ist), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλόκαλος*, loving the beautiful (< *φιλεῖν*, love, + *καλός*, beautiful), + *-ist*.] A lover of the beautiful. [Rare.]

philodemic (fil-ō-dem'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλόδημος*, a friend of the people, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *δῆμος*, people.] Loving the people.

Philodendreæ (fil-ō-den'drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), < *Philodendron* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ* and the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, distinguished by their habit as erect sympodial shrubs, often branching or climbing, by their orthotropous or anatropous and often long-stalked ovules, and by the rudimentary stamens sometimes present in the pistillate flowers. It includes 9 genera, all tropical, of which *Philodendron* is the type.

philodendrist (fil-ō-den'drist), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλόδενδρος*, loving trees (< *φιλεῖν*, love, + *δένδρον*, a tree), + *-ist*.] A lover of trees. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 44.

Philodendroideæ (fil″ō-den-droi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1879), < *Philodendron* + *-oideæ*.] A subfamily of the order *Araceæ*, distinguished by a spadix staminate below, flowers without perianths (usually with distinct stamens), albuminous seeds, an axillary embryo, and abundant tubular unbranched laticiferous ducts. It includes 4 tribes and 12 genera, of which *Philodendron* is the type. See also *Peltandra* and *Richardia*.

Philodendron (fil-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1830), < Gr. *φιλόδενδρος*, loving trees, < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of araceous plants, type of the tribe *Philodendreæ* and the subfamily *Philodendroideæ*, characterized by a fruit not included in the persistent spathe, stamens united into a prismatic body, and distinct two- to ten-celled ovaries with the orthotropous ovules fixed to the inner angle of the cells. There are about 120 species, natives of tropical America. They are climbing shrubs, with broad coriaceous leaves and short terminal or axillary peduncles, commonly in clusters. They bear fleshy white, red, or yellowish spathes, and a closely flowered spadix, followed by a dense mass of berries. (See *Araceæ*.) Some West Indian species are there known as *wake-robin*.

philofelist† (fi-lof'e-list), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + L. *felis*, a cat: see *Felis*.] A lover of cats. [Rare.]

Dr. Southey, who is known to be a *philofelist*, and confers honours upon his cats according to their services, has raised one to the highest rank in peerage.
Southey, The Doctor, Fragment of Interchapter. (*Davies.*)

philogalist† (fi-log'a-list), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *γάλα*, milk: see *galaxy*.] A lover of milk. [Rare.]

You . . . are a *philogalist*, and therefore understand . . . cat nature. *Southey*, Letters (1821), III. 240. (*Davies.*)

philogarlic (fil-ō-gär'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + E. *garlic*.] Loving garlic; fond of garlic. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun. [Rare.]

philogynist (fi-loj'i-nist), *n.* [< *philogyn-y* + *-ist*.] A lover of women: the opposite of *misogynist*.

There are "*philogynists*" as fanatical as any "misogynists," who, reversing our antiquated notions, bid the man look upon the woman as the higher type of humanity; who ask us to regard the female intellect as the clearer and the quicker, if not the stronger.
Huxley, Lay Sermons (1870), p. 21.

philogyny (fi-loj'i-ni), *n.* [= F. *philogynie*, < Gr. *φιλογυνία*, love of women, < *φιλογύνης*, *φιλόγυνος*, loving women, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *γυνή*, woman.] Fondness or admiration for women; love of women: the opposite of *misogyny*.

We will therefore draw a curtain over this scene, from that *philogyny* which is in us.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, i. 10.

Because the Turks so much admire *philogyny*,
Although their usage of their wives is sad.
Byron, Beppo, st. 70.

Philohela (fi-lō'he-lä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), prop. **Philela*, < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ἕλος*, a marsh.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, having short rounded wings, the three outer primaries of which are emarginate and attenuate; the American woodcocks. *P. minor* is the common woodcock of the United States, generically distinct from the European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*. See *woodcock*. Also called *Microptera*.

Philohellenian† (fil″ō-he-lē'ni-an), *n.* [For **Philhellenian*; as *Philhellene* + *-iän*.] Same as *Philhellene*. *Arnold.*

philologer (fi-lol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *philolog-y* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *philologue*.] Same as *philologist*, and formerly in more common use.

philologian (fil-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< *philology* + *-an*.] Same as *philologist*.

philologic (fil-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *philologique* = Sp. *filológico* = Pg. *philologico* = It. *filologico* (cf. D. *filologisch* = G. *philologisch* = Sw. Dan. *filologisk*), < MGr. *φιλολογικός*, pertaining to philology or learning, < Gr. *φιλολογία*, philology, learning: see *philology*.] Of or pertaining to philology, or the study of language: as, *philologic* learning.

philological (fil-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *philologic* + *-al*.] Relating to or concerned with philology: as, *philological* study; the American *Philological* Association.

philologically (fil-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a philological manner; as regards philology.

philologist (fi-lol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *philolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in philology. Also *philologer*, *philologian*, *philologue*.

Learn'd *philologists*, who chase
A panting syllable through time and space.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 691.

philologize (fi-lol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *philologized*, ppr. *philologizing*. [< *philolog-y* + *-ize*.] To discuss questions relating to philology.

Nor is it here that we design to enlarge, as those who have *philologized* on this occasion. *Evelyn.*

philologue (fil'ō-log), *n.* [= D. *filoloog* = G. *philolog* = Sw. Dan. *filolog*, < F. *philologue* = Sp. *filólogo* = Pg. *philologo*, *filologo* = It. *filologo* = Russ. *filologŭ*, a philologist; < L. *philologus*, a man of letters, a scholar; as adj., studious of letters, versed in learning, scholarly; < Gr. *φιλόλογος*, a learned man, student, scholar; prop. adj., fond of learning and literature, etc.: see *philology*.] Same as *philologist*.

This is the fittest and most proper hour wherein to write these high matters and deep sentences, as Homer knew very well, the paragon of all *philologues*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i., Author's Prol. (*Davies.*)

The combination . . . was and is a fact in language; and its evolution was the effect of some philological force which it is the business of *philologues* to elucidate.
Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology, ii. 1, 2.

philology (fi-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [Formerly *philologie*; = D. *filologie* = G. *philologie* = Sw. Dan. *filologi*; < F. *philologie* = Sp. *filología* = Pg. *philologia*, *filologia* = It. *filologia* = Russ. *filologiya*, philology (see def.), < L. *philologia*, love of learning and literature (Cicero), explanation and interpretation of writings (Seneca), < Gr. *φιλολογία*, love of dialectic or argument (Plato), love of learning and literature (Isocrates, Aristotle), the study of language and history (Plutarch, etc.), in later use learning in a wide sense; < *φιλόλογος*, fond of words, talkative (wine was said to make men so) (Plato), fond of speaking (said of an orator) (Plato), fond of dialectic or argument (Plato), fond of learning and literature, literary, studious, learned (Aristotle, Plutarch, etc.); of books, learned, scientific (Cicero), later also studious of words (Plotinus, Proclus, etc.); as a noun, a learned man, student, scholar (see *philologue*); < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *λόγος*, word, speech, discourse, argument: see *Logos*, and cf. *-ology*.] The love or the study of learning and literature; the investigation of a language and its literature, or of languages and literatures, for the light they cast upon men's character, activity, and history. The word is sometimes used more especially of the study of literary and other records, as distinguished from that of language, which is called *linguistics*; often, on the other hand, of the study of language or of languages. See quotation under *comparative philology*, below.

Philology . . . deals with human speech, and with all that speech discloses as to the nature and history of man.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 765.

Comparative philology, the study of languages as carried on by the comparative method; investigation, by means of a comparison of languages, of their history, relationships, and characteristics, within narrower or wider limits; linguistic science; linguistics; glossology.

Philology, whether classical or oriental, whether treating of ancient or modern, of cultivated or barbarous languages, is an historical science. Language is here treated simply as a means. The classical scholar uses Greek or Latin, the oriental scholar Hebrew or Sanskrit, or any other language, as a key to an understanding of the literary monuments which bygone ages have bequeathed to us, as a spell to raise from the tomb of time the thoughts of great men in different ages and different countries, and as a means ultimately to trace the social, moral, intellectual, and religious progress of the human race. . . . In *comparative philology* the case is totally different. In the science of language, languages are not treated as a means; language itself becomes the sole object of scientific inquiry. Dialects which have never produced any literature at all, the jargons of savage tribes, the clicks of the Hottentots, and the vocal modulations of the Indo-Chinese, are as important, nay, for the solution of some of our problems, more important, than the poetry of Homer or the prose of Cicero. We do not want to know languages, we want to know language; what language is, how it can form a vehicle or an organ of thought; we want to know its origin, its nature, its laws, and it is only in order to arrive at that knowledge that we collect, arrange, and classify all the facts of language that are within our reach.

Max Müller, Science of Language, 1st ser., Lect. 1.

Philomachus (fi-lom'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Moehring, 1752), < Gr. φιλόμαχος, loving fight, < φιλεῖν, love, + μάχη, fight.] A genus of wading birds of the family *Scolopacidæ;* the ruffs and reeves: synonymous with *Machetes* and with *Pavoncella*.

philomath (fil'ō-math), *n.* [= It. *filomate*, < Gr. φιλομαθής, fond of learning, < φιλεῖν, love, + μάθος, learning, < μανθάνειν, μαθεῖν, learn.] A lover of learning.

A solemn disputation in all the mysteries of the profession, before the face of every *philomath*, student in astrology, and member of the learned societies.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

philomathematic† (fil-ō-math-ē-mat'ik), *n.* [< Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + μάθημα, learning, > μαθηματικός, mathematic: see *mathematic*.] Same as *philomath*. *Settle.*

philomathic (fil-ō-math'ik), *a.* [= F. *philomathique* = Sp. *filomático* = Pg. *philomatico;* as *philomath* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to philomathy; also, of or pertaining to philomaths.

The International *Philomathic* Congress, having for its object the discussion of commercial and industrial technical instruction. *Science*, VII. 455.

2. Having a love of letters.

philomathical (fil-ō-math'i-kal), *a.* [< *philomathic* + *-al*.] Same as *philomathic*.

philomathy (fi-lom'a-thi), *n.* [= Pg. *philomacia;* < Gr. φιλομαθία, φιλομάθεια, love of learning, < φιλομαθής, fond of learning: see *philomath*.] Love of learning.

philomel (fil'ō-mel), *n.* [= F. *philomèle* = Sp. *filomela* = Pg. *philomela* = It. *filomela, filomena*, < L. *philomela*, < Gr. φιλομήλα, the nightingale (in tradition, Philomela, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale), < φιλεῖν, love, + (prob.) μέλος (lengthened), song: see *melody*.] The nightingale.

By this, lamenting *Philomel* had ended
The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1079.

Philomela (fil-ō-mē'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), < L. *philomela:* see *philomel*.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, the type of which is the nightingale: now usually called *Luscinia* or *Daulias*.

philomene† (fil'ō-mēn), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *philomel* (Gr. φιλομήλα), as if < Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + μήνη, the moon.] Same as *philomel*.

To vnderstande the notes of *Philomene*.
Gascoigne, Complaint of *Philomene*.

philomot, *n.* and *a.* See *filemot*. *Spectator*, No. 265.

philomusical (fil-ō-mū'zi-kal), *a.* [< Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + μουσική, music: see *music*.] Loving music. *Wright*.

Philonic (fi-lon'ik), *a.* [< L. *Philo(n-)*, < Gr. Φίλων, Philo (see def.), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Philo, a Jewish philosopher and writer, who flourished during the first half of the first century of our era.

Philonthidæ (fi-lon'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Philonthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rove-beetles, named by Kirby in 1837 from the genus *Philonthus*.

Philonthus (fi-lon'thus), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + ὄνθος, dung.] A very large and wide-spread genus of rove-beetles, comprising more than 200 species, found in all quarters of the globe. They have the ligula entire, the femora unarmed, and the last joint of the labial palpi slender. They are insects of small size, and of the usual rove-beetle habits, except that some species inhabit ants' nests. Eighty-five species are found in the United States and Canada. See cut under *rove-beetle*.

philopena (fil-ō-pē'nạ), *n.* [A rural or provincial word of undetermined origin and unsettled spelling, being variously written *philopena, philipena, phillipena, filopena*, also *philopene, phillipine, filipeen, fillipeen*, etc., the spelling *philopena* simulating a Greek origin, as if 'a friendly forfeit,' < Gr. φίλος, loving, friendly, + ποινή, a penalty (see *pain*[1], *pine*[2]). The correct form appears to be *philippine* (= F. *philippine*, D. *filippine*, Sw. *filipin*, Dan. *filipine*), < G. *Philippine*, fem. of *Philipp*, Philip, these names being used by the man and woman respectively in greeting the other party to the compact. The use of the name *Philippine* is referred by some to the tradition that St. Philip's two daughters were buried (at Hierapolis) in one sepulcher. The word is commonly said to be a corruption of G. *vielliebchen*, 'sweetheart' (used in address), lit. 'very darling,' < *viel*, much, very, + *liebchen* (= MD. *liefken*), sweetheart, darling: see *feel*[2] and *liefkin*.] 1. A custom or game of reputed German origin: two persons share a nut containing two kernels, and one of them incurs the obligation of giving something as forfeit to the other, either by being first addressed by the latter with the word *philopena* at their next meeting, or by receiving something from the other's hand, or by answering a question with yes or no, or by some other similar test as agreed upon.—2. The salutation in the game or custom thus described.—3. The kernel of the nut used in the game.

philopolemic (fil''ō-pō-lem'ik), *a.* [< Gr. φιλοπόλεμος, φιλοπτόλεμος, loving war, < φιλεῖν, love, + πόλεμος, war: see *polemic*.] Loving war or combat; fond of debate or controversy. [Rare.]

philopolemical (fil''ō-pō-lem'i-kal), *a.* [< *philopolemic* + *-al*.] Same as *philopolemic*.

Philoponist (fi-lop'ō-nist), *n.* [< *Philopon-us* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a sect of Tritheists, followers of John Philoponus, an Alexandrian of the sixth century. See *Tritheist*.

philoprogeneity (fil-ō-prō-jē-nē'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + L. *progenies*, offspring, + *-e-ity*.] Love of offspring; philoprogenitiveness. *Science*, XII. 124.

philoprogenitiveness (fil''ō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + L. *progenies* (see *progeny*) + *-itive* + *-ness*.] In *phrenol.*, the love of offspring; the instinctive love of young in general. Phrenologists locate its organ above the middle part of the cerebellum.

One of those travelling chariots or family arks which only English *philoprogenitiveness* could invent.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxii.

Philopteridæ (fil-op-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < *Philopterus* + *-idæ*.] One of the principal families of mallophagous insects, having no tarsal cushions, no maxillary palpi, and filiform antennæ with five or three joints, typified by the genus *Philopterus*. They infest the skins of birds and mammals.

Philopterus (fi-lop'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Nitzsch, 1818), < Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + πτερόν, a feather.] A genus of bird-lice, or *Mallophaga*, having five-jointed antennæ and two-jointed tarsi, typical of the *Philopteridæ*. They are small insects of much-varied patterns, living in the feathers on the neck and under the wings of birds. *P. hologaster* is a common parasite of the domestic fowl in Europe.

philornithic (fil-ôr-nith'ik), *a.* [Cf. Gr. φιλορνιθία, fondness for birds; < Gr. φιλεῖν, love, + ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird.] Bird-loving; fond of birds. [Rare.]

The danger has happily this year been met by the public spirit of a party of *philornithic* gentlemen.

Contemporary Rev., LIV. 184.

philosoph (fil'ō-sof), *n.* [ME. *filosofe* (AS. *philosoph* = D. *filozoof* = G. *philosoph* = Sw. Dan. *filosof*), < OF. *filosofe, philosophe*, F. *philosophe* = Pr. *philosophe* = Sp. *filósofo* = Pg. *philosopho* = It. *filosofo*, < L. *philosophus*, < Gr. φιλόσοφος, a philosopher: see *philosophy*. Cf. *philosopher*.] A philosopher: a word sometimes used with a contemptuous implication as nearly equivalent to *philosophaster*. Also, as French, *philosophe*.

A little light is precious in great darkness; nor, amid myriads of poetasters and *philosophes*, are poets and philosophers so numerous that we should reject such when they speak to us in the hard, but manly, deep, and expressive tones of that old Saxon speech which is also our mother-tongue. *Carlyle*, State of German Literature.

philosophaster (fi-los'ō-fas-tėr), *n.* [= F. *philosophâtre* = Sp. It. *filosofastro*, < LL. *philosophaster*, < L. *philosophus*, a philosopher, + dim. suffix *-aster*.] A pretender to philosophical knowledge; an incompetent philosopher.

Of necessity there must be such a thing in the world as incorporeal substance, let inconsiderable *philosophasters* hoot and deride as much as their follies please.

Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, I. 14.

philosophate† (fi-los'ō-fāt), *v. i.* [< L. *philosophatus*, pp. of *philosophari* (> It. *filosofare* = Sp. *filosofar* = Pg. *philosophar* = F. *philosopher*, > D. *filozoferen* = G. *philosophiren* = Sw. *filosofera* = Dan. *filosofere*), philosophize, < *philosophus*, a philosopher: see *philosophy*.] To philosophize. *Barrow*, Works, I. xii.

philosophation† (fi-los-ō-fā'shọn), *n.* [< *philosophate* + *-ion*.] The act of philosophizing; philosophical speculation. *Sir W. Pettie*, Advise to Hartlit, p. 18.

philosophdom (fil'ō-sof-dum), *n.* [< *philosoph* + *-dom*.] Philosophs collectively; philosophism. [Rare.]

They entertain their special ambassador in *Philosophedom*. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 216. (*Davies.*)

philosophe (fil'ō-sōf), *n.* See *philosoph*.

philosophema (fi-los-ō-fē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φιλοσόφημα, a demonstration, < φιλοσοφεῖν, philosophize, < φιλόσοφος, a philosopher: see *philosophy*.] Same as *philosopheme*.

philosopheme (fi-los'ō-fēm), *n.* [= F. *philosophème*, < NL. *philosophema:* see *philosophema*.] 1. Properly, a perfect demonstration. Hence —2. A theorem; a philosophical truth.

This, the most venerable, and perhaps the most ancient, of the Grecian myths, is a *philosopheme*. *Coleridge.*

philosopher (fi-los'ō-fėr), *n.* [< ME. *philosophre, philosofre*, with term. *-re, -er;* earlier *filosofe*, < OF. *filosofe, philosophe*, a philosopher: see *philosoph* and *philosophy*.] 1. One who is devoted to the search for fundamental truth; in a restricted sense, one who is versed in or studies the metaphysical and moral sciences; a metaphysician. The application of the term to one versed in natural science or natural philosophy has become less common since the studies of physicists have been more specialized than formerly.

He said: But who are the true *philosophers?*
Those, I said, who are lovers of the vision of truth.
Plato, Republic (tr. by Jowett), v. § 475.

He who has a taste for every sort of knowledge, and who is curious to learn and is never satisfied, may justly be termed a *philosopher*. Am I not right?
Plato, Republic (tr. by Jowett), v. § 475.

Philosophers, who darken and put out
Eternal truth by everlasting doubt.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 472.

2. One who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy, especially to those of the Stoical school; one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom.

Be mine a *philosopher's* life in the quiet woodland ways,
Where, if I cannot be gay, let a passionless peace be my lot. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 9.

3†. An alchemist: so called with reference to the search for the philosopher's stone.

But albe that he was a *philosophre*,
Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 297.

Hence—4†. One who deals in any magic art.

"Allas!" quod he, "alias that I bihighte
Of pured gold a thousand pound of wighte
Unto this *philosophre*."
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 833.

A priori philosopher. See *a priori*.—**Philosopher's egg**†, a medicine compounded of the yolk of an egg, saffron, etc., formerly supposed to be an excellent preservative against all poisons, and against plague and other dangerous diseases. *Nares.*—**Philosopher's game**†, an intricate game, played with pieces or men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united. *Halliwell.*—**Philosophers of the garden.** See *garden*.—**Philosopher's oil**, brick-oil (which see, under *oil*).—**Philosopher's stone.** See *elixir*, 1.

philosophess (fi-los'ō-fes), *n.* [= It. *filosofessa;* as *philosoph* + *-ess*.] A female philosopher. *Carlyle*, Diderot. [Rare.]

philosophic (fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [< F. *philosophique* = Sp. *filosófico* = Pg. *philosophico* = It. *filosofico* (cf. D. *filozofisch* = G. *philosophisch* = Sw. Dan. *filosofisk*), < LL. *philosophicus*, < Gr. *φιλοσοφικός (in adv. φιλοσοφικῶς), < φιλοσοφία, philosophy: see *philosophy*.] 1. Of or pertaining to philosophy, in any sense; based on or in keeping or accordance with philosophy, or the ultimate principles of being, knowledge, or conduct.—2. Characteristic of or befitting a philosopher; calm; quiet; cool; temperate: as, *philosophic* indifference; a *philosophic* mind.—**Philosophic cotton.** See *cotton*[1].—**Philosophic wool**, finely divided zinc oxid, resembling tufts of wool or flakes of snow: the *lana philosophica* of the alchemists. Also called *pompholyx*.=**Syn. 2.** Composed, unruffled, serene, tranquil, imperturbable.

philosophical (fil-ō-sof'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *philosophie* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Philosophic. (*a*) Relating or belonging to philosophy or philosophers; proceeding from, based on, in keeping with, or used in philosophy or in philosophic study or research: as, a *philosophical* argument.

Philosophical minds always love knowledge of a sort which shows them the eternal nature not varying from generation and corruption.
Plato, Republic (tr. by Jowett), vi. § 485.

(*b*) Befitting a philosopher; calm; temperate; wise; controlled by reason; undisturbed by passion; self-controlled.

Cibber had lived a dissipated life, and his *philosophical* indifference, with his careless gaiety, was the breastplate which even the wit of Pope failed to pierce.
I. D'Israeli, Quar. of Authors, p. 106.

2. Pertaining to or used in the study of natural philosophy: as, *philosophical* apparatus; a *philosophical* instrument.—**Philosophical arrangement**, an Aristotelian category or predicament.—**Philosophical foot.** See *geometrical foot*, under *foot*.—**Philosophical pitch.** See *pitch*[1].—**Philosophical presumption**, an inference of the ampliative sort.

II.† *n.* 1. A student of philosophy; a philosopher.—2. *pl.* Philosophical studies; philosophy.

Hen. Stretaham, a Minorite, who had spent several years here, and at Cambridge, in logicals, *philosophicals*, and theologicals, was one [that supplicated for that degree, B. D.] *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., I. 61.

philosophically (fil-ō-sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; calmly; wisely; rationally.

philosophicalness (fil-ō-sof'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being philosophical.

philosophise, philosophiser. See *philosophize, philosophizer.*

philosophism (fi-los'ō-fizm), *n.* [< F. *philosophisme* = Sp. It. *filosofismo* = Pg. *philosophismo;* as *philosoph-y* + *-ism.*] Spurious or ill-founded philosophy; the affectation of philosophy.

Among its more notable anomalies may be reckoned the relations of French *philosophism* to Foreign Crowned Heads. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

philosophist (fi-los'ō-fist), *n.* [< F. *philosophiste* = Sp. *filosofista* = Pg. *philosophista;* as *philosoph-y* + *-ist.*] A philosopher; especially, a would-be philosopher.

This benevolent establishment did not escape the rage of the *philosophists*, and was by them suppressed in the commencement of the republican era.
Eustace, Italy, IV. v.

philosophistic (fi-los-ō-fis'tik), *a.* [= Pg. *philosophistico;* as *philosophist* + *-ic*, after *sophistic.*] Pertaining to the love or practice of philosophism, or spurious philosophy. *Wright.*

philosophistical (fi-los-ō-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *philosophistic* + *-al.*] Same as *philosophistic.*

philosophize (fi-los'ō-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *philosophized*, ppr. *philosophizing.* [< *philosoph-y* + *-ize.*] To think or reason about the subjects of philosophy; meditate upon or discuss the fundamental principles of being, knowledge, or conduct; reason after the manner of philosophers; form or attempt to form a philosophical system or theory. Also spelled *philosophise.*

Anaxarchus his pain, though it seems not so sharp, yet his courage appears as great, in that he could *philosophize* so freely while he was by the cruelty of Archelaus braying in a mortar. *Dr. H. More*, Of Enthusiasm, § 59.

Every one, in some manner or other, either skillfully or unskillfully *philosophizes*.
Shaftesbury, Moralists, iii. § 3, quoted in Fowler, p. 74.

The most fatal error which a poet can possibly commit in the management of his machinery is that of attempting to *philosophise* too much. *Macaulay*, Milton.

No *philosophizing* Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

philosophizer (fi-los'ō-fī-zėr), *n.* [< *philosophize* + *-er*[1].] One who philosophizes. Also spelled *philosophiser.*

philosophress† (fi-los'ō-fres), *n.* [< *philosopher* + *-ess.*] A female philosopher. [Rare.]

She is a *philosophress*, augur, and can turn ill to good as well as you. *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, v. 1.

philosophy (fi-los'ō-fi), *n.*; pl. *philosophies* (-fiz). [< ME. *philosophie, filosofie*, < OF. *philosophie, filosofie*, F. *philosophie* = Sp. *filosofía* = Pg. *philosophia* = It. *filosofia* = D. *filozofie* = G. *philosophie* = Dan. Sw. *filosofi*, < L. *philosophia*, < Gr. *φιλοσοφία*, love of knowledge and wisdom, < *φιλόσοφος*, a philosopher, one who speculates on the nature of things, existence, freedom, and truth; in eccl. writers applied to one who leads a life of contemplation and self-denial; lit. 'one who loves wisdom' (a term first used, according to the tradition, by Pythagoras, who preferred to call himself *φιλόσοφος*, one who loves wisdom, instead of *σοφός*, a sage); in later use (Hesychius) in the sense 'loving a handicraft or art'; < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *σοφία*, wisdom, skill, art, < *σοφός*, wise, skilful: see *sophist.*] **1.** The body of highest truth; the organized sum of science; the science of which all others are branches; the science of the most fundamental matters. This is identified by different schools—(*a*) with the account of the elementary factors operative in the universe; the science of principles, or the matter, form, causes, and ends of things in general; (*b*) with the science of the absolute; metaphysics; (*c*) with the science of science; the theory of cognition; logic. In Greek, *philosophy* originally signified culture; but from Aristotle down it had two meanings—(*a*) speculative knowledge, and (*b*) the study of the highest things, metaphysics. Chrysippus defined it as the science of things divine and human. In the middle ages philosophy was understood to embrace all the speculative sciences: hence the faculty and degree of arts in German universities are called the faculty and degree in philosophy.

In *philosophy*, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God or are circumferred to nature, or are reflected or reverted upon himself. Out of which several inquiries there do arise three knowledges, divine *philosophy*, natural *philosophy*, and human *philosophy*, or humanity. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Philosophy has been defined: — The science of things divine and human, and the causes in which they are contained; — The science of effects by their causes; — The science of sufficient reasons; — The science of things possible, inasmuch as they are possible; — The science of things, evidently deduced from first principles; — The science of truths, sensible and abstract; — The application of reason to its legitimate objects; — The science of the relations of all knowledge to the necessary ends of human reason; — The science of the original form of the ego or mental self; — The science of science; — The science of the absolute; — The science of the absolute indifference of the ideal and real. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, iii.

All knowledge of reason is . . . either based on concepts or on the construction of concepts; the former being called philosophical, the later mathematical. . . . The system of all philosophical knowledge is called *philosophy*. It must be taken objectively, if we understand by it the type of criticising all philosophical attempts, which is to serve for the criticism of every subjective *philosophy*, however various and changeable the systems may be. In this manner *philosophy* is a mere idea of a possible science which exists nowhere in the concrete, but which we may try to approach on different paths. . . . So far the concept of *philosophy* is only scholastic. . . . But there is also a universal, or, if we may say so, a cosmical concept (conceptus cosmicus) of *philosophy*, which always formed the real foundation of that name. . . . In this sense *philosophy* is the science of the relations of all knowledge to the essential aims of human reason.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 719.

Philosophy is an all-comprehensive Synthesis of the doctrines and methods of science; a coherent body of theorems concerning the Cosmos, and concerning Man in his relations to the Cosmos of which he is a part.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 9.

That *philosophy* only means psychology and morals, or in the last resort metaphysics, is an idea slowly developed through the eighteenth century, owing to the victorious advances of science. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 95.

2. A special branch of knowledge of high speculative interest. (*a*) Any such science, as alchemy (in Chaucer).

Voydeth your man and lat him be theroute,
And shet the dore, whyls we ben aboute
Our privetee, that no man na espye
Whyls that we werke in this *philosophye*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 128.

(*b*†) Theology: this use of the word was common in the middle ages. (*c*) Psychology and ethics; moral philosophy. (*d*) Physics; natural philosophy.

3. The fundamental part of any science; propædeutic considerations upon which a special science is founded; general principles connected with a science, but not forming part of it; a theory connected with any branch of human activity: as, the *philosophy* of science; the *philosophy* of history; the *philosophy* of government.—**4.** A doctrine which aims to be philosophy in any of the above senses.

But who so coude in other thing him grope,
Thanne hadde he spent al his *philosophie*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 645.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your *philosophy*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 167.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Of happiness and final misery,
Passion and apathy, and glory and shame;
Vain wisdom all, and false *philosophy*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 565.

We may return to the former distribution of the three *philosophies*, divine, natural, and human.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 152.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

5. A calm temper which is unruffled by small annoyances; a stoical impassiveness under adversity.—**Association philosophy.** See *association.*—**Atomic or atomistic philosophy.** See *atomic.*—**Christian philosophy**, the philosophy of St. Augustine and other fathers of the church.—**Constructive philosophy**, the philosophy of Schelling and others, as opposed to the merely destructive philosophy of Kant.—**Corpuscular philosophy**, the doctrine of atoms considered as a philosophy or general explanation of the phenomena of the world, particularly that form of the doctrine advocated by Robert Boyle.—**Critical philosophy.** See *critical.*—**Doctor of philosophy.** See *doctor.*—**Experimental philosophy.** See *experimental.*—**First philosophy**, the science of the principles of being; ontology; metaphysics.—**Inductive, mechanical, moral, natural, Newtonian**, etc., **philosophy.** See the adjectives.—**Italic school of philosophy.** Same as *Pythagorean school of philosophy.*—**Objective philosophy.** Same as *transcendental philosophy.*—**Philosophies of the absolute.** See *absolute.*—**Philosophy of identity**, the philosophy of Schelling and Hegel, as maintaining the absolute identity of identity and non-identity.—**Pneumatic†, positive, symbolical**, etc., **philosophy.** See the adjectives.—**Practical philosophy**, philosophy having action as its ultimate end; the laws of the faculties connected with desire and volition.—**Pythagorean school of philosophy.** See *Pythagorean.*—**Theoretical, speculative, or contemplative philosophy**, that philosophy which has no other aim than knowledge.—**Transcendental philosophy.** (*a*) The critical philosophy of Kant. (*b*) The philosophy of Hegel. Also called *objective philosophy.*

philostorgy† (fil'ō-stôr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φιλοστοργία*, tender love, < *φιλόστοργος*, loving, tenderly affectionate, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *στοργή*, affection, < *στέργειν*, love.] Natural affection, such as that of a mother for her child.

philotechnic (fil-ō-tek'nik), *a.* [= F. *philotechnique*, < Gr. *φιλότεχνος*, fond of art, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic.*] Having a fondness for the arts, or a disposition to study or foster them; devoted to study of the arts, or to promoting advancement in them.

philotechnical (fil-ō-tek'ni-kal), *a.* [< *philotechnic* + *-al.*] Same as *philotechnic.*

philotheosophical (fil-ō-thē-ō-sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *philo(sophical)* + *theosophical.*] Relating to philosophy and theosophy. [Rare.]

King of Berytus, to whom Sanchoniathon dedicated his *philo-theosophical* writings. *Cooper*, Arch. Dict., p. 10.

philozoic (fil-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *-ic.*] Having a tenderness for brute creatures; characterized or prompted by fondness for animals. [Rare.]

philter, philtre (fil'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *filter;* < F. *philtre, filtre* = Sp. *filtro* = Pg. *philtro* = It. *filtro*, < L. *philtrum*, < Gr. *φίλτρον*, a love-charm; prop. *φίλητρον*, < *φιλεῖν*, love: see *philo-.*] A potion supposed to have the power of exciting sexual love; a love-potion.

They can make friends enemies and enemies friends by *philters*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 128.

The cailliachs (old Highland hags) administered drugs which were designed to have the effect of *philtres*.
Scott, Rob Roy, Int.

philter, philtre (fil'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *philtered, philtred*, ppr. *philtering, philtring.* [< *philter, n.*] **1.** To impregnate with a love-potion: as, to *philter* a draught.—**2.** To excite to sexual love or desire by a potion. *Dr. H. More.*

Soon, like wine,
Her eyes, in mine poured, frenzy-*philtred* mine.
Lowell, Endymion, ii.

philtrum (fil'trum), *n.* [L.: see *philter.*] A philter.

Love itself is the most potent *philtrum*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 434.

Philydor (fil'i-dôr), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), < Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὑδωρ*, water.] A genus of South

Philydor superciliaris.

American synallaxine birds, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, containing numerous species, such as *P. superciliaris* of Brazil.

Philydraceæ (fil-i-drā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Philydrum* + *-aceæ.*] A small order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronarieæ*, distinguished by the irregular flowers with two petals, one stamen, and two rudiments, three carpels, and numerous ovules. It includes 3 genera, each with one species, mainly Australian. They are small herbs with sword-shaped leaves sheathing at the

base, and a few smaller ones along the erect stem, which bears sessile flowers among spathaceous bracts, forming a spike or panicle. In habit they resemble the sedges, and in their flowers the spiderworts.

Philydrum (fil'i-drum), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1788), so called from its growth in marshes; < Gr. *φίλυδρος*, loving water, < *φιλεῖν*, love, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Philydraceæ*, distinguished by the imperfect partitions of the ovary, and the long undivided spike. The only species, *P. lanuginosum*, ranges from eastern Australia to southern China. It bears a white woolly stem, two-ranked leaves becoming bracts above, and yellow flowers solitary between their broad bracts. It is cultivated for its bright-colored spikes, sometimes under the name of *waterwort*.

phimosed (fī'mōst), *a.* [< *phimosis* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with phimosis.

phimosis (fī-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, < *φιμοῦν*, muzzle, < *φιμός*, a muzzle.] Stenosis of the preputial orifice. Compare *paraphimosis*.

phipt (fip), *n.* [A contraction of *philip*.] A sparrow; also, the noise made by a sparrow. See *philip*. *Halliwell.*

> And whan I sayd *Phyp, Phyp*,
> Than he wold lepe and skyp,
> And take me by the lyp.
> Alas! it wyll me sle,
> That Phillyp is gone me fro.
> *Skelton*, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 138.

phisiket, *n.* A Middle English form of *physic*.

phisnomy (fiz'nō-mi), *n.* A corruption of *physiognomy*. *Palsgrave.*

phitont, *n.* A Middle English form of *python*.

phitonesset, *n.* A Middle English form of *pythoness*.

phiz (fiz), *n.* [Also *phyz;* an abbr. of *phisnamy, physiognomy.*] The face or visage. [Humorous.]

> Why, truly a Body would think so by thy slovenly Dress, lean Carcase, and ghastly *Phyz*.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 51.

> Who can see such an horrid ugly *Phiz* as that Fellow's and not be shock'd? *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, I. 1.

phlebectasia (flē-bek-tā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ἔκτασις*, dilatation: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of a vein.

phlebectopia (flē-bek-tō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ἔκτοπος*, out of place: see *ectopia*.] Abnormal situation of a vein.

Phlebenterata (flē-ben-tę-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Quatrefages, 1844), < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-ata*[2].] In *coneh.*, a division of gastropods, characterized by the ramification of the gastric canal (alleged to serve for circulation as well as digestion) termed *gastrovascular*, comprising such genera as *Actæon* or *Elysia*. Quatrefages maintained that these gastric ramifications perform the office of branchial vessels, and that the division he made was of ordinal rank, but by others they are believed to be hepatic. The families *Ælididæ* and *Elysiidæ* exhibit the structure in question. They are now referred to the *Nudibranchiata*. See cuts under *Æolididæ*, *Elysia*, and *Dendronotus*.

phlebenterate (flē-ben'tę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characteristics of the *Phlebenterata*, as a nudibranchiate gastropod.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phlebenterata*.

phlebenteric (flē-ben-ter'ik), *a.* [< *phlebenterism* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting phlebenterism: as, the *phlebenteric* system.

phlebenterism (flē-ben'tę-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-ism.*] 1. Extension of processes of a loose alimentary canal into the legs, as in certain arachnidans (the *Pycnogonida*).—2. The doctrine that the gastric ramifications of certain nudibranchiate gastropods (*Phlebenterata*) have a respiratory function.

phlebitic (flē-bit'ik), *a.* [< *phlebit-is* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with phlebitis.

phlebitis (flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a vein.

phlebogram (fleb'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A pulse-tracing or sphygmogram from a vein.

phlebographical (fleb-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *phlebograph-y* + *-ie-al.*] Descriptive of veins; of or pertaining to phlebography.

phlebography (flē-bog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *phlébographie*, < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the veins.

phleboidal (flē-boi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), vein, + *εἶδος*, form.] Vein-like; in *bot.*, noting moniliform vessels. *Encye. Brit.*, IV. 87.

phlebolite (fleb'ō-līt), *n.* [= F. *phlébolithe*, < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *pathal.*, a calcareous concretion in a vein. Also called *reinstone*.

phlebolith (fleb'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *phlebolite*.

phlebolitic (fleb-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *phlebolite* + *-ic.*] Having phlebolites; characterized by phlebolites.

phlebological (fleb-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phlebolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to phlebology.

phlebology (flē-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise on the veins. *Dunglison.*

phlebometritis (fleb'ō-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *μήτρα*, the womb, + *-itis.*] Uterine phlebitis.

phleborrhage (fleb'ō-rāj), *n.* [= F. *phléborrhagie*, < Gr. *φλεβορραγία*, the bursting of a vein, < *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, burst.] Venous hemorrhage.

phleborrhagia (fleb-ō-rā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *phleborrhage.*] Same as *phleborrhage*.

phleborrhexis (fleb-ō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *ῥῆξις*, a rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] The rupture of a vein.

phlebothrombosis (fleb'ō-throm-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *θρόμβωσις*, a becoming clotted or curdled: see *thrombosis.*] Thrombosis in a vein.

phlebotomic (fleb-ō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *phlebotom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phlebotomy.

phlebotomical (fleb-ō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *phlebotomie* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of phlebotomy.

phlebotomise, *v. t.* See *phlebotomize*.

phlebotomist (flē-bot'ō-mist), *n.* [= F. *phlébotomiste* = Pg. *phlebotomista* (cf. Sp. *flebótomo*, It. *flebotomo*), a phlebotomist; as *phlebotom-y* + *-ist.*] One who practises phlebotomy; a bloodletter.

phlebotomize (flē-bot'ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phlebotomized*, ppr. *phlebotomizing.* [= F. *phlébotomiser* = Sp. *flebotomizar* = Pg. *phlebotomisar;* as *phlebotom-y* + *-ize.*] To let blood from; bleed by opening a vein. Also spelled *phlebotomise*.

> All body politicks . . . must have an evacuation for their corrupt humours, they must be *phlebotomized*.
> *Howell*, England's Tears (ed. 1645).

> Let me beg you not . . . to speak of a "thorough-bred" as a "blooded" horse, unless he has been recently *phlebotomized*. I consent to your saying "blood horse," if you like. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 40.

phlebotomy (flē-bot'ō-mi), *n.* [Formerly spelled *phlebotomie;* < OF. *phlebotomie*, F. *phlébotomie* = Sp. *flebotomía* = Pg. *phlebotomia* = It. *flebotomia*, < LL. *phlebotomia*, < Gr. *φλεβοτομία*, the opening of a vein, blood-letting, < *φλεβοτόμος*, opening veins, < *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. . Cf. *fleam*[1].] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood, as a remedy for disease or with a view to the preservation of health.

> Every sin is an incision of the soul, a lancination, a *phlebotomy*, a letting of the soul-blood. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Phlegethontius (flej-e-thon'ti-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλεγέθων*, ppr. of *φλεγέθειν*, burn, scorch, burn up.] A genus of sphingid moths, founded by Herrich-Schäffer in 1854, having the thorax tufted, head prominent, palpi well developed, eyes large and scarcely ciliate, and outer border of the wings obliquely rounded. *P. celeus* (formerly called *Macrosila quinquemaculata*) is the common five-spotted sphinx, whose larva is the tomato-worm or potato-worm, abundant in the northern and middle United States upon the tomato, potato, jimson-weed, matrimony-vine, and ground-cherry. *P. carolina* is the tobacco-worm moth, whose caterpillar is found in tobacco-fields and often injures the plant. See cut under *tomato-worm*.

phlegm (flem), *n.* [Also *flegm, flegme, fleam, flem,* etc. (see *fleam*[2]); < ME. *fleme, fleume,* < OF. *flegme, fleume,* F. *flegme, phlegme* = Sp. *flema, flegma* = Pg. *flegma, fleuma, phlegma, phleugma* = It. *flemma,* < ML. *phlegma, flegma,* phlegm, < Gr. *φλέγμα*, flame, fire, heat, inflammation; hence, as the result of such heat, phlegm, a humor regarded as the matter and cause of many diseases; < *φλέγειν*, burn: see *flame.*] 1†. One of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed.

> The II. medicyn is for to hecle the feuere cotidian, the which is causid of putrifaccioun of *fleume* to haboundynge. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

> The water which is moist and colde
> Maketh *fleume*, which is manifolde,
> Foryetel [forgetful], slow, and wery sone
> Of every thing. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 98.

2. In *old chem.*, the aqueous, insipid, and inodorous products obtained by subjecting moist vegetable matter to the action of heat.—3. A thick viscid matter secreted in the digestive and respiratory passages, and discharged by coughing or vomiting; bronchial mucus.

> For throughe cruditye and lack of perfect concoction in the stomacke is engendered great abundance of naughty baggage and hurtfull *phlegme*.
> *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 118.

4. Dullness; sluggishness; indifference; coolness; apathy; calm self-restraint.

> They only think you animate your theme
> With too much fire, who are themselves all *phlegm*.
> *Dryden*, To Lee, l. 42.

> They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 602.

> But not her warmth, nor all her winning ways,
> From his cool *phlegm* could Donald's spirit raise.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 75.

> His temperament boasted a certain amount of *phlegm*, and he preferred an undemonstrative, not ungentle, but serious aspect to any other. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiii.

=Syn. 4. *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

phlegmat, *n.* Same as *phlegm*, 2.

phlegmagogic (fleg-ma-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *phlegmagog-ue* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Expelling phlegm; having the character of a phlegmagogue.

II. *n.* A phlegmagogue.

phlegmagogue (fleg'ma-gog), *n.* [< F. *phlegmagogue, flegmagogue* = Pg. *phlegmagogo* = It. *flemmagogo,* < Gr. *φλεγμαγωγός*, carrying off phlegm, < *φλέγμα*, phlegm, + *ἀγωγός*, carrying off, < *ἄγειν*, lead, carry off.] A medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm.

phlegmant, *n.* See *phlegmon*.

phlegmasia (fleg-mā'si-ą), *n.* [= F. *phlegmasie, flegmasie,* < NL. *phlegmasia,* < Gr. *φλεγμασία*, inflammation, < *φλεγμαίνειν*, heat, be heated or inflamed, < *φλέγμα*, flame: see *phlegm.*] In *med.*, inflammation.—**Phlegmasia dolens** (literally, painful inflammation), puerperal tumid leg: an affection presenting thrombosis of the large veins of the part, with swelling, hardness, whiteness of the skin, and much pain, usually affecting the leg, most frequent shortly after childbirth. Also called *phlegmasia alba dolens, milk-leg,* and *white-leg*.

phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik or fleg'ma-tik), *a.* [Also *flegmatic,* and formerly *flegmatick* (ME. *flewmatik,* etc.); < F. *flegmatique, phlegmatique* = Sp. *flegmático, flemático* = Pg. *phlegmatico, flegmatico, fleumatico* = It. *flemmatico,* < LL. *phlegmaticus,* < Gr. *φλεγματικός*, like phlegm, pertaining to phlegm, < *φλέγμα*, phlegm: see *phlegm.*] 1†. Of the nature of phlegm; watery; aqueous: as, *phlegmatic* humors.

> Spirit of wine . . . grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatic*. *Newton.*

2†. Generating or causing phlegm.

> Cold and *phlegmatick* habitations.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

3. Abounding in phlegm; lymphatic; hence, cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited to action or passion; apathetic; cool and self-restrained: as, a *phlegmatic* temperament. See *temperament*.

> Litt *flewmatik* men [are occupied] aboute othere [imaginations], but the men that habounde in blak eoler, that is malencoly, hen occupied a thousand part with me thouȝtis than ben men of ony othere complexioun.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

> The officers' understandings are so *phlegmatic*
> They cannot apprehend us.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

> Heavy and *phlegmatick* he trod the stage,
> Too proud for tenderness, too dull for rage.
> *Churchill*, The Rosciad.

> Many an ancient burgher, whose *phlegmatic* features had never been known to relax, nor his eyes to moisten, was now observed to puff a pensive pipe, and the big drop to steal down his cheek. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 465.

=Syn. 3. Frigid, impassive, unsusceptible. See *apathy*.

phlegmatical (fleg-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *phlegmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *phlegmatic*.

phlegmatically (fleg-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner; coldly; heavily.

phlegmaticly (fleg-mat'ik-li), *adv.* Same as *phlegmatically*.

phlegmon (fleg'mon), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *phlegman;* < F. *flegmon, phlegmon* = Sp. *flegmon, flemon* = Pg. *fleimão, phlegmão* = It. *flemmone,* < L. *phlegmane,* < Gr. *φλεγμονή*, inflammation, < *φλέγειν*, burn: see *phlegm.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*†) Inflammation.

> I shall begin with *phlegmon* or inflammation, . . . because it is the first degeneration from good blood, and in its own nature nearest of kin to it.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery, I. 3.

(*b*) Inflammation of the connective tissue, especially the subcutaneous connective tissue, usually suppurative.

phlegmonoid (fleg'mō-noid), *a.* [< Gr. **φλεγμονοειδής*, contr. *φλεγμονώδης*, like an inflamed tumor, < *φλεγμονή*, an inflamed tumor (see *phlegmon*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling phlegmon.

phlegmonous (fleg′mō-nus), *a.* [< F. *phlegmoneux, flegmoneux* = It. *flemmonoso;* as *phlegmon* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phlegmon: as, *phlegmonous* inflammation.

phlegmy (flem′i), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling phlegm.

A *phlegmy* humour in the body. *Chambers's Cyc.*

phlemet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *fleam*[1].

Phleum (flē′um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *φλέως,* also *φλέος, φλοῦς,* some water-plant, according to Sprengel *Arundo Ampelodesmon.*] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ,* type of the subtribe *Phleoideæ,* and characterized by the dense cylindrical or ovoid spike, with the empty glumes wingless, mucronate, or short-awned, and much longer than the flowering one. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe, central and northern Asia, northern Africa, and northern and antarctic America. They are erect annual or perennial grasses, with flat leaves, and the flowers usually conspicuously hairy, with a purplish cast in blossom from the color of the abundant anthers, which are large and exserted. (See *timothy,* also *cat's-tail grass* (under *cat's-tail*) and *herd's-grass,* names for the most valuable species, in common use in the eastern United States.) *P. alpinum,* the mountain cat's-tail grass, is also an excellent meadow-grass for colder regions.

phlobaphenes (flō-baf′e-nēz), *n. pl.* Brown amorphous coloring matters which are present in the walls of the bark-cells of trees and shrubs.

phloëm (flō′em), *n.* [(Nägeli, 1858), irreg. < Gr. *φλοιός,* bark. Cf. *phlæum.*] In *bot.*, the bast or liber portion of a vascular bundle, or the region of a vascular bundle or axis with secondary thickening which contains sieve-tubes. Compare *xylem.*

phloëm-sheath (flō′em-shēth), *n.* In *bot.*, the sheath of phloëm-tissue sometimes formed about the xylem part in a vascular bundle, as in certain ferns.

Phlœocharina, Phlœocharini (flē″ō-ka-rī′nä, -nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phlœocharis* + *-ina*[2], *-ini.*] A group of coleopterous insects named from the genus *Phlœocharis,* and forming a small tribe of the rove-beetle family, *Staphylinidæ,* comprising species of slender, depressed form. Only four genera are known, of which two inhabit the United States.

Phlœocharis (flē-ok′a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Mannerheim, 1830), < Gr. *φλοιός,* bark, + *χαίρειν,* rejoice.] A genus of rove-beetles, typical of the tribe *Phlœocharina.* Few species are known, confined to Europe.

Phlœophora (flē-of′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φλοιός,* bark, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In Carus's classification, an order of protozoans represented by the sun-animalcules, *Actinophryidæ.*

phlœophorous (flē-of′ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Phlœophora.*

phlœum (flē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλοιός,* bark.] In *bot.*, the cellular portion of bark lying immediately under the epidermis. It is also termed *epiphlœum* and *bast.* [Not used by later authorities.]

phlogistian (flō-jis′ti-an), *n.* [< *phlogist-on* + *-ian.*] A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

phlogistic (flō-jis′tik), *a.* [< *phlogiston* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to phlogiston.

The mistakes committed in the celebrated *phlogistic* theory. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, v. 4.

2. In *med.*, inflammatory.

phlogisticate†, (flō-jis′ti-kāt), *v. t.* [< *phlogistic* + *-ate*[2].] To combine phlogiston with.—**Phlogisticated air** or **gas,** the name given by the old chemists to nitrogen.—**Phlogisticated alkali,** prussiate of potash.

phlogistication†, (flō-jis-ti-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *phlogistication;* as *phlogisticate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

phlogiston (flō-jis′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλογιστός,* inflammable, burnt up, verbal adj. of *φλογίζειν,* burn, < *φλόξ,* a flame: see *phlox.*] In *old chem.*, the supposed principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies. Stahl gave this name to a hypothetical element which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty.

It is only after Stahl's [1660–1734] labors that a scientific chemistry becomes for the first time possible; the essential difference between the teaching of the science then and now being that the phenomena of combustion were then believed to be due to a chemical decomposition, *phlogiston* being supposed to escape, whilst we account for the same phenomena now by a chemical combination, oxygen or some element being taken up.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer, Treatise on Chemistry (1888), I. 14.

phlogogenic (flog-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [As *phlogogenous* + *-ic.*] Same as *phlogogenous.*

phlogogenous (flō-goj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *φλόξ* (*φλογ-*), flame, + *-γενής,* producing.] Producing inflammation.

phlogopite (flog′ō-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. *φλογώψ* (< *φλόξ,* a flame, + *ὤψ,* the face), fiery-looking, flaming-red, + *-ite*[2].] A kind of magnesia mica (see *mica*[2], 1) commonly occurring in crystalline limestone and in serpentine. It has often a copper-like color and pearly luster; chemically it is usually characterized by the presence of a small percentage of fluorin.

phlogosis (flō-gō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φλόγωσις,* a burning, inflammation, < *φλόξ* (*φλογ-*), flame: see *phlox.*] In *med.*, inflammation.

phlogotic (flō-got′ik), *a.* [< *phlogosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of phlogosis; inflammatory.

Phlomis (flō′mis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *φλομίς,* also *φλόμος,* also corruptly *φλῶμος, φλόνος,* mullen, appar. so called in allusion to the use of its thick woolly leaves as wicks (one species being called *φλομὶς λυχνῖτις,* 'lamp-mullen'); prob. for orig. **φλογμίς,* < *φλογμός,* a flame, < *φλέγειν,* burn: see *phlegm, phlox, flame.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ,* the mint family, belonging to the tribe *Stachydeæ* and subtribe *Lamieæ,* and characterized by the villous and concave upper lip, the plicate calyx, and the densely flowered whorls in the axils. There are about 50 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs with rugose or puckered leaves, often thick and woolly or hoary, and sessile yellow, purple, or white flowers. They rank among the most showy hardy plants of the mint family. About a dozen species are in common cultivation, especially *P. fruticosa,* the Jerusalem sage (see *sage*), a half-shrubby plant, 3 to 5 feet high, covered with rusty down, and producing many dense whorls of rich-yellow flowers. Several other shrubby species from the Mediterranean are cultivated under the name *Phlomis. P. Herba-venti,* the wind-herb, is the best of the herbaceous species. *P. tuberosa* occurs introduced on the south shore of Lake Ontario. See also *lampwick,* 2, and *Jupiter's-distaff.*

phlorizin (flor′i-zin), *n.* [= F. *phloorrhizine;* irreg. < Gr. *φλοιόῤῥιζος,* having roots covered with coats of rind, < *φλοιός,* bark, + *ῥίζα,* root.] A substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$) discovered in the fresh bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum. It forms fine colorless four-sided silky needles, soluble in water. The solution has a bitter and slightly astringent taste. It has been used with success in intermittents, and while it is administered produces glycosuria.

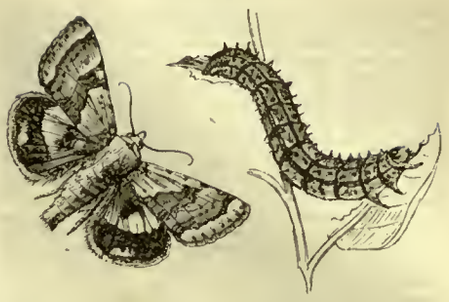
phloroglucin (flō-rō-glō′sin), *n.* [< *phlor(izin)* + *glucin.*] A substance widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, when pure crystallizing in small yellow crystals with the composition $C_6H_3(OH)_3$; a trivalent phenol. It is used in microscopy as one of the best reagents for testing lignified cell-walls.

Phlox (floks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *phlox,* < Gr. *φλόξ,* some flower so named from its color, a particular use of *φλόξ,* a flame, < *φλέγειν,* burn: see *flame.*] 1. A genus of ornamental gamopetalous plants of the order *Polemoniaceæ,* characterized by a deeply three-valved loculicidal capsule, included stamens unequally inserted on the tube of a salver-shaped corolla, and entire leaves. The 30 species are natives of North America and Siberia. They are erect or spreading herbs, often tall perennials, bearing chiefly opposite leaves, and showy flowers usually in a flat or pyramidal cyme, red, violet, purplish, white, or blue. Most species are cultivated under the name *phlox, P. speciosa* as the pride-of-Columbia, *P. subulata* as the moss-pink. *P. maculata* is the wild sweet-william of the middle and western United States. *P. paniculata,* with large pyramidal clusters of flowers, native of the central and southern States, is the parent of most of the perennial phloxes of the gardens. The annual varieties in gardens are from *P. Drummondii* of Texas, there discovered by Drummond in 1835. *P. divaricata* is the wild phlox of the eastern States, with early bluish-lilac flowers. *P. reptans,* the creeping phlox, is an important spring-flowering species of the south.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus.

phloxin (flok′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *φλόξ,* flame, + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, similar to eosin. It is the potassium salt of tetra-brom-dichlor-fluorescein.

phlox-worm (floks′wȅrm), *n.* The larva of *Heliothis phlogophagus,* a noctuid moth, closely resembling the well-known boll-worm moth of the cotton. It feeds upon cultivated varieties of phlox, and pupates under ground. See cut in next column.



Phlox-worm and Moth (*Heliothis phlogophagus*), natural size.

phlyctena, phlyctæna (flik-tē′nä), *n.*; pl. *phlyctenæ, phlyctænæ* (-nē). [NL. *phlyctæna,* < Gr. *φλύκταινα,* a blister, pustule, < *φλύζειν, φλύειν,* boil over.] A small vesicle.

phlyctenar, phlyctænar (flik-tē′när), *a.* [< *phlyctena, phlyctæna,* + *-ar*[3].] Affected with phlyctenæ; blistered.

phlyctenoid, phlyctænoid (flik-tē′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *φλύκταινα,* blister, + *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling a phlyctena.

phlyctenous, phlyctænous (flik-tē′nus), *a.* [< *phlyctena, phlyctæna,* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, exhibiting, or of the nature of a phlyctena or phlyctenæ.

phlyctenula, phlyctænula (flik-ten′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *phlyctenulæ, phlyctænulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *phlyctena, phlyctæna.*] In *med.*, a minute phlyctena in the conjunctiva or the cornea.

phlyctenular, phlyctænular (flik-ten′ū-lär), *a.* [< *phlyctenula, phlyctænula,* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or accompanied by phlyctenulæ.—**Phlyctenular ophthalmia,** inflammation of the cornea or the conjunctiva with phlyctenulæ on the cornea.

phlyzacium (flī-zā′si-um), *n.*; pl. *phlyzacia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φλυζάκιον,* a pimple, pustule, < *φλύζειν, φλύειν,* boil over.] A phlyctena.

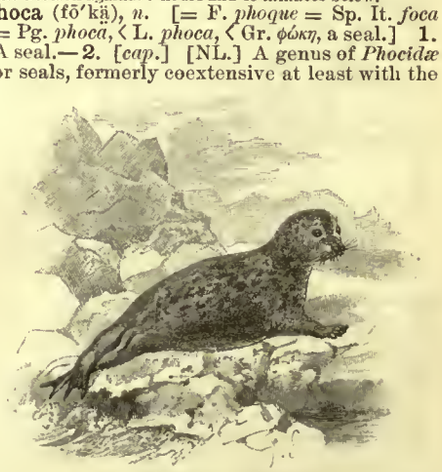
pho, *interj.* A bad spelling of *foh.*

phobanthropy (fō-ban′thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φοβεῖσθαι,* fear (< *φόβος,* fear), + *ἄνθρωπος,* man.] A morbid dread of mankind. *Westminster Rev.*

phobophobia (fō-bō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φοβεῖσθαι,* fear (< *φόβος,* fear), + *φόβος,* fear.] Morbid dread of being alarmed.

Phobos (fō′bos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Φόβος,* Fear, a companion of Ares or Mars (War); a personification of *φόβος,* fear, terror, dismay, < *φέβεσθαι,* be scared, fear, flee. Cf. *Deimos.*] The inner of the two satellites of the planet Mars, discovered by Asaph Hall at Washington, in August, 1877. This extraordinary body revolves in the plane of the equator of Mars, at a distance of only about 3,700 miles from the surface of the planet, but as it is probably only about five and a half miles in diameter, it would appear only one sixth of the apparent diameter of our moon at the zenith, and on the horizon, owing to the enormous parallax, only about one fourteenth of the same. At the equinoxes it is in eclipse about one fifth of the time, or double that proportion of the time between sunset and sunrise. At the solstices it does not suffer eclipse. It revolves about its primary in 7 hours, 39 minutes, and 14 seconds, and as Mars revolves on its axis in 24 hours, 37 minutes, and 22.7 seconds, it follows that the satellite appears to an observer on Mars to rise in the west and set in the east, its return to his meridian occurring in 11 hours, 6 minutes, and 23 seconds, but, owing to its close proximity, its velocity will appear to be much greater. At a station on the equator of Mars (where the satellite always passes through the zenith), it will, out of its 11 hours and 6 minutes of period, pass only 3 hours and 20 minutes above the horizon against 7 hours and 46 minutes below.

phoca (fō′kä), *n.* [= F. *phoque* = Sp. It. *foca* = Pg. *phoca,* < L. *phoca,* < Gr. *φώκη,* a seal.] 1. A seal.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Phocidæ* or seals, formerly coextensive at least with the family, now restricted to the section which is represented by the common harbor-seal, *P. vitulina,* and a few closely related species. See *seal*[1], and cut under *harp-seal.*



Common Harbor-seal (*Phoca vitulina*).

phocacean (fō-kā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *phoca* + *-acean.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Phoca* in a broad sense; phocine.

II. *n.* A seal of the genus *Phoca* in a broad sense; a phocine.

Phocæna (fō-sē′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φώκαινα*, a porpoise; cf. *φῶκος*, m., a porpoise, *φώκη*, a seal: see *phoca*.] A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the true porpoises, such as *P. communis*, as distinguished from the dolphins proper. There are about 64 vertebræ, of which the cervicals are 7, mostly ankylosed, and the dorsals 13; the teeth are from 72 to 100, along nearly the whole length of the jaw, with constricted necks; the symphysis of the mandible is very short, and the rostral is not longer than the cranial section of the skull. The dorsal fin is near the middle of the back (wanting in *P. melas*, which constitutes the subgenus *Nomeris*), triangular, of less height than breadth at the base; the fins have five digits, oval or somewhat falcate. See cut under *porpoise*.

Phocænina (fō-sē-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phocæna* + *-inæ*².] A group of cetaceans, typified by the genus *Phocæna*; the porpoises.

phocænine (fō-sē′nin), *a.* [< Gr. *φώκαινα*, a porpoise, + *-ine*¹.] Resembling a porpoise; of or pertaining to the *Phocænina*.

phocal (fō′kal), *a.* [< *phoca* + *-al*.] Phocaceous; phocine. [Rare.]

Phocea (fō-sē′ä), *n.* [NL., prop. *Phocæa*, < L. *Phocæa*, < Gr. *Φωκαία*, a maritime city of Ionia, a colony of Athens, and the parent city of Massilia, now Marseilles.] The 25th planetoid, discovered by Chacornac at Marseilles in 1853.

Phocian (fō′siạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Phocis*, < Gr. *Φωκίς*, Phocis (see def.), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Phocis, a state of ancient Greece, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Phocis.

Phocidæ (fō′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phoca* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic carnivorous mammals of the order *Feræ* and suborder *Pinnipedia*, having the limbs modified into fins or flippers; the seals. The family was formerly coextensive with the suborder, including the otaries and the walruses as well as the true seals, and divided into three subfamilies: *Arctocephalina*, the otaries; *Trichechina*, the walruses; and *Phocina*, the seals proper. The last alone now constitute the family *Phocidæ*, having the body truly phociform, with the hinder limbs projecting backward, and not capable of being turned forward; the outer ear obsolete; the fore flippers smaller than the hind ones, and having the digits successively shortened and armed with claws, while the hind flippers are emarginated by the shortening of the third and fourth digits, and are usually but not always provided with claws. The incisors are variable in number, and the upper ones are unnotched. The skull has no alisphenoid canals, and the posterbital processes are obsolete. In this restricted sense the *Phocidæ* are represented by about 12 genera, and divided into the subfamilies *Phocinæ*, *Cystophorinæ*, and *Stenorhynchinæ*. See cuts under *harp-seal*, *Pagomys*, *Phoca*, *seal*¹, and *Erignathus*.

phociform (fō′si-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a seal in structure; having the form or characters of the *Phocidæ*.

Phocinæ (fō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phoca* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Phocidæ* proper, typified by the genus *Phoca*, having normally six upper and four lower incisors, and narrow nasal and intermaxillary bones. The genera besides *Phoca* are *Pagomys*, *Pagophilus*, *Erignathus*, *Halichœrus*, and *Monachus*.

phocine (fō′sin), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Seal-like; of or pertaining to the *Phocidæ* at large.—2. Belonging to the restricted subfamily *Phocinæ*: distinguished from *otarine*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phocinæ*; a phocacean.

Phocodon (fō′kō-don), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil cetaceans, giving name to the *Phocodontia*. See *Zeuglodon*.

phocodont (fō′kō-dont), *n.* One of the *Phocodontia*.

Phocodontia (fō-kō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phocodon* (*-odont-*), + *-ia*.] One of the primary groups of the order *Cetacea*, entirely extinct, consisting of the genera *Zeuglodon*, *Squalodon*, and other large cetaceans of the Tertiary epoch, remarkable as furnishing connecting-links between the *Cetacea* and the pinniped aquatic *Carnivora*.

phocodontic (fō-kō-don′tik), *a.* [< *phocodont* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Phocodontia*, or having their characters.

phocoid (fō′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a seal; belonging to the *Phocoidea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Phocoidea*.

Phocoidea (fō-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phocoid*.] A superfamily of pinnipeds, containing the *Otariidæ* and *Phocidæ*, or the eared and earless seals, together contrasted with *Trichechoidea* or *Rosmaroidea*, the walruses. They have no tusks, or highly developed canine teeth, and the incisors are persistent; the lower molars are five on each side, the upper five or six.

phocomelus (fō-kom′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *phocomeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *φώκη*, a seal, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with very short extremities, the hands and feet being apparently attached directly to the trunk.

Phœbades (fē′bā-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. *Phœbades*, pl. of *Phœbas*, < Gr. *Φοιβάς*, a priestess of Apollo, < *Φοῖβος*, Apollo, Phœbus: see *Phœbus*.] Priestesses of the sun.

Attired like Virginian Priests, by whom the Sun is there adored, and therefore called the *Phœbades*.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Phœbe¹ (fē′bē), *n.* [Also *Phebe*; < L. *Phœbe*, < Gr. *Φοίβη*, the moon-goddess, sister of *Φοῖβος*, Phœbus: see *Phœbus*.] 1. The moon or moon-goddess.

To-morrow night, when *Phœbe* doth behold
Her silver visage in the watery glass.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 209.

2. [*l. c.*] A Cuban fish, *Haliporea phœbe*. *F. Poey*.

phœbe² (fē′bē), *n.* [An imitative name, accom. in spelling to L. *Phœbe*: see *Phœbe*¹. Cf. *pewit*.] The water-pewee, or pewit flycatcher, *Sayornis fuscus*. See cut under *pewit*.

Phœbean (fē-bē′ạn), *a.* [< *Phœbus* + *-an*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by Phœbus Apollo.

Whose ear
Is able to distinguish strains that are
Clear and *Phœbean* from the popular.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, Prol.

phœbe-bird (fē′bē-bėrd), *n.* The phœbe.

phœbium (fē′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Φοῖβος*, Phœbus, i. e. the sun: see *Phœbus*.] A name suggested by Proctor for the unknown substance which produces the 1474 line of Kirchhoff's scale in the spectrum of the solar corona: commonly called *coronium*.

Phœbus (fē′bus), *n.* [= F. *Phébus* = Sp. It. *Febo* = Pg. *Phebo*, < L. *Phœbus*, < Gr. *Φοῖβος*, Phœbus (see def.), < *φοῖβος*, pure, bright, < *φάος*, *φῶς*, light, < *φάειν*, shine: see *phase*¹.] A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as *Sol* or *Helios*, the sun-god.

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings
And *Phœbus* 'gins arise. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 22.

Phœniceæ (fē-nis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Phœnix* (*Phœnic-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of palms, consisting of the genus *Phœnix*, and distinguished by the pinnately divided leaves, with acuminate segments induplicate in the bud, dioecious flowers, and a long, solitary, coriaceous and compressed spathe.

phœniceous (fē-nish′ius), *a.* [< Gr. *φοινίκεος*, purple-red, < *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red.] Same as *phenicious*.

Phœnicercus (fē-ni-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831, as *Phœnicircus*; emended *Phœnicercus*, Strickland, 1841), prop. *Phœnicocercus* (Cabanis, 1847), and erroneously *Phænicocercus* (Bonaparte, 1850); < Gr. *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red, + *κέρκος*, tail.] A genus of South American nonoscine passerine birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Rupicolinæ*, closely related to the cock-of-the-rock (see *Rupicola*): so called from the color of the tail. There are two species, *P. carnifex* and *P. nigricollis*, the former of Cayenne and Colombia, the latter found in the vicinity of Pará. Both are chiefly of a scarlet or bloody-red color; in *P. nigricollis* the neck, back, wings, and tip of the tail are black. Also called *Carnifex*.

Phœnician, *a.* and *n.* See *Phœnician*.

phœnicin, *n.* See *phœnicin*.

Phœnicophilinæ (fē-ni-kof-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phœnicophilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, represented by the genera *Phœnicophilus* and *Calyptophilus*, peculiar to San Domingo.

Phœnicophilus (fē-ni-kof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (H. E. Strickland, 1851), < Gr. *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), the date-palm, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Phœnicophilinæ*, having a comparatively slender bill, moderate tarsi, and square tail. *P. palmarum* is the leading species.

Phœnicophilus palmarum.

phœnicopter†, *n.* See *phœnicopter*.

Phœnicopteridæ (fē′ni-kop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phœnicopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of the suborder *Odontoglossæ* and order *Lamellirostres*, consisting of the flamingos only. Its systematic position is intermediate between the storks and herons on the one hand and the ducks and geese on the other. The group is called *Odontoglossæ* by Nitzsch, and *Amphimorphæ* by Huxley. See *flamingo*.

phœnicopteroid (fē-ni-kop′te-roid), *a.* Of or resembling the *Phœnicopteroideæ*.

Phœnicopteroideæ (fē-ni-kop-te-roi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phœnicopterus* + *-oideæ*.] The flamingos regarded as a superfamily: synonymous with both *Amphimorphæ* and *Odontoglossæ*.

phœnicopterous (fē-ni-kop′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φοινικόπτερος*, in lit. sense 'red-winged': see *Phœnicopterus*.] Having red wings, as a flamingo; relating to the genus *Phœnicopterus*.

Phœnicopterus (fē-ni-kop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *phœnicopterus*, the flamingo, < Gr. *φοινικόπτερος*, a bird, supposed to be the flamingo, lit. 'red-winged,' < *φοινιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red, red, + *πτερόν*, feather, wing.] 1. The typical and leading genus of *Phœnicopteridæ*, usually held to be conterminous with the family, and sometimes divided into four sections—*Phœnicopterus* proper, *Phœniconaias*, *Phœnicorodias*, and *Phœnicoparrus*. *P. antiquorum* is widely distributed in Africa and some parts of Asia and Europe; *P. ignipalliatus* is South American; *P. minor* is African; *P. ruber* inhabits the southern United States, the West Indies, and other parts of tropical America; *P. andinus* is found in the Andes of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. See cut under *flamingo*.

2. The constellation Grus.

phœnicurous (fē-ni-kū′rus), *a.* [< L. *phœnicurus*, < Gr. *φοινικουρος*, a bird, the redstart, lit. 'having a red tail,' < *φοῖνιξ* (*φοινικ-*), purple-red, red, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Having a red tail.

phœnix¹, *n.* See *phœnix*.

Phœnix² (fē′niks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *φοῖνιξ*, the date-palm; cf. *Φοῖνιξ*, Phenician: see *Phenician*.] A genus of palms, constituting the tribe *Phœniceæ*, characterized by the three distinct carpels (only one of which matures), containing a single erect cylindrical seed with a deep longitudinal groove, and having the embryo near the base or on the back. The 12 species are the cultivated and the wild date-palms, all natives of the Old World, within or near the tropics of Asia and Africa. The habit of different species varies greatly, the trunks being either short or tall, robust or slender, erect or declined. The trunk is destitute of spines, but is commonly covered with the persistent leaf-bases. The palms grow in close clusters, forming groves. The pinnate leaves are large and terminal, forming a spreading canopy, each consisting of very numerous narrow, rigid, and compressed leaflets, the lower ones shorter and transformed into spines. The abundant yellow and rather small flowers have three sepals and three petals. The staminate trees bear oblong or ovoid flowers on numerous erect and much-branched spadices between the upper leaves. The pistillate trees bear spherical flowers on similar but often nodding spadices, followed by numerous cylindrical orange, brown, or black berries, those of *P. dactylifera* being the dates of commerce. (For this fruit, see *date-palm* and *date*³; and for the sugar made from it, see *jaggery* and *goor*.) This species is the chief palm of history and of ceremony, having been used as the emblem of triumph from the Egyptian worship of Isis onward. It is the palm of ancient Palestine, and has been for centuries cultivated for miles along the Italian and French Riviera, to supply palm-branches for festivals. White palm-branches are procured by binding the top of the unfolding leaf-bud, thereby blanching the inner leaves. It does not fruit in Italy nor under glass, and requires for successful growth an average annual temperature of 80° F. In Africa native huts are made from its leaves, its wood is used for building, its fiber for cloth and ropes, its leaf-stalks for brooms, crates, etc., its young leaves are eaten, and an intoxicating drink is made from its sap. It reaches a height of 80 and rarely 120 feet, and bears fruit, though in diminishing abundance, for as long as 200 years. The necessity of artificially fertilizing it first drew attention to the existence of sex in plants. *P. sylvestris*, the wild date-palm of India and Africa, is smaller, reaches a height of 40 feet, bears yellow or reddish berries, and is an important source of sugar and toddy, both prepared from its sap, which it is said can be made to flow from the upper part of its trunk for twenty years. *P. pusilla*, a dwarf from southern China, and *P. reclinata*, a decumbent palm from the Cape of Good Hope, also bear sweet edible berries, and are valued, as is *P. paludosa*, a stout Indian tree, for decorative uses.

pholad (fō′lad), *n.* A member of the family *Pholadidæ*.

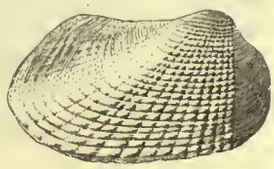
Pholadacea (fō-la-dā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pholas* (*Pholad-*) + *-acea*.] A family of bivalves: same as *Pholadidæ*. *De Blainville*, 1825.

Pholadidæ (fō-lad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pholas* (*Pholad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of lithodomous or lithophagous lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Pholas*; the piddocks and their allies. The animals have the lobes of the mantle mostly

united and everted upon the umbonal region, long siphons with fringed orifices, narrow branchiæ prolonged into the branchial siphon, and a short truncated foot. The shell is gaping and sinupalliate, without hinge or ligament, and besides the pair of large valves there are small accessory valves near the umbones. The family formerly included *Teredo*, now made the type of *Teredinidæ*. The species are generally classed under at least 8 genera, and occur in various parts of the world, generally boring into stone or wood. See cuts under *accessory* and *piddock*.

Pholadidea (fō-la-did'ē-ă), *n.* [NL., < *Pholas* (*Pholad-*) + *-idea*.] A genus of *Pholadidæ*, characterized by the development of a corneous tubular appendage to the posterior end of the shell, surrounding the siphons at their base, called *siphonoplax*. *P. papyracea*, of the European seas, is the type.

pholadite (fō'la-dīt), *n.* [= F. *pholadite*; < L. *Pholas* (*Pholad-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil phold, or some similar shell.



Pholadomya candida (exterior).

Pholadomyidæ (fō″la-dō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pholadomya* (the typical genus) (< Gr. *φωλάς* (*φωλαδ-*), lurking in a hole, + *μῦς*, mussel) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Pholadomya*. They are related to the *Anatinidæ*. The mantle-margins are mostly united, and the siphons long and united; the foot is small, with a small process bifurcated behind, and the branchiæ are thick and appendiculate. The shell is equivalve, very thin, nacreous internally and with radiating ribs, without hinge-teeth, and with an external ligament. The living species are few, and are found only in very deep water, but in former ages they were very numerous.

Pholadomya candida (left valve).

Pholas (fō'las), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *φωλάς* (*φωλαδ-*), lurking in a hole, a mollusk that makes holes in stones (*Lithodomus*); cf. *φωλεῖν*, lurk in a hole, *φωλεός*, a hole, lurking-place.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Pholadidæ* and the subfamily *Pholadinæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but has been variously subdivided. By recent writers it is restricted to species having the dorsal margin protected by two accessory valves (see *accessory*), anterior and posterior, and with umbonal processes reflected over the beaks. The species are of some economical value, the *Pholas dactylus*, called *piddock*, being marketable and also used as bait in England. 2. [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Pholas;* a phold; a piddock. See cut under *piddock*.

Pholcidæ (fol'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. Koch, 1850), < *Pholcus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders formerly placed in the superfamily *Retitelariæ*, but recently put among the more primitive forms, near the *Dysderidæ*, *Hypochilidæ*, and *Filistatidæ*. They are pale, long-legged spiders, living in dark places and having either six or eight eyes. The male palpi are very peculiar.

Pholcus (fol'kus), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < Gr. *φολκός*, squint-eyed.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Pholcidæ*, having the eyes in three groups, a cluster of three on each side of the median two. Nine species are known in the United States. They live either in cellars or under rocks in the woods, and construct irregular webs in which they stand upside down. The webs are violently shaken as a defense. The egg-cocoon is carried in the female's mouth. The legs of some species are multiarticulate, indicating a relationship with the *Opiliones*.

pholerite (fol'ē-rīt), *n.* [Prop. **pholidite*, < Gr. *φολίς* (*φολιδ-*), scale, + *-ite*².] A clay-like mineral closely related to or identical with kaolinite. It usually occurs in masses consisting of minute scales.

pholidote (fol'i-dōt), *a.* [< Gr. *φολιδωτός*, armed, clad with scales, < *φολίς* (*φολιδ-*), a scale.] Provided with scales; scaly or squamous.

Phoma (fō'mă), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1828), < Gr. *φωίς*, a blister.] A genus of parasitic fungi, of the class *Sphærioideæ*, producing little pustules on plants. About 650 species have been referred to this genus, but they probably represent different stages in the development of other forms. *P. uvicola*, of the grape, for instance (see *grape-rot*), is now understood to be only a stage in the life-history of *Physalospora Bidwellii*.

phonal (fō'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, voice (see *phone*¹), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sound or the voice. [Rare.]

> The Thibetan is near in *phonal* structure.
> *Max Müller*, Selected Essays, i. 74.

phonascetics (fō-na-set'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνασκεῖν*, exercise the voice; cf. *φωνασκός*, one who exercises the voice: see *phonascus*.] Systematic practice for strengthening the voice; treatment for improving or restoring the voice.

phonascus (fō-nas'kus), *n.*; pl. *phonasci* (-ī). [L., a teacher of singing, LL. a musical director, < Gr. *φωνασκός*, one who exercises the voice, < *φωνή*, the voice, + *ἀσκεῖν*, train, exercise: see *ascetic*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a trainer of the voice; a teacher of vocal music.

phonate (fō'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *phonated*, ppr. *phonating*. [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice (see *phone*¹), + *-ate*².] To utter vocal sounds; produce a noise with the vocal cords.

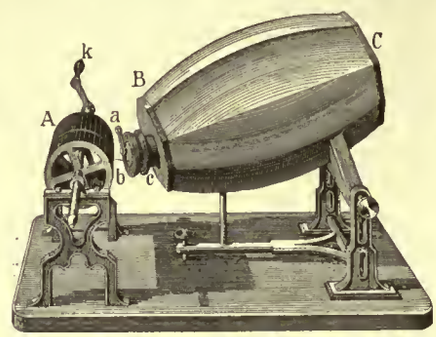
> In a marked case, on the patient's attempting to *phonate*, the cords remain perfectly movable during the attempt. *Lancet*, No. 3417, p. 373.

phonation (fō-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *phonation;* as *phonate* + *-ion*.] The act of phonating; emission of vocal sounds; production of tone with the vocal cords. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 202.

phonatory (fō'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *phonate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to phonation.

phonautogram (fō-nâ'tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γράμμα*, inscription.] The diagram or record of speech or other sound made by a phonautograph or a gramophone.

phonautograph (fō-nâ'tō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, + *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An instrument for registering the vibrations of a sounding body. That devised about 1858 by Léon Scott consists of a large barrel-shaped vessel made of plaster of Paris, into the open end of which the sound enters; the other end, somewhat contracted in shape, is closed by a membrane with a style attached on the outside, whose point rests against a horizontal cylinder covered with lampblacked paper. If the membrane is at rest the trace of the style is a straight line, but when the sound enters the membrane vibrates, and the writing-point registers these vibrations with great perfection. 2. Same as *music-recorder*.



Phonautograph.

BC, barrel with opening at *C*; *c*, brass tube with membrane and style at *b*, and movable piece *a*, by which the position of the nodal points can be regulated; *k*, handle to turn cylinder (*A*) covered with lampblacked paper.

phonautographic (fō-nâ-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *phonautograph* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made by the phonautograph or gramophone. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 53.

phonautographically (fō-nâ-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the phonautograph. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 53.

phone¹ (fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, tone, sound of the voice (of man or brute), voice, speech, cry, etc., any articulate sound, vowel or consonant (later restricted to vowels as opposed to consonants), also the faculty of speech, language, a language, dialect, also a report, rumor, etc., < √ *φa* in *φήμη*, speech, report, etc., = L. *fama*, etc.: see *fame*¹, *fable*.] A sound; a vocal sound; a tone produced by the vibration of the vocal cords; one of the primary elements of utterance. See *phonate*, *phonetic*.

phone² (fōn), *n.* [Abbr. of *telephone*, *n.*] A telephone: generally applied to the receiver, but sometimes to the whole apparatus. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., July 19, 1884, p. 43. [Colloq.]

phone² (fōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *phoned*, ppr. *phoning*. [Abbr. of *telephone*, *v.*] To telephone. [Colloq.]

phoneidoscope (fō-nī'dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, + *εἶδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing the color-figures of liquid films under the action of sonorous vibrations. *E. H. Knight*.

phoneidoscopic (fō-nī-dō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *phoneidoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the phoneidoscope or the phenomena observed by means of it.

> At a meeting of the Physical Society of Paris, Guebhard . . . showed that even the films condensed from the breath may exhibit *phoneidoscopic* properties.
> Quoted in *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 274.

phonetic (fō-net'ik), *a.* [= F. *phonétique* = Sp. *fonético* = Pg. *phonetico* = It. *fonetico* (cf. G. *phonetisch*), < NL. *phoneticus*, < Gr. *φωνητικός*, of or pertaining to sound or voice, phonetic, vocal, < *φωνεῖν*, produce a sound, speak, < *φωνή*, a sound, tone, prop. the sound of the voice (of man or brute): see *phone*¹.] 1. Relating or pertaining to the human voice as used in speech; concerning articulate sounds, their mode of production, relations, combinations, and changes: as, *phonetic* science; *phonetic* decay.—2. Representing articulate sounds or utterance: as, a *phonetic* mode of writing (in contradistinction to an ideographic or pictorial mode); a *phonetic* mode of spelling (in contradistinction to a traditional, historical, or so-called etymological mode, such as the current spelling of English, in which letters representing or supposed to represent former and obsolete utterance are retained or inserted according to chances of time, caprice, or imperfect knowledge).—3. In *entom.*, as used by Kirby, noting the collar or prothorax of a hymenopterous insect when it embraces the mesothorax and the posterior angles cover the mesothoracic or so-called vocal spiracles.—**Phonetic shorthand**, a system of shorthand or stenography in which words are represented by their sounds, and not by their spelling as in ordinary longhand writing; phonography. All systems of shorthand in use in writing English are phonetic, the phonetic principle being absolutely necessary to the requisite brevity.—**Phonetic spelling**, spelling according to sound; the spelling of words as they are pronounced.

phonetical (fō-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *phonetic* + *-al*.] Same as *phonetic*.

phonetically (fō-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phonetic manner; as regards the sound and not the spelling of words.

phonetician (fō-ne-tish'an), *n.* [< *phonetic* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or is a student of phonetics.

> We must serve our apprenticeship as *phoneticians*, etymologists, and grammarians before we can venture to go beyond. *Max Müller*, in Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 700.

phoneticism (fō-net'i-sizm), *n.* [< *phonetic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being phonetic; phonetic character; representation, or faithful representation, of utterance by written signs.

> The Egyptian and Chinese alphabets, each of which began as simple picture-writing and developed into almost complete *phoneticism*. *Science*, VIII. 553.

phoneticist (fō-net'i-sist), *n.* [< *phonetic* + *-ist*.] One who adopts or favors phonetic spelling.

phoneticize (fō-net'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phoneticized*, ppr. *phoneticizing*. [< *phonetic* + *-ize*.] To make phonetic; render true, or more nearly corresponding, to utterance. *Science*, XV. 7.

phonetics (fō-net'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *phonetic:* see *-ics*.] Phonetic science; that division of language-study which deals with articulate sounds and whatever concerns them; phonology.

phonetism (fō'ne-tizm), *n.* [< *phonet-ic* + *-ism*.] Sound; pronunciation.

phonetist (fō'ne-tist), *n.* [< *phonet-ic* + *-ist*.] A student of or one versed in phonetics.

> Different *phonetists* of that time giving different lists.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 66.

> The author of the Ormulum was a *phonetist*, and employed a special spelling of his own to represent not only the quality but the quantities of vowels and consonants.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 396.

phonetization (fō″ne-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *phonetize* + *-ation*.] The act or art of representing sound by phonetic signs. *Webster's Dict.; Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

phonetize (fō'ne-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phonetized*, ppr. *phonetizing*. [< *phonet-ic* + *-ize*.] To represent phonetically. [Rare.]

> I find a goodly number of Yankeeisms in him [Spenser], such as idee (not as a rhyme); but the oddest is his twice spelling dew deow, which is just as one would spell it who wished to *phonetize* its sound in rural New England.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, II. 195.

phonic (fon'ik), *a.* [= F. *phonique* = Sp. *fónico* = It. *fonico*, < Gr. as if **φωνικός*, < *φωνή*, sound, voice: see *phone*¹. Cf. *phonetic*.] Of or pertaining to sound; according to sound: as, the *phonic* method. See *phonics*.

phonics (fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *phonic:* see *-ics*.] 1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonetics.—2. The art of combining musical sounds.

phonikon (fō'ni-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *φωνικόν*, neut. of **φωνικός*: see *phonic*.] A musical instrument of the metal wind group, with a

spherical-shaped bell, invented in 1848 by B. F. Czerveny of Königgrätz, Bohemia.

phonocamptic (fō-nō-kamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *phonocamptique* = Pg. *phonocamptico*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice (see *phone*[1]), + *καμπτός*, verbal adj. of *κάμπτειν*, bend.] Reflecting or deflecting sound.

The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or reperessions of the rocks and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

Phonocamptic center. See *center*[1].

phonocamptics (fō-nō-kamp'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *phonocamptic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of physics which treats of the reflection of sound.

Besides what the masters of . . . *phonocamptics*, otacoustics, etc., have don, something has ben attempted by the Itoyal Society. *Evelyn*, To Doctor Beale.

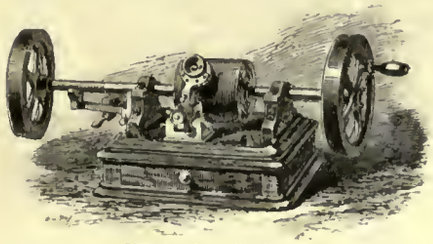
phonogram (fō'nō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *γράμμα*, a writing, letter: see *gram*[2].] 1. A graphic character representing a sound of the human voice.

It is probable that the adoption of the important step by which the advance was made from ideograms to *phonograms* arose out of the necessity of expressing proper names. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 22.

2. The record of sound produced by a phonograph, or the sheet of tin-foil or cylinder of wax on which it is produced.

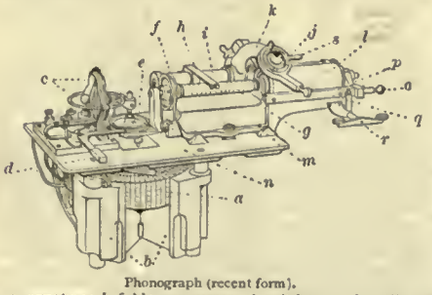
There is a brass cylinder, on which the wax *phonogram* is placed. *Nature*, XXXIX. 108.

phonograph (fō'nō-gràf), *n.* [= F. *phonographe*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography.—2. A form of phonautograph, the invention of Thomas A. Edison, by means of which sounds are made to produce on a register permanent tracings, each having an individual character corresponding to the sound producing it. The sounds can be afterward reproduced from the register. In its original form it consists essentially of a curved tube, one end of which is fitted with a mouthpiece, while the other end (about two inches in diameter) is closed with a diaphragm of exceedingly thin metal.



Phonograph (earlier form).

Connected with the center of this diaphragm is a steel point, which, when the sounds are projected on the disk from the mouthpiece, vibrates backward and forward. This part of the apparatus is adjusted to a cylinder which rotates on a horizontal axis. On the surface of the cylinder is cut a spiral groove, and on the axis there is a spiral screw of the same pitch, which works in a nut. When the instrument is to be used, a piece of tin-foil is gummed round the cylinder, and the steel point is adjusted so as just to touch the tin-foil above the line of the spiral groove. If words are now spoken through the mouthpiece, and the cylinder is kept rotating either by the hand or by clockwork, a series of small marks will be made on the foil by the vibratory movement of the steel point, and these markings will each have an individual character corresponding to the various sounds. The sounds thus registered are reproduced by placing the diaphragm with its steel point in the same position with reference to the tin-foil as when the cylinder originally started. When the cylinder is rotated, the indentations previously made cause the steel point to rise or fall, or otherwise vibrate, as they pass under it, and the diaphragm is consequently thrown into a state of vibration exactly corresponding to that which produced the markings, and thus affects the surrounding air so as to produce sounds closely similar to those originally made by the voice. The reproduced sound is, however, more or less metallic and nasal, and some of the consonants, as *s* and *z*, are not clearly given. The contents of the strips of foil may be reproduced in sound after any length of time, and repeated until the markings become effaced. The instrument has recently been improved and made in the form shown in the second cut, in which the cylinder is driven by an electric current from a battery, and the tin-foil is replaced by a cylinder of hard wax, which can be turned off to remove marks and thus fitted to register other sounds—a process that may be repeated many times before the cylinder is rendered useless.



Phonograph (recent form).

a, armature; *b*, field; *c*, governor; *d*, switch; *e*, main pulley on armature-shaft; *f*, pulley on cylinder-shaft; *g*, fixed screw; *h*, spring holding fixed-screw nuts; *i*, carriage; *j*, diaphragm; *k*, diaphragm-arm; *l*, cylinder on mandrel; *m*, body; *n*, bed-plate; *o*, lock-bolt; *p*, swinging arm; *q*, stop and start lift; *r*, keys to start lift; *s*, lever for changing diaphragm from recorder to reproducer.

phonograph (fō'nō-gràf), *v. t.* [< *phonograph*, *n.*] To register or record by means of the phonograph.

phonographer (fō-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *phonograph*, *phonograph-y*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is versed in phonography; a writer of phonography, or phonetic shorthand.—2. One who uses or who is skilled in the use of the phonograph.

phonograph-graphophone (fō'nō-gràf-graf'ō-fōn), *n.* See *graphophone*.

phonographic (fō-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *phonographique*; as *phonograph*, *phonograph-y*, + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or used in the writing or representation of sound.

Although our own writing has reached the alphabetic stage, yet we still continue to employ a considerable number of *phonographic* and ideographic signs. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 6.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phonography, or phonetic shorthand; made in or using phonetic shorthand: as, a *phonographic* note or report; a *phonographic* reporter.—3. Of or pertaining to the phonograph; produced by means of the phonograph.

phonographical (fō-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *phonographic* + *-al*.] Same as *phonographic*.

phonographically (fō-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phonographic manner. (*a*) As regards or by means of phonography. (*b*) As regards or by means of the phonograph.

phonographist (fō-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *phonograph*, *phonograph-y*, + *-ist*.] A phonographer.

phonography (fō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *phonographie*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The science of sound-signs, or the representation of vocal sounds.—2. The representation of words as they are pronounced; specifically, a system of phonetic writing in shorthand introduced by Isaac Pitman of Bath, England, in the year 1837. The consonants are represented by simple lines (called stems), curved or straight, light or heavy, vertical, horizontal, or slanting, with initial and terminal hooks, circles, loops, etc.; the vowels are represented by dots and dashes, light or heavy, by combinations of them, and by small angles and semicircles. In actual use most of the vowel-signs are omitted (though they may in many cases be approximately indicated by the position—above, on, or below the line—of the consonant-stem), and the consonant-stems, by halving, doubling, etc., are made to perform extra duty. To secure further brevity, various arbitrary devices are employed. Mr. Pitman's system has been variously modified and improved by himself and others in England and America. See *shorthand*. 3. The construction and use of phonographs, and the recording of sound by mechanical means, with a view to its reproduction.

phonolite (fō'nō-lit), *n.* [= F. *phonolithe* = Pg. *phonolite*; equiv. to *clinkstone*; < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, + *λίθος*, stone.] The name given by Klaproth to certain volcanic rocks of exceedingly variable and complex character, but closely related to the trachytes. The essential constituents of phonolite are sanidine and nephelin, and some authors restrict the name to rocks having this composition. Rocks containing sanidine and leucite are called by Rosenbusch *leucite-phonolites*, varieties of which pass into or are closely allied with leucitophyre and leucite-basalt. Nosean and haüyne are often present in rocks of this class, and give names to varieties known as *nosean-phonolite* and *haüyne-phonolite*. Authors are by no means agreed in opinion with regard to the classification of the many varieties of nephelin and leucite rocks, which frequently pass into each other by insensible gradations. Boricky makes eight divisions of the phonolite family. With the essential constituents of the various phonolites are associated many accessory minerals, especially magnetite, as well as olivin, apatite, zircon, etc. Various zeolitic minerals are of frequent occurrence in the phonolites as alteration products. Phonolite is peculiarly a modern volcanic rock. Auvergne and Bohemia are localities in which it is found in various forms characteristic of volcanic action.

phonolitic (fō-nō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *phonolite* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of phonolite; composed of phonolite.

phonologer (fō-nol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *phonology* + *-er*[1].] Same as *phonologist*.

phonologic, phonological (fō-nō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *fonológico* = Pg. *phonologico*; as *phonology* + *-ic*, *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to phonology.

phonologically (fō-nō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a phonologic manner; as regards phonology.

phonologist (fō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *phonology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in phonology.

phonology (fō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phonologie* = Sp. *fonología* = Pg. *phonologia* = It. *fonologia*, < NL. "*phonologia*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science or doctrine of the sounds uttered by the human voice, or used in a particular language; phonetics.—2. That part of grammar which treats of pronunciation. Compare *orthoëpy*.—3. The system of sounds and of their combinations in a language.

These common characteristics of the Semitic alphabets consist in the direction of the writing, the absence of true vowels, the unique *phonology*, the number, the names, and the order of the letters. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 159.

phonomania (fon-ō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *φονή*, slaughter, murder, killing, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for murder or killing.

phonometer (fō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *phonomètre* = Pg. *phonometro*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for experimentally determining and exhibiting the number of vibrations of a sonorous body (as a string or tuning-fork) in a unit of time. The simplest form comprises apparatus for uniformly moving a paper tape coated with lampblack, in contact with a delicate tracing-point fixed to the vibrating body. By this means an undulating curve is traced having a length corresponding to the time of its motion. The number of undulations in the curve is also the number of vibrations made by the sounding string or fork. By the substitution of sensitized paper for the blackened tape, and a small mirror for the tracing-point, permanent photographic tracings of such curves can be made. See *Savart's wheel* (under *wheel*), and *siren*, and compare *phonautograph*.

phonomotor (fō-nō-mō'tor), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + L. *motor*, mover: see *motor*.] An instrument by which the energy of sound-waves, as those produced by the human voice, may be made to perform mechanical work. Such an instrument invented by Edison has a mouthpiece like that of a phonograph, and a diaphragm the vibration of which, transmitted by means of a pawl, causes a small wheel to revolve. Compare *phonoscope*.

phonophore (fō'nō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *phonophorus*, < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *φορός*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. An auditory ossicle; one of the phonophori. *Coues*.—2. An apparatus by means of which telephonic communication may be maintained over a telegraph-line without interfering with its use in the ordinary way. The principal feature of the instrument consists in the arrangement of two wires of considerable length, wound in close proximity to but completely insulated from each other, which together act as a condenser. Also called *phonopore*.

phonophori (fō-nof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phonophorus*: see *phonophore*.] The auditory ossicles, or ossicula auditus, of *Mammalia*, collectively considered as bones subservient to the office of hearing. *Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19. See cut under *tympanic*.

phonophorous (fō-nof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *phonophore* + *-ous*.] Conveying sound; having the function of the phonophori. *Coues*.

phonoplex (fō'nō-pleks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *πλεκτή*, a twisted rope, < *πλέκειν*, twist.] A system of duplexing on telegraph-lines by the use of condensers and the telephone as a receiver, devised by Edison.

phonopore (fō'nō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *πόρος*, a means of passing: see *pore*[1].] Same as *phonophore*, 2.

phonoporic (fō-nō-por'ik), *a.* [< *phonopore* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or made by, the phonopore. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 6.

phonorganon, phonorganum (fō-nôr'ga-non, -num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *ὄργανον*, an instrument: see *organ*[1].] An instrument for imitating vocal sounds or speech; a speaking-machine.

phonoscope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A machine for recording music as it is played or sung, or for testing the quality of strings for musical instruments.—2. Same as *microphone*.

phonotelemeter (fō-nō-te-lem'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *τῆλε*, far, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining distances by means of the velocity with which sound is transmitted.

phonotype (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *τύπος*, mark, type: see *type*.] A system of expression which provides a distinct character for every distinct sound of speech; a phonetic alphabet, or writing or printing in phonetic characters.

phonotypic (fō-nō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *phonotype* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phonotypy: as, a *phonotypic* alphabet; *phonotypic* writing or printing.

phonotypical (fō-nō-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *phonotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *phonotypic*.

phonotypically (fō-nō-tip'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to or as regards phonotypy; in phonotypic characters. *Ellis*, Early Eng. Pronunciation, IV. 1182.

phonotypist (fō'nō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *phonotyp-y* + *-ist.*] An advocate of phonotypy; one who practises phonotypy.

phonotypy (fō'nō-tī-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice, + *τύπος*, mark, type: see *type.*] A method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter; phonetic printing.

phoot, *interj.* Same as *pho.*

Phora (fō'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *φορός*, bearing, carrying, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Phoridæ*, containing many small active flies whose habits are those of scavengers or, rarely, of parasites. They feed usually on fungi and decaying vegetation. Also called *Noda.*

Phoradendron (fō-ra-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1848), so called as being parasitic on trees; < Gr. *φώρ* (= L. *fur*), a thief, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of apetalous plants, the American mistletoes, of the order *Loranthaceæ* and tribe *Visceæ*, characterized by the erect anthers subsessile on the base of the calyx-lobes, vertically two-celled and opening by a longitudinal slit. The 80 species are all American, widely scattered through the warmer regions, extending into the United

American Mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*).
a, branch with the male inflorescence; *b*, branch with the fruit.

States to New Jersey, and especially found in the west, and southward into the Argentine Republic. They are shrubby yellowish-green parasites, generally with abundant short much-jointed branches, flat opposite thickish leaves, and terminal or axillary jointed spikes of small sessile and immersed flowers in several or many rows. *P. flavescens* extends north to New Jersey, on various trees, especially the sour-gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), and is often destructive to the tree, as in cases of growth on elms, hickories, and wild cherries. (See *mistletoe*, 2.) It is used as a substitute for the European mistletoe.

phoranthium (fō-ran'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *phoranthia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *φορός*, bearing (< *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, same as *elinanthium.*

phorbeia (fôr-bī'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φορβεία*, a mouth-band, a halter by which a horse is tied to the manger, < *φορβή*, pasture, fodder, < *φέρβειν*, feed: see *herb.*] Same as *capistrum*, I.

Phoridæ (for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclorraphous *Diptera*, founded on the genus *Phora.* They are small, nearly naked humpback flies with one- or two-jointed antennæ, and large wings with two strong veins and from three to five weak cross-veins. They are everywhere numerous, and feed in the larval state on all sorts of dead animal and vegetable matters, seldom attacking living insects and thus becoming parasites.

phorminx (fôr'mingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φόρμιγξ*, a kind of lyre, perhaps < *φέρειν*, carry, = E. *bear*[1], as being a portable lyre.] An ancient Greek stringed musical instrument; a cithara or lyre.

> We beat the *phorminx* till we hurt our thumbs,
> As if still ignorant of counterpoint.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i.

Phormium (fôr'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (J. and G. Forster, 1776), < Gr. *φορμίον*, a plant, a kind of sage. Cf. Gr. *φορμίον*, dim. of *φορμός*, a basket, mat, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Hemerocalleæ*, characterized by the turbinate form of the perianth above its short tube, with three lanceolate erect sepals and three thinner petals slightly spreading at the apex. The 2 species, with several varieties, are natives of New Zealand and Norfolk Island. They are perennials, forming large tufts, with rigid two-ranked sword-shaped radical leaves from a short thickened rootstock. They bear a tall leafless scape branching at the summit, with erect variegated

New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax variegata*).

lurid or yellow and red flowers in a terminal panicle. The largest variety produces green and gray leaves from 5 to 6 feet long, and deep orange-red flowers on a stalk 16 feet high. *P. tenax variegata* is the New Zealand flax (which see, under *flax*, 1 (*b*)), also called *flax-bush.* It is a very beautiful variegated-leafed variety, valuable for lawn decoration. The other varieties are cultivated also for their beauty, and especially for their fiber—the strongest vegetable fiber known. The plants are raised from the divided roots or from seeds, and are hardy in England. The fiber is now sold for making cordage, paper, etc., and gardeners use the leaves as cordage when simply torn into shreds.

Phoronis (fō-rō'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Φορωνίς*, of Phoroneus, < *Φορωνεύς*, Phoroneus, a king of Argos.] A genus of *Gephyrea*, typical of the family *Phoronidæ.* They have a circlet of long tentacular appendages around the mouth, close to which the anus is situated. A pseudohemal system exists, and the fluid is said to contain red corpuscles. The embryo is mesotrochal, but has also two ciliated bands, one around the anus, the other behind the mouth, the latter being produced into a fringe of numerous tentaculiform lobes, in which state it is the so-called *actinotrocha.*

phoronomia† (for-ō-nō'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *phoronomy.*] Same as *phoronomics.*

phoronomics (for-ō-nom'iks), *n.* [< *phoronom-y* + *-ics.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion; kinematics; the purely geometrical theory of motion.

phoronomy (fō-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *phoronomie*, < NL. *phoronomia*, < Gr. *φορά*, motion (< *φέρειν*, carry), + *-νομία*, < *νόμος*, law: see *nome*[5].] 1. Same as *phoronomics.*

> Matter, quantitatively defined, is "the movable in space." In this point of view it is the object of a science we may call *Phoronomy.* *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 489.

2. The inference of force from motion.

phoroscope (for'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φορά*, motion (< *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for transmitting a visual image to a distant point by means of electricity.

phosgen, phosgene (fos'jen, -jēn), *n.* [= F. *phosgène* = Pg. *phosgeno*; irreg. < Gr. *φῶς*, contr. of *φάος*, light, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] Carbonyl chlorid ($COCl_2$), a gas formed by the action of light on a mixture of carbonic oxid and chlorin. Below 8° C. it is a colorless fluid with a suffocating odor.

phosgenite (fos'jen-īt), *n.* [< *phosgen* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting of the chlorid and carbonate of lead. It occurs in white or yellowish tetragonal crystals having an adamantine luster. Also called *corneous lead.*

phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* [= F. *phosphate* = Sp. *fosfato* = Pg. *phosphato* = It. *fosfato*; as *phosph(orus)* + *-ate*[1].] 1. A salt of phosphoric acid.—2. A name given to various mineral deposits which consist largely of calcium or iron and alumina phosphates, and are used in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers.—**Phosphate of iron**, a native blue ocher, in color similar to the deeper hues of ultramarine ash, but more dull.

phosphated (fos'fā-ted), *a.* [< *phosphate* + *-ed*[2].] Phosphatic: as, *phosphated* deposits. *Nature*, XXXIX. 192.

phosphatic (fos-fat'ik), *a.* [= F. *phosphatique*; < *phosphate* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or containing a phosphate; characterized by the formation or presence of a phosphate.—**Phosphatic bread**, bread made from bolted meal or white flour to which nutritive salts which have been removed with the bran or gluten coat are restored by the use of an acid phosphate and a carbonated alkali, which, also, by the evolution of carbonic acid, lighten or raise the bread.—**Phosphatic diathesis**, in *med.*, the condition of the system which evinces itself in phosphaturia.—**Phosphatic nodules**, concretions and nodules of phosphate of lime, now largely used for artificial manure.

phosphatization (fos″fā-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *phosphatize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into a phosphate, or a phosphatic condition. *Amer. Geologist*, I. 256.

phosphatize (fos'fā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phosphatized*, ppr. *phosphatizing.* [< *phosphate* + *-ize.*] 1. To reduce to the form of a phosphate.

> In most instances these fossils are *phosphatized* more or less completely, in extreme cases to the extent of nearly obliterating the organic structure. *Science*, III. 587.

2. To treat with phosphates, as with phosphatic medicines or fertilizing phosphates.

phosphaturia (fos-fā-tū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *phosphate* + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine.] The presence of an excessive quantity of phosphates in the urine.

phosphene (fos'fēn), *n.* [= F. *phosphène*; irreg. < Gr. *φῶς*, light, + *φαίνειν*, show.] The luminous image produced by pressing the eyeball with the finger or otherwise. It is due to the direct mechanical stimulation of the retina.

> Press the finger into the internal corner of the eye: you perceive a brilliant colored spectrum in the field of view on the opposite or external side. . . . The colored spectra have been called *phosphenes.* *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 67.

phosphide (fos'fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *phosph(orus)* + *-ide*[1].] A combination of phosphorus with a single element: as, *phosphide* of iron or copper.

phosphine (fos'fin), *n.* [< *phosph(orus)* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *phosphureted hydrogen* (which see, under *phosphureted*).

phosphite (fos'fīt), *n.* [= F. *phosphite* = Sp. *fosfito* = Pg. *phosphito*; as *phosph(orus)* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of phosphorous acid.

phosphochalcite (fos-fō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *phospho(rus)* + *chalcitis.*] Hydrous phosphate of copper. See *pseudomalachite.*

Phosphor (fos'for), *n.* [= F. *Phosphore* = Sp. *Fósforo* = Pg. *Phosphoro* = It. *Fosforo*, Phosphor (in def. 2, F. *phosphore* = Sp. *fósforo* = Pg. *phosphoro* = It. *fosforo* = Dan. Sw. *fosfor*, < NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus), < L. *Phosphorus*, < Gr. *Φωσφόρος*, Lucifer, the morning star, < *φωσφόρος*, bringing light, < *φῶς*, contr. of *φάος*, light (< *φάειν*, shine: see *phase*[1]), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν*, bring, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. the equiv. *Lucifer.*] 1. The morning star, or Lucifer; the planet Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning.

> They saw this *Phosphor's* Infant-light, and knew
> It bravely usher'd in a Sun as New.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

> Bright *Phosphor*, fresher for the night,
> By thee the world's great work is heard
> Beginning. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxi.

2†. [*l. c.*] Phosphorus.

> Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor.* *Addison.*

phosphorate (fos'fō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phosphorated*, ppr. *phosphorating.* [< *phosphorus* + *-ate*[2].] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.—**Phosphorated oil.** See *oil.*

phosphor-bronze (fos'for-bronz), *n.* See *bronze.*

phosphor-copper (fos'for-kop″ėr), *n.* A combination of phosphorus with copper, prepared by the reduction of phosphate of copper in a graphite crucible, or in some other similar way, for use in making phosphor-bronze.

phosphoreous† (fos-fō'rē-us), *a.* [< *phosphor* + *-eous.*] Same as *phosphorescent.* *Pennant.*

phosphoresce (fos-fō-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *phosphoresced*, ppr. *phosphorescing.* [< *phosphor* + *-esce.*] To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat; give out a phosphorescent light.

phosphorescence (fos-fō-res'ens), *n.* [= F. *phosphorescence* = Sp. *fosforescencia* = Pg. *phosphoreseencia* = It. *fosforescenza*; as *phosphoresce(nt)* + *-ce.*] The state or character of being phosphorescent; the property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous without undergoing combustion. Phosphorescence is sometimes a chemical, sometimes a physical action. When chemical, it consists essentially in slow oxidation attended with evolution of light, as in the case of phosphorus. When physical, it consists in the continuation of the molecular vibrations causing the emission of light after the body has ceased to be exposed to the light-radiation (or, more generally, radiant energy) to which this motion is due; this is seen in the case of the diamond, chlorophane, sugar, barium and calcium sulphids, and many other substances. Phosphorescence is also produced in some crystals (diamond, calcite, etc.) by exposure to the electrical discharge in a vacuum-tube. The phosphorescence of the sea is produced by the scintillating or phosphorescent light emitted from the bodies of certain marine animals. The luminosity of plants is a condition under which certain plants (always, so far as now known, *Thallophytes*) evolve light. The so-called luminosity or phosphorescence of decaying wood is due to the presence of the mycelium of *Agaricus melleus.* Other luminous fungi are *Agaricus olearius*, *A. igneus*, *A. noctilus*, and *A. Gardneri.* Various algæ and diatoms also exhibit this phenomenon. See cut under *Noctiluca.*

> What is correctly termed *phosphorescence* has nothing to do with phosphorus, but it is merely a species of fluorescence. *Tait*, Light, § 204.

phosphorescent (fos-fō-res'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *phosphorescent* = Sp. *fosforescente* = Pg. *phosphoreseente* = It. *fosforescente*; as *phosphor* + *-escent.* Cf. *phosphoresce.*] **I.** *a.* Shining with a faint light or luminosity like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat. Various animals are phosphorescent; as, among infusorians, the noctilucæ (see cut under *Noctiluca*); among polyps, certain sea-pens (*Pennatula phosphorea*, for example); among insects, the glow-worm and other beetles of the family *Lampyridæ* (see cuts under *firefly*, *Lampyris*, and *lightning-bug*), and many bugs of the family *Fulgoridæ* (see cut under *lantern-fly*); among ascidians, the pyrosomes or firebodies; and some fishes. A number of mineral substances exhibit a similar property after having been exposed to a bright light, though from a different cause, as calcium chlorid, anhydrous calcium nitrate, the sulphids of barium, strontium, calcium (luminous paint), the diamond, some varieties of fluor-spar, apatite, borax, and many other substances. Some mineral bodies become phosphorescent when strongly heated, as a piece of lime. See *phosphoreseence.*—**Phosphorescent dial, paint, photograph**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A substance having the property of phosphoreseence, or luminosity without heat.

The additions used by us as the third constituent are colourless salts, and all of them fusible at the temperature at which the *phosphorescents* are prepared.
Philosophical Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 428.

phosphoreted, phosphoretted (fos'fō-ret-ed), *a.* Same as *phosphureted*.

phosphoric (fos-for'ik), *a.* [= F. *phosphorique* = Sp. *fosfórico* = Pg. *phosphorico* = It. *fosforico;* as *phosphor* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

How the lit lake shines, a *phosphoric* sea,
And the big rain comes dancing to the earth!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 93.

The unseen figure . . . had caused to be thrown open the graves of all mankind; and from each issued the faint *phosphoric* radiance of decay. *Poe*, Tales, I. 334.

Glacial phosphoric acid. See *glacial*.—**Phosphoric acid**, HPO_3 (sometimes called *orthophosphoric acid* in contradistinction to *metaphosphoric acid*), an acid usually obtained by decomposing bone-ash, which consists chiefly of calcium phosphate, with sulphuric acid, and separating from foreign matters the phosphoric acid thus liberated. It is also produced by the oxidation of phosphorous acid, by oxidizing red phosphorus with nitric acid, by the decomposition of apatite and other native phosphates, and in various other ways. It is a colorless odorless syrup, with an intensely sour taste. It is tribasic, forming three distinct classes of metallic salts. The three atoms of hydrogen may in like manner be replaced by alcohol radicals, forming acid and neutral ethers. Phosphoric acid is used in medicine as a tonic.

phosphorical (fos-for'i-kal), *a.* [< *phosphoric* + *-al*.] Phosphoric.

phosphoridrosis (fos"for-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *phosphorus* (see *Phosphor*) + Gr. ἱδρωσις, sweat: see *hidrosis*.] Luminous sweat, sometimes seen in the last stages of phthisis. *Lancet*.

Phosphorist (fos'fō-rist), *n.* [< "*Phosphoros*," a Swedish periodical which was the organ of this movement.] In *Swedish literary hist.*, one of a class of poets and writers of romantic and idealistic tendencies who flourished about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Among the *Phosphorists*, Atterbom was the man of most genius. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 757.

phosphorite (fos'fō-rīt), *n.* [= F. *phosphorite* = Sp. *fosforita* = Pg. *phosphorita;* as *phosphor* + *-ite*2.] A name applied originally to a massive variety of apatite, but now used to embrace the more or less impure earthy to compact calcium phosphate which forms beds of considerable magnitude in some localities (Estremadura in Spain, Bohemia, etc.), and is of much economic importance.

phosphorize (fos'fō-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phosphorized*, ppr. *phosphorizing*. [= F. *phosphoriser* = Pg. *phosphorisar;* as *phosphor* + *-ize*.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

phosphorogenic (fos"fō-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Producing phosphorescence: specifically noting those rays of the spectrum which possess the property of continuing the phosphorescence of certain substances previously excited by exposure to light.

Glass is only less perfectly permeable than rock-crystal to the *phosphorogenic* rays that accompany the luminous ones. *Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 112.

phosphorograph (fos-for'ō-gràf), *n.* [< NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A representation, as of the solar spectrum, obtained by phosphorescence, as by projecting it upon a phosphorescent substance like luminous paint: in this way an impression of the invisible infra-red part of the spectrum is obtained.

J. W. Draper has obtained what he calls a *phosphorograph* of the solar spectrum, and has compared it with a photograph of the same spectrum.
Quoted in *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 368.

phosphorographic (fos"fō-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *phosphorograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phosphorography.

Phosphorographic studies for the photographic reproduction of the stars. *Nature*, XXXIII. 431.

phosphorography (fos-fō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] The art, method, etc., of making phosphorographs.

M. Ch. V. Zenger brought before the Academy of Sciences on August 30th a paper entitled "*Phosphorography* applied to the Photography of the Invisible."
Athenæum, No. 3073, p. 375.

phosphoroscope (fos'fō-rō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *phosphoroscope*, < NL. *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, behold.] 1. An instrument for measuring the duration of evanescent phosphorescence in different substances. It consists of a hollow disk within which is placed the object to be tested. The disk is geared with multiplying-wheels so that it can be rotated at any desired speed, and is so perforated on opposite sides that the substance placed within it is alternately exposed to a light placed behind the disk and to the eye.

M. E. Becquerel has shown experimentally by his beautiful *phosphoroscope* the finiteness of duration of the emission of light in the case of solids in which it was so brief that its emission was described as "fluorescence."
Stokes, Light, p. 150.

2. A philosophical toy consisting of glass tubes containing different phosphorescent substances and arranged in a box. When exposed to sunlight or strong artificial light, and afterward put in a dark place, the tubes glow with lights of different colors.

Alumina, . . . glowing with a rich red colour in the *phosphoroscope*. *Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 116.

phosphorous (fos'fō-rus), *a.* [= F. *phosphoreux* = Sp. It. *fosforoso* = Pg. *phosphoroso;* as *phosphor* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing phosphorus.—**Phosphorous acid**, H_3PO_3, an acid produced by the action of water on phosphorous anhydrid, by exposing sticks of phosphorus to moist air, and in several other ways. Phosphorous acid exists usually in the form of a thick uncrystallizable syrup, but it may also be obtained crystallized. This acid is dibasic, forming two series of metallic salts, named respectively *neutral* and *acid phosphites*.—**Phosphorous anhydrid**, P_2O_3, a soft, white, readily volatile powder prepared by burning phosphorus in a limited supply of air.

phosphoruria (fos-fō-rō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *phosphorus*, phosphorus, + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] 1. Phosphaturia.—2. Photuria.

phosphorus (fos'fō-rus), *n.* [L. (in def. 2 NL.), < Gr. Φωσφόρος, Lucifer: see *Phosphor*.] 1. [*cap.*] The morning star; Phosphor.

John Baptist was that *Phosphorus* or morning star, to signify the sun's approaching.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 224.

2. Chemical symbol, P; atomic weight, 31; specific gravity, 1.826. A solid non-metallic combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed, not found by itself in nature, but occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen, calcium, and magnesium. It is widely distributed, being an essential constituent of all plants and of the bony tissue of animals. It was originally obtained from urine; but it is now manufactured from bones, which consist in large part of calcium phosphate. Common phosphorus, when pure, is semi-transparent and colorless. At common temperatures it is a soft solid, easily cut with a knife, the cut surface having a waxy luster; at 108° F. it fuses, and at 550° is converted into vapor. It is soluble, by the aid of heat, in naphtha, in fixed and volatile oils, and in sulphur chlorid, carbon disulphid, and phosphorus sulphid. It is exceedingly inflammable. Exposed to the air at common temperatures, it undergoes slow combustion, emits a white vapor of a peculiar garlic odor, and appears luminous in the dark. A very slight degree of heat is sufficient to inflame it in the open air. Gentle pressure between the fingers, friction, or a temperature not much above its point of fusion kindles it readily. It burns rapidly even in the air, emitting a splendid white light, and causing intense heat. Its combustion is far more rapid in oxygen gas, and the light far more vivid. The product of the perfect combustion of phosphorus is phosphorous pentoxid (P_2O_5), a white solid which readily takes up water, passing into phosphoric acid (which see, under *phosphoric*). Phosphorus may be made to combine with most of the metals, forming compounds called *phosphides;* when dissolved in fat oils it forms a solution which is luminous in the dark. It is chiefly used in the preparation of lucifer matches, and in the preparation of phosphoric acid. It is used to some extent in medicine in nervous affections, but is virulently poisonous except in very minute doses. Phosphorus presents a good example of allotropy, in that it can be exhibited in at least one other form, known as *red* or *amorphous phosphorus*, presenting completely different properties from common phosphorus. This variety is produced by keeping common phosphorus for a long time slightly below the boiling-point. It is a red, hard, brittle substance, not fusible, not poisonous, and not readily inflammable, so that it may be handled with impunity. When heated to the boiling-point it changes back to common phosphorus.—**Bologna, Bolognian,** or **Bononian phosphorus,** one of the most powerful of the solar phosphoric substances. It is prepared by heating barium sulphate intensely with powdered charcoal, and filling with it while hot glass tubes, which are at once sealed. After exposure to sunlight, the mass phosphoresces in the dark with a bright orange-colored light.—**Phosphorus bottle.** (*a*) A contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. The light is produced by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire, and introducing a sulphur match. It is now superseded by lucifer matches and similar contrivances. (*b*) A small bottle containing 12 grains of phosphorus melted in half an ounce of olive-oil. On being uncorked in the dark this solution emits light enough to illuminate the dial of a watch, and it will retain this property for several years if not too frequently used.—**Phosphorus paste,** a poisonous compound containing phosphorus, for the destruction of vermin, as rats, mice, cockroaches, etc.

phosphorus-box (fos'fō-rus-boks), *n.* A box containing oxymuriate matches, which first superseded the tinder-box.

When I was about 16 I joined in partnership with a man who used to make *phosphorus boxes*. I sold them for him. A piece of phosphorus was stuck in a tin tube, the match was dipped into the phosphorus, and it would ignite by friction. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 373.

phosphuret† (fos'fū-ret), *n.* [= F. *phosphure* = Sp. *fosforeto* = Pg. *phosphureto;* as *phosph*(*orus*) + *-uret*.] Same as *phosphide*.

phosphureted, phosphuretted (fos'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *phosphuret* + *-ed*2.] Combined with phosphorus.—**Phosphureted hydrogen,** PH_3, a gas procured by boiling phosphorus with a caustic alkali. The gas so prepared is spontaneously inflammable, owing to the presence of traces of vapor of a liquid hydrid of phosphorus, and during its combustion there are formed water and phosphoric acid. The pure gas, while very combustible, does not inflame spontaneously; it is colorless, is very poisonous, and has a disgusting smell, resembling that of decaying fish. When mixed with air or oxygen gas it explodes at a temperature of 300° F. It is produced by the decomposition of animal substances. When this gas is cooled below zero (C.) it deposits a liquid, hydrogen phosphide; the gaseous phosphide remaining is no longer spontaneously inflammable. Also called *phosphine*.

photalgia (fō-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain arising from light.

photantitypimeter (fō-tan-tit-i-pim'e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + ἀντίτυπος, corresponding (see *antitype*), + μέτρον, measure.] A chemical actinometer proposed by Marchand, consisting of a solution of perchlorid of iron and oxalic acid in water. When it is exposed to the sunlight, carbonic-acid gas is set free, the measure of whose volume expresses the chemical intensity of the sun's rays.

photics (fō'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-ics*.] The science of light.

Photinia (fō-tin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), so called with ref. to the coriaceous and shining evergreen leaves and white flowers; < Gr. φωτεινός, shining, bright, < φῶς (φωτ-), light.] A genus of rosaceous shrubs and trees, of the tribe *Pomeæ*, known by the evergreen leaves and one- to five-celled berry-like pome, with thin partitions. There are about 30 species, natives of Japan, China, and the mountains of India, and one of California. They bear alternate undivided leaves, often with leaf-like stipules, and usually white flowers in terminal corymbs or panicles. The ovoid juicy fruit is crowned by the five ovate calyx-lobes, and is sometimes edible. *P. serrulata* and its varieties (often wrongly called *Cratægus glabra*) are the Chinese hawthorn, and *P. arbutifolia* is the Californian May-bush of ornamental lawn cultivation; both are hardy evergreens, growing to a height of 10 feet. The bark of *P. dubia* is used in Nepal to dye scarlet. *P. Japonica* yields a small scarlet fruit eaten by the Japanese, and is planted for ornament. See *loquat*.

Photinian (fō-tin'i-an), *n.* [< LL. *Photinianus*, an adherent of Photinus, < *Photinus*, < Gr. Φωτεινός, Photinus (see def.), < φωτεινός, shining, bright, < φῶς (φωτ-), light.] One of a sect, disciples of Photinus, a bishop of Sirmium in Pannonia in the fourth century. Photinus denied Christ's essential divinity, and believed that his moral character developed from human to divine.

Photinianism (fō-tin'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Photinian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrine held by Photinus.

photo (fō'tō), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *photograph*.

photobiotic (fō"tō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + βιωτικός, belonging to life.] Living habitually in the light: said of a class of plant-cells.

photocampsis (fō-tō-kamp'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), contr. of φάος, light (< φάειν, shine: see *phase*1), + κάμψις, bending, < κάμπτειν, bend.] Refraction of light. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

photochemical (fō-tō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light.

photochemist (fō-tō-kem'ist), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *chemist*.] One who is versed in photochemistry.

photochemistry (fō-tō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light.

photochromatic (fō"tō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *photochrom-y* + *-atic* (after *chromatic*).] Of or pertaining to or produced by photochromy. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 562.

photochromolithograph (fō-tō-krō-mō-lith'ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *chromolithograph*.] A chromolithograph in the production of which photographic processes have been used.

photochromotype (fō-tō-krō'mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *chromotype*.] A photo-process picture printed in colors in a printing-press by any of the ordinary methods of typography in colors.

photochromy (fō'tō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + χρῶμα, color.] The art of reproducing colors by photography, or of producing photographic pictures in which the originals are shown in their natural colors. There is as yet no process by which natural colors can be registered by photography by a single or simple operation, in such form that the resulting picture will be permanent. By the device of taking a separate negative for every color in the subject, using in every case such chemicals or methods as will reproduce only the desired color, and afterward combining prints or matrices from all the negatives, every one in its appropriate color, a remarkably close ap-

proximation is made to the natural appearance of the subject. This process is peculiarly adapted to the reproduction of such works of art as jewels, tapestries, potteries, and enamels.

photochronograph (fō-tō-kron'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *chronograph.*] 1. An instrument for taking photochronographic pictures. See *photochronography.*—2. A picture taken by this method.

photochronographic (fō-tō-kron-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to photochronography.

photochronography (fō″tō-krō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.] The method, practice, etc., of taking instantaneous photographs at regular and generally at short intervals of time, as of a bird, horse, projectile, etc., in motion.

photocrayon (fō-tō-krā'on), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *crayon.*] Produced by photographic processes giving the effect of work in crayons, or finished in crayons upon a photographic groundwork: said of a picture.

photodermatic (fō″tō-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + δέρμα, skin: see *dermatic.*] Having a luminous or phosphoreseent skin; phosphorescent, as the mantle of a mollusk. *Nature*, XL. 384.

photodrome (fō'tō-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + δρόμος, a running, < δραμεῖν, run.] An instrument for producing optical effects by flashes of light thrown upon revolving disks on which are painted various figures or devices.

photodynamic (fō″tō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + δύναμις, power: see *dynamic.*] Of or pertaining to the energy or effect of light.

photodysphoria (fō″tō-dis-fō'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + δυσφορία, pain hard to be borne: see *dysphoria.*] An intolerance of light; photophobia.

photo-electric (fō″tō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *electric.*] Acting by the combined operation of light and electricity; producing light by means of electricity; also noting apparatus for taking photographs by electric light, or by a lamp whose illuminating power is derived from electricity.

photo-electrical (fō″tō-ē-lek'tri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *electrical.*] Same as *photo-electric.*

photo-electrotype (fō″tō-ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *electrotype.*] A photographic picture produced in relief, such as to afford, by the ordinary processes of electrotypy, a matrix for a cast from which impressions in ink may be obtained.

photo-engrave (fō″tō-en-grāv'), *v. t.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *engrave.*] To produce by or in photo-engraving.

photo-engraving (fō″tō-en-grā'ving), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *engraving.*] A common name for many processes by which a photograph may be made to afford a plate-matrix from which can be taken prints in ink corresponding to the original of the photographic image. These processes depend upon the property, possessed by potassium bichromate and analogous chemicals, of rendering insoluble, under the action of light, gelatin or some similar body with which they are compounded. By applications of this property, varying according to the process, a picture or design can be produced on a metal surface, and the blank places etched out with acid; or a matrix in relief can be formed, from which an electrotype plate can be made in ordinary ways. In general, the term *photo-engraving* is limited to a relief-block or -plate produced by photographic means for printing in an ordinary printing-press, to the art of making such blocks, and to prints from them; while the term *photogravure* is commonly applied to a photographically engraved plate in intaglio from which prints may be taken in a copperplate-press, to the art of making such an incised plate, and to a print from it. In the Gillet process a zinc plate coated with asphaltum is exposed beneath a negative, and those portions unchanged by light are dissolved. The zinc is then etched. Photographs are reproduced in the form of half-tone plates for use in the printing-press by several methods, all of which depend upon breaking up the surface of the picture by dark lines in regular series. A gelatin film on which such a series of lines has been photographed is placed between the sensitized surface which is to receive the impression and a positive picture. The resulting print will consist of the subject appearing in half-tone on a ground of lines, and from it a typographical matrix is prepared in the usual ways. (For an example of a half-tone plate, see cut under *dekadrachm.*) Also called *photographic engraving, photographic-process printing, photographic process.* See *photo-etching* (Gillet process), and compare *heliotypy* and *photogravure.*

photo-epinastic (fō-tō-ep-i-nas'tik), *a.* [< *photo-epinast-y* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of photo-epinasty.

photo-epinastically (fō-tō-ep-i-nas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a photo-epinastic manner.

photo-epinasty (fō-tō-ep'i-nas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *epinasty.*] In *bot.*, an epinastic movement or state of curvature observed in certain organs when exposed to intense light, due to a more active growth of the dorsal surface. Compare *epinasty.*

photo-etching (fō-tō-ech'ing), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *etching.*] Any process of photo-engraving or photogravure, or any plate or print produced by such a process, in which a subject in line is transferred by photography to a metal surface in such a manner that either the ground or the lines of the design will resist acid, with which the plate is then etched: most commonly used for relief-plates on zinc, such as those of the Gillet process. See *photo-engraving.*

photogalvanography (fō-tō-gal-va-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *galvanography.*] A process of obtaining from a photographic positive on glass an intaglio gutta-percha plate for printing like a plate. The gutta-percha plate is a hardened impression from a relief negative in bichromated gelatin, made according to the methods used in photo-process.

photogen (fō'tō-jen), *n.* [F. *photogène*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] A paraffin-oil: same as *kerosene.*

photogene (fō'tō-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] A more or less continued impression or picture on the retina. *H. Spencer.*

photogenic (fō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [= F. *photogénique* = It. *fotogenico*; as *photogen-y, photogenous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to photogeny.—2. In *biol.*, producing light without sensible heat, as an animal or vegetable organism; giving rise to luminosity or phosphoreseenee; photogeneous.

According to Schulze the males of Lampyris splendidula possess two *photogenic* organs.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 379.

Photogenic drawing. (*a*) A picture produced by the agency of light, according to any of the photographic processes. Specifically—(*b*) A reproduction of the configuration of any flat translucent object, as a leaf, or the wing of an insect, or a drawing upon translucent paper or tracing-cloth, made by confining it under glass in contact with a sensitive film, exposing to the action of light, and fixing or developing the image resulting in the film. A variety of photogenic processes are now in use for copying mechanical drawings. See *blue-printing.*

photogenous (fō-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] In *biol.*, same as *photogenic.*

Their further studies . . . enable them to reconcile their theory of *photogenous* fermentation with the hypothesis of the oxidation of a phosphorated substance, as proposed by some biologists. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 512.

photogeny (fō-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] The art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground; photography.

photoglyphic (fō-tō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *photoglyph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to photoglyphy.

photoglyphy (fō-tog'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + γλύφειν, engrave.] The art of engraving by means of the action of light and certain chemical processes; particularly, the production by photographic processes of a plate from which copies can be printed in ink. Often restricted to the production of intaglio plates, or photogravure.

photogram (fō'tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + γράμμα, a writing, a drawing, a picture, < γράφειν, write: see *gram*[2].] Same as *photograph.* *Nature*, XXXVI. 317. [Rare.]

photogrammetry (fō-tō-gram'et-ri), *n.* The art of forming an orthogonal projection from two perspectives.

photograph (fō'tō-graf), *n.* [= F. *photographe* = It. *fotografo*, a photograph (cf. Sp. *fotografía* = Pg. *photographia* = It. *fotografia*, a photograph: see *photography*); Sp. *fotógrafo* = Pg. *photographo* = It. *fotografo* = G. *photograph* = Sw. Dan. *fotograf* = NGr. φωτογράφος, a photographer, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + γράφειν, write.] A picture produced by any process of photography.—**Composite photograph.** See *composite.*—**Instantaneous photograph.** See *photography.*—**Phosphorescent photograph,** a photographic picture obtained by coating a plate with a mixture of dextrin, honey, and potassium bichromate, and exposing it under a negative. The parts affected by light through the transparent parts of the negative harden, while those which are protected from the light remain sticky, so that any fine powder dusted over will adhere to them, while having no hold on the hardened parts. If a phosphorescent powder is dusted on this positive, and the plate is then exposed to strong light, there will result a picture appearing luminous in the dark.

photograph (fō'tō-graf), *v. t.* [< *photograph, n.*] To produce a likeness or facsimile of by photographic means

photographer (fō-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *photograph* + *-er*[1].] One who makes pictures by means of photography.

photographic (fō-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *photographique* = Sp. *fotográfico* = Pg. *photographico* = It. *fotografico*; as *photograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, using, or produced by photography.—**Photographic engraving.** Same as *photo-engraving.*—**Photographic lens, paper,** etc. See the nouns.—**Photographic process, photographic-process printing.** Same as *photo-engraving.*

photographical (fō-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *photographic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to photography; more or less directly connected with photographic matters: as, a *photographical* print; a *photographical* society.

photographically (fō-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of, or as regards, photography; as in a photograph.

photographometer (fō″tō-gra-fom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *photograph* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. In *photog.*, an instrument for determining the sensibility of a film employed in photographic processes, relatively to the amount of radiation, luminous and chemical.—2. A rotating photographic apparatus for recording automatically the angular position of objects around a given point.

photography (fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *photographie* = Sp. *fotografía* = Pg. *photographia* = It. *fotografia* = D. *photografie* = G. *photographie* = Sw. Dan. *fotografi*, photography (in Sp. Pg. It. also a photograph), = NGr. φωτογραφία, photography, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write. Cf. *photograph.*] The art of producing images of objects by an application of the chemical change produced in certain substances, as silver chlorid, bromide, or iodide, by the action of light, or more generally of radiant energy. The rays which are in general most active in this way are those of the upper part of the spectrum, as the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays. The red and yellow rays produce a much less marked effect on an ordinary sensitive plate; but it has been found possible to prepare a special gelatinobromide plate which is highly sensitive even to the less refrangible rays, as those in the infra-red region of the spectrum. (See *spectrum.*) Photography rests on the fact that silver nitrate and various other chemicals are decomposed by certain solar rays and reduced, becoming dark or black, or in other ways affected, according to the intensity and amount of actinic rays received on them. The process consists (1) in properly exposing a surface made sensitive to actinic rays to a projected image of the object to be reproduced; (2) in rendering visible if merely latent, or in coloring or toning, the reproduction of this image; (3) in removing the sensibility of those parts of the surface which have not been acted on, and in fixing permanently the image produced; and (4), if the image obtained is a negative, as in the majority of processes, in the mechanical production of positive copies from it. The knowledge of the principle on which photography depends reaches back to the time of the alchemists, who discovered that silver chlorid exposed to the sun's rays became black. Wedgwood and Davy in 1802 attempted to apply this fact to artistic purposes by throwing the shadow of an object on a sheet of white paper, or, preferably, of leather, covered with a solution of silver nitrate and exposed to the sun's rays, but they were unable to fix the pictures. About 1814 Niepce, a Frenchman, discovered a method of producing pictures on plates of copper or pewter covered with a sensitive resinous substance called bitumen of Judea, and also of rendering them permanent. This process he called *heliography.* Niepce associated himself with Daguerre, who elaborated, about 1838, from the former process the one which bears his name. (See *daguerreotype.*) This was soon superseded by various processes, especially the *calotype process* (see *calotype*) of Fox-Talbot, first patented in 1841, who revived Wedgwood's process of obtaining pictures on sensitized paper, and the *collodion process* (see *collodion*), first suggested by M. Le Grey, of Paris, and brought into practice by Archer in 1850; and all these later processes have been practically abandoned for the *gelatinobromide dry-plate process,* which is now in almost universal use. Photographs produced by any of these processes may be either *negative* or *positive.* Negative photographs exhibit the lights and shades as opposite to those in nature—that is, the lights appear dark and the shades transparent; positive photographs exhibit the lights and shades in accordance with nature. To produce a positive from a negative, the latter is placed in contact with a surface which has been rendered sensitive to light, and is exposed to the influence of light, which penetrates the negative and affects the parts of the underlying surface opposite the lights of the picture, while the parts opposite the opaque parts of the picture are protected. The operation for obtaining a positive from a negative is called *printing.* Modifications are constantly being introduced in photography. One of the most important has been the *carbon process,* popularized by Swan of Newcastle, according to which a solution of gelatin and potassium bichromate (the latter being the sensitizing agent) is mixed with a pigment, and applied as a coating to a sheet of paper. The positives are printed in the ordinary way on the black cake, or *tissue* as it is called, thus produced, and become visible and permanent by washing, as the pigment-coating is rendered more or less insoluble by the effect of the light passing through the negative. The *autotype process,* invented by Johnson, is a simpler method of carbon-printing than the carbon process proper, but the principles involved are the same. One of the most important developments of the art is the so-called *instantaneous photography,* by means of which, through the use of very sensitive plates and the shortness of the duration of exposure,

scenes, motions, etc., are reproduced and registered which are too rapid or evanescent to be distinguishable by the eye. For various mechanical methods of multiplying photographic pictures, see *photo-electrotype*, *photo-engraving*, *photogalvanography*, *photoglyphy*, *photogravure*, *photolithography*, and *heliotypy*.

photogravure (fō′tō-grą-vūr′), *n.* [< F. *photogravure*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + F. *gravure*, engraving.] The art of producing on metal, by an application of the action of light on a sensitized surface, often supplemented by etching, an incised engraved plate for printing. There are several processes by which this may be accomplished. According to the Niepce process, which is suitable for the reproduction of line-engravings, a copperplate is coated with bitumen and is then exposed to light beneath a negative. The resulting print is brought out with olive-oil and turpentine, or with oil of spike, which dissolves the parts acted on by light and acts little on the rest, and the lines remain as bare copper. The plate is then etched. In the Fox-Talbot process the gelatin print is transferred to copper which has had a grain given to it by sprinkling the surface with powdered resin and then warming it. (See *aquatint*.) The plate is then etched with ferric acid, which renders the opaque portions of the gelatin film insoluble and impermeable. The acid should be weak and kept in motion during the biting, until the uncovered parts have been sufficiently attacked. To increase the regularity of the erosion, the plate should first be immersed in a weak solution of copper sulphate. In the Woodbury process, which resembles the Goupil process, a gelatin picture in relief is applied under pressure upon a plate of soft metal, and is repeated on the metal in relief and depression. The mold thus formed is filled with pigmented gelatin, over which a sheet of paper which is to receive the picture is placed, and subjected to a level pressure in order to force out the superfluous gelatin. The depressed parts, which represent the dark parts of the picture, retain the most gelatin, and when the paper is lifted it raises the gelatin from the mold in such a manner that it forms a picture in low relief. In order to obtain a grained surface which will hold printing-ink, pounded glass may be mixed with the gelatin.

photogravure (fō′tō-grą-vūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *photogravured*, ppr. *photogravuring*. [< *photogravure*, *n.*] To produce in photogravure.

photoheliograph (fō-tō-hē′li-ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *heliograph*.] A photographic telescope designed for making photographs of the sun, particularly at a transit of Venus or at a solar eclipse. There are several forms of the instrument, differing widely in construction.

photoheliographic (fō-tō-hē′li-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *photoheliograph* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or made by means of a photoheliograph: as, *photoheliographic* observations.

photohyponastic (fō-tō-hī-pō-nas′tik), *a.* [< *photohyponast-y* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or characteristic of photohyponasty.

photohyponasty (fō-tō-hī′pō-nas-ti), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *hyponasty*.] In *bot.*, a hyponastic movement or curvature brought about by the exposure of organs to intense light after they have had their growth arrested for a period.

photolithograph (fō-tō-lith′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *lithograph*.] A print produced by photolithography.

photolithograph (fō-tō-lith′ō-gràf), *v. t.* [< *photolithograph*, *n.*] To produce or reproduce by the aid of photolithography.

photolithographer (fō′tō-li-thog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *photolithograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who produces pictures by photolithography.

photolithographic (fō-tō-lith-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *photolithograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by photolithography.—**Photolithographic process**, any one of the various processes by which photolithography is accomplished. All depend upon the property of a gelatin film, sensitized with potassium bichromate or an analogous chemical, of becoming insoluble when exposed to light, and thus of affording a photographic relief-plate, or a plate which will take lithographic ink in the parts affected by light, and repel it elsewhere, from which the design or picture can be transferred by the ordinary methods of lithography to a stone, or to a plate of zinc, etc.

photolithography (fō′tō-li-thog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *photolithographie* = Sp. *fotolitografía*; as Gr. φῶς (φωτ-) + E. *lithography*.] The art of fixing on the surface of a lithographic stone by the agency of the action of light upon bichromated gelatin combined with albumen, and by other manipulations, an image suitable for reproduction in ink by impression in the manner of an ordinary lithograph; also extended to include processes of similar character in which the transfer is not made to stone; specifically, the process of reproducing in ink any design or picture executed on prepared stone by means of photography, either directly or by transfers from photographs. The process is analogous to several photo-engraving processes executed on metal. See *photolithographic process*, under *photolithographic*. Also called *lithophotography*.

photologic (fō-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *photologique* = Sp. *fotológico* = Pg. *photologico*; as *photology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to photology.

photological (fō-tō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *photologic* + *-al*.] Same as *photologic*.

photologist (fō-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *photology* + *-ist*.] One who devotes himself to the study or exposition of the science of light.

> The painter should never forget that his notion of colour (as compared with that of the *photologist*) is a negative one.
> *Herschel*, Light, § 48.

photology (fō-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *photologie* = Sp. *fotología* = Pg. *photologia*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. MGr. *φωτολόγος*, announcing light.] The science of light.

photolysis (fō-tol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *λύσις*, a loosing, setting free, < *λύειν*, loosen, unbind, unfasten.] In *bot.*, the movements of protoplasm under the influence of light: distinguished as *apostrophe* and *epistrophe*. In the first the chlorophyl-grains collect upon the cell-walls which are parallel to the plane of incident light; in the latter, upon those which are at right angles to it. *Moore*.

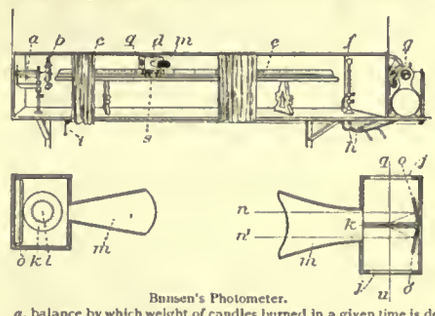
photomagnetism (fō-tō-mag′net-izm), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *magnetism*.] The relation of magnetism to light. *Faraday*.

photomechanical (fō′tō-mē-kan′i-kąl), *a.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *mechanical*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the mechanical production of pictures by the aid of light, as in photo-engraving, photolithography, etc.

> Of all the perfected *photomechanical* processes, the collotype is about the most useful for general purposes.
> *The Engineer*, LXVI. 279.

photometallograph (fō′tō-me-tal′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *μέταλλον*, metal, + *γράφειν*, write (see *metallography*).] Same as *photozincograph*.

photometer (fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *photomètre* = Sp. *fotómetro* = Pg. *photometro* = It. *fotometro*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of light, specifically to compare the relative intensities of the light emitted from different sources. Many forms have been devised, most of which are based upon the determination of the relative distances



Bunsen's Photometer.

a, balance by which weight of candles burned in a given time is determined; *b*, candles; *g*, clock, and meter which measures the gas consumed in the test; *f*, gas-burner; *h*, flexible pipes for supplying gas to the burner; *d*, sight-box, supported on a carriage *s*; *e*, scale having a guide-way for the carriage of the sight-box, and graduated to show the relative candle-power of gas which gives an illumination having intensity equal to that of the candles. This graduation corresponds with the position of the sight-box when the latter is adjusted so that equal intensity is obtained on both sides of the disk; *c* is a curtain to exclude other light during the adjustment of the sight-box; *i*, cord running over pulleys under the bottom of the instrument, by which an operator can start or stop the clock at the beginning and end of the test; *k*, disk, with the translucent serrated spot *l*; *m*, sight-tube; *o o′*, mirrors. Light enters the sight-box from the candles through the opening *q* in the side of the sight-box, and from the gas-burner on the side of *n*. Images of both sides of the illuminated disk are simultaneously seen at *n n′* by reflection from the mirrors at *o* and *o′*.

at which the light from two sources produces equal intensities of illumination. One of the most common photometers is that of Bunsen, which consists of a screen of white paper with a grease-spot in its center. The lights to be compared are placed on opposite sides of this screen, and their distances are so adjusted that the grease-spot appears neither brighter nor darker than the rest of the paper, from whichever side it is viewed. When the distances have not been correctly adjusted, the grease-spot will appear darker than the rest of the paper when viewed from the side on which the illumination is most intense, and lighter than the rest of the paper when viewed from the other side. The intensities of the two lights are to one another as the squares of the distances from the screen at which they must be placed in order that the grease-spot may appear neither brighter nor darker than the rest of the paper. Another form is Rumford's photometer, which employs a screen in front of which is placed a vertical rod; the positions of the sources of light are so adjusted that the two shadows which they cast are sensibly equal.—**Dispersion photometer**, a form of photometer by means of which the intensity of a brilliant light, as that of an electric arc, may be determined. The dispersive effect of a thin concave lens acts like increase of distance in the common photometer to weaken the bright light to the required degree.—**Polarization photometer**, an instrument in which the measurement depends upon the properties of polarized light.—**Wedge photometer**, an astronomical photometer in which a wedge of neutral-tinted dark glass is used to cause the apparent extinction of a star viewed through it. The thickness of the wedge at the point where the star vanishes determines its brightness.—**Wheel photometer**, an instrument in which the light to be measured is weakened in any required degree by transmission through adjustable apertures in a rapidly revolving wheel.

photometric (fō-tō-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *photométrique* = Pg. *photometrico*; as *photometr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to photometry, or the measurement of the intensity of light, or to the photometer, or instrument by which this is effected; employing or made by a photometer: as, *photometric* researches or observations.—**Lambert's photometric law** [named after Johann Heinrich *Lambert* (1728–77), an eminent mathematician and logician, the discoverer of this law], the fact that a smooth, irregularly reflecting surface appears equally bright under whatever angle it is seen.—**Photometric standard**, a carcel lamp burning 42 grams of refined colza-oil per hour, with a flame 40 millimeters high. It is equal to 9.5 British or 7.6 German standard candles. The *unit of photometry* adopted by the Electrical Congress at Paris (1884) is the amount of light emitted from a surface of one square centimeter of melted platinum at its temperature of solidification; in 1889 one twentieth of this unit was adopted as the practical unit, and called a *candle*. See *candle-power*.

photometrical (fō-tō-met′ri-kąl), *a.* [< *photometric* + *-al*.] Same as *photometric*.

photometrically (fō-tō-met′ri-kąl-i), *adv.* As regards photometry; by means of a photometer.

photometrician (fō′tō-me-trish′an), *n.* [< *photometric* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in photometry. *R. A. Proctor*, The Sun, p. 302.

photometrist (fō-tom′e-trist), *n.* [< *photometr-y* + *-ist*.] A photometrician.

> The best way for a *photometrist* to be certain of his instruments is to test them himself.
> *W. R. Bowditch*, Coal Gas, iii. 67.

photometry (fō-tom′et-ri), *n.* [= F. *photométrie* = Sp. *fotometría* = It. *fotometria*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources. This is usually accomplished by determining the relative distances at which two sources of light produce equal intensities of illumination. See *photometer*.

photomicrograph (fō-tō-mī′krō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *micrograph*.] An enlarged or macroscopic photograph of a microscopic object; an enlarged photograph. Compare *microphotograph*.

photomicrographer (fō′tō-mī-krog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *photomicrograph* + *-er*[1].] A maker of photomicrographs; one who enlarges photographs, or makes enlarged pictures of small or microscopic objects.

photomicrographic (fō-tō-mī-krō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *photomicrograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or used in photomicrography; obtained or made by photomicrography: as, *photomicrographic* apparatus; a *photomicrographic* representation.

photomicrography (fō′tō-mī-krog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *photomicrographie*; < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *micrography*.] The art or process of enlarging minute objects by means of the microscope, and reproducing the enlarged image by photography. It is to be distinguished from *microphotography*.

photonephograph (fō-tō-nef′ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *νέφος*, a cloud, + *γράφειν*, write.] A name given by Abney to an apparatus for taking simultaneous photographs of a cloud from two points on the earth. It consists essentially of twin cameras, adjustable at any angle of elevation and azimuth, and, as used at Kew, England, placed 200 yards apart. Two sets of photographs are taken simultaneously at an interval of about a minute, and from these the heights and motions of the clouds are deduced.

photonephoscope (fō-tō-nef′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *νέφος*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *photonephograph*.

photonosos, photonosus (fō-ton′ō-sos, -sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *νόσος*, disease.] Any affection resulting from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness.

photopapyrography (fō-tō-pap-i-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + E. *papyrography*.] A photo-engraving process in which a relief-print on paper is formed as a matrix from which prints in ink can be struck off.

photophobia (fō-tō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [= F. *photophobie* = It. *fotofobia*, < NL. *photophobia*, < Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *-φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] An intolerance or dread of light.

photophobic (fō-tō-fō′bik), *a.* [< *photophobia* + *-ic*.] Affected with photophobia; dreading or intolerant of light; unable to bear light.

photophone (fō′tō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. φῶς (φωτ-), light, + *φωνή*, sound, voice: see *phone*[1].] An instrument by which a beam of light may be made to transmit spoken words to a distance.

One form consists of a thin mirror of silvered mica which receives the vibrations from the person speaking, and upon which a beam of light falls at the same time. This light is reflected to the receiving-point at a distance. There it falls upon a concave mirror, and is brought to a focus upon a selenium-cell. The variation in the light produces a corresponding variation in the electrical resistance of the selenium, and this reproduces the spoken words in a telephone connected with it.

In the earlier papers describing it [the radiophone] and the experiments which led to its invention it is called *photophone*, because at that time the effects were supposed to be wholly due to light. Afterwards, in order to avoid ambiguity, Bell changed the name to radiophone, and suggested that, to distinguish between instrumenta depending on the different kinds of radiation, the names *photophone*, thermophone, &c., should be employed.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 130.

photophonic (fō-tō-fon'ik), *a.* [< *photophone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.

photophony (fō'tǫ-fō-ni), *n.* [< *photophone* + *-y*[3].] The art or practice of using the photophone.

photophosphorescent (fō-tō-fos-fō-res'ent), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *phosphorescent.*] Exhibiting phosphorescence under the action of light. See *phosphorescence.*

photophysical (fō-tō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *physical.*] Pertaining to the physical effect of light: opposed to *photochemical.* *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 562.

photopolarimeter (fō-tō-pō-la-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *polarimeter.*] A form of polarimeter devised (1885) by Cornu. It has a doubly refracting prism mounted at one end of a tube, which at the other has a diaphragm of such size that the borders of the two images, polarized at right angles, just coincide with each other. A nicol prism suitably mounted is made to revolve until these images have the same intensity, when the angular position of its plane of vibration gives a ready means of determining the degree of polarization in the light under examination.

photo-process (fō'tō-pros″es), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *process.*] Any process or method by which is produced, by the agency of photography, a matrix in relief or in intaglio from which prints can be made in ink; especially, the photographic production of relief-plates from which impressions are struck off in an ordinary printing-press. It thus includes photogravure, but is especially applicable to such processes of photo-engraving as photolithography and photozincography. The chief kinds of photo-process are differentiated as follows. Heliotype is the production of a matrix in gelatin, from which printing is done directly in a lithographic press. Photogravure is the production of incised or intaglio plates in metal. Photo-engraving is (properly) the production of relief-plates of any kind suited for printing, together with type, in an ordinary printing-press; though the term is often used to include photogravure also. Photo-engraving is particularly applicable to the reproduction of pen-drawings; when used for pictures, such as ordinary photographs, it is necessary, in order to admit of printing, to employ some such device as the formation over the whole surface of the plate of an even series of fine lines, or a finely dotted or stippled ground. Such plates are called *half-tone plates.* (See *half-tone process*, under *photo-engraving.*) Also used attributively to note a relief-plate, or an impression from such a plate, made by photo-process.

photopsia (fō-top'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *ὄψις*, look, sight, < √ *ὀπ*, see: see *optic.*] The condition of having the sensation as of light or of flashes of light without external cause.

photopsy (fō'top-si), *n.* [= F. *photopsie* = It. *fotopsia*, < NL. *photopsia*, q. v.] Same as *photopsia.*

photo-relief (fō″tō-rē-lēf'), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *relief.*] Noting any process for obtaining by photographic means a matrix in relief capable of receiving ink and communicating impressions, or any block, plate, or print produced by such a process. See *photography*, *photo-engraving.*

photoscope (fō'tǫ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs. *E. H. Knight.*—2. An instrument consisting of a selenium-cell, or an arrangement of some other substance whose electrical resistance varies with the degree of illumination, together with a telephone-receiver placed in the same electrical circuit, by means of which the varying intensities of light may be detected.

photosculpture (fō'tō-skulp″tūr), *n.* [= F. *photosculpture;* < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *sculpture.*] A process of sculpturing statuettes, medallions, and the like, by the aid of photography. The person whose likeness is to be taken is placed in the focus of a number of photographic cameras, placed at equal distances from one another, and is thus photographed all round. The resulting pictures are projected in succession by means of a magic lantern on a transparent screen. The operator works behind this screen on a piece of modeling-clay, turning it round as he proceeds, and copying the images on the screen by means of a pantograph which has its reducing-point armed with a molding- or cutting-tool, so that, as the longer arm traces every figure on the screen, the shorter one reproduces it in the clay.

photosphere (fō'tǫ-sfēr), *n.* [= F. *photosphère*, < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *sphere.*] An envelop of light; specifically, the luminous envelop, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun. According to Kirchhoff, the sun's photosphere is either solid or liquid, and is surrounded by an extensive atmosphere, composed of gases and vapors of the substances incandescent in the photosphere. According to the view now more generally accepted, the photosphere is a shell of luminous cloud—that is, the solid or liquid particles which produce the light are minute, and disseminated through the lower strata of the solar atmosphere.

photospheric (fō-tǫ-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *photosphere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a photosphere, and specifically to the photosphere of the sun.

phototachometer (fō″tǫ-ta-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *tachometer.*] An instrument for measuring the velocity of light.

phototachometrical (fō-tǫ-tak-ǫ-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *phototachometr-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to phototachometry.

phototachometry (fō″tǫ-ta-kom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *tachometry.*] The measurement of the velocity of light.

phototactic (fō-tǫ-tak'tik), *a.* [< *phototaxis*, after *tactic.*] In *bot.*, pertaining to, characteristic of, or exhibiting phototaxis.

phototaxis (fō-tǫ-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τάξις*, arrangement: see *taxis.*] In *bot.*, the taking by certain organisms or organs of a definite position with reference to the direction of the incident rays of light, as when the zoöspores of various plants (*Hæmatococcus*, *Ulothrix*, etc.) place their long axes parallel to the direction of the incident rays.

phototelephone (fō-tǫ-tel'e-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *telephone.*] Same as *photophone.*

phototheodolite (fō″tǫ-thē-od'ǫ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *theodolite.*] An instrument for the performance of triangulation by means of photographs.

phototonic (fō-tǫ-ton'ik), *a.* [< *phototonus* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting phototonus; characterized by phototonus. Compare *paratonic.*

phototonus (fō-tot'ǫ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone.*] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Sachs for the peculiar condition in which the protoplasm is capable of exhibiting irritability induced in certain plant-organs by exposure to light of a certain intensity. This tonic influence of light is exhibited in the restoration of irritability in organs that have been kept for some days in continuous darkness.

In contrast to the rigidity caused by dark, I have applied the term *Phototonus* to the motile condition resulting from permanent exposure to light.

Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 790.

phototype (fō'tǫ-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *phototypie;* < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τύπος*, type.] **I.** *n.* 1. A type or plate for printing, of the same nature as an engraved relief-block, produced by an application of the photographic properties of gelatin sensitized with a bichromate (see *photo-engraving*), or by a combination of photographic and etching processes or a combination of photographic and mechanical processes, as when the lines in intaglio are produced by mechanical pressure, these processes when combined being commonly spoken of as a single general process; especially, the process known as photozincography. See *photozincography*, *photolithography*, and *photoglyphy.*—2. A picture printed from a relief-plate prepared by a phototype process.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or produced by means of phototypy: as, a *phototype* process, plate, or print.

phototype (fō'tǫ-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phototyped*, ppr. *phototyping.* [< *phototype*, *n.*] To reproduce in phototype or by phototypy.

phototypic (fō-tǫ-tip'ik), *a.* [< *phototype* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by means of phototypy.

phototypographic (fō-tǫ-tī-pǫ-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *τύπος*, type, + *γράφειν*, write.] Of, pertaining to, or using a photographic relief-block adapted for printing in an ordinary press: as, the *phototypographic* process of Poitevin.

phototypy (fō'tǫ-tī-pi), *n.* [< *phototype* + *-y*[3].] The art or process of producing phototypes.

A combined albumen and asphalt process of *phototypy.*

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 385.

photovoltaic (fō″tǫ-vol-tā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *voltaic.*] Relating to an electric current as produced or varied in intensity by the action of light, as when the electrical resistance of selenium is altered by light.

photoxylography (fō″tǫ-zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *xylography.*] The process of producing an impression of an object on wood by photography and subsequent processes, and then printing from the block.

photozincograph (fō-tǫ-zing'kǫ-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *zincograph.*] A plate or picture produced by photozincography. Also *photomctallograph.*

photozincographic (fō-tǫ-zing-kǫ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *photozincograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by photozincography.

photozincography (fō″tǫ-zing-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *photozincographie;* as Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *zincography.*] A process of photo-engraving analogous to photolithography, but having the matrix formed on a plate of zinc instead of a lithographic stone; also, photo-etching executed on zinc. Also *photozincotypy.*

photozincotype (fō-tǫ-zing'kǫ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + E. *zincotype.*] A plate prepared for printing by photozincography.

In place of wood-cuts, *photo-zincotypes* are very often used. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 49.

photozincotypy (fō-tǫ-zing'kǫ-tī-pi), *n.* [< *photozincotype* + *-y*[3].] Same as *photozincography.* *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 94.

photuria (fǫ-tū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The passage of luminous urine.

Photuris (fǫ-tū'ris), *n.* [NL. (Leconte, 1851), < Gr. *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fireflies of the coleopterous family *Lampyridæ*, with nearly 50 species, mainly South American, three only being found in North America. *P. pennsylvanica* is the common firefly or lightning-bug of eastern parts of the United States, about half an inch long and of a yellowish color. Its larva is also luminous. See *firefly*, and cut under *lightning-bug.*

Phoxinus (fok-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. *φοξῖνος*, an unknown river-fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of small cyprinoid fishes; the true minnows, of small size, tapering form, and brilliant colors, the lateral line incomplete if present, the dorsal fin behind the ventrals, and the mouth without barbels. The type is the common European minnow, *P. aphya* or *lævis;* several species of the United States are also described. See cut under *minnow.*

Phractamphibia (frak-tam-fib'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φρακτός*, fenced, protected (< *φράσσειν*, fence, protect: see *phragma*), + NL. *Amphibia.*] The mailed or loricate amphibians, as labyrinthodonts: opposed to *Lissamphibia.*

phragma (frag'mą), *n.*; pl. *phragmata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *φράγμα*, a fence, partition, < *φράσσειν*, fence in, fence, secure, fortify. Cf. *diaphragm*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, a spurious dissepiment or partition, as that which occurs at the nodes of certain calamites, and in various fruits.—2. In *zoöl.*, a partition, septum, dissepiment, or diaphragm. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) A transverse partition descending from the dorsal surface into the cavity of the thorax. (*b*) The posterior inflexed border of the prothorax, concealed by the mesothorax and wing-covers: it is found only in those insects in which the prothorax is movable.

phragmacone (frag'mą-kōn), *n.* [< Gr. *φράγμα*, a fence, partition (see *phragma*), + *κῶνος*, cone.] The conical, spiral, or otherwise shaped and chambered or septate internal skeleton of fossil cephalopods, contained in the anterior part of the cavity of a hollow hard structure called the *guard* or *rostrum.* It is homologous with the chambered shell of other cephalopods. See cut under *belemnite.*

phragmaconic (frag-mą-kon'ik), *a.* [< *phragmacone* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a phragmacone; relating to a phragmacone.

phragmata, *n.* Plural of *phragma.*

Phragmites (frag-mī'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *φραγμίτης*, growing in hedges, < *φράγμα*, a fence: see *phragma.*] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ* and subtribe *Arundineæ*, distinguished from its relative *Arundo* by spikelets with the lowest flower staminate or sterile. There are 3 species, widely scattered throughout all temperate and subtropical regions. They are the tallest native grasses of the northern United States and of Great Britain, where they are useful in binding together the earth of river-banks by their creeping rootstocks. They are perennials with flat leaves and ample panicles, either dense and erect or loose and nodding, furnished with conspicuous tufts of long silky hairs enveloping the spikelets. *P. communis* is the marsh-reed of England and the Atlantic United States, with the aspect of broom-corn, and bearing ornamental plume-like panicles sought for decoration. Also known in England as *ditch-reed* and *bennels*, and in the western part of the United States as *cane.*

Phragmophora (frag-mof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φράγμα*, a fence, partition (see *phragma*), + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A section of decacerous cephalopods, having a phragmaeone or internal shell with a row of air-chambers traversed by a siphon. It includes the extinct families *Belosepiidæ*, *Belopteridæ*, and *Belemnitidæ*.

phragmophorous (frag-mof'ō-rus), *a.* [< *Phragmophora* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Phragmophora;* having a phragmaeone.

phraise (frāz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *phraised*, ppr. *phraising*. [Appar. merely a particular use of *phrase*.] To use coaxing or wheedling language; cajole; palaver. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii. [Scotch.]

phrampel†, *a.* A bad spelling of *frampel*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 1.

phrasal (frā'zal), *a.* [< *phrase* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a phrase; consisting of two or more words.

A third series of prepositions are the *phrasal* prepositions consisting of more than one word.
J. Earle, Philology of the Eng. Tongue (4th ed.), p. 501.

phrase (frāz), *n.* [= D. G. *phrase* = Sw. *fras* = Dan. *frase*, < F. *phrase*, OF. *frase* = Sp. *frase*, *frasis* = Pg. *phrase* = It. *frase*, < L. *phrasis*, < Gr. *φράσις*, speech, manner of speech, phraseology, expression, enunciation, < *φράζειν*, point out, show, tell, declare, speak.] 1. A brief expression; more specifically, two or more words expressing what is practically a single notion, and thus performing the office of a single part of speech, or entering with a certain degree of unity into the structure of a sentence.

"Convey," the wise it call. "Steal!" foh! a fico for the *phrase!* *Shak.*, M. W. of M., i. 3. 33.

Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

2. A peculiar or characteristic expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language; an idiom.

The Bible is rather translated into English Words than into English *Phrase*. The Hebraisms are kept, and the *Phrase* of that Language is kept. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 20.

And, in his native tongue and *phrase*,
Prayed to each saint to watch his days.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 9.

Betwixt them blossomed up
From out a common vein of memory
Sweet household talk, and *phrases* of the hearth.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. The manner or style in which a person expresses himself; diction; phraseology; language; also, an expression, or a form of expression.

The chief and principall [subject of poesy] is: the laud, honour, and glory of the immortall gods (I speake now in *phrase* of the Gentiles).
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

The Sclauon dooth playnly vnderstande the Moscouite, although the Moscouian toonge be a more rude and harde *phrase* of speach.
R. Eden, tr. of John Faber (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 290).

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 8.

A frantic Gipsey now, the House he haunts,
And in wild *Phrases* speaks dissembled Wants.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

4. In *music*, a short and somewhat independent division or part of a piece, less complete than a period, and usually closing with a cadence or a half-cadence. A phrase usually includes four or eight measures. The name is also given less technically to any short passage or figure that is performed without pause or break.

The singer who feels what he sings, and duly marks the *phrases* and accents, is a man of taste. But he who can only give the values and intervals of the notes without the sense of the *phrases*, however accurate he may be, is a mere machine. *Rousseau*, Dict. Music. (Tr. in *Grove*.)

5. In *fencing*, a period between the beginning and end of a short passage at arms between fencers during which there is no pause, each fencer thrusting and parrying in turn.—**Adverbial, conditional, prepositional,** etc., **phrase.** See the adjectives.—**Extended phrase,** in *music*, a phrase that occupies, by exception, more than the usual number of measures.—**Irregular phrase,** in *music*, a phrase of an unusual number of measures.—**To learn the phrases of a house,** to become familiar with the habits of a family. *Halliwell*. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Syn. 1.** See *term*.

phrase (frāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *phrased*, ppr. *phrasing*. [= F. *phraser* = Sp. *frasear* = Pg. *phrasear;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To employ peculiar phrases or forms of speech; express one's self. [Rare.]

So Saint Cyprian *phraseth*, to expresse effeminate, womanish, wanton, dishonest, mimicall gestures, by the tutorahip of an unchast art. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II., ii. 2.

2. In *music*, to divide a piece in performance into short sections or phrases, so as to bring out the metrical and harmonic form of the whole, and make it musically intelligible; also, to perform any group of tones without pause.

II. *trans.* To express or designate by a particular phrase or term; call; style.

When these suns—
For so they *phrase* 'em—by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms, they did perform
Beyond thought's compass. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 34.

The Presbyters and Deacons writing to him think they doe him honour enough when they *phrase* him no higher than Brother Cyprian, and deare Cyprian in the 26. Epist.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

phrase-book (frāz'bůk), *n.* A book in which the phrases or idiomatic forms of expression peculiar to a language are collected and explained.

I confess you are pretty well vers'd in *Phrase-Books*, and Lexicons, and Glossaries.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, i. 32.

phraseless† (frāz'les), *a.* [< *phrase* + *-less*.] Not to be expressed or described.

O, then, advance of yours that *phraseless* hand
Whose white weighs down the airy scale of praise.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 225.

phraseman (frāz'man), *n.*; pl. *phrasemen* (-men). One who habitually uses a set form of words with slight regard to their import; a phrasemonger. [Rare.]

The poor wretch . . .
Becomes a fluent *phraseman*, absolute
And technical in victories and defeats,
And all our dainty terms for fratricide.
Coleridge, Fears in Solitude.

phrase-mark (frāz'märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a sweeping curve over or under notes that are to be performed connectedly and as forming a single phrase.

phrasemonger (frāz'mung″gėr), *n.* [< *phrase* + *monger*.] One who deals in mere phrases; one who is an adept at stringing words or phrases together.

phraseogram (frā'zē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *φράσις* (gen. *φράσεος*), speech, phrase, + *γράμμα*, letter: see *gram*[2].] In *phonog.*, a combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.

phraseograph (frā'zē-ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *φράσις* (gen. *φράσεος*), speech, phrase, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *phraseogram*.

It contains an exhaustive list of reporting logographs, word signs, *phraseographs*, etc., all of which will, of course, be of great interest to the reporter.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI., p. 27 of adv'ts.

phraseography (frā-zē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φράσις* (gen. *φράσεος*), speech, phrase, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The combining of two or more shortened phonographic or stenographic signs to represent a phrase or sentence; the use of phraseograms.

phraseologic (frā″zē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *phraséologique* = Sp. *fraseológico* = Pg. *phraseologico* = It. *fraseologico;* as *phraseolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phraseology: as, *phrascologic* peculiarities.

phraseological (frā″zē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *phraseologic* + *-al*.] Same as *phraseologic*.

It is the vocabulary and the *phraseological* combinations of the man, or class of men, which must serve as the clue to guide us into the secret recesses of their being.
Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., x.

phraseologically (frā″zē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards phraseology, or style of expression.

phraseologist (frā-zē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= Pg. *fraseologista;* < *phraseolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. A stickler for phraseology, or a particular form of words; a coiner of phrases.

The author of Poeiæ Rusticantis Literatum Otium is but a meer *phraseologist*. *Guardian*, No. 30.

2. A collector of phrases.

phraseology (frā-zē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phraséologie* = Sp. *fraseología* = Pg. *phraseologia* = It. *fraseologia*, *frasilogia*, < Gr. *φράσις* (gen. *φράσεος*), speech, phrase, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The form of words used in expressing some idea or thought; mode or style of expression: the particular words or phrases combined to form a sentence, or the method of arranging them; diction; style.

From me they [auctioneers] learned to inlay their *phraseology* with variegated chips of exotic metaphor.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

Mr. Fox winnowed and sifted his *phraseology* with a care which seems hardly consistent with the simplicity and elevation of his mind.
Macaulay, Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.

2. A collection of phrases and idioms.—**Syn. 1.** *Style*, etc. See *diction*.

phrasical (frā'zi-kal), *a.* [< *phrase* + *-ic-al*.] Having the character of a phrase; idiomatic. [Rare.]

Here it is *phrasical*, and therefore not to be forced.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 395.

phrasing (frā'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *phrase*, *v.*] 1. The wording of a speech or passage.—2. In *music*, the act, process, or result of dividing a piece in performance into short sections or phrases, so as to give it form and clearness. Skill in phrasing is one of the chief qualities of a good performer.

phratria (frā'tri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *phratriæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *phratry*.] Same as *phratry*.

This tribunal [the Areopagus], however, did not interfere with the ancestral claims of families and *phratriæ*.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 138.

phratric (frā'trik), *a.* [< *phratr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a phratry.

The *phratric* organization has existed among the Iroquois from time immemorial.
Morgan, Contributions to North Amer. Ethnology, IV. 11.

phratry (frā'tri), *n.*; pl. *phratries* (-triz). [Also *phratria;* = F. *phratrie*, < Gr. *φράτρα*, *φρατρία*, a tribe, a political division of people, < *φράτηρ*, clansman, orig. 'brother,' = L. *frater* = E. *brother:* see *brother*.] A brotherhood or clan; specifically, in the states of ancient Greece, a politico-religious group of citizens, which appears to have been originally based on kinship and to have been a subdivision of the phyle or tribe. By modern ethnologists the term is applied to somewhat analogous brotherhoods existing among the aborigines of Australia and America.

In Australia the *phratries* are still more important than in America. Messrs. Howitt and Fison, who have done so much to advance our knowledge of the social system of the Australian aborigines, have given to these exogamous divisions the name of classes; but the term is objectionable, because it fails to convey (1) that these divisions are kinship divisions, and (2) that they are intermediate divisions; whereas the Greek term *phratry* conveys both these meanings, and is therefore appropriate.
J. G. Frazer, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 473.

It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find good analogies in civilized life to these *phratries* and sub-*phratries*. *Anthropological Jour.*, XVIII. 71.

phren (fren), *n.*; pl. *phrenes* (frē'nēz). [NL., < Gr. *φρήν*, the midriff, diaphragm, also, commonly in pl. *φρένες*, the parts about the heart, the breast, the heart as the seat of the passions or of the mind.] 1. The thinking principle, or power of thought and perception; mind.—2. The diaphragm. See *phrenic*.

phrenalgia (frē-nal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν*, mind, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Psychalgia.

phrenesiac† (frē-nē'si-ak), *a.* [< *phrenesis* + *-iac*.] Same as *phrenetic*.

Like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's Anatomis hath it, a *phrenesiac* or lethargic patient.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

phrenesis (frē-nē'sis), *n.* [< L. *phrenesis*, < Gr. *φρένησις*, inflammation of the brain, < *φρήν*, mind: see *frenzy*.] Delirium; frenzy. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

phrenetic (frē-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *frenetic*, *frantic* (see *frantic*); < ME. *frenetike*, *frenetik*, *frentik*, < OF. *frenetique*, F. *phrénétique*, *frénétique* = Pr. *frenetic* = Sp. *frenético* = Pg. It. *frenetico*, < L. *phreneticus*, *phreniticus*, < Gr. *φρενιτικός*, frenzied, distracted, < *φρενῖτις*, frenzy, phrenitis: see *phrenitis*.] **I.** *a.* See *frenetic*.

II.† *n.* A frantic or frenzied person; one whose mind is disordered.

You did never hear
A *phrenetic* so in love with his own favour!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

phrenetical (frē-net'i-kal), *a.* See *frenetic*.

phrenetically, *adv.* See *frenetically*.

phreniatric (fren-i-at'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *φρήν*, mind, + *ἰατρικός*, medicinal: see *iatric*.] Pertaining to the cure of mental diseases; psychiatric.

phrenic (fren'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *phrénique* = Pg. *phrenico* = It. *frenico*, < NL. *phrenicus*, < Gr. as if **φρενικός*, of or pertaining to the diaphragm, < *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), the diaphragm, the mind: see *phren*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic: as, a *phrenic* artery, vein, or nerve.—**Phrenic arteries,** arteries supplying the diaphragm. (*a*) *Inferior*, two small branches of the abdominal aorta. (*b*) *Superior*, a slender branch from each internal mammary. Also called *comes nervi phrenici*.—**Phrenic ganglion, hernia,** etc. See the nouns.—**Phrenic glands,** a group of small lymphatic glands surrounding the termination of the inferior cava.—**Phrenic nerve,** a deep branch of the fourth cervical nerve, with accessions from the third or fifth, descending through the thorax to be distributed to the diaphragm, giving also filaments to the pericardium and pleura. Also called *internal respiratory nerve of Bell*.—**Phrenic plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Phrenic veins,** tributaries of the inferior vena cava, accompanying the inferior phrenic arteries.

II. *n.* A mental disease; also, a medicine or remedy for such a disease. *Imp. Dict.*

phrenicocolic (fren″i-kō-kol′ik), *a.* Same as *phrenocolic.*

phrenicogastric (fren″i-kō-gas′trik), *a.* Same as *phrenogastric.*

phrenicosplenic (fren″i-kō-splen′ik), *a.* Same as *phrenosplenic.*

phrenics (fren′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *phrenic:* see *-ics.*] Mental philosophy; metaphysics. *R. Parke.* [Rare.]

phrenicus (fren′i-kus), *n.* [NL.: see *phrenic.*] Same as *diaphragm.*

phrenism (fren′izm), *n.* [< *phren* + *-ism.*] The power of one feeling to influence another; thought-force.

phrenitic (frē-nit′ik), *a.* [< *phrenitis* + *-ic.*] Affected with or characterized by phrenitis.

phrenitis (frē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *phrenitis*, < Gr. *φρενῖτις*, inflammation of the brain, < *φρήν*, the diaphragm, heart, mind: see *phren.*] 1. In *med.*, an inflammation of the brain or its meninges, attended with acute fever and delirium.—2. Delirium; frenzy.

Phrenitis . . . is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage, which hath an acute feaver annexed, or else an inflammation of the brain. . . . It differs from Melancholy and Madness. . . . Melancholy is most part silent, this clamorous. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., i. 1.

phrenocolic (fren-ō-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), diaphragm, + *κόλον*, colon: see *colic.*] Pertaining to the diaphragm and the colon.—**Phrenocolic ligament**, a narrow fold of the peritoneum connecting the splenic flexure of the colon with the diaphragm.

phrenogastric (fren-ō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), diaphragm, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach: see *gastric.*] Pertaining to the diaphragm and the stomach.—**Phrenogastric ligament**, a short fold of the peritoneum connecting the diaphragm with the fundus of the stomach.

phrenography (frē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), diaphragm, + *γράφειν*, write.] The observing and descriptive stage of comparative psychology, or phrenology in sense 2. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 501.

phrenologer (frē-nol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *phrenolog-y* + *-er*[1].] A phrenologist.

phrenologic (fren-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *phrénologique* = Sp. *frenológico* = Pg. *phrenologico* = It. *frenologico;* as *phrenolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phrenology.

phrenological (fren-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *phrenologic* + *-al.*] Same as *phrenologic.*

A particularly short, fat, gressy-looking gentleman, with a head as free from *phrenological* development as a billiard-ball. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xxvii.

phrenologically (fren-ō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a phrenological manner; according to the principles of phrenology; as regards phrenology.

phrenologist (frē-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *phrénologiste* = Pg. *phrenologista* = It. *frenologista;* as *phrenolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in phrenology.

phrenology (frē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phrénologie* = Sp. *frenología* = Pg. *phrenologia* = It. *frenologia*, < Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), heart, mind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The theory that the mental powers of the individual consist of independent faculties, each of which has its seat in a definite brain-region, whose size is commensurate with the power of manifesting this particular faculty. This theory, which originated at the close of the eighteenth century, assumes, moreover, as an essential part, the plasticity of the cranial envelop, by which the skull conforms externally, in the normal subject, to the shape and configuration of the brain within, so that its form and faculties may be determined, with sufficient exactness, from the skull itself, whether in the skeleton or in the living person. The different powers of the mind or faculties are divided into two classes, the feelings and the intellect, or the affective and intellectual faculties, the former of which is again divided into the propensities and sentiments, the latter into the perceptive and reflective faculties. Each of these groups, as well as each of the individual faculties composing them, is located upon the exterior of the skull with more or less exactness, and it is by the prominence or depression of the different regions that the mental powers and faculties are ascertained. The system was founded by Dr. Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828), a Viennese physician, and was extended and promulgated by his pupil and associate, Dr. Spurzheim, and by George and Andrew Combe and others. The term is sometimes applied, in the phrase *new phrenology*, to the localization of cerebral functions which has been established by experimental and pathological investigations, almost exclusively of the last twenty years, and which has reached such a degree of certainty and definiteness as to furnish a basis for surgical operations on the brain. But there is nothing in common between modern cerebral localization and the views of Gall and Spurzheim. See cut in next column.

Spurzheim's Phrenological Chart of the Human Head.

AFFECTIVE FACULTIES.—1. *Propensities:* *, alimentiveness; 1, destructiveness; 2, amativeness; 3, philoprogenitiveness; 4, adhesiveness; 5, inhabitiveness; 6, combativeness; 7, secretiveness; 8, acquisitiveness; 9, constructiveness. II. *Sentiments:* 10, cautiousness; 11, approbativeness; 12, self-esteem; 13, benevolence; 14, reverence; 15, firmness; 16, conscientiousness; 17, hope; 18, marvelousness; 19, ideality; 20, mirthfulness; 21, imitation. INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.—I. *Perceptive:* 22, individuality; 23, configuration; 24, size; 25, weight and resistance; 26, coloring; 27, locality; 28, order; 29, calculation; 30, eventuality; 31, time; 32, tune; 33, language. II. *Reflective:* 34, comparison; 35, causality.

2. Comparative psychology; the study of the mind, intellect, or intelligence of man and the lower animals. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 501.

phrenomagnetic (fren″ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + E. *magnetic.*] Pertaining to phrenomagnetism: as, *phrenomagnetic* phenomena. *J. R. Buchanan.*

phrenomagnetism (fren-ō-mag′net-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + E. *magnetism.*] Animal magnetism, directed and controlled by willpower; pathetism.

The simple physiological phænomena known as spirit-rapping, table-turning, *phreno-magnetism.* *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 90.

phrenomesmerism (fren-ō-mez′mėr-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + E. *mesmerism.*] Same as *phrenomagnetism.*

phrenonomy (frē-non′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), heart, mind, + *νόμος*, law.] The deductive and predictive stage of phrenology in sense 2. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 501.

phrenopathia (fren-ō-path′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + *πάθος*, disease: see *pathos.*] Mental disease; insanity; psychopathia.

phrenopathic (fren-ō-path′ik), *a.* [< *phrenopathia* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to mental disease; psychopathic.

phrenoplegia (fren-ō-plē′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), mind, + *πληγή*, a blow, stroke, < *πλήσσειν*, strike.] Sudden loss of mental power.

phrenosis (frē-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρήν* (*φρεν-*), heart, mind, + *-osis.*] Psychosis.

phrenosplenic (fren-ō-splen′ik), *a.* Pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen.—**Phrenosplenic ligament**, a short triangular fold of the peritoneum descending from the diaphragm to the upper end of the spleen.

phrensic† (fren′zik), *a.* [< *phrens-y* + *-ic.* Cf. *phrenetic, frantic.*] Phrenetic; mentally disordered; insane.

Peace, and be nought! I think the woman be *phrensic.* *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

phrensy†, **phrenzy**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *frenzy.*

phrentic†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *frantic.*

phronesis (frō-nē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρόνησις*, practical wisdom, < *φρονεῖν*, think, < *φρήν*, mind: see *phren.*] Practical judgment; the faculty of conducting one's self wisely.

phrontisterion (fron-tis-tē′ri-ọn), *n.*; pl. *phrontisteria* (-ạ). [Also *phrontistery*, < OF. *phrontistere;* < Gr. *φροντιστήριον*, a place for deep thinking, a "thinking-shop" (as Socrates's school was called by Aristophanes in "The Clouds"), later a school, a monastery, < *φροντιστής*, a deep thinker, < *φροντίζειν*, think, consider, meditate, take thought of, be anxious for, < *φροντίς*, thought, care, < *φρονεῖν*, think: see *phronesis.*] A school or seminary of learning; a college.

His lodging! no; 'tis the learn'd *phrontisterion* Of most divine Albumazar. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

phrontistery (fron′tis-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *phrontisteries* (-iz). Same as *phrontisterion.*

As to the scenery [in the old Greek comedies], he holds that the inside of the *phrontistery* is never seen. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 344.

Phryganea (frī-gā′nē-ạ), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the appearance of the cases of caddis-flies; < Gr. *φρύγανον*, a dry stick, < *φρύγειν*, roast.] The typical genus of the important neuropterous family *Phryganeidæ.* It formerly included all the caddis-flies then known, and was thus more nearly conterminous with the modern family and equal to the order or suborder *Trichoptera.* It is at present restricted to about 12 species, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and North America, having rather slender wings with dense pubescence on the anterior pair, and an oblique transverse nervule between the costa and the subcosta.

Phryganeidæ (frig-ạ-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phryganea* + *-idæ.*] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Phryganea*, to which different limits have been assigned; the caddis-flies. (*a*) Including all caddis-flies, and synonymous with the order *Trichoptera* or the family *Plicipennes.* (*b*) Restricted to those caddis-flies in which the maxillary palpi of the male are four-jointed, only slightly pubescent, and shaped alike in both sexes. This group contains the giants of the order *Trichoptera*, and occurs only in the northern hemisphere. The larvæ live in still waters and make cylindrical cases of bits of leaves and fibers spirally arranged. See cut under *caddis-worm.*

Phrygian (frij′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Phrygien*, < L. *Phrygianus*, < *Phrygius*, < Gr. *Φρύγιος*, Phrygian, < *Φρύξ* (*Φρυγ-*), a Phrygian.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Phrygia, an ancient province or country in the interior of Asia Minor, or to the Phrygians.—**Phrygian cap.** See *cap.*—**Phrygian helmet**, a form of helmet suggesting the classical Phrygian cap. This form, which is very rare in medieval representations, is given to St. George, possibly with intention on the part of the artist to denote the Oriental origin of the saint.—**Phrygian marble.** See *marble*, 1.—**Phrygian mode.** See *mode*[1], 7.—**Phrygian work**, gold embroidery; orphrey-work. See *auriphrygia.*

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Phrygia.—2. In *eccles. hist.*, same as *Montanist.*

Phryma (frī′mạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1756), of unknown origin.] A genus of plants, of the gamopetalous order *Verbenaceæ*, constituting the tribe *Phrymeæ*, known by the uniformly one-celled ovary in a family characterized by two- or four-celled ovaries. The only species, *P. leptostachya*, is a plant widely diffused but nowhere abundant, native of North America, Japan, and the Himalayan region. It is an erect herb, with a few stiff straggling branches, opposite toothed leaves, and a long slender spike of small scattered purplish flowers, at first erect, then spreading, and in fruit reflexed, whence its popular name, *lopseed.* The fruit is a small, dry, short-stalked utricle, hooked at the apex, and adapted to distribution by catching in the hair of animals.

Phrymeæ (frī′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Phryma* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Phryma*, characterized by the one-celled and one-ovuled ovary, erect orthotropous ovule, seed destitute of albumen, and reflexed radicle.

Phrynichus (frin′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Karsch, 1880).] A genus of arachnids, of the family *Phrynidæ*, in which the tibiæ of the hind legs have no subjoints, the maxillary palpi are much longer than the body, which is slender and tubuliform, and the hand has four finger-like spines. The genus is represented in southern California.

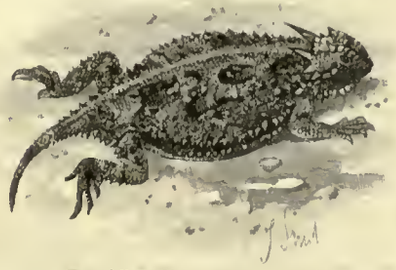
Phrynida (frin′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phrynus* + *-ida.*] An order of pulmonate *Arachnida:* synonymous with *Thelyphonida.* See *Pedipalpi*[2].

Phrynidæ (frin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phrynus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pulmonate *Arachnida* of the order *Phrynida* or *Thelyphonida*, typified by the genus *Phrynus.* The abdomen is flat, oval, and eleven-jointed; the postabdomen is a mere rudiment, like a button; the cephalothorax is flat, and covered with a horny carapace; the pedipalps are long, strong, six-jointed, and variously armed, but their terminal claw does not form a pincer; the first pair of legs are extremely long, slender, palpiform or even antenniform, and multiarticulate, the fifth and sixth joints being divided into ninety or more subjoints; and the eyes are eight in number, two in the central anterior region, and a cluster of three on each side. The species resemble spiders with (apparently) long feelers and a pair of great claws. They are readily distinguished from the only other family (*Thelyphonidæ*) of this order by not having a long tail like a scorpion. They are nocturnal and sluggish, and live under stones and logs. Compare also cut under *Pedipalpi.*

A Species of *Phrynus*, about life-size.

Phrynorhombus (frī-nō-rom′bus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1862), < Gr. *φρῦνος*, a toad, + *ῥόμβος*, a turbot.] A genus of flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, having no vomerine teeth. *P. unimaculatus* is known as the *topknot*.

Phrynosoma (frī-nō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φρῦνος*, a toad, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*, including the curious creatures known as *horned toads* or *horned frogs*, as *P. cornutum*, *P. orbiculare*, *P. douglasi*, etc. Some of them are very abundant in most parts of the western and southwestern United States and southward. Some attain a length of six inches, but they are usually small. The body is very flat, and more or less orbicular, with a short tail tapering from a stout base, and shorter legs than



Horned Frog (*Phrynosoma cornutum*).

is usual in related lizards. The head is surmounted with several pairs of stout spines, largest in some of the southerly and Mexican forms, and the whole upper surface of the body is roughly granular or tuberculous; the under side is smooth. The coloration of the upper parts is variegated with black, brown, gray, and reddish, in a blotched pattern, and varies greatly, not only with the different species, but in different individuals of the same kind. The creatures have nothing of the agility of most lizards; they are clumsy in their motions, rather sluggish, and cannot jump. They are perfectly harmless, become tame as soon as handled, and are often kept as pets for their oddity. They feed on flies and other insects, but can fast long, and may be safely sent by mail alive to any part of the United States. They bring forth alive. One species (*P. douglasi*) occurs as far north at least as the British boundary of the United States.

Phrynus (frī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1793), < Gr. *φρῦνος*, a toad.] The typical genus of the family *Phrynidæ*. See cut under *Phrynidæ*.

Phryxis (frik′sis), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1872).] A genus of cave-dwelling arachnidans, contain-

Phryxis longipes. (Line shows natural size.)

ing such forms as *P. longipes* of the Wyandotte cave in Indiana: now considered synonymous with *Phalangodes*.

Phthartolatræ (thär-tol′ā-trē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LGr. *Φθαρτολάτρης* (one of the sect noted in def.), < *φθαρτός*, corruptible, + *λατρεύειν*, worship: see *latria*.] A sect of the sixth century: same as *Corruptícolæ*.

phthiriasis (thi-rī′a-sis), *n.* [= F. *phthiriase*, *phthiriasis* = Sp. *tiriasis*, < L. *phthiriasis*, < Gr. *φθειρίασις*, the lousy disease, < *φθειριᾶν*, have lice or the lousy disease, < *φθείρ*, a louse.] The presence of lice on the body, with the irritation produced thereby and its effects; the lousy disease, formerly called *morbus pediculosus*.

Phthiriomyiæ (thir″i-ō-mī′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φθείρ*, a louse, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, consisting of the family *Nycteribiidæ*, parasitic upon bats.

Phthirius (thir′i-us), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1815), < Gr. *φθείρ*, a louse.] A genus of *Pediculidæ* or true lice, having the body broad and flat, and the two hinder pairs of legs very much thickened; the crab-lice (so called from their appearance). *P. pubis* or *inguinalis* is found on the hair of the genitals, groin, and perineum, and occasionally on other parts of the body. See cut under *crab-louse*.

phthisic (tiz′ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* (and II. *n.*, 2). Formerly also *phthisick*, *ptisike*; = OF. *tisique*, *tesike*, F. *phthisique*, now *phtisique* = Sp. *tísico* = Pg. *tisico* = It. *tisico*, *ftisico*, < L. *phthisicus*, ML. *ptisicus*, *tisicus*, < Gr. *φθισικός*, consumptive, < *φθίσις*, consumption: see *phthisis*. II. *n.* 1. Formerly also *phthisick*, *tisick*, *tissick*, *tizzick*, *tysyke*, *tizic*; < ME. *tisike*, < OF. *tisique*, F. *phtisique* = Sp. *tisica* = Pg. *tisica*, *phthisica* = It. *tisica*, consumption, < L. *phthisica*, fem. of *phthisicus*, < Gr. *φθισικός*, consumptive: see I.] **I.** *a.* Same as *phthisical*.

II. *n.* 1. A consumption or wasting away; phthisis.—2. A person affected with phthisis.

Liberty of speaking, then which nothing is more sweet to man, was girded and straight lac't almost to a broken-winded *tizzick*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

phthisical (tiz′i-kal), *a.* [Formerly *ptisical*, *ptizical*; < *phthisic* + *-al*.] Of or belonging to phthisis; affected by phthisis; wasting the flesh: as, a *phthisical* consumption.

He . . . sobs me out half a dozen *ptizical* mottos wherever he had them, hopping short in the measure of convulsion-fits. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus, § 3.

phthisicky (tiz′i-ki), *a.* [< *phthisic*(*k*) + *-y*1.] Phthisical.

Phthisicky old gentlewomen and frolicsome young ones. *Colman*, The Spleen, i.

phthisiology (tiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phthisiologie*, < Gr. *φθίσις*, phthisis, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning phthisis.

phthisipneumonia (thiz″ip-nū-mō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φθίσις*, consumption (see *phthisis*), + *πνεύμων*, lungs: see *pneumonia*.] In *pathol.*, phthisis.

phthisis (thī′sis), *n.* [= F. *phthisie* = Sp. *tisis* = Pg. *phthisis* = It. *tisi*, *ftisi*, *ftisia*, < L. *phthisis*, < Gr. *φθίσις*, a wasting away, consumption, wane, decline, decay, < *φθίειν*, waste away, decline, wither, wane, decay.] A disease of the lungs, characterized by progressive consolidation of pulmonary tissue, with breaking down and the formation of cavities. This is so extensively, if not exclusively, pulmonary tuberculosis that the two names are often considered as equivalent. Also called *consumption*.—**Fibroid phthisis**, slow-going phthisis, with considerable production of connective tissue.—**Grinders' phthisis**. Same as *grinders' asthma* (which see, under *grinder*).—**Phthisis florida**, very rapid phthisis; galloping consumption.

phthisozoics (thī-zō-zō′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *φθίειν* (*φθισ-*), consume, destroy, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] See the quotation.

[*Phthisozoics.*] From two Greek words: one of which signifies to destroy; the other, an animal . . . ;—the art of destroying such of the inferior animals as, in the character of natural enemies, threaten destruction or damage—to himself, or to such animals from which, in the character of natural servants or allies, it is in man's power to extract useful service. *Bentham*, Chrestomathia, note to table I. § 82.

phthongometer (thong-gom′e-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φθόγγος*, the voice, a sound (see *diphthong*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring vocal sounds. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

phulkari (fůl′ka-ri), *n.* [Hind. *phūlkarī*, a tissued flower on cloth, etc., also an alkaline efflorescence used to adulterate salt, < *phūl*, a flower, + *-kār*, a suffix of agent.] A kind of flower embroidery done by the natives of the Panjāb in India; also, a cloth so embroidered.

phulwara (fůl-wä′rą), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *fulwa*.

phy† (fī), *interj.* An obsolete spelling of *fie*1.

But, *phy* for shame, when shal we cease this geare?
I to defie, and you to fly for feare?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Phycidæ† (fis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phycis* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, typified by the genus *Phycis:* now called *Phycitidæ*.

Phycinæ (fi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phycis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, named by Swainson in 1839 from the genus *Phycis;* codlings. Two species are known in the United States as *squirrel-hakes*.

Phycis (fī′sis), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, 1738), < Gr. *φυκίς*, f., *φίκης*, m., a fish living in seaweed, < *φῦκος*, seaweed.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of gadoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Phycinæ*, having a ray of the first dorsal more or less elongated and filamentous; squirrel-hakes. *P. chuss* and *P.*

Squirrel-hake (*Phycis chuss*).

tenuis, together with a third species, *P. chesteri*, are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States. They are also known as *codlings*, and *P. tenuis* sometimes as *silver hake*. They are quite different from the fishes more properly called *hake* (which see).

2†. In *entom.*, a genus of pyralid moths, erected by Fabricius in 1798, and giving name to the *Phycidæ* or *Phycitidæ*. The name was changed by Curtis in 1828 to *Phycita*, on account of its preoccupation in ichthyology. See *leaf-crumpler*.

Phycis nebulo.
Moth and Case. (Line shows natural size of moth.)

Phycitidæ (fī-sit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phycita* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, named from the genus *Phycita*. The maxillary palps are equal in the two sexes; the labial palps are concealed or wanting; the fore wings have eleven, ten, or nine veins, the first one not forked; the hind wings have the middle cell closed and the midrib hairy at the base. It is a large and wide-spread group, whose members differ in habits, some being leaf-crumplers or leaf-folders, others borers, and others carnivorous. Formerly *Phycidæ*.

Phycochromaceæ (fī″kō-krō-mā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Cryptophyceæ*.

phycochromaceous (fī″kō-krō-mā′shius), *a.* Resembling or belonging to the order *Phycochromaceæ*.

phycochrome (fī′kō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *χρῶμα*, color.] The bluish-green coloring matter of some algæ, a mixture of chlorophyl and phyeocyanin.

Phycochromophyceæ (fī″kō-krō-mō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *-eæ*.] An order of *Algæ:* same as *Cryptophyceæ*.

phycocyan (fī-kō-sī′an), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *κυανός*, blue.] Same as *phycocyanin*.

phycocyanin, phycocyanine (fī-kō-sī′a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *κυανός*, blue, + *-in*2, *-ine*2 (cf. *cyanine*).] A blue coloring matter which is present, in addition to chlorophyl, in the cells of certain algæ, and imparts to them a bluish-green color, as in the *Cyanophyceæ* or *Phycochromaceæ*. It is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol or ether.

phyco-erythrin (fī″kō-e-rith′rin), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *ἐρυθρός*, red.] A red coloring matter to which the red seaweeds or *Florideæ* owe their peculiar coloring, which is present, in addition to chlorophyl, in the cells. It is soluble in water.

phycography (fī-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, a seaweed, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A scientific or systematic description of algæ or seaweeds.

phycologist (fī-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phycolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in phycology; one who studies algæ or seaweeds; an algologist.

phycology (fī-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phycologie*, < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of botanical science which treats of algæ or seaweeds; algology. [Rare.]

phycomater (fī-kō-mā′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *μήτηρ*, Dorie *μάτηρ* = L. *mater*, mother.] The gelatin in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate.

Phycomyces (fī-kom′i-sēz), *n.* [NL. (Kunze), < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *μύκης*, a fungus.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi of the family *Mucoraceæ*. The spore-bearing hyphæ are erect, not branching, the sporangia spheroid or pyriform, and the spores ovoid or spheroidal and hyaline. Three species are known, of which *P. nitens* is very common, growing on greasy substances, as old bones and oil-casks.

Phycomyceteæ (fī″kō-mī-sē′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary), < *Phycomyces* (*-et-*) + *-eæ*.] A division of fungi, named from the genus *Phycomyces* and embracing the families *Mucoreæ*, *Peronosporaceæ*, *Saprolegniaceæ*, *Entomophthoreæ*, *Chytridiaceæ*, and *Protomycetaceæ*. They are mostly parasitic on plants or animals; a few are saprophytic. See the above families or orders for special characterization and illustration.

Phycomycetes (fī-kō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phycomyces*.] Same as *Phycomyceteæ*.

phycomycetous (fī-kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Belonging to the *Phycomyceteæ:* as, *phycomycetous* fungi.

phycophæin (fī-kō-fē′in), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *φαιός*, dusky, dun.] A reddish-brown coloring matter present in the cells of certain seaweeds. By Schütt it is limited to that part of the compound pigment of the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ* which is soluble in water.

phycoxanthin, phycoxanthine (fī-kok-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *φῦκος*, seaweed, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*2, *-ine*2 (cf. *xanthin*).] A yellow coloring matter: same as *diatomin*.

phygogalactic (fī″gō-ga-lak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φυγεῖν*, *φείγειν*, shun, avoid, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] **I.** *a.* Preventing the formation of milk and promoting the reabsorption of what has been already secreted.

II. *n.* An agent having these qualities.

phyla, *n.* Plural of *phylum*.

phylacter† (fi-lak′tėr), *n.* [< F. *phylactère:* see *phylactery.*] A phylactery. *Sandys.*

phylactered (fi-lak′tėrd), *a.* [< *phylacter-y* + *-ed*².] Wearing a phylactery; hence (because the wearing of phylacteries was assumed to be a sign of bigotry and of a desired separation from the body of worshipers), narrow-minded; bigoted; pharisaical.

> Who for the spirit hug the spleen,
> *Phylacter'd* throughout all their mien;
> Who their ill-tasted home-brewed prayer
> To the State's mellow forms prefer.
> *M. Green,* The Spleen.

phylacteria, *n.* Plural of *phylacterium*.

phylacteric (fil-ak-ter′ik), *a.* [= Sp. *filacterico* = Pg. *phylacterico;* as *phylacter-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the phylactery; accompanied by the assumption of the phylactery.

phylacterical (fil-ak-ter′i-kal), *a.* [< *phylacteric* + *-al.*] Same as *phylacteric.* *L. Addison,* Christian Sacrifice, p. 128.

Phylacterium found at St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, London. (From "Archæological Journal.")

phylacterium (fil-ak-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *phylacteria* (-ä). [NL.: see *phylactery.*] A portable reliquary. See *phylactery.*

phylactery (fi-lak′tę-ri), *n.*; pl. *phylacteries* (-riz). [Now written according to the L. spelling; formerly *philactery,* ME. *philaterie,* earlier *filaterie,* < OF. *filaterie, philaterie,* also *filatiere, philatiere,* later *phylacterie, phylactere,* F. *phylactère* = Sp. *filacteria* = Pg. *phylateria* = It. *filateria;* < LL. *phylacterium, fylacterium,* a phylactery, < Gr. *φυλακτήριον,* a post for watchmen, or a garrison, a fort, castle, outpost, also safeguard, preservative, esp. an amulet (whence the Jewish use), < *φυλακτήρ,* a guard, < *φυλάσσειν,* watch, guard.] A charm or amulet.

> And Fathers, Councils, Church, and Church's head
> Were on her reverend *phylacteries* read.
> *Dryden,* Hind and Panther, i. 399.

> Happy are they who verify their amulets, and make their *phylacteries* speak in their lives and actions.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., iii. 10.

Specifically—(*a*) In *Jewish antiq.*, an amulet consisting of a strip or strips of parchment inscribed with certain texts from the Old Testament, and inclosed within a small leather case, which was fastened with straps on the forehead just above and between the eyes, or on the left arm near the region of the heart. The four passages inscribed upon the phylactery were Ex. xiii. 2–10, 11–17, and Deut. vi. 4–9, 13–22. The custom was founded on a literal interpretation of Ex. xiii. 16, and Deut. vi. 8 and xi. 18.

> He which hath his *Phylacteries* on his head and armes, and his knots on his garment, and his Schedule on his doore, is so fenced that he cannot easily sinne.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 186.

(*b*) Among the primitive Christians, etc., a case in which were inclosed relics of the saints. = **Syn.** (*a*) See defs. of *amulet, talisman,* and *mezuzah.*

Phylactolæmata (fi-lak-tō-lē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυλάκτος,* verbal adj. of *φυλάσσειν,* guard, + *λαιμός,* throat.] A subclass or order of *Polyzoa,* containing these whose lophophore is bilateral, crescentic, or hippocrepiform, provided with a circlet of tentacles, and defended by an epistoma. These polyzoans are larger, softer, and more homogeneous than the *Gymnolæmata,* and are specially characteristic of fresh water. The families *Plumatellidæ* and *Cristatellidæ* are characteristic components of the group. Also called *Lophopoda* and *Hippocrepia.* See cut under *Polyzoa.*

phylactolæmatous (fi-lak-tō-lē′ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phylactolæmata,* or having their characters.

phylæ, *n.* Plural of *phyle.*

phylarch (fī′lärk), *n.* [= F. *phylarque,* < L. *phylarchus,* < Gr. *φύλαρχος,* chief of a tribe, < *φυλή,* a tribe (see *phyle*), + *ἄρχειν,* rule.] In ancient Greece, the chief or head of a tribe; in Athens, the commander of the cavalry of a tribe, the ten phylarchs being under the orders of the two state hipparchs, the commanders-in-chief of the cavalry.

phylarchy (fī′lär-ki), *n.*; pl. *phylarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *phylarchie,* < Gr. *φυλαρχία,* the office of phylarch, < *φύλαρχος,* a phylarch: see *phylarch.*] In ancient Greece, the headship of a tribe or clan; the office or authority of a phylarch.

phyle (fī′lē), *n.*; pl. *phylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *φυλή,* a body of men joined by ties of birth, a tribe, clan, class, phyle (cf. *φῦλον,* a tribe: see *phylum*), < *φύειν,* produce, *φύεσθαι,* grow: see *be*¹.] In ancient Greece, a tribe or clan; one of the subdivisions normally based on ties of blood, of which the aggregate constituted a community. In Athens the tribes did not rest on family relationship, but were at first geographical divisions, then classes formed according to occupation or wealth. Clisthenes abolished the old tribes, and distributed his fellow-citizens among ten new ones, named after ancient Attic heroes, and arranged upon geographical lines and democratic ideas; and this arrangement persisted through the glorious time of Attic history. Every full citizen of Athens was registered in a phyle, in a deme, and in a phratry. Every phyle was a political unit, to which were allotted the choice of 50 of the 500 senators and that of its due proportion of dicasta and of the higher civil and military officers of the state; and every phyle was required to contribute in a fixed proportion to the military service, to the various liturgies, etc.

phyletic (fī-let′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *φυλετικός,* < *φυλέτης,* a tribesman, < *φυλή,* a tribe: see *phylc.*] 1. Pertaining to a race or tribe. Hence—2. In *biol.,* pertaining to a phylum of the animal kingdom, or to the construction of phyla; phylogenetic.

Phyllactinia (fil-ak-tin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé), < Gr. *φύλλον,* leaf (see *phyllary*), + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Erysipheæ.* Each perithecium contains several asci, and the appendages are needle-shaped and abruptly swollen at the base. The only well-known species is *P. suffulta,* which grows upon the leaves of a great variety of plants, especially woody plants.

phyllade (fil′ād), *n.* [< Gr. *φυλλάς* (*φυλλαδ-*), a bunch of leaves, < *φύλλον* = L. *folium,* leaf.] In *bot.,* one of the small imperfect leaves in *Isoëtes,* alternating with the fertile leaves. In the submerged species these consist of a small lamina with no sheath, and in the terrestrial species they are reduced to mere scales.

Phyllantheæ (fi-lan′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Phyllanthus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ,* distinguished by carpels with two contiguous ovules in the central angle, and the seed-leaves much broader than the radicle. It includes 54 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Phyllanthus* is the type. For other principal genera, see *Putranjiva* and *Toxicodendron.*

Phyllanthus (fi-lan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from species with flowers seated on leaf-like flattened branches; < Gr. *φύλλον,* a leaf, + *ἄνθος,* flower (cf. L. *phyllanthes,* < Gr. *φυλλανθές,* a plant with prickly leaves, prob. scabious).] A large genus of plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ,* type of the tribe *Phyllantheæ,* characterized by the entire alternate leaves and apetalous monœcious flowers, the male in glomerate clusters and with from two to six stamens, and by the pistil consisting of from three to many carpels, their two-cleft styles not dilated below the apex. There are about 450 species, very widely dispersed throughout the warmer parts of the world, rarer in temperate climates. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees, of great variety in appearance. The leaves are generally two-ranked, and so arranged as to make the branches resemble pinnate leaves. The small greenish flowers are axillary or at the nodes of leafless and often flattened branches, and are often tinged with yellow or purple. Several species are in medicinal repute as diuretics in India, as *P. Niruri* and *P. urinaria.* The bruised leaves of *P. Conami* are there used to stupefy fish. (Compare *Piscidia.*) Many species are cultivated under the name *leaf-flower,* from the blooming leaf-like branches, or cladodia. (See cut under *cladode.*) The snow-bush, cultivated for its white flowers, is *P. nivalis,* native of the New Hebrides. Many others are cultivated as ornamental evergreen shrubs under the names of *Emblica* and *Xylophylla,* the latter a numerous group of woody-branched shrubs with orange-red flowers, chiefly from the West Indies. For other species, see *Otaheite gooseberry* (under *gooseberry*), *seaside laurel* (under *laurel,* 3), and *emblic myrobalan* (under *myrobalan*). The last produces an edible fruit, used for preserves and in dyeing and tanning, and long famed as an astringent medicine (but not now so used), and a durable wood, used for implements, building, and furniture in India and Burma. *P. distichus* of Java also bears an edible fruit, used for pickling.

phyllary (fil′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *phyllaries* (-riz). [< NL. *phyllarium,* < Gr. *φυλλάριον,* a leaflet, dim. of *φύλλον* = L. *folium,* a leaf: see *foil*¹.] In *bot.,* one of the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

phyllidia, *n.* Plural of *phyllidium.*

Phyllidiobranchiata (fi-lid″i-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *phyllidium* + L. *branchiæ,* gills: see *branchiate.*] A suborder of palliate or tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, in which the ctenidia are replaced by lateral lamellar functional gills. It contains the limpets only. See *Patellidæ.*

phyllidiobranchiate (fi-lid″i-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phyllidiobranchiata,* or having their characters, as a limpet.

phyllidium (fi-lid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *phyllidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον,* leaf, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον.*] One of the rudimentary ctenidia of the phyllidiobranchiate gastropods, as limpets, called by Lankester *capitopedal bodies.*

Phyllirhoë (fi-lir′ō-ē), *n.* [NL., prop. **Phyllorrhoë,* < Gr. *φυλλορρόος,* shedding leaves, *φύλλοροεῖν,* shed leaves, < *φύλλον,* leaf, + *ῥόη,* flow, < *ῥεῖν,* flow.] 1. The typical genus of *Phyllirhoidæ. P. bucephalus,* the best-known species, is a highly

Phyllirhoë bucephalus.

phosphorescent oceanic organism, bearing little resemblance to a mollusk. It is thin and transiucent, without gills, shell, or foot, ending in a rounded tail-like fin with which it swims like a fish, and bearing upon the head a pair of long tentacles. Also *Phyllirhoa* and *Phyllirrhæ.*

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

phyllirhoid (fil′i-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Phyllirhoidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phyllirhoidæ.*

Phyllirhoidæ (fil-i-rō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllirhoë* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Phyllirhoë.* These singularly degenerate and simple molluska have no ctenidia, cerata, mantle-skirt, or other processes of the body-wall, even the foot being aborted. The intestine ends on the right side, and the head has two long tentacles. They are now sometimes ranked with *Polybranchiata* in a distinct section called *Abranchia,* but were formerly referred to the pteropoda, the heteropods, and even the tunicates. Also called *ocean slugs* and *Psilosomata.*

phyllis¹ (fil′is), *n.* [< L. *Phyllis* (Virgil, Horace), < Gr. *Φυλλίς,* a fem. name: so called in allusion to Phyllis as the name in old plays and romances and pastoral poems of a country girl, or shepherdess, or sweetheart. Cf. *philander.*] A country girl; a shepherdess; a sweetheart: a common name for such in old romances, pastoral poems, etc.

phyllis¹ (fil′is), *v. t.* [< *phyllis*¹, *n.* Cf. *philander, v.*] To address or celebrate in amatory verses. [Rare.]

> He passed his easy hours, instead of prayer,
> In madrigals and *phillysing* the fair.
> *Garth,* Dispensary, i.

Phyllis² (fil′is), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from the handsome green leaves and their ornamental venation; < L. *phyllis,* an almond-tree, < Gr. *φυλλίς,* foliage, < *φύλλον,* a leaf.] A genus of undershrubs of the gamopetalous order *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Anthospermeæ,* characterized by stamens inserted on the base of the corolla, and fruit consisting of two pyriform indehiscent carpels. The only species is a native of the Canaries and the island of Madeira. It bears opposite or whorled, broadly lanceolate leaves, stipules united with the petioles into a sheath, and numerous minute whitish flowers in panicles, with thread-like erect stems, nodding in fruit. It is cultivated as a hardy evergreen, sometimes under the name of *bastard hare's-ear* (which see, under *hare's-ear*).

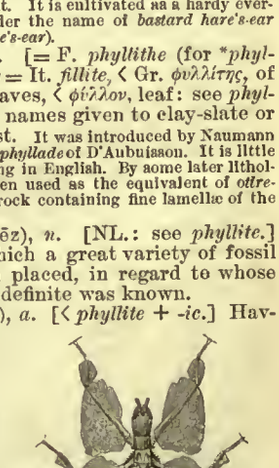
phyllite (fil′īt), *n.* [= F. *phyllithe* (for **phyllite*) = Pg. *phyllite* = It. *fillite,* < Gr. *φυλλίτης,* of or belonging to leaves, < *φύλλον,* leaf: see *phyllary.*] One of the names given to clay-slate or argillaceous schist. It was introduced by Naumann as a substitute for the *phyllade* of D'Aubuisson. It is little used by authors writing in English. By some later lithologists *phyllite* has been used as the equivalent of *ottrelite-slate,* a schistose rock containing fine lamellæ of the mineral ottrelite.

Phyllites (fi-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *phyllite.*] A name under which a great variety of fossil leaves have been placed, in regard to whose affinities nothing definite was known.

phyllitic (fi-lit′ik), *a.* [< *phyllite* + *-ic.*] Having the characters of phyllite, or composed of that rock.

> Generally the slates are schistose, *phyllitic,* and chiastolitic.
> *Nature,* XXXIX. 31.

Phyllium (fil′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον,* dim. of *φύλλον,* a leaf: see *phyllary.*] A genus of orthopterous insects belonging to the family *Phasmidæ,* and popularly known by the



Leaf-insect (*Phyllium pulchrifolium*), female, reduced.

name of *leaf-insects* or *walking-leaves*. Some of them have wing-covers so closely resembling the leaves of plants that they are easily mistaken for the vegetable productions around them. The eggs, too, bear a curious resemblance to the seeds of plants. They are for the most part natives of the East Indies, Australia, and South America. The males have long antennæ and wings, and can fly; the females have short antennæ, and are incapable of flight.

phyllobranchia[1] (fil-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *phyllobranchiæ* (-ē). [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *βράγχια* (L. *branchiæ*, sing. *branchia*), gills: see *branchiæ*.] One of the lamellar or foliaceous gills of crustaceans.

In the prawns and shrimps, in Gebia and Callianassa, in all the Anomura and Brachyura, the gills are *phyllobranchiæ*. *Huxley*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 777.

Phyllobranchia[2] (fil-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] A division of crustaceans, containing those decapods which are phyllobranchiate.

phyllobranchial (fil-ō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< *phyllobranchia*[2] + *-al*.] Lamellar or foliaceous, as gills; of or pertaining to phyllobranchiæ.

phyllobranchiate (fil-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *phyllobranchia*[2] + *-ate*[1].] Having phyllobranchiæ, as a crab.

phylloclade (fil'ō-klād), *n.* Same as *phylloclad*.

phyllocladium (fil-ō-klā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *phyllocladia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κλάδος*, branch.] In *bot.*, a stem or branch which assumes the functions of foliage. The broad, succulent stems of the *Cactaceæ* are familiar examples.

phyllocyanin (fil-ō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κίανος*, blue: see *cyanine*.] See *chlorophyl*.

phyllocyst (fil'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *κίστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] A cyst or cavity in the hydrophyllium of certain oceanic hydrozoans. See cut under *diphyzoöid*.

phyllocystic (fil-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *phyllocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a phyllocyst.

phyllode (fil'ōd), *n.* [= F. *phyllode*, < NL. *phyllodium*: see *phyllodium*.] Same as *phyllodium*.

phyllodia, *n.* Plural of *phyllodium*.

phyllodineous (fil-ō-din'ē-us), *a.* [< *phyllodium* + *-in* + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a phyllodium.

phyllodiniation (fil-ō-din-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *phyllodineous* + *-i-ation*.] In *bot.*, the state of being phyllodineous; the formation of twig-like parts instead of true leaves. *R. Brown*.

phyllodium (fi-lō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *phyllodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *φυλλώδης*, like leaves, rich in leaves, < *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a petiole which usurps the form and function of a leaf-blade, as in many species of *Acacia*. It has usually been further distinguished from a true blade by the statement that it normally presents the edges instead of the faces to the earth and sky; but recent investigation proves that this does not always hold good, since some undoubted phyllodia are not vertical, but are dorsiventrally placed, like true leaves. The South American *Oxalis bupleurifolia* is an example. Also *phyllode*. See also cut under *petiole*.

Phyllodium (*a*) of *Acacia heterophylla*.

Phyllodoce (fi-lod'ō-sē), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1756), < L. *Phyllodoce*, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; no corresponding Gr. form appears.] 1. A genus of oceanic hydrozoans of the family *Physophoridæ*. Also *Phyllidoce*. *Lesson*, 1843.—2. The typical genus of *Phyllodocidæ*. *P. viridis* is the palolo, also, however, placed in the genus *Lysidice*, and now in *Palolo*.

Phyllodocidæ (fil-ō-dos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllodoce* + *-idæ*.] A family of polychætous annelids, having the parapodia modified as swimming-plates by a widening of the ends of the separated or fused parapodia, or of their cirri: typified by the genus *Phyllodoce*. They are known as *leaf-bearing worms*.

phyllody (fil'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *φυλλώδης*, like leaves: see *phyllodium*.] In *bot.*, the condition in which true leaves are substituted for some other organ—that is, in which other organs are metamorphosed into green leaves. This condition may occasionally occur in bracts, the calyx, corolla, ovules, pistils, and stamens. Called *frondescence* by Engelmann, and *phyllomorphy* by Morren.

phyllogen (fil'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *phyllophore*.

phyllogenous (fi-loj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Growing upon leaves. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Phylloglossum (fil-ō-glos'um), *n.* [NL. (Kunze, 1843), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A peculiar monotypic genus of plants of the natural order *Lycopodiaceæ*. They are acaulescent plants, with a basal rosette of from six to nine linear-subulate leaves, and a peduncled spike crowded with reniform one-celled two-valved sporangia, each subtended by a cuspidate bract. *P. Drummondii*, the only species, is found in Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and New Zealand.

phylloid (fil'oid), *a.* [= F. *phylloïde*, < Gr. **φυλλοειδής*, contr. *φυλλώδης*, leaf-like, < *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] Leaf-like; foliaceous. Also *phylloideous*.

phylloideous (fi-loi'dē-us), *a.* [< *phylloid* + *-eous*.] Same as *phylloid*.

phyllomania (fil-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *μανία*, madness (see *mania*). Cf. Gr. *φυλλομανεῖν*, run wildly to leaf.] In *bot.*, the production of leaves in unusual numbers or in unusual places.

phyllome (fil'ōm), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλωμα*, leafage, foliage, < *φυλλοῦν*, clothe with leaves, < *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1].] In *bot.*, the leaf in all its modifications; foliage. Also *phylloma*.

We call foliage leaves, tendrils, and anthers in their various adaptations, metamorphosed leaves or *phyllomes*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 256.

Phyllomedusa (fil"ō-mē-dū'sä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + NL. (L.) *Medusa*.]

Phyllomedusa bicolor.

The typical genus of *Phyllomedusidæ*, having apposable digits, so that the feet can be used for grasping. There are several species, as *P. bicolor* of South America.

Phyllomedusidæ (fil"ō-mē-dū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Günther), < *Phyllomedusa* + *-idæ*.] A family of salient anurous *Batrachia*, typified by the genus *Phyllomedusa*. They have free platydactyl digits, maxillary teeth, ears perfectly developed, parotoids present, and sacral apophyses dilated. The family is now usually merged in *Hylidæ*.

phyllomic (fi-lom'ik), *a.* [< *phyllome* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a phyllome; resembling a phyllome. *Nature*, XXXIV. 17.

phyllomorphy (fil'ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *phyllody*. Also *phyllomorphosis*.

Phyllophaga (fi-lof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hartig, 1837), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A series of securiferous hymenopterous insects, including the saw-flies or *Tenthredinidæ*. They have the trochanters two-jointed, anterior tibiæ two-spurred, abdomen connate with the thorax, and the ovipositor formed of two saws which are alternately protruded. (*b*) A section of lamellicorn beetles which are leaf-eaters, as the chafers, conterminous with Macleay's two families *Anoplognathidæ* and *Melolonthidæ*. *Latreille*. Also *Phyllophagi*.—2. In *mammal.*, a group of edentates corresponding to the *Bradypoda*, or sloths. *Owen*, 1842.

phyllophagan (fi-lof'a-gan), *n.* [< *Phyllophaga* + *-an*.] A member of the *Phyllophaga*, in either sense.

phyllophagous (fi-lof'a-gus), *a.* [= F. *phyllophage*, < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Leaf-eating; feeding on leaves; of or pertaining to the *Phyllophaga* or *Phyllophagi*.

phyllophore (fil'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *φυλλοφόρος*, bearing leaves: see *phyllophorous*.] In *bot.*, the terminal bud or growing-point in a palm. Also *phyllogen*.

phyllophorous (fi-lof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φυλλοφόρος*, bearing leaves, < *φύλλον*, leaf, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.—2. In *zoöl.*, having foliaceous or leaf-like parts or organs; specifically, provided with a nose-leaf, as a bat.

Phyllopneuste (fil-op-nū'stē), *n.* See *Phyllopseuste*.

phyllopod (fil'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **phyllopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having foliaceous feet; having the limbs expanded and flattened like leaves; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phyllopoda*.

II. *n.* A crustacean of the order *Phyllopoda*.

Phyllopoda (fi-lop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phyllopod*.] 1. An order of entomostracous crustaceans, the leaf-footed crustaceans, sometimes forming (with *Ostracopoda* and *Cladocera*) a suborder of *Branchiopoda*. In Latreille's classification the phyllopods were a section of his branchiopods, corresponding to the modern order of *Phyllopoda*, and divided into (*a*) *Ceratophthalma*, with the genera *Limnadia* and *Estheria* (composing the modern family *Estheriidæ*) and *Artemia* and *Branchipus* (the modern family *Branchipodidæ*), and (*b*) *Aspidophora*, with the genera *Apus* and *Lepidurus* (the modern family *Apodidæ* or *Apusidæ*). The feet in phyllopods are very variable in number, and those of the locomotory series are membranous or foliaceous, as implied in the name. Excepting in *Branchipodidæ*, the body bears a very large carapace, which in the *Limnadiidæ* takes the form of a bivalve shell with a hinge, closed by adductor muscles, into which the legs can be withdrawn. But this carapace is not a cephalothorax as is usual in crustaceans. Two pairs of antennæ are usually present. The mouth-parts are a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and in some forms a pair of maxillipeds. Phyllopods hatch from the egg in the nauplius stage; in some of them parthenogenesis occurs, and the eggs are notable for their ability to withstand desiccation without losing their vitality. Phyllopods inhabit chiefly fresh-water ponds, sometimes swarming in vast numbers. The species of *Artemia*, as *A. salina*, are known as *brine-shrimps*. The phyllopods are an old type, going back to the Devonian, and have some resemblance to trilobites. See cuts under *Apus*, *Estheriidæ*, and *Limnetis*.
2. In *conch.*, in J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of several orders of *Conchophora*, containing dimyarian bivalve mollusks having the foot lamellar or elongate.

phyllopodal (fi-lop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *phyllopod* + *-al*.] Same as *phyllopod*. *Claus*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., VI. 650, note. [Rare.]

phyllopodan (fi-lop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *phyllopod* + *-an*.] Same as *phyllopod*.

phyllopode (fil'ō-pōd), *n.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *phyllopod*.] In *bot.*, the dilated sheathing-base of the frond of *Isoëtes*, an organ analogous to the petiole of a leaf. It is hollowed into a pouch which incloses the sporangium. *J. Gay*.

phyllopodiform (fil-ō-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **phyllopus* (*-pod-*), a phyllopod, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a phyllopod. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 650.

phyllopodous (fi-lop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *phyllopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *phyllopod*.

Phyllopseuste (fil-op-sūs'tē), *n.* [NL. (Meyer, 1815), also *Phyllopseustes* (Gloger, 1834), also, appar. by a typographical error long afterward current, *Phyllopneuste* (Boie, 1828), and *Phyllopneustes* (Bonaparte, 1838); appar. so called from some deceptive similarity to leaves; < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ψεύστης*, a liar, cheat, as adj. false, < *ψεύδειν*, deceive, cheat, *ψεύδεσθαι*, lie.] An extensive genus of small warblers of the family *Sylviidæ*, now commonly called *Phylloscopus*. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.

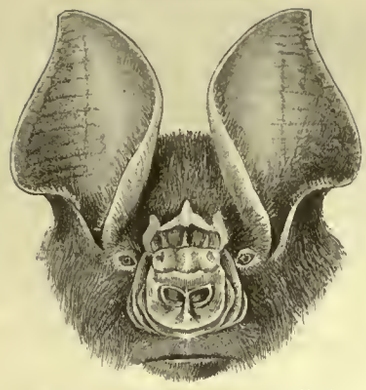
phyllоptosis (fil-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *bot.*, the fall of the leaf.

Phyllorhina (fil-ō-rī'nä), *n.* [NL.: see *phyllorhine*.] The typical genus of horseshoe-bats of the family *Rhinolophidæ* and subfamily *Phyllorhininæ*, containing about 20 species which have the leaf not lanceolate behind and not covering the nostrils. They have 1 incisor, 1 canine, 1 or 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 2 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each under half-jaw. See cut on following page.

phyllorhine (fil'ō-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **phyllorhinus*, prop. **phyllorrhinus*, < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] I. *a.* Having a nose-leaf, as a bat; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phyllorhininæ*.

II. *n.* A bat of the subfamily *Phyllorhininæ*.

Phyllorhininæ (fil"ō-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllorhina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of leaf-nosed bats of the family *Rhinolophidæ*, typified by the genus *Phyllorhina*, having the toes with only two phalanges apiece, and the iliopec-



Head of Leaf-nosed Bat (*Phyllorhina tridens*).

tineal spine united with a bony process of the ilium.

Phyllornis (fi-lôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1829, appar. from a manuscript name of Boie's), < Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of birds, giving name to the *Phyllornithinæ;* the green bulbuls: synonymous with *Chloropsis.*

phylloscopine (fi-los′kō-pin), *a.* [< *Phylloscopus* + *-ine*[1].] In *ornith.*, resembling a species of *Phylloscopus* in the character of the bill: said of certain warblers. *H. Seebohm.*

Phylloscopus (fi-los′kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An extensive genus of Old World warblers of the family *Sylviidæ* and subfamily *Sylviinæ.* The type is *Sylvia trochilus;* it has twelve rectrices, yellow ax-

Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus superciliosus*).

illaries, and the greater wing-coverts with pale tips. The four British species are *P. rufus*, the chiffchaff; *P. trochilus*, the willow-warbler; *P. sibilatrix*, the wood-warbler; and *P. superciliosus*, the yellow-browed warbler. See also cut under *chiffchaff.* Compare *Phyllopseuste.*

Phyllosoma (fil-ō-sō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *σῶμα*, body.] A spurious genus of crustaceans, based on certain larval forms called by Leach *Phyllosoma clavicornis.* See *glass-crab.*

Phyllosomata (fil-ō-sō′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body.] A spurious group of crustaceans, based on certain larval forms; the glass-crabs. They were by Latreille made the second family of *Stomatopoda*, under the name of *Bipeltata*, composed of forms which are remarkable for their rounded shape and the transparency of their teguments. They are now known to be larval forms of macrurous decapods, as *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ.* The name is retained for such larvæ. See cut under *glass-crab.*

Phyllostachys (fi-los′tą-kis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1837), so called with ref. to the leaf-bearing lower branches of the inflorescence; < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *στάχυς*, spike.] A genus of arborescent grasses, of the tribe *Bambuseæ* and subtribe *Arundinariceæ*, characterized by the one- to four-flowered spikelets, in spikes partly included within imbricated spathaceous bracts. They are tall grasses with cylindrical culms and prominent nodes, producing numerous dense or loose panicled spikes, and short-petioled leaves, jointed with the sheath and tesselated with little transverse veinlets. The 4 or 5 species are natives of China and Japan, resemble the bamboo, and furnish material for walking-sticks and bamboo chairs. *P. nigra* is the wanghee-cane of China, with black, nearly solid stems reaching 25 feet. *P. bambusoides* is a dwarf species from which yellowish canes are made.

Phyllosticta (fil-ō-stik′tą), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *στικτός*, spotted, < *στίζειν*, prick, stab: see *stigma.*] A genus of parasitic fungi of the class *Sphæropsideæ*, order *Sphærioideæ*, probably representing stages in the life-history of other forms. The perithecia, which occupy discolored spots on the leaves, are minute, opening with a terminal pore. About 350 species are recognized, which cause the well-known leaf-spot disease in many plants — *P. Catalpæ* on the catalpa, *P. pirina* on the apple, *P. Rosæ* on rosa, *P. Ribis* on cultivated species of *Ribes*, *P. Labruscæ* on the grape (thought to be one form of the black-rot), *P. acericola* on the maple, etc.

Phyllostoma (fi-los′tō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1797): see *phyllostomatous.*] A South American genus of phyllostomine bats from which the subfamily and the family each takes its name. *P. hastatum* is one of the largest bats of South America, next in size to *Vampirus spectrum*; *P. elongatum* is smaller, with a larger nose-leaf.

Phyllostomatidæ (fil″ō-stō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllostoma* (*-stomat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tropical and subtropical American bats of the emballonurine series. They have a nose-leaf or other cutaneous appendages of the snout (somewhat as in *Rhinolophidæ* or horseshoe-bats, which are, however, of a different alliance (the vespertilionine)), three phalanges of the middle finger, and large middle upper incisors. The eyes are comparatively large, and there is a distinct tragus (wanting in *Rhinolophidæ*). The family includes the vampire-bats, some of which are true blood-suckers, as the genera *Desmodon* and *Diphylla.* The presence of variously formed appendages of the snout has often caused bats of this group to be confused with the horseshoe-bats; but the presence of a tragus alone is sufficient to distinguish the phyllostomea. Leading genera are *Mormops*, *Vampirus*, *Phyllostoma*, *Glossophaga*, *Stenoderma*, and *Desmodon.* The family is divisible into *Phyllostomatinæ* and *Lobostomatinæ.* Also *Phyllostomidæ.*

Phyllostomatinæ (fil-ō-stō-mą-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllostoma* (*-stomat-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of New World bats of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having a distinct diversiform nose-leaf and either foliaceous or warty appendages of the chin. See cuts under *Desmodontes*, *Glossophaga*, *Stenoderma*, and *Vampyrus.*

phyllostomatous (fil-ō-stom′ą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Leaf-nosed, as a bat; belonging to the family *Phyllostomatidæ.*

phyllostome (fil′ō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *phyllostoma.*] A leaf-nosed bat of the genus *Phyllostoma* or family *Phyllostomatidæ.*

Phyllostomidæ (fil-ō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phyllostoma* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Phyllostomatidæ.*

phyllostomine (fi-los′tō-min), *a.* [< *phyllostome* + *-ine*[1].] Leaf-nosed, as a bat; phyllostomatous or phyllostomous; of or pertaining to the *Phyllostomatinæ.*

phyllostomous (fi-los′tō-mus), *a.* Same as *phyllostomine.*

phyllotactic (fil-ō-tak′tik), *a.* [< *phyllotaxis*, after *tactic.*] Of or pertaining to phyllotaxis.

phyllotaxis (fil-ō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *phyllotaxy.*] In *bot.*, the distribution or arrangement of leaves on the stem; also, the laws collectively which govern such distribution. Leaves are distributed so as to economize space and give a good exposure to light; and to accomplish this they are arranged in a variety of ways, which all fall under two principal modes. These are the *verticillate* or *cyclical*, in which there are two or more leaves at the same height of the stem, and the *alternate* or *spiral*, in which the leaves stand singly, one after another. In the verticillate arrangement the leaves form a succession of whorls or circles around the stem, with two, three, four, five, or more in each whorl. In the alternate or spiral arrangement the leaves are distributed singly at different heights of the stem and at equal intervals. The simplest is the two-ranked or distichous arrangement, which prevails in all grasses, in the linden, elm, etc., in which the leaves are disposed alternately on exactly opposite sides of the stem. The second leaf is therefore the furthest possible from the first, and the third is the furthest possible from the second, and consequently is exactly over the first, and so on. They thus form two vertical ranks in which the angular divergence is half the circumference, or 180°. In all cases the angular divergence may be represented by a fraction, in which the numerator designates the number of turns of the spiral that are made in passing from one leaf to the next one that is precisely vertical to it, while the denominator expresses the number of vertical rows thus formed, from which the class of phyllotaxis takes its name, as the tristichous or three-ranked ($\frac{1}{3}$), the pentastichous or five-ranked ($\frac{2}{5}$), the octostichous or eight-ranked ($\frac{3}{8}$), and even as high as a thirteen-ranked ($\frac{5}{13}$) phyllotaxis has been made out.

phyllotaxy (fil′ō-tak-si), *n.* [= F. *phyllotaxie*, < NL. *phyllotaxis*, < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *τάξις*, order: see *taxis.*] In *bot.*, same as *phyllotaxis.*

Phyllotreta (fil-ō-trē′tą), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *τρητός*, verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), bore.] A genus of leaf-beetles or *Chrysomelidæ*, of wide distribution in temperate and tropical parts of both the Old and the New World. They are of small size, often of metallic colors, and frequently very destructive to vegetation; the larvæ are white and usually linear. *P. vittata* is the wavy-striped flea-beetle of the United States, abundant in vegetable-gardens, where it attacks cabbages and other cruciferous plants. *P. nemorum* of Europe, known as the *turnip flea-beetle*, has similar habits.

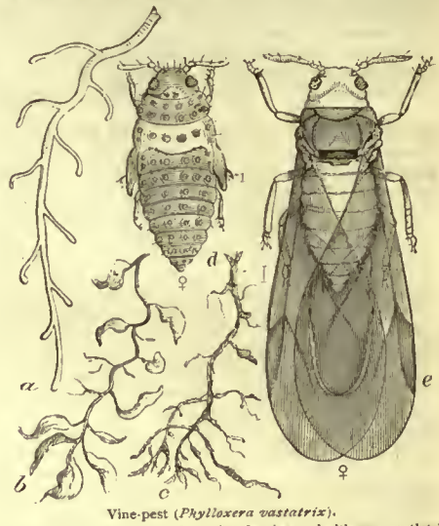
Striped Flea-beetle (*Phyllotreta vittata*), enlarged.

phylloxanthin (fil-ok-san′thin), *n.* [= F. *phylloxanthine*; < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] Same as *xanthophyl.* See *chlorophyl.*

Phylloxera (fil-ok-sē′rą), *n.* [NL. (Fonscolombe, 1834), < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *ξηρός*, dry.]

1. A genus of plant-lice or homopterous insects of the family *Aphididæ* and subfamily *Chermesinæ*, usually of gall-making habits. The front wings have two discoidal veins, and the antennæ are three-jointed, the third joint being much the longest. The young larvæ have one-jointed tarsi, and all forms are destitute of honey-tubes. It is a somewhat large genus, nearly all of whose species are North American, forming galls on the leaves of the hickory in particular, but also on those of the chestnut, butternut, and oak, as *P. rileyi*, the oak-pest. One species, *P. vastatrix*, is a formidable pest of the European grape (*Vitis vinifera*). See def. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus, especially the species just named, known as the *grape-vine phylloxera* and *vine-pest*, the worst enemy of the European or *vinifera* grape. The fact that a vine-disease which had long existed in southern France was due to this insect was discovered in 1865 by Planchon, who described the insect as *P. vastatrix.* The species



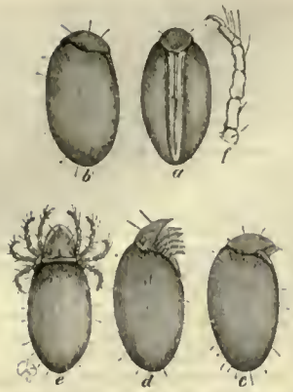
Vine-pest (*Phylloxera vastatrix*).

a, healthy vine rootlet; *b*, rootlet showing nodosities; *c*, rootlet in decay (natural size); *d*, female pupa; *e*, winged female, or migrant. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.) (After Riley.)

had been named before (though Planchon's name holds by common consent); for in 1854 Fitch had described an American gall-louse on grape-leaves as *Pemphigus vitifoliæ*, and this was identified with the European root-louse (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) by Riley in 1870. The same discovery was made by European observers in the same year. It is now established that the native country of this phylloxera is North America east of the Rocky Mountains from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, whence it spread to Europe, and more recently to California, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. The insect exists under two distinct forms: the root-form, called *radicicola*, on the roots of the vine, and the gall-form, called *gallicola*, in galls on the leaves of the grape. The galls are transient, being numerous one year and scarce the next. The root-form is like the gall-form at first, but later acquires certain characteristic tubercles. The phylloxera hibernates as a winter egg above or below ground, or as a young larva on the roots. Late in the summer a generation of winged agamic females is produced; these fly abroad and spread the pest. One of the females lays from three to eight delicate eggs in or on the ground or on the under side of the leaf, and from these eggs issue the true males and females, both of which are wingless. These mate, and the female lays the winter egg. The wingless hypogeal female may occasionally lay eggs which bring forth the sexual brood without the intervention of a winged generation, but this is exceptional. The wingless individuals spread from vine to vine, and the winged ones carry the pest from one vineyard to another. The symptoms of the disease above ground are the yellowing of the leaves the second year and the death of the vine the third year. Below ground, little knots are formed on the small fibrous roots the first year; these roots decay the next year, and the lice settle on the main roots. The third year these rot, and then the vine dies. The vines susceptible to this infestation include all the varieties of the *Vitis vinifera*, the wine-grape of Europe and California and the hothouse-grape — the most valuable of the grape family. The French government early offered a reward of 300,000 francs for a satisfactory remedy, but this prize has never been awarded. The most effectual methods of dealing with the phylloxera thus far ascertained are the underground injection of bisulphid of carbon by means of a specially contrived apparatus, the application of a watery solution of sulphocarbonate of potassium, and the grafting of the European vine upon hardy American varieties, as the Taylor, Clinton, and Jacques. See also cuts under *gall-louse*, *oak-pest*, and *vine-pest.*

3. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Rambur*, 1869.

phylloxera-mite (fil-ok-sē′rą-mīt), *n.* An acarine, *Tyroglyphus phylloxeræ*, one of the natural enemies of the vine-pest, formerly described in its transitional and quiescent stage as *Hoplophora arctata.* *Hoplophora* was supposed to be a genus of *Oribatidæ*, characterized by the hard covering or shield capable of being folded together to inclose the head and limbs, but the members of that ge-



Shielded Phylloxera-mite (*Hoplophora arctata*).
a, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, different attitudes assumed by it; *f*, leg, highly magnified.

nus are now known to belong to *Tyroglyphus*. The figures show the mite in this stage, in several positions.

phylloxerated (fi-lok'sē-rā-ted), *a.* [< *Phylloxera* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Infested with phylloxeræ.

phylloxeric (fil-ok-ser'ik), *a.* [< *Phylloxera* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the phylloxera or grape-louse. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 378.

Phylloxerinæ (fi-lok-sē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phylloxera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Phylloxera;* the vine-pests. See *Chermesinæ*.

phylloxerize (fi-lok'sē-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *phylloxerized*, ppr. *phylloxerizing*. [< *Phylloxera* + *-ize*.] To contaminate or infect with phylloxeræ.

phyllula† (fi-lū'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf, + *οὐλή*, sear.] In *bot.*, the sear left on a branch by the fall of a leaf.

phylogenesis (fī-lō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a race, tribe (see *phyle*, *phylum*), + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] Same as *phylogeny*.

phylogenetic (fī″lō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *phylogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Same as *phylogenic*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 43.

phylogenetically (fī″lō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the doctrine or principle of phylogenesis; by means of phylogeny.

phylogenic (fī-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *phylogen-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phylogeny, as distinguished from *ontogeny*. Also *phylogenetic*.

phylogeny (fī-loj'e-ni), *n.* [= F. *phylogénie*, < Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] That branch of biology which attempts to deduce the ancestral history of an animal or a plant from its ontogeny or individual developmental metamorphoses; tribal history: opposed to *ontogeny*, or the origin and development of individual organisms. Also *phylogenesis*.

Phyloptera (fī-lop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Packard), < Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A superorder of hexapod insects, including the orders *Neuroptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Dermatoptera*.

phylopterous (fī-lop'te-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Phyloptera*, or having their characters.

phylum (fī'lum), *n.*; pl. *phyla* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe: see *phyle*.] 1. Any primary division or subkingdom of the animal or vegetable kingdom. Cuvier recognized four animal types which would now be called phyla: the *Radiata*, *Molluscа*, *Articulata*, and *Vertebrata*. Zoölogists now recognize at least seven such phyla: (1) *Protozoa*, (2) *Cœlenterata*, (3) *Echinodermata*, (4) *Vermes*, (5) *Arthropoda*, (6) *Mollusca*, (7) *Vertebrata*. The main branches of a phylum are called *subphyla*.

2. The graphic representation of the evolution of one or several forms of animal life by descent with modification from preëxisting ancestors, on the principle of the construction of a genealogical table or "family tree."

Phymata (fī-mā'tä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *φῦμα* (*φυματ-*), a tumor (< *φύειν*, produce, *φίεσθαι*, grow), + *-ata*[1].] The typical genus of *Phymatidæ*, having very broad enrved fore femora, of raptorial character. *P. erosa* or *P. wolffi* is a common North American bug of curious form and greenish-yellow color, banded and spotted with black, found on goldenrod and various other plants of meadows and gardens, preying on the insects which come to collect honey or pollen. The species abound in tropical and subtropical America.

Phymata erosa.

Phymatidæ (fī-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < *Phymata* + *-idæ*.] A family of raptorial heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Phymata*, belonging to the coreoid series, and forming a connecting-link with the reduvioids. It contains six genera. Most of the species are tropical or subtropical.

phyogemmaria (fī″ō-je-mā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυή*, growth (< *φίεσθαι*, grow), + L. *gemma*, bud: see *gemmary*.] The small gonoblastids or reproductive buds of some physophoran hydrozoans, as the *Velellidæ*.

phyogemmarian (fī″ō-je-mā'ri-an), *a.* [< *phyogemmaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to phyogemmaria.

Physa (fī'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, breath, wind.] A large genus of pond-snails or fresh-water gastropods of the family *Limnæidæ*, or made type of the *Physidæ*, having the shell sinistral. There are many species, found on aquatic plants in ponds, as *P. fontinalis* of Europe and *P. heterostropha* of America. The genus was named by Draparnaud in 1801.

Physa fontinalis.

Physalia (fī-sā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1819), < Gr. **φυσαλίς*, *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder: see *Physalis*.] 1. The typical genus of *Physaliidæ*. These oceanic hydrozoans, known as *Portuguese men-of-war*, are remarkable for their size, brilliancy, and power of urticating. There is a large oblong created float which buoys the animal up, from which hang many processes, some of which attain a length of 12 feet or more in individuals whose float is only a few inches long. *P. atlantica* or *pelagica* is an example.

Portuguese Man-of-war (*Physalia pelagica*).

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

physalian (fī-sā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Physalia*, or having its characters.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Physalia*.

Physaliidæ (fis-ā-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physalia* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Siphonophora* and suborder *Physophora*, represented by the genus *Physalia*. The family is sometimes raised to the rank of a suborder. Also *Physalidæ*, *Physaliadæ*.

Physalis (fis'ä-lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. **φυσαλίς*, prop. *φυσαλλίς*, some plant with a bladder-like husk or calyx (prob. *Physalis Alkekengi*), < *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder, < *φυσᾶν*, blow, blow up, puff, < *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows: see *Physa*.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the gamopetalous order *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Solaneæ*, characterized by the five-angled, broadly bell-shaped corolla, and the five- or ten-angled bladdery fruiting calyx remotely inclosing the much smaller globose berry. There are about 30 species, mainly American, especially in Mexico (17 in the United States). They are hairy or clammy annuals or perennials, with sinuate leaves, and rather large flowers, solitary in the axils, violet, yellow, or white, often with a purple eye, and with yellow or violet anthers. Some yellow-flowered species have been cultivated for ornament. The two white-flowered species, once much cultivated in the United States for their edible berries, under the name of *strawberry-tomato* (which see), are *P. Alkekengi*, the winter-cherry of the south of Europe, with red berry and calyx (see *alkekengi* and *bladder-herb*), and *P. Peruviana*, with yellow berries (see *alkekengi*, *winter-cherry* (*a*) (under *cherry*), and *bladder-herb*). Among the native American species, all commonly known as *ground-cherry*, the berries of *P. angulata* are considered edible, and those of *P. viscosa* are strongly diuretic.

physalite (fis'ä-līt), *n.* [= F. *physalite*, < Gr. **φυσαλίς*, prop. *φυσαλλίς*, a bladder, + *-ite*[2].] A coarse, nearly opaque variety of topaz. Also called *pyrophysalite*.

Physaraceæ (fis-a-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Physarum* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomyeetous fungi, named from the genus *Physarum*. They have the capillitium (with the tube) delicate, reticulate, hyaline, or pellucid, and the columella is small or wanting.

Physarum (fis'ä-rum), *n.* [NL. (Persoon), < Gr. *φυσάριον*, dim. of *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows: see *Physa*.] A genus of myxomyeetous fungi, giving name to the family *Physaraceæ*. The peridium is composed of a simple or double membrane which dehisces irregularly. Sixty species are known. See *fairy ring*, under *fairy*.

Physcia (fis'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < Gr. *φύσκη*, a sausage, a blister, < *φυσᾶν*, blow up, < *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, breath, wind: see *Physa*.] A large genus of parmeliaceous lichens, with a foliaceous cartilaginous thallus, scutelliform apotheeia, and ellipsoid, usually biloeular brown spores. Several of the species are used in the arts for coloring, etc.

physcioid (fis'i-oid), *a.* [< *Physcia* + *-oid*.] Belonging to or resembling the genus *Physcia*.

Physcomitrieæ (tis″kō-mi-trī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physcomitrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Physcomitrium*. They are short soft plants with relatively large leaves and a usually corneous or gibbous capsule. The peristome is absent, or has 16 teeth.

Physcomitrium (fis-kō-mit'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826), < Gr. *φύσκος*, something inflated, + *μιτρίον*, a little cap, dim. of *μίτρα*, a cap, miter: see *miter*.] A genus of mosses, giving name to the tribe *Physcomitrieæ*. They are simple or sparingly branched plants, with pyriform capsule and no peristome. See cut under *mitriform*.

physema† (fī-sē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φύσημα*, that which is blown, a bubble, < *φυσᾶν*, blow, blow up, < *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, breath, wind: see *Physa*.] 1. A moek pearl; an empty bubble instead of pearl. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. The resin of the pine-tree. *E. Phillips.*—3. A swelling or puffing in any part of the body. *E. Phillips.*

Physemaria (fis-ē-mā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φύσημα*, a bubble: see *physema*.] A group formed by Haeckel for the reception of two genera of low metazoic animals, *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema*, which had been confounded partly with the sponges and partly with the protozoans. The validity of the group has been denied.

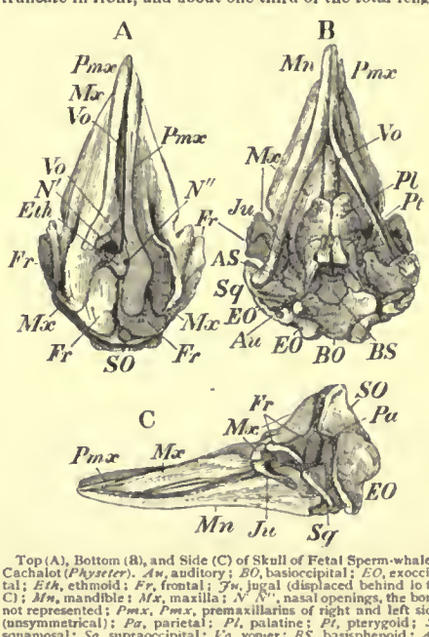
physemarian (fis-ē-mā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Physemaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Physemaria*. *Huxley*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Physemaria*.

physeter (fī-sē'tėr), *n.* [= F. *physétère* = Sp. *fiseter*, *fisctera*, < L. *physeter*, < Gr. *φυσητήρ*, a blowpipe, a kind of whale, < *φυσᾶν*, blow, < *φῦσα*, a pair of bellows, wind: see *Physa*.] 1. A sperm-whale or eachalot.

> When on the surges I perceive from far
> Th' Ork, Whirl-pool, Whale, or huffing *Physeter*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Physeterinæ*, containing the ordinary large spermaceti-whales, or eachalots. The head is very large, truncate in front, and about one third of the total length



Top (A), Bottom (B), and Side (C) of Skull of Fetal Sperm-whale or Cachalot (*Physeter*). *Au*, auditory; *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *Eth*, ethmoid; *Fr*, frontal; *Ju*, jugal (displaced behind in fig. C); *Mn*, mandible; *Mx*, maxilla; *N'*, *N''*, nasal openings, the bones not represented; *Pmx*, *Pmx*, premaxillaries of right and left sides (unsymmetrical); *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Sq*, squamosal; *So*, supraoccipital; *Vo*, vomer; *BS*, basisphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid.

of the body; the blow-hole is near the edge of the snout; and the brain-cavity is declivous. *P. macrocephalus* is the common cachalot, from which spermaceti is obtained. Also called *Catodon*. See also cut under *Catodonta*.

Physeteridæ (fis-ē-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physeter* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of existent delphinoid *Cetacea*, of the group *Delphinoidea*, having functional teeth in the lower jaw only, and the skull strongly asymmetrical. To this family belong the sperm-whales proper (*Physeterinæ*), and such forms as the bottle-nosed whale (*Hyperoödon*).

2. In stricter use, a family of sperm-whales, typified by the genus *Physeter*, and containing the subfamilies *Physeterinæ* and *Kogiinæ*, or ordinary and pygmy sperm-whales. They have the head neither rostrate nor marginate; the snout high toward the front and projecting beyond the mouth; the skull high behind or retrorsely convex; the supraoccipital bone projecting forward laterally to or beyond the ver-

tical of the temporal fossæ, and the frontal bones visible above as erect triangular or retrorsely falciform wedges between the maxillaries and the supraoccipital. Sometimes called *Catodontidæ*.

Physeterinæ (fī-sē-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physeter* + *-inæ*.] I. The typical subfamily of the *Physeteridæ*, containing the genera *Physeter* and *Kogia*.—2. This subfamily restricted, by the exclusion of the genus *Kogia* as the type of a separate subfamily, to the ordinary large sperm-whales of the genus *Physeter*.

physeterine (fī-sē'te-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *physeter* + *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* Like or related to a sperm-whale; of or pertaining to the *Physeterinæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Physeterinæ*.

physeteroid (fī-sē'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *physeter* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Belonging to the *Physeteroidea*, or having their characters; resembling the genus *Physeter;* xiphioid.

II. *n.* A member of the *Physeteridæ*, in either sense; a xiphioid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 393.

Physeteroidea (fī-sē-te-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physeter* + *-oidea*.] The *Physeteridæ*, in sense 2, regarded as a superfamily. *Gill.*

physharmonica (fis-här-mon'i-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + NL. *harmonica*, q. v.] A small reed-organ originally intended to be attached to a pianoforte, so as to sustain melodies. It was invented in 1818, and was the precursor of the harmonium. See *reed-organ*.

physianthropy (fiz-i-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature (see *physic*), + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] The science which treats of the constitution and diseases of man, and of medical remedies. [Rare.]

physiatrics† (fiz-i-at'riks), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *ἰατρική* (sc. *τέχνη*), medicine, prop. fem. of *ἰατρικός*, for a physician: see *iatric*.] That department of medical science which treats of the healing powers of nature.

physic (fiz'ik), *n.* [Formerly *physick*, *phisick*, < ME. *phisik*, *fisike*, natural philosophy, the science of medicine, < OF. *fisique*, *fusike*, *phisique*, natural philosophy, the science of medicine, F. *physique*, f., natural philosophy (*physique*, m., natural constitution, physique), = Sp. *física* = Pg. *physica* = It. *fisica* = D. *physika* = MHG. *fisike*, G. *physik* = Sw. Dan. *fysik*, natural philosophy, physics; < L. *physica*, *physice*, ML. also *phisica*, *fisica*, natural philosophy, physics, ML. also the science of medicine, < Gr. *φυσική*, f., *φυσικά*, neut. pl., natural philosophy, physics; as adj., F. *physique* = Sp. *físico* = Pg. *physico* = It. *fisico* (G. *physisch* = Sw. Dan. *fysisk*), physical, < L. *physicus*, < Gr. *φυσικός*, natural; as noun, Sp. *físico* = Pg. *physico* = It. *fisico*, a natural philosopher, physician, < L. *physicus*, ML. also *phisicus*, *fisicus*, Gr. *φυσικός*, a natural philosopher, scientist; < *φύσις*, nature, < *φύειν*, produce, *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *be*[1].] 1†. Natural philosophy; physics. See *physics*.

> *Physique* is after the seconde [part of theorike],
> Through which the philosophre hath fonde,
> To techen sondry knoulechinges
> Upon the bodeliche thinges
> Of man, of beste, of herbe, of stone,
> Of fisshe, of foule, of everichone
> That ben of bodely substaunce,
> The nature and the substance.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

Physic should contemplate that which is inherent in matter, and therefore transitory; and metaphysic that which is abstracted and fixed.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 160.

2. The science of medicine; the medical art or profession; the healing art; medicine.

> Seynt Luke the Evaungelist was Disciple of seynt Poul, for to lerne *Phisik;* and many othere.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 124.
>
> Of late yeares I practised bodely *phisick* in Englande, in my lorde of Sumersettes house.
> *W. Turner*, Spiritual Physic (1555).

3. A medicine; a drug; a remedy for disease; also, drugs collectively.

> The frere with his *phisik* this folke hath enchaunted,
> And plastred hem so esyly thei drede no synne.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 377.
>
> Attempre dyete was al hire *phisik*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 18.
>
> Throw *physic* to the dogs; I 'll none of it.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 47.
>
> But in this point
> All his tricks founder, and he brings his *physic*
> After his patient's death; the King already
> Hath married the fair lady.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 40.

4. A medicine that purges; a cathartic; a purge.

> The people used *physic* to purge themselves of humours.
> *Abp. Abbot*, Descrip. of World.
>
> Affliction is my *physic;* that purges, that cleanses me.
> *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

5. In *dyeing*, the nitromuriate of tin, or tin-spirits.—**Culver's physic.** See *Culver's-physic*.—**Indian physic.** See *bowman's-root* and *Gillenia*.—**Physic garden**†, a botanic garden.=**Syn. 2.** See *surgery*.

physic (fiz'ik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *physicked*, ppr. *physicking*. [< *physic*, *n.*] 1†. To treat with physic or medicines; cure; heal; relieve.

> The labour we delight in *physics* pain.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 55.
>
> It *physics* not the sickness of a mind
> Broken with griefs. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

2. To use cathartics or purgatives upon; purge.—3. To mix with some oxidizing body in order to eliminate phosphorus and sulphur, as in the manufacture of iron.

> He contended that sulphur could only be eliminated by two processes, "puddling" and "*physicking*."
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 474.

physical (fiz'i-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *phisical;* = It. *fisicale*, < ML. *physicalis*, pertaining to physic or medicine, < L. *physica*, natural philosophy, medicine: see *physic*.] 1. Pertaining to physics or natural philosophy: as, *physical* science; *physical* law.—2. Of or pertaining to material nature; in accordance with the laws of nature; relating to what is material and perceived by the senses; specifically, pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as opposed to what is mental or moral; material; bodily: as, *physical* force; *physical* strength.

> Labour, then, in the *physical* world is always and solely employed in putting objects in motion; the properties of matter, the laws of nature, do the rest.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. i. § 2.
>
> "Real and *physical* things," Spinoza tells us, "cannot be understood so long as their essence is unknown."
> *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. xcvi.

3. External; obvious to the senses; cognizable through a bodily or material organization: as, the *physical* characters of a mineral: opposed to *chemical*. See *mechanical*.—4†. Of or pertaining to physic, or the art of curing disease or preserving health, or one who professes or practises this art; of or pertaining to a physician.

> To take Tobacco thus were *phisicall*,
> And might perhaps doe good.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.
>
> I have therefore sent him just now the following letter in my *physical* capacity. *Tatler*, No. 246.

5†. In need of physic or of a physician; sick; ill. [Rare.]

> Thou look'st dull and *physical*, methinks.
> *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, iii. 2.
>
> *Aimwell.* How now? what means this apothecary's shop about thee? art *physical?*
> *Fowler.* Sick, sick. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iii. 4.

6†. Of or pertaining to the drugs or medicines used in the healing art; of use in curing disease or in preserving health; medicinal; remedial.

> Attalus . . . would plant and set *physicall* herbs, as helleborum. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 739.
>
> Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
> To walk unbraced and suck up the humours
> Of the dark morning? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 261.
>
> Balmes, Oiles, Medicinals and Perfumes, Sassaparilla, and many other *physicall* drugs.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 74.
>
> The tree hath a pretty *physical* smell like an apothecary's shop. *Rob. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 333).

7†. Purgative; cathartic.—**Physical abstraction, equation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Physical astronomy.** See *astronomy*, 1.—**Physical examination,** an examination for the determination of the presence or absence of the various signs of bodily disease.—**Physical-force men.** See *Chartist*.—**Physical fraction.** See *astronomical fraction*, under *fraction*.—**Physical geography,** that branch of science which has for its object the comparison and generalization of geographical facts. It differs chiefly from geology in that it regards the present rather than the past condition of the earth, but many authors include in their text-books of physical geography more or less of that which is generally considered as belonging to geology. Physical geography may be subdivided into various branches, of which the most important are—*orography*, the study of mountain-chains, and in general of the relief of the surface, in which branch geology can only with difficulty be separated from geography; *thalassography*, the study of the ocean, its outline, depths, currents, temperature, salinity, and the nature and distribution of animal and vegetable life on and beneath its surface; *hydrography*, the study of the river-systems, rivers, and lakes; *climatology*, the practical side of meteorology, or the study of the climatic conditions of various parts of the earth's surface; *botanical geography*, the study of the geographical distribution of plants; *zoölogical geography*, the distribution of animal life; and, finally, *ethnology* and *anthropology*, the study of the races of man and their distributions, and their manners and customs. The last two branches, however, are special sciences, and are rarely treated, except in the most succinct manner, in the text-books of physical geography.—**Physical geology,** the study of the geological changes which have taken place on the earth's surface, and of the causes by which these events have been brought about; geology separated, as far as possible, from paleontology, or from any consideration of the order of succession and the nature of organic life upon the globe, and of the classification of the stratified formations in accordance therewith.—**Physical horizon, influx, mineralogy, necessity, optics.** See the nouns.—**Physical influence.** Same as *physical influx*.—**Physical partition,** a partition by which the parts are really separated; real partition: opposed to *ideal partition*.—**Physical perfection, possibility, power.** See the nouns.—**Physical signs,** such features of disease as are directly appreciable by the examiner and are not the expression by the patient of his own feelings, as those elicited by palpation, inspection, auscultation, percussion, etc.—**Physical truth,** the harmony of thought with the phenomena of outward experience.—**Physical whole,** a whole composed of matter and form.=**Syn. 2.** *Corporal, Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.—3. *Chemical*, etc. See *mechanical*.

physicalist (fiz'i-kal-ist), *n.* [< *physical* + *-ist*.] One who maintains that man's intellectual and moral nature depends on and results from his physical constitution, or that human thought and action are determined by physical organization.

physically (fiz'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a physical manner; according to nature; according to physics or natural philosophy; not intellectually or morally.

> I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours.
> *Locke*.

2†. According to the art or rules of medicine.

> And for physic, he [Lord Bacon] did indeed live *physically*, but not miserably.
> *Rawley*, in Spedding's Bacon, I. 55.
>
> He that lives *physically* must live miserably. *G. Cheyne*.

physicalness (fiz'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being physical. *Worcester*.

physician (fi-zish'an), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *physicion*, *phisicion*, *physitian*, *physition*, *phisition;* < ME. *fisicien*, *fizicien*, *fisicion*, *fisician*, *fysycian*, *phisicien*, *phisicyen*, etc., < OF. *fisicien*, *fisician*, *fusicien*, etc., *phisicien*, *physicien*, a natural philosopher, also and usually a medical man, a physician (F. *physicien*, a natural philosopher), = Pr. *phisician* = It. *fisiciano*, a medical man, < ML. as if **physicianus*, < L. *physicus* (> It. *fisico* = Sp. *físico* = Pg. *physico*), a natural philosopher, a physician, ML. *physica*, physics, medicine, physic: see *physic*.] 1. One who practises the art of healing disease and of preserving health; a prescriber of remedies for sickness and disease; specifically, a person licensed by some competent authority, such as a medical college, to treat diseases and prescribe remedies for them; a doctor; a medical man. The *physician* as a prescriber of remedies is distinguished from the *pharmacist*, whose business is the compounding or preparing of medicines, and from the *surgeon*, who performs remedial operations. The last, however, often follows the practice of medicine, as does the licensed apothecary in England.

> Seint Poul him self was there a *Phisicyen*, for to kepen mennes Bodies in hele, before he was converted; and aftre that he was *Phisicien* of Soules.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 123.
>
> It sometimes falls out that he that visits a sick Man is forced to be a Fighter instead of a *Physician*.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 324.
>
> He was less directly embarrassing to the two *physicians* than to the surgeon-apothecaries who attended paupers by contract. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xviii.

2†. A student of physics; a naturalist; a physicist; specifically, in medieval universities, a student of the Aristotelian physics.

physiciancy (fi-zish'an-si), *n.*; pl. *physiciancies* (-siz). [< *physician* + *-cy*.] Appointment as physician; the post or office of physician.

> He had in the previous year put himself forward as a candidate for a *physiciancy* to St. George's Hospital.
> *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 711.

physicianed (fi-zish'and), *a.* [< *physician* + *-ed*[2].] Made a physician; educated or licensed as a physician. [Rare.]

> One Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed* apothecary. *H. Walpole*.

physicianly (fi-zish'an-li), *a.* [< *physician* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a physician.

> Real knowledge of man and of men, of the causes and courses of human failure, . . . is indescribably rich in *physicianly* force. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 503.

physicianship (fi-zish'an-ship), *n.* [< *physician* + *-ship*.] The post or office of physician. *Lancet*, No. 3543, p. 941.

physicism (fiz'i-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικός*, natural (see *physic*), + *-ism*.] Belief in the material or physical as opposed to the spiritual. [Rare.]

> In the progress of the species from savagery to advanced civilization, anthropomorphism grows into theology, while *physicism* (if I may so call it) develops into science.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 163.

physicist (fiz'i-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικά*, physics (see *physics*), + *-ist*.] 1. A student of physics; a natural philosopher.

I do not think there is a doubt in the mind of any competent *physicist* or physiologist that the work done in lifting the weight of the arm is the mechanical equivalent of a certain proportion of the energy set free by the molecular changes which take place in the muscle.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 495.

2. In *biol.*, one who seeks to explain fundamental vital phenomena upon purely physical or chemical principles; one who holds that life is a form of energy due simply to molecular movements taking place in the ultimate molecules of the protoplasm, and capable of correlation with the ordinary physical and chemical forces: opposed to *vitalist*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

physicky (fiz'i-ki), *a.* [< *physic*(*k*) + *-y*[1].] Like physic or drugs.

Some authors name it canda pavonis, on account of its inimitable beauty; the flowers have a *physicky* smell.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i., note 520.

physic-nut (fiz'ik-nut), *n.* See *Jatropha*.

physicochemical (fiz″i-kō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *φυσικός*, physical, + E. *chemical*.] Pertaining or relating to both physics and chemistry; produced by combined physical and chemical action or forces.

physicologic (fiz″i-kō-loj'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *λογική*, logic: see *logic*.] Logic illustrated by physics.

physicological (fiz″i-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *physicologic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to physicologic. *Swift.* [Rare.]

physicomathematics (fiz″i-kō-math-ē-mat'iks), *n.* [= F. *physicomathématique* = It. *fisicomatematico*, < Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *μαθηματική*, mathematics.] Mixed mathematics. See *mathematics*.

physicomental (fiz″i-kō-men'tal), *a.* [< Gr. *φυσικός*, physical, + E. *mental*.] Pertaining to physical and mental phenomena or their mutual relations.

physicophilosophy (fiz″i-kō-fi-los'ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy.] The philosophy of nature.

physicotheological (fiz″i-kō-thē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *physicotheology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to physics and theology, or to physicotheology.

In the first case we have the cosmological and *physicotheological* proofs of the existence of God; in the second, the ontological. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

physicotheology (fiz″i-kō-thē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυσικά*, physics, + *θεολογία*, theology.] Theology illustrated or enforced by natural philosophy.

physics (fiz'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *physic*, after Gr. *φυσικά*, neut. pl., physics: see *physic*.] Natural philosophy; experimental philosophy; the science of the principles operative in inorganic nature; the science of forces or forms of energy. Before the rise of modern science, *physics* was usually defined as the science of that which is movable, or the science of natural bodies. It was commonly made to include all natural science. At present, vital phenomena are not considered objects of physics, which is divided into *general* and *applied physics*. General physics investigates the general phenomena of inorganic nature, determines their laws, and measures their constants. It embraces four branches — (1) *mechanics* or *dynamics*, the science of force in general, with extensive mathematical developments; (2) the *science of gravitation*, also mainly mathematical; (3) *molecular physics*, the study of the constitution of matter, and of the forces within and between its molecules, including elasticity and heat (an indivisible subject), cohesion, and chemical forces; and (4) the *physics of the ether*, being the study of light or radiation, electricity, and magnetism. Chemistry is for the time being divorced from physics, being chiefly occupied with the description of the formation of different kinds of substances. Applied physics uses the discoveries of general physics, in connection with special observations, in order to explain the phenomena of the universe. Its chief branches are astronomy, geology, and meteorology; to which may be added terrestrial magnetism, mineralogy, and some other subjects.

Physidæ (fis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physa* + *-idæ*.] A family of hygrophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, typified by the genus *Physa*, formerly included in *Limnæidæ*. The animal has setiform tentacles; the jaw is single, and has a fibrous prolongation; the radula has central multicuspid teeth; and the lateral as well as the marginal teeth are pectinate or serriform. The shell is sinistral and generally polished. The species abound in fresh water in various parts of the world.

physiform (fis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Physa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of the genus *Physa*.

Physinæ (fi-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physa* + *-inæ*.] The *Physidæ* as a subfamily of *Limnæidæ*.

physiocracy (fiz-i-ok'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The economic doctrines and system advocated by the physiocrats; the theory that wealth consists in the products of the soil, that all labor expended in manufactures and in the distribution of wealth, though useful, is sterile, and that the revenue of the state should be raised by a direct tax on land. Also called *physiocratism*.

physiocrat (fiz'i-ō-krat), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *κρατεῖν*, rule: see *physiocracy*.] One who advocates the doctrines of physiocracy; specifically, one of a group of French philosophers and political economists, followers of François Quesnay (1694–1774), which rose to prominence in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and maintained that a natural constitution or order exists in society, the violation of which has been the cause of all the evils suffered by man. A fundamental right derived from this constitution or order was held to be freedom of person, of opinion, of property, and of contract or exchange. The physiocrats regarded land or raw materials as the sole source of wealth, leaving out of account the elements of labor and capital, and denying the dogma of the mercantile system that wealth consists in the precious metals. They maintained that, as wealth consisted entirely in the produce of land, all revenue should be raised by a direct tax on land. They advocated complete freedom of trade and the doctrine of laisser-faire. See *physiocracy*.

There is no other thinker of importance on economic subjects in France till the appearance of the *physiocrats*, which marks an epoch in the history of the science.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 359.

Commerce, according to the theory of the *physiocrates*, only transfers already existing wealth from one hand to another. *W. Roscher*, Pol. Econ. (trans.), § 49.

physiocratic (fiz″i-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *physiocrat* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to government according to nature; specifically, of or pertaining to the physiocrats or their doctrines: as, *physiocratic* theories; the *physiocratic* school of political economy.

It [the mercantile system] forms the basis of the economic ideas of all writers of the eighteenth century who did not belong to the *physiocratic* school or to that of Adam Smith. *Cyc. Pol. Sci.*, II. 827.

De Gournay, the elder Mirabeau, Morellet, and Dupont de Nemours are well-remembered names of the *physiocratic* school. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 481.

physiocratism (fiz-i-ok'rā-tizm), *n.* [< *physiocrat* + *-ism*.] Same as *physiocracy*.

physiogenesis (fiz″i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Same as *physiogeny*.

physiogenetic (fiz″i-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *physiogenesis* (after *genetic*).] Same as *physiogenic*.

physiogenic (fiz″i-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *physiogen-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to physiogeny or physiogenesis; physiological with special reference to ontogeny and phylogeny; evolutionary or developmental with reference to physiology.

physiogeny (fiz-i-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] 1. In *biol.*, the genesis of function: the development or evolution of those functions of living matter which are the province of physiology.— 2. The science or history of the evolution of functions of living matter.

Just as . . . [morphogeny] first opens the way to a true knowledge of organic forms, so will *Physiogeny* afterwards make a true recognition of functions possible, by discovering their historic evolution.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 461.

physiognomer (fiz-i-og'nō-mėr), *n.* [< *physiognom-y* + *-er*[1].] Same as *physiognomist*.

You erre, fond *physiognomers*, that hold
The inward minde followes the outward molde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

physiognomic (fiz″i-og-nom'ik), *a.* [= F. *physionomique* = Sp. *fisionómico* = Pg. *physionomico*, *physiognomico* = It. *fisonomico*, *fisionomico*, < MGr. *φυσιογνωμικός*, a late and incorrect form for *φυσιογνωμονικός*: see *physiognomonic*.] Pertaining to physiognomy, the face, or the art of discerning character in the face. Also *physiognomonic*.

From Da Vinci he caught one of the marked *physiognomic* traits of his visages, smiles and dimples.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 458.

physiognomical (fiz″i-og-nom'i-kal), *a.* [< *physiognomic* + *-al*.] Same as *physiognomic*.

In long observation of men he may acquire a *physiognomical* intuitive knowledge; judge the interiours by the outside. *Sir T. Browne.*

physiognomically (fiz″i-og-nom'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards or by means of physiognomy, or according to its rules or principles; as to the face.

Many a rough and tough old sea-commander, who would have returned a broadside without flinching, has been converted *physiognomically* into an admiral of the blue, white, and red, . . . on having to reply to a volley of thanks. *Hood*, The Elland Meeting.

physiognomics (fiz″i-og-nom'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *physiognomic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *physiognomy*, 1.

physiognomist (fiz-i-og'nō-mist), *n.* [= F. *physionomiste* = Sp. *fisionomista* = Pg. *physionomista* = It. *fisonomista*, *fisionomista*, *fisiognomista*; as *physiognom-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in physiognomy. (*a*) One who judges of the disposition or qualities of the mind by observation of the countenance. (*b*) One who tells fortunes by scrutiny of the face.

A certain *physiognomist*, or teller of fortune by looking onely upon the face of men and women.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 10.

physiognomize (fiz-i-og'nō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *physiognomized*, ppr. *physiognomizing*. [< *physiognom-y* + *-ize*.] To practise physiognomy upon. *Southey.* [Rare.]

physiognomonic (fiz-i-og-nō-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *physiognomonique*, < Gr. *φυσιογνωμονικός*, < *φυσιογνωμονία*, physiognomy: see *physiognomy*.] Same as *physiognomic*.

physiognomy (fiz-i-og'nō-mi), *n.*; pl. *physiognomies* (-miz). [Formerly also *phisiognomie*, also *phisonomie*, *physonomy*, *physnomie*, *phisnomie*, *fisnomy*, etc. (whence colloq. *phiz*, q. v.); < ME. *fysnomye*, *fisnomie*, *visnomie*, *fisnamy*, *fyssnamy*, < OF. *phisanomie*, *physonomie*, *physiognomie*, F. *physionomie* = Pr. *phizonomia* = Sp. *fisonomía* = Pg. *physionomia* = It. *fisiognomia*, *fisionomia*, *fisonomia*, < ML. **physiognomia*, *phisionomia*, *phisonomia*, < MGr. *φυσιογνωμία*, late and incorrect form of Gr. *φυσιογνωμονία*, the art of judging a man by his features, < *φυσιογνώμων*, judging by features, < *φύσις*, nature, + *γνώμων*, a judge, interpreter: see *gnomon*.] 1. The art of discovering the characteristic qualities of the mind or temper by observation of the form and movements of the face or body, or both. Also *physiognomics*.

Physiognomy . . . discovereth the disposition of the mind by the lineaments of the body.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 184.

2. The face or countenance considered as an index to the mind or disposition; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance.

Another [beast] called Aranata, which for the *Physnomie* and suhtletie seemes to hee a kinde of Ape.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 825.

Who both in favour and in princely looke,
As well as in the mind's true qualitie,
Doth represent his father's *physnomie*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 756.

Faith, sir, a has an English maine, but his *fisnomy* is more hotter in France then there. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 42.

Let the idea of what you are be pourtrayed in your face, that men may read in your *physnomy*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

The end of portraits consists of expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

3†. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features.

Ger. Let me peruse
Thy face; I'll tell myself how thou hast sped:
Well; is 't not so? . . .
Thor. Your *physiognomy*
Is quite discredited. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

4. The general appearance of anything, as the particular configuration of a landscape; the external aspect, without reference to other characteristics.

The changes produced in the *physiognomy* of vegetation on ascending mountains.
Balfour, Botany, § 1158. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Little details gave each field a particular *physiognomy*, dear to the eyes that have looked on them from childhood.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xii.

physiogony (fiz-i-og'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *γονή*, generation: see *-gony*.] The production or generation of nature. *Coleridge.*

physiographer (fiz-i-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *physiograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One versed in, or who practises, physiography. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 261.

physiographic (fiz″i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *physiographique* = Sp. *fisiográfico* = Pg. *physiographico* = It. *fisiografico*; as *physiograph-y* + *-ic*.] Belonging or related to physiography: a *physiographic* description of the earth, or a *physiographic* work, is a physico-geographical description or work.— **Physiographic geology**, nearly the same as *orography*, or a discussion of the earth's general features.— **Physiographic mineralogy**, as the phrase is most generally used, nearly or quite the same as *descriptive mineralogy*. The use of this term is rare in English books, except in translations from the German.

physiographical (fiz″i-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *physiographic* + *-al*.] Same as *physiographic*.

Courses of lectures bearing connectively on geographical and *physiographical* subjects. *The American*, VIII. 125.

physiographically (fiz″i-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards physiography; from a physiographic point of view: as, *physiographically* important.

physiography (fiz-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *physiographie* = Sp. *fisiografía* = Pg. *physiographia* = It. *fisiografia*, < Gr. *φύσις*, nature, + *-γραφία*, < *γρά-*

φειν, write.] A word of rather variable meaning, but, as most generally used, nearly or quite the equivalent of *physical geography* (which see, under *physical*). Also called *geophysics*.

This term [*physical geography*] as here used is synonymous with *Physiography*, which has been proposed in its stead. *Geikie*, Elem. Lessons in Phys. Geog., p. 3, note.

[For the use of the word *physiography* by Huxley, as meaning a peculiar kind of physical geography, see the following quotation.

The attempt to convey scientific conceptions without the appeal to observation which can alone give such conceptions firmness and reality appears to me to be in direct antagonism to the fundamental principles of scientific education. *Physiography* has very little to do with this sort of "Physical Geography."
Huxley, Physiography (2d ed.), vii.]

Microscopic physiography. Same as *lithology* or *petrography:* a term thus far used only in the translation from the German of an important work by Rosenbusch, bearing the title "Mikroskopische Physiographie."

physiolatry (fiz-i-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature; nature-worship.

A pantheistic philosophy based on the *physiolatry* of the Vedas. *M. Williams.*

physiologer (fiz-i-ol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *physiology* + *-er*[1].] A physical philosopher, or philosopher of the Ionic school. See *Ionic*.

The generality of the old *physiologers* before Aristotle and Democritus did pursue the atomical way, which is to resolve the corporeal phenomena, not into forms, qualities, and species, but into figures, motions, and phancies. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 171.

The earliest philosophers or *physiologers* had occupied themselves chiefly with what we may call cosmology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 792.

physiologic (fiz″i-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *physiologique* = Sp. *fisiológico* = Pg. *physiologico* = It. *fisiologico*, < L. *physiologicus*, < Gr. φυσιολογικός, < φυσιολογία, physiology: see *physiology*.] Of or pertaining to physiology.

In early society, incest laws do not recognize *physiologic* conditions, but only social conditions.
J. W. Powell, Science, IV. 472.

No method is more alluring in *physiologic* studies than this of accurate measurement and description.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 553.

physiological (fiz″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *physiologic* + *-al*.] Of a physiologic character.

The Mosaical philosophy in the *physiological* part thereof is the same with the Cartesian.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophic Cabbala, App. i. § 8.

The most characteristic *physiological* peculiarity of the plant is its power of manufacturing protein from chemical compounds of a less complex nature.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 47.

Physiological antidote, an antidote of opposite pharmacodynamic properties to the poison.—**Physiological botany, chemistry, illusion, optics,** etc. See the nouns.—**Physiological test,** the test for a poison of giving the suspected substance to some living animal.—**Physiological time,** the entire interval of time between an impression on an organ of sense and the muscular reaction; reaction-time.

physiologically (fiz″i-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the principles of physiology; as regards physiology.

physiologist (fiz-i-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *physiologiste* = Sp. *fisiologista* = Pg. *physiologista;* as *physiology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in physiology.

physiologize (fiz-i-ol′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *physiologized*, ppr. *physiologizing*. [< *physiology* + *-ize*.] To reason or discourse of the nature of things.

They who first theologized did *physiologize* after this manner. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 120.

physiology (fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Formerly also *phisiologie;* < F. *physiologie* = Sp. *fisiología* = Pg. *physiologia* = It. *fisiologia*, < L. *physiologia*, < Gr. φυσιολογία, natural philosophy, < φυσιολόγος (> L. *physiologus*), discoursing of nature, as a noun a natural philosopher, < φύσις, nature (see *physic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1†. Natural philosophy.

The unparalleld Des Cartis hath unridled their dark *physiology* and to wonder solv'd their motions.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

2. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the functions of living things. The subject comprises two grand divisions, namely *animal* and *vegetable physiology;* when specially applied to the functions in man, the term *human physiology* is used.

Physiology is the science of vital power.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 370.

physiomedicalism (fiz″i-ō-med′i-kal-izm), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + E. *medical* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or practices of the physiomedicalists.

physiomedicalist (fiz″i-ō-med′i-kal-ist), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + E. *medical* + *-ist*.] An adherent or practitioner of that school of medicine which, in its treatment of disease, uses only botanic remedies, discarding those which are poisonous.

physionotrace (fiz-i-on′ō-trās), *n.* [F., < *physiono(mie)*, physiognomy, + *trace*, trace.] An instrument for tracing the outlines of a face.

Chrétien, in 1786, had invented an instrument which he denominated the *physionotrace*, by which the profile outline of a face could be taken with mathematical precision, both as to figure and dimensions.
The Century, XXXVIII. 779.

physiophilosophy (fiz″i-ō-fi-los′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + φιλοσοφία, philosophy.] The philosophy of nature.

physiophyly (fiz-i-of′i-li), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + φῦλον, a tribe: see *phylum*, *phyle*.] The tribal history of function; that branch of phylogeny which treats of function alone, without reference to form, the tribal history or phylogeny of which latter Haeckel calls *morphophyly*.

Physiophyly, . . . the tribal history of the functions, or the history of the palæontological development of the vital activities, has, in the case of most organisms, not yet been examined. In the case of man, a large part of the history of culture falls under this head.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 24.

physiosophic (fiz″i-ō-sof′ik), *a.* [< *physiosoph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to physiosophy.

physiosophy (fiz-i-os′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + σοφία, wisdom.] A doctrine concerning the secrets of nature.

Fanciful ideas of the vaguest kind of *physiosophy*.
Günther, Encyc. Brit., XX. 437.

physiotypy (fiz′i-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + τύπος, type.] Same as *nature-printing*.

Physiphora (fī-zif′ō-rą), *n.* Same as *Physophora*, 2.

physique (fi-zēk′), *n.* [< F. *physique*, m., natural constitution, physique: see *physic*.] Physical structure or organization, especially of a human being.

Out of this strong, ancient, and far-spreading root of domestic piety the powerful *physique* and the healthy mental and moral nature of the Roman grew.
Faiths of the World, p. 191.

physitheism (fiz′i-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + θεός, God, + *-ism*.] The attribution of physical or bodily form to the Deity.

physitheistic (fiz″i-thē-is′tik), *a.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + θεός, God, + *-ist-ic*.] Of or pertaining to physitheism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 208.

physiurgic (fiz-i-ėr′jik), *a.* [< Gr. φύσις, nature, + ἔργον, work. Cf. *theurgic*.] See the quotation.

Thus Natural History and Natural Philosophy are respectively represented by *Physiurgic* Somatology and Anthropurgic Somatology: the one signifying the science of bodies, in so far as operated upon in the course of nature, without the intervention of man; the other, the science of bodies so far as man, by his knowledge of the convertible powers of nature, is able to operate upon them.
Bowring, in Int. to Bentham's Works, § 6.

physnomy† (fiz′nō-mi), *n.* Same as *physiognomy*.

Physocalymma (fī″sō-kā-lim′ą), *n.* [NL. (Pohl, 1827), < Gr. φῦσα, a bladder, + κάλυμμα, a covering (calyx): see *Calymma*.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Lythrariceæ* and tribe *Lythreæ*, characterized by the change of the four-celled ovary in fruit into a small one-celled and many-seeded thin-walled capsule, inclosed within the enlarged bladdery calyx. The only species, *P. floribundum*, is a Brazilian tree with opposite oblong roughish leaves and ample terminal loose-flowered purple panicles. Each flower is composed of two broad concave bracts which at first inclose the roundish flower-bud, an eight-toothed and bell-shaped purple calyx, eight wavy petals, and a row of twenty-four long stamens bearing curved versatile anthers. The beautifully striped rose-colored wood is the *tulip-wood* of English cabinet-makers, also known as *Brazilian pinkwood*. See *tulip-wood*.

physocele (fī′sō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. φῦσα, breath, wind, air-bubble, + κήλη, tumor.] A hernia containing gas.

physoclist (fī′sō-klist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Physoclisti*.

II. *a.* Same as *physoclistous*.

Physoclisti (fī-sō-klis′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **physoclistus:* see *physoclistous*.] In *ichth.*, a group of teleost fishes having the duct between the air-bladder and the intestine closed: opposed to *Physostomi*. It includes the acanthopterygian fishes, and also the synentognathous fishes, the subbrachial and jugular malacopterygians, the lophobranchiates, and the plectognaths. In Cope's system of classification it is a primary group of actinopterous fishes without a pneumatic duct, with the parietal bones separated by the supraoccipital, and the ventrals thoracic or jugular and without basilar segments.

physoclistic (fī-sō-klis′tik), *a.* Same as *physoclistous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 671.

physoclistous (fī-sō-klis′tus), *a.* [< NL. **physoclistus*, < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + κλειστός, that may be closed, < κλείειν, close: see *close*[1].] Having no air-bladder, or having the air-bladder closed, as a fish; belonging to the *Physoclisti*, or having their characters.

Physograda (fī-sog′rą-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *physogradus:* see *physograde*.] 1. In De Blainville's classification of acalephs, a group of oceanic hydrozoans, provided with hollow vesicular organs which buoy them up and enable them to float.—2. In a restricted sense, an order or suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, represented by such forms as the *Physaliidæ:* distinguished from the *Chondrograda*, as *Velellidæ*. See cut under *Physalia*.

physograde (fī′sō-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *physogradus*, < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + L. *gradi*, step, walk, go.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of a vesicular float or buoy; of or pertaining to the *Physograda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Physograda*.

physohematometra, physohæmatometra (fī-sō-hem″ą-tō-mē′trą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, a bubble, + αἷμα(τ-), blood, + μήτρα, uterus.] The presence of blood and gas in the uterus.

physohydrometra (fī-sō-hī-drō-mē′trą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, a bubble, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + μήτρα, uterus: see *hydrometra*[2].] The presence of gas and serum in the uterus.

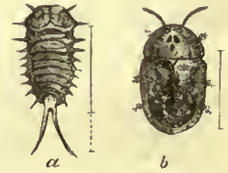
physoid (fī′soid), *a.* [< NL. *Physa*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Of or relating to the *Physidæ;* like the *Physidæ*, although not of that family; physiform.

Physolobium (fī-sō-lō′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Huegel, 1837), < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + λοβός, a pod, lobe: see *lobe*.] A section of the plant-genus *Kennedya*. See *bladder-pod*.

physometra (fī-sō-mē′trą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, a bubble, + μήτρα, uterus.] The presence of gas in the uterus.

Physomycetes (fī″sō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, a fungus, mushroom.] A small section of *Fungi*, characterized by the total absence of a hymenium, and by the vesicular fruit inclosing an indefinite number or mass of sporidia. Also called *Vesiculiferi*.

Physonota (fī-sō-nō′tą), *n.* [NL. (Boheman, 1854), < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + νῶτος, back.] An American genus of leaf-beetles or chrysomelids, with about 50 species, characterized by having the third antennal joint longer than the second, and the fourth equal to the third. *P. unipunctata*, var. *quinquepunctata*, is the so-called five-spotted tortoise-beetle, whose larva has 20 smooth spines and feeds on the leaves of sunflowers.



a *b*

Five-spotted Tortoise-beetle (*Physonota unipunctata*, var. *quinquepunctata*). *a*, larva; *b*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Physophora (fī-sof′ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φῦσα, bellows, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Physophoridæ*, containing such species as *P. hydrostatica*, which float by numerous vesicular organs.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. Also *Physiphora*. *Fallen*, 1810.—3. [Used as a plural.] Same as *Physophoræ*.

Physophoræ (fī-sof′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Physophora*.] An order of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, having the proximal end modified into a float or pneumatophore (as distinguished from a somatocyst). They are mostly monœcious, and are sometimes provided with nectocalyces, and the polypites are united by an unbranched or little-branched cœnosarc, of filiform, globular, or discoidal shape. The group is contrasted with *Calycophoræ*, as one of two orders of *Siphonophora*, and contains a number of families, as *Physophoridæ* and others. Also written *Physophora*, *Physophorida*, *Physophoridæ*. See cuts under *hydranth*, *hydrophyllium*, and *Hydrozoa*.

physophoran (fī-sof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Physophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Physophoræ*.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Physophoræ;* a physophorous hydrozoan.

physophore (fī′sō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Physophora*.] Same as *physophoran*.

Physophorida (fī-sō-for′i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physophora* + *-ida*.] Same as *Physophoræ*.

Physophoridæ (fī-sō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Physophora* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of physophorous hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Physophora;* one of several families of the order *Physophoræ*. See cuts under *hydranth*, *hydrophyllium*, and *Hydrozoa*.—2. Same as *Physophoræ*.

physophorous (fī-sof′ō-rus), *a.* [< *Physophora* + *-ous*.] Same as *physophoran*.

physopod (fī'sō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having a sort of sucker on the feet; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Physopoda.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Physopoda.*

Physopoda† (fī-sop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] Same as *Thysanoptera.*

Physospermum (fī-sō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL. (Cusson, 1782), so called with reference to the looseness of the outer coat of the young fruit; < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm.*] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Smyrnieæ*, distinguished by the large oil-tubes solitary in their channels, and the very slight ridges on the ovate or compressed fruit. There are about 5 species, natives of Europe and the Caucasus. They are smooth perennials, with ample and minutely dissected leaves, and compound umbels of many white flowers with many linear bracts and bractlets. Several species are cultivated for ornament, under the name *bladder-seed.*

Physostegia (fī-sō-stē'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1829), so called with reference to the enlarged and somewhat inflated fruiting calyx; < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *στέγη*, a roof or covering.] A genus of erect herbs of the order *Labiatæ*, the mint family, belonging to the tribe *Stachydeæ* and subtribe *Melitteæ*, and characterized by the broad and five-toothed calyx, long-exserted ample corolla-tube, parallel anther-cells, and two-flowered spiked verticillasters. There are 3 species, all North American, called *false dragon's-head* (which see, under *dragon's-head*). They are tall and smooth perennials, with narrow toothed leaves, and showy sessile pink or flesh-colored flowers, forming one or many dense or interrupted terminal spikes. *P. Virginiana*, the variable eastern species, is often cultivated in gardens.

Physostigma (fī-sō-stig'mạ), *n.* [NL. (Balfour, 1861), so called with reference to the bladder-like apex of the style; < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *στίγμα*, stigma.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and subtribe *Euphaseoleæ*, characterized by the spiral keel and by the continuation of the bearded style above the stigma into a large and oblique hollow hood. The only species, *P. venenosum*, is a high-twining vine of tropical Africa, with leaves of three large leaflets, and axillary pendulous racemes of purplish flowers, followed by long dark-brown compressed pods, each with two or three thick oblong highly poisonous seeds of valuable medicinal powers. See *Calabar bean* (under *bean*[1]), *chop-nut*, *eserine*, and *physostigmine.*

physostigmine (fī-sō-stig'min), *n.* [< *Physostigma* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean. It is highly poisonous, and when separated by the usual process presents the appearance of a brownish-yellow amorphous mass. It is tasteless, being only slightly soluble in water.

physostomatous (fī-sō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* Same as *physostomous.*

physostome (fī'sō-stōm), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *physostomous.*

II. *n.* A physostomous fish.

Physostomi (fī-sos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *physostomus:* see *physostomous.*] An order of teleost fishes established by J. Müller in 1845, containing those whose air-bladder, when present, is connected with the alimentary canal by an air-duct, the bladder thus having an outlet or mouth: contrasted with *Physoclisti.* The order was divided by Müller into 2 suborders and 14 families. It includes most of the abdominal malacopterygian fishes of the older authors. In Cope's system of classification it is ranked as a primary group of actinopterous fishes, with the basilar segments of the ventral fin rudimental and abdominal, the parietal bones usually united, branchiostegal rays developed, and the pneumatic duct open. It includes, in addition to the forms recognized by Müller, certain ganoids, as the *Amiidæ* (order *Halecomorphi*) and *Lepidosteidæ* (order *Ginglymodi*). See cuts under *Percopsis*, *pike*, and *Esox.*

physostomous (fī-sos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *physostomus*, < Gr. *φῦσα*, bellows, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having the mouth and air-bladder connected by an air-duct, as a fish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Physostomi.* Also *physostomatous*, *physostome.*

physy† (fiz'i), *n.* [A corrupt form for *fusee*[2] (simulating Gr. *φῦσα*, a bellows ?).] A fusee.

> Some watches . . . are made with four wheels, others with five; . . . some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vi. § 39.

phytalbumose (fī-tal'bū-mōs), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *albumen* + *-ose.*] A form of albumen occurring in plants: so named to distinguish it from similar forms occurring in animals.

Phytastra (fī-tas'trạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In Lankester's classification, one of two orders of *Ophiuroidea*, contrasted with *Ophiastra.*

Phytelephantinæ (fī-tel''ē-fan-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Drude, 1887), < *Phytelephas* (*-elephant-*) + *-inæ.*] A tribe of palms, distinguished by the confluence of the ovaries in fruit into a globose syncarp, and including the two genera *Phytelephas* and *Nipa*, both very different from all other palms and from each other, but alike in their growth from partly or wholly prostrate stems, their corneous albumen, and their flowers of one or both sexes crowded upon long drooping spadices resembling catkins.

Phytelephas (fī-tel'ē-fas), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), so called with reference to the hard albumen, called vegetable ivory; < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *ἐλέφας*, ivory: see *elephant.*] An aberrant genus of palms, type of the tribe *Phytelephantinæ*, and from its singularity long separated as an order *Phytelephanteæ* (*Martius*, 1835). It is unlike all other palms in its numerous stamens, filiform stigmas, and unbranched spadices, and in the elongated petals of its female flower. There are 3 species, natives of Peru and the United States of Colombia, known from the nut as *ivory-palm.* They are dioecious trees growing in dense and extensive groves, with a short robust trunk sometimes 6 feet high from a creeping and prostrate base often 20 feet long. They bear a crown of a dozen or more pinnate leaves, reaching 18 or 20 feet in length, resembling those of the cocoanut-palm, and used by the natives in roofing. The male trees are taller, and bear a fleshy and pendulous cylindrical fragrant spadix about 4 feet long, crowded with small flowers between minute bracts, each with about thirty-six stamens, and

Fruiting Female Plant of Vegetable Ivory (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*).

exhaling a penetrating odor of almonds. The female tree produces a shorter and erect spadix, six or eight at once, each with six or seven pure-white flowers, which are far the largest among palms, with from five to ten fleshy petals (each from 2 to 3 inches long), three papery triangular sepals, numerous imperfect stamens, and a roundish ovary with from four to nine furrows, carpels, and stigmas, becoming a drupe in fruit. The mass of six or seven drupes from one spadix consolidates into a heavy pendulous globose syncarp, or multiple fruit (from its size known locally as *negro's-head*), covered with hard woody prominences. Each drupe contains about six large seeds; these, when young, are filled with a clear liquid, which is sought by travelers as a drink, and solidifies first into a pulp eagerly eaten by animals, and later into the hardest albumen known, whence its name *ivory-nut.* This again softens in germinating, turning into a milk and pulp, which feeds the young plant until it has grown for a year or more.

Phyteuma (fī-tū'mạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *phyteuma*, < Gr. *φύτευμα*, a kind of plant, perhaps *Reseda phyteuma;* a particular use of *φύτευμα*, anything planted, < *φυτεύειν*, plant, < *φυτόν*, a plant: see *phyton.*] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Campanulaceæ*, distinguished by a five-parted corolla with narrow spreading or long cohering lobes, and a fruit closed at the apex and dehiscent laterally. There are about 50 species, natives of Europe, the Mediterranean region, and the temperate parts of Asia. They are perennial herbs, with long-stalked radical leaves, and small alternate stem-leaves. The flowers are commonly blue, sessile, and handsome, often in a dense head or spike. Some species are well known in cultivation, especially as hardy ornaments in rockwork, by the name of *horned rampion* (which see, under *rampion*), and often under a former generic name, *Rapunculus.*

phytiform (fī'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a plant.

phytiphagan (fī-tif'ạ-gạn), *a.* and *n.* See *phytophagan.*

phytivorous† (fī-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on plants or herbage; herbivorous; phytophagous. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

phytobiology (fī-tō-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *biology.*] That branch of biology which deals with plants; vegetable biology. *Athenæum*, No. 3253, p. 278.

phytobranchiate (fī-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having leafy gills; noting a division of isopods, in distinction from *pterygobranchiate.*

phytochemical (fī-tō-kem'i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *chemical.*] Pertaining or relating to phytochemistry.

phytochemistry (fī-tō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + E. *chemistry.*] Vegetable chemistry; the chemistry of plants.

phytochimy (fī'tō-kim-i), *n.* [< F. *phytochimie*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + F. *chimie*, chemistry: see *alchemy*, *chemist.*] Same as *phytochemistry.*

phytochlore (fī'tō-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *χλωρός*, pale-green: see *chlorin.* Cf. *chlorophyl.*] In *bot.*, same as *chlorophyl.*

Phytocoridæ (fī-tō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fieber, 1861), < *Phytocoris* + *-idæ.*] A very large family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Phytocoris*, and collectively called *plant-bugs.* They are mostly of small size, and are extremely variable in form; the base of the wings has usually a looped nervure; and the ocelli are extremely minute or wanting. They are divided into more than a dozen subfamilies, among them being the bugs commonly known as *Capsini* or *Capsina.*

Phytocoris (fī-tok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1814), < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *κόρις*, bug.] A genus of plant-bugs, typical of the family *Phytocoridæ*, having the beak extending to the middle of the abdomen, and the sides of the head angular. There are about 20 species, 7 of which inhabit North America. *P. tripustulatus* is blackish, spotted with orange, and found on nettles.

Phytocoris linearis.
(Line shows natural size.)

Phytocrene (fī-tō-krē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), so called with reference to a copious watery sap which flows from the porous wood when pierced, and is used as a drink; < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *κρήνη*, fountain.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Olacineæ*, type of the tribe *Phytocreneæ*, characterized by capitate flowers with filaments longer than the anthers. The 8 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are high climbing and twining shrubs, with alternate leaves, and small dioecious hairy flowers, the staminate heads the size of peas and densely crowded in elongated panicles, the pistillate heads solitary and reaching the size of the human head, followed by a globular mass of hairy or spiny drupes with resinous stones. *P. gigantea*, with white flowers, from Martaban to Burma, is cultivated under glass by the names of *water-vine*, *vegetable fountain*, and *East Indian fountain-tree.*

Phytocreneæ (fī-tō-krē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Arnott, 1834), < *Phytocrene* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Olacineæ*, characterized by equal and alternate stamens and petals, and broad leaf-like or fleshy cotyledons. It includes 11 genera and about 37 species, all tropical climbers, of which *Phytocrene* is the type.

phytogenesis (fī-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

phytogenetic (fī'tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *phytogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Of or pertaining to phytogeny; of vegetable or plant origin.

phytogenetical (fī-tō-jē-net'i-kạl), *a.* [< *phytogenetic* + *-al.*] Same as *phytogenetic.*

> The morphological and *phytogenetical* study of the higher plants. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 479.

phytogeny (fī-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny.*] Same as *phytogenesis.*

phytogeographer (fī'tō-jē-og'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *phytogeograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in phytogeography. *Nature*, XL. 98.

phytogeographic (fī-tō-jē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *phytogeograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phytogeography.

> Islands may be arranged, . . . for *phytogeographic* purposes in three categories, according to their endemic element. *Nature*, XXXIII. 338.

phytogeographical (fī-tō-jē-ō-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *phytogeographic* + *-al.*] Same as *phytogeographic.*

phytogeography (fī'tō-jē-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *phytogéographie* = It. *fitogeografia*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *γεωγραφία*, geography: see *geography.*] The geography or geographical distribution of plants: correlated with *zoögeography.*

phytoglyphic (fī-tō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *phytoglyph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to phytoglyphy.

phytoglyphy (fī-tog'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, plant, + *γλύφειν*, engrave: see *glyph.*] Nature-printing, as applied to the portraying of plants,

for which the process was especially devised. Also *phytography*.

phytographer (fī-tog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *phytograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes, names, and classifies plants.

phytographic (fī-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *phytograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phytography or phytographers; relating or related to the describing, naming, and classifying of plants. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 220.

phytographical (fī-tō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *phytographic* + *-al*.] Same as *phytographic*.

phytography (fī-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *phytographie* = Sp. *fitografía* = Pg. *phytographia* = It. *fitografia*, < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] 1. The description of plants; that branch of botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing, naming, and classifying plants.

Phytography is entirely subordinate to Taxonomy, or Systematic Botany.
Henslow, Descriptive and Physiological Botany, § 3.

2. Same as *phytoglyphy*.

phytoid (fī′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτοειδής (in adv. φυτοειδῶς), contr. φυτώδης, like a plant, < φυτόν, plant, + εἶδος, form.] Plant-like: specifically, in zoölogy, noting animals and organs which resemble plants in appearance.

Phytolacca (fī-tō-lak′ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called in allusion to the crimson juice of the berries; < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + NL. *lacca*, lac, F. *lac*, lake: see *lac*[2], *lake*[3].] A genus of plants, type of the order *Phytolaccaceæ* and tribe *Euphytolacceæ*, characterized by the depressed-globose berry of from five to twelve sessile carpels. There are 10 species, mainly tropical and American, a few African and Asiatic. They vary greatly in habit, being shrubs, herbs, or trees, erect or climbing, smooth or hairy, and with round, grooved, or angled branches. They bear alternate undivided leaves, and small flowers in axillary racemes or opposite the leaves, at first apparently terminal. They are usually of marked poisonous and medicinal properties, especially *P. decandra*, one of the most characteristic of American plants (for which see *pokeweed*, also called *coakum, scoke, redweed, red-ink plant, inkberry-weed, pigeonberry, garget*, and *foxglove*). *P. icosandra*, a small and shrubby plant, is cultivated for its graceful drooping racemes of white flowers, under the name of *hydrangea-leafed poke*. *P. octandra* is the Spanish calalu, or West Indian foxglove. (For *P. dioica*, also called *tree-poke* and *umbra-tree*, see *bellasombra-tree*.) *P. esculenta* has been cultivated, often under the name of *Pircunia*, as a substitute for asparagus and for spinach.

Phytolaccaceæ (fī″tō-la-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Phytolacca* + *-aceæ*.] An order of apetalous plants of the series *Curvembryeæ*, distinguished by the usually many carpels in a ring, each with an undivided style. It includes about 60 species, of 3 tribes and 10 genera, of which *Phytolacca* (the type), *Rivina*, and *Petiveria* are the best-known. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs with a woody base, bearing alternate entire leaves, generally smooth branches, and racemed flowers, of greenish or whitish tinge, with one bract at the base of the pedicel and two smaller at its middle.

phytolite† (fī′tō-līt), *n.* [= F. *phytolithe* = It. *fitolite*, < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + λίθος, stone.] A fossil plant.

phytolithologist (fī″tō-li-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phytolithology-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in or who writes upon fossil plants.

phytolithology (fī″tō-li-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. φυτόν, plant, + E. *lithology*.] The science of fossil plants.

phytological (fī-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *phytology-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to phytology; botanical.

phytologist (fī-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phytolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in phytology, or the science of plants; a botanist.

As our learned *phytologist* Mr. Ray has done. *Evelyn.*

phytology (fī-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *phytologie* = Sp. *fitología* = Pg. *phytologia* = It. *fitologia*, < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of plants; botany. [Rare.]

We pretend not to multiply vegetable divisions by quincuncial and reticulate plants, or erect a new *phytology*.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, Ep. Ded.

phytomer (fī′tō-mėr), *n.* [< Gr. φυτόν, plant, + μέρος, part.] In *bot.*, a plant-part, or plant-unit —that is, one of the structures or elements which, produced in a series, make up a plant of the higher grade. The ultimate similar parts into which a plant may be analyzed are the serial leaf-bearing portions, since they are produced from and in time may produce similar parts. Also called *phyton, phytomera*.

Phytomyia (fī-tō-mī′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833), emended from *Phytomyza* (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + μυῖα, fly.] A genus of dipterous insects formerly of the family *Muscidæ*, now giving name to the *Phytomyidæ*. They are small flies, of a blackish-gray color often spotted with yellow, and characterized by a peculiar venation of the wings. The larvæ are leaf-miners, some transforming to pupæ in the mine, while others pupate in the earth. The genus is large and wide-spread, with over 50 European and 7 North American species.

Phytomyidæ (fī-tō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phytomyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects named from the genus *Phytomyia*, formerly merged in *Muscidæ*. Often called *Phytomyzidæ*, as by Osten Sacken, 1878.

phyton (fī′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φυτόν, plant, < φύειν, produce, pass. φύεσθαι, grow, become: see *be*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *phytomer*.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of *Ccrambycidæ*. *Newman*, 1840.

phytonomy (fī-ton′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *phytonomie* = Sp. *fitonomía* = It. *fitonomia, fitonimia*, < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + νόμος, law.] The science of the laws of plant-growth.

phytopaleontologist (fī-tō-pā″lē-on-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phytopaleontolog-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *paleobotanist*.

The nature of some impressions described by *phytopaleontologists* as remains of fossil Algæ. *Science*, I. 252.

phytopaleontology (fī-tō-pā″lē-on-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. φυτόν, plant, + E. *paleontology*.] Same as *paleobotany*.

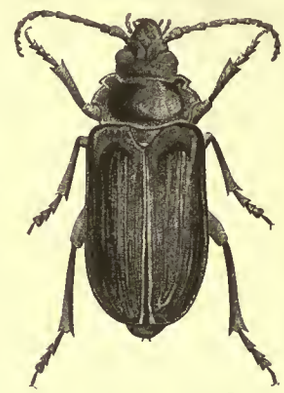
It is to defend his position, and that, indeed, of *phytopaleontology*. *Science*, I. 253.

phytopathological (fī-tō-path-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *phytopathолog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to phytopathology.

phytopathologist (fī″tō-pā-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *phytopathолog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in phytopathology, or in knowledge of the diseases of plants; a mycologist.

phytopathology (fī″tō-pā-thol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. φυτόν, plant, + E. *pathology*.] The science of the diseases of plants; an account of the diseases to which plants are liable; mycology.

Phytophaga (fī-tof′a-gą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806): see *phytophagous*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A very large group of phytophagous tetramerous coleopters, having the head not rostrate, the maxillæ with two lobes, the antennæ linear and of moderate length or short, the body ovate, oblong, or rounded, and the elytra covering the sides of the abdomen. They are found on plants, on which they feed, and number upward of 10,000 described species, representing several different families. The leaf-beetles, *Chrysomelidæ*, are characteristic examples, and the name is sometimes restricted to these, though in a wider sense the *Cerambycidæ*, *Spondylidæ*, and *Bruchidæ* are also included. See also cuts under *Cerambyx, Chrysomela*, and *Bruchus*. (*b*) A division of terebrant hymenopterous insects represented by the families *Tenthredinidæ* and *Uroceridæ*, or the saw-flies and horntails; the *Securifera* of Latreille: contrasted with *Entomophaga* and *Gallicolæ*. (*c*) [Used as a singular.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidæ*. *Rondani*, 1840.—2. In *ichth.*, a group of cyprinoid fishes.—3. In *mammal.*: (*a*) One of two primary groups into which the *Edentata* or *Bruta* have been divided, the other being *Entomophaga*. The *Phytophaga* are the vegetable-feeders.


A member of the *Phytophaga* (*Prionus laticollis*), female, natural size.

The *Phytophaga* are divisible into two groups, one existing, and the other extinct. The former consists of the sloths, or Tardigrada; . . . [the latter are] the Gravigrada.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 333.

(*b*) One of two prime divisions of placental mammals, including the pachyderms, herbivorous cetaceans (*Sirenia*), rodents, and ruminants of Cuvier on the one hand, and the edentates of Cuvier (minus the monotremes) on the other hand, together forming two orders, *Diplodontia* and *Aplodontia*, collectively contrasted with *Zoöphaga*.

phytophagan (fī-tof′a-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *phytophag-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *phytophagous*.

II. *n.* A phytophagous animal; specifically, a member of the *Phytophaga*, in any sense. Also *phytiphagan*.

phytophagic (fī-tō-faj′ik), *a.* Same as *phytophagous*.

phytophagous (fī-tof′a-gus), *a.* [= F. *phytophage* = Pg. *phytiphago* = It. *fitofago*, < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Plant-eating; feeding on plants; herbivorous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phytophaga*, in any sense. Also *phytophagan* and *phytophagic*.

phytophagy (fī-tof′a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. φυτόν, a plant, + *-φαγία*, < φαγεῖν, eat.] The habit of feeding on plants; a phytophagous regimen.

phytophilous (fī-tof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *phytophilus*, < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + φιλεῖν, love.] Fond of plants, as an insect.

phytophthire (fī′tof-thīr), *n.* [< Gr. φυτόν, a plant, + φθείρ, louse.] Same as *phytophthirian*.

Phytophthiria (fī-tof-thir′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *phytophthire*.] A tribe or suborder of hemipterous insects; plant-lice, etc. They have the thorax normally constructed of three segments; the mouth suctorial without palpi; the wings four, two, or none, and membranous when present; the antennæ of more than five joints; and the tarsi of one or two joints. It contains several families, as the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, *Aphididæ* or plant-lice proper, *Aleurodidæ*, or moth-blight insects, and *Psyllidæ*, jumping plant-lice, or flea-lice. Also called *Stenorhyncha*. See cuts under *coccus, cochineal, Aphis*, and *Psylla*.

phytophthirian (fī-tof-thir′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *phytophthire* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Infesting plants, as a plant-louse, scale-insect, or aphid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phytophthiria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Phytophthiria;* a plant-louse. Also *phytophthire*.

Phytophthora (fī-tof′thō-rą), *n.* [NL. (De Bary, 1876), < Gr. φυτόν, a plant, + φθορά, destruction, < φθείρειν, destroy.] A genus of parasitic fungi closely allied to the genus *Peronospora*, from which it differs by the spores being lateral instead of terminal. There are only 2 species, of which *P. infestans*, the downy mildew of the potato or potato-rot, is the most destructive. See *potato-rot*.

phytophysiology (fī-tō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. φυτόν, a plant, + φυσιολογία, physiology.] Vegetable physiology.

Phytoptidæ (fī-top′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phytoptus* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate *Acarina* with two pairs of hind legs abortive, typified by the genus *Phytoptus*. They are commonly known as *gall-mites* or *rust-mites*.

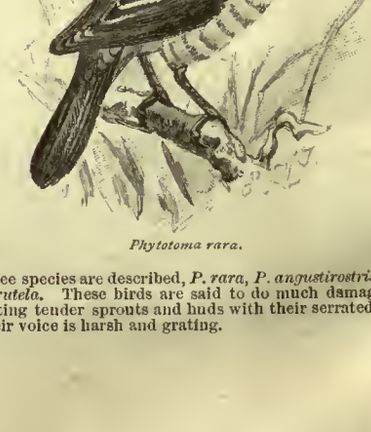
phytoptosis (fī-top-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Phytoptus* + *-osis*.] A disease of plants caused by the attacks of mites of the genus *Phytoptus*. It is accompanied by an abnormal growth of the plant-tissue. See *erineum*.

Phytoptus (fī-top′tus), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1851), < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + *ὀπτός, verbal adj. of √οπ, see: see *optic*.] A genus of gall-mites, giving name to the *Phytoptidæ*, and containing such species as *P. quadripes*, which galls the soft maple in the United States.

phytosis (fī-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + *-osis*.] The presence of vegetable parasites, or the morbid conditions produced by them: especially used in designation of the dermatomycoses.

phytotaxy (fī′tō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. φύτον, plant, + τάξις, order, arrangement.] The science of the classification of plants; systematic botany. Compare *zoötaxy*. *Lester F. Ward*, Dynamic Sociology, I. 120.

Phytotoma (fī-tot′ō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1789), < Gr. φυτόν, plant, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The only genus of *Phytotomidæ*.


Phytotoma rara.

Three species are described, *P. rara, P. angustirostris*, and *P. rutela*. These birds are said to do much damage by cutting tender sprouts and buds with their serrated bill. Their voice is harsh and grating.

Phytotomidæ (fī-tō-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Phytotoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of mesomyodian or clamatorial passerine birds, represented by the genus *Phytotoma*, having a conirostral bill with serrate tomia, and certain peculiar cranial characters representing an ancient type of structure. It is peculiar to South America, and contains one genus and a few species of Chili, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic. Its relationships are with the *Cotingidæ* and *Pipridæ*.

phytotomist (fī-tot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *phytotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in phytotomy, or vegetable anatomy.

phytotomous (fī-tot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Leaf-cutting or plant-cutting, as a bird or an insect.

phytotomy (fī-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *phytotomie* = It. *fitotomia*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.

Phytozoa (fī-tō-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *phytozoön*, < Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. Plant-like animals, such as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, and sea-mats.—2. Certain marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants.

phytozoan (fī-tō-zō'ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Phytoid or plant-like, as an animal; zoöphytic; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Phytozoa*.

II. *n.* A plant-like animal; a member of the *Phytozoa*, in either sense; a zoöphyte.

Phytozoaria (fī″tō-zō-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *φυτόν*, a plant, + MGr. *ζῳάριον*, dim. of Gr. *ζῷον*, an animal.] Same as *Infusoria*, in the widest sense.

Phytozoida (fī-tō-zō'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Phytozoa* + *-ida*.] A prime division of protozoans. It contained the flagellate infusorians. Also called *Filigera*.

phyz, *n.* See *phiz*.

pi[1], **pie**[4] (pī), *n.* [The more common spelling *pi* is out of analogy, and due to ignorance of the origin of the word, or to the supposition that it is a mere abbr. of *pica*[3], with ref. to the common use of that sort of type. The word is otherwise referred to *pic*[1], as a 'mixed mess'; to *pie*[2], as 'pied' or 'mixed'; and to *pie*[3], as an allusion to the (asserted) frequent illegibility of print in the service-book so called.] Printing-types mixed together indiscriminately; type in a confused or jumbled condition or mass.

One night, when, having impos'd my forms, I thought my day's work over, one of them by accident was broken, and two pages reduced to *pi*. I immediately distributed and compos'd it over again before I went to bed.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 176.

Unordered paradings and clamour, not without strong liquor; objurgation, insubordination; your military ranked arrangement going all (as the typographers say of set types in a similar case) rapidly to *pie*.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. ii. 4.

pi[1], **pie**[4] (pī), *v. t.* [< *pi*[1], *pie*[4], *n.*] To reduce (printing-types) to a state of pi.

pi[2] (pī), *n.* [The name of the Greek letter *π*, *πῖ*, the initial letter of *περιφέρεια*, periphery, circumference.] 1. The name of the Greek letter Π, *π*, corresponding to the Roman P, p.—2. The name of a symbol (*π*) used in geometry for the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, or 3.1415927: first so used by Euler.

pia[1] (pī'ạ), *n.* [Abbr. of *pia mater*.] Same as *pia mater*.

pia[2] (pē'ạ), *n.* [Polynesian (Sandwich Islands, Marquesas, etc.).] A perennial herb, *Tacca pinnatifida* (also *T. maculata*), found wild or cultivated throughout Polynesia, and to China and Zanzibar. Its value lies in its large fleshy tubers, from which, after rasping, the starch is washed out and dried to form the South Sea or Tahiti arrowroot. This is widely used as an article of diet in the tropics (in native use not dried, but fermented), and is especially valued in diarrhœa and dysentery.

piaba (pi-ä'bạ), *n.* [Braz.] A small fresh-water fish of Brazil, of about the size of a minnow, much esteemed for the table. *Imp. Dict.*

piacere (pià-chā're), *n.* [It., = E. *pleasure*.] In *music*, in the phrase *a piacere*, at pleasure (same as *ad libitum*).

piacevole (pià-chā'vō-le), *a.* [It., pleasant, merry, < *piacere*, please: see *please*.] In *music*, pleasant; playful: noting passages to be so rendered.

piaclet (pī'a-kl), *n.* [< OF. *piacle* = Pg. *piaculo* = It. *piacolo*, *piaculo*, < L. *piaculum*, a sin-offering, expiation, also a sin, < *piare*, appease, < *pius*, devout, dutiful: see *pious*.] A grievous or serious offense; a crime; a sin. Compare *piacular*, 2.

Not to answer me when you mind me is pure Neglect, and no less than a *Piacle*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 16.

piacular (pī-ak'ū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *piaculaire*, < L. *piacularis*, expiatory, < *piaculum*, expiation: see *piacle*.] 1. Expiatory; having power to atone: as, *piacular* rites.

In order to our redemption, Christ suffered as a *piacular* victim, which must be understood to mean in our stead. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 76.

The *piacular* sacrifice of his son and heir was the last offering which the king of Moab made to deliver his country. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 696.

2. Requiring expiation; blameworthy; criminal; sinful; wicked.

Our late arch-bishop (if it were not *piacular* for you to read ought of his) could have taught you in his publike writings these five limitations of injoyned ceremonies.
Bp. Hall, Apology against the Brownists.

piacularity (pī-ak-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *piacular* + *-ity*.] The character of being piacular; criminality; badness. *De Quincey*.

piaculous† (pī-ak'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *piaculum*, expiation: see *piacle*.] Same as *piacular*.

And so, as Cæsar reports, unto the ancient Britains it was *piaculous* to tast a goose, which dish at present no table is without. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

piaffe (pi-af'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *piaffed*, ppr. *piaffing*. [< F. *piaffer*, paw the ground, as a horse, lit. make a show, be ostentatious, strut.] In the *manège*, to advance with the same step as in a trot, flinging the right fore leg and left hind leg diagonally forward, placing them on the ground and balancing on them for a few seconds, while the other two legs are flung forward in the same movement. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 41.

Sir Piercie Shafton . . . kept alternately pressing and checking his gay courser, forcing him to *piaffe*, to caracole, to passage, and to do all the other feats of the school.
Scott, Monastery, xv.

piaffer (pi-af'èr), *n.* [< F. *piaffer*, inf. taken as a noun: see *piaffe*.] The act of piaffing. Sometimes called *Spanish walk*.

The slow *piaffer* is obtained by the slow and alternate pressure of the rider's legs. The quick *piaffer* by quickening the alternate pressure of the leg.
Garrard, Training Cavalry Horses, p. 65.

pial (pī'al), *a.* [< *pia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pia mater; pia-matral.

In some cases also the appropriate adjectives are employed, e. g. *pial*, dural.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 524.

pia mater (pī'ạ mā'tèr). [= F. *pie-mère* = Sp. *pia-máter* = Pg. *pia-mater* = It. *pia-madre*, < NL. *pia mater*, lit. pious or gentle mother (opposed to *dura mater*), a fanciful name: L. *pia*, fem. of *pius* (see *pious*); *mater*, mother: see *mater*[2].] The delicate fibrous and very vascular membrane which immediately invests the brain and spinal cord. It is the third or inmost of the three meninges, covered both by the arachnoid and by the dura mater. Also called *pia*.—**Pia mater testis.** Same as *tunica vasculosa*.

pia-matral (pī'ạ-mā'tral), *a.* [< *pia mater* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pia mater; pial.

pian (pi-an'), *n.* [< F. *pian*, yaws.] In *pathol.*, same as *frambœsia*.

pianet, *n.* A Middle English form of *peony*.

pianet[1]†, *n.* [Also *pionet*, *piannet*, *pyannet*, *pyannat*, appar. through OF. *pion*, dim. of OF. *pie*, a pie: see *pie*[2].] The magpie of Europe, *Pica pica*.

pianet[2]†, *n.* [By confusion with *pianet*[1], a magpie; ult. < L. *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] 1. The lesser woodpecker, *Picus minor*.—2. The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*.

pianet[3] (pī'a-net), *n.* [Prop. *pionet*, < *pion* + *-et*.] The double peony. [Prov. Eng.]

pianette (pē-a-net'), *n.* [< *piano*[2] + *-ette*.] In England, a small or miniature upright pianoforte. In France also called a *bibi* (a minced form of *bébé*, baby).

piangendo (piän-jen'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *piangere*, *piagnere*, weep: see *plain*[2].] In *music*, plaintive: noting a passage to be so rendered.

pianino (pē-a-nē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *piano*: see *piano*[2].] An upright pianoforte.

pianism (pi-an'izm), *n.* [< *piano*[2] + *-ism*.] The act, process, or result of performing music upon the pianoforte; the technique of the pianoforte; the adaptation of a piece of music to effective performance on the pianoforte.

pianissimo (pē-a-nis'i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *piano*: see *piano*[1].] In *music*, very soft; with the minimum of force or loudness. Usually abbreviated *pp* or *ppp*.

pianist (pi-an'ist), *n.* [= F. *pianiste* = Sp. *pianista* = Pg. It. *pianista*; as *piano*[2] + *-ist*.] A performer on the pianoforte.

pianistic (pē-a-nis'tik), *a.* [< *pianist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a pianist. [Rare.]

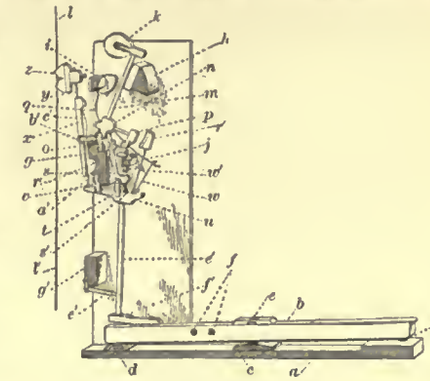
piano[1] (piä'nō), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *piano*, < It. *piano*, soft, plane, < L. *planus*, plane: see *plane*, *plain*.] In *music*, soft; with little force or loudness: opposed to *forte*. Usually abbreviated *p*.—**Piano pedal.** See *pedal*.

piano[2] (pi-an'ō), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. F. Sp. Pg. *piano*, < It. *piano*, short for *pianoforte*: see *pianoforte*.] A pianoforte.—**Boudoir piano, cabinet piano,** an upright piano.—**Cottage piano.** See *cottage*.—**Dumb piano.** Same as *digitorium*.—**Electric piano,** a pianoforte whose wires are set in vibration by electromagnets, instead of by hammers.—**Grand piano.** See *pianoforte*.—**Pedal piano.** See *pedal*, *a.*—**Piccolo piano.** See *piccolo*.—**Square piano, upright piano.** See *pianoforte*.

piano-case (pi-an'ō-kās), *n.* The wooden box inclosing the mechanism of a pianoforte.

piano-cover (pi-an'ō-kuv″ėr), *n.* A cloth or rubber cover for a pianoforte.

pianoforte (pi-an'ō-fôr-te or -fôrt), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. F. Sp. Pg. *pianoforte*, < It. *pianoforte*, a pianoforte, < *piano*, soft (see *piano*[1]), + *forte*, strong, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *fort*, *forte*[2], *force*[1].] A musical instrument of the percussive group, the tones being produced by blows of hammers upon stretched strings, and the hammers being operated from a keyboard. Essentially, the pianoforte is a large dulcimer with a keyboard; but historically it replaced the clavichord and harpsichord, which



Action of Modern Upright Pianoforte.

a, key-frame; *b*, key; *c*, balance-rail; *d*, *d*′, cushions; *e*, balance key-pin; *f*, balance key-leads, placed where needed to balance the key; *g*, large action-rail; *g*′, small action-rail; *h*, spring-rail or hammer-rest, which is moved by the soft pedal, bringing the hammer nearer to the string and causing it to strike a lighter blow; *i*, spring-rail; *j*, regulating-rail; *k*, hammer; *l l*′, string; *m*, hammer-shank; *n*, hammer-butt; *o*, butt-flange; *p*, counter-check or bumper; *q*, hammer-spring (insuring retreat of hammer from the string promptly after striking); *r*, hammer-check, against which the bumper strikes to steady the hammer after the stroke; *s*, jack, or jack-fly, pivoted to the jack-flange and acting against the hammer-butt to throw the hammer forward when the key is depressed; *s*′, jack-spring (restoring position of jack after the blow); *t*, jack-flange; *u*, whip or jack-whip, which carries the jack-flange, hammer-check, bridle-wire, and damper-lifter, and which is pivoted to the whip-flange *v*, which latter is fastened by a screw to the main action-rail; *w*, bridle-wire, which carries the bridle or flexible tape extending from the bridle-wire to and attached to the hammer-butt, and which pulls the hammer back immediately after its blow upon the string; *w*′, regulating or escapement screw, which releases the jack-fly from the hammer-butt and allows the hammer to be drawn backward by the bridle immediately after striking; *x*, damper-lever; *y*, damper-wire; *z*, damper-head; *a*′, damper-lifter (otherwise called *spoon*, from its shape), which lifts the damper from the spring and holds it away till the key is released from the pressure of the fingers; *b*′, damper-flange, to which the damper-lever is pivoted, and which is rigidly screwed to the main action-rail; *c*′, damper-spring, which presses the damper against the string to stop its vibration when the key is released from pressure; *e*′*e*″, action-extension, which may be varied in length, and which simply connects the jack-whip with the rocker *f*″, screwed to the key; *r*′, recess in which a horizontal damper-rod (not shown) is placed, which acts by means of forte pedal-action to remove all the dampers simultaneously, thus permitting the strings to vibrate without check.

were keyboard-instruments more akin to the harp than to the dulcimer. The dulcimer has been known in some form from the earliest historic times. Several attempts were made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to combine a keyboard with it, perhaps the most important being the *pantaleone* of Hebenstreit. The chief esthetic motive to these attempts arose from the fact that the keyboard-instruments then known were nearly or entirely incapable of gradation in the loudness of their tone; hence the new instrument, when invented, was called a *piano e forte*, a *fortepiano*, or a *pianoforte*, because its main peculiarity was that its tone might be made either loud or soft at the player's will. The earliest manufacture of pianofortes of which there is certain record was by Bartolomeo Cristofori of Padua, about 1710. Various improvements have been and are still being made in details, but the essential elements of the mechanism have not been radically changed. These elements are as follows. (*a*) The *frame* or *back* is a framework of metal, with various cross-bars and trusses so planned as to offer a stanch resistance to the tension of the strings. This tension in a modern grand pianoforte amounts to several tons. To the frame are attached on one side or end the *string-plate* and on the other the *wrest-plank*, to the former of which one end of the strings is fastened, while in the latter are set the *tuning-pins*, around which their other end is wound, and by turning which their tension may be adjusted. Frames are sometimes made of wood, but usually of iron, preferably cast in a single piece. (*b*) The *strings* are steel wires of graduated thickness and length, the larger being made heavier by being wound with copper wire. For each of the extreme upper and lower tones only one wire is provided, but for most of the others there are two

or three wires, which are tuned in unison, and placed so that they shall be struck simultaneously by a single hammer. (c) The *sounding-board* is a thin plate of selected wood so placed under the strings that it is drawn into sympathetic vibration with them. The sonority and quality of the tones depend much upon its material, form, and attachment. At the side or end next the string-plate there is an opening in the sounding-board for the hammers. (*d*) The *action* comprises the entire system of levers, hammers, etc., by which the player causes the strings to sound. It includes a keyboard (which see) made up of keys or digitals, each of which works on a pivot near its center. When the front end of a key is depressed, the back end is raised, carrying with it a rod called a *jack*, the upper end of which propels a felt-tipped hammer against one or more strings with a blow. At the same instant a *damper* is lifted from the strings so that they can vibrate freely. After the blow is given the hammer falls back against a *check*, while the damper remains lifted until the key is released. Various exceedingly ingenious devices are used to prevent noise, to insure ease, precision, and power, and to provide for extreme rapidity of manipulation. Various mechanical effects are produced by means of pedals, such as the *damper* or *loud pedal*, which lifts the dampers from all the strings at once, so that all the strings sounded shall continue to sound, and other strings shall be drawn into sympathetic vibration until the pedal is released; a *sustaining pedal*, which holds up all the dampers that happen to be raised when it is pressed down, so that selected tones may be prolonged at will; and a *soft pedal*, which either interposes a strip of thin felt between the hammers and the strings, or diminishes the distance from which the hammers strike, or moves them to one side, that they may strike only one instead of two or three strings, so that a soft tone shall be produced. The compass of the keyboard varies from five to seven and a half octaves. Great care is taken that the hammers shall strike the strings at such a point as to bring out their desirable harmonies, and suppress the others. (*e*) The *case* is a wooden box in which the whole instrument is contained. Its form varies according to the variety of the pianoforte. A *grand piano*, the largest form of which is called a *concert grand*, is harp-shaped, like the harpsichord, and has the strings strung horizontally at right angles to the keyboard. A *square piano*, until lately the commonest form for private use, is rectangular, like the clavichord, and has the strings strung horizontally, parallel with the keyboard. An *upright* or *cabinet piano* is like a square set up on edge, and has the strings strung vertically behind the keyboard. In both these varieties the case is often made of precious woods elaborately carved and inlaid. The importance of the pianoforte rests upon its powerful and finely graduated tone, its convenience for the production of concerted music, and its universal popularity. Its wide-spread use brings into prominence, however, the disadvantages of a percussive tone, which cannot be sustained or varied after the initial stroke, of an ease of manipulation which invites slovenly and vulgar use, and of a temperament which, with the common neglect of frequent tuning, often hopelessly corrupts the player's musical ear. The technique of the pianoforte has developed gradually out of that of the harpsichord and clavichord. Abbreviated *pf.*—**Oblique pianoforte.** See *oblique*.—**Pianoforte-player's cramp**, an occupation-neurosis, allied to writer's cramp, developing in pianoforte-players.—**Sostinente pianoforte**, a name given to various forms of the pianoforte constructed with a view to sustain the full tone like an organ. No such instruments have remained long in use.

pianograph (pi-an′ō-gräf), *n.* [< E. *piano* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A form of music-recorder. See *music-recorder*.

piano-maker (pi-an′ō-mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of pianofortes.

piano-music (pi-an′ō-mū″zik), *n.* Music written for or performed on a pianoforte.

piano-school (pi-an′ō-sköl), *n.* 1. A school for giving instruction in playing on the pianoforte.—2. A particular method or system of pianoforte instruction; also, a book showing such method.

piano-stool (pi-an′ō-stöl), *n.* A stool, generally adjustable in height, used by a performer on the pianoforte.

piano-violin (pi-an′ō-vī-ō-lin″), *n.* Same as *harmonichord*.

piarachnoid (pī-a-rak′noid), *n.* [< *pi(a mater)* + *arachnoid:* see *arachnoid*, 2 (*a*).] The pia mater and the arachnoid taken together.

Piarist (pī′a̤-rist), *n.* [< NL. **Piarista*, < L. *pius*, pious: see *pious*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the Pauline Congregation of the Mother of God, a secular order founded at Rome by Joseph Calasanza about 1600 and sanctioned a few years later. In addition to the three usual monastic vows, the Piarists devoted themselves to the free instruction of youth. They are found especially in the Austrian empire.

piarrhæmia (pī-a-rē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιαρός*, fat, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *lipæmia*.

piassava, piassaba (pi-as′a̤-vä, -bä), *n.* [Pg. *piassava, piaçaba;* a Braz. name.] 1. A coarse fiber yielded by two palms, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia Piassaba*. In South America it is made into coarse but durable ropes; in Europe it is used chiefly for street-brooms. The product of the latter species is less valued, and forms but a small percentage of the commercial article. See *Attalea, bast-palm, Leopoldinia, Para grass*, and cut in next column.

Since the introduction of *Piassaba* . . . the manufacture of "bass brooms" has become an important branch of the brush-making industry. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 554.

2. Either of the above palms.

Piassava (*Attalea funifera*).
a, the upper part of the stem with the fibers.

piaster, piastre (pi-as′tėr), *n.* [< F. *piastre* = Sp. Pg. *piastra*, piaster, < It. *piastra* (ML. *plastra*, a piaster), a thin plate of any metal, a dollar, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster: see *plaster*.] 1. The unit of Turkish currency, represented by a silver coin worth about 4.4 United States cents (the Turkish name for it is *ghürüsh*).—2. The Spanish dollar. See *dollar*, 1, and *peso*.

piation† (pī-ā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *piatio(n-)*, an appeasing of the gods by offerings, < *piare*, appease: see *piacle*.] The act of making atonement; expiation. *Imp. Dict.*

piazza (pi-az′ä; It. pron. piät′sä), *n.* [< It. *piazza*, a square, market-place, = Sp. *plaza* = Pg. *praça* = F. *place*, < L. *platea*, place: see *place*[1].] 1. An open square in a town surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a plaza: as, the *piazza* of Covent Garden; the *Piazza* del Popolo in Rome; the *Piazza* dell' Annunziata in Florence.

Whereupon the next morning, being Sunday, Wolfe came to Chaloner's Chamber, and prayed him familiarly to go walk with him abroad to the *piazza* or marketstead. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1555.

Din'd at my Lo. Treasurer's, the Earle of Southampton, in Blomesbury, where he was building a noble square or *piazza*, a little towne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 9, 1665.

The benediction was much finer than on Thursday, the day magnificent, the whole *piazza* filled with a countless multitude, all in their holiday dresses.
Greville, Memoirs, April 11, 1830.

2. An arcaded or colonnaded walk upon the exterior of a building; a verauda; a gallery. [A less correct use.]

The low projecting eaves forming a *piazza* along the front, capable of being closed up in bad weather.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 429.

He has put a broad verandah (what we so commonly call a *piazza*) all around the house.
Motley, Correspondence, II. 283.

piazzian (pi-az′i-an), *a.* [< *piazza* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a piazza.

Where in Pluto's gardens palatine
Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian* line.
Keats, Lamia, I.

pibble†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pebble*.

pibble-pabble (pib′l-pab′l), *n.* [An imitative word, a varied reduplication of **pabble*, equiv. to *babble*.] Tattle; babble. *Worcester*.

pibroch (pē′broch), *n.* [< Gael. *piobaireachd*, the art of playing on the bagpipe, pipe-music, < *piobair*, a piper, < *piob*, a pipe, bagpipe (see *pipe*[1]), + *fear*, a man.] A wild, irregular kind of music, peculiar to the Scottish Highlands, performed upon the bagpipe. It consists of a ground-theme or air called the *urlar*, followed by several variations, generally three or four, the whole concluding with a quick movement called the *creanduidh*. Pibrochs usually increase in difficulty from the beginning to the end, and are profusely ornamented with grace-notes called *warblers*. They are generally intended to excite a martial spirit. They also often constitute a kind of program-music, intended to represent the various phases of a battle—the march, the attack, the conflict, the flight, the pursuit, and the lament for the fallen. The names they bear are often derived from historical or legendary events, as "The Raid of Kilchrist," attributed to the piper of Macdonald of Glengarry, and supposed to have been composed in 1603. The term is sometimes used figuratively by poets to denote the bagpipe itself.

Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
Pibroch of Donuil,
Wake thy wild voice anew,
Summon Clan Conuil.
Scott, in Albyn's Anthology.

pic[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pike*[1].

pic[2] (pik), *n.* [Turk. *pik*.] A measure of length, varying from 18 to 28 inches, common throughout Moslem nations, and used especially for measuring textile fabrics.

Pica[1] (pī′kä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *pica*, a magpie: see *pic*[2].] 1. A genus of oscine passerine birds of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garrulinæ*, having an extremely long graduated tail, the nostrils covered with antrorse plumules, and the plumage iridescent black and white; the magpies. The common magpie of Europe is *P. rustica*, *P. caudata*, or *P. pica*. That of America is commonly called *P. hudsonica*, but it is scarcely a distinct species. The yellow-billed magpie of California is *P. nuttalli*. See cut under *magpie*.

2. [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Pica;* a pie; a magpie.—**Pica marina**, an old name, not technical, of the oyster-catcher, translating the popular name *sea-pie*.

pica[2] (pī′kä), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *pica*, < NL. *pica*, a vitiated appetite, so called in allusion to the omnivorous habits of the magpie; < L. *pica*, a magpie: see *Pica*[1].] In *med.*, a vitiated craving for what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, or coal.

pica[3] (pī′kä), *n.* [< ML. *pica*, the ordinal, so called on account of the color and confused appearance of the rules, they being printed in the old black-letter type on white paper, and thus looking pied; < L. *pica*, a magpie: see *Pica*[1] and *pic*[2].] 1. *Eccles.*, same as *ordinal*, 2 (*c*).

Suppose then one that is sick should have this *Pica*, and long to be annoiled; why might not a lay-friend annoil as well as baptize? *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 218.

2. An alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records.

pica[4] (pī′kä), *n.* [So called with ref. to the black-letter type in which the pica or ordinal was printed: see *pica*[3].] A size of printing-type, about 6 lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes English (larger) and small-pica (smaller). It is equal to 12 points in the new system of sizes. (See *point*[1], 14 (*b*).) The sizes of type respectively called 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-line pica have bodies that are equal to 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lines of pica. Leads are described by their numerical relation to the pica body, as 6-to-pica or 10-to-pica, according as 6 or 10 set together make a line of pica.

This is Pica Type.

Double pica, in England, a size of type equal to 2 lines of small-pica.—**Double small-pica**, in *printing*, a size of type giving about 3½ lines to the inch. In Great Britain this size is known as *double pica*.—**Two-line pica**, a size of type of about 3 lines to the inch, equal to 2 lines of pica, or to 24 points in the new system of sizes.

picador (pik-a-dōr′), *n.* [Sp., < *pica*, a pike, lance: see *pike*[1].] In *bull-fighting*, one of the horsemen armed with a lance who commence the combat in the arena by pricking the bull to madness with their weapons, but purposely avoid disabling him. The horse of the picador is often disemboweled by the bull; the man has armor for the legs, as much to keep them from being crushed by the weight of the horse falling on them as to protect them against the bull.

The light darts of the *picador* . . . sting, but do not wound. *G. W. Curtis*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 637.

Picæ (pī′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pica:* see *Pica*[1].] In the Linnean system of classification, the second order of birds, more fully called *Aves picæ*. It consisted of the genera *Psittacus, Ramphastos, Buceros, Buphaga, Crotophaga, Corvus, Coracias, Oriolus, Gracula, Paradisea, Trogon, Bucco, Cuculus, Yunx* (*Iynx*), *Picus, Sitta, Todus, Alcedo, Merops, Upupa, Certhia*, and *Trochilus*. Though thus a heterogeneous and artificial group, it corresponds in the main with the modern order *Picariæ*, of which it is the prototype. Elimination of the passerine forms (namely, *Corvus, Oriolus, Gracula, Paradisea, Sitta*, and *Certhia*) would leave it very nearly the same as *Picariæ*.

picamar (pik′a̤-mär), *n.* [= F. *picamare*, < L. *pix* (*pic-*), pitch, + *amarus*, bitter.] The bitter principle of tar. It can be separated in the form of a colorless oil.

picaninny, *n.* See *piccaninny*.

Picard[1] (pik′ärd), *n.* [Perhaps from one *Picard*, the alleged founder.] *Eccles.*, one of a sect in Bohemia about the beginning of the fifteenth century, suppressed by Ziska in 1421. The Picards are accused of an attempt, under the guise of restoring man's primitive state of innocence, to renew the practices of the Adamites, in going absolutely unclothed and in maintaining the community of women, etc. See *Adamite*, 3.

picard[2] (pik′ärd), *n.* [< F. *Picard*, belonging to Picardy.] A shoe worn by men, introduced into England as the fashion of the French about 1720. It was high-quartered, and not unlike the modern brogan.

Picardist (pik′är-dist), *n.* [< *Picard*[1] + *-ist*.] An occasional form of *Picard*[1].

picaresque (pik-a-resk′), *a.* [F., < Sp. *picaresco* (= Pg. *picaresco*), < *picaro*, a rogue: see *picaro*.] Pertaining to or dealing with rogues or picaroons: said of literary productions that deal with the fortunes of rogues or adventurers, and especially of works in Spanish literature about

the beginning of the seventeenth century, of which "Guzman de Alfarache" was a type.

The rise of the taste for *picaresque* literature in Spain towards the close of the 16th century was fatal to the writers of pastoral. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 346.

Picariæ (pī-kā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **picarius*, < L. *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] In Nitzsch's system of classification, as edited by Burmeister in 1840, an order of birds, instituted for the reception of the *Macrochires*, *Cuculinæ*, *Picinæ*, *Psittacinæ*, and *Amphibolæ* of his earlier arrangement, with the addition of the *Caprimulginæ*, *Todidæ*, and *Lipoglossæ* (the last consisting of the genera *Buceros*, *Upupa*, and *Alcedo*). With various modifications, and especially with the exclusion of the *Psittaci*, the term continues in general use by ornithologists as the name of a group of non-passerine non-raptorial land-birds; but it is so heterogeneous that no diagnostic characters can be assigned, and the tendency now is to drop the term and elevate several of the groups of genera which it formerly covered to ordinal or subordinal rank, under the names *Macrochires*, *Coccyges*, and *Piciformes*, or their equivalents.

picarian (pī-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Picariæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Picariæ*; being or resembling one of the *Picariæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Picariæ*.

picaro† (pik′a-rō), *n.* [Also *pickaro*; < Sp. *picaro* = Pg. *picaro* = It. *piccaro*, a rogue; cf. F. *picorer*, steal cattle, forage: see *pickeer*, *pickery*.] A rogue; a thief.

The arts . . . used by our Spanish *pickaroes*—I mean filching, foisting, nimming, jilting. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

picaroon[1] (pik-a-rön′), *n.* [Formerly also *pickaroune*, *pickeroon*; < Sp. *picaron*, a rogue, < *picaro*, a rogue: see *pickeer*, *pickery*.] 1. A rogue or cheat; one who lives by his wits; an adventurer.

I could not recover your Diamond Hatband, which the *Picaroon* snatched from you in the Coach, tho' I used all Means Possible. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

I think I see in thy countenance something of the pedlar—something of the *picaroon*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xx.

2. A plunderer; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a corsair.

This poore vessell . . . the next day was taken by a French *Pickaroune*, so that the Frigot, out of hope of her prize, makes a second time for the West Indies. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 132.

Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroons* from infesting the coast. *Lord Clarendon*.

picaroon[2] (pik-a-rön′), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] An instrument like a boat-hook, used in mooring logs or deals. [Canada.]

Picathartes (pik-a-thär′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), for **Picacathartes*, < *Pica* + *Cathartes*, in allusion to the long tail, like a magpie's, and the bare head, like that of an American vulture of the genus *Cathartes*.] A remarkable genus of *Corvidæ*. The only species, *P. gymnocephalus*, is found in the forests of Denkera, in the interior of

Vulturine Pie (*Picathartes gymnocephalus*).

the Gold Coast, western Africa. It is 16½ inches long, the tail 7½; the head is bald and of a bright-yellow color, with a round black patch behind; the upper parts are slaty-gray, inclining to blackish on the back, and the under parts are creamy-white. This singular bird was called *tufted grackle* in some of the old books, and Wagler named the genus *Galgulus* in 1827; but the latter name is preoccupied in another connection (*Brisson*, 1760).

picayune (pik-a-yön′), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. for **picayoon* (with term. as *doubloon*, etc.), < F. *picaillon*, a farthing, in slang use cash, "tin"; cf. It. *picciolino*, a farthing; *piccolo*, little.] **I.** *n.* Formerly, in Florida, Louisiana, and adjacent regions, the Spanish half-real, equal to ⅛ of a dollar, or 6¼ cents; now, the five-cent piece or any similar small coin.

Still, the fact remains that the average "Communist" has not one *picayune's* worth of interest in the State as such. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 38.

II. *a.* Small; petty; of little value or account: as, *picayune* politics. [U. S.]

If only two cents are required, you will have prevented a *picayune* waste. *The Writer*, III. 112.

picayunish (pik-a-yö′nish), *a.* [< *picayune* + *-ish*[1].] Of little value or account; small; petty; paltry; mean. [Colloq., U. S.]

piccadill† (pik′a-dil), *n.* [Also *pickadill*, *pickadil*, *picadill*, *piccadell*, *picadell*, *pickadel*, *pickadell*, *pickardill*; < OF. *piccadille*, *picadille*, a piecadill, with dim. suffix, < Sp. *picado*, pricked, piereed, punctured (cf. *picada*, a puncture, *picadura*, an ornamental gusset), < *picar*, prick, pierce, puncture, < *pica*, a pike: see *pike*[1].] 1. A large stiff collar in fashion about the beginning of the reign of James I., but the precise character of which is unknown. It appears to have been of French origin.

This [halter] is a coarse wearing;
'Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar;
But patience is as good as a French *pickadel*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Which for a Spanish blocke his lands doth sell,
Or for to buy a standing *pickadell*?
Pasquil's Night-cap (1612). (*Nares*.)

2. An edging of lace or cut-work, forming the ornamental part of the broad collar worn by women early in the seventeenth century.

A short Dutch waist, with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale, a close sleeve with a cartoose collar, and a *pickadil*. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

And in her fashion she is likewise thus,
In ev'ry thing she must be monstrous.
Her *picadel* above her crown up-bears,
Her fardingale is set above her ears.
Drayton, Mooncalf.

piccage†, **pickage**† (pik′āj), *n.* [ME. *picagium*; prob. < OF. *piquer* (?), Norm. *pecker*, break open: see *pick*[1].] Money paid by strolling players and others for the privilege of breaking ground for the erection of their booths at fairs, etc.

Know ye that King Athelstan of famous memory did grant . . . an exemption of all manner of Imposts, Toll, Tallage, Stallage, Tunnage, Lastage, *Pickage*, Wharfage. *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, iii. 188. (*Davies*.)

Courts of pie-powder, stallages, tolls, *piccages*, with the fullest privileges ever enjoyed by the prior in the prepositure of Cartmel. Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 680.

piccalilli (pik′a-lil-i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of pickle made up of various vegetables, chopped and seasoned with mustard and pungent spices.

piccaninny, **pickaninny** (pik′a-nin-i), *n.*; pl. *piccaninnies*, *pickaninnies* (-iz). [Also *picaninny*; Cuban *piquinini*, little, an adj. used by negroes, and applied to persons and things; perhaps an accommodation of Sp. *pequeño niño*, little infant: *pequeño* (= Pg. *pequeno*), little, small (cf. It. *piccolo*, small: see *piccolo*); *niño*, m., a child, boy, *niña*, a girl.] A baby; a child; especially, the child of a member of any negroid race.

You should have seen me coming in state over the paddock with my hair down, and five-and-forty black fellows, lobros, *picaninnies*, and all, at my heels. You would have laughed. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xxviii.

You were an exceedingly small *picaninny*
Some nineteen or twenty short summers ago.
F. Locker, The Old Cradle.

A poor puny little *pickaninny*, black as the ace of spades. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 809.

picche†. A Middle English form of *pitch*[1], *pitch*[2], and of *pike*[2].

picchetato (pik-ke-tä′tō), *a.* In music for instruments of the viol family, detached, half-staccato: noting tones produced by short abrupt motions of the bow, without lifting it from the string. Also *piqué*, *spiccato*.

piccolo (pik′ō-lō), *n.* [< It. *piccolo*, small; cf. Sp. *pequeño* = Pg. *pequeño*, small (see *piccaninny*).] 1. A small flute, sounding an octave higher than the ordinary flute. Also called *flauto piccolo*, *octave-flute*, *ottavino*, and *ottavius*.—2. An organ-stop giving tones like those of a piccolo.—**Bombardo piccolo.** Same as *oboe*, 1.—**Piccolo piano**, a small upright pianoforte, introduced by Robert Wornum of London, in 1829.

pice (pīs), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< Marathi *paisa*.] A money of account and a copper coin (one

Obverse. Reverse.
Half-Pice, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

fourth of the anna) of India under British rule, equal to about three fourths of a United States cent. Also *paysa*, *pysa*.

Picea (pī′sē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1827), < L. *picea*, the pitch-pine, or perhaps the spruce or the fir (cf. Gr. πεύκη, the fir), < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch: see *pitch*.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ*, including the spruce. It is characterized by the evergreen four-sided leaves jointed to the persistent petiole-base, staminate flowers solitary in the axils of the upper leaves, and reflexed cones with persistent scales, hanging near the end of the branches. Great confusion regarding the spruce and fir existed among the Greeks and Romans, and later among moderns; many authors (following Don, 1838) long wrote *Picea* for the fir, *Abies* for the spruce; Asa Gray and others (following Jussieu, 1789) united both under *Abies*; present usage adopts (since Bentham and Hooker, 1880) *Picea* for the spruce, *Abies* for the fir. *Picea* includes about 12 species, natives of north temperate and arctic regions. They bear long and narrow spirally scattered leaves spreading in all directions, and long cones with double thin-margined scales each with two winged seeds. See *spruce* and *king-pine*, and compare *fir* and *pitch*[2].

Picentine (pi′sen-tin), *a.* [< L. *Picentinus*, equiv. to *Picens* (*Picent-*) and *Picenus*, pertaining to Picenum, < *Picenum*, Picenum (see def.).] Of Picenum, a district in the eastern part of Italy noted for its fruits and oil.

Admirable receipt of a salacacaby of Apicius: . . . three crusts of *pycentine* bread, the flesh of a pullet, goat stones, vestine cheese, pine kernels, cucumbers, dried onions minced small; pour a soup over it, garnish it with snow, and send it up in the cacabulum. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

piceous (pish′ius), *a.* [= Pg. It. *picco*, < L. *piceus*, pitchy, pitch-black, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch: see *pitch*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, pitch-black; black with faint dark-red tinge.

piche[1]†. A Middle English form of *pitch*[1] and *pitch*[2].

piche[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *pyche*; < ME. *piche*, *pyche*; origin obscure.] A wicker basket; also, a basket or trap for fish. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 277.

pichert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pitcher*[2].

pichiciago (pich′i-si-ä′gō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The

Pichiciago (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*).

little truncate armadillo, *Chlamydophorus truncatus*.

Pichurim bean. A cotyledon of the seed of the South American tree *Nectandra Puchury*. These beans have the medicinal properties of common aromatics, and are said to be used in South America in place of nutmegs. Also *Pitchurim bean*, *Brazilian bean*, and *sassafras-nut*.

Picicorvus (pī-si-kôr′vus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), lit. 'pie-crow,' < L. *pica*, a magpie, + *corvus*, crow.] A genus of corvine birds of western North America, having the form of the Old World nutcrackers of the genus *Nucifraga*,

Clarke's Crow, or American Nutcracker (*Picicorvus columbianus*).

but the plumage gray, with black and white wings and tail. The only species is *P. columbianus*, commonly called *Clarke's crow* or *American nutcracker*, inhabiting mountainous and especially coniferous regions.

Picidæ (pis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Picus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of scansorial zygodactyl picarian birds, named from the genus *Picus*, characterized by the habit of picking the wood of trees

both to procure food and to construct nesting-places; the woodpeckers. (*a*) In a broad sense, a family including the piculets and wrynecks, which have soft tail-feathers not used in climbing, and divided into *Picinæ*, *Picumninæ*, and *Iyngininæ*. See cuts under *Picumnus*, *Picus*, and *wryneck*. (*b*) By exclusion of the last two as respectively types of different families, the woodpeckers proper, which have stiff acuminate tail-feathers used in climbing, being pressed against the tree, and forming with the feet a tripod of support. The tail consists always of twelve rectrices, but the next to the outer pair are very small and concealed, so that there appear to be only ten. The wing is more or less pointed, with ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious; the coverts are short, as in passerine birds. The feet are four-toed and zygodactyl (excepting in the genus *Picoides*). The arrangement of the flexor tendons of the toes is antiopelmous, the oil-gland is tufted, the carotid is single, cæca are wanting, and the manubrium of the breast-bone is bifurcate. The principal peculiarities are found in the skull, beak, and tongue. The palatal structure is unique and of the type called by Parker *saurognathous*, and the whole skull is remarkably solid and firm. The beak is eminently fitted, like a gouge or chisel, for boring into wood. In some of the less typical *Picidæ* this instrument is a little curved, acute, and not ridged on the sides; in most woodpeckers, however, it is perfectly straight, very hard, truncated chisel-wise (perpendicularly) at the end, and beveled and strengthened with ridges on the sides. Except in a few genera (as *Sphyropicus*), the tongue is lumbriciform or cylindrical, barbed at the end, and capable of great extension; it is used as a spear to capture insects. The horns of the hyoid bone are very highly developed, as a rule, curling up over the back of the head, even as far as the orbital or nasal cavities, and the salivary glands are very large. The species are numerous (upward of 300), placed in many modern genera, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world. They are chiefly insectivorous, but also frugivorous to some extent, nest in holes which they excavate with the bill, and lay crystal-white eggs. They are not regularly migratory, and not musical. Besides their vocal cries, they make a loud rattling noise by tapping trees. See cnts under *Campophilus*, *Centurus*, *Dryocopus*, *flicker*, *Melanerpes*, *pair-toed*, *Picus*, *pileated*, *yitahaya*, *popinjay*, *sapsucker*, *woodpecker*, and *Xenopicus*.

piciform (pis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *piciformis*, < L. *picus*, a woodpecker, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a woodpecker; related to the woodpeckers; picoideous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Piciformes*.

Piciformes (pis-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *piciformis*: see *piciform*.] 1. In Garrod's classification, a superfamily of anomalogonatous picarian birds, having a tufted oil-gland, one carotid, and no cæca, including the *Picidæ* and some related families: contrasted with *Cypseliformes*.—2. In Coues's system (1884), the woodpeckers alone as a suborder of *Picariæ*, composed of the three families *Picidæ*, *Picumnidæ*, and *Iyngidæ*.

Picinæ (pi-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Picus* + *-inæ*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*†) In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a superfamily of birds, equivalent to the *Dendrocolaptæ* of Merrem. (*b*) A subfamily of *Picidæ* (*a*), made by elimination of the *Picumninæ* and *Iyngininæ*: same as *Picidæ* (*b*). (*c*) A subfamily of *Picidæ* (*b*), containing the most typical woodpeckers, which have the bill perfectly straight, ridged and beveled on the sides, and truncate at the end, and the tongue usually extensile.

picine (pī'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **picinus*, < L. *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] **I.** *a.* Like a woodpecker; being or resembling one of the *Picidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Picidæ*.

pick[1] (pik), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pike*, *pyke* (partly merged in *pike*[1], *v.*); also *peck*, which is partly differentiated in use (see *peck*[1]); < ME. *picken*, *pikken*, also *pekken*, also *piken*, *pyken* (*pīken*), pick; perhaps < AS. *pycan* (found but once, in the passage "and lēt him *pycan* ūt his eágan." 'and caused [one] to pick out his eyes' (AS. Chron., an. 796), where Thorpe prints *pytan*, and Bosworth (ed. Toller) explains the word as *pȳcan* for **pīcan*); the AS. form corresponding to ME. *pikken* would be **piccan*; cf. MD. *picken*, D. *pikken*, pick, = G. *picken*, pick, peck, = Icel. *pikka*, pick, prick; cf. Ir. *piocaim*, I pick, pluck, nibble, = Gael. *pioc*, pick, nip, nibble, = W. *pigo*, pick, peck, prick, choose, = Corn. *piga*, prick, sting; connected with the noun which appears as E. *pike* and *peak*: see *pike*[1] and *peak*[1]. Cf. also *pitch*[1], an assibilated form of *pick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prick or pierce with some pointed instrument; strike with some pointed instrument; peck or peck at, as a bird with its bill; form with repeated strokes of something pointed; punch: as, to *pick* a millstone; to *pick* a thing full of holes; to *pick* a hole in something.

> Beware therefore leaste whyle thou contemne the peaceable princes that god hath sent the, thou bee lyke vnto Isopes frogges, to whom, for theyr vnquietnesse, Inpiter sent a hearon to *picke* them in the hedes.
> *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 53.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

> The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* it out, and the young eagles shall eat it. Prov. xxx. 17.

2. To open with a pointed instrument: said of a lock.

> Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,
> Yet love breaks through and *picks* them all at last.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 576.

3. To remove clinging particles from, either by means of a pointed instrument, by plucking with the thumb and finger, or by stripping with the teeth: as, to *pick* one's teeth; to *pick* a thread from one's coat; to *pick* a bone.

> Why, he will look upon his boot and sing; mend the ruff and sing; ask questions and sing; *pick* his teeth and sing. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 8.

4. To pluck; gather; break off; collect, as fruit or flowers growing: as, to *pick* strawberries.

> He . . . hire his trouthe plyghte,
> And *piked* of hire al the good he myghte.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2467.

> 'Twas a good lady; we may *pick* a thousand salads ere we light on such another herb. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 15.

5. To pluck with the fingers, as the strings of a guitar or banjo; play with the fingers; twitch; twang.

> What charming girls, quick of wit, dashing in repartee, who can *pick* the strings, troll a song, and dance a brando!
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 11.

> Dat nigger, whar nuv'r know how to *pick* a banjer befo', took it up an' play off dat ve'y dance.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 42.

6. To filch or pilfer from; steal or snatch thievishly the contents of: as, to *pick* a pocket or a purse.

> The Grekes were full gredy, grippit hem belyne,
> Prayen and *pyken* meny priuey chambur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1371.

> Pistol, did you *pick* Master Slender's purse?
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 154.

> He found his pocket was *picked!* that being a kind of palmistry at which this race of vermin [gipsies] are very dextereus. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

> They *pick'd* my pockets bare.
> *Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 173).

> *Pick* my left pocket of its silver dime,
> But spare the right—it holds my golden time!
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

7†. To separate and arrange in order, as a bird its feathers; preen; trim.

> He kembeth hym, he proyneth hym and *pyketh*.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 767.

8. To separate; pull apart or loosen, as hair, fibers, etc.; pull to pieces; shred: sometimes with *up*: as, to *pick* horsehair; to *pick* oakum; to *pick up* codfish (in cookery).—9. To separate and select out of a number or quantity; choose or cull carefully or nicely: often with *out*: as, to *pick* (or *pick out*) the best.

> We vse as much as may be the most flowing words & slippery sillabies that we can *picke out*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.

> To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man *picked out* of ten thousand. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 179.

> Can nothing then but Episcopacy teach men to speak good English, to *pick* and order a set of words judiciously?
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> Our modern wits are forced to *pick* and cull,
> And here and there by chance glean up a fool.
> *Addison*, Prol. to Steele's Tender Husband.

10†. To seek out by ingenuity or device; find out; discover.

> He is so wise
> That we can *pick* no cause to affront him.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

> No key
> Could from my bosom *pick* that Mystery.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 75.

A bone to pick. See *bone*[1].—**To have a crow to pick with one.** See *crow*[2].—**To pick a hole in one's coat,** to find fault with one.—**To pick a quarrel,** to find or make cause or occasion for quarreling.

> She 'll *pick a quarrel* with a sleeping child,
> Ere she fall out with me.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iii. 3.

To pick a thank†, to pick thanks†, to procure consideration or favor by servile or underhand means.

> He is ashamed to say that which is said already, or else to *pick a thank* with his prince.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

> As I am not minded to *picke a thanke* with the one, so am I not determined to picke a quarrell with the other.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 107.

> By slavish fawning or by *picking thanks*.
> *Wither*, Britain's Remembrancer. (*Nares.*)

To pick fault, to seek out petty occasion for censure; find fault.

> They medle with other folkes busines, . . . exhort and glue preceptes, rebuke and correcte, *pyke fautes*.
> *Hyrde*, tr. of Vives's Instruction of a Christian Woman [(ed. 1541), fol. 138 b.

To pick off, to single out, aim at, and kill or wound, as with firearms: as, the riflemen *picked off* the enemy.—**To pick one's way,** to move cautiously or carefully.

> He does not fail to observe the entrance of a stalwart old gentleman, who *picks his way* up to the front chairs.
> *Hallberger's Illus. Mag.*, I., Ward or Wife?

To pick out. (*a*) To piece out; form by combining separate or scattered parts or fragments; find or make out. Compare def. 9.

> I did prety well *picke out* the sense of the Epitaphe.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 155.

> He brings me information, *picked out* of broken words in men's common talk. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

> Hopeful . . . called to Christian (for he was learned) to see if he could *pick out* the meaning.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 170.

(*b*) To mark as with spots of color or other applications of ornament.

> Tall dark houses, with window-frames of stone, or *picked out* of a lighter red. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlvii.

> This flying being [Eros] has his body painted in opaque white; his wings are blue *picked out* with gold.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 388.

To pick pockets, to pick one's pocket. See *pocket*.—**To pick up.** (*a*) To take up, as with the fingers: as, to *pick up* a stone; to *pick up* a fan; hence, to take up in general; pluck up: as, to *pick up* courage.

> I *picked up* courage, and, putting on the best appearance I could, said to them steadily, without trepidation, "What men are these before?"
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 195.

> The sweet flavor of a frost-bitten apple, such as one *picks up* under the tree in December.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

(*b*) To take or get casually; obtain or procure as opportunity offers; acquire by chance or occasional opportunity; gather here and there, little by little, or bit by bit: as, to *pick up* a rare copy of Homer; to *pick up* information; to *pick up* acquaintance; to *pick up* a language or a livelihood.

> If in our youths we could *pick up* some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our door hatched.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 2. 36.

> They could find Trade enough nearer home, and by this Trade the Freemen of Malacca *pick up* a good livelihood.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 167.

> When I was at Grand Cairo I *picked up* several oriental manuscripts, which I have still by me.
> *Addison*, The Vision of Mirza.

> If you can *pick* me *up* any fragments of old painted glass, arms, or anything, I shall be excessively obliged to you.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 190.

(*c*) To take (a person found or overtaken) into a vehicle or a vessel, or into one's company: as, to *pick up* a tired traveler; to *pick up* a shipwrecked crew.

> On the way Mr. Gowen, who has charge of the first fourteen miles of the aqueduct, was *picked up*.
> *New York Tribune*, Feb. 2, 1890.

(*d*) See def. 8.—**To pick up one's crumbs, heels,** etc. See the nouns.

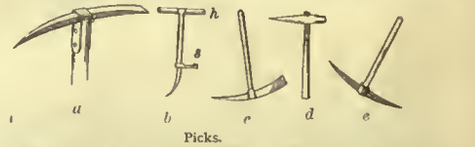
II. *intrans.* 1. To strike with a pointed instrument; peck.—2. To take up morsels of food and eat them slowly; nibble.

> Why stand'st thou *picking?* Is thy palate sore,
> That bete and radishes will make thee roar?
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 226.

3. To steal; pilfer.—**To pick at,** to annoy by repeated faultfinding; nag: as, she is forever *picking at* the child.—**To pick up,** to improve gradually; acquire vigor or strength, as after illness or failure: as, he is looking better, and beginning to *pick up*. [Colloq.]

> This club began to *pick up*, and now it has regained its former prestige. *The Century*, XXXVII. 751.

pick[1] (pik), *n.* [In most uses from the verb; but in senses 1 and 2 prob. a mere var. of *pike*[1], *n.*, which is in part ult. the source of the verb *pick*: see *pick*[1], *v.*, *pike*[1], *n.*] 1. A pointed instrument of various kinds. (*a*) A tool used for loosening and breaking up closely compacted soil and rock. It is ordinarily a bar of iron tipped with steel at both ends, about eighteen inches long, sometimes straight but more generally slightly curved, and having an eye in



Picks.

a and *c*, pickaxes, *a* (sometimes called a pick-mattock) having an adz-like edge on the end opposite the point, and *c* having its edge in line with the handle, like a common ax; *b*, a push-pick, having a crutch-handle *h*, which is grasped by the hands, and a step *s* for the foot; *d*, a miners' pick; *e*, the common pick used in excavation, etc.

the middle to receive a handle or helve. The tips of the pick are usually sharpened to a point by a square taper; sometimes, however, to a chisel-edge. The tapering extremities of the pick possess the property of the wedge, so that this tool is really hammer and wedge in one. Its form allows it also to be advantageously used as a bent lever. The pick is known in England by the names *pike*, *mandrel*, *slitter*, *mattock*, and *hack*; the last two, however, belong properly to forms of the pick with only one point and that ending in a chisel-edge. The pick is largely employed by miners, especially by coal-miners. (*b*) An edged or pointed hammer used in dressing stones. (*c*) A toothpick. [Colloq.] (*d*†) A fork.

Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, i. 2.

(*e*) A four-tined eel-spear with a long handle. [Prov. Eng.]

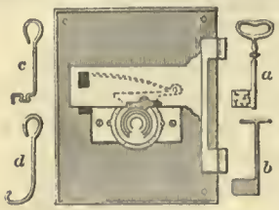
2†. A pike or spike; the sharp point fixed in the center of a buckler.

Take down my buckler,
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on 't.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, iv. 3.

3†. The diamond on a playing-card: so called from the point. *Davies.*

Throughout that brave mosaick yard,
Those *picks* or diamonds in the card,
With peeps of harts, of club, and spade,
Are here most neatly interlaid.
Herrick, Oberon's Palace.

4. An instrument for picking a lock; a pick-lock. — 5. The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*: from its habit of probing for food. Also *prime*. [Norfolk, Eng.] — 6. In *weaving*, the blow which drives the shuttle. It is delivered upon the end of the shuttle by the picker-head at the extremity of the picker-staff. The rate of a loom is said to be so many picks per minute.



Ward-lock with Key and Picks.

a, key; *b*, instrument for taking impressions of the wards; *c* and *d*, picks or false keys, otherwise called picklocks. These picklocks are made to enter the lock, the maker being guided by the impression of the wards on a coating of wax spread on the flat blade of *b*.

This loom, fitted with Hatteraley's patent heald machine, can be worked at a speed of 120 *picks* per minute, the speed of the old loom for the same purpose being about 45 *picks* per minute. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 903.

7. In *painting*, that which is picked in, either with a point or with a pointed pencil. — 8. In the harvesting of hops, cotton, coffee, berries, etc., in which the work is usually done by hand-picking, the quantity of the article which is picked or gathered, or which can be gathered or picked, in a specified time: as, the daily *pick*; the *pick* of last year. — 9. In *printing*, foul matter which collects on printing-types from the rollers or from the paper impressed; also, a bit of metal improperly attached to the face of stereotype or electrotype plates, which has to be removed by the finisher. — 10. The right of selection; first choice; hence, the choicest; the most desirable specimens or examples.

France and Russia have the *pick* of our stables.
Bulwer, What will he do with it? vii. 7.

We had bad luck with horses this day, however, two or three travellers having been in advance and had the *pick*.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 44.

Pick and pick, in *weaving*, by or in alternate picks; evenly variegated, as the colors of a fabric.

A fine stripe . . . is got out of twelve bars or threads in the warp and four in the filling; the warp is eight of black and four of white, the filling is *pick and pick*, black and white. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 318.

The pick of the basket. See *basket*.

pick[2]† (pik), *v. t.* [An obs. var. of *pitch*[1].] To pitch; throw.

I 'ld make a quarry
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could *pick* my lance. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 204.

pick[3] (pik), *n.* A dialectal form of *pitch*[2].

Tho' dark the night as *pick* and tar,
I'll guide ye o'er yon hills in' hie.
Hobie Noble (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

pick[4]† (pik), *v. i.* An obsolete form of *peak*[2].

I must hasten it,
Or else *pick* a' famine.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

pick[5] (pik), *n.* [Short for *pickerel*.] A pike or pickerel. [U. S.]

pickaback, pickback (pik'a-bak, pik'bak), *adv.* [Var. of *pickapack, pickpack*, simulating *back*[1].] On the back or shoulders like a pack. [Colloq.]

For, as our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pick-back* on the old,
Much further off, much further he,
Rais'd on his aged beast, could see.
S. Butler, Hudibras, 1. ii. 72.

pickable (pik'a-bl), *a.* [< *pick*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being picked.

pickadil†, **pickadill**†, *n.* See *piccadill*.

pickage†, *n.* See *piccage*.

pickaninny, *n.* See *piccaninny*.

pickapack, pickpack (pik'a-pak, pik'pak), *adv.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pack*.] Same as *pickaback*.

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

pickax, pickaxe (pik'aks), *n.* [A corruption, simulating a compound of *pick*[1] + *ax*[1], of ME. *pikeys, pikois, pykeys*, < OF. *picois, pikois, peeois, piquois, picquois*, a pickax, also a goad, a dart, < *piquer*, pick, prick, pierce, < *pic*, a pick, pike: see *pick*[1], *pike*[1].] A pick, especially one with a sharp point on one side of the head and a broad blade on the other. The pointed end is used for loosening hard earth, and the other for cutting the roots of trees. See also cuts under *pick*[1], *n.*, 1.

I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. [389.

Pickax or Pick-mattock.

a and *b*, steel extremities welded to the iron; *c*, handle.

pickback, *adv.* See *pickaback*.

pickcheese (pik'chēz), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] 1. The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*. [Norfolk, Eng.] — 2. The fruit of the common mallow. Compare *cheese-cake*, 3. [Prov. Eng.]

pick-dark†, *a.* Pitch-dark; quite dark. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pick-devant†, *n.* Same as *pike-devant*.

picked[1] (pik'ed), *a.* [< *pick*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2]. Cf. equiv. *piked*, of which *picked* is but another form. Cf. also *peaked*[1].] 1. Having a sharp point; pointed; piked; peaked: as, a *picked* stick. [Obsolete or U. S. (New England).]

Their caps are *picked* like unto a rike or diamond, broad beneath, and sharpe vpward. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 255.

His beard, which he wore a little *picked*, as the mode was, of a brownish colour. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 3.

2. Covered with sharp points; prickly; spinous; echinate: as, the *picked* dogfish. — **Picked dogfish**, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*, a small shark common in British waters: so named from the prickly or spinous skin; also called *bone-dog, skittle-dog, hoe*, etc. In the United States called simply *dogfish*.

picked[2] (pikt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *pick*[1], *v.*] 1. Specially selected; hence, choicest or best: as, *picked* men.

A playne tale of faith you laugh at, a *picked* discourse of fancie you meruayle at.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 353.

Ferdinand, on the approach of the enemy, had thrown a thousand *picked* men into the place.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

2†. Choice; affected; refined.

Certain quaint, *pickt*, and neat companions, attired — à la mode de France. *Greene*, Def. of C. Catching. (*Nares.*)

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were, too peregrinate, as I may call it.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 14.

pickedevant†, *n.* See *pike-devant*.

pickedly† (pik'ed-li), *adv.* [< *picked*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Choicely; neatly; finely.

Nor be thei so trymme nor so *pickedly* attired as the other be. *The Table of Cebes*, by Poyngs. (*Nares.*)

pickedness[1] (pik'ed-nes), *n.* [< *picked*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being pointed at the end.

pickedness[2]† (pik'ed-nes), *n.* [< *picked*[2] + *-ness*.] Refinement; affectation.

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

pickeer† (pi-kēr'), *v. i.* [Also *piqueer*; with accom. term *-eer*; earlier *picquor*; < OF. (and F.) *picorer*, forage, maraud: see *pickery*.] To serve in irregular or skirmishing warfare; form part of a body of skirmishers acting in the front or on the wings of an army, or independently, as foragers, etc.; act as a skirmisher.

Ye garrison with some commons and the scotch horse *piequoring* a while close by the walls on the east.
Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

So within shot she doth *pickeer*,
Now galls the flank, and now the rear.
Lovelace, Lucasta, ii.

Tiridates on his side *pickeered* about, yet never approached within throw of a dart.
Gordon, tr. of Tacitus's Annals, xiii.

pickeerer† (pi-kēr'ėr), *n.* [Also *pickearer, piqueerer, picquerer*; < *pickeer* + *-er*[1].] One who pickeers; a skirmisher; hence, by extension, a plunderer.

The club *pickearer*, the robust churchwarden.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 190. (*Halliwell.*)

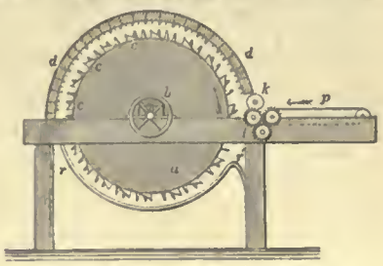
This I shall do as in other concerns of this history, by following the author's steps, for he is now a *picquerer*, relates nothing but by way of cavil.
Roger North, Examen, p. 406. (*Davies.*)

pickelhaub (pik'el-houb), *n.* [G. *pickelhaube*, earlier *peckelhaube, bickelhaube, bechelhaube*, MHG. *peckelhūbe, beckelhūbe, beckenhūbe, bechinhūbe* (cf. MLG. *pekelhūve* = Sw. *pickelhufva* = Dan. *pikkelhue*, < G.), < MHG. G. *becken*, a basin, + *haube*, cap: see *basin* and *houve*, and cf. *basinet*.] A kind of helmet formerly worn by arquebusiers, pikemen, etc.: the helmet in use in the present Prussian army is popularly called *pickelhaube*. A similar helmet has been recently adopted by some infantry organizations in the United States and elsewhere. It is round-topped, and has a sharp spear-head projecting at the top.

picker (pik'ėr), *n.* 1. One who picks, culls, collects, or gathers: as, a rag-*picker*; a hop-*picker*.

O'er twice three *pickers*, and no more, extend
The bin-man's sway. *Smart*, The Hop Garden, ii.

2. The workman who removes defects from and finishes electrotype plates. — 3. A tool or apparatus used in different manufacturing processes involving picking of some sort. (*a*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for opening the tussocks of baled-cotton, reducing it to a more fleecy condition, and separating it from dirt and refuse. (*b*) A priming-wire for cleaning the vent of a gun: usually applied to that used for muskets. (*c*) In the *manège*, an instrument for dislodging a stone from the crease between the frog and the sole of a horse's foot, or between the heel of the shoe and the frog. (*d*) In *founding*, a light steel rod with a very sharp point, used for picking out small light patterns from the sand. (*e*) In *weaving*, the part of a picker-staff which strikes the shuttle: it is covered with a material not so hard as to injure the shuttle, and yet durable, such as rawhide. (*f*) A utensil for cleaning out small openings: thus, the powder-flasks of the sixteenth century were fitted with pickers to clear the tube, and lamps of both antique and modern make are often fitted with a picker hung by a chain. (*g*) A needle-like instrument used by anglers or fly-tiers in the manufacture of flies. (*h*) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces: as, a wool-*picker*. (*i*) In certain machines for disintegrating fire-clay for making fire-bricks, either one of two horizontal shafts armed with spike-like teeth which revolve in opposite directions, acting jointly to tear, break, and disintegrate the lumps of raw clay fed to them through a hopper.



Picker used in Cotton-manufacture.

a, wooden drum having rows of iron spikes alternating on its circumference with upright iron ridges *c*, *c*, *c*, which prevent the cotton from passing through the machine too rapidly; *d*, *d*, wooden lid covering the drum; *r*, wire gauze covering in the lower part of the drum; *r'*, opening through which the clean cotton is removed; *p*, feed-cloth; *k*, *l*, grooved nipping-rollers; *b*, pulley.

4. One who or that which steals; a pilferer.

If he be a *picker* or a cut-purse, . . . the second time he is taken he hath a piece of his Nose cut off.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 241.

Ros. My lord, you once did love me.
Ham. So I do still, by these *pickers* and stealers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 348.

5. A young cod, *Gadus morrhua*, too small to swallow bait. [Cape Ann, Massachusetts.]

picker-bar (pik'ėr-bär), *n.* See *mechanical stoker*, under *stoker*.

picker-bend (pik'ėr-bend), *n.* A piece of buffalo-hide, lined but not otherwise dressed, attached to the shuttle by power-loom weavers.

pickerel (pik'e-rel), *n.* [Formerly also *pickerell*; < ME. *pikerel, pykerel*; < *pike*[2] + *-er* + *-el*, double dim. as in *cockerel*. Cf. OF. *picarel*, "the small and white cockerel fish" (Cotgrave).] 1†. A small or young pike, *Esox lucius*.

Old fissh and yonge fiessh wolde I han fain,
Bet is, quod he, a pyk than a *pykerel*,
And bet than olde boef is the tendre veel.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, i. 175.

When as the hungry *pickerell* doth approach.
Mir. for Mags., 302. (*Nares.*)

2. A kind of pike: so called in the United States. The common pickerel of North America is *Esox reticulatus*. It has scaly cheeks and opercles, and from fourteen to sixteen branchiostegal rays; the color is green-

Common Pond-pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*).

ish, relieved by narrow dark lines in reticulated pattern. It ranges from Maine to the Mississippi, and is the commonest fish of the kind. The vermiculated pickerel, *E. vermiculatus*, has scaly cheeks and opercles, and about twelve branchiostegals, and the color is greenish with

darker streaks combining in a reticulated pattern. It is found chiefly in the Mississippi Valley. The banded pickerel, *E. americanus*, is similar, with about twenty blackish transverse bars. It is the smallest of the genus, and is found chiefly in streams near the coast from Massachusetts to Georgia. The so-called northern pickerel is the true pike, *E. lucius*.

3. A pike-perch or sauger: a commercial name of the dressed fish. See *Stizostedion*.—4. A small wading bird, as a stint, a purre, or a dunlin. [Scotch.]—**Brook-pickerel**, the *Esox americanus*.—**Gray pickerel**, the *Stizostedion vitreum*.—**Little pickerel**, the western trout-pickerel, *Esox vermiculatus*.—**Marsh-pickerel**, *Esox americanus*.—**Pond-pickerel**, *Esox reticulatus*.—**Trout-pickerel**, the banded pickerel, *Esox americanus*.—**Varied pickerel**, *Esox americanus*.—**Yellow pickerel**, the pike-perch.

pickerel-weed (pik'e-rel-wēd), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Pontederia*, but chiefly *P. cordata*, of the eastern half of North America. It is a handsome erect herb common in shallow water, with arrow-head-shaped leaves, all but one from the root, and a dense spike of blue flowers from a spathe-like bract.

2. Any of various species of *Potamogeton*, or pondweed.

Pickerel-weed, of which, I told you, some think pikes are bred. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, viii.

pickeridge (pik'e-rij), *n.* A tumor on the back of cattle; wornil.

pickering (pik'e-ring), *n.* [A perversion of *pickerel*.] 1. A pickerel. [Local, U. S.]—2. A percoid fish, the sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*.

pickeringite (pik'e-ring-īt), *n.* [Named after one *Pickering*.] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium and magnesium, allied to the alums, occurring in fibrous masses and as an efflorescence.

picker-motion (pik'ėr-mō″shon), *n.* In *weaving*, the system of parts in a loom which have to do with operating the shuttle, including the picker-staff and its connections.

pickeroon† (pik-e-rōn′), *n.* See *picaroon*[1].

picker-staff (pik″ėr-staf), *n.* In *weaving*, a bar pivoted at one end and moved automatically by the loom. The disconnected end, called the *picker*, strikes the shuttle with a sharp blow, sending it across the warp first in one direction and then in the other.

pickery† (pik'ėr-i), *n.* [Also *piccory*, *piccorie*; < OF. *picorée* (= Sp. *picorea*), foraging, marauding (*picorer*, forage, maraud), < Sp. *picaro*, a rogue: see *picaro*, *picaroon*[1]. Cf. *pickeer*.] The stealing of trifles; pilfering.

For *pickerie* ducked at the yards arme, and so discharged Thomas Nash. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 233.

picket[1] (pik'et), *n.* [< OF. *piquet*, *picquet*, a little pickax, a peg, stake, F. *piquet*, a peg, stake, a tent-peg, a military picket, piquet (a game at cards) (= Sp. *piquete* = It. *picchetto*), dim. of *pique*, etc., a pike: see *pike*[1].] 1. A pointed post, stake, or bar, usually of wood. Specifically—(*a*) A pointed stake used in military stockading. (*b*) A double-pointed stake used as a defense against cavalry. (*c*) One of a number of vertical pointed bars or narrow boards forming the main part of a fence. (*d*) A pointed stake used in surveying to hold the chain in its place by passing through an end ring. (*e*) A pointed stake used in tethering a horse in open country where there are no trees or other objects to which to attach the line.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy: called an *outlying picket*. (*b*) A detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped and ready for immediate service in case of an alarm or the approach of an enemy: called an *inlying picket*. (*c*) A small detachment of men sent out from a camp or garrison to bring in such of the soldiers as have exceeded their leave. See *guard*, *post*, etc.—3. A body of men belonging to a trades-union sent to watch and annoy men working in a shop not belonging to the union, or against which a strike is in progress.—4†. A game at cards. See *piquet*.—5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.—6. An elongated projectile pointed in front. The point may be conical, but is generally only conoidal, the point being made from the cylindrical body of the projectile by easy curves.

picket[1] (pik'et), *v. t.* [< *picket*[1], *n.*] 1. To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes; also, to inclose or fence with narrow pointed boards or pales.—2. To fasten to a picket or stake, as a horse.—3. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.—4. To place or post as a guard of observation. See *picket*[1], *n.*, 2.—5. To make into pickets. [Rare.]

There is a great deal of enchantment in a chestnut rail or *picketed* pine boards. *Emerson*, Farming.

picket[2] (pik'et), *n.* [Perhaps < *picket*[1], with ref. to the picked tail, which is long and deeply forked, with two slim pointed feathers.] The tern or sea-swallow. Also *pickie*. [Local, Eng.]

picket-clamp (pik'et-klamp), *n.* A device for holding pales while they are being dressed to shape. *E. H. Knight*.

picketee (pik-e-tē′), *n.* Same as *picotee*.

picket-fence (pik'et-fens′), *n.* A fence formed of pickets or narrow vertical boards, often pointed, nailed at close intervals to cross-bars or rails supported by posts, into which they are often mortised.

picket-guard (pik'et-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a guard of horse and foot kept in readiness in case of alarm.

picket-line (pik'et-līn), *n.* 1. A position held by an advance-guard of men stationed at considerable intervals.—2. A rope to which cavalry and artillery horses are tied while being groomed.

picket-machine (pik'et-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting out and shaping pickets for fences.

picket-pin (pik'et-pin), *n.* A long iron pin with a swivel link at the top, used with a rope or lariat for picketing horses.

picket-pointer (pik'et-poin″tėr), *n.* A machine for dressing the ends of fence-pickets; a picket-machine.

picket-rope (pik'et-rōp), *n.* 1. Same as *picket-line*, 2.—2. The rope with which an animal is tethered to a picket-pin.

pickettail (pik'et-tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Connecticut.]

pickfault† (pik'fâlt), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *fault*.] A faultfinder.

pick-haired† (pik'hârd), *a.* Having thin, sparse hair.

Pick-hair'd faces, chins like witches',
Here and there five hairs whispering in a corner.
Middleton, Changeling, ii. 1.

pickie (pik'i), *n.* Same as *picket*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

picking (pik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pick*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who picks, in any sense.—2. In *stone-working*, same as *dabbing*, 1.—3. The final dressing or finishing of woven fabrics by going over the surface and removing burs and blemishes by hand, or retouching the color with dye by means of a camel's-hair pencil.—4. *pl.* That which one can pick up or off; anything left to be picked or gleaned.

Compared with the scanty *pickings* I had now and then been able to glean at Lowood, they [books] seemed to offer an abundant harvest of entertainment and information. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xi.

5. Pilfering; stealing; also, that which is obtained by petty pilfering; perquisites gotten by means not strictly honest.

Heir or no heir, Lawyer Jermyn has had his *picking* out of the estate. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

6. Removing picks or defects in electrotype plates with the tools of an electrotype-finisher.—7. *pl.* The pulverized shells of oysters, used in making walks.—8. A hard-burned brick.

picking-peg (pik'ing-peg), *n.* In a hand-loom, the part that directly drives the shuttle. It is usually operated by means of a cord.

picking-stick (pik'ing-stik), *n.* A picker-staff.

pickle[1] (pik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pickled*, ppr. *pickling*. [< ME. **pikelen*, in verbal n. **pykeling*, *pykelynge*, cleansing, freq. of *piken*, *pikken*, pick: see *pick*[1]. Cf. *pickle*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To pick. *Jamieson*.

The wren . . .
Sodainly coms, and, hopping him before,
Into his mouth he skips, his teeth he *pickles*,
Clenseth his palate, and his throat so tickles.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. To glean.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat sparingly or squeamishly; pick.—2. To commit small thefts; pilfer. *Jamieson*.

[Obs. or prov. in all uses.]

pickle[1] (pik'l), *n.* [< *pickle*[1], *v.*] 1. A grain of corn; any minute particle; a small quantity; a few. [Scotch.]

She gi'es the herd a *pickle* nits,
And twa red-cheekit apples.
Burns, Halloween.

2. A hay-fork. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

pickle[2] (pik'l), *n.* [< ME. *pikil*, *pykyl* (ML. reflex *picula*), also *pigell* = D. *pekel* = MLG. *pekel*, *pickel*, LG. *pekel*, *pekel*, *pickel*, *bickel*, > G. *pökel*, *bökel*, pickle, brine; origin uncertain. The Gael. Ir. *picil*, pickle, is from E.] 1. A solution of salt and water in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; brine.

Thou shalt be whipp'd with wire, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingering *pickle*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 66.

2. Vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, etc., are preserved.—3. A thing preserved in pickle (in either of the above senses); specifically, a pickled cucumber.

A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called astringent, as capers and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

4. In *founding*, a bath of dilute sulphuric acid, or, for brass, of dilute nitric acid, to remove the sand and impurities from the surface. *E. H. Knight*.

When removed from the *pickle*, the gilding has the dull ochre appearance, and must be scratch-brushed. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 46.

5. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable position; a plight. [Colloq.]

How camest thou in this *pickle*? *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 281.

I am now in a fine *pickle*. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

But they proceed till one drops downe dead drunke, . . .
And all the rest, in a sweet *pickle* brought, . . .
Lie downe beside him. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

6. A troublesome child. [Colloq.]

Tummas was a *pickle*—a perfect 'andful, and was took on by the butcher, and got hisself all dirtied over dreadful. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 140.

To have a rod in pickle for one, to have a beating, flogging, or scolding in reserve for one. [Colloq.]

pickle[2] (pik'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pickled*, ppr. *pickling*. [Formerly also *pickel*; = D. *pekelen* = LG. *pekelen*, pickle; from the noun.] 1. To preserve in pickle or brine; treat with pickle; also, to preserve or put up with vinegar, etc.: as, to *pickle* herring; to *pickle* onions.—2. To imbue highly with anything bad: as, a *pickled* rogue. *Johnson*.—3. To prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine; give an antique appearance to: said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters. *Art Journal*.—4. To subject, as various hardware articles, to the action of certain chemical agents in the process of manufacture. See *pickle*[2], *n.*, 4.—5. To treat with brine or pickle, as nets, to keep them from rotting.

pickle[3] (pik'l), *n.* [Also *picle*, *pightle*, *pightel*, *pitle*; origin obscure. Cf. *pingle*.] A small piece of land inclosed with a hedge; an inclosure; a close.

pickle-cured (pik'l-kūrd), *a.* Preserved in brine, as fish: distinguished from *dry-salted* or *kench-cured*.

pickled (pik'ld), *p. a.* 1. Preserved in pickle.

I could pick a little bit of *pickled* salmon, with a nice little sprig of fennel and a sprinkling of white pepper. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

2. Briny. [Rare.]

My *pickled* eyes did vent
Full streams of briny tears, tears never to be spent.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

3†. Roguish.

His poor boy Jack was the most comical bastard—ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,—a *pickled* dog; I shall never forget him. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, v. 4.

There is a set of merry drolls, whom the common people of all countries admire, those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed *pickled* herrings; in France Jean Potages; in Italy macaronies; and in Great Britain jack-puddings. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 47.

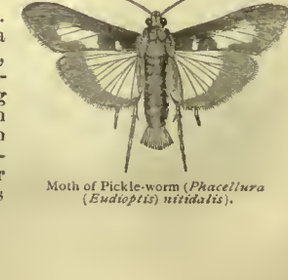
4. Same as *peckled*.

The head [of the trout-fly] is of black silk or hair; the wings of a feather of a mallard, teal, or *pickled* hen's wing. *W. Lauson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 194).

pickle-herring (pik'l-her″ing), *n.* [= D. *pekelharing*, *pekelhaaring* = MLG. *pekelherink*, *pickelherink*, LG. *pekelhering*, a pickled herring, a merry-andrew, > G. *pökelhering*, a pickled herring (cf. G. *pickelhering*, merry-andrew, from the E. word, which was carried to Germany by English comedians who played in that country in the 17th century); as *pickle*[2] + *herring*.] 1. A pickled herring.—2†. A merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. Compare second quotation under *pickled*, 3.

pickler (pik'lėr), *n.* One who pickles; specifically, in the *fisheries*, a man detailed to put the fish in pickle.

pickle-worm (pik'l-wėrm), *n.* The larva of a pyralid moth, *Phacellura nitidalis*, of striking aspect, which lays its eggs on young cucumbers and other cucurbitaceous



Moth of Pickle-worm (*Phacellura* (*Eudioptis*) *nitidalis*).

plants. The larva, on hatching, bores into the vegetable, causing it to rot. The moth is found throughout North and South America.

picklock (pik'lok), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *lock*[1].] 1. An instrument for picking or opening a lock without the key; a pick. See cut under *pick*[1], 4.

Now, sir, in their absence, will we fall to our *picklocks*, enter the chamber, seize the jewels, make an escape from Florence, and we are made for ever.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

2. A person who picks locks; especially, a thief who tries to enter doors by picking the locks.

Any state-decypherer, or politic *picklock* of the scene, so solemnly ridiculous as to search out who was meant by the ginger-bread woman.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

3. A superior selected wool. See the quotation.

In the woollen trade short-staple wool is separated into qualities, known, in descending series from the finest to the most worthless, as *picklock*, prime, choice, super, head, seconds, abb, and breech. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 656.

pickman (pik'man), *n.*; pl. *pickmen* (-men). A workman who uses or is provided with a pick. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 631.

pick-mattock (pik'mat″ok), *n.* A mattock having a pointed pick at one end of the head, and at the other a blade set crosswise to the handle. See cut under *pickax*.

pickmaw (pik'mâ), *n.* [Formerly *pykmaw*; appar. < *pick* (uncertain) + *maw*, var. of *mew*[1].] The black-headed or laughing gull of Europe, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*. Also *pickmire*, *picksea*.

pick-me-up (pik'mē-up), *n.* A stimulating drink. [Slang.]

pickmire (pik'mīr), *n.* Same as *pickmaw*. [Roxburgh.]

pick-mirk (pik'mėrk), *a.* Dark as pitch. [Scotch.]

picknick†, *n.* An obsolete form of *picnic*.

pick-over (pik'ō″vėr), *n.* In *weaving*, a thread running loose across the cloth, or detached from the surface of the fabric. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 316.

pickpack, *adv.* See *pickapack*.

pickpenny† (pik'pen″i), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] A miser; a skinflint; a sharper. *Dr. H. More*.

pickpocket (pik'pok″et), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pocket*. Cf. F. *pickpocket*, from the E.] 1. One who picks pockets; one who steals, or makes a practice of stealing, from the pockets of others. —2. A plant, chiefly the shepherd's-purse: so called from its impoverishing the soil. Also *pickpurse*.

pick-pointed (pik'poin″ted), *a.* Having one of its points like that of a pickax: said of a hammer or an ax used as a tool or weapon.

pickpurse (pik'pėrs), *n.* [< ME. *pikepurs*, *pykeporse*; < *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *purse*.] 1. One who steals the purse or from the purse of another.

The *pikepurs* and eek the pale drede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1146.

Down with Christ's cross, up with purgatory *pickpurse*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

I think he is not a *pick-purse* nor a horse-stealer.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 24.

2. Same as *pickpocket*, 2.

pickquarrel† (pik'kwor″el), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *quarrel*[1].] A quarrelsome person; one ready to pick quarrels.

There shall be men that love themselves, covetous, high-minded, proud, railers, disobedient to father and mother, unthankful, ungodly, churlish, promise-breakers, accusers, or *pickquarrels*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 105.

pick-rake (pik'rāk), *n.* A small rake, with teeth wide apart, used in the oyster-fisheries in gathering oysters from the beds. [Massachusetts.]

pickrell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pickerel*.

picksea (pik'sē), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *pickmaw*, *pickmire*.] Same as *pickmaw*.

picksome (pik'sum), *a.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + *-some*.] Given to picking and choosing; choice; select. [Colloq.]

We were not quite so *picksome* in the matter of company as we are now. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 136.

Pick's paint. See *paint*.

picksy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pixy*.

picktarny (pik'tär-ni), *n.* [Also *pictarnic*; cf. *pickie*, *picket*[2], and *tern*.] The tern, *Sterna hirundo*. *Montagu*.

pickthank† (pik'thangk), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thank*.] One who picks a thank (see under *pick*, *v.*); an officious fellow who does what he is not asked to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a parasite; a flatterer; a toady; also, a talebearer; a busybody. Also used adjectively.

A pack of *pick-thanks* were the rest,
Which came false witness for to bear.
Gascoigne (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 63).

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pick-thanks* and base newsmongers.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 25.

Whereunto were joined also the hard speeches of her *pickthanke* favourits, who to curry favell spared not, etc.
Knolles, Hist. Turks, p. 108.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, *pick-thank* or malevolent delators.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 20.

pickthank† (pik'thangk), r. *t.* [< *pickthank*, *n.*] To obtain by the methods of a pickthank.

It had been a more probable story to have said he did it to *pickthank* an opportunity of getting more money.
Roger North, Examen, p. 278. (*Davies.*)

picktooth (pik'töth), *n.*; pl. *picktooths*, improperly *pickteeth*. [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *tooth*.] 1†. An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth; a toothpick.

What a neat case of *pick-tooths* he carries about him still!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 1.

A curious parke pal'd round with *pick-teeth*.
Randolph's Amyntas, ii. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

2. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Visnaga*, of southern Europe: so called from the use made in Spain of the rays of the main umbel.

pick-up (pik'up), *a.* Composed of such things or fragments as are immediately available, or can be got together; "scratch": as, a *pick-up* dinner. [Slang.]

pickwick (pik'wik), *n.* [< *pick*[1], *v.*, + obj. *wick*[1].] A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of an old-fashioned oil-lamp.

Pickwickian (pik-wik'i-an), *a.* [< *Pickwick* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to or resembling Mr. Pickwick, the hero of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers."—**Pickwickian sense**, a merely technical or constructive sense: a phrase derived from a well-known scene in Dickens's novel (see the first quotation).

The chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand of the honourable gentleman whether he had used the expression that had just escaped him in a common sense. Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had not—he had used the word in its *Pickwickian sense*. (Hear, hear.) *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, i.

Unitarianism and Universalism call themselves the church in an altogether *Pickwickian sense* of the word, or with pretensions so affable as to offend nobody.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 199.

picle, *n.* A variant of *pickle*[3]. *Minsheu*.

picnic (pik'nik), *n.* [Formerly and more prop. *picknick* (> F. *picnic*, *piquenique* (before 1740) = G. *picknick* = Sw. *picknick* (1788) = Dan. *pikkenik*, a picnic); a riming name of popular origin, appar. < *pick*[1], *v.*, + **nick*, for **knick* or *knack* in *knickknack*, *nicknack*, a trifle, but also a picnic. As in many other riming names, the elements are used without precision, but the lit. sense is appar. 'a picking or nibbling of bits,' a snatch, snack (cf. *snatch*, *snack*, in this sense, as related to *snatch*, *v.*).] Formerly, an entertainment in which every partaker contributed his share to the general table; now, an entertainment or pleasure-party the members of which carry provisions with them on an excursion, as from a city to some place in the country: also used adjectively: as, a *picnic* party; *picnic* biscuits (a kind of small sweet biscuits).

picnic (pik'nik), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *picnicked*, ppr. *picnicking*. [< *picnic*, *n.*] To attend a picnic party; take part in a picnic meal: as, we *picnicked* in the woods.

picnicker (pik'nik-ėr), *n.* One who takes part in a picnic.

picnid (pik'nid), *n.* Same as *pycnidium*.

picnohydrometer (pik″nō-hī-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *picno(meter)* + *hydrometer*.] A combination of the picnometer and the hydrometer. *E. H. Knight*.

picnometer, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *pycnometer*.

Picnonotus, *n.* See *Pycnonotus*.

Picoideæ (pī-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Picus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Picidæ*, *Indicatoridæ*, *Megalæmidæ*, *Rhamphastidæ*, *Galbulidæ*, and *Bucconidæ*, or the woodpeckers, indicators, barbets, toucans, jacamars, and puff-birds.

picoideous (pī-koi'dē-us), *a.* Pertaining to the *Picoideæ*.

Picoides[1] (pī-koi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1801), < *Picus* + *-oides*.] A genus of *Picidæ* lacking the first toe, having but one behind and two in front, but in other respects agreeing with *Picus* proper; the three-toed woodpeckers. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and North America, spotted with black and white, the male with red on the head, as the European *P. tridactylus* and the American *P. americanus* or *hirsutus*. Another common American species is the black-backed three-toed woodpecker, *P. arcticus*. Also called *Tridactyla*, *Apternus*, *Picopodes*, and *Dinopium*.

Picoides[2] (pī-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Picus* + *-oides* (pl.).] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series of his *Zygodactyli*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, barbets, and the toucans, touracous, and colies, the first three of these being grouped as *Cuncirostres*, the last three as *Levirostres*.

picot (pē-kō'), *n.* [< F. *picot*, a pearl, purl, OF. *picot*, *piquot*, *picquot*, a point, dim. of *pic*, a point: see *pike*[1].] 1. A small loop forming part of an ornamental edging, but larger than the pearl and thicker, consisting of a thread upon which other thread has been wound, or to which small stitches or knots have been added. —2. The front or outer edge of a flounce or border, as of lace. Compare *footing*, 11.

picotee (pik-ō-tē'), *n.* [Formerly also *picketee*, *piquette*; said to be < F. *picotin*, named after *Picot*, Baron de la Peyrouse (1744–1818), a French botanist.] One of a group of florists' varieties of the carnation, having petals with a white or yellow ground, marked at the outer margin only with red or other color. In older usage the picotee had a white ground, spotted or dusted with the secondary color. Also called *picotee pink*. See *carnation*, and cut under *Dianthus*.

picotite (pik'ō-tīt), *n.* [Named after *Picot*, Baron de la Peyrouse (see *picotee*).] A variety of spinel containing 7 or 8 per cent. of chromium sesquioxid. See *spinel*.

picot-ribbon (pē-kō'rib″on), *n.* Ribbon having a pearl-edge or a sort of fringe of loops made by the projecting threads of the weft.

picotté (pi-ko-tā'), *a.* [F. *picoté*, < *picot*: see *picot*.] 1. In *her.*, speckled and spotted.—2. Furnished with picots: as, a *picotté* ground of lace.

picquet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *piquet*[1]. *Bp. Parker*.

picquerer†, *n.* See *pickeerer*.

picquet†, *n.* See *piquet*, 2.

picqué-work (pē-kā'wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of dots or slight depressions. Compare *pounced work*, under *pounced*.

picra (pik'rā), *n.* [LL., a medicine made of aloes, < Gr. πικρός, bitter. Cf. *hiera-picra*.] A powder of aloes with canella, composed of four parts of aloes to one part of canella. It is used as a cathartic.

Picræna (pik-rē'nā), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1849), < Gr. πικρός, bitter.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*, characterized by its four or five stamens without hairs, four or five petals not increasing in size, a four- or five-lobed disk, and solitary seeds without albumen. The 3 species are natives of tropical America. They resemble the ailantus-tree in habit, bearing alternate pinnate leaves, and cymose panicles of greenish flowers, followed by small drupes resembling peas. Their wood is whitish or yellow, and extremely bitter. See *bitter-wood*, 2, *bitter ash* (under *ash*[1]), and *quassia*.

Picramnia (pik-ram'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1797), < Gr. πικρός, bitter, + θάμνος, shrub.] A genus of shrubs and trees, of the order *Simarubaceæ*, type of the tribe *Picramnieæ*, characterized by carpels with two or more ovules, and diœcious flowers with from three to five stamens opposite as many linear petals. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They bear alternate pinnate leaves, and small green or reddish flowers in clusters forming long slender drooping racemes, followed by two-celled fruits resembling olives. They are known as *bitter-wood*, and *P. Antidesma*, the species most used medicinally, as *cascara amarga bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]), also *macary-bitter*, *majoe-bitter*, *old-woman's-bitter*, and *Tom-Bontryin's-bush*.

Picramnieæ (pik-ram-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Picramnia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Simarubaceæ*, distinguished by the entire ovary of from two to five cells. It includes 11 genera of tropical trees or shrubs, of which *Picramnia* (the type) is the chief.

picrate (pik'rāt), *n.* [< *pieric* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of pieric acid.

picrated (pik'rā-ted), *a.* [< *picrate* + *-ed*[2].] In *pyrotechnics*, mixed with a picrate as in a composition for a whistling rocket.

picric (pik'rik), *a.* [< Gr. πικρός, bitter, + *-ic*.] Same as *carbazotic*.—**Picric acid**, an acid which is used as a dye on silk and wool, but more often in conjunction with other colors as a modifier of shades than as an unmixed dye. Also called *chrysolepic acid*. See *carbazotic*.

Picris (pik'ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *picris*, < Gr. πικρίς, a bitter herb, < πικρός, bitter.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Crepideæ*, distinguished by its plumose pappus. There are about 25 species, in Europe, northern Africa, and temperate regions of Asia;

one, *P. hieracioides*, the German *bitterkraut*, is also widely diffused throughout the northern hemisphere. All are erect, branching, bristly, and rough, with many alternate coarsely cut or entire leaves and bright-yellow flowers. Several species are cultivated for the flowers. *P. echioides* (often called *Helminthia*) is the British wayside weed *ox-tongue*, so called from the shape of its leaves.

picrite (pik'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *-ite*2.] A name proposed for one of the many varieties of olivin-rock, in regard to whose nomenclature lithologists are far from being in accord. Gümbel used the term *palæopicrite* to designate a rock occurring in the Fichtelgebirge, which, as he believed, consisted originally of olivin, with more or less of enstatite, diopside, augite, and magnetite — at present, however, almost entirely altered to serpentine and chlorite. Rosenbusch considers the palæopicrite of Gümbel to be an olivin-diabase destitute of a feldspathic constituent. See *peridotite*.

picrocarmine (pik-rō-kär'min), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + E. *carmine*.] In *histol.*, a stain made from carmine and picric acid.

Picrodendron (pik-rō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Planchon, 1846), < *πικρός*, bitter, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Picramnieæ*, characterized by the solitary pistillate and amentaceous staminate flowers, the ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of the two cells, and the fruit a one-celled one-seeded drupe. The only species, *P. Juglans*, is a native of the West Indies, a small and exceedingly bitter tree, with alternate leaves of three leaflets, known as *Jamaica walnut* (which see, under *walnut*).

picrolite (pik'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fibrous or columnar variety of serpentine.

picromerite (pik-rom'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *μέρος*, part, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and potassium, obtained in monoclinic crystals and in crystalline crusts at the salt-mines of Stassfurt in Prussia.

picrophyll (pik'rō-fil), *n.* [< MGr. *πικρόφυλλος*, with bitter leaves, < Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A massive, foliated or fibrous, greenish-gray mineral from Sala in Sweden. It is an altered pyroxene.

picrophyllite (pik-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [< *picrophyll* + *-ite*2.] Same as *picrophyll*.

picrosmine (pik-ros'min), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *ὀσμή*, odor, + *-ine*2.] A mineral occurring in fibrous massive forms, having a bitter argillaceous odor when moistened. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of magnesium, and is found in the iron-mine of Engelsberg, near Pressnitz, in Bohemia.

picrotoxic (pik-rō-tok'sik), *a.* [< *picrotox-in* + *-ic*.] Of or derived from picrotoxin; having picrotoxin as the base: as, *picrotoxic* acid.

picrotoxin, picrotoxine (pik-rō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *πικρός*, bitter, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison (see *toxic*), + *-in*2.] A bitter poisonous principle which exists in the seeds of *Anamirta Cocculus* (*A. paniculata*), from which it is extracted by the action of water and alcohol. It crystallizes in small white needles or columns, and dissolves in water and alcohol. It acts as an intoxicating poison.

Pict1 (pikt), *n.* [= F. *Picte* = It. *Picti*, *Pitti* (pl.), < LL. *Picti* (AS. *Pihtas*, *Peohtas*, pl., > Sc. *Pecht*, *Peaght*, etc.), the Picts (appar. so named from their practice of tattooing themselves), pl. of L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingere*, paint: see *picture*, *paint*; but the name (LL. *Picti*, etc.) may be an accom. of a native name.] One of a race of people, of disputed origin, who formerly inhabited a part of the Highlands of Scotland and other regions. Their language was Celtic. The Picts and Scots were united in one kingdom about the reign of Kenneth Macalpine (in the middle of the ninth century).

> With Arts and Arms shall Britain tamely end,
> Which naked *Picts* so bravely could defend?
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, Epil.

Picts' houses. See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.

pict2 (pikt), *v. t.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *pick*3 for *pitch*2.

> Ye'll *piet* her [a ship] well, and spare her not.
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

Pictish (pik'tish), *a.* [< *Pict*1 + *-ish*1.] Of or pertaining to the Picts.

pictograph (pik'tō-gràf), *n.* [< L. *pictor*, a painter, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A pictorial symbol or sign, or a record or writing composed of such pictorial signs: as, the *pictographs* of the North American Indians.

> A large, vertical, soft rock on which *pictographs* are still to be observed, although nearly obliterated.
> *Science*, XI. 282.

pictographic (pik-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pictograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaiuing to pictography, or the use of pictographs or pictorial signs in recording events or expressing thought; of the nature of or composed of pictographs: as, *pictographic* manuscripts.

pictography (pik-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *pictor*, a painter, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] Pictorial writing; the use of picture-symbols in recording events or ideas.

Pictor (pik'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *pictor*, a painter, < *pingere*, pp. *pictus*, paint: see *picture*.] An abbreviated form of *Equuleus pictoris* (which see, under *Equuleus*).

pictorial (pik-tō'ri-al), *a.* [= It. *pittorio*, *pintorio*, < LL. *pictorius*, < L. *pictor*, a painter: see *Pictor*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pictures or the making of them; relating to painting, drawing, etc.: as, the *pictorial* art. — 2. Expressed or depicted in pictures; of the nature of a picture or of pictures; consisting of pictures or of pictured symbols: as, *pictorial* illustrations; *pictorial* writing. — 3. Illustrated by or containing pictures or drawings: as, *pictorial* publications; a *pictorial* history.

pictorially (pik-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a picture; as regards pictures; with or by means of pictures or illustrations.

pictoric, pictorical (pik-tor'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *pictórico* = It. *pittorico*; < L. *pictor*, a painter (see *Pictor*), + *-ic*, *-ic-al*.] Same as *pictorial*. [Rare.]

pictura (pik-tū'rạ), *n.* [L., painting, picture: see *picture*.] In *zoöl.*, the pattern of coloration; the mode or style of coloring of an animal. *Pictura* differs from *coloration* in noting the disposition and effect of coloring, not the color itself.

picturable (pik'tụ̄-ra-bl), *a.* [< *picture* + *-able*.] Capable of being pictured or painted. *Coleridge*.

pictural (pik'tụ̄-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< *picture* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Relating to or represented by pictures. *Foreign Quarterly Rev.*

II.† *n.* A picture.

> The second rowme, whose wals
> Were painted faire with memorable gestes
> Of famous Wisards, and with *picturals*
> Of Magistrates, of courts, of tribunals.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 53.

picture (pik'tụ̄r), *n.* [< ME. *pycture*, < OF. *picture*, also *peinture*, F. *peinture* (with *n* due to orig. inf.) = Sp. Pg. *pintura* = It. *pittura*, *pintura*, < L. *pictura*, the art of painting, a painting, < *pingere*, fut. part. *picturus*, paint, = Skt. √ *piç*, adorn. From L. *pingere* are also ult. E. *paint*, *depict*, *Pictor*, *pictorial*, etc., *pigment*, *pimento*, *pint*, etc.] 1†. The art or work of a painter; painting.

> *Picture* is the invention of Heaven; the most ancient, and most a-kin to Nature. It is it self a silent Work, And always of one and the same Habit; Yet it doth so enter and penetrate the inmost affection (being done by an excellent Artificer) as sometimes it overcomes the Power of Speech and Oratory. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

> Mr. Blemwell was allowed of Lely to have had a very good judgment in the art of *picture*, but his performances were not equal to his skill. *Roger North*.

2. A painting intended to exhibit the image of any person, scene, object, etc., in the natural colors, and with a more or less close approximation to the appearance of reality; especially, such a painting having sufficient merit to rank as a work of art.

> That only should be considered a *picture* in which the spirit, not the materials, observe, but the animating emotion of many such studies, is concentrated, and exhibited by the aid of long studied, painfully chosen forms, idealized in the right sense of the word. *Ruskin*.

3. Hence, any resemblance or representation executed on a surface, as a sketch or drawing, or a photograph.

> The buildings they [the Romans] most used to make were walles for Cities, Calsies [causeways] in high wayes, Bridges ouer Riuers, founteines artificially made, statues, or greate *pictures* ouer gates.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 14.

4. An image; a representation as in the imagination.

> *Pictures* and shapes are but secondary objects. *Bacon*.
>
> My eyes make *pictures* when they are shut.
> *Coleridge*, Day Dream.
>
> But still she heard him, still his *picture* form'd
> And grew between her and the pictured wall.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. Any actual scene, group, combination, or play of colors, etc., considered as supplying the elements or as a suitable subject of a painting: as, the children at play formed a pretty *picture*. — 6. A vivid or graphic representation or description in words.

> A complete *picture* and Genetical History of the Man and his spiritual Endeavour lies before you.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 11.

7. In *entom.*, a colored pattern on a white or clear surface: generally used in describing the wings of *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Neuroptera*. See *pictura*. — **Dissected picture.** See *dissect*. — **Easel-picture.** See *easel*1. — **Plane of the picture.** Same as *perspective plane* (which see, under *perspective*).

picture (pik'tụ̄r), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pictured*, ppr. *picturing*. [< *picture*, *n.*] 1. To depict or represent pictorially.

> Your death has eyes in 's head then; I have not seen him so *pictured*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 185.
>
> An Attic frieze you give, a *pictured* song.
> *Lowell*, To Miss D. T.

2. To form a mental image or picture of; spread out before the mind's eye as in a picture.

> Do *picture* it in my mind. *Spenser*.
>
> Father Malachi Brennan, P. P. of Carrigaholt, was what I had often *pictured* to myself as the bean ideal of his caste. *Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, vi.

3. To depict or describe in words; give a picture or vivid description of.

> The animated strain of Pindar, where virtue is *pictured* in the successful strife of an athlete at the Isthmian games. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 143.

picture-board (pik'tụ̄r-bōrd), *n.* A deceptive painting of any object or figure on a shaped plank, such as a fierce dog in a garden, a bird on a balcony, or a porcelain bowl on a bookcase. This conceit perhaps originated in Holland, but was prevalent in other countries of Europe in the eighteenth century.

picture-book (pik'tụ̄r-bůk), *n.* A book of pictures; also, a book illustrated with pictures.

> To gie good lawful coin for ballants and *picture-books*.
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, vi.

The devil's picture-books. See *book*.

pictured (pik'tụ̄rd), *a.* [< *picture* + *-ed*2.] In *entom.*, having a definite pictura or colored pattern: said of the wings of insects.

picture-frame (pik'tụ̄r-frām), *n.* The more or less ornamental border put around a picture to protect it and to isolate it, by separating it from other pictures, the decoration of the wall, etc.

picture-gallery (pik'tụ̄r-gal″e-ri), *n.* A gallery, apartment, or building in which pictures are hung up or exhibited.

picture-lens (pik'tụ̄r-lenz), *n.* A large double-convex lens of very long focus, mounted in a frame, and used for examining pictures hung on a wall.

picture-molding (pik'tụ̄r-mōl″ding), *n.* A molded strip of wood, often gilded or colored, secured to an interior wall near the ceiling to allow of the convenient hanging of pictures by means of hooks, which fit over one of the members of the molding. Compare *picture-rod*.

picture-mosaic (pik'tụ̄r-mō-zā″ik), *n.* A name given to Roman mosaic and to mosaic imitated from it, especially that of the imperial factory at St. Petersburg, which derived its processes and methods from the Roman.

picture-nail (pik'tụ̄r-nāl), *n.* A form of nail the shank of which can be driven into a wall without the (more or less ornamental) head, which is afterward screwed on or slid into its place.

picture-plane (pik'tụ̄r-plān), *n.* Same as *perspective plane* (which see, under *perspective*).

picturer† (pik'tụ̄r-ėr), *n.* [< *picture* + *-er*1.] A painter.

> Zeuxis, the curious *picturer*, painted a boy holding a dish full of grapes in his hand, done so lively that the birds, being deceived, flew to peck the grapes.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, III. xiii. § 10.

picture-rod (pik'tụ̄r-rod), *n.* A rod attached horizontally to a wall near the ceiling as a support for pictures. Brass tubing was much used for this purpose; but the picture-rod has been largely superseded by the picture-molding.

picturesque (pik-tụ̄-resk'), *a.* [= F. *pittoresque*, < It. *pittoresco* (= Sp. *pintoresco* = Pg. *pittoresco*, *pinturesco*), < *pittura*, a picture, painting: see *picture*.] 1. Picture-like; possessing notably original and pleasing qualities such as would be effective in a picture; forming or fitted to form an interesting or striking picture, as a mountain waterfall, or a pine-covered headland, or a gay costume amid appropriate surroundings. The word does not imply the presence of the highest beauty or of sublimity — qualities which belong to a more elevated plane.

> *Picturesque* properly means what is done in the style and with the spirit of a painter; and it was thus, if I am not much mistaken, that the word was commonly employed when it was first adopted in England.
> *D. Stewart*, Philos. Essays, i. 5.

> We all know what we mean by the word *picturesque* as applied to real objects: for example, we all consider that a feudal castle or abbey, when it has become an ivied ruin, is a *picturesque* object. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 450.

> Measured by its hostility to our modern notions of convenience, Chester is probably the most *picturesque* city in the world. *Henry James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 12.

> He [the traveler] will miss . . . the *picturesque* costumes to which he has become used further south.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 58.

2. Strikingly graphic or vivid; abounding or diversified with striking and vivid imagery: as, *picturesque* language.

The epithet *picturesque* . . . means that graphical power by which Poetry and Eloquence produce effects on the mind analogous to those of a picture.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, i. 5.

Where he [Dryden] is imaginative, it is in that lower sense which the poverty of our language, for want of a better word, compels us to call *picturesque*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 64.

picturesquely (pik-tū-resk'li), *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

picturesqueness (pik-tū-resk'nes), *n.* The character of being picturesque.

picture-writing (pik'tūr-rī'ting), *n.* 1. The use of pictures or of pictured representations in recording events or expressing ideas; pictography: as, the *picture-writing* of the North American Indians.

There was a period when art and writing were not divorced as they are at present, but so blended into one that we can best express the union by such a compound as *Picture-writing*. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 9.

2. A writing or inscription consisting of pictures or pictorial signs.

picul, pecul (pik'ul), *n.* [Malay.] A weight in use in China and the East generally, containing 100 kin or catties, and equal to about 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois. By the Chinese it is called *tan*.

picule (pik'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **piculus*, dim. of L. *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] A piculet.

piculet (pik'ū-let), *n.* [< *picule* + *-et*.] Any one of the small soft-tailed woodpeckers of the subfamily *Picumninæ*, family *Picidæ*, of the genera *Picumnus*, *Vivia*, *Sasia*, and *Verreauxia*. See cut under *Picumnus*.

piculule (pik'ū-lūl), *n.* [< *picule* + *-ule*.] A bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*.

Picumninæ (pik-um-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < *Picumnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, typified by the genus *Picumnus*, and characterized by the soft non-scansorial tail; the piculets, piculots, or pygmy woodpeckers. It is a small group of small woodpeckers of a low or generalized type, inhabiting tropical regions of both hemispheres, as South America, the East Indies, and Africa. The species have generally four toes, yoked in pairs as in the true woodpeckers, but the East Indian genus *Sasia* has only three. Also *Picumnidæ*, as a separate family.

Picumnus (pi-kum'nus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck), < L. *Picumnus*, a deity of the Romans, a personification of the woodpecker, < *picus*, a woodpecker: see *Picus*.] The typical genus of *Picumninæ*, formerly conterminous with the subfamily, now usually restricted to the American species, as *P. lepidotus*, all of which have four toes. Also called *Piculus*, *Asthenurus*, and *Microcolaptes*.

Piculet (*Picumnus lepidotus*).

Picus (pī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *picus*, a woodpecker, perhaps < *pingere* (√ *pic*), paint, in allusion to the painted or spotted appearance of the bird. Cf. *Pica*, *pie*2.] A Linnean genus of woodpeckers, formerly coextensive with the family *Picidæ*, later variously restricted. The name is at present used: (*a*) for the generic group of which the great black woodpecker of Europe, *Picus martius*, is the type, otherwise called *Dryocopus* (see cut under *Dryocopus*); (*b*) for a large series of smaller species, spotted with black and white, such as *P. major* and *P. minor* of Europe, and the hairy and downy woodpeckers of America, *P. villosus* and *P. pubescens*.

Greater Spotted Woodpecker (*Picus major*).

piddle (pid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *piddled*, ppr. *piddling*. [A var. of *pittle*, the variation being due perhaps to association with *peddle*. Cf. *peddling*, var. of *piddling*.] 1. To deal in trifles; spend time in a trifling way or about trifling or unimportant matters; attend to trivial concerns, or to the small parts rather than to the main; trifle.

She plays and sings too, dances and discourses,
Comes very near essays, a pretty poet,
Begins to *piddle* with philosophy.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 2.

2†. To pick at table; eat squeamishly or without appetite. *Swift*.

Content with little, I can *piddle* here
On brocoli and mutton, round the year.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 137.

3. To make water; urinate: a childish word.

piddler (pid'lėr), *n.* [< *piddle* + *-er*1.] 1. One who piddles; a mere trifler or good-for-nothing.

Coz. You are good at the sport.
Cal. Who, I? a *piddler*, sir.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

2. A squeamish eater.

piddling (pid'ling), *p. a.* 1. Trifling. Also *peddling*.

Nine geese, and some three larks for *piddling* meat.
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

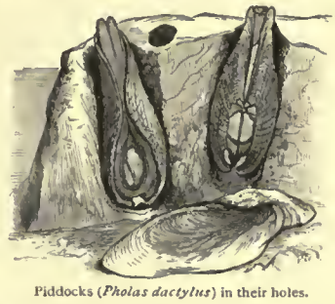
Let children, when they versify, stick here
And there these *piddling* words for want of matter.
Poets write masculine numbers.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

The ignobile Hucsterage of *pidling* Tithes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. Squeamish; difficult to please, especially in eating.

A *piddling* reader . . . might object to almost all the rhymes of the above quotation. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

piddock (pid'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mollusk of the genus *Pholas* or family *Pholadidæ*; especially, a name of those species which are found in British waters, used rarely for food but much for bait, as *P. dactylus*; a pholad.


Piddocks (*Pholas dactylus*) in their holes.

It has a long ovate shell with a narrowed tongue-like extension in front, and the entire surface marked with longitudinal and concentric grooves and ridges, and radiating rows of sharp spines. The beaks are anterior and covered with callosities. The piddock is capable of perforating the soft rocks, into which it burrows. It is a common inhabitant of European seas, and in winter is frequently killed by the cold when left exposed by low tide. It is edible, and is sought for by digging it out of the clay or shale. After being removed from the water for a day or so, the animal changes color, and is said to shine like a glow-worm. Also called *clam*, *dactyl*, and *long oyster*. See *Pholas*, and cut under *accessory*.

pidet†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *pied*.

pidgeon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pigeon*.

pidgin (pij'in), *n.* [A Chinese corruption of E. *business*.] Business; affair; thing. [Pidgin-English.]

Pidgin-English (pij'in-ing'glish), *n.* [Also *Pigeon-English*; < *pidgin* + *English*.] An artificial dialect or jargon of corrupted English, with a few Chinese, Portuguese, and Malay words, arranged according to the Chinese idiom, used by Chinese and foreigners for colloquial convenience in their business transactions and other dealings in the treaty ports of China and elsewhere in the China seas; the lingua franca of the ports of China and the Far East.

pie1 (pī), *n.* [Formerly also *pye*; < ME. *pie*, *pye*, < Ir. *pighe* = Gael. *pighe*, a pie; cf. Ir. *pithan*, Gael. *pigheann*, a pie.] 1. A dish consisting of a thin layer of pastry filled with a preparation of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetables, seasoned, generally covered with a thicker layer of pastry, and baked: as, beefsteak *pie*; oyster *pie*; chicken *pie*; pumpkin *pie*; custard *pie*. Pies are sometimes made without the under thin layer of pastry. See *pudding*, *tart*, and *turnover*.

Kokes and here knaues crieden "hote *pyes*, hote!
Good goos and grys go we dyne, gowe!"
Piers Plowman (C), i. 226.

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth.
Bacon.

End now the white loafe and the *pye*,
And let all sports with Christmas dye.
Herrick, Upon Candlemasse Day.

And then there were apple *pies* and peach *pies* and pumpkin *pies*; besides slices of ham and smoked beef.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

The *pie* is an English institution, which, planted on American soil, forthwith ran rampant and burst forth into an untold variety of genera and species.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 342.

2. A mound or pit for keeping potatoes. *Halliwell; Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A compost-heap. [Prov. Eng.]—**A finger in the pie.** See *finger*.—**Minced pie.** See *mince-pie*.—**Périgord pie**, a pie flavored with truffles, which are most abundantly found in Périgord, France.—**To eat humble pie.** See *humble-pie*.

pie2 (pī), *n.* [Also *pye*; < ME. *pie*, *pye*, < OF. (and F.) *pie* = Sp. Pg. *pega* = It. *pica*, < L. *pica*, a magpie; perhaps, like *picus*, a woodpecker (see *Picus*), so called in allusion to its spotted appearance, < *pingere* (√ *pic*), paint: see *picture*. Otherwise, perhaps both may be derived, with loss of orig. initial *s*, from the root of *specere*, see: see *spy*. To the same source as *picus*, in this view, is referred E. *speight*, a woodpecker. Hence, in comp., *magpie*.] 1. A magpie.

The thef, the chough, and ek the jangelynge *pye*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 345.

They being all coltish and full of ragery,
And full of gergon as is a flecken *pye*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary, ii. 2.

Hence—2. Some similar or related bird; any pied bird: with a qualifying term: as, the smoky *pie*, *Psilorhinus morio*; the wandering *pie* of India, *Temnurus* (or *Dendrocitta*) *vagabundus*; the river-*pie*, or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; the long-tailed *pie*, or titmouse, *Acredula rosea*; the murdering *pie*, or great gray shrike, *Lanius excubitor*; the sea-*pie*, or oyster-catcher; the Scoulton pewit or *pie* (see under *pewit*); etc.—3†. Figuratively, a prating gossip or tattler.

Dredeles it clere was in the wynde
Of every *pie*, and every lette-game.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 527.

French pie, the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*.

pie3† (pī), *n.* [Also *pye*; < ME. **pie* (?), < ML. *pica*: see *pica*3.] 1. Same as *ordinal*, 2 (*e*).

The number and hardness of the Rules called the *Pie*. *Book of Common Prayer* (Eng.), Concerning the Service of the Church.

2. An index; a register; a list: as, a *pie* of sheriffs in the reign of Henry VIII.—**By cock and pie**†, a minced and mixed oath, consisting of an adjuration of the Deity (under a corrupted name) and the old Roman Catholic service-book.

By cock and pie, sir, you shall not away to-night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 1.

pie4, *n.* and *v.* See *pi*1.

pie5 (pī), *n.* [< Marathi *pāī*, a fourth, i. e. a fourth part of an anna.] 1. The smallest Anglo-Indian copper coin, equal to one third of a pice, or one twelfth of an anna—about one fourth of a United States cent.—2. Formerly, a coin equal to one fourth of an anna.

Obverse. Reverse.
Pie of 1809, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

piebald (pī'bâld), *a.* [Formerly also *pyebald*, *pieball'd*; < *pie*2 + *bald*. Cf. F. *pie*, piebald, and see *pied*.] 1. Having spots or patches of white and black or other color; party-colored; pied: as, a *piebald* horse.

The fiery Turnus flew before the rest;
A *pye-ball'd* steed of Thracian strain he press'd.
Dryden, Æneid, ix.

A gold and scarlet chariot drawn by six *piebald* horses.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xlii.

Hence—2. Mixed; heterogeneous; mongrel.

piece (pēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *peece*; < ME. *pece*, *piece*, < OF. *piece*, F. *pièce* = Pr. *pessa*, *pesa*

= Sp. *pieza, pedazo* = Pg. *peça, pedaço, pedasso* = It. *pezza, pezzo,* < ML. *petium,* also (after OF.) *pecia,* a piece; origin obscure. Cf. ML. *pedica,* a piece of ground, appar. < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] 1. A relatively small portion in bulk or extent forming a part of the whole in which it is or was included; a part; bit; morsel: as, a *piece* of bread or of chalk; a *piece* of ground; a *piece* of history; a *piece* of one's mind.

He alle naked hath a fnl scharp Knyf in his hond, and he cuttethe a gret *pece* of his Flesche and castethe it tn the face of his Ydole, seyenge his Orysounes, recommendynge him to his God. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 177.

There is surely a *piece* of divinity in us.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 11.

But they relate this *piece* of history of a water about a mile to the south-west of Bethlehem.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 40.

I'll gie ye a *piece* of advice—bend weel to the Madeira at dinner, for here ye'll get little o't after.
E. B. Ramsay's Scottish Life and Character, ii.

2. A separate bit; a fragment: as, to fall to *pieces;* to break, tear, cut, or dash to *pieces.*

Many a schene scheld scheuered al to *peces.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3411.

The herte began to swelle with-ynne his cheste,
Soo sore streyned for anguysshe & for peyne
That alle to *pecis* almoste itt to-breste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

If they fall, they dash themselves to *pieces.*
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 260.

3. A specimen, instance, example, or sort: as, a *piece* of impudence; a *piece* of carelessness.

Othes, as if they would rend heaven in sunder, . . .
Flie from his mouth, that *piece* of blasphemie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

Did you, I say again, in all this progress,
Ever discover such a *piece* of beauty,
Ever so rare a creature? *Fletcher,* Valentinian, l. i.

O, 'twas a *piece*
Of pity and duty unexampled.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

4. A separate article; a thing: as, a *picce* of plate.

Dumb as a senator, and, as a priest,
A *piece* of mere church-furniture at best.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 425.

(*a*) A coin: as, a *piece* of eight (see phrase below); a fourpenny *piece.*

Meer. What is 't, a hundred pound?
Eve. No, th' harpy now stands on a hundred *pieces.*
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

When a *piece* of silver is named in the Pentateuch, it signifies a sicle; if it be named in the prophets, it signifies a pound; if in the other writings of the Old Testament, it signifies a talent. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 290.

Harry Fielding . . . was in nowise particular in accepting a few *pieces* from the purses of his rich friends, and bore down upon more than one of them . . . for a dinner or a guinea. *Thackeray,* English Humourists.

(*b*) A cannon or gun; a firearm: as, his *piece* was not loaded; a fowling-*piece.*

He hath great *pieces* of ordnance, and mighty kings and emperors, to shoot against God's peopie.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Sometimes we put a new signification to an old word, as when we call a *piece* a Gun. *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 65.

(*c*†) A building; a castle.

Yet still he bet and bounst uppon the dore,
And thundred strokes thereon so hideoualie,
That all the *peece* he shaked from the fiore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

(*d*†) A ship; a vessel.

The wondred Argo, which in venturous *peece*
First through the Euxine seas bore all the flowr of Greece.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 44.

(*e*) A distinct artistic or literary production; a separate article, poem, drama, painting, statue, or other artistic or literary work: as, a *piece* of music; to speak a *piece;* a finely painted *piece.*

I bequeth to Edmund Paston, my sone, a standing *pece* white covered, with a garleek heed upon the knoppe, and a gilt *pece* covered with an unicorne.
Paston Letters, III. 285.

As I am a gentleman and a reveller, I'll make a *piece* of poetry, and absolve all, within these five days.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

I suppose one sha'n't be able to get in, for on the first night of a new *piece* they always fill the house with orders to support it. *Sheridan,* The Critic, i. 1.

This gentleman [Mr. Reynolds] . . . painted a *piece* of me, Lady Lyndon, and our little Bryan, which was greatly admired at the exhibition. *Thackeray,* Barry Lyndon, xvii.

(*f*) A lunch; a snack. [Prov. or colloq.]

5. A distinct job or operation taken separately; the amount of work done or to be done at any one time: as, to work by the *piece;* to do *piece*-work.—6. A definite and continuous quantity; a definite length, as of some textile fabric delivered by a manufacturer to the trade; a whole web of cloth or a whole roll of wall-paper: as, goods sold only by the *piece;* a whole *piece* of lace.

This sorrow works me, like a cunning friendship,
Into the same *piece* with it.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

As in little patterns torn from a whole *piece,* this may tell you what all I am. *Donne,* Letters, iii.

7. In *brewing,* a quantity of grain steeped and spread out at one time to make malt. Also called *floor.*

There can be no doubt that it is of importance to the maltster that the law allows him to sprinkle water over the *pieces* on the floor. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 268.

8. A plot of ground; a lot; a field; a clearing.

The fire took in the woods down back of our house; it went through Aunt Dolphy's *piece,* and so down to the Horse Sheds. *S. Judd,* Margaret, ii. 10.

9. An individual; a person: now used only contemptuously, and commonly of women: as, she is a bold *piece.*

St. John is called in p. 634 [of the Cursor Mundi] "a wel godd *pece.*" *Oliphant,* Old and Middle English, p. 564.

She 's but a sallow, freckled-face *piece* when she is at the best. *Chapman,* Monsieur D'Olive, v. 1.

He is another manner of *piece* than you think for: but nineteen years old, and yet he is taller than either of you by the head. *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

10. In *chess, checkers,* etc., one of the men with which the game is played; specifically, in *chess,* one of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.—11†. A cup or drinking-vessel: also used indefinitely for a cask or barrel of wine, as the equivalent of the French *pièce,* which has different values in different parts of France.

Home, Launce, and strike a fresh *piece* of wine.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, v. 10.

12. In *bookbinding,* a tablet of leather which fills a panel on the back of a book.—13. In *whaling,* specifically, a section or chunk of blubber, more fully called *blanket-piece* (which see, below).—14. In *entom.,* any definitely hardened or chitinized part of the integument, especially of the abdomen, thorax, or head: technically called a *sclerite.* Two pieces may be movable on each other or free, united with a suture between or perfectly connate, so that even the suture is obliterated, and the pieces can be distinguished by their position only.—**A piece of,** a bit of; something of; one who is (a doer of something) to some extent.

If you are *a piece of* a farrier, as every good groom ought to be, get sack, brandy, or strong beer to rub your horses heels every night. *Swift,* Directions to Servants.

At all pieces†, at all points. *Davies.*

The image of a man at Armes on horsebacke, armed *at all peeces,* with a launce in his hand.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 780.

Axis of a piece. See *axis*1.—**Binding-piece.** See *binding.*—**Blanket-piece,** a strip or section of blubber cut from a whale in a spiral direction, and raised by means of the cutting-tackle. As the blubber is unwound or stripped from the animal it is called a *blanket-piece,* and after being cut in sections and lowered into the blubber-room it still retains the name; but when subdivided for mincing it is known as a *horse-piece,* which in its turn becomes a *book* or *bible,* and when the oil has been extracted the residuum is known as *scrap.*—**Bobstay, characteristic,** etc., **piece.** See the qualifying words.—**Deciduous pieces.** Same as *deciduous cusps* (which see, under *deciduous*).—**Easel-piece.** See *easel*1.—**Face of a piece.** See *face*1.—**Nogging-pieces.** See *nogging.*—**Of a piece,** as if of the same piece or whole; of the same nature, constitution, or disposition; of the same sort: generally followed by *with.*

As to the mechanism and scenery, every thing, indeed, was uniform, and *of a piece.* *Steele,* Spectator, No. 14.

The episodes interspersed in this strange story were *of a piece with* the main plot. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vii.

Piece of cambric, linen, or **French lawn,** formerly 13 ells.—**Piece of eight†,** the Spanish *peso duro* (hard dollar) bearing the numeral 8, and of the value of 8 reals. The commercial sign for "dollar" (8) is supposed to have reference to this eight, the vertical strokes representing the Pillars of Hercules, which were formerly stamped on some dollars. According to another account, the sign is derived from the stamp 8 R. (8 reals) accompanied by two vertical strokes.

Tho' the City be then so full, yet during this heat of Business there is no hiring of an ordinary Slave under a *Piece of Eight* a day. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 179.

A Note of his Hand to pay me 80 *pieces of Eight* for it at Brasil; . . . he offer'd me also 6 *pieces of Eight* more for my Boy Xury. *Defoe,* Robinson Crusoe.

Satisfaction piece, the formal certificate given by one receiving payment of a mortgage or judgment, certifying that it has been paid, and authorizing the public officer in charge of the record to note upon the record that it has been satisfied.—**To cut to pieces.** See *cut.*—**To give one a piece of one's mind,** to pronounce an opinion bluntly to one's face—generally something uncomplimentary, or implying complaint or reproach.

In a majestic tone he told that officer *a piece of his mind.*
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

She doubled up an imaginary fist at Miss Asphyxia Smith, and longed to *give her a piece of her mind.*
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 199.

To go to pieces. See *go.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Section, Division,* etc. (see *part, n.*), bit, scrap, morsel.

piece (pēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pieced,* ppr. *piecing.* [< *piece, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To patch, repair, enlarge, extend, or complete by the addition of a piece or pieces: as, to *piece* a garment or a curtain.

I will *piece*
Her opulent throne with kingdoms.
Shak., A. and C., i. 5. 45.

I went and paid a moccinigo
For *piecing* my silk stockings.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

2. To repair by the use of pieces of the same material, or without the addition of new material, as by bringing the unworn parts to the place where the most wear is; hence, to make good the defects of; strengthen; reinforce.

It is thought the French King will *piece* him up again with new Recruits. *Howell,* Letters, I. iv. 20.

3. To unite or reunite (that which has been broken or separated); make one again; join or rejoin, as one thing to another, or as friends who have fallen out.

Hem. I heard they were out.
Nee. But they are *pieced,* and put together again.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

Gwendolen . . . had conceived a project . . . to place her mother and sisters with herself in Offendene again, and, as she said, *piece* back her life on to that time when they first went there. *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, lxv.

To piece out, to form, enlarge, or complete by adding piece to piece.

To those of weaker merits he imparts a larger portion, and *pieces out* the defect of one by the excess of the other.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 18.

Though his grove was city-planted, and scant of the foliage of the forest, there was Fancy to *piece out* for him . . . far other groves. *Forster,* Goldsmith, iii. 19.

To piece up, to patch up; form of pieces or patches; put together bit by bit.

I have known
Twenty such breaches *pieced up* and made whole
Without a bum of noise.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

He tells us that he began this History "about the year 1630, and so *pieced up* at times of leisure afterward."
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 444, note.

II. *intrans.* 1. To unite by coalescence of parts; be gathered as parts into a whole.

The cunning Priest changed his Copy, and chose now Plantagenet to be the Subject his Pupill should personate, because . . . it *pieced* better, and followed more close and handsomely upon the bruit of Plantagenets escape.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 23.

Those things which have long gone together are, as it were, confederate with themselves; whereas new things *piece* not so well. *Bacon,* Innovations (ed. 1887).

2. To eat a "piece"; eat between meals, as a child. [Colloq., U. S.]

piece-broker (pēs′brō′kėr), *n.* A person who buys shreds and remnants of woolen cloth from tailors, to sell again for use in mending, patching, etc. *Simmonds.*

pieced (pēst), *p. a.* Repaired, strengthened, or completed by the adding or joining of pieces. In bookbinding, those bindings are said to be *pieced* in which the space between the bands upon which the title is to be stamped is covered with colored leather, usually of a different color from the covering of the book.

pièce de résistance (piās dė rā-zēs-toṅs′). [F., lit. 'piece of resistance,' i. e. substantial piece: see *piece, de*2, *resistance.*] The most important piece or feature; the show piece; the main event or incident in any round or series, as the most forcible article in a magazine, the principal exhibition or performance in a show or theatrical entertainment, or the most substantial dish in a dinner.

piece-dyed (pēs′dīd), *a.* Dyed in the piece: said of cloth dyed after weaving, as distinguished from that made of wool dyed before weaving.

piece-goods (pēs′gu̇dz), *n. pl.* All kinds of cotton, linen, silk, or wool fabrics which are woven in lengths suitable for retail sale by the usual linear measure, as calicoes, shirtings, sheetings, mulls, jaconets, and long cloths.

pieceless (pēs′les), *a.* [< *piece* + *-less.*] Not made of pieces; consisting of something entire or continuous.

In those poor types of God (round circles) so
Religion's types, the *pieceless* centres flow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

piece-liquor (pēs′lik′ėr), *n.* In *brewing,* a part of a mash which, being of a higher or lower temperature than another part, but having the same density, is added to that other part to change its temperature without altering its strength.

piecely† (pēs′li), *adv.* In pieces; piecemeal. *Huloet.*

piece-master (pēs′mȧs′tėr), *n.* A middleman coming between an employer and the employed. *Mayhew.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Eng.]

piecemeal (pēs′mēl), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *peecemeale,* < ME. *pecemele;* < *piece* + *-meal,* as in *dropmeal, flockmeal,* etc.] 1. By pieces;

bit by bit; little by little; gradually: often pleonastically *by piecemeal*.

Being but yet weak in Body, I am forced to write *by piece-meal*, and break off almost every hour.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 5.

When we may conueniently vtter a matter in one entier speach or proposition, and will rather do it *peecemeale* and by distribution of euery part for amplification sake . . .
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 186.

Which little plots I thought they could not otherwise sow but by putting in the corne *by peece-meale* into the earth with their fingers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 83.

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate.
Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 91.

All was in ruin. . . . The vaults beneath yawned; the roof above was falling *piecemeal*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 9.

2†. In pieces; in or into bits or fragments.

Which (lifting high) he strook his helm full where his plume did stand,
On which it *piece-meale* brake, and fell from his unhappy hande. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii.

Down goes the top at once; the Greeks beneath
Are *piece-meal* torn, or pounded into death.
Dryden, Æneid, ii.

piecemeal (pēs′mēl), *a.* [< *piecemeal*, *adv.*] Fragmentary; disconnected.

It appears that this edition [of Shakspere] was printed (at least partly) from no better copies than the prompter's book, or *piece-meal* parts written out for the use of the actors. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakespeare.

piecemealed† (pēs′mēld), *a.* [< *piecemeal* + *-ed*[2].] Divided into small pieces. *Cotgrave.*

piece-mold (pēs′mōld), *n.* In *bronze-casting*, a mold made up of separate pieces which are fitted together one after another upon the model, and beaten with a wooden mallet to make the whole close and solid: between the pieces some powder, such as brick-dust, is introduced to prevent adhesion.

pièce montée (piās môn-tā′). [F., a mounted piece: *pièce*, piece; *montée*, pp. of *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2].] **1.** A fancy dish, such as a salad, prepared for the adornment of the table.—**2.** By extension, a decorative piece for the table, made of paste, sugar, or the like, not necessarily eatable or intended to be eaten; sometimes, a cake or jelly crowned by such a structure; a set piece.

piecen (pē′sn), *v. t.* [< *piece* + *-en*[1].] To extend by adding a part or parts. [Colloq.]

The building [an art-gallery], not designed from the first in its entirety, has been *piecened* and enlarged from time to time. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 820.

piecener (pēs′nėr), *n.* [< *piecen* + *-er*[2].] A piecer. See the quotation.

The children whose duty it is to walk backward and forward before the reels on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, are called piecers or *pieceners*.
Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong, viii. (*Davies.*)

piecening (pēs′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *piecen*, *v.*] In *textile manuf.*, same as *piecing*.

piece-patched† (pēs′pacht), *a.* Patched up.

There is no manly wisdom, nor no safety,
In leaning to this league, this *piece-patcht* friendship.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, ii. 1.

piecer (pē′sėr), *n.* [< *piece* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which pieces or patches; a boy or girl employed in a spinning-factory to join broken threads.

piece-work (pēs′wėrk), *n.* Work done and paid for by measure of quantity, or by previous estimate and agreement, in contradistinction to work done and paid for by measure of time.

piece-worker (pēs′wėr′kėr), *n.* One who does piece-work; one who works by the piece or job.

piecing (pē′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *piece*, *v.*] **1.** The act of mending by the addition or joining of a piece. Specifically—**2.** In *textile manuf.*, the joining of the ends of laps, slivers, yarns, or threads to make continuous lengths or to repair breaks. Also *piecening*.

pied (pīd), *a.* [Formerly also *pyed*, *pide*, *pyde*; < *pie*[2] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. F. *pie*, piebald.] Party-colored; variegated with spots of different colors; spotted. The word is now used chiefly to note animals which are marked with large spots of different colors. *Speckled* is used when the spots are small. This distinction was not formerly observed, and in some cases *pied* is in good use to express diversity of colors in small pattern.

This *pied* cameleon, this beast multitude.
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

Daisies *pied* and violets blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 904.

I met a fool i' the woods (they said she dwelt here),
In a long *pied* coat. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

Guests
Intrusive to thy table and to thy feasts;
Who daub thee with *pyde* flatteries.
Heywood, Dialogues, iv.

There were milk-white peacocks, white and *pyed* pheasants, bantams, and furbelow fowls from the East Indies, and top-knot hens from Hamburg.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 99.

Pied brant. Same as *harlequin brant* (which see, under *harlequin*).—**Pied dishwasher**, the pied wagtail.—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptolæmus labradorius*, the

Pied or Labrador Duck (*Camptolæmus labradorius*).

male of which is pied with black and white. It has become extremely rare of late years, and is supposed to be approaching extinction. It formerly ranged extensively along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Pied finch.** See *finch*[1].—**Pied grallina**, the magpie-lark of Australia, *Grallina picata*.—**Pied hornbill**, *Anthracocera malabarica*, a bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*.—**Pied kingfisher.** See *kingfisher*.—**Pied seal**, the monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer*.—**Pied wagtail**, *Motacilla lugubris*.—**Pied widgeon.** Same as *garganey*.—**Pied wolf**, a pied variety of *Canis occidentalis*, the common American wolf.

pied-billed (pīd′bild), *a.* Having a pied bill: as, the *pied-billed* dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

pied-fort (pyā-fôr′), *n.* [F. (a technical term of the French mint), lit. 'strong foot': *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot; *fort*, < L. *fortis*, strong.] In *numis.*, a pattern for a proposed coin, struck on a flan or blank of greater thickness than the ordinary coins. The term is especially applied to French pattern pieces, such as those struck during the seventeenth century.

Piedmontese (pēd-mon-tēs′ or -tēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Piémontais*; as *Piedmont* (It. *Piemonte*), < L. *Pedimontium*, Piedmont.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Piedmont, a region in northwestern Italy, bordering on Switzerland and France. In the modern kingdom of Italy, Piedmont is a compartimento, containing the provinces of Turin, Alessandria, Novara, and Cuneo.—**2.** By extension, pertaining to any region situated at or near the foot of mountains: as, the *Piedmontese* districts of Virginia, North Carolina, etc.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Piedmont.

piedmontite (pēd′mon-tīt), *n.* [< *Piedmont* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral closely related in form and composition to epidote, but containing manganese, hence sometimes called *manganepidote*. It is of a reddish-brown color, and is found at St. Marcel in Piedmont.

piedness (pīd′nes), *n.* The state of being pied; diversity of colors in spots. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 87.

piedouche (pyā-dösh′), *n.* [< F. *piédouche*, < It. *peduccio*, a corbel; dim. of *piede*, *pie*, foot, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *foot*.] In *arch.*, a bracket, pedestal, or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

piedpoudret, *n.* See *piepowder*.

piedroit (pyā-drwo′), *n.* [< F. *pied-droit*, < L. *pes directus*, 'straight foot': see *pedal* and *direct*.] In *arch.*, an engaged pier, or a square pillar, projecting from the face of a wall. It differs from a pilaster in that it has neither base nor capital.

pied-winged (pīd′wingd), *a.* Having pied wings: specific in the name *pied-winged coot*, the velvet scoter. [New Eng.]

pie-finch (pī′finch), *n.* The chaffinch.

piel (pēl), *n.* [Perhaps a var. spelling and use of *peel*[3].] A wedge for piercing stones. *Simmonds.*

pieled†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *peeled*.

pie-mag (pī′mag), *n.* Same as *magpie*.

pieman (pī′man), *n.*; pl. *piemen* (-men). A man who sells pies; also, a man who makes pies.

There are fifty street *piemen* plying their trade in London; the year through, their average takings are one guinea a week. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 224.

pie-nanny (pī′nan′i), *n.* The magpie. Also *nanpie*.

piend (pēnd), *n.* **1.** Same as *peen*.—**2.** In *arch.*, an arris; a salient angle.

piend-check (pēnd′chek), *n.* A rebate on the bottom piend or angle of the riser of a step in a stone stair. It is intended to rest upon the upper angle of the next lower step. [Scotch.]

piend-rafter (pēnd′räf′tėr), *n.* Same as *angle-rafter*. [Scotch.]

piept, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *peep*[1].

pie-plant (pī′plant), *n.* Garden-rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum*: so named from its use for pies.

His *pie-plants* (the best in town), compulsory monastics, blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Wild pie-plant, in Utah and California, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, with acid stem and leaves, used as a pie-plant. See *canaigre*.

piepowder, piepoudre (pī′pou-dėr), *n.* [Also *piedpoudre* (ML. *curia pedis pulverizati*, 'court of dusty foot'); < OF. *piepoudreux* (ML. *pedepulverosus*), a stranger, peddler, or hawker who attends fairs, F. *pied poudreux*, lit. 'dusty foot' (cf. equiv. OF. *pied gris* 'gray foot'): *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*; *poudreux*, < *poudre*, powder: see *powder*.] An ancient court of record in England, once incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of the owner or holder of the toll was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that fair or market, but not in any preceding one. *Imp. Dict.*

Ffor chyders of Chester were chose many daies
To ben of concell ffor causis that in the court haogid,
And pledid *pipoudris* alle manere pleyntis.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 319.

Is this well, goody Joan, to interrupt my market in the midst, and call away my customers? can you answer this at the *pie-poudres*? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious, court of justice known to the law of England is the court of *piepoudre*, curia pedis pulverizati, so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as the dust can fall from the foot. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iv.

piepowdered (pī′pou-dėrd), *a.* [< *piepowder* (in lit. sense) + *-ed*[2].] Having dusty feet. [Rare.]

One day two peasants arrived in the Eschenheimer Gasse *pie-powdered*, having walked many hundred miles from the Polish backwoods. *Westminster Rev.*, LXXIV. 84.

pier (pēr), *n.* [< ME. *pere*, < OF. *pere*, *piere*, *pierre*, stone, a pier, F. *pierre*, a stone, = Pr. *petra*, *peira*, *peya* = Sp. *piedra* = Pg. *pedra* = It. *pietra*, a stone, rock, < L. *petra*, a mass of rock, crag (ML. also a castle on a rock, a tomb of stone, slate), < Gr. *πέτρα*, Epic and Ionic *πέτρη*, a rock, mass of rock, crag, ridge, ledge, *πέτρος*, a piece of rock, a stone (in prose usually *λίθος*), later also, like *πέτρα*, a mass of rock. From the Gr. *πέτρα*, *πέτρος*, besides *petrary*, *perrier*, etc., are also ult. E. *peter*[1], *petrel*[1], and in comp. *petrific*, *petrify*, *petroleum*, etc., *saltpeter*, *samphire*, etc.] **1.** (*a*) A mole or jetty carried out into the sea, to serve as an embankment to protect vessels from the open sea, to form a harbor, etc. (*b*) A projecting quay, wharf, or other landing-place.

But before he conid make his approache, it was of necisitie for him to make a *pere* or a mole, whereby they might passe from the mayne land to the citie.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 54.

(*c*) One of the supports of the spans of a bridge, or any structure of similar character.—**2.** In *arch.* or *building*: (*a*) The solid support from which an arch springs. See first cut under *arch*[1].

For an interior, an arch resting on a circular column is obviously far more appropriate than one resting on a *pier*.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 305.

(*b*) In medieval architecture, a large pillar or shaft; specifically, a compound or a square pillar.

Pier (*c*) in Cloisters of Ste. Elne, near Perpignan, France; 12th century.

At Siena there is not merely a slight difference in the size of corresponding *piers*, but in many of them the centres, as well as the circumscribing lines of the bases and capitals, are out of line one with another.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 126.

(*c*) One of the solid parts between openings in a wall, such as doors and windows.

On the façade of the Duomo of Orvieto, upon one of the *piers* at the side of its doors of entrance, were sculptured representations of the Last Judgment and of Hell.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 127.

(*d*) The wall or post, of square or other form, to which a gate or door is hung.

(*e*) In a physical laboratory or observatory, a structure, generally of masonry, designed by its stability to prevent vibration in instruments which are supported by it.—**Abutment-pier**, the pier of a bridge next the shore.—**Floating pier**, a decked

barge or caisson used as a landing-stage, and connected with the shore by a pivoted bridge that enables it to rise and fall with the tide; a landing-stage.

pierage (pēr'āj), *n.* [< *pier* + *-age.*] Toll paid for using a pier.

pier-arch (pēr'ärch), *n.* An arch resting upon piers.

pierce (pērs, formerly also pèrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pierced*, ppr. *piercing*. [Early mod. E. also *pierse, pearce, pearse, peerce, perce;* dial. *pearch, peerch;* < ME. *percen, peercyn, persen, parcen, perchen, perishen, perisshen,* < OF. *percer, perser, percier, perchier, parchier,* F. *percer* (Walloon *percher*), pierce, bore; origin uncertain; by some regarded as contracted < OF. *pertuisier,* F. *pertuiser* (= It. *pertugiare*), < *pertuis* = It. *pertugio,* a hole, < ML. **pertusium,* also *pertusus,* a hole, < L. *pertusus,* pp. of *pertunderc,* perforate, < *per,* through, + *tundere,* beat: see *pertuse.* Cf. *partizan*[2], from the same source. Cf. also *parch.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To thrust through with a sharp or pointed instrument; stab; prick.

Mordrams to whome almyghty God after that appered & shewed to hym his syde handes & feet *perysshed* with the spere and nayles.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Ons of the soldiers with a spear *pierced* his side, and forthwith there came ont blood and water. John xix. 34.

If Percy be alive, I'll *pierce* him.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 59.

If thou wilt strike, here is a faithful heart;
Pierce it, for I will never heave my hand
To thine. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

2. To cut into or through; make a hole or opening in.

This must be doon by *persyng* the mountayne,
The water so to lede into the playne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

A Cask *pearc't* to be spent,
Though full, yet runs not till we glue it vent.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The mountain of Quarantina, the scene of the forty days temptation of our Saviour, is *pierced* all over with the caves excavated by the ancient anchorites, and which look like pigeons' nests.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 179.

3. To penetrate; enter into or through; force a way into or through: as, to *pierce* the enemy's center.

A short orison of the rightuss man or of the iust man thirlith or *perissheth* heuen.
Gesta Romanorum (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 11.

The Riuer doth *pierce* many daies iourney the entralles of that Country. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 194.

In May, when sea-winds *pierced* our solitudes,
I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

4. To penetrate with pain, grief, or other emotion; wound or affect keenly; touch or move deeply.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen to any demonstration of grief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3. 11.

Tears did gush from every eye, and pithy speeches *pierced* each others heart.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 24.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Perforate, Transfix,* etc. See *penetrate.*

II. *intrans.* To enter or penetrate; force a way.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare. *Sir P. Sidney.*

These words *pierce* deeper than the wounds I suffer,
The smarting wounds of loss.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

But see! the mists are stirring, rays of light
Pierce through the haze, as struggling to be free.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 99.

pierceable (pēr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *pierce* + *-able.*] Capable of being pierced. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 7.

pierced (pērst), *p. a.* **1.** Penetrated; entered by force; perforated.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Cut through with an opening not so large as that implied in *cleché,* and not of the shape of the bearing. The shape of the opening should be stated in the blazon, as triangular, lozengy, etc.; when not stated, the opening is supposed to be circular. Compare *quarter-pierced, quarterly pierced,* under *quarterly.* (*b*) Having an arrow, spear, or other weapon thrust into it but not passing through, as an animal used as a bearing. Compare *transfixed.*—**Mullet pierced.** See *mullet*[2].—**Pierced medallion,** a thin plate ornamented by a pattern cut through its whole substance and applied to the surface of a vase or similar object, the body of the piece showing through the openings in the medallion: used in metal-work of some kinds, and in some manufactures of porcelain. Also *perforated medallion.*—**Pierced work,** decoration produced by numerous openings, generally small. The solid pattern is usually heightened by chasing, embossing, or some inlaid ornamentation such as niello.

piercel (pēr'sel), *n.* [< *pierce* + *-el.* Cf. *piercer.*] An instrument for forming vents in casks; a piercer.

piercer (pēr'sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *percer;* < ME. *persour,* < OF. *perceur,* piercer, < *percer,* pierce: see *pierce.*] **1.** One who or that which pierces.

Such a strong *percer* is money, and such a gredie glotton is auarice. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 16.

2. Any sharp instrument used for piercing, boring, perforating, etc., such as an awl, a gimlet, or a stiletto. Specifically—(*a*) A pircel. (*b*) An instrument used in making eyelets. (*c*) A vent-wire used by founders in making holes. (*d*) A bow-drill.

3. In *entom.*, that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies; the ovipositor. Also called *terebra.*

The hollow instrument terebra we may English *piercer.*
Ray, Works of Creation.

piercing (pēr'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pierce, v.*] **1.** Penetration. Specifically—**2.** In *metal-working,* the operation of sawing out a pattern or an object from a plate, as distinguished from punching it out. It is done with a jig- or band-saw.

piercing (pēr'sing), *p. a.* **1.** Penetrating; sharp; keen: as, *piercing* eyes; a *piercing* wind.

The air in this bishopric is pretty cold and *piercing.*
Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain, III. 220.

2. That touches or moves with pity, alarm, anguish, etc.: as, a *piercing* cry.

In *piercing* phrases, late,
The anatomy of all my woes I wrote.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 532).

piercing-drill (pēr'sing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

piercing-file (pēr'sing-fīl), *n.* A sharp narrow file used for enlarging drilled holes. *E. H. Knight.*

piercingly (pēr'sing-li), *adv.* In a piercing manner; with penetrating force or effect; sharply.

piercingness (pēr'sing-nes), *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness.

piercing-saw (pēr'sing-sâ), *n.* A very fine thin saw-blade clamped in a frame, used by goldsmiths and silversmiths for sawing out designs, the blade being introduced into holes previously drilled; a buhl-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

pierelle (pēr-el'), *n.* [< F. *pierre,* stone (see *pier*), + dim. *-elle.*] A filling for a ditch, composed of stones thrown in without regularity, and covered with earth or clay to afford a smooth upper surface.

pier-glass (pēr'glâs), *n.* A mirror used in an apartment to cover the whole or a large part of the wall between two openings; especially, such a mirror set up between two windows, and forming a part of the decoration of a room. Compare *pier-table.*

Pierian (pī-ē'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Pierius* (> It. Sp. *Pierio*), Pierian, sacred to the Muses, poetic, < *Pieria,* < Gr. Πιερία, a district, Πίερος, a mountain, in the north of Thessaly, haunted by the Muses (hence called *Pierides*).] **1.** Of or belonging to Pieria, or the Pierides or Muses.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or touch not the *Pierian* spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 15.

And ye, *Pierian* Sisters, sprung from Jove
And sage Mnemosyne. *Wordsworth*, Ode, 1814.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, same as *pieridine.*

Peridæ (pī-er'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pieris* + *-idæ.*] The *Pieridinæ* or *Pierinæ* as a separate family.

Pierides (pī-er'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Πιερίδες, < Πίερος, a mountain in northern Thessaly: see *Pierian.*] The nine Muses.

Pieridinæ (pī-e-ri-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pieris* (*Picrid-*) + *-inæ.*] A very large subfamily of *Papilionidæ,* typified by the genus *Pieris.* They have no concavity of the abdominal edge of the hind wings, the discoidal cellule is closed, the tarsal hook not indentate, and the slightly pubescent larva attenuated at the extremity. The subfamily includes about 30 genera and 800 species, and is of world-wide distribution. The larvæ, in many cases, are of great economic importance from their destructive habits. Also *Pierinæ.*

pieridine (pī-e-ri-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pieridinæ.* Also *pierian.*

Southern Cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris protodice*), female, natural size.

Pieris (pī'e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1801), < Gr. Πιερίς, sing. of Πιερίδες, the Muses: see *Pierides.*] A genus of butterflies, typical of the *Pieridinæ.* They are rather small whitish or yellowish butterflies, whose fore wings are rounded at the tip and marked with black. The genus as now restricted has over 120 species, of all parts of the world. Most of those of North America are known as *cabbage-butterflies,* with a qualifying word, because their caterpillars feed on the

Southern Cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris protodice*), male, natural size.

cabbage and other cruciferous plants. *P. oleracea* is the pot-herb or northern cabbage-butterfly (see cut under *pot-herb*); *P. protodice,* the southern cabbage-butterfly; *P. monuste,* the larger cabbage-butterfly. The commonest one in the United States now is *P. rapæ,* imported from Europe in 1856 or 1857, and known as the *rape-butterfly* in England. See also cuts under *cabbage-butterfly* and *cabbage-worm.*

pierre perdue (pyãr per-dü'). [F., lit. 'lost stone': *pierre,* stone; *perdue,* fem. of *perdu,* pp. of *perdre,* lose: see *pier* and *perdue.*] In *engin.*, masses of stone thrown down at random on a given site to serve as a subfoundation for regular masonry, as in the construction of a breakwater, etc.

pierriet, *n.* Same as *perry*[3].

pierrierf, *n.* See *perrier.*

pierrot (pye-rō'), *n.* [F., dim of *Pierre,* Peter.] **1.** A form of woman's basque cut low in the neck, but having sleeves, worn toward the close of the eighteenth century.—**2.** A buffoon whose costume was white, or white with stripes, large and loose, and with very long sleeves: a popular character in masked balls.

pier-table (pēr'tā'bl), *n.* An ornamental table intended to stand between two windows and to occupy the whole of the lower part of the pier between the windows. It is often combined with a pier-glass, and the glass is sometimes carried down below the top of the table and between its uprights.

piest, *n.* See *pize.*

piet, piot (pī'et, pī'ot), *n.* [Also *pyot, piat, pyat;* < *pie*[2] + *-et.*] **1.** The magpie.—**2.** The water-ouzel or water-piet, *Cinclus aquaticus:* so called from the party-colored plumage. [Scotland.]

pieted, pioted (pī'et-ed, pī'ot-ed), *a.* [< *piet, piot,* + *-ed*[2].] Pied or piebald. [Scotch.]

Pietism (pī'e-tizm), *n.* [= F. *piétisme* = Pg. *pietismo;* as *piet-y* + *-ism.*] **1.** The movement inaugurated by the Pietists, who, from the latter part of the seventeenth century onward, sought to revive the declining piety of the Lutheran churches in Germany; the principles and practices of the Pietists.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Devotion or godliness of life, as distinguished from mere intellectual orthodoxy: sometimes used opprobriously for mere affectation of piety.

Pietist (pī'e-tist), *n.* [= F. *piétiste* = Pg. It. *pietista;* as *piet-y* + *-ist.*] One of a class of religious reformers in Germany in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Their principles as defined by the originator of the movement, Spener (latter part of the seventeenth century), included the more earnest study of the Bible, the participation of the laity in the spiritual work of the church, a more practical type of piety, charity in the treatment of heretics, infidels, and others, a reorganization of the systems of religious and theological instruction in accordance with these principles, and a more enlightened style of preaching. Spener's disciples were led into extravagances of feeling; hence the term is sometimes applied opprobriously to any one who lays stress on mere emotionalism in religion, as distinguished from intelligent belief and practical life.

Pietistic (pī-e-tis'tik), *a.* [= Pg. *pietistico;* as *Pietist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Pietists.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Characterized by strong religious feeling as distinguished from mere intellectual orthodoxy, or doctrinalism.

Pietistical (pī-e-tis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Pietistic* + *-al.*] Same as *Pietistic,* in either sense.

pietra dura (pyā'trą dö'rą). [It., hard stone: see *pier* and *dure.*] Ornamental work in inlay of hard stones, such as agates and jaspers, especially when on a somewhat large scale.

pietra serena (pyā'trą se-rā'ną). [It., clear stone: see *pier* and *serene.*] A hard gray sandstone quarried in the hills near Fiesole, and much used for building in Florence and other cities of Tuscany.

piety (pī′e-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *pietie* (earlier *pitie*, etc.: see *pity*); < OF. *piete*, F. *piété* = Pr. *pietat, pitat, pidat* = Sp. *piedad* = Pg. *piedade* = It. *pietà*, < L. *pietā(t-)s*, piety, < *pius*, pious: see *pious*. Cf. *pity*, an earlier form of the same word.] 1. The character of being pious or having filial affection; natural or filial affection; dutiful conduct or behavior toward one's parents, relatives, country, or benefactors.

If any widow have children or nephews, let them learn first to shew *piety* at home, and to requite their parents: for that is good and acceptable before God. 1 Tim. v. 4.

How am I divided
Between the duties I owe as a husband
And *piety* of a parent!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

2. Faith in and reverence for the Supreme Being; filial obedience inspired by these sentiments; godliness.

Goodness belongs to the Gods, *Piety* to Men, Revenge and Wickedness to the Devils. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

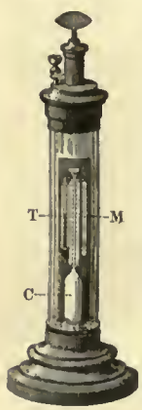
The Commonwealth which maintains this discipline will certainly flourish in vertu and *piety*.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Pelican in her piety. See *pelican*. =Syn. 2. *Devotion, Sanctity*, etc. See *religion*.

piewipe (pī′wīp), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (*b*).

piezo-electricity (pī-ē′zō-ē-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πιέζειν*, press, + E. *electricity*.] Electricity produced by pressure, as that of a sphere of quartz, which becomes electrified by pressure.

piezometer (pī-e-zom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *piézomètre* = Pg. *piezometro*; irreg. < Gr. *πιέζειν*, press, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Any instrument for ascertaining or testing pressure.—2. An instrument for showing the compressibility of water or other liquid, and the degree of such compressibility under varying pressures. A common form (see figure) consists of a strong glass cylinder, within which is supported a small vessel (C) with a graduated stem containing the liquid under experiment, also a thermometer (T) and manometer (M). The pressure is exerted by the piston moved by a screw at the top, and transmitted by the water with which the cylinder is filled to the liquid in the vessel C. The amount of this pressure is measured by the manometer. The compressibility is shown by the fall of the liquid (and index) in the graduated stem, and its amount can be readily calculated if the capacity of C, in terms of these scale-divisions, is known.



Piezometer.

3. An instrument consisting essentially of a vertical tube inserted into a water-main, to show the pressure of the fluid at that point, by the height to which it ascends in the tube of the piezometer.—4. A sounding-apparatus in which advantage is taken of the compression of air in a tube by the pressure of the water at great depths to indicate the depth of the water.—5. An instrument for testing the pressure of gas in the bore of a gun.

piff (pif), *n.* See *paff*.

piffero (pif′e-rō), *n.* [< It. *piffero, piffera, pifara*, formerly also *pifera, pifaro* = Sp. *pífaro* (also *pífano*) = Pg. *pifaro* (also *pifano*), a fife, < OHG. *pfīfā*, a pipe, fife: see *pipe*[1], *fife*.] 1. A musical instrument, either a small flageolet or a small oboe, used by strolling players in some parts of Italy and Tyrol.—2. The name of an organ-stop: same as *bifara*.

pig[1] (pig), *n.* [Also dial. *peg*; early mod. E. *pigge*; < ME. *pigge, pygge* = D. *bigge, big* = LG. *bigge*, a pig; origin obscure. An AS. **pecg* is mentioned as occurring "in a charter of Swinford copied into the Liber Albus at Wells" (Skeat, on authority of Earle); but this is doubtful; an AS. **pecg* would hardly produce the E. form *pig*. Whether the word is related to LG. *bigge*, a little child, = Dan. *pige* = Sw. *piga* = Icel. *pīka*, a girl, is doubtful.] 1. A hog; a swine; especially, a porker, or young swine of either sex, the old male being called *boar*, the old female *sow*. It is sometimes used in composition to designate some animal likened to a pig: as, a guinea-*pig*. See *hog, Suidæ*.

Together with the cottage . . . what was of much more importance, a fine litter of new-farrowed *pigs* no less than nine in number perished. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

2. The flesh of swine; pork.

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be longed for, and so consequently eaten; it may be eaten; very exceedingly well eaten.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3. An oblong mass of metal that has been run while still molten into a mold excavated in sand; specifically, iron from the blast-furnace run into molds excavated in sand. The molds are a series of parallel trenches connected by a channel running at right angles to them. The iron thus cools in the form of semi-cylindrical bars, or pigs, united at one end by another bar called the *sow*: so called from a coarse comparison with a litter of pigs suckling.

[We found] many barres of Iron, two *pigs* of Lead, foure Fowlers, Iron shot, and such like heaule things throwne here and there.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 104.

Sometimes a *pig* will solidify partly as white iron partly as grey, the crystallization having commenced in patches, but not having spread throughout the whole mass before it solidified; such iron is known as mottled *pig*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 284.

4. A customary unit of weight for lead, 301 pounds.—**All-mine pig**, pig-iron smelted entirely from ore or mine material.—**A pig in a poke.** See *poke*[2].—**Hunt the pig.** See *hunt*.—**Long pig, masked pig**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Pig's whisper.** (*a*) A low or inaudible whisper. (*b*) A very short space of time. [Slang.]

You'll find yourself in bed in something less than a *pig's whisper*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxii.

Please the pigs, if circumstances permit: a trivial rustic substitute for *please God* or *if it please Providence*. *Pigs* is here apparently a mere alliterative caprice; it has been variously regarded as an altered form of *pix, pyx*, the box which held the host; or of *pixies*, fairies; or of the "Saxon *piga*, a virgin" (as if meaning the Virgin Mary). These conjectures are all absurd. As to the last, no "Saxon *piga*" exists; the entry "*piga*, puellula," in Somner, Lye, etc., is an error.

I'll have one of the wigs to carry into the country with me, and [if (it)] *please the pigs*. *T. Brown*, Works, ii. 198.

Sussex pig, a vessel in the form of a pig, made at the Bellevue or other Sussex pottery. When empty it stands upon the four feet, but when in use it stands upright, its head is lifted off to allow of its being filled, and it serves as a drinking-cup. The jest of being ordered to drink a "hogshead" of beer in response to a toast, or the like, refers to the emptying of such a cup. See *Sussex rustic ware*, under *ware*.—**To bring one's pigs to a pretty market**, to make a very bad bargain, or to manage anything in a very bad way.

pig[1] (pig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pigged*, ppr. *pigging*. [< *pig*[1], *n.*] 1. To bring forth pigs; bring forth in the manner of pigs; litter.—2. To act as pigs; live like a pig; live or huddle as pigs: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

But he hardly thinks that the sufferings of a dozen felons *pigging* together on bare bricks in a hole fifteen feet square would form a subject suited to the dignity of history. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

To *pig it* like the prodigal son in the solitudes of ostracism. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 873.

The working man here is content to *pig* in, to use an old-country term, in a way that an English workman would not care to do. *The Engineer*, LXV. 480.

pig[2] (pig), *n.* [Abbr. of *piggin*[1].] 1. An earthen vessel; any article of earthenware.

Quhair the *pig* breaks let the shells lie.
Scotch proverb (Ray's Proverbs, 1678, p. 388).

2. A can for a chimney-top.—3. A potsherd. [Scotch in all uses.]

pig-bed (pig′bed), *n.* The bed or series of molds formed of sand into which iron is run from the blast-furnace and cast into pigs.

pig-boiling (pig′boi′ling), *n.* Same as *wet-puddling*. See *puddle*.

pig-cote (pig′kōt), *n.* A pigsty. [Prov. Eng.]

pig-deer (pig′dēr), *n.* The babirussa.

pigeon (pij′on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pidgeon, pigion*; < ME. *pigeon, pijon, pygcon, pyjon*, < OF. *pigeon, pyjon, pynjon, pignon*, also *pipion*, F. *pigeon* = Pr. *pijon* = Sp. *pichon* = It. *piccione, pippione*, a pigeon, a young bird, < L. *pipio(n-)*, a young piping or chirping bird, a squab, < *pipire*, chirp: see *pipe*[1], *pcep*[1]. For the form, cf. *widgeon*. The native (AS.) word for 'pigeon' is *dorc*: see *dove*[1].] 1. Any bird of the family *Columbidæ* (which see for technical characters); a dove. The species are several hundred in number, and are found in nearly all parts of the world. Many kinds are distinguished by qualifying terms, as *fruit-pigeon, ground-pigeon, passenger-pigeon, nutmeg-pigeon, rock-pigeon*, and any of them may be called *dove*, as *stock-dove, rock-dove, ring-dove, turtle-dove, wood-dove*. (See the compound names, and *dovel*.) Few species are commonly seen in confinement, except in very extensive aviaries, one of the commonest being the ring-dove; but the rock-pigeon or rock-dove, *Columba livia*, is everywhere thoroughly domesticated, and perhaps all the artificial varieties have been produced by careful breeding from this one. Fancy pigeons have naturally received many fanciful names of their breeds, strains, and endless color-variations. Some of these names are—(*a*) from localities, actual or alleged, as Antwerps, barbs (from Barbary), Brunswicks, Burmeses, Damascenes, Florentines, Lahores, Orientals, Swabians; (*b*) from resemblance to other birds, as magpies, owls, starlings, swallows, swifts; (*c*) from characteristic actions, as carriers, croppers, dragoons, homers, pouters, rollers, shakers, trumpeters, tumblers; (*d*) from peculiarities of size, shape, or color, as capuchins, fantails (see cut under *fantail*), fire-pigeons, frills or frill-backs, helmets, hyacinths, ice-pigeons, jacobins (see cut under *jacobin*), nuns, porcelains, priests, runts, shields, turbits. Some names, like *archangel, mawmet*, and *victoria*, are unclassifiable, and others are quite peculiar to fanciers' nomenclature, as *blondinette, silverette*, and *turbiteen*. Young pigeons are known as *squabs* and *squealers*. The name *pigeon* is also used, with a qualifying word, to designate some bird like or likened to a pigeon, as *prairie-pigeon, sea-pigeon*, etc.

Domestic Pigeon, homing variety.

2. A simpleton to be swindled; a gull: opposed to *rook*. See *stool-pigeon*. [Slang.]—**Barbary pigeon.** Same as *barb*[3], 2.—**Blue pigeon**, a deep-sea lead; a sounding-lead.—**Cape pigeon**, a small petrel, spotted black and white, abundant off the Cape of Good Hope; the damier, *Procellaria* or *Daption capensis*, belonging to the family *Procellariidæ*. See cut under *Daption*.—**Clay pigeon.** See *clay*.—**Crown pigeon**, *Goura coronata*. See cut under *Goura*.—**Diving pigeon**, the sea-pigeon, sea-dove, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*.—**Mechanical pigeon.** (*a*) A device to which a flying motion is imparted by means of a spring released by a trigger, or otherwise, to supply the place of living pigeons in shooting-matches, or to afford practice to marksmen in shooting birds on the wing. It may be a strip of sheet-metal with blades bent in a propeller form, and caused to rise by being rotated rapidly, or it may be a ball of glass, terra-cotta, or the like. (*b*) A toy consisting of a light propeller-wheel, which, on being made to revolve rapidly by means of a string wound about a shaft on which it rests, rises in the air to a short flight.—**Nicobar pigeon**, *Calœnas nicobarica*. See cut under *Calœnas*.—**Pigeon's egg**, a bead of Venetian glass, the form and size of which give rise to the name. Such beads were produced as early as the fifteenth century, and very ancient ones are preserved.—**Pigeon's milk**, a non-existent article, in search of which April fools are despatched. *Halliwell*. [Humorous.]—**Tooth-billed pigeon**, *Didunculus strigirostris*. See cut under *Didunculus*.—**To pluck a pigeon**, to swindle; fleece. [Slang.]—**Wild pigeon**, in the United States, specifically, the passenger-pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*. See cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

pigeon (pij′on), *v. t.* [< *pigeon*, *n.*] To pluck; fleece; strip of money by the tricks of gambling. [Slang.]

Then hey! at Dissipation's call
To every Club that leads the ton,
Hazard 's the word; he flies at all,
He 's a *pigeon'd* and undone.
Observer, No. 27. (*Richardson.*)

pigeonberry (pij′on-ber′i), *n.* The pokeweed. See *garget*, 5, and *Phytolacca*.

pigeon-breast (pij′on-brest), *n.* 1. The breast of a pigeon.—2. A deformity occurring in persons affected with rickets, in which the costal cartilages are bent inward, and the sternum or breast-bone is thrown forward.

pigeon-breasted (pij′on-bres′ted), *a.* Affected with pigeon-breast.

pigeon-cherry (pij′on-cher′i), *n.* Same as *pin-cherry*.

Pigeon-English (pij′on-ing′glish), *n.* See *Pidgin-English*.

pigeon-express (pij′on-eks-pres′), *n.* The conveyance of intelligence by means of a carrier- or homing-pigeon.

pigeon-fancier (pij′on-fan′si-ėr), *n.* One who keeps and breeds pigeons.

pigeonfoot (pij′on-fūt), *n.* A plant: same as *dove's-foot*, 1.

pigeon-goose (pij′on-gös), *n.* An Australian goose, *Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ*.

pigeon-grass (pij′on-gras), *n.* A grass, *Setaria glauca*, found in stubble-fields, etc., and very widely diffused. It is said to be as nutritious as Hungarian grass, but the yield is small. [U. S.]

pigeon-hawk (pij′on-hâk), *n.* One of the smaller hawks, about as large as a pigeon, or able to prey on birds as large as pigeons. (*a*) A small true falcon of America, *Falco columbarius*, and some closely related species, corresponding to what are termed *merlins* in Europe. (*b*) The sharp-shinned hawk, *Accipiter fuscus* or *A. velox*. See cut at *sharp-shinned*. [U. S.]

pigeon-hearted (pij′on-här′ted), *a.* Timid as a bird; easily frightened.

First Out. The drum, the drum, sir!
Curio. I never saw such *pigeon-hearted* people.
What drum? what danger?—Who 's that that shakes behind there? *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

pigeonhole (pij'ǫn-hōl), *n.* 1. One of the holes in a dove-cote or pigeon-house through which the birds pass in and out. Hence—2. A little compartment or division in a case for papers, a bureau, a desk, or the like.

Abbé Sieyes has whole nests of *pigeon-holes* full of constitutions already made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered.
Burke.

3. One of a series of holes in an arch of a furnace through which the gases of combustion pass.—4. One of a series of holes in the block at the bottom of a keir through which its liquid contents can be discharged.—5. *pl.* An old English game, resembling modern bagatelle, in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches.

Threepence I lost at nynepines; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes*.
Brome, Antipodes, iv. 5.

In several places there was nine-pins plaid,
And *pidgeon holes* for to beget a trade.
Frost-Fair Ballads (1684). (*Nares.*)

6. In *printing*, an over-wide space between printed words. Also called *rat-hole*.

pigeonhole (pij'ǫn-hōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pigeonholed*, ppr. *pigeonholing*. [< *pigeonhole*, *n.*] To place or file away in a pigeonhole; hence, to lay aside for future consideration; hence, to lay aside and ignore or forget; "shelve"; treat with intentional neglect: as, to *pigeonhole* an application for an appointment; to *pigeonhole* a scheme.

It is true that in common life ideas are spoken of as being treasured up, forming a store of knowledge: the implied notion being that they are duly arranged and, as it were, *pigeon-holed* for future use.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 469.

He had hampered the business of the State Department by *pigeon-holing* treaties for months.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 63.

pigeonholed (pij'ǫn-hōld), *a.* Formed with pigeonholes for the escape of gases of combustion, as the arch of a furnace, or for the discharge of liquids, as the bottom of a keir.

pigeon-house (pij'ǫn-hous), *n.* A house for pigeons; a pigeonry; a dove-cote.

pigeon-livered (pij'ǫn-liv*ē*rd), *a.* Mild in temper; pigeon-hearted; soft; gentle.

I am *pigeon-liver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 605.

pigeon-match (pij'ǫn-mach), *n.* A meeting or contest where pigeons are shot at as they are released from boxes, called traps, placed at a fixed distance from the marksman.

pigeon-pair (pij'ǫn-pār), *n.* Twins of opposite sex, boy and girl: so called because pigeons lay two eggs which normally hatch a pair of birds, a male and a female.

pigeon-pea (pij'ǫn-pē), *n.* See *Cajanus*.

pigeon-plum (pij'ǫn-plum), *n.* A middle-sized tree, *Coccoloba Floridana*, common in semi-tropical Florida. Its wood is hard and close-grained, of a deep brown tinged with red, and valuable for cabinet-making. Its abundant grape-like fruit is a favorite food of small animals.

pigeonry (pij'ǫn-ri), *n.*; pl. *pigeonries* (-riz). [< *pigeon* + *-ry*.] A place where pigeons are kept; a columbarium; a dove-cote.

pigeon's-blood (pij'ǫnz-blud), *n.* The color of a fine dark ruby, scarcely so dark as the beef's-blood. These two shades are the most admired in that stone.

pigeon's-grass (pij'ǫnz-gràs), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *περιστερεών*, a kind of verbena, also a dove-cote, < *περιστερά*, a pigeon, dove.] The common vervain, *Verbena officinalis*, said to be frequented by doves, and sometimes fancied to be eaten by them to clear their sight.

pigeontail (pij'ǫn-tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*: so called from the resemblance of the tail to that of the wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon. *W. H. Herbert.* See cut under *Dafila*.

pigeon-toed (pij'ǫn-tōd), *a.* 1. Having that structure of the feet which characterizes pigeons; peristeropod: said of gallinaceous birds. The pigeon-toed fowl are the mound-birds or *Megapodidæ* of the Old World and the curassows or *Cracidæ* of America.—2. Having the toes turned in: said of persons. [Colloq.]

The *pigeon-toed* step and the rollicking motion
Bespoke them two genuine sons of the Ocean.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 171.

pigeon-tremex (pij'ǫn-trē*ʳ*meks), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the family *Urocerida*, or horntails, *Tremex columba*: a book-name. The adult oviposits in the trunks of maples and other shade-trees, and the larva is a wood-borer.

pigeonwing (pij'ǫn-wing), *n.* 1. A mode of dressing the side hair adopted by men especially in the latter part of the eighteenth century; also, a wig so called.

A young man slightly overdressed. His club and *pigeon-wings* were fastened with three or four pins of gold, and his white-powdered queue was wrapped with a black velvet ribbon shot with silver.
G. W. Cable, Stories of Louisiana, xiii.

2. A brisk fancy step or caper in dancing, skating, etc.: as, to cut a *pigeonwing*.

Shaking off straw and furs, wraps and pattens, the ladies had no sooner swallowed cups of tea than they were whisked into line for the Virginia reel, over against a row of cavaliers arrayed with back-seam coat-buttons coming beneath their shoulder-blades, who cut the *pigeon-wing* in square-toed pumps. Then what life, what joyous frisking!
The Century, XXXVII. 858.

pigeonwood (pij'ǫn-wůd), *n.* A name of various trees or their wood, from the marking or coloring of the latter. (*a*) *Pisonia obtusata* of the West Indies and Florida: also called *beefwood*, *corkwood*, and *porkwood*. (*b*) *Dipholis salicifolia*, a large fragrant tree; *Diospyros tetrasperma*, a shrub; and several species of *Coccoloba*—all of the West Indies. (*c*) *Guettarda speciosa*, a small evergreen of tropical shores in both hemispheres. (*d*) *Connarus Guianensis* (*Omphalobium Lambertii*) of South America and the West Indies. Also called *zebrawood*.

pigeon-woodpecker (pij'ǫn-wůd*ʳ*pek-ėr), *n.* Same as *flicker*[2].

pig-eyed (pig'īd), *a.* Having small dull eyes with heavy lids, appearing sunken: said of persons.

pig-faced (pig'fāst), *a.* Having a piggish physiognomy; looking like a pig: as, the *pig-faced* baboon.

pig-fish (pig'fish), *n.* Any one of various fishes which make a grunting noise when taken out of the water. (*a*) A grunt or grunter; a member of the *Hæmulonidæ* or *Pristipomidæ*; specifically, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*. (*b*) A sciænoid fish, the spot or lafayette, *Liostomus obliquus*. (*c*) A cottoid fish, the sculpin, *Cottus octodecimspinosus*. (*d*) A labroid fish of New South Wales, *Cossyphus* or *Bodianus unimaculatus*.

pigfoot (pig'fůt), *n.*; pl. *pigfoots* or *pigfeet* (-fůts, -fēt). A scorpænoid fish, *Scorpæna porcus*, of the Mediterranean and contiguous waters. The cheeks, opercles, and top of the head are naked, and dorsal fins are developed; the form is compressed, and the color is reddish-brown mottled and dotted with black.

pig-footed (pig'fůt*ʳ*ed), *a.* Having feet like a pig's: as, the *pig-footed* perameles, *Chœropus castanotis*. See cut at *Chœropus*.

piggery[1] (pig'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *piggeries* (-riz). [< *pig*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where pigs are kept; a pigsty or set of pigsties.

piggery[2] (pig'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *piggeries* (-riz). [< *pig*[2] + *-ery*.] A place where earthen vessels are made or sold; a pottery. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

piggesniet, *n.* See *pigsney*. *Chaucer.*

piggin[1] (pig'in), *n.* [< Gael. *pigean*, a little earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, dim. of *pigeadh* (= It. *pighead*), an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot. Cf. Ir. *pigin*, a small pail, noggin, = W. *picyn*, a piggin, noggin. Hence, by abbr., *pig*[2].] 1. A small wooden vessel with an erect handle formed by continuing one of the staves above the rim.

A *piggin*, to milk in, immulctra. *Holyoke.*
Wooden *piggins*. *Lamb.*
Piggin, "a small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper." [Southernisms and Westernisms.]
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 41.

2. A small earthen vessel; a pitcher; also, a shallow vessel provided with a long handle at one side, used as a dipper.—**Boat-piggin**, a small wooden piggin belonging to a boat's gear, used for bailing.

piggin[2] (pig'in), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The joists to which the flooring is fixed; more properly, the pieces on which the boards of the lower floor are fixed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

piggish (pig'ish), *a.* [< *pig*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a pig in disposition, habits, or manners; hoggish; swinish; especially, greedy: said chiefly of persons.

piggishness (pig'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being piggish; especially, greediness.

piggle (pig'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *pickle*[1].] To root up (potatoes) with the hand. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

piggle (pig'l), *n.* [< *piggle*, *v.*] A many-pronged hook, with a handle like that of a hoe, used in digging potatoes, and in mixing various materials, as clay, mortar, compost, etc.

pig-headed (pig'hed*ʳ*ed), *a.* [< *pig*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *pig-sconce*.] Stupid and obstinate as a pig; stupidly perverse; unreasonably set in mind.

You should be some dull tradesman by your *pig-headed* sconce now. *B. Jonson*, News from the New World.

If Mr. Tulliver had in the end declined to send Tom to Stelling, Mr. Riley would have thought his friend of the old school a thoroughly *pig-headed* fellow.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

pig-headedly (pig'hed*ʳ*ed-li), *adv.* In a pig-headed, obstinate, or perverse manner.

pig-headedness (pig'hed*ʳ*ed-nes), *n.* The character of being pig-headed; stupid perversity or obstinacy.

pig-hole (pig'hōl), *n.* In some metallurgic operations, a hole, provided with a cover, in the wall of a furnace, through which a crucible may have an additional supply of pig-metal put in it without the operation of the furnace being interrupted.

pight† (pīt). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *pitch*[1].

pightle (pī'tl), *n.* [See *pickle*[3].] A small meadow; any small inclosed piece of land. [Prov. Eng. and U. S. (eastern end of Long Island).]

pig-iron (pig'ī*ʳ*ėrn), *n.* 1. Iron in pigs, as it comes from the blast-furnace. See *pig*[1], 3.—2. A flat piece of iron, which is hung so as to be interposed between the fire and meat roasting, when it is desirable to retard the cooking. *Halliwell.*—**Pig-iron breaker**, a power-hammer adapted for breaking pig-iron into pieces suitable for charging a furnace.

pig-lead (pig'led), *n.* Lead in pigs; lead in the form in which it is ordinarily offered for sale after reduction from the ore. See *pig*[1], 3.

pigmean, *a.* See *pygmean*.

pigment (pig'ment), *n.* [< ME. *pigment*, spiced wine (see *piment*), < OF. *pigment* (also *piment*), F. *pigment*, < L. *pigmentum*, a pigment, < *pingere* (√ *pig*), paint: see *picture*.] 1. Any substance that is or can be used by painters to impart color to bodies; technically, a dry substance, usually in the form of a powder or in lumps so lightly held together as to be easily pulverized, which after it has been mixed with a liquid medium can be applied by painters to surfaces to be colored. *Pigment* is properly restricted to the dry coloring matter which when mixed with a vehicle becomes a *paint*; but the two words are commonly used without discrimination. (See *paint*.) In oil-painting, the pigments are ground or triturated to render them smooth, usually in poppy- or nut-oil, since these dry best and do not deaden the colors.

If you will allow me, Pyrophilus, for the avoiding of ambiguity, to employ the word *pigments* to signify such prepared materials (as cochineal, vermilion, orpiment) as painters, dyers, and other artificers make use of to impart or imitate particular colours. *Boyle*, Works, II. 48.

2. In *biol.*, organic coloring matter; any organized substance whose presence in the tissues of animals and plants colors them. *Pigment* is the generic or indifferent term, most kinds of pigment having specific names. Coloring matter of one kind or another is almost universal in animals and plants, comparatively few of which are colorless. Pigments are very generally distributed in the integument and its appendages, as the skin, and especially the fur, feathers, scales, etc., of animals, and the leaves and other soft parts of plants. The dark color of the negro's skin is due to the abundance of pigment in the epidermis. The black appearance of the pupil of the eye is due to the heavy pigmentation of the choroid, and various colors of the iris depend upon specific pigments. Such coloring matters are often collected in special sacs which open and shut, producing the "shot" or play of color of the chameleon, dolphin, cuttlefish, and other animals. In many low animals and plants the color of the pigment is characteristic of genera, families, or even higher groups, as among infusorians, algals, etc. See cut under *cell*.

3†. Highly spiced wine sweetened with honey; piment.

It may be made with puttyng to *pigment*,
Or piper, or sum other condyment.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Pigment color, in *dyeing*, a color prepared in the form of powder, and insoluble in the vehicle by which it is applied to the fabric. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 375.

pigmental (pig'men-tal), *a.* [< *pigment* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pigment; especially, secreting or containing pigment, as a cell or a tissue.

pigmentary (pig'men-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pigmentaire*; < *pigment* + *-ary*.] Same as *pigmental*.—**Pigmentary degeneration**. See *degeneration*.—**Pigmentary layer of the iris**, the innermost layer of the iris.—**Pigmentary layer of the retina**, the ectoretina; the outermost layer of the retina, composed of thick hexagonal pigment-cells united by a colorless cement.

pigmentation (pig-men-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pigmentation*; as *pigment* + *-ation*.] Discoloration by the deposition of a pigment in the tissues.

pigment-cell (pig'ment-sel), *n.* 1. A cell which secretes or contains pigment. See cut under *cell*.—2. A case or receptacle containing a special pigment; a chromatophore.

pigmented (pig'men-ted), *a.* [< *pigment* + *-ed*[2].] Charged with pigment; colored.

pigment-granule (pig'ment-gran*ʳ*ūl), *n.* A grain or particle of pigment; one of the minute

structureless masses of which pigment usually consists.

pigmentless (pig'ment-les), *a.* [< *pigment* + *-less.*] Free from pigment; destitute of coloring matter.

pigment-molecule (pig'ment-mol″e-kūl), *n.* Same as *pigment-granule.*

pigmentosa (pig-men-tō'sä), *n.* [NL., fem. of **pigmentosus:* see *pigmentose.*] Same as *tapetum.*

pigmentose (pig'men-tōs), *a.* [< NL. **pigmentosus,* < L. *pigmentum,* pigment: see *pigment.*] Full of pigment.

pigmentous (pig'men-tus), *a.* [< *pigment* + *-ous.*] Same as *pigmentose.*

pigment-printing (pig'ment-prin″ting), *n.* A style of calico-printing in which ordinary pigments are mechanically fixed on the fabric by means of albuminous cement. *E. H. Knight.*

pigment-spot (pig'ment-spot), *n.* 1. A definite pigmented spot, or circumscribed pigmentary area; specifically, the so-called eye-spot of certain animalcules, as infusorians and rotifers.—2. In *bot.*, a reddish or brownish spot present in certain spores.

pig-metal (pig'met″al), *n.* Metal in pigs, as it is produced from the ore in the first operation of smelting.—**Pig-metal scales,** a pair of scales arranged for weighing pig-metal. An iron truck of proper dimensions to receive a furnace-charge traverses on rails upon the platform of the scales.

pigmeyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pygmy.*

pigmy, *n.* See *pygmy.*

pignerate, *v. t.* See *pignorate.*

pignon (pin'yon), *n.* [< F. *pignon,* the kernel of a pine-cone, also a gable, gable-end, = Sp. *piñon* = Pg. *pinhão,* the kernel of a pine-cone, < L. *pinea,* a pine-nut, pine-cone, pine: see *pineal.*] 1. An edible seed of the cones of certain pines, as *Pinus Pinea,* the nut- or stone-pine of southern Europe.—2. In *arch.*, a gable: the usual French architectural term, sometimes used in English.

pignorate, pignerate (pig'nō-, -ne-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pignorated, pignerated,* ppr. *pignorating, pignerating.* [< L. *pigneratus* (ML. also *pignoratus*), pp. of *pignerare* (ML. also *pignorare*), pledge, *pignerari,* take as a pledge (> It. *pignorare* = Pg. *penhorar* = OF. *pignorer,* pledge), < *pignus* (*pigner-, pignor-*), a pledge: see *pignus.*] 1. To pledge; pawn; mortgage.—2. To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker. *Blount.*

pignorate (pig'nō-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *pignoratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Pignorative.

Pignorate and hypothecary rights were unknown as rights protected by action at the time now being dealt with. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 690.

pignoration (pig-nō-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *pignoration,* < ML. *pignoratio(n-),* LL. *pigneratio(n-),* a pledging, pawning, < L. *pignerare,* pp. *pigneratus,* pledge: see *pignorate.*] 1. The act of pledging or pawning.—2. In *civil law,* the holding of cattle that have done damage as security till satisfaction is made. See *pignus.*

pignorative (pig'nō-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *pignoratif* = Sp. *pignorativo* = Pg. *penhorativo* = It. *pignorativo,* < ML. **pignorativus,* < *pignorare,* pp. *pignoratus,* pawn, pledge: see *pignorate.*] Pledging; pawning. *Bouvier.* [Rare.]

pignus (pig'nus), *n.* [< L. *pignus* (*pigner-, pignor-*), a pledge, < √ *pāc,* in *pangere,* fix, fasten, *pacisci,* agree, contract.] A pledge; the deposit of a thing, or the transfer of possession of it or dominion over it, as security for the performance of an obligation. The essential idea in the Roman and civil law is the putting of property, whether of a chattel, or land, or territorial jurisdiction (or servants or children, when they are regarded as property), under the hand of the creditor or pledgee as security, so that, although the right of the owner was not extinguished, the creditor or pledgee could enforce his claim without legal proceedings or any effort to gain possession; and this is also the essential idea in *pawn* and also in the strict use of *pledge;* while *hypothec* and *mortgage* imply that the owner retains possession, and that the creditor has only a right of action, or a right to demand possession in the contingencies agreed on.

pignut (pig'nut), *n.* 1. Same as *hacknut.*

I with my long nails will dig thee *pig-nuts.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 172.

First Sold. Fight like hogs for acorns!
Sec. Sold. Venture our lives for *pig-nuts!*
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

2. The fruit of a North American tree, the brown hickory, *Hicoria glabra* (*Carya porcina*); also, the tree itself. The nut is thin-shelled, oily, at first sweet, then bitterish; it is eaten by swine. The wood is very tough and is used like that of the shellbark, though the tree is not so large.

There are also several sorts of hickories, called *pig nuts,* some of which have as thin a shell as the best French walnuts, and yield their meat very easily; they are all of the walnut kind. *Beverley,* Virginia, ii. ¶ 14.

3. The fruit of *Omphalea triandra* and *O. diandra,* of the West Indies and South America. The kernel with the embryo removed is edible, and yields (one species at least) a fine limpid oil. In Guiana a species of *Omphalea* affords an oil said to be admirably adapted for lubricating, there called *ouabe-oil.* Also called *cobnut* and *breadnut.*

pig-pen (pig'pen), *n.* A pen for pigs; a pigsty.

pig-rat (pig'rat), *n.* The large bandicoot-rat of India, *Nesokia bandicota.* See cut at *Nesokia.*

pigroot (pig'röt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Sisyrinchium.*

pigsconce (pig'skons), *n.* A pig-headed fellow; a blockhead.

Ding. He is
No *pig-sconce,* mistress.
Secret. He has an excellent headpiece.
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

These representatives of the *pig-sconces* of the population judged by circumstances; airy shows and seems had no effect on them. *G. Meredith,* The Egoist, xxxvii.

pig's-face (pigz'fās), *n.* A plant. See *Mesembryanthemum.*

pigskin (pig'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery, binding, or other purposes.—2. A saddle. [Colloq.]

He was my governor, and no better master ever sat in *pig-skin.* *Dickens.*

pigsneyt, pigsnyt (pigz'ni), *n.* [Also *pigsnye, pigsnie;* < ME. *piggesnye, piggesneyghe,* lit. 'pig's-eye'; *pigges,* gen. of *pigge,* pig; *neyghe,* a variant, with attracted *n* of indef. art., of *eyghe,* etc., eye: see *eye*[1].] 1. A pig's eye: used, like *eye* and *apple of the eye,* to denote something especially cherished; hence, as a term of endearment used of or to a woman, a darling.

She was a primerole, a *piggesnye.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 82.

Miso, mine own *pigsnie,* thou shalt hear news of Dametas. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii

Thou art,
As I believe, the *pigsney* of his heart.
Massinger, Picture, ii. 1.

2. An eye: applied to a woman's eye. [Humorous.]

Shine upon me but benignly,
With that one, and that other *pigsney.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 560.

3. The carnation pink.

pigsticker (pig'stik″ėr), *n.* 1. A pork-butcher; a pig-killer.—2. A boar-hunter. [Anglo-Indian.]

Owing to the courage, horsemanship, and skill with his spear required in the *pigsticker,* . . . it [chasing the wild boar] must be regarded as an admirable training for cavalry officers. *Athenæum,* No. 3226, p. 255.

3. A long-bladed pocket-knife. [Slang.]

pigsty (pig'stī), *n.*; pl. *pigsties* (-stīz). A sty or pen for pigs; a pig-pen.

To go and live in a *pigsty* on purpose to spite Wakem.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 8.

pig's-wash (pigz'wosh), *n.* Swill.

Moral evil is unattainability of *Pig's-wash.*
Carlyle, Latter-Day Pamphlets, Jesuitism.

pig's-wrack (pigz'rak), *n.* The Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus:* so called in England because boiled with meal and potatoes and used as food for pigs.

pigtail (pig'tāl), *n.* 1. The tail of a pig.—2. A cue formed of the hair of the head, as distinguished from that of the periwig. This was retained by certain classes, as the sailors of the British navy, after it had gone out of use in polite society. In this way it survived as late as 1825. See *cue*[1], 1. [Colloq.]

Should we be so apt as we are now to compassionate the misfortunes, and to forgive the insincerity of Charles I., if his pictures had portrayed him in a bob-wig and a *pig-tail!* *Bulwer,* Pelham, xliv.

Yonder still more ancient gentleman in powdered hair and *pigtail* . . . walks slowly along.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

3. A person who wears a pigtail or cue. [Colloq.]—4. Tobacco twisted into a rope or cord.

I bequeath to Mr. John Grattan . . . my silver box in which the freedom of the city of Corke was presented to me; in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail.* *Swift,* Will.

pigtailed (pig'tāld), *a.* [< *pigtail* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a tail like a pig's.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include a *Pigtailed* Monkey.
Nature, XL. 628.

2. Wearing a pigtail or cue; having the hair done up into a cue.

Dapur, i. e. the fortress of Tabor, of the Amorites, defended by *pigtailed* Hittites against Rameses II.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 229.

Pigtailed baboon, the chacma.—**Pigtailed macaque** or **monkey,** *Macacus nemestrinus* of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula, having a short tail.

pigweed (pig'wēd), *n.* 1. A plant, one of the goosefoots, *Chenopodium album,* also called *lamb's-quarters* and *baconweed.* It is sometimes used as a pot-herb. The name extends more or less to other species of the genus.—2. The green amaranth, *Amarantus retroflexus,* a common weed around sties and barn-yards.—**Winged pigweed,** a coarse branching herb, *Cycloloma platyphyllum,* found from the upper Mississippi westward, resembling goosefoot, but marked by a horizontal wing encircling the calyx in fruit.

pigwiggint, pigwidgint, *n.* [Also *pigwiggen, pigwidgeon;* appar. a fanciful name, prob. based on *Puck* or *pixy.*] A fairy; a dwarf; hence, anything very small: also used adjectively.

Pigwiggen was this fairy knight,
One wond'rous gracious in the sight
Of fair queen Mab. *Drayton,* Nymphidia, st. 12.

By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pigwidgin* myrmidons as they.
Cleaveland Revived (1660). (*Nares.*)

pik (pik), *n.* A Turkish unit of length, a cubit. There are three chief piks—the Stambouli or khalebi, the endazeh, and the beladi or massri. The longest is the Stambouli, which is 26.89 English inches in Constantinople (26.85 in Wallachia, 26.43 in Moldavia, and 26.65 in Egypt). The pik endazeh varies from 25.05 inches in Egypt to 25.70 in Constantinople. The pik beladi is 22.21 inches in Egypt. Formerly the law of Wallachia prescribed that the pik khalebi should be 2 feet 2 inches and 10 lines and the pik endazeh 2 feet 1 inch and 5 lines English measure.

pika (pī'kä), *n.* A small rodent quadruped of the genus *Lagomyidæ,* family *Lagomyidæ,* belonging to the duplicidentate or lagomorphic series of the *Rodentia,* inhabiting alpine regions of the northern hemisphere. It is of about the size of a rat, with soft fur, large rounded ears, and very short tail. There are several species. Also called *calling-hare, little chief hare, rat-hare,* and *cony.* See cut under *Lagomys.*

pika-squirrel (pī'kä-skwur″el), *n.* A chinchilla; any species of the genus *Chinchilla.*

If the foregoing [species of *Lagidium*] be called rabbit-squirrels, the Chinchilla itself (C. lanigera) may be termed a *pika-squirrel.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 86.

pike[1] (pīk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pyke;* < ME. *pike, pyke, pyk,* a sharp point, an iron point or tip of a staff or spear, a piked staff or spear, < AS. *pīc,* in earliest form *pīic,* a pike (glossing ML. *aciculum* for **acicului,* a needle or pin), also in comp. *horn-pīc,* a peak, pinnacle (rare in all uses), = MD. *pijcke,* a pike, spear, later *picke,* D. *piek,* a pike, spear, flourish with the pen, dash, = MLG. *pēk,* LG. *pek, piek,* a pike, spear, = G. *pike, pieke,* a pike, spear, spade at cards, *piek,* a spade at cards, = Sw. *pik,* a pike, spear, = Dan. *pike,* a pike, spear, *pik,* a pike, peak (naut.), = OF. *pique, pieque,* a pike, spear, pikeman, spade at cards, F. *pique,* pike, spear, spade at cards, = Sp. Pg. *pica,* f., a pike, spear, pikeman, = OIt. *pica,* It. *picca,* a pike, spear, peak (ML. *pica,* a pike, spear, pickax); also Sp. *pico,* m., sharp point, peak, top, point of land, pickax, spout, beak, bill, = Pg. *pico,* m., peak, top, summit, = OIt. *pico,* m., dim. *picchio,* an iron hammer, beetle, pickax, etc. (ML. *picus,* a hook) (the Teut. and Rom. forms and senses show more or less reaction); also in Celtic: Ir. *pice,* a pike, fork, = Gael. *pic,* a pike, spear, pickax, = W. *pig,* a point, pike, bill, beak, = Bret. *pik,* a pike, point, pickax; cf. Ir. *picidh,* a pike, spear, pitchfork; *peac,* a sharp-pointed thing, etc., whence ult. E. *peak* (see *peak*[1]); prob. orig. with initial *s,* < L. *spica,* f., *spicum,* neut., a point, ear of grain, top or tuft of a plant, LL. also a pin, whence ult. E. *spike:* see *spike.* Cf. *pick*[1], the forms *piek*[1] and *pike*[1] in noun and verb uses being more or less confused. Hence *pike*[1], *v.*, *pike*[2], *pike*[3], and, through OF. and F., *pike*[6] and *pique,* as well as *picket*[1], *piquet,* etc.] 1. A sharp point; a spike. Specifically—(*a*) A point of iron or other metal forming the head or tip of a staff or spear. (*b*) A central spike sometimes used in targets and bucklers, to which it was affixed by means of a screw. (*c*) In *turning,* a point or center on which to fasten anything to be turned.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the *pikes.* *J. Moxon.*

(*d*) A thorn; a prickle. (*e*†) The pointed end of a shoe, such as were formerly in fashion, called *piked shoon, cracows,* etc. See cut under *cracow.*

It was ordained in the Parliament of Westminster, anno 1463, . . . "that no man weare shoes or boots having *pikes* passing two inches in length."
J. Bryant, On Rowley's Poems. (*Latham.*)

2. A staff or shaft having at the end a sharp point or tip, usually of iron or steel. Specifically—(*a*†) Such a staff used in walking; a pilgrim's staff; a pike-staff.

They were redy for to wende
With *pyke* and with sclavyn
As palmers were in Paynym.
Richard Coer de Lion, i. 611.

That Penitencia his *pyke* he schulde polsche newe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 482.

(*b*) (1) A sharp-pointed weapon consisting of a long shaft or handle with an iron head. It has been in use from ancient times, but the word dates apparently from the fifteenth century. About that period, and for some time later, it was the arm of a large part of the infantry, and was from 15 to 20 feet long. It continued in use, although reduced in length, throughout the seventeenth century, and was replaced by the bayonet as the latter was improved. It was retained in the British army until a very late date as a mere ensign of rank. (See *half-pike* and *spontoon*.) The pike has always been the arm of hastily levied and unequipped soldiers; thousands were used in the French revolution. Such pikes have usually a round conical head, a mere ferrule of thin iron bent into that form, but long, sharp-pointed, and formidable. The pike of regular warfare had sometimes a round, sometimes a flat or spear-like head.

Pikes.
a, pike, 2 (*b*) (2); *b*, ordinary infantry pike, 17th century.

In the Court there was a Soldier pourtrayed at length with a blacke *pike* in his hand. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 223.

(2) A weapon which replaced for a short time the simple pointed pike; it had an ax-blade on one side and a pointed beak or hook on the other. In this form it was retained in the French army as a badge of rank as late as the first empire. (*c*†) A pitchfork used by farmers.

A rake for to hale up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* for to pike them up, handsome to dry.
Tusser, September's Husbandry.

3. A sharp-pointed hill or mountain summit; a peak. [North. Eng.]

A gathering weight of shadows brown
Falls on the valleys as the sun goes down;
And *Pikes*, of darkness named and fear and storms,
Uplift in quiet their illumined forms.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

Masses of broken crag rising at the very head of the valley into a fine *pike*, along whose jagged edges the rain-clouds were trailing.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, I. vii.

4. A point of land; a gore. See *gore*[2], *n.*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A large cock of hay. [Prov. Eng.]—6†. Same as *pikeman*[1], 1.

Your halbardier should be armed in all points like your *pike*. *Markham*, Soldiers Accidence, p. 4.

7†. A measure of length, originally based on the length of the weapon so called.

He had nineteene and a halfe *pikes* of cloth, which cost in London twenty shillings the *pike*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 249.

pike[1]† (pīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *piked*, ppr. *piking*. [< ME. *piken*, *pyken*, prob. only or chiefly with a short vowel, *pĭken*, a var. of *picken*, *pikken*, mod. *pick*[1]: the ref. to *pike*[1], *n.*, being only secondary: see *pike*[1], *pick*[1], *pitch*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pick or pluck.—2. To pick or choose; select; cull.

Diligently clodde it, *pyke* oute stones.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

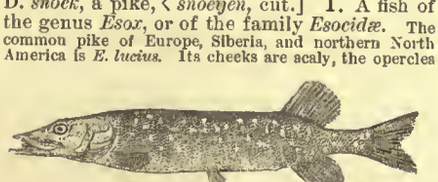
Were it soe that the juryes could be *piked* out of such choyse men as you desire, there would nevertheless be as badd corruption in the tryall. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To bring to a point; taper.

And for this purpose must your bow be well trimmed and *piked* of a cunning man, that it may come round in true compass every where.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 114.

II. *intrans.* To pick or peck, as a hawk smoothing its feathers.

pike[2] (pīk), *n.* [< ME. *pike*, *pyke*, a fish so called from its long slender shape and pointed snout; < *pike*, a sharp point: see *pike*[1]. Cf. the equiv. names, E. *hake*[2], *haked*, etc.; F. *brochet*, a pike, < *broche*, a spit; Bret. *beked*, a pike, < *bek*, beak; D. *snoek*, a pike, < *snoeijen*, cut.] 1. A fish of the genus *Esox*, or of the family *Esocidæ*. The common pike of Europe, Siberia, and northern North America is *E. lucius*. Its cheeks are scaly, the opercles


Pike (*Esox lucius*).

are naked below, the color is grayish with many round whitish spots or pale bars, and the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are spotted with black. The other pikes of the United States, except the maskalonge, are commonly called *pickerel*. See also cuts under *parasphenoid*, *palatoquadrate*, *Esox*, *optic*, and *teleost*.

2. Some other slender fish with a long snout, or otherwise resembling the pike proper (def. 1). Specifically—(*a*) A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychochilus lucius*, of slender form with a long snout, inhabiting the Sacramento river and other streams of the Pacific coast. [California.] (*b*) Another cyprinoid fish, *Gila grandis*: a misnomer in the San Francisco market. Also absurdly called *salmon-trout*. (*c*) In Australia, the *Sphyræna novæ-hollandiæ* and *S. obtusata*. (*d*) The sea-pike (a belonid). See also phrases below.—**Bald pike**, a ganoid fish, *Amia calva*. [U. S.]—**Bony pike**. Same as *garpike*, 2.—**Brazilian pike**, a scomberesocid fish, of the genus *Hemirhamphus*. *Pennant*.—**Federation pike**, a pickerel, *Esox americanus*: so called in allusion to the bands with which its body is crossed and rays being often thirteen in number.—**Glass-eyed pike**, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion americanum*, or *S. vitreum*. Also called *goggle-eyed* and *wall-eyed pike*.—**Gray pike**. Same as *blue-pike*.—**Great pike**, the maskalonge, *Esox nobilior*.—**Green pike**. (*a*) The pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*. (*b*) The common pickerel, *Esox reticulatus*.—**Ground-pike**, the sauger, *Stizostedion canadense*.—**Humpbacked pike**, *Esox cypho*. *E. D. Cope*.—**Mud-pike**, the sauger. [Lake Ontario.]—**Sand-pike**. (*a*) The sauger. (*b*) The lizard-fish, *Synodus fœtens*.—**Wall-eyed pike**. Same as *glass-eyed pike*.—**Yellow pike**, the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*.

pike[3] (pīk), *n.* [Abbr. of *turnpike*, *turnpike road*.] A turnpike; a turnpike road.

pike[3] (pīk), *v. i.* [Appar. < *pike*[3], *n.*] To go rapidly. [Slang.]

pike[4]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *pick*[2], *pitch*[1].

pike[5]†, *v. i.* [ME. *piken*: see *peek*[2].] To peep; peck.

Pandarus, that ledde hire by the lappe,
Com ner, and gan in at the curtyn *pike*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 60.

pike[6]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pique*.

piked† (pī'ked or pīkt), *a.* [< ME. *piked*, *pyked*; < *pike*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *picked*[1].

With acrip and *pyked* atat, y-touked hye.
In every hous he gan to pore and prye
And begged mele or cheese or ellis corn.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, i. 29.

His teeth white and even; his hair yellow and not too *piked*. *Sir T. More*, Life of Picus, Int. to Utopia, p. lxxviii.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and *piked* more than a finger long. *Camden*, Remains.

Pangeas rich in silver, and Massapus for his high steep *piked* rocks to be wondred at. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 33.

Anne of Bohemia, to whom she had been Maid of Honour, introduced the fashion of *piked* horns, or high heads. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 121.

Piked shoon. See *pike*[1], *n.*, 1 (*e*).—**Piked staff**. Same as *pikestaff*.

pike-devant†, *n.* [Also *pickedevant*, *pickadevant*, *pickadevaunt*, *pcake-devant*, *pickatevant*, *pickitivant*; < OF. **pique devant* (?), < *pique*, a sharp point, a pike (see *pike*[1]), + *devant*, before (< *de*, from, + *avant*, before: see *avant-*).] A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, so as to form a peak or pike below the chin. This fashion is illustrated in most of the portraits of the time of Charles I.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike-devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed that it shall stab Motto like a poynado. *Lyly*, Midas, v. 2. (*Nares*.)

He must . . . mark . . . how to cut his beard, and wear his lock, to turn up his mushatos, and curl his head, prune his *pickitivant*, or if he wear it abroad, that the east side be correspondent to the west. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., iii. 2.

pikedevanted†, *a.* [Found as *pittivanted*; < *pike-devant* + *-ed*[2].] Having a pike-devant. [Rare.]

A young, *pittivanted*, trim-bearded fellow.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 480.

pike-fork (pīk'fôrk), *n.* Same as *fork*, 2 (*c*) (1).

Some made long pikes and lances light,
Some *pike-forks* for to join and thrust.
Old poem on Battle of Flodden.

pike-hammer† (pīk'ham″ėr), *n.* 1. A form of war-hammer with a long and formidable point, like the prolonged blade of a lance, set in the direction of the shaft. One of these weapons now in the museum of artillery at Paris has a pointed blade over 3 feet in length, with a shaft about 6 feet long.
2. The head of the staff of certain military flags, specifically of those carried by the regiments of the first French empire.

pikehead (pīk'hed), *n.* 1. The head of a pike or spear.

His speare . . .
Had riven many a breat with *pikehead* square.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

2. In *ichth.*, a fish of the family *Lucioccphalidæ*.

pike-headed (pīk'hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having a sharp-pointed head.—2. Having a head like a pike's, with long snout and jaws.—**Pike-headed alligator**, the common Mississippi alligator: so called as a translation of its specific name, *Alligator lucius*.—**Pike-headed anolis**, *Anolis lucius*.

pike-keeper (pīk'kē″pėr), *n.* The keeper of a turnpike; a tollman.

"What do you mean by a *pike-keeper?*" inquired Mr. Peter Magnus. "The old 'un means a turnpike-keeper, gen'l'm'n," observed Mr. Weller, in explanation.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxii.

pikelet (pīk'let), *n.* [< *pike*[1] (?) + *-let*.] A light cake or muffin; a thin circular tea-cake. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

He crumpled up his broad face like a half-toasted *pikelet*. *Anna Seward*, Letters. (*Latham*.)

pikelin (pīk'lin), *n.* [< *pike*[1] (?) + *-lin* for *-ling*[1].] Same as *pikelet*.

pikeman[1] (pīk'man), *n.*; pl. *pikemen* (-men). [< *pike*[1] + *man*.] 1. A soldier armed with a pike; especially, about the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a member of a regularly organized body of such soldiers.

The Swiss battalion consisted of *pikemen*, and bore a close resemblance to the Greek phalanx.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. A miner who works with a pike or crowbar. *Disraeli*, Sybil, ii. 6.

pikeman[2] (pīk'man), *n.* [< *pike*[3] + *man*.] A turnpikeman.

The turnpike has gone, and the *pikeman* with his apron has gone — nearly everybody's apron has gone too —and the gates have been removed.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, [p. 42.

Pikeman of early 17th century, from print of the time.

pike-perch (pīk'pėrch), *n.* A percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion* (or *Lucioperca*), of elongate form, with a subconical head, and sharp canines mixed with the villiform teeth of the jaws and palate. The most common pike-perch in Europe is *S. lucioperca*. In the United States two species are common, in the upper Mississippi and Great Lake

Pike-perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

regions: *S. vitreum*, attaining a length of 3 feet, and a weight of from 10 to 20 pounds, and *S. canadense*, which is rarely over 15 inches long. (See *Lucioperca*.) The former is known as *walleye*, *glasseye*, *wall-eyed* or *glass-eyed pike*, *gray pike*, and *jack-salmon*. The other is called *hornfish*, *sauger*, and *sand-pike*.

pike-pole (pīk'pōl), *n.* A pole with a prong and hook at one end, used by lumbermen in driving logs on rivers.

piker (pī'kėr), *n.* [< *pike*[3] + *-er*[1].] A tramp; a vagrant. [Slang.]

The people called in Acts of Parliament sturdy beggars and vagrants, in the old cant language Abraham men, and in the modern *Pikers*.
Borrow, Wordbook of the English Gypsy Language.

pikerel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pickerel*.

pikestaff (pīk'stȧf), *n.*; pl. *pikestaves* (-stāvz). [< ME. *pykstaf* (usually *piked staff*); < *pike*[1] + *staff*.] A staff with an iron head more or less pointed and capable of serving as a weapon, formerly used by travelers, pilgrims, and wandering beggars. Also *piked staff*.

He had a *pike-staff* in his hand
That was baith stark and strang.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

Plain as a pikestaff. See *plain*[1].

pike-sucker (pīk'suk″ėr), *n.* Any fish of the family *Gobiesocidæ*.

piketail (pīk'tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *spiketail*. See *pintail*. [Illinois.]

pikeys†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pickax*.

piki, *n.* See *peekee*.

pikket. A Middle English form of *pick*[1], *pitch*[2].

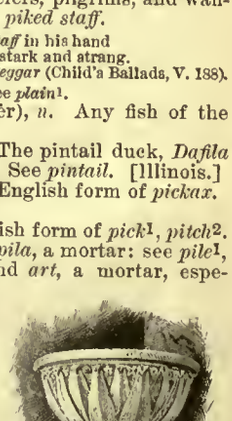
pila[1] (pī'lä), *n.* [< L. *pila*, a mortar: see *pile*[1], *pile*[2].] In *archæol.* and *art*, a mortar, especially one notable archæologically on account of its antiquity or design. Specimens of ancient mortars have been found in Switzerland, hollowed out of the trunks of large trees and having pestles arranged to be wielded by two men. See *mortar*[1].

pila[2] (pē'lä), *n.* [It.: see *pile*[2].] The holy-water font in an Italian church, usually a stone vase of considerable richness.

pila[3], *n.* Plural of *pilum*.

pilage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pelage*.

pilar (pī'lär), *a.* Pertaining to or covered


Pila 2.—Duomo of Pistoia, Italy.

R.
S.
S. A
sc.
Sc.
Scand.
Scrip.
sculp.
Serv.
sing.
Skt.
Slav.
Sp.
subj.
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German.
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erman.
umbrian.
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and ...
ir ill... ...d forms.
Wordsworth, Descriptive S...
rising at the very ...
ng whose jagged ed...
...ry Ward, Robert Elsm...
gore. See *gore*...
...e cock of hay.
...man[1], 1.
...ned in all points like your
... Soldiers Accidence, p. 4.
...inally based on the
...d.
... cloth, which cost
...Voyages, II. 249.
... ppr. *piking*.
...hiefly with
... *pikken*,
...ly sec...

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Coru. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ȯ as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, conrage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ụ̈ as in Persia, peninsula.
e̤ as in *the* book.
ụ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t͡ as in nature, adventure.
d͡ as in ardnous, education.
s͡ as in leisure.
z͡ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

MDCCCLXXXIX