THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

STRU.- TERM

PART XXI

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

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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 *isc* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *œ* or *æ* (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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IN SIX VOLUMES
VOLUME VI

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THE DE VINNE PRESS.

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.
Corn. ..... 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.
Tent. ..... Tentonic.
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.
à 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, courage, captain.
ẹ as in abiegate, 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.
ṳ̈ as in Persia, peninsula.
o͞o as in *the* book.
u͞u 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:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ 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*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	iii. 10.
Part and chapter	iii. 10.
Book and line	iii. 10.
Book and page	iii. 10.
Act and scene	iii. 10.
Chapter and verse	iii. 10.
No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

strub (strub), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strubbed*, ppr. *strubbing*. [A dial. var. of **strup*, var. of *strip*.] To rob, or practise robbery; strip of something: as, to *strub* a bird's nest. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Robert Coad . . . was convicted of "being a night-walker, and pilfering and *strubbing* in the night-time."
A. H. A. Hamilton, Quarter Sessions, p. 220.

struck (struk). Preterit and past participle of *strike*.

strucken (struk'n). An old or dialectal past participle of *strike*.

structural (struk'tū-ral), *a.* [< *structure* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to structure; constructional.

The *structural* differences which separate Man from the Gorilla and Chimpanzee.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 123.

2. Concerned with structure or construction; constructive. [Rare.]

Chaucer . . . had a *structural* faculty which distinguishes him from all other English poets, his contemporaries.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 254.

3. In *biol.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to structure; morphological: as, *structural* characters; *structural* peculiarities. (*b*) Possessing or characterized by structure; structured; organized. —**Structural botany.** See *botany* (*a*).—**Structural disease,** a disease involving visible (gross or microscopic) changes in the tissues affected. Also called *organic* and contrasted with *functional disease*.—**Structural geology,** that branch of geology which has to do with the position and arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth, from the point of view of their composition, mode of aggregation, and relations of position, as determined by physical conditions, without special reference to paleontological characters. Nearly the same as *stratigraphical geology*, or *stratigraphy*. Also called *geotectonic geology*.

structuralization (struk^{r}tū-ral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *structuralize* + *-ation*.] A making or keeping structural; the act of bringing into or maintaining in structural form or relation. Also spelled *structuralisation*. [Rare.]

There is the materialisation of motives as the basis of future function, the *structuralisation* of simple function as the step of an advance to a higher function.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 30.

structurally (struk'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a structural manner; with regard to structure.

structure (struk'tūr), *n.* [< F. *structure* = Sp. Pg. *estructura* = It. *struttura*, < L. *structura*, a fitting together, adjustment, building, erection, a building, edifice, structure, < *struere*, pp. *structus*, pile up, arrange, assemble, build. Cf. *construct*, *instruct*, *destroy*, etc.] 1. The act of building or constructing; a building up; edification. [Obsolete or rare.]

This doon, the sydes make up with *structure*,
And footes VIII it held in latitude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 176.

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent.
J. Dryden, Jr., tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xiv. 116.

2. That which is built or constructed; an edifice or a building of any kind; in the widest sense, any production or piece of work artificially built up, or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner; any construction.

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 3.

The vaulted polygonal chapter-house is a *structure* peculiar to England.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 168.

3. An organic form; the combination of parts in any natural production; an organization of parts or elements.

A *structure* which has been developed through long-continued selection. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 131.

There can be no knowledge of function without a knowledge of some *structure* as performing function.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 265.

4. Mode of building, construction, or organization; arrangement of parts, elements, or constituents; form; make: used of both natural and artificial productions.

Thy House, whose stately *Structure* so much cost.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 3.

The antistrophic *structure* [of Æschylus's odes] being perhaps a concession to fashion.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 174.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol*, manner or mode of organization; construction and arrangement of tissues, parts, or organs as components of a whole organism; structural or organic morphology; organization: as, animal or vegetable *structure*; the *structure* of an animal or a plant; the *structure* of the brain, of a coral, etc.

Though *structure* up to a certain point [in the animal organism] is requisite for growth, *structure* beyond that point impedes growth. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 64.

(*b*) In *geol.*, various characteristic features, considered collectively, of rocks and of rock-forming minerals, which features differ much in their nature and origin. Stratification, jointing, cleavage, and foliation are among the principal structural peculiarities of rock-masses, which are chiefly to be studied in the field. Some geologists would limit the term *structure* to petrographic phenomena of this kind, which have been designated as *macroscopic rock-structures*. The minuter structural details of rocks and their components are in part included under the name *structure*, and in part under that of *texture*. Thus, a rock may have a crystalline, granular, spherulitic, perlitic, etc., structure, or a flinty, earthy, glassy, etc., texture. But the usages of geologists differ in the employment of terms of this kind, and there can be no precise limit drawn separating textures from structures. In general, however, the structural peculiarities of a rock are those which specially interest the geologist; the textural belong more properly to the mineralogist. Microstructures, or those details of structure belonging to the constituents of rocks which are in general not to be satisfactorily studied without the aid of the microscope, are peculiarly the field of observation of the lithologist. For macrostructures, see *breccia*, *cleat*[3], *cleavage*, 8, *concretionary*, *fragmentary*, *foliation*, 6, *joint*, 2, *schist*, *slate*[2] and *slaty*, and *stratification*; for microstructures and textures, see *amygdaloidal*, *cryptocrystalline*, *crystalline*, *felsophyre*, *globulite*, *granitoid*, *granophyre* and *granophyric*, *holocrystalline*, *massive*, *b*, *microcrystalline*, *microlith* and *microlithic*, *ocellar*, *pegmatitic*, *perlitic*, *porphyritic*, *scoriaceous*, *spherulitic*, *trachytic*, *vesicular*, *vitreous*, and *vitrophyre*.

Viewed broadly, there are two leading types of *structure* among rocks—crystalline or massive, and fragmental.
A. Geikie, in Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

Banded, columnar, concentric, epidermal, fibrous, fluidal structure. See the adjectives.—**Centric structure.** See *ocellar structure*, under *ocellar*.—**Flow-and-plunge structure.** See *flow*[1].—**Fluxion-structure.** Same as *fluidal structure*.—**Globulitic structure,** a structure characterized by the predominance of those minute drop-like bodies called by Vogelsang globulites, which are the earliest and simplest forms of the devitrification process in a glassy component of a rock.—**Granitoid structure,** the structure of granite; a holocrystalline structure.—**Tabular structure.** See *tabular*.

structure (struk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *structured*, ppr. *structuring*. [< *structure*, *n.*] To form into a structure; organize the parts or elements of in structural form. [Rare.]

What degree of likeness can we find between a man and a mountain? . . . the one has little internal structure, and that irregular, the other is elaborately *structured* internally in a definite way.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 186.

structureless (struk'tūr-les), *a.* [< *structure* + *-less*.] Without structure; devoid of distinct parts; unorganized; unformed; hence, lacking arrangement; informal; specifically, in *biol.*, having no distinction of parts or organs; not histologically differentiated; not forming or formed into a tissue; homogeneous; amorphous.

structurely (struk'tūr-li), *adv.* [< *structure* + *-ly*[2].] In structure or formation; by construction. [Rare.]

These aggregates of the lowest order, each formed of physiological units united into a group that is *structurely* single. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 181.

structurist (struk'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *structure* + *-ist*.] One who makes structures; a builder. [Rare.]

struggle (strug'l), r. *i.*; pret. and pp. *struggled*, ppr. *struggling*. [Early mod. E. also *stroggell*, *strogell*; < ME. *struglen*, *stroglen*, *strogelen*; perhaps a weakened form of **strokelen*, which may be a var. of **stroukelen*, the supposed ME. orig. of E. *stroll*, < MD. *struykelen*, D. *struikelen* = LG. *strükeln* = MHG. *strücheln*, G. *straucheln*, stumble: see *stroll*.] To put forth violent effort, as in an emergency or as a result of intense excitation; act or strive strenuously against some antagonistic force or influence; be engaged in an earnest effort or conflict; labor or contend urgently, as for some object: used chiefly of persons, but also, figuratively, of things.

Everie Merchant, viewing their limbs and wounds, caused other slaves to *struggle* with them, to trie their strength.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 29.

How nature and his honour *struggle* in him!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

A brave man *struggling* in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state!
Addison, Cato, Prol.

So saying, he took the boy, that cried aloud
And *struggled* hard. *Tennyson*, Dora.

The light *struggled* in through windows of oiled paper, but they read the word of God by it.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

So on and on I *struggled*, thro' the thick bushes and over logs. *Grace Greenwood*, Recollections of Childhood, p. 28.

=**Syn.** *Strive*, etc. (see *attempt*); toil.

struggle (strug'l), *n.* [< *struggle*, *v.*] A violent effort; a strenuous or straining exertion; a strenuous endeavor to accomplish, avoid, or escape something; a contest with some opposing force: as, a *struggle* to get free; the *struggle* of death; a *struggle* with poverty.

With great hurry and *struggle* [he] endeavoured to clap the cover on again. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

The long and fierce *struggle* between the Crown and the Barons had terminated. *Macaulay*, Italiam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn.** *Endeavor*, *Effort*, *Exertion*, *Pains*, *Labor*, *Struggle*. See *strife*. The above are in the order of strength.

struggler (strug'lėr), *n.* [< *struggle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which struggles; one who strives or contends with violent effort.

struldbrug (strul'brug), *n.* [A made name.] In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" ("Voyage to Laputa"), one of a small class of immortals or deathless persons in "Luggnagg," born with an indicative sign in the forehead, who after fourscore live on at public expense in the imbecility of extreme age.

strull (strul), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. E. dial. *stroil*, strength, agility; cf. *strut*[2], a brace.] A bar so placed as to resist weight. *Loudon*.

strum (strum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strummed*, ppr. *strumming*. [Prob. a var. of *thrum* with intensive prefix *s* (as in *splash*, *plash*, etc.): see *thrum*, *drum*.] I. *intrans.* To play unskilfully, or in a vulgar, noisy manner, on a stringed musical instrument of the lute or harp kind, as a guitar, banjo, or zither, or (by extension) on a pianoforte; thrum.

"Ah, there is Fred beginning to *strum*! I must go and hinder him from jarring all your nerves," said Rosamond. . . . Fred, having opened the piano, . . . was parenthetically performing "Cherry Ripe!" with one hand.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

II. *trans.* 1. To play upon carelessly or unskilfully, as a stringed instrument; produce by rough manipulation of musical chords.—2. To produce a specified effect upon by strumming on a musical instrument.

To be stuck down to an old spinet to *strum* my father to sleep. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

strum (strum), *n.* [< *strum*, *v.*] A strumming; a careless or discordant performance on a stringed instrument.

We heard the occasional *strum* of a guitar.
The Century, XXXIX. 487.

struma (strö'mä), *n.*; pl. *strumæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumor, < *struere*, pile up, build: see *structure*.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) Scrofula. (*b*) Goiter.—2. In *bot.*, a cushion-like swelling or dilatation of or on an organ, as that at the extremity of the petiole of many leaves, or at one side of the base of the capsule in many mosses.

strumatic (strö-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *strumaticus*, pertaining to struma, < L. *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] Same as *strumose*.

strumiferous (strö-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *struma*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing strumæ; strumose.

strumiform (strö'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *struma* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a struma.

strummer (strum'ėr), *n.* [< *strum* + *-er*[1].] One who strums; a careless or unskilful player on a stringed instrument. *W. Black*, House-boat, vi.

strumose, strumous (strö'mōs, -mus), *a.* [= OF. *strumeus*, *estrumeux*, < L. *strumosus*, characterized by the presence of struma, or of strumæ, < *struma*, struma: see *struma*.] 1. Scrofulous; of, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with struma.—2. In *bot.*, bearing strumæ.

strumousness (strö'mus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strumose or strumous.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* [< ME. *strumpet*, *strompet*, *strumpett*; origin unknown; perhaps orig. **stropete* or **strupete*, < OF. **strupete*, vernacularly **strupee*, < L. *stuprata*, fem. pp. of *stuprare*, debauch; cf. OF. *strupe*, *stupre*, debauchery, concubinage, < L. *stuprum*, debauchery, > *stuprare* (> It. *strupare*, *stuprare* = Sp. *estrupar* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), debauch; cf. Gr. *στυφελίζειν*, maltreat (see *stuprum*, *stuprate*). Cf. Ir. Gael. *striopach*, strumpet. The E. dial. *strum*, strumpet, is prob. an abbr. of *strumpet*.] A prostitute; a harlot; a bold, lascivious woman: also used adjectively.

Shamelesse *strumpets*, whose vncurbèd swing
Many poore soules vnto confusion bring.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 16.

strumpet (strum'pet), *v. t.* [< *strumpet*, *n.*] 1. To make a strumpet of; bring to the condition of a strumpet. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 146. [Rare.] —2. To call or treat as a strumpet; give an ill name to; slander scurrilously.

With his untrue reports *strumpet* your fame.
Massinger.

strumstrum† (strum'strum), *n.* [Imitative reduplication of *strum*. Cf. *tom-tom*.] A rude

musical instrument with strings. See the quotation.

The *Strumstrum* is made somewhat like a Cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large Goad cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

strumulose (strö'mū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *strumose.*] In *bot.*, furnished with a small struma.

strung (strung). Preterit and past participle of *string.*

strunt[1] (strunt), *v. i.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *strut.*] To walk sturdily; walk with state; strut. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strunt[2] (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bird's tail; also, the tail of any animal. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

strunt[3] (strunt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Spirituous liquor, or a drink partly consisting of such liquor.

Syne wi' a social glass o' *strunt*
They parted aff careerin'.
Burns, Halloween.

2. A sullen fit; a pet. *Ramsay.* [Scotch in both uses.]

strut[1] (strut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *strout, stroot;* < ME. *strouten, strowten, struten,* < Dan. *strutte,* strut, = Sw. *strutta,* walk with a jolting step, = MHG. G. *strotzen,* swell, strut; cf. MHG. *strūz,* G. *strauss,* a fight, contention, MHG. *striuzen,* contend, struggle. See *strut*[2], *n.*, and cf. *strunt*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To swell; protuberate; bulge or spread out.

Crul was his heer and as the gold it shoon,
And *strouted* as a fanne, large and brode.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 129.

The mizens *strooted* with the gale.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 464.

The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To stand or walk stiffly with the tail erect and spread, as the peacock, the turkey, and various other birds. It is characteristic of the male in the breeding-season. See *showing-off*, 2, and cuts under *peafowl* and *turkey.*

3. To walk with a pompous gait and erect head, as from pride or affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head, . . . and *strut* in his gait?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 31.

Meanly to sneak out of difficulties into which they had proudly *strutted.* *Burke*, American Taxation.

II.† *trans.* 1. To cause to swell; enlarge; give more importance to.

I will make a brief list of the particulars themselves in an historical truth noways *strouted* nor made greater by language. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

2. To protrude; cause to bulge.

Or else [the lands] lifting vp themselues in Hills, knitting their furrowed browes, and *strouting* out their goggle eyes to watch their treasure, which they keep imprisoned in their stonie walls. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 829.

strut[1] (strut), *n.* [< ME. *strut, strout, strot:* see *strut*[1], *v.*] 1. A proud step or walk, with the head erect; affected dignity in walking.

Stynst of thy *strot* & fyne to flyte,
& sech hys biythe ful sweste & swythe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 353.

2. Stubbornness; obstinacy. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. Dispute; contention; strife. *Havelok*, l. 1039.

strut[1]†, *p. a.* [Contr. pp. of *strut*[1], *v.*] Swelling out; protuberant; bulging.

He beginneth now to return with his belly *strut* and full.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, p. 213. (*Trench.*)

strut[2] (strut), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *strūtr,* a hood jutting out like a horn, = Norw. *strut,* a spout, nozle, = Sw. *strut,* a paper cornet; cf. LG. *strutt,* stiff, rigid; from the root of *strut*[1]: see *strut*[1], *v.*] A brace or support for the reception of direct thrust, pressure, or weight in construction; any piece of wood or iron, or other member of a structure, designed to support a part or parts by pressure in the direction of its length. Struts may be either upright, diagonal, or horizontal. The struts of a roof extend obliquely from a rafter to a king-post or queen-post. Diagonal struts are also used between joists, in gates, etc. Also called *stretching-piece.* See cuts under *roof, queen-post,* and *floor.*

strut[2] (strut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strutted*, ppr. *strutting.* [< *strut*[2], *n.*] To brace or support by a strut or struts, in construction of any kind; hold in place or strengthen by an upright, diagonal, or transverse support.

strut-beam† (strut'bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

struthian (strö'thi-an), *a.* [< *Struthio* + *-an.*] Same as *struthious.*

Struthidea (strö-thid'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. στρουθός, a small bird, a sparrow, + εἶδος, form.] An Australian genus of jay-like birds, belonging to the family *Corvidæ,* having the wings short, the tail moderately long and

Struthidea cinerea.

graduated, the nostrils exposed, and the bill stout and conical. The only species is *S. cinerea,* 12½ inches long, gray with black bill, feet, and tail, and white eyes. Also called *Brachystoma* and *Brachyprorus.*

struthiiform (strö'thi-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *struthioniform.*

Struthio (strö'thi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *struthio,* < Gr. στρουθίων, the ostrich, < στρουθός, a sparrow, ὁ μέγας στρουθός, 'the big sparrow,' the ostrich: see *ostrich.*] The only genus of *Struthionidæ,* having but two toes, and so many other important structural characters that in some systems it is made the sole representative of an order *Struthiones. S. camelus,* the African ostrich, is the only established species; there are nominally two others, *S. australis* of South Africa, and *S. molybdophanes* of Somali-land. The genus formerly included some other struthious birds, as the American ostriches, now called *Rhea.* See cut under *ostrich.*

Struthiocamelus (strö"thi-ō-ka-mē'lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *struthiocamelus,* for **struthocamelus,* < Gr. στρουθοκάμηλος, the ostrich, < στρουθός, sparrow, + κάμηλος, camel: see *camel.*] Same as *Struthio.*

struthioid (strö'thi-oid), *a.* [< Gr. στρουθίων, the ostrich, + εἶδος, form.] Ostrich-like; struthious to any extent; especially, struthious in the narrowest sense.

Struthiolaria (strö"thi-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Struthiolariidæ:* so called because the lip of the shell has been compared to the foot of an ostrich.

Struthiolariidæ (strö"thi-ō-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthiolaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Struthiolaria.* The animal has slender tentacles with eyes at their external bases, an oval foot, and a characteristic dentition (the central tooth being squarish, the lateral wide, five marginal teeth falciform, and the supplementary ones very narrow). The shell is buccinoid with ovsi subcanaliculate aperture. The living species are confined to the southern Pacific.

Struthiolaria stramínea.

struthiolarioid (strö"thi-ō-lā'ri-oid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Struthiolariidæ.*

Struthiones (strö-thi-ō'-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Struthio,* q. v.] 1. The ostriches in a broad sense; the struthious or ratite birds. See *Ratitæ,* and cuts under *cassowary, Dromæus, emu, ostrich,* and *Rhea.*—2. An ordinal group restricted to the genus *Struthio. A. Newton.*

Struthionidæ (strö-thi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio*(*n*-) + *-idæ.*] The ostrich family, variously restricted. (*a*†) Containing the genera *Struthio, Rhea, Casuarius,* and *Dromæus,* and divided into *Struthioninæ* and *Casuarinæ:* same as *Struthiones,* 1. (*b*) Containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea.* Same as *Struthionin-næ (a).* (*c*) Containing only the genus *Struthio,* or the two-toed African ostriches alone. The differences between these ostriches and all other birds is about as great as those usually held to characterize orders in ornithology. The digits are only two, the hallux and inner digit being aborted, leaving the third and fourth digits with the usual ratio of phalanges (4, 5), and there are corresponding modifications of the lower end of the metatarsus. The leg-bones are greatly elongated, and there is a pubic symphysis. The fore limb is reduced, with the antebrachium not half so long as the humerus; and the manus has three digits, two of which bear claws. The wings are useless for flight. There are thirty-five precaudal vertebræ, and the bodies of the sacral vertebræ ankylose with the fore ends of the pubes and ischia. The sternum is doubly notched on each side behind. There are important cranial and especially palatal characters. The plumage is not aftershafted.

struthioniform (strö-thi-on'i-fôrm), *a.* [Also irreg. *struthiiform;* < NL. *struthioniformis,* < L. *struthio*(*n*-), an ostrich, + *forma,* form.] Resembling an ostrich in the sense of being dromæognathous, as a tinamou; of or pertaining to the *Struthioniformes.*

Struthioniformes (strö-thi-on-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *struthioniformis:* see *struthioniform.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ,* composed of the South American tinamous, or *Crypturi,* and coextensive with the *Dromæognathæ* of Huxley: so called from their resemblance in some respects (notably palatal structure) to struthious birds.

Struthioninæ (strö"thi-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Struthio*(*n*-) + *-inæ.*] The ostriches, variously restricted. (*a*) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*a*), containing the genera *Struthio* and *Rhea,* or the African and American ostriches, thus contrasted with *Casuarinæ,* the cassowaries and emus. (*b*) A subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*b*): contrasted with *Rheinæ.* (*c*) The only subfamily of *Struthionidæ* (*c*), conterminous therewith.

struthionine (strö'thi-ō-nin), *a.* [< NL. *struthioninus,* < L. *struthio*(*n*-), an ostrich: see *Struthio.*] Resembling or related to an ostrich more or less closely; in a narrow sense, of or pertaining to the *Struthioninæ;* in a wide sense, struthious; ratite.

struthious (strö'thi-us), *a.* [< NL. *Struthio* + *-ous.*] Ostrich-like; resembling or related to the ostriches; struthiiform; ratite.

strutter (strut'èr), *n.* [< *strut*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who struts; a pompous fellow. *Imp. Dict.*

strutting (strut'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strut*[2], *v.*] In *carp.*, diagonal braces between joists, to prevent side deflection.

strutting-beam† (strut'ing-bēm), *n.* A collar-beam.

struttingly (strut'ing-li), *adv.* In a strutting manner; with a proud step; boastingly.

strutting-piece (strut'ing-pēs), *n.* Same as *bridging.*

struvite (strö'vīt), *n.* [Named after *Struve,* a Russian statesman.] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, often occurring in connection with guano-deposits. It is found in orthorhombic crystals, often hemimorphic, and has a white or pale-yellow color and vitreous luster.

struy†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *stroy.*

stry (strī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stried,* ppr. *strying.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stroy.*

strychnia (strik'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Strychnos,* q. v.] Same as *strychnine.*

strychnic (strik'nik), *a.* [< NL. *strychnia* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including strychnine: as, *strychnic* acid.

strychnina (strik-nī'nä), *n.* A form of *strychnia.*

strychnine, strychnin (strik'nin), *n.* [< NL. *Strychnos* + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] A vegetable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$), the sole active principle of *Strychnos Tieuté,* the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *S. Ignatii, S. Nux-vomica, S. colubrina,* etc. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *S. Nux-vomica.* It is colorless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is very insoluble, requiring 7,000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce tetanic spasms, but are used in medicine especially in conditions of exhaustion and certain forms of paralysis. See cut under *nux vomica.*—**Hall's solution of strychnine.** See *solution.*

strychninism (strik'ni-nizm), *n.* [< *strychnine* + *-ism.*] The condition produced by an excessive dose of strychnine.

strychnism (strik'nizm), *n.* [< *strychnia* + *-ism.*] The hyperexcitable state of the spinal cord produced by strychnine.

strychnized (strik'nīzd), *a.* Brought under the influence of strychnine.

Strychnos (strik'nos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *strychnos,* < Gr. στρύχνος or τρύχνος, a plant of the nightshade kind.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceæ* and tribe *Euloganieæ,* type of the subtribe *Strychneæ.* It is characterized by flowers with valvate corolla-lobes, and a usually two-celled ovary which becomes in fruit an indehiscent berry, commonly globose and pulpy with a hardened rind. About 65 species have been described, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, often vines climbing high by stiff hooked and recurved tendrils, in a few species armed with straight spines. They have opposite membranous or coriaceous three- to five-nerved leaves, and small or rather long salver-shaped flowers in terminal or axillary cymes, usually white and densely aggregated. Many species yield powerful poisons, sometimes of great medicinal value. For species

yielding strychnine, see *strychnine*; for *S. Nux-comica*, see also *nux vomica*, *brucine*, and *Angostura bark* (under *bark*²); for *S. Tieuté*, *chettik*; for *S. colubrina*, *snakewood*; for *S. Ignatii*, *St. Ignatius' beans*, under *bean*¹. For *S. toxifera*, see *curari*; for *S. Pseudo-quina*, *copalche*, 2; for *S. potatorum* (also called *water-filter nut*), see *clearing-nut*. The root of West African species is used in ordeals. Although the seeds are usually poisonous, the fruit of several species, as in India of *S. potatorum*, in Java of *S. Tieuté*, and in Egypt and Senegal of *S. innocua*, contains a pulp which is an article of food. *S. psilosperma*, the Queensland strychnine-tree, is an evergreen shrubby climber, sometimes cultivated.

stryne†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *strain*¹.

stuard†, **stuart**†, *n.* Old spellings of *steward*.

Stuartia (stū-ār′ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after John *Stuart*, Marquis of Bute, a patron of botany.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ternstrœmiaceæ* and tribe *Gordonieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with nearly equal sepals, and an ovary which contains two ascending ovules in each of its five cells, and ripens into a loculicidal and somewhat woody capsule with lenticular seeds, little albumen, and a straight embryo with a slender inferior radicle. There are 6 species, natives of North America and Japan. They are shrubs with membranous deciduous leaves, and short-peduncled flowers solitary in the axils, often large and showy, each usually of five imbricated petals, and numerous stamens with versatile anthers. Two handsome white-flowered species, from the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky, and southward, are sometimes cultivated under the name of *stuartia*—*S. Virginica* with a single style, and *S. pentagyna* with five styles and larger leaves. *S. Pseudo-Camellia*, from Japan, is also in cultivation in ornamental grounds.

2. [*l. c.*] A shrub of this genus.

stub (stub), *n.* [< ME. *stub*, *stubbe*, < AS. *styb* = D. *stobbe* = LG. *stubbe* = Icel. *stubbi*, *stobbi*, also *stubbr* = Norw. *stubbe*, *stubb* = Sw. *stubbe*, *stubb* = Dan. *stub*, a stump, stub. Cf. Gael. *stob*, a stake, stub, Lith. *stebas*, an upright pillar, mast, L. *stipes*, a post, Gr. *στύπος*, a stump, Skt. *stambha*, a post, √ *stambh*, make firm, set fast. Cf. *stump* and *stubble*.] 1. The end of a fallen tree, shrub, or plant remaining in the ground; a stump; now, especially, a short stump or projecting root of inconspicuous size.

Here stands a drie *stub* of some tree, a cubite from the ground. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 305.

2. A projection like a stump; a piece or part of something sticking out: as, a dog with only a *stub* of a tail; the *stub* of a broken tooth.

The horn [of the buffalo] at three months is about 1 inch in length, and is a mere little black *stub*.
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report (1887), ii. 397.

3. A short remaining piece of something; a terminal remnant: as, the *stub* of a pencil or of a cigar; a *stub* of candle.—4. A worn horseshoe-nail; a stub-nail; specifically, in the plural, nails, or bits of iron of the quality of old horseshoe-nails, used as material for gun-barrels or other articles requiring great toughness.

Every blacksmith's shop rung with the rhythmical clang of busy hammers, beating out old iron, such as horse-shoes, nails, or *stubs*, into the great harpoons.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

5. Something truncated, resembling a small stump, or constituting a terminal remnant. (*a*) A blunt-pointed pen; a stub-pen. (*b*) A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement with it. (*c*) A short file adapted to working in and around depressions that cannot be reached by an ordinary file. (*d*) The unsawed butt-end of a plank. See *stub-shot*, 1.

6. The inner end of one of the duplicate numbered blanks in a check-book or the like, which is left in the book with a memorandum corresponding to the check or other blank which is filled out and detached; counterfoil.—7†. Figuratively, a block: a blockhead.

Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*.
Milton, Education.

Stub damascus. See *damascus*.

stub (stub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stubbed*, ppr. *stubbing*. [= Sw. *stubba* = Dan. *stubbe*, cut short, dock, curtail; from the noun.] 1. To grub up by the roots; pull or raise the stub of; pull or raise as a stub: as, to *stub* a tree; to *stub* up roots.

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubbed, died a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

2. To clear of stubs; grub up stubs or roots from, as land.

Nobbut a bit on it 's left, an' I mean'd to 'a *stubb'd* it at fall. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer (Old Style).

A large fenced-in field, well *stubbed*, on which the manure from the cattle is spread.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 424.

3. To make a stub of; cut to a stub; give a truncated or stubbed appearance to; truncate: as, to *stub* off a post or a quill pen.—4. To ruin by extravagance. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To strike against something projecting from a surface; stump: as, to *stub* one's foot. [U. S.]

stubbed (stub′ed or stubd), *a.* [< *stub* + *-ed*².] 1. Resembling a stub; short and blunt; truncated.

Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribands, and fine posies.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

2. Rough with roots and stumps; stubby.

Then came a bit of *stubbed* ground, once a wood.
Browning, Childe Roland.

3. Blunt or rugged in character; not delicate or sensitive; hardy.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things that fret and gall those delicate people. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 105.

stubbedness (stub′ed-nes), *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

stubbiness (stub′i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being stubby.—2. Same as *stubbedness*.

stubble (stub′l), *n.* [Also dial. *stopple*; < ME. *stubble*, *stubbel*, *stubbyl*, *stobil*, *stobul*, *stouple*, < OF. *stuble*, *estuble*, *estoble*, *estouble*, *estoule*, *estoulle*, *esteule*, F. *étouble*, *éteule* = Pr. *estobla* = It. *stoppia* = MD. D. *stoppel* = LG. *stoppele*, *stoppel* = OHG. *stupfila*, MHG. *stupfel*, G. *stopfel*, stubble; all appar. < L. *stipula*, dim. of *stipes*, a stalk, etc.: see *stipule*. The word has been confused in ML., etc., with L. *stuppa*, *stupa*, *stipa*, tow, and in E. with *stub*.] 1. The lower ends of grain-stalks, collectively, left standing in the ground when the crop is cut; the covering of a harvested field of grain.

They turned in their *stubble* to sow another croppe of wheate in the same place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

2. Something resembling or analogous to stubble, especially a short rough beard, or the short hair on a cropped head. See *stubbly*.

stubbled (stub′ld), *a.* [< *stubble* + *-ed*².] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbly.

A crow was strutting o'er the *stubbled* plain,
Just as a lark, descending, clos'd his strain.
Gay, To the Right Hon. Paul Methuen.

2†. Stubbed.

stubble-field (stub′l-fēld), *n.* A field covered with stubble; a piece of ground from which grain has been cut.

stubble-goose (stub′l-gös), *n.* [< ME. *stubbelgoos*; < *stubble* + *goose*.] 1. The graylag goose. *Anser cinereus*. Also called *harvest-goose*.

Of many a pilgrym hastow Crystes curs,
For of thy percely yet they fare the wors
That they han eten with thy *stubbel goos*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Cook's Tale, i. 27.

2. See the quotation, and compare *green-goose*.

So *stubble-geese* at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit; next May produces green.
W. King, Art of Cookery, i. 77.

stubble-land (stub′l-land), *n.* Land covered with stubble; a stubble-field. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 35.

stubble-plow (stub′l-plou), *n.* A plow especially adapted for turning up stubbly ground.

stubble-rake (stub′l-rāk), *n.* A rake for gleaning a reaped field.

stubble-turner (stub′l-tėr′nėr), *n.* A wing attachment to a plow to turn down stubble, etc., in advance of the plowshare.

stubbly (stub′li), *a.* [< *stubble* + *-y*¹.] 1. Covered with stubble; stubbled.

He . . . rubbed his *stubbly* chin with a sort of bewildered thoughtfulness. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 357.

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff.

A young man of aggressive manners, whose *stubbly* black hair stood out from his head. *The Century*, XXXVII. 600.

stub-book (stub′bůk), *n.* A book containing only stubs, and serving as a record of the checks or other papers detached from them.

The filed *stub-books* of stamps, now occupying a very large and rapidly increasing space in the files-rooms.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 700.

stubborn (stub′ėrn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stubburne*, *stoburne*; < ME. *stoburn*, *stoburne*, *styburne*, *stiburn*, *stiborn*, *stibourne*; prob. orig. **stybor*, **stibor* (the final *n* being due to misdividing of the derived noun *stybornesse* taken as **stybornnesse* (E. *stubbornness*), or a mere addition as in *bittern*¹, *slattern*), appar. < AS. *styb*, a stump, stub, + adj. formative *-or* as in AS. *bitor*, E. *bitter*, etc.] 1†. Sturdy; stout; strong.

I was yong and ful of ragerye,
Stibourne and strong and joly as a pye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 456.

2. Fixed or set in opinion or purpose; obstinately determined; inflexibly resolute; not to be moved by persuasion; unyielding.

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by't.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 122.

Some of them, for their *stubborn* refusing the Grace he had offered them, were adjudged to Death, and the rest fined. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 172.

3. Persistently obdurate; obtuse to reason or right; obstinately perverse. [This sense depends upon the connection, and is not always clearly distinguishable from the preceding, since what is justifiable or natural persistence from one point of view may be sheer perversity from another.]

And he that holdithe a quarel agayn right,
Holdyng his purpos *stiburn* ageyn reason.
Lydgate, Order of Fools.

They ceased not from their own doings, nor from their *stubborn* way. Judges ii. 19.

Sirrah, thou art said to have a *stubborn* soul,
That apprehends no further than this world.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 485.

From the necessity of bowing down the *stubborn* neck of their pride and ambition to the yoke of moderation and virtue. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

4. Persistently pursued or practised; obstinately maintained; not readily abandoned or relinquished.

Stubborn attention, and more than common application.
Locke.

Proud as he is, that iron heart retains
Its *stubborn* purpose, and his friends disdains.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 742.

Stout were their hearts, and *stubborn* was their strife.
Scott, The Poacher.

5. Difficult of treatment or management; hard to deal with or handle; not easily manipulated; refractory; tough; unyielding; stiff.

Facts are *stubborn* things. *Proverbial saying*.

In hissing flames huge silver bars are roll'd,
And *stubborn* brass, and tin, and solid gold.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 546.

While round them *stubborn* thorns and furze increase,
And creeping briars. *Dyer*, Fleece, i. 107.

Not Hope herself, with all her flattering art,
Can cure this *stubborn* sickness of the heart.
Crabbe, Works, I. 140.

Stubborn marble is that which, on account of its excessive hardness, is very difficult to work, and is apt to fly off in splinters. *Marble-Worker*, § 35.

6†. Harsh; rough; rude; coarse in texture or quality.

Like strict men of order,
They do correct their bodies with a bench
Or a poor *stubborn* table.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

Their Cloth [made from bark] . . . is *stubborn* when new, wears out soon. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 315.

If Hector's Spouse was clad in *stubborn* Stuff,
A Soldier's Wife became it well enough.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Refractory*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*); wilful, headstrong, unruly, inflexible, obdurate, ungovernable, indocile, mulish.

stubborn (stub′ėrn), *v. t.* [< *stubborn*, *a.*] To make stubborn; render stiff, unyielding, enduring, or the like. [Rare.]

Slaty ridge
Stubborn'd with iron. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

stubbornly (stub′ėrn-li), *adv.* In a stubborn manner; inflexibly; obstinately.

stubbornness (stub′ėrn-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stubbernesse*; < ME. *styburnesse*, *stibornesse*, etc.: see *stubborn*.] The state or character of being inflexible or stubborn; obstinate persistence, obduracy, or refractoriness.

stubborn-shafted (stub′ėrn-shaf′ted), *a.* Having a stiff or unyielding shaft or trunk. [Rare.]

Before a gloom of *stubborn-shafted* oaks,
Three . . . horsemen waiting.
Tennyson, Geraint

stubby (stub′i), *a.* [< *stub* + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding with stubs.—2. Short, thick, and stiff; stubbed: as, *stubby* bristles; *stubby* fingers.

stub-damask (stub′dam′ask), *n.* A kind of damaskeened iron made of stubs, used for shot-gun barrels. See *stub-twist*.

Stub damask is made from the same materials as stub twist, but the rods after the first drawing are subjected to a high degree of torsion, and two or three of them are then welded laterally to form the ribbon.
Amer. Cyc., VII. 356.

stub-end (stub′end′), *n.* In *mach.*, the enlarged rectangular end or prism of a pitman or connecting-rod, over which the strap of a strap-joint passes, forming with the end of the prism a rectangular inclosure which holds the brasses or boxes fitted to a crank-wrist or to a cross-head pin. Compare *strap-joint*.

The keyway is the butt or *stub end* of the rod.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 403.

stub-feather (stub′feтн′ėr), *n.* One of the short feathers left on a fowl after it has been plucked; a pin-feather. *Halliwell*.

stub-iron (stub′ī′ėrn), *n.* Iron formed from stubs, used principally for making fine gun-barrels.

stub-mortise (stub'môr″tis), *n.* A mortise which does not pass through the entire thickness of the timber in which it is made.

stub-nail (stub'nāl), *n.* An old or worn horse-shoe-nail; any short and thick nail; a stub.

stub-pen (stub'pen), *n.* A pen having a blunt or truncated nib, usually short and broad.

stub-short (stub'shôrt), *n.* Same as *stub-shot*, 1.

stub-shot (stub'shot), *n.* 1. In a saw-mill, the butt or unsawed part at the end of a plank, separated from the log. Also called *stub-short*. —2. In *turning*, the unworked part on a piece turned in a lathe, where it is secured to the center. It is removed when the work is finished.

stub-tenon (stub'ten″ọn), *n.* In *carp.*, a short tenon, as at the end of an upright. *E. H. Knight.*

stub-twist (stub'twist), *n.* A material for fine shot-gun barrels, as those of fowling-pieces, wrought from stubs, and brought into form by twisting or coiling round a mandrel or by welding; also, a gun-barrel made of this material.

stubwort (stub'wėrt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella:* so called from its growing about stubs or stumps. [Prov. Eng.]

stucco (stuk'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *stuck*; < F. *stuc* = Sp. *estuco* = Pg. *estuque* = D. *stuc* = G. Sw. *stuck* = Dan. *stuk;* < It. *stucco*, stucco, < OHG. *stucchi*, MHG. *stücke*, G. *stück*, a piece, a patch, = D. *stuk* = OS. *stukki* = AS. *stycce* = Icel. *stykki*, a piece; connected with *stock*[1].] 1. Plaster or cement, of varying degrees of fineness, used as a coating for walls, either internally or externally, and for the production of ornamental effects and figures. Stucco for decorative purposes, as the cornices and moldings of rooms and the enrichment of ceilings, usually consists of slaked lime, chalk, and pulverized white marble, tempered in water, or of calcined gypsum or plaster of Paris mixed with glue, and sometimes also gelatin or gum arabic, in a hot solution. The stucco employed for external purposes is of a coarser kind, and variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of *cements*. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to those of the finest marble. The stucco used for the third coat of three-coat plaster consists of fine lime and sand. In a species called *bastard stucco* a small quantity of hair is used. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is troweled.

2. Work made of stucco. The ornamenting of cornices, etc., with garlands, festoons, fruits, and figures in stucco was carried to great elaboration by the ancient Romans, and by the Italians under Raphael's guidance in the sixteenth century.

stucco (stuk'ō), *v. t.* [< *stucco*, *n.*] To apply stucco to; cover with stucco or fine plaster.

stuccoer (stuk'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *stucco* + *-er*[1].] One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, etc.; one who works or deals in stucco.

stucco-work (stuk'ō-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work composed of stucco.

stuck[1] (stuk). Preterit and past participle of *stick*[1] and *stick*[2].

stuck[2]† (stuk), *n.* [A var. of *stock*[2]. Cf. *tuck*[2].] A thrust.

stuck[3] (stuk), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal variant of *stook*.

stuck[4]† (stuk), *n.* [< F. *stuc*, < It. *stucco*, stucco: see *stucco*.] Stucco. *Imp. Dict.*

stuck-in† (stuk'in), *n.* The stoccade.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck in* with such a mortal motion that it is inevitable. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 303.

stuckle (stuk'l), *n.* [Dim. of *stuck*[3], *stook*.] A number of sheaves set together in a field; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

stuckling (stuk'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thin apple pasty; a fritter. [Prov. Eng.]

stuck-up (stuk'up'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Offensively proud or conceited; puffed up; consequential. [Colloq.]

He [the true gentleman] is never *stuck-up*, nor looks down upon others because they have not titles, honors, or social position equal to his own.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 144.

II. *n.* Same as *strap-oyster*. *E. Ingersoll.*

stud[1] (stud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *studde;* < ME. *stode*, < AS. *studu, stuthu*, a post, = Icel. *stodh* = Sw. *stöd*, a post, = Dan. *stöd*, stub, stump, = MHG. G. *stütze*, a prop, support; cf. Skt. *sthūna*, a post. Cf. *stooth*, a doublet of *stud*[1]. Hence ult. *studdle*.] 1. A post; an upright prop or support; specifically, one of the small beams or scantlings in a building, of the height of a single story, which, with the laths nailed upon them, form the walls of the different rooms. See cut under *siding*.

It is a gross mistake in architecture to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

2†. The stem, trunk, or stock of a tree or shrub.

Seest not thilke same Hawthorne *studde*,
How bragly it beginnes to budde,
And utter his tender head?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

3. A transverse piece of cast-iron inserted in each link of a chain cable to prop the sides apart and strengthen it. See cut under *chain*. —4. A nail, boss, knob, or protuberance affixed to a surface, especially as an ornament.

Crystal and myrrhine cups, embossa'd with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 120.

The armour of the legs consists of a chausson of chain-mail, and chausses lacing behind, which appear to be formed of *studs* rivetted on cloth or leather.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. p. xvii.

5. A piece in the form of a boss or knob for use as a button or fastener, or in some other way. A stud for a bolt is a rounded nut to be screwed on to the projecting end. A stud for lacing is a button set in an eyelet-hole and having an ear round which the lace is passed. A shirt-stud is an ornamental button commonly with a tang or a spire by which it can be inserted in and removed from an eyelet-hole or small buttonhole in the front of the shirt.

The grate which (shut) the day out-barres,
Those golden *studdes* which nailе the starres.
Dekker, Londons Tempe (Works, IV. 122).

The *stud* itself, called the anvil, is connected to the sending battery, and the other pole of this battery is to earth. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 269.

The mantle, which falls over the back of the figure and is not gathered up at the arms, is secured by a cordon attached to two lozenge-shaped *studs*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

Shirt-stud abscess, an abscess with a superficial and a deep cavity, connected by a short sinus.

stud[1] (stud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *studded*, ppr. *studding*. [< *stud*[1], *n.* Cf. Icel. *stydja*, prop, steady.] 1. To furnish with or support by studs, or upright props.

Is it a wholesome place to live in, with its black shingles, and the green moss that shows how damp they are? its dark, low-*studded* rooms? *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

2. To set with or as with studs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 44.

3. To set with protuberant objects of any kind; scatter over with separate things rising above the surface: as, a bay *studded* with islands.

A fine lawn sloped away from it, *studded* with clumps of trees. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

4. To lie scattered over the surface of; be spread prominently about in.

The turf around our pavilion fairly blazes with the splendor of the yellow daisies and crimson poppies that *stud* it. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

Studded armor, armor composed of leather, cloth in several thicknesses, or the like, through which are driven metal rivets with large heads, forming studs or bosses.

stud[2] (stud), *n.* [< ME. *stood, stod*, < AS. *stōd*, a stud, = OHG. *stuot, stuat, stuota*, a stud, MHG. *stuot, stüt*, a stud, a breeding mare, G. *stute*, a breeding mare (*gestüt*, a stud), = Icel. *stōdh* = Dan. *stod*, a stud, = Sw. *sto*, a mare. Cf. Russ. *stado*, a herd or drove, Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses. Cf. *steed*.] 1. A number of horses kept for any purpose, especially for breeding or sporting.

He keeps the *stud* (which is to be diminished) because he thinks he ought to support the turf.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

2. The place where a stud is kept, especially for breeding; a stud-farm.

In the *studs* of persons of quality in Ireland, where care is taken, . . . we see horses bred of excellent shape.
Sir W. Temple, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.

3. A stallion, especially one kept for service in breeding; a stud-horse. [Colloq.] —4. Dogs kept for breeding; a kennel. [U. S.] —**In the stud**, kept for breeding, as a horse or dog.

stud[3]†, **studet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *stead*.

stud-bolt (stud'bolt), *n.* A bolt with a thread at each end, to be screwed into a fixed part at one end and have a stud or nut screwed on it at the other.

stud-book (stud'bůk), *n.* The genealogical register of a stud, especially of horses; a book giving the pedigree of noted or thoroughbred animals, especially horses.

studdery† (stud'ėr-i), *n.* [< *stud*[2] + *-ery*.] A place for keeping a stud of horses. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

studding (stud'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stud*[1], *v.*] In *carp.*, studs or joists collectively, or material for studs or joists.

studdingsail (stud'ing-sāl; pron. by sailors stun'sl), *n.* [< *studding*, verbal n. of *stud*[1], support, + *sail;* or else altered from **steadying-sail*.] A sail set beyond the leeches of some of the principal squaresails during a fair wind, very seldom used. Lower studdingsails, either square or three-cornered, are set outside of the leeches of the foresail. Topmast- and topgallant-studdingsails are set outside of the topsail and topgallantsail. They are spread at the head by small yards and at the foot by booms which slide out from the yardarms. Also called *steering-sail*. See cuts under *ringtail*[2] and *ship*.—**Studdingsail-booms**, long poles which slide out and in through boom-irons on the yards. See cut under *ship*.

studdle (stud'l), *n.* [< ME. *studdyll, studdul, stodul, stedulle*, < Icel. *studhill*, a prop, stay, upright, stud, dim. of *stodh* (= AS. *studu*, etc.), a prop: see *stud*[1].] 1†. A prop or bar about a loom. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.—2. One of the vertical timbers which support the setts in the timbering of a mining-shaft.

studet†, *n.* See *stud*[3].

student (stū'dent), *n.* [= F. *étudiant* = Pr. *estudian* = Sp. *estudiante* = Pg. *estudante* = It. *studiante, studiente, studente* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *student*, a student, < L. *studen(t-)s*, ppr. of *studēre*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, apply one's self, study; perhaps (with alteration of *sp-* to *st-*) = Gr. *σπεύδειν*, be eager, hasten. Hence also *study, studious*, etc.] 1. A studious person; one who practises studying or investigation; one given to the study of books or the acquisition of knowledge: as, a *student* of science or of nature.

Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good *student* from his book, and it is wonderful.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 1. 38.

2. A person who is engaged in a course of study, either general or special; one who studies, especially with a view to education of a higher kind; an advanced scholar or pupil: as, an academical or college *student;* a *student* of theology, law, medicine, or art.

A greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a *student* in England than elsewhere.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

Student or students' lamp. See *lamp*[1].

student-parsnip (stū'dent-pärs″nip), *n.* See *parsnip*.

studentry (stū'dent-ri), *n.* [< *student* + *-ry*.] Students collectively; a body of students. *Kingsley*, Hypatia. [Rare.]

studentship (stū'dent-ship), *n.* [< *student* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being a student. [Rare.] —2. An endowment or foundation for a student; a provision for the maintenance of a person in a course of study.

She [George Eliot] . . . founded to his memory the "George Henry Lewes *studentship*."
Diet. Nat. Biog., XIII. 221.

studerite (stö'dėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Bernhard *Studer*, a Swiss geologist (1794–1887).] A mineral from the canton of Valais in Switzerland, closely related to tetrahedrite.

stud-farm (stud'färm), *n.* A tract of land devoted to the breeding and rearing of horses.

studfish (stud'fish), *n.* A kind of killifish, *Fundulus* (*Xenisma*) *catenatus*, 6 or 7 inches long, locally abundant in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. It is one of the largest and handsomest of the cyprinodonts. A related species is the spotted studfish, *F.* (*X.*) *stellifer*, of the Alabama river. These represent a section of the genus with the dorsal fin beginning nearly above the anal.

Studfish (*Fundulus* (*Xenisma*) *catenatus*).

stud-flower (stud'flou″ėr), *n.* A name proposed by Meehan for the plant *Helonias bullata*, translating the specific name.

stud-groom (stud'gröm), *n.* A groom (generally the head groom) of a stud. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 782.

stud-horse (stud'hôrs), *n.* [< ME. **stodhors*, < AS. *stōdhors* (= Icel. *stōdhhross*), < *stōd*, stud, + *hors*, horse.] A horse kept in the stud for breeding purposes; a stallion.

studied (stud'id), *p. a.* 1. Informed or qualified by study; instructed; versed; learned.

The natural man, . . . he he never so great a philosopher, never so well seen in the law, never so sore *studied* in the Scripture, . . . yet he cannot understand the things of the Spirit of God.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 6.

2. Studiously contrived or thought out; premeditated; deliberate: as, a *studied* insult.

The flattering senate
Decrees him divine honours, and to cross it
Were death with *studied* torments.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

studiedly (stud'id-li), *adv.* In a studied manner; with study or deliberation; deliberately. *Life of Mede*, prefixed to his Works, p. 39. (*Latham.*)

studier (stud'i-ėr), *n.* [< *study*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who studies; an examiner or investigator. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, ix.

studio (stū'di-ō), *n.* [< It. *studio*, a study: see *study*.] A room especially arranged for painting, drawing, photographing, or other art-work. It is usually fitted with windows for securing a pure skylight, or light free from cross-reflections, and is so placed, when possible, as to receive light from the north side.

studious (stū'di-us), *a.* [= F. *studieux* = Sp. Pg. *estudioso* = It. *studioso*, < L. *studiosus*, eager, assiduous, < *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study: see *study*[1].] 1. Given to study or learning; inclined to learn or investigate; seeking knowledge from books, inquiry, meditation, or by other means: as, a *studious* pupil or investigator; a *studious* reasoner.

Let the *studious* of these things search them in their proper Authors. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

2. Exercising study or careful consideration; attentively mindful or considerate; thoughtful; heedful; intent; assiduous.

I am *studious* to keep the ancient terms.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 157.

One at least *studious* of deserving well.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Manifesting study or deliberation; planned; studied.

But yet be wary in thy *studious* care.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 97.

4. Devoted to or used for the purposes of study; serving as a place of study or contemplation. [Rare.]

Some to the wars, to try their fortune there; . . .
Some to the *studious* universities.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. 10.

But let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 156.

=**Syn. 1.** *Studious, Scholarly.* *Studious* represents a fact in conduct; *scholarly*, a fact in taste or predilection, or a similar result: as, he was very *studious*, but not really of *scholarly* instincts, nor likely ever to produce a *scholarly* treatise.

studiously (stū'di-us-li), *adv.* In a studious manner; with reference to study or learning; as a student; in a studied manner; with studious consideration or care; studiedly; heedfully; deliberately: as, to be *studiously* inclined; to investigate a subject *studiously*.

studiousness (stū'di-us-nes), *n.* The character of being studious; diligence in study; addictedness to books or investigation.

Studite (stū'dīt), *n.* [< LGr. Στουδίτης, < Στουδιός, Studius, a Roman who built a monastery (thence known as the *Studium*) for the order.] A member of the order of Acœmeti. The most famous of the order was St. Theodore the Studite (died 826), confessor against the Iconoclasts and hymnographer.

studwork (stud'wėrk), *n.* [< *stud*[1] + *work*.] 1. Brickwork interspaced with studs; construction with alternating bricks and studs.—2. That which is made or held by means of studs, especially in armor; brigandine-work, jazerant-work, or other process for producing garments of fence by means of ordinary textile fabrics or leather set with studs. See cut under *brigandine*.

study[1] (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *studie*; < ME. *study*, *stody*, *studye*, *studie*, < OF. *estudie*, *estude*, F. *étude* = Sp. *estudio* = Pg. *estudo* = It. *studio*, < L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, exertion, study, < *studere*, be eager, zealous, or diligent, study: see *student*.] 1. Eagerness; earnestness; zeal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They do thereby (by the burning of the books] better declare the *study* of their godliness.
Calvin, on Acts xix. 19, p. 189 (Calvin Trans. Soc.).

2. Zealous endeavor; studied effort, aim, or purpose; deliberate contrivance or intention.

Men's *study* is set rather to take gifts, and to get of other men's goods, than to give any of their own.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It is my *study*
To seem despiteful and ungentle to you.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 85.

As touching your Graces diligence and singulier good *studie* and means for the eyde of thEmperors affayres.
R. Sampson, To Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., (I. 354).

This is a cruelty beyond man's *study*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 6.

3. The mental effort of understanding, appreciating, and assimilating anything, especially a book; the earnest and protracted examination of a question, by reflection, collection and scrutiny of evidence, and otherwise; the pursuit of learning.

In continuall *studie* and contemplation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

When the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on all sides, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas, it is that we call intension or *study*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

4. An exercise in learning or the pursuit of knowledge; an act or course of intellectual acquisition, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles: as, the actor's *study* was very rapid; also, an effort to gain an understanding of something; a particular course of learning, inquiry, or investigation: as, to pursue the *study* of physics or of a language; to make a *study* of trade, of a case at law, or of a man's life or character.

The chiefe citie is Hamsa, sometime called Tarsus, famous for the *studies* of learning, herein (saith Strabo) surmounting both Athens and Alexandria.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 334.

His [Calvin's] bringing up was in the *study* of the civil law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

5. That which is studied or to be studied; a branch of learning; a subject of acquired or desired knowledge; a matter for investigation or meditation.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.
Bacon, Studies (ed. 1887).

The proper *study* of mankind is man.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 2.

'Twas, in truth, a *study*,
To mark his spirit, alternating between
A decent and professional gravity
And an irreverent mirthfulness.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

Personally I think that Shakespeare is almost the easiest *study*; perhaps because of my being accustomed as a boy to see Shakespeare's plays.
Lester Wallack, Scribner's Mag., IV. 720.

6. A state of mental inquiry or cogitation; debate or counsel with one's self; deep meditation; a muse; a quandary.

Pandarus, that in a *stodye* stod,
Er he wss war, she tok hym by the hood.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1180.

I haf gret *stody* til I haf tydings fro 3ow.
Paston Letters, I. 78.

The king of Castile, herewith a little confused, and in a *studie*, said, That can I doe with my honour.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 224.

7. *Theat.*, one who studies or learns; a studier; specifically, a memorizer of a part for the theater; an actor as a memorizer.

I've got a part of twelve lengths here which I must be up in to-morrow night, and I haven't had time to look at it yet. I'm a confounded quick *study*, that's one comfort.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

8. In *music*, a composition, usually instrumental, having something of the instructive and gymnastic purpose of an exercise combined with a certain amount of artistic value; an étude. An elaborate work of this class, combining great technical difficulty with decided artistic interest, is often called a *concert study*.

9. Something done as an exercise in learning, or in special study or observation; specifically, in *art*, a sketch or performance executed as an educational exercise, as a memorandum or record of observations or effects, or as a guide for a finished production: as, the story is a *study* of morbid passion; a *study* of a head for a painting.—10. A room in a dwelling-house or other building set apart for private study, reading, writing, or any similar occupation; by extension, the private room or office of the master of a house, however it may be used.

Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 7.

There is a gold wand,
Stands in King Cornwalls *study* windowe.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 242).

Academy study. See *academy*.—**Brown study.** See *brown*.=**Syn. 3.** Research, inquiry, investigation.—**6.** Reflection.

study[1] (stud'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *studied*, ppr. *studying*. [< ME. *studyen*, *stodyen*, < OF. *estudier*, F. *étudier* = Sp. *estudiar* = Pg. *estudar* = It. *studiare*, < ML. *studiare*, study, < L. *studium*, eagerness, zeal, study: see *study*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To exercise the mind in learning; apply one's self to the acquisition of knowledge; acquire knowledge and mental training, as by memorizing words, facts, or principles.

So much, dear liege, I have already sworn:
That is, to live and *study* here three years.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 35.

2. To exercise the mind in considering or contriving; deliberate upon or about something; ponder.

Al this maketh me on meteles to *studie*,
And how the preest prenede no pardon to Do-wel.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 317.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable.
Swift.

3. To muse; meditate; cogitate; reflect; revolve thoughts or ideas: used absolutely. [Archaic or colloq.]

Which made the butchers of Nottingham
To *study* as they did stand,
Saying, "Surely he is some prodigal."
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 35).

Brer Fox, he come up, en dar lay Brer Rabbit, periently cole en stiff. Brer Fox he look at Brer Rabbit, en he sorter *study*. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xv.

4. To endeavor studiously or thoughtfully; use studied or careful efforts; be diligent or zealous; plan; contrive: as, to *study* for peace or for the general good.

With that he departed from his moder and yede into a chamber, and be-gan to *stodye* howe he myght spede to go to the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 178.

Study [give diligence, R. V.] to shew thyself approved unto God. 2 Tim. ii. 15.

5. To prosecute a regular course of study, as that prescribed to prepare one for the exercise of a profession: as, to *study* for the bar, or for the church or ministry.—**To study up**, to make a special study; bring up or refresh one's knowledge by study. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To seek to learn by memorizing the facts, principles, or words of; apply the mind to learning; store in the memory, either generally or verbatim: as, to *study* a book, a language, history, etc.; to *study* a part in a play or a piece for recitation.

Kath. Where did you *study* all this goodly speech?
Pet. It is extempore, from my mother-wit.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 264.

2. To seek to ascertain or to learn the particulars of, as by observation or inquiry; make a study of; inquire into; investigate: as, to *study* a man's character or the customs of society; to *study* the geology of a region, or a case of disease.

I'll . . . entertain some score or two of tailors,
To *study* fashions to adorn my body.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 258.

3. To consider in detail; deliberate upon; think out: as, to *study* the best way of doing something; to *study* a discourse or a compliment.

I will still *study* some revenge past this.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To regard attentively or discriminatingly; consider as to requirements, character, quality, use, effect, or the like; pay distinguishing attention to: as, to *study* one's own interests; to *study* the effect of one's actions; to *study* a person; to *study* a drapery or a model in art.—5. To look at musingly, as in a brown study.

He was *studying* the toe of his foot, visible through a rift in his well-worn brogan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 85.

6. To apply the mind to learning (a specific science or branch of science), especially with the object of preparing for the exercise of a profession: as, the one is *studying* medicine, the other theology.—7†. To subject to study; carry through a course of learning; educate; instruct.

The State of Avignion, . . . being visited with such of the French Preachers as had been *studied* at Geneva, the people generally became inclined unto Calvin's doctrines.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 54. (*Davies.*)

To study out. (*a*) To find out by study or consideration; get at the bottom of; unravel: as, to *study out* a person's meaning; he has *studied out* the mystery. (*b*) To think out deliberately; arrange definitely in the mind; determine the details of: as, I have *studied out* a plan; to *study out* a set of rules.—**To study up.** (*a*) To learn by special study or investigation; get up a knowledge of, as for a particular purpose or occasion: as, to *study up* a law case, or a subject for an examination; to *study up* routes of travel. (*b*) To seek or get a knowledge of by observation or consideration; observe or reflect upon critically; make up one's mind about: as, to *study up* a person or a man's character; to *study up* arguments or reasons. =**Syn. 2.** To scrutinize, search into.—**3.** To reflect upon, meditate, ponder.—**4.** To contemplate.

study[2] (stud'i), *n.*; pl. *studies* (-iz). Another spelling of *stiddy*[1], a variant of *stithy*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stufa (stö'fä), *n.*; It. pl. *stufe* (-fe), E. *stufas* (-fäz). [It.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

In many volcanic regions jets of steam, called by the Italians *stufas*, issue from fissures at a temperature high above the boiling-point.
Lyell, Prin. of Geol. (11th ed.), i. 391.

stuff (stuf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *stuffe*; < ME. *stuf*, *stuff*, *stuffe* (= D. LG. Dan. *stof* = G. Sw. *stoff*; ML. *estoffa*), < OF. *estoffe*, F. *étoffe* = Sp. Pg. *estofa*, quilted stuff, = It. *stoffa*, < L. *stuppa* (ML. prob. also Germanized **stupfa*, *stuffa*), earlier *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, hards, tow: see *stupe*[1]. Cf. *stop*. The sense of

the L. word is better preserved in the verb *stuff*, cram: see *stuff, stop, v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Substance or material in some definite state, form, or situation; any particular kind, mass, or aggregation of matter or things; material in some distinct or limited sense, whether raw, or wrought or to be wrought into form.

Of suche a *stuffe* as easy is to fynde
Is best to bilde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

The wit and mind of man, if it work upon matter, . . . worketh according to the *stuff*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 44.

The breccia, too, is quite comparable to moraine *stuff*.
J. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 4.

The stiff upstanding of fine young *stuff*, hazel, ash, and so on, tapering straight as a fishing-rod, and knobbing out on either side with scarcely controllable bulges.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps, the Carrier, xxiv.

2. Incorporeal or psychical substance of some special kind; that which arises from or constitutes mind, character, or quality; any immaterial effluence, influence, principle, or essence. See *mind-stuff*.

Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 2.

As soon as my soul enters into heaven, I shall be able to say to the angels, I am of the same *stuff* as you, spirit and spirit. *Donne*, Sermons, xii.

Do not squander time; for that is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin*, Way to Wealth, § I.

The spirit of Ximenes was of too stern a *stuff* to be so easily extinguished by the breath of royal displeasure.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

3. Goods; possessions in a general sense; baggage: now chiefly in the phrase *household stuff*.

Assemblit were sone the same in the fight,
And restorit full stithly the *stuff* of the Grekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5775.

I will not stay to-night for all the town;
Therefore away, to get our *stuff* aboard.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 162.

I have good *household stuff*, though I say it, both brass and pewter, linens and woollens. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 324.

4. Something made up, or prepared or designed, for some specific use. (*a*) Woven material; a textile fabric of any kind; specifically, a woolen fabric.

At my little mercer's in Lumbard Street, . . . and there cheapened some *stuffs* to hang my room.
Pepys, Diary, II. 434.

(*b*) A preparation of any kind to be swallowed, as food, drink, or medicine.

I . . . did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would cease
The present power of life.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 255.

(*c*) Ready money; cash; means in general. [Colloq.]

But has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? is she rich, hey?
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

(*d*) A preparation or composition for use in some industrial process or operation. Among the many things technically known as *stuff* in this sense are (1) ground paper-stock ready for use, the material before the final preparation being called *half-stock*; (2) the composition of tallow with various oils, wax, etc. (also called *dubbing*), used in a hot state by curriers to fill the pores of leather; (3) the similar composition of turpentine, tallow, etc., with which the masts, sides, and other parts of wooden ships are smeared for preservation; (4) the mixture of alum and salt used by bakers for whitening bread. For others, see phrases below.

5. Unwrought matter; raw material to be worked over, or to be used in making or producing something: as, bread*stuffs* (see *bread-stuff*); food*stuff*; rough *stuff* (for carpenters' use); the vein-*stuff* of mines.

The *stuff*, i. e., the mixed ore, veinstone, and country rock, having been cleansed, it is now possible to make a separation by hand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 463.

6. Refuse or useless material; that which is to be rejected or cast aside; in *mining*, attle or rubbish. Hence—7. Intellectual trash or rubbish; foolish or irrational expression; fustian; twaddle: often in the exclamatory phrase *stuff and nonsense!*

A Deal of such *Stuff* they sung to the deaf Ocean.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 278.

8†. Supply or amount of something; stock; provision; quantity; extent; vigor.

That they leve resonable *stuff* [of fuel] upon the bak fro spryng to spryng, to serue the ponere people of peny-worthes and halfpeny worthez in the neep seasons.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

I have but easy *stuffe* of money withinne me, for so meche as the seison of the yer is not yet growen.
Paston Letters, I. 61.

Clear stuff, in *carp.*, boards free from imperfections such as knots, wind-shakes, and ring-hearts.—**Coarse stuff**, in *building*, a mixture of lime and hair used in the first coat and floating of plastering.—**Fine, free, inch stuff.** See the qualifying words.—**Gaged stuff.** Same as *gage-stuff*.—**Quarter stuff**, in *carp.* See *quarter-stuff*.—**Red stuff**, a watchmakers' name for crocus, or oxid-of-iron powder.—**Small stuff** (*naut.*). See *small*.—**The real stuff.** See *real*1.—**Touching-stuff**, in *aquatint engraving*, a composition of the ashes of cork, ivory-black, and gall with treacle, made into a ball, and used with water for touching up the dark parts of the plate.—**White stuff**, a gilders' composition, formed of size and whiting, used in forming a surface over wood that is to be gilded.

II. *a.* Made of stuff, especially of light woolen fabric.—**Stuff gown**, a gown made of stuff, as distinguished from one of finer material, as silk; especially, in legal phraseology, the gown of a junior barrister; hence, in England, a junior barrister, or one under the rank of queen's counsel.

There she sat, . . . in her brown *stuff gown*, her check apron, white handkerchief, and cap.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi.

Stuff hat, a hat made in imitation of beaver, the fur of various animals being applied to a foundation which is rendered water-proof by the application of varnish.

stuff (stuf), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stuffe*; < ME. *stuffen*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fill with any kind of stuff or loose material; cram full; load to excess; crowd with something: as, to *stuff* the ears with cotton.

If you will go, I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 146.

2. Specifically, to fill with stuffing or packing; cram the cavity of with material suitable for the special use or occasion: as, to *stuff* a cushion or a bedtick; to *stuff* a turkey or a leg of veal for roasting.—3. To cause to appear stuffed; puff or swell out; distend. [Rare.]

Lest the gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 273.

4. To fill the prepared skin of (an animal), for the purpose of restoring and preserving its natural form and appearance: the process includes wiring and mounting. See *taxidermy* and *stuffing*, *n.*, 3.

A few *stuffed* animals (as the Rector was fond of natural history) added to the impressive character of the apartment. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

5. Figuratively, to fill, cram, or crowd with something of an immaterial nature: as, to *stuff* a poem with mawkish sentiment.

Well *stuffed* with all maner of goodnesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6378.

You have a learnèd head, *stuff* it with libraries.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

6. To use as stuffing or filling; dispose of by crowding, cramming, or packing.

Put them [roses] into . . . a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 365.

A woman was busy making a clearance of such articles as she could *stuff* away in corners and behind chairs.
Chambers's Jour., LV. 42.

7. To constitute a filling for; be crowded into; occupy so as to fill completely.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 26.

8. To apply stuff to; treat with stuff, in some technical sense. See *stuff*, *n.*, 4 (*d*) (2).

Ordinarily the hand process of *stuffing* leather is accomplished after rolling the sides into bundles with the grain side in, and softening them by treating or beating.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 409.

9†. To stock or supply; provide with a quota or outfit; furnish; replenish.

He *stuffed* alle castelle
Wyth armyre & vytelle.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 549.

Stithe shippes & stoure *stuffet* with vitell,
Ali full vpon flote with fyne pepull in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2748.

The same nyght I cam to Placiencia or Piesaunce; ther I *stuffed* me wt wyne and bred and other caseies as me thowght necessary for me at that tyme.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

10. To deceive with humorous intent; gull. [Colloq.]—**To stuff a ballot-box**, to thrust into a ballot-box surreptitiously fraudulent ballots, or any ballots which have not actually been cast by legal voters. [U. S.]—**To stuff out**, to fill, round, or puff out; swell to the full; distend; expand.

Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 97.

II. *intrans.* To eat greedily; play the glutton.

He longed to lay him down upon the shelly bed, and *stuff*; He had often eaten oysters, but had never had enough.
W. S. Gilbert, Etiquette.

stuff-chest (stuf'chest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a vat in which the pulp is mixed preparatory to molding.

stuffed (stuft), *p. a.* 1. Filled with or as with stuffing.—2. Having the nose obstructed, as during a cold.

I am *stuffed*, cousio; I cannot smell.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 64.

3. In *bot.*, filled with a cottony web or spongy mass which is distinct from the walls: said of stems of fungi.

stuff-engine (stuf'en"jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a pulp-grinder.

stuffer (stuf'ėr), *n.* [< *stuff* + -*er*1.] 1. One who stuffs, or does anything called stuffing: as, a bird-*stuffer*; a ballot-box *stuffer*.—2. That which stuffs; specifically, a machine or an instrument for performing any stuffing operation: as, a sausage-*stuffer*; a *stuffer* for horse-collars.

They [tomatoes] fall into the hopper, and are fed by the *stuffer*, a cylinder worked by a treadle, into the can.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 445.

stuff-gownsman (stuf'gounz"man), *n.* A junior barrister; a stuff gown. See *stuff*, *a.*

stuffiness (stuf'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being stuffy, close, or musty: as, the *stuffiness* of a room.—2. The condition of being stuffed, or stuffed up, as by a cold. [Rare.]

As soon as one [cold] has departed with the usual final stage of *stuffiness*, another presents itself.
George Eliot, in Cross, II. xii.

stuffing (stuf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stuff*, *v.*] 1. The material used for filling a cushion, a mattress, a horse-collar, the skin of a bird or other animal, etc.

Your titles are not writ on posts,
Or hollow statues which the best men are,
Without Prometheus *stuffings* reached from heaven!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. In *cookery*, seasoned or flavored material, such as bread-crumbs, chestnuts, mashed potatoes, or oysters, used for filling the body of a fowl, or the hollow from which a bone has been taken in a joint of meat, before cooking, to keep the whole in shape, and to impart flavor.

Ridley, a little of the *stuffing*. It 'll make your hair curl.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

Geese and ducks to be freighted hereafter with savoury *stuffing*. *Lemon*, Wait for the End, I. 14.

3. The art or operation of filling and mounting the skin of an animal; taxidermy. Two main methods of stuffing are distinguished as *soft* and *hard*. In the former the skin is wired, or otherwise fixed on an internal framework, and cotton or tow is introduced, bit by bit, till the desired form is secured. In the latter a solid mass of tow, shaped like the animal, is introduced within the skin, which is then molded upon this artificial body. Hard stuffing is usually practised upon birds.

4. A filling of indifferent or superfluous material for the sake of extension, as in a book; padding.

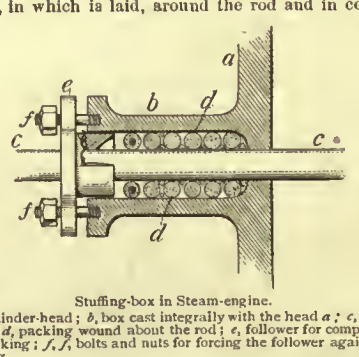
If these topics be insufficient habitually to supply what compositors call the requisite *stuffing*, . . . recourse is to be had to reviews.
W. Taylor, in Robberds's Memoir, I. 425. (*Davies.*)

5. A mixture of fish-oil and tallow rubbed into leather to soften it and render it supple and water-proof. *E. H. Knight.*

The leather to receive grease or *stuffing* is usually placed in a rotating drum or wheel. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 410.

6. The wooden wedges or folds of paper used to wedge the plates of a comb-cutter's saw into the two grooves in the stock.—**Rough stuffing**, a composition of yellow ocher, white lead, varnish, and japan, used as a groundwork in painting carriages.

stuffing-box (stuf'ing-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a contrivance for securing a steam-, air-, or water-tight joint when it is required to pass a movable rod out of a vessel or into it. It consists of a close box cast round the hole through which the rod passes, in which is laid, around the rod and in contact



Stuffing-box in Steam-engine.

a, cylinder-head; *b*, box cast integrally with the head *a*; *c*, piston-rod; *d*, *d*, packing wound about the rod; *e*, follower for compressing the packing; *f*, *f*, bolts and nuts for forcing the follower against the packing.

with it, a quantity of hemp or india-rubber packing. This packing is lubricated with oily matter, and a ring is then placed on the top of it and pressed down by screws, so as to squeeze the packing into every crevice. The stuffing-box is used in steam-engines, in pumps, on the shaft of a screw steamer where it passes through the stern, etc. Also called *packing-box*.—**Lantern stuffing-box**, a long stuffing-box with tightening-bolts, used in some marine engines. *E. H. Knight.*

stuffing-brush (stuf'ing-brush), *n.* A stiff brush for rubbing stuffing into leather.

stuffing-machine (stuf'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *tanning* and *currying*, a machine for working stuffing into leather.

stuffing-wheel (stuf'ing-hwēl), *n.* In *tanning*, a stuffing-machine in which leather is worked with stuffing in a revolving hollow drum, the

heat being variously applied by a steam-jacket, an internal steam-coil, or (now rarely) by direct admission of steam into the drum.

stuffy (stuf'i), *a.* [< *stuff* + *-y*1.] 1. Close, as if from being stuffed and unaired; musty from closeness; oppressive to the head or lungs.

The huts let in the frost in winter and the heat in summer, and were at once *stuffy* and draughty.
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Short Life, ii.

2. Stuffed out; fat: said of a person. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Affected as if by stuffing; muffled: said of the voice or speech.

Why, this was Mrs. Vanglit herself; her own *stuffy* voice, interspersed with the familliar coughs and gasps.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 548.

4. Made of good stuff; stout; resolute; mettlesome. [Scotch.]—5. Angry; sulky; obstinate. [Colloq., U. S.]

stuggy (stug'i), *a.* [A dial. var. of *stogy*, *stocky*.] Stocky; thick-set; stout. [Devonshire, Eng.]

We are of a thickset breed. . . . Like enough, we could meet them, man for man, . . . and show them what a cross-buttock means, because we are so *stuggy*.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, v.

stuket, *n.* An old spelling of *stuck*4.

stull1 (stul), *n.* [Prob. < G. *stolle*, < MHG. *stolle*, OHG. *stollo*, a support, prop, post. Cf. *stool*, *stulm*.] In *mining*, a heavy timber secured in an excavation, and especially in the stopes. On the stulls rests the lagging, and they together form the support for the attle, or deads, which is left in the mine partly to keep the excavation from falling together and partly to avoid the expense of raising worthless rock.

stull2 (stul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A luncheon; also, a large piece of bread, cheese, or other eatable. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stulpt (stulp), *n.* [E. dial. also *stolp*, *stoup*, *stoop*4; early mod. E. *stoulpe*; < ME. *stulpe*, *stolpe*, < Icel. *stōlpi* = Sw. Dan. *stolpe* = MD. *stolpe*, a post, pillar. Cf. *stull*1.] A short stout post of wood or stone set in the ground for any purpose.

But III foote high on *stulpes* must ther he
A floor for hem.
Palladius, Husbendrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

stultification (stul*f*ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *stultificare*, turn into foolishness (see *stultify*), + *-ation*.] The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified. *Imp. Dict.*

stultifier (stul'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *stultify* + *-er*1.] One who or that which stultifies.

stultify (stul'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stultified*, ppr. *stultifying*. [< LL. *stultificare*, turn into foolishness, < L. *stultus*, foolish, silly, + *facere*, make.] 1. To make or cause to appear foolish; reduce to foolishness or absurdity: used of persons or things.

We stick at technical difficulties. I think there never was a people so choked and *stultified* by forms.
Emerson, Affairs in Kansas.

Mythologists . . . contrived . . . to *stultify* the mythology they professed to explain.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 252.

2. To look upon as a fool; regard as foolish. [Rare.]

The modern sciolist *stultifies* all understandings but his own, and that which he regards as his own.
Hazlitt. (*Imp. Dict.*)

To stultify one's self. (*a*) To deny, directly or by implication, what one has already asserted; expose one's self to the charge of self-contradiction. (*b*) In *law*, to allege one's own insanity.

stultiloquence (stul-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *stultiloquentia*, foolish talk, babbling, < *stultiloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly: see *stultiloquent*.] Foolish or stupid talk; senseless babble. *Bailey*, 1731.

stultiloquent (stul-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. **stultiloquen(t-)s*, equiv. to *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly, < *stultus*, foolish, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, talk, speak.] Given to stultiloquence, or foolish talk. *Imp. Dict.*

stultiloquently (stul-til'ō-kwent-li), *adv.* In a stultiloquent manner; with foolish talk.

stultiloquy (stul-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *stultiloquium*, foolish talking, < *stultiloquus*, talking foolishly: see *stultiloquent*.] Foolish talk; silly babbling. [Rare.]

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit is indeed to all wise persons a mere *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

stulty†, *a.* [< L. *stultus*, foolish.] Foolish; stupid.

Shall fire ben blamed for it brend a foole naturally by his own *stulty* wit in stering?
Testament of Love, ii. (*Richardson.*)

stum (stum), *n.* [Also dial. *stoom*; < D. *stom*, unfermented wine, must, < *stom*, mute, quiet, = OS. *stum* = MLG. *stum*, LG. *stumm* = OHG. MHG. *stum*, G. *stumm* = Sw. Dan. *stum*, dumb, mute; akin to *stem*3, *v.*, *stammer*. Cf. F. *vin muet*, 'mute wine.'] Unfermented or partly fermented grape-juice. Specifically—(*a*) Must which has not yet begun to ferment. (*b*) Must the fermentation of which has been checked by some ingredient mixed with it.

Let our wives without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle.
B. Jonson, Leges Convivales, v.

stum (stum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stummed*, ppr. *stumming*. [Also *stoom*; < D. *stommen*; from the noun: see *stum*, *n.*] 1. To prevent from fermenting; operate upon (wine) in a manner to prevent after-fermentation in casks. A common method is, before filling them, to burn sulphur in the casks with the bung-holes stopped. The sulphur is coated upon a linen rag, lighted, and then dropped in through the bung-hole, which is thereupon immediately closed. The wood of the cask is thus saturated with sulphur dioxid, which destroys all the germs of fermentation contained in it, and when the wine is put in a minute portion of the sulphur dioxid is dissolved in the liquor. Sodium sulphite added to wine in small quantity produces a similar result. Salicylic acid in minute quantity also prevents after-fermentation. A few drops of oil of mustard or a little mustard-seed dropped into wine will also stum it.

When you with High-Dutch Heeren dine,
Expect false Latin and *stum'd* Wine.
Prior, Upon a Passage in Scaligeriana.

We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits.
Sir J. Floyer.

2. To fume with sulphur or brimstone, as a cask. [Prov. Eng.]

stumble (stum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stumbled*, ppr. *stumbling*. [< ME. *stumblen*, *stomblen*, *stumlen*, *stummelen*, *stomelen*, *stomelin* = MD. *stomelen*, D. *stommelen*, stumble, = OHG. *stumbalōn*, bustle, = Sw. dial. *stumbla*, *stammla*, *stomla* = Norw. *stumbla*, stumble, falter; a var. of *stummer*, q. v., and ult. of *stammer*. Cf. *stump*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To slip or trip in moving on the feet; make a false step; strike the foot, or miss footing, so as to stagger or fall.

He made the kynge Rion fer to *stomble*, that was sory for his brasen malle that he hadde so loste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

If my horse had happened to *stumble*, he had fallen downe with me. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

Stumbling at every obstacle . . . left in the path, he at last . . . attained a terrace extending in front of the Place of Fairladies. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xv.

2. To move or act unsteadily or in a staggering manner; trip in doing or saying anything; make false steps or blunders, as from confusion or inattention: as, to *stumble* through a performanee.

Fray Inocencio, who was terribly frightened at speaking to so great a personage, grew pale and *stumbled* in his speech. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 351.

3. To take a false step or be staggered mentally or morally; trip, as against a stumbling-block; find an occasion of offense; be offended or tempted.

He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 John ii. 10.

This Article of God's sending his Son into the World, which they seem most to *stumble* at.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

4. To come accidentally or unexpectedly: chance; happen; light: with *on* or *upon*.

Chance sometimes, in experimenting, maketh us to *stumble upon* somewhat which is new.
Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

On what evil day
Has he then *stumbled?*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 415.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to stumble; cause to trip; stagger; trip up.

False and dazzling fires to *stumble* men.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. To puzzle; perplex; embarrass; nonplus; confound. [Archaic.]

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

We do not wonder he [President Edwards] was *stumbled* with this difficulty, for it is simply fatal to his theory.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 616.

stumble (stum'bl), *n.* [< *stumble*, *v.*] 1. The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running.

He would have tripped at the upward step. . . . Then he apologized for his little *stumble*.
Trollope, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

2. A blunder; a failure; a false step.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

stumbler (stum'blėr), *n.* [< ME. *stumlere*, *stomelare*; < *stumble* + *-er*1.] One who stumbles, in any sense. *G. Herbert*, Church Porch.

stumbling-block (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Any cause of stumbling or failing; that which presents itself as a difficulty in one's way; a hindrance or obstruction, physically or morally; an offense or temptation.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and unto the Greeks foolishness. 1 Cor. i. 23.

Indeed this [coasting trade-wind] was the great *stumbling block* that we met with in running from the Gallapagos Islands for the Island Cocos.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 15.

stumblingly (stum'bling-li), *adv.* In a stumbling or blundering manner.

I . . . marvel . . . that wee in this cleare age make so *stumblingly* after him [Chaucer].
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 62.

stumbling-stone (stum'bling-stōn), *n.* Same as *stumbling-block*.

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

stumbly (stum'bli), *a.* [< *stumble* + *-y*1.] Liable to stumble; given to stumbling. [Rare.]

The miserable horses of the peasants are awfully slow and very *stumbly*. *The Century*, XL. 570.

stummel (stum'el), *n.* The short part of a tobacco-pipe, consisting of the pipe-bowl and a short section of the stem or a socket for the attachment of a stem or mouthpiece. *Heyl*, U. S. Import Duties (1889), iii. 95.

stummer (stum'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *stomeren* = Icel. Norw. *stumra* = Dan. *stumre*, stumble; cf. *stumble* and *stammer*.] To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

stump (stump), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stompe*; < ME. *stumpe*, *stompe* = MD. *stompe*, D. *stomp* = OHG. *stumph*, MHG. G. *stumpf* = Icel. *stumpr* = Dan. Sw. *stump*, a stump, = Lith. *stambras*, a stump; Skt. *stambha*, a post, stem. Cf. *stub*.]

I. *n.* 1. The truncated lower end of a tree or large shrub; the part of a vegetable trunk or stem of some size left rooted in the ground when the main part falls or is cut down; after eradication, the stub with the attached roots; used absolutely, the stub of a tree: as, the *stump* of an oak; cabbage-*stumps*; to clear a field of *stumps*.

Their courtly figures, seated on the *stump*
Of an old yew, their favorite resting-place.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

They disposed themselves variously on *stumps* and boulders, and sat expectant. *Bret Harte*, Tennessee's Partner.

2. A truncated part of anything extended in length; that part which remains after the main or more important part has been removed; a stub: as, the *stump* of a limb; the *stump* of a tooth; a cigar-*stump*.

The *stumps* of Dagon, whose head and hands were cut off by his fall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 30.

A Gauntlet of hot Oil was clapped upon the *stump* [of an amputated arm], to stanch the Blood.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 18.

3. *pl.* Legs: as, to stir one's *stumps*. [Colloq.]

How should we hustle forward? give some counsel
How to bestir our *stumps* in these cross ways.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

4. A post. [Prov. Eng.]—5. One of the three posts constituting a wicket in the game of cricket. They are called respectively the *leg-stump* (next to which the batsman stands), *middle stump*, and *off-stump*. Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily driven into the ground; the height at which they stand when fixed is 27 inches, and the width of the three, including the space between them, 8 inches. The top of each stump is grooved, and in the grooves the two small pieces of wood called *bails*, each 4 inches long, are laid from stump to stump.

6. A rubbing instrument used for toning the lights and shades of crayon- or charcoal-drawings, and sometimes for softening or broadening the lines of pencil-drawings and for applying solid tints with powdered colors. It is a short thick roll of paper or soft leather, or a bar of india-rubber, pointed at both ends.—7. In a lock, a projection on which a dog, fence, or tumbler rests. Sometimes it is introduced to prevent the improper retraction of the bolt, and sometimes to guide a moving part.—8. A place or an occasion of popular political oratory; a political rostrum or platform; hence, partizan public speaking; popular advocacy of a cause: as, to take the *stump*, or go on the *stump*, for a candidate. This meaning of the word arose from the frequent early use in the United States of a tree-stump as a rostrum in open-air political meetings. It does not necessarily convey a derogatory implication.

Superficial politicians on the *stump* still talk of the Gladstonian policy of 1886 as if it existed in 1889.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 748.

9. In *coal-mining*, a small pillar of coal left between the gangway or airway and the breasts to protect these passages; any small pillar. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*—10. A blunted sound; a

sound which seems to be suddenly cut off or stopped; a thud. [Rare.]

Far up the valley the distant *stump* of a musket-shot reaches our ears. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 399.

11. A challenge or defiance to do something considered impracticable, very difficult, or very daring—that is, something to stump the person attempting it. [Colloq., U. S.]

The reason for this little freak was a *stump* on the part of some musicians, because . . . it was not supposed he could handle a baton. He did it. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 4.

12. In *entom.*, a very short vein or nervure of the wing, arising from another vein, and suddenly ending without emitting branches.—**13.** Of worms, a foot-stump. See *parapodium*, 1.—**To start a vessel from the stump.** See *start*[1].—**Up a stump**, stumped; nonplussed; "up a tree."

II. *a.* 1. Stumped; stumpy; truncated; like a stump or stub: as, a dog with a *stump* tail.

A heavie *stompe* leg of wood to go withall. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 127.

2. Of or pertaining to the stump in the political sense: as, a *stump* speech or speaker; *stump* eloquence.

The florid eloquence of his [Lincoln's] *stump* speeches. *The Century*, XXXIX. 575.

Stump tracery, in *arch.*, a name for a late German variety of interpenetrating medieval Pointed tracery, in which the molded bar is represented as contorted and passing through itself at intervals, and cut off short so as to form a stump after every such interpenetration.

stump (stump), *v.* [Also *stomp*; < *stump*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To truncate; lop; reduce to a stump.

Around the *stumped* top soft mosse did grow. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, li. 59.

2. To strike unexpectedly and sharply, as the foot or toes, against something fixed; stub: as, to *stump* one's toe against a stone. [Colloq.]—3. To bring to a halt by obstacle or impediment; block the course of; stall; foil: of American origin, from the obstruction to vehicles offered by stumps left in a cleared tract without a road. [Colloq.]

Be inventive. Cultivate the creative side of your brain. Don't be *stumped*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 337.

Uncle Sam himself confesses that he can do everything but enjoy himself. That, he admits, *stumps* him. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 977.

Hence—4. To challenge or dare to do something difficult, dangerous, or adventurous. [Colloq., U. S.]

In some games . . . younger children are commanded, or older ones *stumped* or dared, to do dangerous things, like walking a picket fence or a high roof. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, III. 66.

5. To make stump speeches in or to; canvass or address with stump oratory: as, to *stump* a county or a constituency. [Colloq.]—6. In *cricket*: (*a*) To knock down a stump or the stumps of.

A herd of boys with clamour bowl'd,
And *stump'd* the wicket. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

(*b*) To put (a batsman) out by knocking down his wicket with the ball when, in an attempt to hit the ball, he has gone off the ground allotted to him: sometimes with *out*: as, he was *stumped*, or *stumped out*. Hence—7. To defeat; impoverish; ruin.

Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped*? *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, xiv.

[He] had shrunk his "weak means," and was *stump'd* and "hard up." *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 47.

8. To pay on the spot; plank down; hand over: generally with *up*. [Slang.]

My trusty old crony,
Do *stump up* three thousand once more as a loan.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 48.

How much is the captain going to *stump up*?
R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, I. xxiii.

9. In *art*, to use a stump upon; tone or modify by the application of a stump: as, to *stump* a crayon- or charcoal-drawing.—**10.** In *hat-making*, to stretch out (a felted wool hat) after the operation of washing, and prior to drying.

II. *intrans.* 1. To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily, as if on stumps or wooden legs.

He rose from his seat, *stumped* across the room. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

The guard picks him off the coach-top and sets him on his legs, and they *stump* off into the bar. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. To make stump speeches; conduct electioneering by public speaking; make harangues from the stump. See *stump*, *n.*, 8. [Colloq.]

There will be a severe contest between the Conservatives, who are *stumping* vigorously, and Mr. ——— and the Republicans. *The Nation*, VI. 242.

To stump it. (*a*) To take to flight; run off. [Slang.]

Stump it, my cove; that 's a Bow-street runner. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, ii. 2.

(*b*) To travel about making stump speeches. [Colloq.]

stumpage (stum'pāj), *n.* [< *stump* + *-age*.] 1. Standing timber; timber-trees collectively, as in a particular tract of forest, with reference to their value for cutting or stumping, independently of that of the land. [U. S.]

No forest lands are to be sold, but the *stumpage* on them may be disposed of in the discretion of the commissioner of forests. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 98.

2. A tax levied in some of the United States on the amount and value of timber cut for commercial purposes.

stumper (stum'pėr), *n.* [< *stump* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stumps, in any sense.

"How many legs has a caterpillar got?" I need hardly add that the question was a *stumper* to the good bishop. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 117.

stump-extractor (stump'eks-trak'tor), *n.* 1. A tool or appliance for removing the stumps of trees in clearing woodland. They range from a simple hand-lever and cant-hook to frames and tripods or strong four-wheel carriages bearing a screw, toggle-joint, tackle, or windlass operated by hand- or horse-power. Also called *stump-puller*.

2. A dental instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth.

stumpiness (stum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being stumpy.

stump-joint (stump'joint), *n.* A form of joint in which the ends or stumps of the parts joined rest against each other when in line, and permit movement in but one direction, as the joint of the common carpenters' rule. See cut under *rule-joint*.

stump-puller (stump'půl'ėr), *n.* Same as *stump-extractor*, 1.

stump-tailed (stump'tāld), *a.* Having a short stumpy tail; bobtailed; curtal.

stump-tree (stump'trē), *n.* The Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*: so called from its lack of small branches. See cut under *Gymnocladus*. *Fallows*.

stumpy (stum'pi), *a.* [< *stump* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stubby*.] 1. Abounding with stumps of trees.

We were shaving *stumpy* shores, like that at the foot of Madrid bend. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 134.

2. Having the character or appearance of a stump; short and thick; stubby; stocky.

A pair of *stumpy* bow-legs supported his squat, unwieldy figure. *Poe*, King Pest.

A thick-set, *stumpy* old copy of Richard Baxter's "Holy Commonwealth." *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 15.

stumpy (stum'pi), *n.* [< *stump*, *v. t.*, 8.] Ready money; cash. [Slang.]

Down with the *stumpy*; a tizzy for a pot of half-and-half. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, ii. (*Davies.*)

stun[1] (stun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stunned*, ppr. *stunning*. [< ME. *stonien*, *stownien*, < AS. *stunian*, make a din; cf. Icel. *stynja*, Sw. *stöna*, Dan. *stönne*, D. *stenen* (> G. *stöhnen*), groan (Icel. *stynr*, etc., a groan); AS. pret. *ā-sten* for **ā-stæn*, implying an orig. strong verb **stenan*; OBulg. *stenja*, Russ. *stenatĭ*, Lith. *steneti*, Gr. στένειν, groan; Skt. √ *stan*, sound, thunder. Hence the dial. or obs. var. *stound*[3]; also in comp. *astun*, *astound*, *astony*, *astonish*, etc., with variations due in part to confusion with other words: see the words cited.] 1. To strike the ears of rudely, as it were by blows of sound; shock the hearing or the sense of; stupefy or bewilder by distracting noise.

We were *stunned* with these confused noises. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 254.

Tho' Shouts of Thunder loud afflict the Air,
Stun the Birds now releas'd, and shake the Iv'ry Chair.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

2. To strike with stupor physically, as by a blow or violence of any kind; deprive of consciousness or strength.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 29.

The giddy ship betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., i. 341.

3. To benumb; stupefy; deaden.

That she [the cramp-fish] not onely stayes them in the Deep,
But *stuns* their sense, and lulls them fast a-sleep.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

The assailants, . . . *stunned* by the furious, unexpected, and multiplied nature of the resistance offered, could hardly stand to their arms. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

The little weak infant soul, which had just awakened in her, had been crushed and *stunned* in its very birth-hour. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxviii.

4. To strike with astonishment; astound; amaze.

At the sight, therefore, of this River the Pilgrims were much *stunned*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The multitude, unacquainted with the best models, are captivated by whatever *stuns* and dazzles them. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

stun[1] (stun), *n.* [< *stun*[1], *v.* Cf. *stound*[2].] A stroke; a shock; a stupefying blow, whether physical or mental; a stunning effect.

With such a *stun*
Came the amazement that, absorb'd in it,
He saw not fiercer wonders. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

The electrical *stun* is a *stun* too quickly applied to be painful. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 200.

stun[2] (stun), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *marble-working*, one of the deep marks made by coarse particles of sand getting between the saw-blade and the saw-kerf. *O. Byrne*.

stundt, *n.* See *stound*[1].

stung (stung). Preterit and past participle of *sting*[1].

stunk (stungk). Preterit and past participle of *stink*.

stunner (stun'ėr), *n.* [< *stun*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stuns, or excites astonishment; a person, an action, or a thing that astounds or amazes. [Colloq.]

I am busy working a cap for you, dear aunty, . . . and I think when finished [it] will be quite a *stunner*. *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, iv.

stunning (stun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stun*[1], *v.*] The act or condition expressed by the verb *stun*; stupefaction.

They [symptoms of pathological collapse] appear in succession, and run from a condition of *stunning* or partial torpor into a state of general insensibility. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 98.

stunning (stun'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stun*[1], *v.*] Very striking; astonishing, especially by fine quality or appearance; of a most admirable or wonderful kind. [Colloq.]

He heard another say that he would tell them of a *stunning* workhouse for a good supper and breakfast. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 294.

What a *stunning* tap, Tom! You are a wunner for bottling the awipes. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

stunningly (stun'ing-li), *adv.* In a stunning manner; so as to produce a stunning effect. [Chiefly colloq.]

Gale, . . . visible by the tossing boughs, *stunningly* audible. *The Century*, XXVII. 36.

stunsail (stun'sl), *n.* A nautical contraction of *studdingsail*.

stunt (stunt), *a.* [< ME. *stunt*, < AS. *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* (for **stuntr*) = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short, stunted.] 1†. Dull; obtuse; stupid; foolish. *Ormulum*, l. 3714.—2. Fierce; angry. [Prov. Eng.]

stunt (stunt), *v. t.* [< ME. *stunten*; < *stunt*, *a.* Cf. *stint*, a var. of *stunt*, *v.*; cf. also *stut*[2].] 1. To make a fool of. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To check; cramp; hinder; stint: used of growth or progress.

Oligarchy, wherever it has existed, has always *stunted* the growth of genius. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. To check the growth or development of; hinder the increase or progress of; cramp; dwarf: as, to *stunt* a child by hard usage.

The hardy sect grew up and flourished in spite of everything that seemed likely to *stunt* it. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

stunt (stunt), *n.* [< *stunt*, *v.*] 1. An animal which has been prevented from attaining its proper growth; a stunted creature; specifically, a whale of two years, which, having been weaned, is lean, and yields but little blubber.—2. A check in growth; a partial or complete arrest of development or progress.

Are not our educations commonly like a pile of books laid over a plant in a pot? The compressed nature struggles through at every crevice, but can never get the cramp and *stunt* out of it. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 137.

stunted (stun'ted), *p. a.* Checked in growth; undeveloped; dwarfed.

Where *stunted* birches hid the rill.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 1.

There is a seed of the future in each of us, which we can unfold if we please, or leave to be forever only a *stunted*, half-grown stalk. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 40.

I lived for years a *stunted* sunless life. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

stuntedness (stun'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being stunted.

stuntinesst (stun'ti-nes), *n.* Same as *stuntedness*. *Cheyne*, Philos. Conjectures. [Rare.]

stuntness (stunt'nes), *n.* [Prop. *stuntedness*.] Stunted brevity; shortness. [Rare.]

Short sentences are prevalent in our language, as long ones are in German. In all things we incline to curtness and *stuntness*. *J. Earle.*

stupa[1] (stū'pä), *n.*; pl. *stupæ* (-pē). [L.: see *stupe*[1].] 1. Same as *stupe*[1].—2. In *bot.*, tufted or matted filamentous matter like tow.

stupa[2] (stō'pä), *n.* [< Skt. *stūpa* (> Hind. *top*, > E. *tope*: see *tope*), a mount, mound, accumulation.] In *Buddhist arch.*, one of a class of dome-like edifices erected in honor of some event, or as a monument to mark a sacred spot. The sense is sometimes extended to include the dagoba, or shrine containing a relic of Buddha (see *dagoba*). Also called *tope*. See *Buddhist architecture* (*b*), under *Buddhist*.

stupe[1] (stūp), *n.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, < Gr. στύππη, the coarse part of flax, tow. Cf. *stuff*, *stop*.] 1. A pledget of tow, flannel, or similar material, used as a dressing in treating a wound.

The several *stupes* and dressings being skilfully applied, the children were ordered to their respective beds.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, iii.

2. Flannel or other cloth wrung out of hot water and applied as a fomentation. It may be sprinkled with some active substance, as turpentine.

Turpentine *stupes* applied over the chest.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 160.

stupe[1] (stūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuped*, ppr. *stuping*. [< *stupe*[1], *n.*] To apply a stupe to; foment. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

stupe[2] (stūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *stupid*.] A stupid person. [Colloq.]

Was ever such a poor *stupe!*
Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, ii. 2.

stupefacient (stū-pē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stupefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *stupefacere*, make stupid or senseless: see *stupefy*.] **I.** *a.* Having a stupefying power.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

stupefaction (stū-pē-fak'shọn), *n.* [= F. *stupéfaction* = Sp. *estupefaccion* = Pg. *estupefacção* = It. *stupefazione*, < L. *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] 1. The act of stupefying, or the state of being stupefied.—2. A stolid or senseless state; torpor; insensibility; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

Stupefaction is not resignation; and it is *stupefaction* to remain in ignorance. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

stupefactive (stū-pē-fak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *stupefactif*, F. *stupéfactif* = Sp. Pg. *estupefactivo* = It. *stupefattivo*, < ML. *stupefactivus*, serving to stupefy, < L. *stupefactus*, pp. of *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] **I.** *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or the understanding; stupefacient.

II. *n.* That which stupefies; specifically, a medicine that produces stupor; a stupefacient. [Rare.]

The operation of opium and *stupefactives* upon the spirits of living creatures. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 74.

stupefiedness (stū'pē-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being stupefied; stupefaction; insensibility.

We know that insensibility of pain may as well proceed from the deadness and *stupifiedness* of the part as from a perfect and unmolested health. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 6.

stupefier (stū'pē-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *stupefy* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stupefies, or makes insensible or stupid.

stupefy (stū'pē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stupefied*, ppr. *stupefying*. [Formerly also *stupify*; = F. *stupéfier* (< L. as if **stupeficare*), equiv. to It. *stupefare*, < L. *stupefacere*, make senseless, deaden, benumb, stupefy, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make stupid or torpid; blunt the faculties of; deprive of sensibility by any means; make dull or dead to external influences: as, to be *stupefied* by a blow on the head, by strong drink, or by grief.

The dead-numbing night-shade,
The *stupefying* hemlock, adder's tongue,
And martagan. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

His anxiety *stupefied* instead of quickening his senses.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.

2†. To deprive of mobility: said of a substance or material.

This *stupifieth* the quicksilver that it runneth no more.
Bacon, Physiol. Remains, Compounding of Metals.

II. *intrans.* To become stupid or torpid; lose interest or sensibility; grow dull. [Rare.]

I which live in the country without *stupifying* am not in darkness, but in shadow. *Donne*, Letters, lv.

stupend† (stū-pend'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *estupendo* = It. *stupendo*, < L. *stupendus*, astonishing: see *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

The Romans had their public baths very sumptuous and *stupend*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 285.

stupendious† (stū-pen'di-us), *a.* [An erroneous form for *stupendous*.] Stupendous.

There was not one Almighty to begin
The great *stupendious* Worke.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

stupendiously† (stū-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* Stupendously. *Sandys*, Paraph. upon Lamentations.

stupendly† (stū-pend'li), *adv.* Stupendously; amazingly.

The Britons are so *stupendly* superstitious in their ceremonies that they go beyond those Persians.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

stupendous (stū-pen'dus), *a.* [< L. *stupendus*, amazing, astonishing, fut. part. pass. of *stupere*, be stunned or astonished: see *stupid*.] Causing stupor or astonishment; astounding; amazing; specifically, astonishing from greatness in extent or degree; of wonderful magnitude; immense; prodigious: as, a *stupendous* work of nature or art; a *stupendous* blunder.

All are but parts of one *stupendous* whole.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 267.

Like reptiles in a corner of some *stupendous* palace, we peep from our holes.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxii.

How *stupendous* a mystery is the incarnation and sufferings of the Son of God!
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 209.

stupendously (stū-pen'dus-li), *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

stupendousness (stū-pen'dus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being stupendous. *Bailey*, 1727.

stupent (stū'pent), *a.* [< L. *stupen(t-)s*, ppr. of *stupere*, be struck senseless, be stunned or astonished.] Struck with stupor; stunned; dumfounded; aghast. [Rare.]

We will say mournfully, in the presence of Heaven and Earth, that we stand speechless, *stupent*, and know not what to say! *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

stupeous (stū'pē-us), *a.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow: see *stupe*[1].] In *entom.*, covered with long, loose scales, like tow, as the palpi of some lepidopterous insects; stupose.

stupid (stū'pid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stupide* = Sp. *estúpido* = Pg. *estupido* = It. *stupido*, < L. *stupidus*, struck senseless, amazed, confounded, stupid, stolid, < *stupere*, be amazed or confounded, be struck senseless: see *stupent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In a state of stupor; having the faculties deadened or dulled; stupefied, either permanently or temporarily; benumbed.

Is he not *stupid*
With age and altering rheums?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 409.

One cannot weep, his fears congeal his grief;
But, *stupid*, with dry eyes expects his fate.
Dryden, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 179.

2. Lacking ordinary activity of mind; dull in ideas or expression; slow-witted; obtuse; crass.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

A *stupid* preacher of unrighteousness, who would constantly make them yawn. *Whipple*, Memoir of Starr King.

3. Characterized by mental dullness or inanity; witless; senseless; foolish; inane: as, a *stupid* joke; a *stupid* book; *stupid* fears.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

=Syn. 1. Heavy, dull, drowsy, lethargic, comatose, torpid.—2. Muddy-brained, muddled.—3. *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*); flat, tame, humdrum, pointless, prosaic. See list under *foolish*.

II. *n.* A stupid or humdrum person; a blockhead; a dunce. [Colloq.]

Tom . . . inconsiderately laughed when her houses [of cards] fell, and told her she was "a *stupid*."
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 9.

stupiditarian (stū-pid-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *stupidity* + *-arian*.] A person characterized by stupidity; one who thinks or acts stupidly; a dullard. [Rare.]

How often do history and the newspapers exhibit to us the spectacle of a heavy-headed *stupiditarian* in official station, veiling the sheerest incompetency in a mysterious sublimity of carriage! *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 143.

stupidity (stū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *stupidité* = It. *stupidità*, < L. *stupidita(t-)s*, senselessness, dullness, < *stupidus*, senseless, stupid: see *stupid*.] 1. A state of stupor or stupefaction; torpidity of feeling or of mind. [Rare.]

A *stupidity*
Past admiration strikes me, joined with fear.
Chapman.

2. The character or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; inanity; crass ignorance.

The mind ought not to be reduced to *stupidity*, but to retain pleasure. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A consideration of the fat *stupidity* and gross ignorance concerning what imports men most to know.
Burke, Rev. in France.

For getting a fine flourishing growth of *stupidity* there is nothing like pouring out on a mind a good amount of subjects in which it feels no interest.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

=Syn. See *stupid*.

stupidly (stū'pid-li), *adv.* In a stupid manner or degree; so as to be or appear stupid, dazed, or foolish; with stupidity: as, *stupidly* drunk; to be *stupidly* cautious; to speak *stupidly*.

stupidness (stū'pid-nes), *n.* The quality of being stupid; stupidity. [Rare.]

stupifiedness†, **stupify**†, etc. Erroneous spellings of *stupefiedness*, etc.

stupor (stū'pọr), *n.* [= F. *stupeur* = Sp. Pg. *estupor* = It. *stupore*, < L. *stupor*, insensibility, numbness, dullness, < *stupere*, be struck senseless, be amazed or confounded: see *stupent*, *stupid*.] 1. Suspension or great diminution of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; torpidity of feeling.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to dissipate the dreamy *stupor* which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

The injured person is . . . in a condition between *stupor* and insensibility, with other signs of general prostration. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 414.

2. Intellectual insensibility; dullness of perception or understanding; mental or moral numbness.

Our Church stands haltered, dumb, like a dumb ox; lowing only for provender (of tithes); content if it can have that; or, with dumb *stupor*, expecting its further doom. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 3.

Anergic stupor. Same as *stuporous insanity* (which see, under *stuporous*).

stuporous (stū'pọr-us), *a.* [< *stupor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by stupor; having stupor as a conspicuous symptom. [Recent.]—**Stuporous insanity**, a psychoneurosis, usually of young adults, characterized by extreme apathy and dementia, ensuing usually on conditions of exhaustion from shock or otherwise, and generally issuing in recovery after a few weeks or months. Also called *acute dementia*, *primary dementia*, *primary curable dementia*, and *anergic stupor*.

Stuporous insanity being a recoverable form, dementia would more properly include cases of traumatism resembling it. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 458.

stupose (stū'pōs), *a.* [< L. *stupa*, *stuppa*, tow (see *stupe*[1]), + *-ose*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing tufts or mats of long hairs; composed of matted filaments like tow. Compare *stupeous*.

stuprate (stū'prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stuprated*, ppr. *stuprating*. [< L. *stupratus*, pp. of *stuprare* (> It. *stuprare* = Sp. Pg. *estuprar*), defile, debauch, < *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] To debauch; ravish.

stupration (stū-prā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **stupratio(n-)*, < *stuprare*, defile, debauch: see *stuprate*.] Violation of chastity by force; rape.

stuprum (stū'prum), *n.* [NL., < L. *stuprum*, defilement, dishonor.] 1. Stupration.—2. In *civil law*, any union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

stupulose (stū'pū-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *stupose*.] In *entom.*, covered with short, fine, decumbent hairs; finely stupose.

sturdied (stėr'did), *a.* [< *sturdy*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with the disease called sturdy.

I caught every *sturdied* sheep that I could lay my hands upon. *Hogg*, The Shepherd's Guide, p. 58.

sturdily (stėr'di-li), *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; lustily.

His refusal was too long and *sturdily* maintained to be reconciled with affectation or insincerity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

sturdiness (stėr'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sturdinesse*, *sturdynesse*; < *sturdy*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or property of being sturdy. (*a*) Obstinacy; contumacy. (*b*) Stoutness; lustiness; vigor.

sturdy[1] (stėr'di), *a.* [< ME. *sturdy*, *sturdi*, *stordy*, *stordi*, *stowrdi*, < OF. *estordi*, *estourdi*, stunned, amazed, stupefied, rash, heedless, careless, pp. of *estordir*, *estourdir*, F. *étourdir* = OSp. *estordecir*, *estordecer* = It. *stordire*, stun, amaze, stupefy; origin uncertain; perhaps < LL. as if **extorpidire*, benumb, render senseless or torpid, < L. *ex-*, out, + *torpidus*, dull: see *torpid*.] 1. Obdurately set or determined; doggedly obstinate; stubborn; sulky: used of persons. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Y was ful *sturdy*, & thou ful myelde;
Ihesu, lord, y knowe weel it.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Come, gentlemen, leave pitying and moaning of her,
And praising of her virtues and her whimwhams;
It makes her proud and *sturdy*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.

2. Having great force or endurance; strong in attack or resistance; vigorous; hardy; stout; lusty; robust: as, a *sturdy* opponent; *sturdy* pioneers; *sturdy* legs; a *sturdy* tree:

So trete a *stordy* wyne that it shal smyle,
And of a rough drinker be clere and best.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Some beat them coates of brasse, or *sturdy* breastplate hard they driue,
And some their gauntlets gilde, or bootes with siluer nesh contriue. *Phaer*, Æneid, vii.

But they so belabour'd him, being *sturdy* men at arms, that they made him make a retreat.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

How bow'd the woods beneath their *sturdy* stroke!
Gray, Elegy, i. 28.

Three young *sturdy* children, brown as berries.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xv.

3. Firmly fixed or settled; resolute; unyielding; hard to overcome: used of things.

The King declareth him the cas
With sterne loke and *stordy* chere.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

Nothing, as it seemeth, more prenailing or fit to redresse and edifie the cruell and *sturdie* conrage of man then it [music]. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

There are, as in philosophy, so in divinity, *sturdy* doubts.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

A nation proud of its *sturdy* justice and plain good sense. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Sturdy beggar, in *old Eng. law*, an able-bodied beggar; one who lives by begging while capable of earning his livelihood.

Those that were Vagabonds and *sturdy Beggars* they were to carry to Bridewel.
Strype, Order of City of London, 1569 (quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 104).

= **Syn. 2.** *Stout, Stalwart*, etc. (see *robust*), brawny, sinewy, muscular, firm.

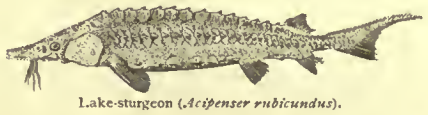
sturdy[2] (stėr'di), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *stuird, stuirdean*, vertigo, a disease of sheep (< E.); < OF. *estordie*, giddiness, < *estordi*, stunned, stupefied: see *sturdy*[1].] A disease of sheep caused by the presence in the brain of the cœnurus, or cystic larval form of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. The cysts vary in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. The disease is marked by lack or loss of coördination in muscular action, evinced in a disposition to stagger, move sidewise, or sit on the rump, and also by stupor. Sturdy generally attacks sheep under two years old, and is rarely cured, since puncturing or trephining gives but temporary relief. Also called *gid* and *staggers*.

sture, *n.* A Scotch form of *stour*[3].

sturgeon (stėr'jon), *n.* [< ME. *sturjoun, sturgiun*, < AF. *sturjoun*, OF. *esturgeon*, later *estourgeon*, F. *esturgeon* = Sp. *esturion* = Pg. *esturião* = It. *storione*, < ML. *sturio(n-), sturgio(n-)*, < OHG. *sturjo, sturo*, MHG. *sture, stur, stür*, G. *stör* = D. *steur* = Sw. Dan. *stör* = Icel. *styrja* = AS. *styria, stiriga*, a sturgeon; prob. lit. 'a stirrer' (so called, it has been conjectured, because it stirs up mud by floundering at the bottom of the water), < OHG. *stören*, MHG. *stæren*, G. *stören*, etc., stir: see *stir*[1].] A chondroganoid fish of the order *Chondrostei* and family *Acipenseridæ* (see the technical names). There are 2 leading genera, *Acipenser* and *Scaphirhynchops*, or ordinary and shovel-nosed sturgeons. Of the latter there are 4 species, confined to the fresh waters of the United States and some parts of Asia, as *S. platyrhynchus* of the former country, 5 feet long. (See cut under *shovelhead*.) The common sturgeon of the Atlantic, anadromous in Europe

Common Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

and North America, is *A. sturio*. Another, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, is the short-nosed sturgeon, *A. brevirostris*. The small or Ruthenian sturgeon, or sterlet, of some European waters is *A. ruthenus*. (See *sterlet*, with cut.) The great white sturgeon, beluga, or huso of Pontocaspian waters, is *A. huso;* this is the largest known, 12 or 15 feet or more in length, weighing 1,000 pounds or more, and an important source of isinglass and of caviar. The white sturgeon of the Columbia and Sacramento rivers is *A. transmontanus*, an important food-fish, of from 300 to 600 pounds weight. The green sturgeon of the same waters is *A. medirostris*, supposed to be unfit for food. An isolated and very distinct species, land-locked in fresh waters of the United States, is *A.*



Lake-sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*).

rubicundus, variously known as the *red, black, stone-, rock-, lake-*, and *Ohio sturgeon;* it reaches a length of 6 feet, and a weight of from 50 to 100 pounds. Nearly all the sturgeons are the objects of important fisheries, for their flesh, for various uses of their bony plated skins, and as sources of isinglass and caviar. Sturgeons rank with whales as regal or royal fishes (see *regal*). See also cut under *Acipenser*. —**Russian sturgeon**, the beluga.—**Spoon-billed sturgeons**, the *Polyodontidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish, Psephurus*, and *Spatularia*.

Sturiones (stū-ri-ō'uēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. *sturio*, sturgeon: see *sturgeon*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first order of chondropterygious fishes: same as *Chondrostei*, 2. See cuts under *paddle-fish, Psephurus, Spatularia, sterlet*, and *sturgeon*.—2. Same as *Acipenseridæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

sturionian (stū-ri-ō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sturion-es* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the sturgeons, or having their characters; acipenserine.

II. *n.* A sturgeon; an acipenserid.

sturionidian (stū'ri-ō-nid'i-an), *n.* [< *Sturion-es* + *-id-* + *-ian*.] A fish of the order *Chondrostei;* a sturgeon-like fish. *Sir J. Richardson.*

sturionine (stū'ri-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sturion-es* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *sturionian*.

sturk, *n.* See *stirk*.

Sturmian (stėr'mi-an), *a.* [< *Sturm* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55).—**Sturmian function**, one of the series of remainders obtained in the process of finding the greatest measure of an integral function and its derivative, provided the sign of each is changed as we proceed.

Sturnella (stėr-nel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Sturnus* + dim. *-ella*.] A remarkable genus of *Icteridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, containing the American meadow-starlings or so-called field-larks. The bill is of peculiar shape, longer than the head, with straight outlines, abruptly angulated commissure, and flattened culmen extending on the forehead. The feet are large and strong, reaching beyond the tail when outstretched, eminently fitted for terrestrial locomotion. The wings are short and rounded, and the tail is very short, with stiffish narrow acute feathers. The coronal feathers are bristle-tipped; and the plumage is much variegated, the under parts being yellow with a black horseshoe on the breast.

Western Field-lark (*Sturnella neglecta*).

There is one species with several geographical races, or several species, inhabiting Mexico, Central America, and most parts of North America and the West Indies. *S. magna* is the common meadow-lark of the eastern United States, and *S. neglecta* is characteristic of the western prairies. The genus formerly included those related South American birds in which the yellow is replaced by red, now called *Trupialis* or *Pezites*. Also called *Pedopsaris*. See also cut under *meadow-lark*.

Sturnellinæ (stėr-ne-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, represented by the genera *Sturnella* and *Trupialis*. *Coues*, 1884.

sturnelline (stėr'ne-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sturnella* or the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*.

Sturnia (stėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1847), < L. *sturnus*, starling: see *Sturnus*.] A genus of Oriental starlings. The species, of which there are few, range from eastern Siberia and Japan through China to Burma, the Philippines, Moluccas, etc. The type is *S. sinensis*, the kink of early French ornithologists (kink oriole of Latham, 1783), with many New Latin synonyms; its plumage is much varied with glossy blackish, greenish, and purplish, and different shades of gray, buff, isabel, and salmon-color; the bill is blue and the eyes are white; the length is about 8 inches. This bird is chiefly Chinese, but is wide-ranging. *S. sturnina* (the dominican thrush of Latham, with a host of synonyms) extends from Siberia and northern China through the Malay peninsula, etc. A third species is *S. violacea*, with fifteen or more different Latin names and a few English ones; this is especially Japanese, but migrates in winter to the Philippines, the Moluccas, Borneo, and Celebes.

Sturnidæ (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Sturnus;* the Old World starlings. They have ten primaries, of which the first is short or spurious; the wings are lengthened or moderate; the frontal antiæ extend into the nasal fossæ; there are no rictal vibrissæ; and the bill is attypically conic-acute, with blunt, rounded, or flattened culmen, ascending gonys, and angulated commissure. The plumage is mostly of metallic or iridescent hues, sometimes splendidly lustrous or beautifully variegated, or both. The family is a large one, widely diffused in the Old World, excepting in Australia, and entirely absent from America. Both its limits and its subdivisions vary with different writers. See cuts under *Buphaga, Eulabes, Pastor, starling*[1], and *Temenuchus*.

sturniform (stėr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sturnus*, a starling, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or technical characters of the starlings; sturnoid; of or pertaining to the *Sturniformes*.

Sturniformes (stėr-ni-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sturniform*.] A superfamily of sturnoid passerine birds, composed of 4 families; the sturnoid *Passeres*.

Sturninæ (stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sturnus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sturnidæ*, containing the typical starlings, represented by the genus *Sturnus* and related forms. In some systems the *Sturninæ* correspond to the *Sturnidæ* divested of certain genera referred to other families, as *Buphagidæ* and *Paradiseidæ*, and are represented in this sense by about 28 genera and 126 species; in others the term is used in a much more restricted sense. See cut under *starling*.

sturnoid (stėr'noid), *a.* [< *Sturnus* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Sturnidæ*.—**Sturnoid Passeres**, one of four groups or series in which A. R. Wallace (Ibis, 1874, pp. 406–416) distributed the normal oscine passerine birds, the others being the typical or *turdoid*, the *tanagroid*, and the *formicarioid Passeres*. They are otherwise called *Sturniformes*, and include the starling group, a characteristic feature of which is the possession of ten primaries, of which the first is spurious. See cuts under *starling*[1], *Pastor, Scissirostrum, Eulabes, Temenuchus*, and *Buphaga*.

Sturnopastor (stėr-nō-pas'tor), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1843, as *Sternopastor*), < *Sturnus* + *Pastor*, q. v.] A genus of starlings with bare circumorbital spaces and comparatively rounded wings. There are several species, as *S. contra* of India, *S. superciliaris* of Burma, *S. jalla* and *S. melanoptera* of Java.

Sturnus (stėr'nus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760; Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sturnus*, a starling: see *stare*[2] and *starn*[2].] The representative genus of *Sturninæ*, formerly employed with latitude, now closely restricted to such forms as the common stare or starling, *S. vulgaris*. The plumage is metallic and iridescent, with distinctly outlined individual feathers. The feet are short and typically oscine. The tail is about half as long as the wings, emarginate, with twelve rectrices. The wings are pointed by the second and third primaries, the first being spurious and very small. The bill is not bristled; feathers fill the interramal space, and extend into the nasal fossæ; there is a nasal scale, and the tomial edges of the bill are dilated; the commissure is angulated, and the culmen and gonys are both nearly straight; the culmen extends on the forehead, parting well-marked antiæ. See cut under *starling*.

sturt[1] (stėrt), *v.* [An obs. or dial. var. of *stert*[1], *start*[1].] I. *trans.* To vex; trouble. *Burns.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To start from fright; be afraid. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

sturt[2] (stėrt), *n.* [Also dial. transposed *strut;* < *sturt*[1], *v.*] 1. Trouble; disturbance; vexation; wrath; heat of temper. [Scotch.]

Scotland has cause to mak great *sturt*
For laiming of the Laird of Mow.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 137).

2. In *Eng. mining*, an extraordinary profit made by a tributer by taking at a high tribute a "pitch" which happens to cut an unexpectedly large body of ore, so that his profit is correspondingly great. [Cornwall, Eng.]

sturtion (stėr'shon), *n.* A corruption of *nasturtium*. See *nasturtium*, 2.

Sturt's desert-pea. See *pea*[1].

stut[1] (stut), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *stutte*, < ME. *stoten*, stutter; = D. *stooten*, stutter, = OHG. *stōzan*, MHG. *stōzen*, G. *stossen*, push, strike against, = Icel. *stauta*, beat, strike, also stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike against, = Goth. *stautan*, strike: see *stot*[2]. Hence *stutter*[1].] 1. To stutter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

To *stut* or stammer is a foule crime.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
And *stuttes* when he is vehemently mov'd.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

2. To stagger.

Stut, to stagger in speaking or going.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

stut[2], *v.* [< ME. *stutten, stitten*, < Icel. *stytta*, make short, < *stuttr*, short: see *stunt, a.*, and cf. *stunt, v., stent, v.*] I. *trans.* To cut short; cause to cease. *Aneren Riwle*, p. 72, note f.

II. *intrans.* To cease; stop. *Seinte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

stut[3] (stut), *n.* A variant of *stout*[2].

stutter[1] (stut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. **stoteren* = D. *stotteren* = MLG. *stoteren*, LG. *stötern, stöttern* (> G. *stottern*) = Sw. dial. *stutra*, stutter; freq. of *stut*.] I. *intrans.* To speak with a marked stammer; utter words with frequent breaks and repetitions of parts, either habitually or under special excitement.

The *stuttering* declamation of the isolated Hibernian.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, i.

=**Syn.** *Falter*, etc. See *stammer*.

II. *trans.* To utter with breaks and repetitions of parts of words; say disjointedly.

Red and angry, scarce
Able to *stutter* out his wrath in words.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 22.

stutter[1] (stut'ėr), *n.* [< *stutter*[1], *v.*] A marked stammer; broken and hesitating utterance of words.

stutter[2]† (stut'ėr), *n.* [< *stut* + *-er*[1].] One who stuts or stutters; a stutterer.

> Many *stutters* (we find) are choleric men.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 386.

stutterer (stut'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stutter*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stutters; a stammerer.

> His words were never many, as being so extreme a *stutterer* that he would sometimes hold his tongue out of his mouth a good while before he could speak so much as one word. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

stuttering (stut'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stutter*[1], *v.*] A hesitation in speaking, in which there is a spasmodic and uncontrollable reiteration of the same syllable. See *stammering*.

stutteringly (stut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a stuttering manner; with stammering.

stuwet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stew*[1], *stew*[2].

sty[1]† (stī), *v. i.* [< ME. *stien, styen, steyen, stighen, stigen*, < AS. *stīgan* = OS. *stīgan* = OFries. *stiga* = D. *stijgen* = MLG. LG. *stigen* = OHG. *stīgan*, MHG. *stigen*, G. *steigen* = Icel. *stīga* = Sw. *stiga* = Dan. *stige* = Goth. *steigan*, rise, ascend, mount; in comp. AS. *āstīgan*, rise, move up, or, with an appropriate adverb, move down, descend; = Gr. *στείχειν*, go, walk, march, go in line (see *stich*), = L. √ *stīgh* in *vestigium*, footprint, vestige (see *vestige*), = OBulg. *stignąti*, hasto, Skt. √ *stigh*, mount. From this root are ult. E. *sty*[1], *n.*, *sty*[2], *sty*[3], *stile*[1], *stair*.] 1. To go upward; mount; ascend; soar.

> Tak thanne this drawht, and whan thou art wel refreshed and refect, thow shal be moore stydefast to *stye* into heyere questyouns. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.
>
> That was Ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
> And every linck thereof a step of dignity.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 46.

2. To mount (upon a horse).

> *Stiden* vpon stithe horse stird to the Cité,
> And wenton in wightly tho worthy hom seluon.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4948.

3. To aspire.

> 'T had been in vaine;
> Shee onely *sties* to such as haue no braine.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 122).

sty[1] (stī), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *sty, styc, stie, stiz, stih*, < AS. *stīg* = MD. *stijghe* = OHG. *stīg, stīc*, MHG. *stīc*, G. *steig* = Icel. *stīgr, stigr* = Sw. *stig* = Dan. *sti*, a path, footway; (*b*) < ME. *sty, stie*, a step, ladder, = OHG. *stīga*, MHG. *stīge*, a path, step, ladder; also MD. *steghe, steegh*, D. *steeg*, a path, lane, = MLG. *stege*, a path, ascent, also a step, = OHG. *stiega*, MHG. *stiege*, a rise, ascent, step, stair, staircase, = Icel. *stigi, stegi* = Dan. *stige*, a step, ladder; (*c*) cf. OHG. *steg*, MHG. *stec*, G. *steg*, a path, bridge (the forms, of three or four orig. diff. types, being more or less confused with one another, and wavering between the long and short vowel); related to *sty*[2], *stile*[1], *stair*, etc., all ult. from the verb *sty*[1].] 1†. An ascent; an ascending lane or path; any narrow pathway or course.

> Themperour on his stif stede a *sty* forth thanne takes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 212.
>
> The scheref made to seke [caused to search] Notyngham,
> Bothe be strete and *stye*.
> *Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 14).

2†. A step upward; a stair.

> And *sties* also are ordande thore [there],
> With stalworthe steeles as mystir wore [need were],
> Bothe some schorte and some lang.
> *York Plays*, p. 340.

3. A ladder. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sty[2] (stī), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stīz). [Early mod. E. also *stye, stie;* < ME. *stie, stye*, < AS. *stīgu, stīgo*, a pen for cattle, = MD. *stijghe* = OHG. *stīga*, MHG. *stīge*, a pen for small cattle, a sow's litter, G. *steige, steig*, pen, chicken-coop (*schweinesteige*, swine-sty), = Icel. *stīa* = OSw. *stiga, stia*, Sw. *stia*, dial. *sti, steg* = Dan. *sti*, pen for swine, goats, sheep, etc.; from the root of *sty*[1], AS. *stīgan*, rise, orig. go: see *sty*[1]. The connection of thought is not clear; cf. Gr. *στοῖχος*, a row, file of soldiers, also a row of poles with hunting-nets into which game was driven (i. e., a pen).] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine; a pigsty.

> Her [their] cotes make beforne
> Under sum porche, and parte hem so betwene
> That every *stye* a moder [sow with litter] wol sustene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Hence — 2. A filthy hovel or place; any place of mean living or bestial debauchery.

> To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 77.
>
> The painted booth and sordid *sties* of vice and luxury.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

sty[2] (stī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stied*, ppr. *staying*. [< *sty*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To occupy a sty or hovel; live in a sty.

> What miry wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves, and constantly trough and *sty* with!
> *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. cxx.

II. *trans.* To lodge in a sty or hovel; pen up.

> Here you *sty* me
> In this hard rock. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 343.

sty[3] (stī), *n.*; pl. *sties* (stīz). [In three distinct forms: (*a*) *Sty*, also *stye*, and formerly *stie*, a reduction of the earlier *styen, styan* (see (*b*)), or directly parallel with MD. *stiighe*, LG. *stige, stieg*, Norw. *stigje, stig, sti*, a sty (cf. *stigköyna*, a sty, < *stig* + *köyna*, a pustule). (*b*) *Styen, styan*, early mod. E. also *stian*, < ME. **styand, *styend*, < AS. *stīgend*, a sty, lit. 'riser,' < *stīgende*, ppr. of *stīgan*, rise: see *sty*[1], *v.* (*c*) *Styany, stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie, styony, styonie*, < ME. *styanye*, a sty, supposed to stand for **styand ye*, lit. 'rising eye': *styand*, ppr. of *styen*, riso; *ye*, eye: see *sty*[1], *v.*, and *eye*[1], *n.* But there is no evidence of the ME. **styand ye*, nor of the alleged AS. **stīgend eáge* assumed by Skeat; a sty is not a 'rising eye' at all, and the AS. phrase, if used, would be **stīgende eáge*, as an AS. ppr. invariably retains its final *e* except when used as a noun.] A circumscribed inflammatory swelling of the edge of the eyelid, like a small boil; hordeolum. Also spelled *stye*.

> There is a *sty* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
> Which will go near to blind the constellation.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, ii. 4.

styan (stī'an), *n.* [Also *styen*, early mod. E. *stian*, etc.: see *sty*[3] (*b*).] Same as *sty*[3]. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> A soveraigne liniment for the *stian* or any other hard swellings in the eyelids. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 11.
>
> I knew that a *styan* . . . upon the eyelid could be easily reduced. *De Quincey*, Autob. Sketches, ii.

styany†, *n.* [Also *stiony*, early mod. E. *styanie, styony*, etc.: see *sty*[3] (*c*).] Same as *sty*[3].

> *Styanye* (or a perle) yn the eye, egilopa.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 475.
>
> *Styony*, disease growyng within the eyelidde, sycosis. *Huloet.*

Obverse. Reverse.
Styca of Redwulf, King of Northumbria, A. D. 844. — British Museum. (Size of original.)

styca (stī'kä, AS. pron. stük'ä), *n.* [AS. *styca.*] A small copper coin of the Anglo-Saxon period, current in the kingdom of Northumbria in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, and weighing about eighteen or nineteen grains.

stye[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *sty*[1], *sty*[2].

stye[2] (stī), *n.* Same as *sty*[3].

Stygia (stij'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Stygius*, < Gr. Στύγιος, pertaining to the Styx: see *Styx.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) In *Lepidoptera*, a genus of bombyeid moths, of the family *Psychidæ*. (*b*) In *Diptera*, a genus of tanystomine flies, of the family *Bombyliidæ*, not having the antennæ wide apart at the base. Also called *Lomatia* and *Stygides*. *Meigen.*

Stygial (stij'i-al), *a.* [< L. *Stygius* (see *Stygian*) + *-al.*] Same as *Stygian.* [Rare.]

Stygian (stij'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Stygius*, < Gr. Στύγιος, pertaining to the Styx, < Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the lower world, also applied to a fatally cold fountain, a piercing chill, hatred, < στυγεῖν, hate, abhor.] 1. Pertaining to the Styx, a river, according to the ancient myth, flowing around the lower world, the waters of which were used as a symbol in the most binding oaths of the gods.

> From what Part of the World came you? For here was a melancholy Report that you had taken a Voyage to the *Stygian* Shades.
> *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

Hence — 2. Infernal; hellish: as, *Stygian* vapors; a *Stygian* pool.

> At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
> Bent their aspect. *Milton*, P. L., x. 453.

Stygogenes (stī-goj'e-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864), < Gr. Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the lower world, + *-γενής*, produced.] In *ichth.*, a genus of catfishes, of the family *Argiidæ*, found in the Andean waters: so named from the popular notion that the typical species lives in subterranean waters of active volcanoes. Also called *Cyclopium.*

stylagalmaic (stī'la-gal-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + *ἀγαλμα*, a statue: see *agalma.*] In *arch.*, noting a caryatid, or a figure performing the office of a column: as, *stylagalmaic* images. See cut under *caryatid.*

stylamblys (stī-lam'blis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dulled.] A small blunt process of the inner branch of a pleopod of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

stylar (stī'lär), *a.* [Also *stilar;* < *style*[1] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a style; having the character of or resembling a style for writing.

Stylaria (stī-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + *-aria.*] A genus of annelids: same as *Nais*, 1.

Stylaster (stī-las'tėr), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831), < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + ἀστήρ, a star.] 1. The typical genus of *Stylasteridæ*. It was formerly considered actinozoan, and placed in the family *Oculinidæ;* it is now known to be hydrozoan, and closely related to *Millepora.*

Stylaster duchassaingi.

2. [*l. c.*] Any polyp of the family *Stylasteridæ*. The numerous species are delicate calcareous corals, usually pink, and most nearly related to the millepores.

Stylasteridæ (stī-las-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stylaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of the order *Hydrocorallinæ*, or coralligenous hydromedusans, typified by the genus *Stylaster*, related to the *Milleporidæ*, and with the millepores forming the order. *Stylasteridæ* differ from *Milleporidæ* in having a calcified axial style at the base of an ampulla or dilated section of each gasterozooid, and in the more complicated cyclosystems the massive hydrosome contains tubes which possess pseudosepta formed by the regular position of the tentacular zooids; the alimentary zooids have from four to twelve tentacles. The stylasters abound in tropical seas, where they contribute to the formation of coral reefs.

stylate[1] (stī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stylatus*, prop. **stilatus*, < L. *stilus*, a stake, point, style: see *style*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a style or stylet; styliferous. (*b*) Pen-like or peg-like; styloid; styliform.

stylate[2] (stī'lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stylatus*, < *stylus*, a style (of a flower), < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, having a persistent style. *Lindley.*

style[1] (stīl), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stile;* also in def. 1, as L., *stylus*, prop. *stilus;* < OF. *style, stile*, F. *style* = Sp. Pg. *estilo* = It. *stilo*, < L. *stilus*, in ML. also, improp., *stylus*, a stake, pale, a pointed instrument used about plants, the stem or stalk of a plant, and esp. for scribing on a waxen tablet, hence writing, manner of writing, mode of expression in writing or speech, style; perhaps earlier with long vowel, *stīlus*, for orig. **stiglus*, < √ *stig* in *stinguere* = Gr. *στίζειν*, pierce, stick, puncture (see *stick*[1], *stigma*); otherwise akin to OHG. MHG. *stīl*, G. *stiel*, a handle, etc., AS. *stæl, stel*, E. *stale, steal*, a handle: see *stale*[2]. The word is prop. written *stile;* the spelling *style* is in simulation of the Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, which is not connected (see *style*[2]).] 1. An iron instrument, in the form of a bodkin tapering to a point at one end, used, in one of the methods of writing practised in ancient and medieval times, for scratching the letters into a waxed tablet, the other end being blunt for rubbing out writing and smoothing the tablet; figuratively, any writing-instrument.

> But this my *style* no living man shall touch,
> If first I be not forced by base reproach;
> But like a sheathed sword it shall defend
> My innocent life. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> Some wrought in Silks, some writ in tender Barks;
> Some the sharp *Stile* in waxen Tables marks.
> *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

2. Something similar in form to the instrument above described, or in some respect suggestive of it. (*a*) A pointed or needle-like tool, implement, or attachment, as the marking-point in the telegraph or phonograph, a graver, or an etching-needle. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a small, slender, pointed process or part; a styloid or styliform part or organ; a stylet; of spongespicules, a stylus. Specifically, in *entom.*: (1) Same as *stylet*, 3. (2) The bristle or seta of the antenna of a dipter; a stylus. See cuts under *Gordius* and *Rhynchocœla.*

3. Mode of expression in writing or speaking; characteristic diction; a particular method of expressing thought by selection or collocation of words, distinct in some respect from other methods, as determined by nationality, period, literary form, individuality, etc.; in an absolute sense, appropriate or suitable diction; conformity to an approved literary standard: as, the *style* of Shakspere or of Dickens; antiquated or modern *style;* didactic, poetic, or forensic

style; a pedantic *style;* a nervous *style;* a cynical *style.*

Stile is a constant & continuall phrase or tenour of speaking and writing, extending to the whole tale or processe of the poeme or historie, and not properly to any peece or member of a tale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *style.* *Swift.*

Jeffreys spoke against the motion in the coarse and savage *style* of which he was a master.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

If thought is the gold, *style* is the stamp which makes it current, and says under what king it was issued.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 277.

4. Distinctive manner of external presentation; particular mode or form (within more or less variable limits) of construction or execution in any art or employment; the specific or characteristic formation or arrangement of anything. In this sense the applications of the word *style* are coextensive with the whole range of productive activity. Styles in the arts are designated according to subject, treatment, origin, school, period, etc.: as, in painting, the landscape, genre, or historical *style;* the *style* of Titian or of Rubens; the Preraphaelite or the Impressionist *style;* in architecture, the Greek, medieval, and Renaissance *styles,* the Pointed or the Perpendicular *style;* the Louis-Quatorze or the Eastlake *style* of furniture; the Florentine *style* of wood-carving; carpets and rugs in the Persian *style; styles* in dress.

I don't know in what *style* I should dress such a figure and countenance, to make anything of them.
Cooper, Lionel Lincoln, iii.

It [a bed-chamber] is fitted up in the *style* of Louis XVI.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlvi.

Monteverde, Claudio (1568–1643), the inventor of the "free *style*" of musical composition, was born at Cremona in 1568. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 785.

5. Particular mode of action or manifestation; physical or mental procedure; manner; way: as, *styles* of rowing, riding, or walking; *styles* of acting, singing, or bowing.—**6.** Mode, as of living or of appearing; distinctive or characteristic manner or fashion, with reference to appearance, bearing, social relations, etc.; in absolute use, an approved or prevalent mode; superior manner; noticeable elegance; the fashion: as, to live in *style; style* of deportment or of dress.

There are some very homely women who have a *style* that amounts to something like beauty.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 68.

That otherwise impalpable quality which women call *style.* *Howells,* Indian Summer, ii.

7. Hence, in general, fine appearance; dashing character; spirited appearance: as, a horse that shows *style.*—**8.** Mode of designation or address; a qualifying appellation or title; an epithet distinctive of rank, office, character, or quality.

With one voice, sir,
The citizens salute you with the *style*
Of King of Naples.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 4.

Give unto God his due, his reverend *style.*
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, i.

9. In *chron.,* a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. See *calendar.* Style is *Old* or *New.* The Old Style (abbreviated *O. S.*) is the reckoning of time according to the Julian calendar, the numbering of the years being that of the Christian era. In this reckoning the years have 365 days, except those whose numbers are divisible by 4, which have 366 days. The extra day is inserted in February, and is considered to be that following the 23d of that month. For ecclesiastical reasons, the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII., by adding 10 days to the date after October 4th, 1582, and thereafter making no years whose numbers end with two ciphers leap-years except those whose significant figures are divisible by 4. The year in New Style always begins with January 1st, but in Old Style there was some diversity of practice. The Gregorian year accords closely with the tropical year; but otherwise its advantages are merely ecclesiastical and theoretical. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times by almost all civilized nations except Russia and other countries where the Greek Church is predominant, which still adhere to the Old Style. In England the Gregorian or New Style (abbreviated *N. S.*) was adopted by act of Parliament in 1751, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly, 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. The difference between the Old and New Styles is now 12 days. —**Attic style.** See *Attic*[1].—**Concertante, Corinthian, crystalline, cushion, discharge style.** See the qualifying words.—**Early English style,** a modern factitious style of furniture and decoration, in which some elements of the decoration of the middle ages were used mingled with others. It was characterized by a free use of black and gold, and by designs in color in hard flat patterns of one color relieved upon another.—**Florid style of medieval architecture.** See *florid.*—**Garancin style.** Same as *madder style.*—**Geometric style.** See *geometric.* —**Jesuit style,** in *arch.* See *baroque,* 2.—**Juridical styles,** in *Scots law,* the particular forms of expression and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.—**Lacrymal style,** a short wire worn in a lacrymal duct in treatment of obstruction of this duct.—**Lapidary, madder, monodic, occipital style.** See the qualifying words.—**Palestrina style,** in *music,* the style of church music. Compare *a cappella.*—**Perpendicular style.** See *perpendicular.*—**Queen Anne style.** See *queen*[1].—**Rainbow, Renaissance, resist,** etc., **style.** See the qualifying words.—**Style of a court,** the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. =**Syn. 3.** *Diction, Phraseology,* etc. (See *diction.*) *Invention, Style, Amplification,* in rhetoric. See *invention.*—**8.** *Appellation,* etc. See *name*[1].

style[1] (stīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *styled,* ppr. *styling.* [Formerly also, and prop., *stile;* < *style*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To record with or as with a style; give literary form to; write.

Poesy is nothing else but Feigned History, which may be *styled* as well in prose as in verse.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. To give or accord the style or designation of; entitle; denominate; call.

He is also *stiled* the God of the rural inhabitants.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Upon this Title the Kings of England were *styled* Kings of Jerusalem a long time after. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 63.

Declared the Deceased
Had *styled* him "a Beast."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 64.

style[2] (stīl), *n.* [Formerly also *stile* (in sense 1); < NL. *stylus,* a style of a plant, < ML. *stylus,* also improp. *stilus,* a pillar, < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, column, also a post, pale; not connected with L. *stilus,* improp. written *stylus,* a stake, pale, a pointed instrument, etc., with which the word has been associated, so that the E. *style*[1] and *style*[2] are now commonly confused.] **1.** A pillar; a column. See *stylc*[1].—**2.** The pin or gnomon of a sun-dial, which marks the time by its shadow, or any fixed pointer serving a similar purpose. See cut under *sun-dial.*

Then turne the globe vntyll the *style* that sheweth the houre be coomme to the houre in the whiche yowe sowght the vnknowen place of the moone.
R. Eden, tr. of Gemma Phrysius (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 389).

3. In *bot.,* a narrowed extension of the ovary, which, when present, supports the stigma. It is usually slender, and in that case of varying length, often elongated, as in honeysuckle, fuchsia, and in an extreme case Indian corn (forming its "silk"); sometimes it is thick and short, as in squash, grape-vine, etc.; sometimes wholly wanting, leaving the stigma sessile. Morphologically it is the attenuated tip of the carpel, hence equaling the carpels in number, except when, as in many compound plants, the styles are consolidated. It is said to be simple when undivided, even if formed by the union of several. When cleft or slit it is bifid, trifid, etc.; when more deeply separated it is bipartite, tripartite, etc. According to the conformation of the carpel, the style may be terminal, rising from its summit, as is typically the case, or lateral, as in strawberry and cinquefoil, or basal, as in comfrey and salvia—the carpel being in these last cases more or less bent over. In position it may be erect, ascending, declinate, recurved, etc.; in form it may be filiform, subulate, trigonal, claviform, petaloid, etc. In relation to the corolla or calyx it may be included or exserted. A style may be persistent, but is commonly caducous, falling soon after fecundation. The function of the style is to present the stigma in a position advantageously to receive the pollen, and to form a medium for its communication to the ovules; accordingly, it has the structure of a tube filled or lined with a conductive tissue of the same nature as that which composes the stigma. See *pistil, ovary, pollen-tube,* and *stigma.*

Campanula sp.
a, style; *b,* stigma.

style[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stile*[1].

style-branch (stīl'brânch), *n.* In *bot.,* a branch or division of the style. In the *Compositæ* the character of the style-branch is of important systematic value.

style-curve (stīl'kėrv), *n.* A curve constructed to exhibit the peculiarities of style or composition of an author. It may be drawn so that the abscissæ represent the number of letters in a word, while the corresponding ordinates show the relative frequency of the occurrence of such words, or other characteristics may be selected. Experiments seem to prove that, when a sufficiently extensive analysis is made in this manner, every writer will be found to be represented by a curve peculiar to himself. *Science,* XIII. 92.

stylet (stī'let), *n.* [< OF. *stylet,* < It. *stiletto,* a pointed instrument, dagger, dim. of *stilo,* a pointed instrument: see *style*[1], and cf. *stiletto.*] **1.** A slender pointed instrument; a stiletto.

"Come, Paul!" she reiterated, her eye grazing me with its hard ray like a steel *stylet.*
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xli.

2. In *surg.,* the perforator of a trocar; the stiffening wire or rod in a flexible catheter; sometimes, a probe. Also *stilette.*—**3.** In *zoöl.,* a little style; also, a style; specifically, in *entom.,* one of the second of the three pairs of rhabdites or appendages of the abdominal sternites entering into the formation of the ovipositor. See cut under *Aretisca.*

styletiform (stī'let-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *stylet* + L. *forma,* form.] Shaped like a stylet; styloid.

stylewort (stīl'wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Candollea,* formerly *Stylidium;* more broadly (Lindley), a plant of the order *Candolleaceæ,* formerly *Stylideæ* (*Stylidiaceæ*).

Stylidieæ (stī-li-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1811), < *Stylidium* + *-eæ.*] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Campanales,* now known as *Candolleaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers usually with an irregular calyx and corolla each with five lobes, two stamens united into a column with the style, and a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The order is closely related in habit to the *Lobeliaceæ,* which, however, are readily distinguished by the free style. It contains about 105 species, belonging to 5 genera, of which *Stylidium* is the type, mostly Australian herbs, a few in tropical Asia, New Zealand, and antarctic America. They are herbs or rarely somewhat shrubby plants with radical scattered or seemingly whorled leaves, which are entire and usually narrow or small. Their flowers form terminal racemes or panicles, usually primarily centripetal in development and secondarily centrifugal. Also *Stylidiaceæ.*

Stylidium (stī-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1807), so named from the stamen-column; < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, column, + dim. *-ιδιον.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, now known as *Candollea* (Labillardière, 1805), type of the order formerly called *Stylidieæ,* and now known as *Candolleaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with the fifth lobe of the irregular corolla very different from the others, forming a small or narrow curving lip, and by the long recurved or replicate and usually elastic stamen-column. The 87 species are all Australian but 3, which are natives of Asia, principally of India. Many species are cultivated under glass, under the name of *stylewort,* for their rose-colored flowers: see also *hairtrigger-flower.* The name *Stylidium* (Loureiro, 1790), no longer used for *Candollea,* is at present applied instead to a small tropical genus of coriaceous trees and shrubs, formerly *Marlea* (Roxburgh, 1819), sometimes cultivated under glass for its yellow flowers.

Stylidium (*Candollea*) *laricifolium.*
a, a flower; *b,* longitudinal section of flower; *c,* transverse section of fruit.

styliferous[1] (stī-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *stylus,* prop. *stilus,* a pointed instrument (see *style*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* having a style or styloid process; stylate.

styliferous[2] (stī-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylus,* a style (see *style*[2]), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.,* style-bearing; bearing one or more styles.

styliform (stī'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stylus,* prop. *stilus,* a pointed instrument, + *forma,* form, shape: see *form.*] Having the shape of a style; resembling a pen, pin, or peg; styloid.

styline (stī'lin), *a.* [< *style*[2] + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.,* of or pertaining to the style.

styliscus† (stī-lis'kus), *n.*; pl. *stylisci* (-ī). [NL. (Lindley), < Gr. στυλίσκος, dim. of στῦλος, a pillar, a shaft: see *style*[2].] In *bot.,* the channel which passes from the stigma of a plant through the style into the ovary.

stylish (stī'lish), *a.* [< *style*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having style in aspect or quality; conformable or conforming to approved style or taste; strikingly elegant; fashionable; showy: as, *stylish* dress or manners; a *stylish* woman; a *stylish* house.

stylishly (stī'lish-li), *adv.* In a stylish manner; fashionably; showily.

stylishness (stī'lish-nes), *n.* The state or property of being stylish, fashionable, or showy; showiness: as, *stylishness* of dress or of an equipage. *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, viii.

stylist (stī'list), *n.* [< *style*[1] + *-ist.*] A writer or speaker distinguished for excellence or individuality of style; one who cultivates, or is a master or critic of, literary style.

Exquisite style, without the frigidity and the over-correctness which the more deliberate *stylists* frequently display. *G. Saintsbury,* Hist. Elizabethan Literature, x.

stylistic (stī-lis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylist* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to style.

Nor has accuracy been sacrificed to *stylistic* requirements. *Athenæum,* No. 3044, p. 292.

II. *n.* **1.** The art of forming a good style in writing. Also used in the plural.—**2.** A treatise on style. [Rare.]

stylistically (stī-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a stylistic relation; with respect to style. *Classical Rev.*, III. 87.

stylite (stī'līt), *n.* [< LGr. στυλίτης, of or pertaining to a pillar, a pillar-saint, < στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*².] In *eccles. hist.*, one of a class of solitary ascetics who passed the greater part of their lives unsheltered on the top of high columns or pillars. This mode of mortification was practised among the monks of the East from the fifth to the eleventh century. The most celebrated was St. Simeon the Stylite, who lived in the fifth century. Also called *pillar-saint*.

stylobate (stī'lō-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stylobate*, < Gr. στυλοβάτης, the base of a pillar, < στῦλος, a pillar, + βαίνειν, go, advance.] In *arch.*, a continuous basement upon which columns are placed to raise them above the level of the ground or a floor; particularly, the uppermost step of the stereobate of a columnar building, upon which rests an entire range of columns. It is distinguished from a *pedestal*, which, when it occurs in this use, supports only a single column. See cuts under *base* and *stereobate*.

stylocerite (stī-los'e-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + Gr. κέρας, horn, + *-ite*².] A style or spine on the outer side of the first joint of the antennule of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate.*

styloglossal (stī-lō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylo-glossus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the tongue.

II. *n.* The styloglossus.

styloglossus (stī-lō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *styloglossi* (-ī). [NL., < E. *stylo(id)* + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] A slender muscle arising from the styloid process and inserted into the side of the tongue.

stylogonidium (stī*l*-lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stylogonidia* (-ä). [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument (see *style*¹), + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium formed by abstriction on the ends of special filaments. *Phillips*, Brit. Discomycetes.

stylograph (stī'lō-graf), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A stylographic pen. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 68.

stylographic (stī-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [As *stylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stylography or a stylograph; characterized by or adapted to the use of a style: as, *stylographic* cards; a *stylographic* pencil; *stylographic* ink.—**Stylographic pen.** See *pen*².

stylographical (stī-lō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *stylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stylographic*.

stylographically (stī-lō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stylographic manner; by means of a style for writing or engraving.

stylography (stī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of tracing or the act of writing with a stylo; specifically, a method of drawing and engraving with a style on cards or tablets.

stylohyal (stī-lō-hī'al), *n.* [< *stylo(id)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of the bones of the hyoidean arch, near the proximal extremity of that arch, being or representing an infrastapedial element. In some vertebrates below mammals it is a part or division of the columellar stapes; in mammals it is the first bone of the hyoidean arch outside of the ear; in man it is normally ankylosed with the temporal bone, constituting the styloid process of that bone, and is connected only by a ligament (the stylohyoid ligament: see *epihyal*) with the lesser cornu of the hyoid. See *stylohyoid*, and cuts under *Petromyzon*, *skull*, and *hyoid*.

stylohyoid (stī-lō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylo(id)* + *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stylohyal, or styloid process of the temporal bone, and the hyoid bone.—**Stylohyoid ligament.** See *epihyal* and *ligament*, and cut under *skull*.—**Stylohyoid muscle**, a slender muscle extending from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the hyoid bone; the stylohyoideus. See II.—**Stylohyoid nerve**, that branch of the facial nerve which goes to the stylohyoid muscle.

II. *n.* The stylohyoid muscle. See cuts under *skull* and *muscle*¹.

stylohyoidean (stī*l*-lō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *stylohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *stylohyoid*.

stylohyoideus (stī*l*-lō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *stylohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *stylohyoid*.] The stylohyoid muscle. See *stylohyoid*, *n.*

styloid (stī'loid), *a.* [< L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style (see *style*¹), + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; like or likened to a style; styliform or stylate: an anatomical term applied to several processes of bone, generally slenderer than those called *spines* or *spinous processes*.—**Styloid cornua**, the epihyals; the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone: so called because of their attachment to the stylohyoid ligament.—**Styloid process.** See *process* and cuts under *skull* and *forearm*.

stylolite (stī'lō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*²), + λίθος, stone.] A peculiar form of jointed or columnar structure occasionally seen in beds of limestone, uniting the adjoining surfaces of two layers of the rock, and usually from half an inch to 3 or 4 inches in length. Stylolites were at first considered to be fossil corals, and called *lignilites*, and later *epsomites*, it being supposed that they had been formed by the crystallization of sulphate of magnesia. *Stylolite* is the name now most generally adopted for them, and it is believed that they are due to pressure of the superincumbent rock, which the stylolite has been able to resist to a certain extent because protected by a shell, or some other organic body, which would not admit of the sinking of the material immediately under it as rapidly as did the adjacent rock under the compression of the overlying material, the part thus protected forming a columnar individual mass with slightly striated surface.

stylomastoid (stī-lō-mas'toid), *a.* [< *stylo(id)* + *mastoid*.] In *anat.*, common to the styloid process and the mastoid division of the temporal bone.—**Stylomastoid artery**, a branch of the posterior auricular artery, which enters the stylomastoid foramen to supply parts of the inner ear.—**Stylomastoid foramen.** See *foramen*, and cuts under *Felidæ* and *skull*.—**Stylomastoid vein**, a small vein emptying into the posterior auricular vein.

stylomaxillary (stī-lō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *stylo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the inframaxillary, or lower jaw-bone.—**Stylomaxillary ligament**, a thin band of ligamentous fibers passing from near the tip of the styloid process to the angle and posterior border of the ramus of the mandible.

stylometer (stī-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στῦλος, pillar, column, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring columns.

Stylommatophora (stī-lom-a-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stylommatophorus*: see *stylommatophorous*.] A suborder or other prime division of pulmonate gastropods, having the eyes borne on the ends of the tentacles: opposed to *Basommatophora*. It includes the terrestrial pulmonates, as land-snails and slugs. *Geophila* and *Nephropneusta* are synonyms.

stylommatophorous (stī-lom-a-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stylommatophorus*, < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + ὄμμα(τ-), an eye, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] Having eyes at the top of a style, horn, or tentacle, as a snail; of or pertaining to the *Stylommatophora*.

stylommatous (stī-lom'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + ὄμμα(τ-), an eye.] Same as *stylommatophorous*.

stylopharyngeal (stī-lō-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *stylopharyngeus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the styloid process and the pharynx.

II. *n.* The stylopharyngeus.

stylopharyngeus (stī*l*-lō-far-in-jē'us), *n.*; pl. *stylopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a style, + Gr. φάρυγξ (φάρυγγ-), the throat.] A long slender muscle, spreading out below, arising from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone, and inserted partly into the constrictor muscles of the pharynx, and partly into the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated by the glossopharyngeus.

Stylophorum (stī-lof'ō-rum), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), so called from the conspicuous style; < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*²), + φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Papaveraceæ* and tribe *Papavereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two sepals, four petals, and a distinct style which bears from two to four erect lobes, and is persistent with the placentæ after the fall of the valves and scrobiculate seeds from the ovoid, oblong, or linear, and commonly stalked capsule. There are 4 or 5 species, 2 in North America, the others in the Himalayas, Manchuria, and Japan. They are herbs with a perennial rootstock and a yellow juice, bearing a few lobed or dissected tender stem-leaves, and usually others which are pinnatifid and radical. The yellow or red flowers are borne on long peduncles which are nodding in the bud. *S. diphyllum* is the celandine poppy or yellow poppy of the central United States, formerly classed under *Meconopsis*. Its light-green leaves resemble those of the celandine, and, like it, contain a yellow juice.

Stylopidæ (stī-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1813), < *Stylops* + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of insects, formerly considered as forming a distinct order, *Strepsiptera* or *Rhipiptera*, but now ranked as a family of heteromerous beetles, typified by the anomalous genus *Stylops*. In the males, which are capable of flight, the mouth-parts are atrophied, except the mandibles and one pair of palpi; the prothorax and mesothorax are very short; the elytra are reduced to simple club-shaped appendages (pseudelytra), while the hind wings are well developed, the metathorax being remarkably large and long, and the abdomen small. The females are wingless and worm-like, with a flattened triangular head, and live in the abdomen of certain bees and wasps, though the members of some exotic genera parasitize ants and some homopterous and orthopterous insects. They are viviparous, giving birth to hundreds of minute young, of very primitive form, with bulbous feet, slender hairy body ending in two long styles, and intestine ending as a closed sac. *Stylops* and *Xenos* are the only genera represented in North America. *S. children*i lives in certain bees, and *X. pecki* in a common wasp (*Polistes metricus*). See cut under *Stylops*.

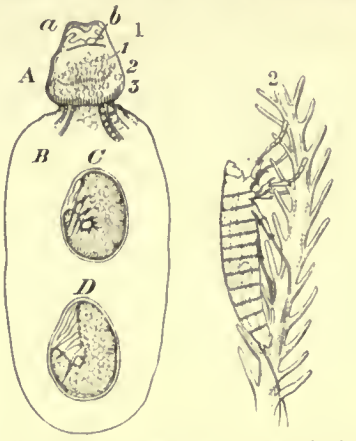
Stylopidæ.—*Stylops aterrima*, adult winged male. (Cross shows natural size.)

stylopized (stī'lō-pīzd), *a.* [< *stylops* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Penetrated by a stylops; serving as the host of the parasitic stylops.

stylopod (stī'lō-pod), *n.* [< NL. *stylopodium*, < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*²), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylopodium*.

stylopodium (stī-lō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stylopodia* (-ä). [NL.: see *stylopod*.] In *bot.*, one of the double fleshy disks from which the styles in the *Umbelliferæ* arise.

Stylops (stī'lops), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1802), < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*²), + ὤψ, eye, face.] 1. A genus of insects, type of the order *Rhipip-*



1. *Stylops aterrima*, adult female, with two nearly hatched eggs. *C*, *D*, in *B*, the abdomen; *A*, ventral surface of thorax of three segments 1, 2, 3; *a*, mandibles; *b*, mouth. 2. *Stylops aterrima*, newly born larva, on a hair of a bee (*Andrena trimerana*). (All highly magnified.)

tera or *Strepsiptera*, and now of the coleopterous family *Stylopidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus; a rhipipter or strepsipter.

Stylosanthes (stī-lō-san'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so called from the stalk-like calyx-tube; irreg. < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*²), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Hedysareæ*, type of the subtribe *Stylosantheæ*. It is characterized by pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and an oblong or globose and usually densely flowered spike, a long stalk-like calyx-tube, and stamens united into a closed tube with their anthers alternately oblong and basifixed and shorter and versatile. There are about 21 species, of which 4 are natives of Africa or Asia, 1 is North American, and the others are South American and mainly Brazilian. They are commonly viscous herbs with yellow flowers in dense terminal spikes or heads, rarely scattered or axillary. *S. elatior* of the United States, the pencil-flower of southern pine-barrens, extends north to Long Island and Indiana. *S. procumbens* is known in the West Indies as *trefoil*.

stylospore (stī'lō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*²), + σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a stalked spore, developed by abstriction from the top of a slender thread or sterigma, and produced either in a special receptacle, as a pycnidium, or uninclosed as in the *Coniomycetes*. See *pycnidium*, *macrostylospore*. Also called *pycnidiospore*, *pycnogonidium*, *pycnospore*.

stylosporous (stī-los'pō-rus), *a.* [< *stylospore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a stylospore; resembling a stylospore.

stylostegium (stī-lō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *stylostegia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*²), + στέγος, cover.] In *bot.*, the peculiar orbicular corona which covers the style in *Stapelia* and similar asclepiads.

stylostemon† (stī-lō-stē'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στῦλος, a pillar, + στήμων, taken as 'stamen' (see *stamen*¹).] In *bot.*, an epigynous stamen.

stylotypite (stī'lō-tī-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. στῦλος, a pillar (see *style*²), + τύπος, impression, + *-ite*².] A sulphid of antimony, copper, iron, and sil-

ver, from Copiapo, Chili: it is closely related to bournonite.

stylus (stī'lus), *n.*; pl. *styli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *stylus*, prop. *stilus*, a pointed instrument: see *style*[1].] 1. A sponge-spicule of the monaxon uniradiate type, sharp at one end and not at the other. It is regarded as an oxea one of whose rays is suppressed.—2. In *entom.*, a style or stylet.

styme, *n.* See *stime.*

stymie (stī'mi), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps connected with *styme*, *stime*, a glimpse, a transitory glance.] In *golf-playing*, a position in which a player has to putt for the hole with his opponent's ball directly in the line of his approach.

Stymphalian (stim-fā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Stymphalius*, < Gr. Στυμφάλιος, < Στύμφαλος, Stymphalus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Stymphalus (the ancient name of a small deep valley, a lake, a river, and a town in Arcadia, Greece). —**Stymphalian birds**, in *Gr. fable*, a flock of noisome, voracious, and destructive birds, with brazen or iron claws, wings, and beaks, which infested Stymphalus. The killing or expulsion of these birds was the sixth labor of Hercules.

A sort of dangerous fowl [critics], who have a perverse inclination to plunder the best branches of the tree of knowledge, like those *Stymphalian birds* that eat up the fruit.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iii.

styptic (stip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stiptie*, *stiptik*; < ME. *stiptik*, < OF. (and F.) *styptique* = Sp. *estíptico* = Pg. *estitico* = It. *stitico*, < L. *stypticus*, < Gr. στυπτικός, astringent, < στύφειν, contract, draw together, be astringent.]

I. *a.* 1†. Astringent; constrictive; binding.

Take hede that slippery meats be not fyrste eaten, nor that *stiptik* nor restraining meates be taken at the begynning, as quynces, peares, and medlars.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, fol. 45.

2. Having the quality of checking hemorrhage or bleeding; stanching.

Then in his hands a bitter root he bruis'd;
The wound he wash'd, the *styptic* juice infus'd.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 983.

Styptic collodion, a compound of collodion 100 parts, carbolic acid 10 parts, pure tannin 5 parts, and benzoic acid 3 parts. Also called *styptic colloid.*—**Styptic powder.** See *powder.*

II. *n.* 1†. An astringent; something causing constriction or constraint.

Mankind is infinitely beholden to this noble *styptick*, that could produce such wonderful effects so suddenly.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

2. A substance employed to check a flow of blood by application to the bleeding orifice or surface.

This wyne alle medycyne is take unto
Ther *stiptik* stont [stop] ejectyng bloode, and wo
Of wombe or of stomak this wol declyne.
Palladius, Husboudrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotton-wool styptic, cotton-wool soaked in tincture of perchlorid of iron.

styptical (stip'ti-kal), *a.* [< *styptic* + *-al.*] Same as *styptic.*

styptic-bur (stip'tik-bėr), *n.* See *Priva.*

stypticite (stip'ti-sīt), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *fibroferrite.*

stypticity (stip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *styptic* + *-i-ty.*] The property of being styptic; astringency.

Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids.
Sir J. Floyer.

styptic-weed (stip'tik-wēd), *n.* The western cassia, *Cassia occidentalis*, a tall herb of tropical America and the southern United States. Its seeds, from their use, are called *negro* or *Mogdad coffee*, though they do not contain caffein; its root is said to be diuretic; and its leaves are used as a dressing for slight wounds (whence the name). Also *stinking-weed*, *stinking-wood.*

Styracaceæ (stī-rā-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphonse de Candolle, 1844), < *Styrax* (*-ac-*) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Styraceæ.*

Styraceæ (stī-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1808), for *Styracaceæ*; < *Styrax* + *-aceæ.*] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Ebenales.* It is characterized by flowers which usually have ten or more stamens attached to a five-lobed corolla, and an ovary which is inferior, half inferior, or fixed by a broad base, and contains a solitary ovule or few in each cell. The embryo, with its doubtful radicle, also differs from that of the allied orders, the *Sapotaceæ* and *Ebenaceæ*, in which it is respectively inferior and superior. The order includes about 235 species, belonging to 7 genera, of which one is *Halesia* of North America and Asia, 4 are small South American genera, and the others belong to the large genus *Symplocos* or to the type *Styrax*, natives of warm regions, but wanting in Africa. They are smooth, hairy, or scurfy trees or shrubs, with alternate entire or serrate membranous or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. Their flowers are usually white and racemed, rarely reddish, and sometimes cymose or fascicled. See *Halesia*, *Styrax*, and *storax.*

styracin, styracine (stir'a-sin), *n.* [< NL. *Styrax* (*-ac-*) + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An ester ($C_{18}H_{16}O_2$) of cinnamic acid, which is the chief constituent of storax. It forms odorless and tasteless crystals, which have the properties of a resin.

Styrax (stī'raks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so named because producing a gum; < L. *styrax*, *storax*, < Gr. στύραξ, the gum storax, also the tree producing it: see *storax.*] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, type of the order *Styraceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five partly united or separate petals, ten stamens in one row with linear or rarely oblong anthers, and a three-celled or afterward one-celled ovary with the ovules usually few and erect or pendulous. The fruit is seated upon the calyx and is globose or oblong, dry or drupaceous, indehiscent or three-valved, and nearly filled by the usually solitary seed. There are over 60 species, widely scattered through warm regions of Asia and America, a few also natives of temperate parts of Asia and southern Europe, but none found in Africa or Australia. They are shrubs or trees, usually scurfy or covered with stellate hairs, and bearing entire or slightly serrate leaves, and usually white flowers in pendulous racemes. Several species are cultivated for ornament; *S. Japonica*, recently introduced into gardens, is known from its feathery white blossoms as *snowflake - flower.* Others yield valuable gums, especially *S. Benzoin* (see *benzoin*) and *S. officinalis* (see *storax*). *S. punctata*, a Central American tree, yields a gum which is used as frankincense, and is obtained on removing the external wood from trees which have been cut for several years. *S. grandifolia*, *S. Americana*, and *S. pulverulenta*, known as *American storax*, occur in the United States from Virginia southward, with one species in Texas and one in California.

Styrax Benzoin. *a*, a flower.

Styrian (stir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Styria* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Styria, a crownland and duchy of the Austrian empire, lying south of Upper and Lower Austria, and west of Hungary.

II. *n.* One of the people of Styria.

styrol (stī'rol), *n.* [< L. *styr*(*ax*) + *-ol.*] A colorless strongly refractive liquid (C_8H_8), with an odor like that of benzin, obtained by heating styracin with calcium hydrate. Also called *cinnamene.*

styrolene (stī'rō-lēn), *n.* [< *styrol* + *-ene.*] Same as *styrol.*

styrone (stī'rōn), *n.* [< *styr*(*ax*) + *-one.*] Cinnamyl alcohol ($C_9H_{10}O$), a crystalline solid with a fragrant odor, obtained by treating styracin with caustic potash. It is slightly soluble in water, and volatile at high temperatures.

stythe[1]†, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *sty*[2].] A sty.

O out of my *stythe* I [a maiden transformed to a beast] winna rise . . .
Till Kempion, the Kingis son,
Cum to the crag, and thrice kiss me.
Kempion (Child's Ballads, I. 140).

And, at last, into the very swine's *stythe*,
The Queen brought forth a son.
Fause Foodrage (Child's Ballads, III. 43).

stythe[2] (stīth), *n.* [More prop. *stithe*; cf. E. dial. *stithe*, stifling; prob. a var. of *stive*, after *stithe*, *stith*, strong: see *stith.*] Choke-damp; after-damp; black-damp; the mixture of gases left after an explosion of fire-damp, and consisting chiefly of carbonic-acid gas; also, more rarely, this gas accumulated in perceptible quantity in any part of a coal-mine, whether arising from respiration of men or animals, from the use of gunpowder, or from the burning of lamps or candles. [Lancashire, Eng., coal-field.]

Shallow and badly ventilated mines produce *stythe.*
Greeley.

stywardt, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward.*

Styx (stiks), *n.* [< L. *Styx*, < Gr. Στύξ (Στυγ-), a river of the infernal regions, lit. 'the Hateful,' < στυγεῖν, hate, abominate.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a river of the lower world.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinæ.* *Staudinger*, 1876.

Suabian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Swabian.*

suability (sū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suable* + *-i-ty.*] Liability to be sued; the state of being suable, or subject by law to civil process.

suable (sū'a-bl), *a.* [< *sue*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being or liable to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

suadet (swād), *v. t.* [< OF. *suader* = Sp. *suadir* = It. *suadere*, < L. *suadere*, advise, urge, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *dissuade*, *persuade.*] To persuade.

suadible† (swā'di-bl), *a.* [< *suade* + *-ible.*] Same as *suasible.*

Suæda (sū-ē'dä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, 1775), from an Ar. name.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and series *Spirolobeæ*, type of the tribe *Suædeæ.* It is characterized by fleshy linear leaves, and flowers with a five-lobed persistent perianth from which the inclosed utricle is nearly or quite free. There are about 45 species, natives of seashores and salt deserts. They are erect or prostrate herbs or shrubs, green or glaucous, and either simple or diffusely branched. Their leaves are usually terete and entire, and their flowers small and nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. linearis* is a small sea-coast plant of the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Florida; 6 or 7 other species occur westward. *S. fruticosa*, known as *sea-rosemary*, *shrubby goosefoot*, or *white glasswort*, an erect branching evergreen common in the Mediterranean region, is one of the plants formerly burned to produce barilla. For *S. maritima*, also called *sea-goosefoot*, see *sea-blite*, under *blite*[2].

Suædeæ (sū-ē'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin, 1852), < *Suæda* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and suborder *Chenopodieæ.* It is characterized by an unjointed stem with mostly linear, terete, or ovate leaves, and by its fruit, a utricle included in the unchanged or appendaged perianth, the seed-coat crustaceous or finally membranous, and the embryo spiral. It includes five genera, four monotypic and occurring in saline regions in Persia and central Asia; for the other, the type, see *Suæda.*

suaget, swaget (swāj), *v.* [< ME. *swagen*; by apheresis from *assuage.*] I. *trans.* To make quiet; soothe; assuage.

Ffayne were tho freikes and the folke all,
And swiftly thai swere, *swagit* there hertes,
To be leil to the lord all his lyf tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S), l. 13643.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and *suage*
With solemn touches troubled thoughts.
Milton, P. L., i. 556.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet; abate.

These yoies seuyn
Shalle neuer *swage* nor sesse
But euermore endure and encresse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 146.

Soone after mydnyght the grete tempest byganne to *swage* and wex lasse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

suant[1] (sū'ant), *a.* [Also *suent*, formerly *sewant*, *sewent*; < OF. *suant*, ppr. of *suivre*, etc., follow: see *sue*, *sequent.*] 1. Following; sequent; pursuant. *Halliwell* (under *suent*).—2. Smooth; even.

The Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with éclat annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were *suent.*
Thoreau, Walden, p. 37.

[Prov. Eng. and New Eng. in both senses.]

suant[2] (sū'ant), *n.* [Formerly also *sewant*; origin uncertain.] The plaice. *Halliwell* (under *sewant*). [Prov. Eng.]

Behold some others rangèd all along
To take the *sewant*, yea, the flounder sweet.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

The shad that in the springtime cometh in;
The *suant* swift, that is not set by least.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

suantly (sū'ant-li), *adv.* Evenly; smoothly; regularly. Also *suently.* [Prov. New Eng.]

suarrow (sō-ar'ō), *n.* A variant of *souari.*

suasible (swā'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *suasible* = It. *suasibile*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion.* Cf. *suadible.*] Same as *persuasible. Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

suasion (swā'zhon), *n.* [< ME. *suacyon*, < OF. *suasion* = It. *suasione*, < L. *suasio*(*n*-), an advising, a counseling, exhortation, < *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, counsel, urge, persuade (cf. LL. *suadus*, persuasive, L. *Suada*, the goddess of persuasion), < *suavis*, orig. **suadvis*, pleasant, sweet: see *suave*, *sweet.*] The act or effort of persuading; the use of persuasive means or efforts: now chiefly in the phrase *moral suasion.*

The *suacyon* of swetenesse rethoryen.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

Thei had, by the subtill *suasion* of the deuill, broken the thirde commaundement in tasting the forboden fruyte.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 157.

She did not dare to come down the path to shake her, and *moral suasion* at the distance of sixty or seventy feet is very ineffective. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 184.

suasive (swā'siv), *a.* [< OF. *suasif* = Sp. It. *suasivo*, < L. *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, advise, urge: see *suade*, *suasion.*] Having power to persuade; persuasive. [Archaic and poetical.]

Its [justice's] command over them was but *suasive* and political.
South, Sermons, I. ii.

suasively (swā'siv-li), *adv.* So as to persuade.

Let a true tale . . . be *suasively* told them.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 2.

suasory† (swā'sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *suasoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *suasorio*, < L. *suasorius*, of or pertaining to advice or persuasion, < *suasor*, one who advises or persuades, < *suadere*, advise, persuade: see *suade*, *suasion*.] Tending to persuade; persuasive.

A *Suasory* or Enticing Temptation.
Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, Works, I. 140.

suave (swāv or swäv), *a.* [< F. *suave* = Sp. Pg. *suave* = It. *soave*, < L. *suavis*, orig. **suadvis* = Gr. *ἡδύς*, sweet, agreeable, = AS. *swēte*, E. *sweet*: see *sweet*. Cf. *suade*, *suasion*, etc.] Soothingly agreeable; pleasant; mollifying; bland: used of persons or things: as, a *suave* diplomatist; *suave* politeness.

Mr. Hall, . . . to whom the husky oat-cake was, from custom, *suave* as manna, seemed in his best spirits.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

What gentle, *suave*, courteous tones!
Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona, i.

suavely (swāv'- or swäv'li), *adv.* In a suave or soothing manner; blandly: as, to speak *suavely*.

suavify† (swav'i-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *suavis*, sweet, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make affable. *Imp. Dict.*

suaviloquent† (swā-vil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< LL. *suaviloquen(t-)s*, speaking sweetly, < L. *suavis*, sweet, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking suavely or blandly; using soothing or agreeable speech. *Bailey*, 1727.

suaviloquy† (swā-vil'ō-kwi), *n.* [< LL. *suaviloquium*, sweet speaking, < L. *suaviloquus*, speaking sweetly, < *suavis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] Sweetness of speech. Compare *suaviloquent*.

suavity (swav'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *suavité* = Sp. *suavidad* = Pg. *suavidade* = It. *suavità*, *soavità*, < L. *suavita(t-)s*, sweetness, pleasantness, < *suavis*, sweet, pleasant: see *suave*.] 1. Pleasant or soothing quality or manner; agreeableness; blandness: as, *suavity* of manner or address.

Our own people . . . greatly lack *suavity*, and show a comparative inattention to minor civilities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

The worst that can be said of it [Perugino's style] is that its *suavity* inclines to mawkishness, and that its quietism borders upon sleepiness.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 75.

Hence—2. Pl. *suavities* (-tiz). That which is suave, bland, or soothing.

The elegances and *suavities* of life die out one by one as we sink through the social scale.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vi.

3†. Sweetness to the senses; a mild or agreeable quality. *Johnson*.

She [Rachel] desired them [the mandrakes] for rarity, pulchritude, or *suavity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

=Syn. 1. Urbanity, amenity, civility, courtesy.

sub-. [ME. *sub-* = OF. *sub-*, *sou-*, F. *sub-*, *sou-* = Pr. *sub-* = Sp. Pg. It. *sub-*, < L. *sub*, prep. with abl., under, before, near; of time, toward, up to, just after; in comp., under (of place), secretly (of action); the *b* remains in comp. unchanged, except before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, where it is usually, and before *m* and *r*, where it is often assimilated (*suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*); also in another form *subs*, in comp. *sus-*, as in *suscipere*, undertake, *sustinere*, sustain, etc., reduced to *su-* before a radical *s*, as in *suspicere*, look under, *suspirare*, suspire; prob. = Gr. *ὑπό*, under (see *hypo-*), with initial *s-* as in *super-* = Gr. *ὑπέρ* (see *super-*, *hyper-*): see *up* and *over*. Cf. *subter-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'under, below, beneath,' or 'from under.' (*a*) It occurs in its literal sense in many words, verbs, adjectives, and nouns, taken from the Latin, as in *subjacent*, underlying, *subscribe*, underwrite, *subside*, sit down, *submerge*, plunge down, etc., the literal sense being in many cases not felt in English, as in *subject*, *subjoin*, *subtract*, etc. (*b*) It also expresses an inferior or subordinate part or degree, as in *subdivide*, especially with adjectives, where it is equivalent to the English *-ish*[1], meaning 'somewhat, rather,' as in *subacid*, sourish, *subdulcid*, sweetish, etc., being in these greatly extended in modern use, as an accepted English formative, applicable not only to adjectives of Latin origin, especially in scientific use, as in *subalate*, *subcordate*, *subdivine*, etc., but to words of other origin, as *subhornblendic*. (*c*) It is also freely used with nouns denoting an agent or a division, to denote an inferior or subordinate agent or division, as in *subdeacon*, *subprior*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*, etc., not only with Latin but with nouns of other origin, as in *subreader*, *submarshal*, *subfreshman*, etc., where it is equivalent to *under-* or *deputy*, and is usually written with a hyphen. (*d*) In many cases, especially where it has been assimilated, as in *suc-*, *suf-*, *sug-*, *sup-*, *sum-*, *sur-*, the force of the prefix is not felt in English, and the word is to English apprehension a primitive, as in *succor*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *support*, *summon*, *surrender*, etc. In technical use *sub-* denotes—(*e*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (1) Inferiority in kind, quality, character, degree, extent, and the like. It is prefixed almost at will to adjectives admitting of comparison, and in its various applications may be rendered by 'less than, not quite, not exactly, somewhat, nearly, hardly, almost,' etc.; it often has the diminishing or depreciating force of the suffix *-ish*[1]; it is sometimes prefixed, like *about*, merely to avoid committal to more precise or exact statement, but in a few cases implies unlikeness amounting to oppositeness and so to negation of some character or attribute, with the meaning nearly of *quasi-* or *pseudo-*. A particular case indicates taxenomic inferiority, or subordination in classificatory grade, of any group from *subkingdom* to *subvariety*: it is the sense (*c*) above noted, and the same as the botanical sense (2) below. (2) Inferiority in place or position; lowness of relative location. This sense is more definite, and the meaning of 'lower than' may usually be rendered by 'under, underneath, beneath, below,' sometimes by 'on the under side of.' This *sub-* is synonymous with *infra-* or *infero-*, and with *hypo-*, and is the opposite of *supra-* or *super-*, *hyper-*, and sometimes *epi-*. (*f*) In *bot.*, (1) with adjectives, literal position beneath, as in *subcortical*, *subhymenial*, *subepidermal*, *subpetiolar*, etc.; (2) with classificatory terms, a systematic grade next lower than that of the stem-word, as in *suborder*, *subgenus*, *subspecies*; (3) with adjectives and adverbs, an inferior degree or extent, 'somewhat, to some extent, imperfectly,' as in *subangulose*, *subascending*, *subcaudate*, *subconnate*, etc. (*g*) In *chem.*, the fact that the member of the compound with which it is connected is in relative minimum: thus, *sub*acetate of lead is a compound of lead and acetic acid which is capable of combining with more acetic acid radicals, but not with more lead. [As *sub-* in most of the uses noted above is now established as an English formative, it is to be treated, like *under-* in similar cases, as applicable in modern use in any instance where it may be wanted; and of the modern compounds so formed only the principal ones are entered below, usually without further etymological note. Many of the adjectives have two meanings, the mode of formation differing accordingly: thus, *subabdominal*, 'situated under the abdomen,' is formed < L. *sub*, under, + *abdomen* (*abdomin-*), abdomen, + *-al*; while *subabdominal*, 'not quite abdominal,' is < *sub-* + *abdominal*. For the full etymology of these words, when not given below, see *sub-* and the other member of the compound. The less familiar compounds with *sub-* are often written with a hyphen; it is here uniformly omitted.]

sub (sub), *n.* [Contr. of *subaltern* or *subordinate*.] A subaltern; a subordinate. [Colloq.]

"Ah, when we were *subs* together in camp in 1803, what a lively fellow Charley Baynes was!" his comrade, Colonel Bunch, would say. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

suba, *n.* See *subah*.

subabdominal (sub-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [= F. *subabdominal*; as *sub-* + *abdominal*.] 1. Situated below or beneath the abdomen: as, the *subabdominal* appendages of a crustacean.—2. Not quite abdominal in position, as the ventral fins of a fish.

subacetate (sub-as'e-tāt), *n.* A basic acetate—that is, one in which there are one or more equivalents of the basic radical which may combine with the acid anhydrid to form a normal acetate: as, *subacetate* of lead; *subacetate* of copper (verdigris).

subacid (sub-as'id), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *subácido* = It. *subacido*, < L. *subacidus*, somewhat sour, < *sub*, under, + *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Moderately acid or sour: as, a *subacid* juice. *Arbuthnot*.—2. Hence, noting words or a temperament verging on acidity or somewhat biting.

A little *subacid* kind of drollish impatience in his nature.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 26.

II. *n.* A substance moderately acid.

subacidity (sub-a-sid'i-ti), *n.* The state of being subacid; also, that which is slightly acid or acrid.

A theologic *subacidity*. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 411.

subacidulous (sub-a-sid'ū-lus), *a.* Moderately acidulous.

Tasting a thimbleful of rich Canary, honeyed Cyprus, or *subacidulous* Hock. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 291.

subacrid (sub-ak'rid), *a.* Moderately acrid, sharp, or pungent. *Sir J. Floyer*.

subacromial (sub-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *acromion*: see *acromial*.] Situated below the acromion: as, a *subacromial* bursa.

subact† (sub-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subactus*, pp. of *subigere*, bring under, subdue, < *sub*, under, + *agere*, lead, bring: see *act*.] To reduce; subdue; subject. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 375.

subact† (sub-akt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *subactus*, pp.: see the verb.] Reduced; subdued.

In Novemb'r and Marche her brannches sette
In dounged lande *subact*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

subaction† (sub-ak'shon), *n.* [< L. *subactio(n-)*, a working through or up, preparation: see *subact*.] 1. The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced; reduction. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.—2. A substance reduced.

subacuminate (sub-a-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* Somewhat acuminate.

subacute (sub-a-kūt'), *a.* Noting a condition just below that of acuteness, in any sense.

subacutely (sub-a-kūt'li), *adv.* In a subacute manner.

subaërial (sub-ā-ē'ri-al), *a.* In *geol.*, formed, produced, or deposited in the open air, and not beneath the sea, or under water, or below the surface; not submarine or subterranean: thus, *subaërial* denudation or erosion. See *æolian*[1], 2.

subagency (sub-ā'jen-si), *n.* A delegated agency.

subagent (sub-ā'jent), *n.* In *law*, the agent of an agent.

subah (sō'bä), *n.* [Also *suba*, *soubah*; < Pers. Hind. *sūbah*, a province.] 1. A division or province of the Mogul empire. *Yule and Burnell*.—2. An abbreviation of *subahdar*.

subahdar (sō-bä-dār'), *n.* [Also *soubahdar*, *soubadar*; < Pers. Hind. *sūbahdār*, < *sūbah*, a province, + *-dār*, holding, keeping.] 1. Originally, a lord of a subah or province; hence, a local commandant or chief officer.—2. The chief native officer of a company of sepoys. *Yule and Burnell*.

subaid (sub-ād'), *v. t.* To give secret or private aid to. *Daniel*. [Rare.]

subalmoner (sub-al'mon-ėr), *n.* A subordinate almoner. *Wood*.

subalpine (sub-al'pin), *a.* [= F. *subalpin* = Pg. *subalpino*, < L. *subalpinus*, lying near the Alps, < *sub*, under, + *Alpinus*, Alpine: see *alpine*.] 1. Living or growing on mountains at an elevation next below the height called *alpine*.—2. Lower Alpine: applied to that part or zone of the Alps which lies between the so-called "highland" zone and the "Alpine" zone proper. It extends between the elevations of 4,000 and 5,500 feet approximately, and is especially characterized by the presence of coniferous trees, chiefly firs, which cover a large part of its surface. Large timber-trees rarely reach much above its upper border. Below the subalpine zone is the highland or mountain zone, the region of deciduous trees, and above it the Alpine, which, as this term is generally used, embraces the region extending between the upper limit of trees and the first appearance of permanent snow. Still higher up is the glacial region, comprehending all that part of the Alps which rises above the limit of perpetual snow. The terms *alpine* and *subalpine* are sometimes applied to other mountain-chains than the Alps, with signification more or less vaguely accordant with their application to that chain.

subaltern (sub'al-tėrn or su-bâl'tėrn, the former always in the logical sense), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *subalterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *subalterno*, < ML. *subalternus*, subaltern, < L. *sub*, under, + *alternus*, one after the other, alternate: see *altern*.] **I.** *a.* Having an inferior or subordinate position; subordinate; specifically (*milit.*), holding the rank of a junior officer usually below the rank of captain.

To this system of religion were tagged several *subaltern* doctrines. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

Subaltern genus, opposition, proposition, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* A subaltern officer; a subordinate.

subalternant (sub-al-tėr'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *subalternante*; as *subaltern* + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* In *logic*, universal, as opposed to *particular*.

II. *n.* A universal.

subalternate (sub-al-tėr'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *subaltern* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Successive; succeeding by turns. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Subordinate; subaltern; inferior. *Canon Tooker*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a particular, as opposed to a *universal*.

subalternating (sub-al-tėr'nā-ting), *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive. *Imp. Dict.*

subalternation (sub-al-tėr-nā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *subalternação*; as *subalternate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of inferiority or subjection; the state of being subalternate; succession by turns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 73.—2. In *logic*, an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it: as, every griffin breathes fire; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians do not admit the validity of this inference.

subanal (sub-ā'nal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Situated under the anus: specifically noting a plate or other formation in echinoderms. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 644.

subancestral (sub-an-ses'tral), *a.* Of collateral ancestry or derivation; not in the direct line of descent. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XI. 588.

subanconeal (sub-ang-kō'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*: see *anconeal*.] Situated underneath the anconeus.

subanconeus (sub-ang-kō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *subanconei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *anconeus*, q. v.] A small muscle of the back of the elbow, arising from the humerus just above the olecranon fossa, and inserted into the capsular ligament of the elbow-joint. It resembles the subcrureus of the knee.

subandean (sub-an'dē-an), *a.* [< *sub-* + *Andes*: see *Andean*.] In *zoögeog.*, subjacent with reference to certain parts of the Andes, and nowhere attaining an altitude so great as that

of the highest Andean mountains: specifying a certain faunal area. (See below.)—**Subandean subregion,** in *zoögeog.*, one of four subregions into which the continent of South America (with the islands appertaining thereto) has been divided by A. Newton. It includes a not well defined northerly section of the continent, with the islands of Tobago, Trinidad, and the Galapagos, and takes in all the South American countries that do not belong to the Amazonian, Brazilian, or Patagonian subregion. The Subandean subregion includes what has also been called the Columbian (or Colombian), but is more extensive. It is recognized upon ornithological grounds, and said to possess 72 peculiar genera of birds. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 744.

subangled (sub-ang′gld), *a.* Same as *subangular.*—**Subangled wave.** See *wave.*

subangular (sub-ang′gū-lär), *a.* Slightly angular; bluntly angulated. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 278.

subangulate, subangulated (sub-ang′gū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* Somewhat angled or sharp.

subantichrist (sub-an′ti-krīst), *n.* A person or power partially antagonistic to Christ; a lesser antichrist. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 6. [Rare.]

subapennine (sub-ap′e-nīn), *a.* [= F. *subapennin*, < L. *sub*, under, + *Apenninus*, Apennine: see *Apennine.*] Being at the base or foot of the Apennines.—**Subapennine series,** in *geol.*, a series of rocks of Pliocene age, developed in Italy on the flanks of the Apennines, and also in Sicily. In the Ligurian region the Pliocene has been divided into Messinian and Astian; in Sicily, into Astian, Plaisancian, and Zanclean. In the last region these rocks rise to an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea-level, and are replete with well-preserved forms of organic life now living in the Mediterranean.

subapical (sub-ap′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *apex*, point: see *apical.*] Situated below the apex.

subaponeurotic (sub-ap″ō-nū-rot′ik), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + NL. *aponeurosis:* see *aponeurotic.*] Situated beneath an aponeurosis.

subapostolic (sub-ap-os-tol′ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the period succeeding that of the apostles: as, *subapostolic* literature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

subappressed (sub-a-prest′), *a.* In *entom.*, partly appressed: as, *subappressed* hairs.

subaquatic (sub-a-kwat′ik), *a.* 1. Not entirely aquatic, as a wading bird.—2. [= F. *subaquatique.*] Situated or formed in or below the surface of the water; subaqueous.

subaqueous (sub-ā′kwē-us), *a.* [= It. *subaqueo;* as L. *sub*, under, + E. *aqueous.*] Situated, formed, or living under water; subaquatic.

subarachnoid (sub-a-rak′noid), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the arachnoid—that is, between that membrane and the pia mater: as, the *subarachnoid* space.—2†. Subdural.—**Subarachnoid fluid,** the cerebrospinal fluid.—**Subarachnoid space,** the space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater.

subarachnoidal, subarachnoidean (sub-ar-ak-noi′dal, -dē-an), *a.* Same as *subarachnoid. H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 653.

subarborescent (sub-är-bō-res′ent), *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

subarctic (sub-ärk′tik), *a.* Nearly arctic; existing or occurring a little south of the arctic circle: as, a *subarctic* region or fauna; *subarctic* animals or plants; a *subarctic* climate.

subarcuate (sub-är′kū-āt), *a.* Somewhat bent or bowed; slightly arcuated.

subarcuated (sub-är′kū-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *subarcuate.*

subareolar (sub-a-rē′ō-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the mammary areola.—**Subareolar abscess,** a furuncular subcutaneous abscess of the areola of the nipple.

subarmor (sub′är″mor), *n.* A piece of armor worn beneath the visible outer defense. *J. Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, II. 132.

subarrhation (sub-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **subarratio(n-)*, < *subarrare*, betroth, < L. *sub*, under, + *arrha*, earnest-money, a pledge: see *arrha.*] The ancient custom or rite of betrothing by the bestowal, on the part of the man, of marriage gifts or tokens, as money, rings, or other objects, upon the woman. Also *subarration.*

> The prayer which follows . . . takes the place of a long form of blessing which followed the *subarrhation* in the ancient office.
>
> *Blunt*, Annotated Book of Common Prayer, p. 455.

subastragalar (sub-as-trag′a-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the astragalus.—**Subastragalar amputation,** amputation of most of the foot, leaving only the astragalus.

subastragaloid (sub-as-trag′a-loid), *a.* Situated beneath or below the astragalus.

subastral (sub-as′tral), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *astrum*, a star: see *astral.*] Situated beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

subaud (sub-âd′), *v. t.* [< L. *subaudire*, supply a word omitted, hear a little, < *sub*, under, + *audire*, hear: see *audient.*] To supply mentally, as a word or an ellipsis. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

subaudition (sub-â-dish′on), *n.* [< L. *subaudition(n-)*, the supplying of a word omitted, < *subaudire*, supply a word omitted: see *subaud.*] The act of understanding something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from that which is expressed; understood meaning. *Horne Tooke.*

subaural (sub-â′ral), *a.* Situated beneath or below the ear.

subaxillar (sub-ak′si-lär), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subaxillary.*

subaxillary (sub-ak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated beneath the axilla or armpit. (*b*) Specifically, in *ornith.*, same as *axillary:* as, "*subaxillary* feathers," *Pennant.*—2. In *bot.*, placed under an axil, or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch.—**Subaxillary region.** See *region.*

II. *n.*; pl. *subaxillaries* (-riz). In *ornith.*, same as *axillar* or *axillary.*

subbass (sub′bās), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal stop resembling either the open or the stopped diapason, and of 16- or 32-feet tone. Also called *subbourdon.*

subblush (sub-blush′), *v. i.* To blush slightly. [Rare.]

> Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing* as she did it.
>
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

subbourdon (sub-bör′don), *n.* Same as *subbass.*

subbrachial (sub-brā′ki-al), *a.* and *n.* Same as *subbrachiate.*

subbrachiate (sub-brā′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated under the pectorals, as the ventral fins; having the ventrals under the pectorals, as a fish.

II. *n.* A subbrachiate fish. See *Subbrachiati.*

Subbrachiati (sub-brak-i-ā′tī), *n. pl.* An order of malacopterygian fishes, containing those which are subbrachiate: contrasted with *Apodes* and *Abdominales.* See under *Malacopterygii.*

subbrachycephalic (sub-brak″i-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* Nearly but not quite brachycephalic; somewhat short-headed; having a cephalic index of 80.01 to 83.33 (Broca). *Nature*, XLI. 357.

subbranch (sub′branch), *n.* 1. A subdivision of a branch, in any sense of that word. *W. S. Jevons*, Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, p. 258.—2. Specifically, in zoölogical classification, a prime division of a branch or phylum; a subphylum.

subbranchial (sub-brang′ki-al), *a.* Situated under the gills.

subbreed (sub′brēd), *n.* A recognizable strain or marked subdivision of a breed; an incipient artificial race or stock. *Darwin.*

subbrigadier (sub′brig-a-dēr″), *n.* An officer in the Horse Guards who ranks as corunet. [Eng.]

subcalcareous (sub-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* Somewhat calcareous.

subcalcarine (sub-kal′ka-rin), *a.* Situated below the calcar, as of a bird, or below the calcarine fissure of the brain.

subcaliber (sub-kal′i-bėr), *a.* Of less caliber: said of a projectile as compared with the bore of the gun. See *subcaliber projectile,* under *projectile.*

subcantor (sub-kan′tor), *n.* In *music*, same as *succentor*, 1.

subcapsular (sub-kap′sū-lär), *a.* Situated under a capsule; being in the cavity of a capsule. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 787.—**Subcapsular epithelium,** an epithelioid lining of the inside of the capsule of a spinal ganglion.

Subcarboniferous (sub-kär-bo-nif′e-rus), *n.* and *a.* In *geol.*, a name given by some geologists to the mountain-limestone division of the Carboniferous series, or that part of the series which lies beneath the millstone-grit. See *carboniferous.*

subcartilaginous (sub-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* 1. Situated below or beneath cartilage; lying under the costal cartilages; hypochondrial.—2. Partly or incompletely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (sub-kâ′dal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Situated under the tail; placed on the under side of the tail: as, *subcaudal* chevron-bones; the *subcaudal* scutes, or urosteges, of a snake.—2. Not quite caudal or terminal; situated near the tail or tail-end; subterminal.—**Subcaudal pouch,** a pocket or recess beneath the root of the tail of the badger, above the anus, into which empty the secretions of certain subcaudal glands distinct from the ordinary anal or perineal glands of other *Mustelidæ.*

II. *n.* That which is subcaudal; specifically, in *herpet.*, a urostege; one of the special scutes upon the under side of the tail of a serpent.

subcaudate (sub-kâ′dāt), *a.* 1. In *entom.*, having an imperfect tail-like process: as, butterflies with *subcaudate* wings.—2. In *bot.* See *sub-* (*f*) 3.

subcelestial (sub-sē-les′tial), *a.* Being beneath the heavens.

> The superlunary but *subcelestial* world.
>
> *Harvey*, Irenæus, p. xcvii.

subcellar (sub′sel″är), *n.* A cellar beneath another cellar.

subcentral (sub-sen′tral), *a.* 1. Being under the center.—2. Nearly central; a little eccentric.

subcentrally (sub-sen′tral-i), *adv.* 1. Under the center.—2. Nearly centrally.

subcerebral (sub-ser′ē-bral), *a.* Below the cerebrum; specifically, below the supposed seat of consciousness, or not dependent on volition: said of involuntary or reflex action in which the spinal cord, but not the brain, is concerned.

subchanter (sub′chan″tėr), *n.* In *music*, same as *subcantor, succentor*, 1.

subchela (sub-kē′lä), *n.*; pl. *subchelæ* (-lē). The hooked end of an appendage which bends down upon the joint to which it is articulated, but has no other movable claw to oppose it and thus make a nipper or chela.

subchelate (sub-kē′lāt), *a.* Of the nature of or provided with a subchela. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 327.

subcheliform (sub-kē′li-fôrm), *a.* Subchelate. *Eng. Cyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 87.

subchlorid, subchloride (sub′klō″rid), *n.* A compound of chlorin with an element two atoms of which form a bivalent radical: as, *subchlorid* of copper (Cu_2Cl_2); *subchlorid* of mercury (Hg_2Cl_2, calomel).

subchondral (sub-kon′dral), *a.* Lying underneath cartilage; subcartilaginous: as, *subchondral* osseous tissue.

subchordal (sub-kôr′dal), *a.* Situated beneath the chorda dorsalis, or notochord, of a vertebrate. Compare *parachordal.*

subchoroid (sub-kō′roid), *a.* Same as *subchoroidal.*

subchoroidal (sub-kō-roi′dal), *a.* Situated beneath the choroid tunic of the eye.—**Subchoroidal dropsy,** morbid accumulation of fluid between the adherent choroid sclerotic and the retina.

subcinctorium (sub-singk-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *subcinctoria* (-ä). See *succinctorium.*

subclass (sub′klas), *n.* A prime subdivision of a class; in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a division or group of a grade between the class and the order; a superorder.

subclavate (sub-klā′vāt), *a.* Somewhat clavate; slightly enlarged toward the end.—**Subclavate antennæ,** in *entom.*, antennæ in which the outer joints are somewhat larger than the basal ones, but without forming a distinct club.

subclavian (sub-klā′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis,* and cf. *clavicle.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or extending under, beneath, or below the clavicle or collar-bone; subclavicular.—2. Pertaining to the subclavian artery or vein: as, the *subclavian* triangle or groove.—**Subclavian artery,** the principal artery of the root of the neck, arising on the right side from the innominate artery and on the left from the arch of the aorta, and ending in the axillary artery; the beginning or main trunk of the arterial system of the fore limb. See cuts under *lung* and *embryo.*—**Subclavian groove.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the surface of the first rib, denoting the situation of a subclavian vessel. There are two of them, separated by a tubercle, respectively in front of and behind the insertion of the anterior scalene muscle—the former for the subclavian vein, the latter for the subclavian artery. (*b*) A groove on the under side of the clavicle, for the insertion of the subclavius.—**Subclavian muscle,** the subclavius.—**Subclavian nerve,** the motor nerve of the subclavius muscle, arising from the fifth cervical nerve at its junction with the sixth.—**Subclavian triangle.** See *triangle.*—**Subclavian vein,** the continuation of the axillary vein from the lower border of the first rib to the sternoclavicular articulation, where the vessel ends by joining the internal jugular to form the innominate vein. See cut under *lung.*

II. *n.* A subclavian artery, vein, nerve, or muscle.

subclavicular (sub-klā-vik′ū-lär), *a.* Situated below the clavicle; infraclavicular; subclavian.—**Subclavicular aneurism,** an aneurism of the axillary artery situated too high to be ligated below the clavicle.—**Subclavicular fossa,** the surface depression below the outer end of the clavicle.—**Subclavicular region.** Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

subclavius (sub-klā′vi-us), *n.*; pl. *subclavii* (-ī). [NL.: see *subclavian.*] A muscle passing from the first rib to the under surface of the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Subclavius posticus.** Same as *sternochondroscapularis.*

Subcoccinella (sub-kok-si-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *Coccinella*.] A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids based by Huber (1841) upon the widespread *S. 24-punctata*. Also called *Lasia*.

subcollateral (sub-kŏ-lat'ē-ral), *a.* Situated below the collateral fissure of the brain.

subcommission (sub'kŏ-mish'ŏn), *n.* An undercommission; a division of a commission.

subcommissioner (sub'kŏ-mish'ŏn-ėr), *n.* A subordinate commissioner.

subcommittee (sub'kŏ-mit'ē), *n.* An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

subconcave (sub-kon'kāv), *a.* Slightly concave.

subconcealed† (sub-kon-sēld'), *a.* Hidden underneath. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 430. (*Davies.*)

subconchoidal (sub-kong-koi'dal), *a.* Imperfectly conchoidal; having an imperfectly conchoidal fracture.

subconical (sub-kon'i-kal), *a.* Somewhat or not quite conical; conoidal.

subconjunctival (sub-kon-jungk-tī'val), *a.* Situated beneath the conjunctiva.

subconnate (sub-kon'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, partially connate; divided by an indistinct or partial suture.

subconscious (sub-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Partially or feebly conscious; of or pertaining to subconsciousness.—2. Being or occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.

subconsciously (sub-kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a subconscious manner; with faint consciousness; without consciousness.

subconsciousness (sub-kon'shus-nes), *n.* 1. A form or state of consciousness in which there is little strength or distinctness of perception or mental action in general.—2. Mental processes conceived as taking place without consciousness.

The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications, as it has been unfortunately termed—the hypothesis of *subconsciousness*, as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

subconstellation (sub'kon-ste-lā'shŏn), *n.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

subcontiguous (sub-kŏn-tig'ū-us), *a.* Almost touching; very slightly separated: as, *subcontiguous* coxæ.

subcontinuous (sub-kŏn-tin'ū-us), *a.* Almost continuous: noting a line or mark which has but slight breaks or interruptions.

subcontract (sub'kon'trakt), *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

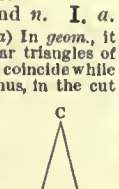
subcontract (sub-kŏn-trakt'), *v. i.* To make a contract under a previous contract. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 498.

subcontracted (sub-kŏn-trak'ted), *a.* 1. Contracted under a former contract; betrothed for the second time. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 86.—2. In *entom.*, slightly narrowed: noting wing-cells.

subcontractor (sub'kŏn-trak'tor), *n.* One who takes a part or the whole of a contract from the principal contractor.

subcontrariety (sub'kon-tra-rī'ē-ti), *n.*; pl. *subcontrarieties* (-tiz). In *logic*, the relation between a particular affirmative and a particular negative proposition in the same terms; also, the inference from one to the other.

subcontrary (sub-kon'trā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree. (*a*) In *geom.*, it denotes the relative position of two similar triangles of which one of the pairs of homologous angles coincide while the including sides are interchanged. Thus, in the cut the triangles ACB, ECD are *subcontrary*. (*b*) In *logic* the term is applied (1) to the particular affirmative proposition and the particular negative proposition, with relation to the universal affirmative proposition and the universal negative proposition above them, which have the same subject and predicate: thus, "some man is mortal" and "some man is not mortal" are *subcontrary* propositions, with relation to "every man is mortal" and "no man is mortal," which are contraries; (2) to the relation between two attributes which coexist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other.—**Subcontrary section**, one of the circular sections of a quadric cone in its relation to another circular section not parallel to it.



II. *n.*; pl. *subcontraries* (-riz). In *logic*, a subcontrary proposition.

subconvex (sub-kon'veks), *a.* Somewhat rounded or convex.

subcoracoid (sub-kor'a-koid), *a.* Situated or occurring below the coracoid process.

subcordate (sub-kôr'dāt), *a.* Nearly heart-shaped.

subcordiform (sub-kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* Same as *subcordate*.

subcorneous (sub-kôr'nē-us), *a.* 1. Somewhat horny; partly or partially converted into horn.—2. Placed beneath a layer of corneous structure; situated under or within a horn, nail, claw, or the like: as, the *subcorneous* frontal processes of a ruminant.

subcortical (sub-kôr'ti-kal), *a.* Situated beneath the cortex. (*a*) Situated beneath the cerebral cortex. (*b*) Situated beneath the cortex of a sponge. (*c*) Situated or living beneath the cortex or bark of a tree.

subcosta (sub-kos'tä), *n.*; pl. *subcostæ* (-tē). The subcostal vein or nervure of the wing of some insects; the first vein behind the costa. See cut under *costal*.

subcostal (sub-kos'tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated below a rib; extending from one rib to a succeeding one; infracostal: specifically noting the muscles called *subcostales*. (*b*) Lying along the under side or edge of a rib: as, a *subcostal* groove for an artery. (*c*) Placed under or within the ribs or costal cartilages collectively; hypochondrial; subcartilaginous.—2. In *entom.*, situated near, but not at or on, the costa: specifically noting the subcostal.—**Subcostal angle**, the angle which the costal border of one side forms with that of the other at the lower end of the sternum.—**Subcostal cells**, in *entom.*, cells between the costal and subcostal veins: they are generally numbered from the base outward.—**Subcostal vein** or **nervure**, in *entom.*, a strong longitudinal vein behind the costal vein and more or less parallel to the costal edge: in the *Lepidoptera* it forms the anterior edge of the large dorsal cell, and exteriorly it is divided into a number of branches, called *subcostal veinlets* or *nervules*, and numbered from before backward. Sometimes called *postcostal vein* or *nervure*. See cut under *costal*.

II. *n.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A subcostal or infracostal muscle. See *subcostalis*. (*b*) A subcostal artery, vein, or nerve, running along the groove in the lower border of a rib; an intercostal.—2. In *entom.*, a subcostal vein or nervure; the subcosta.

subcostalis (sub-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subcostales* (-lēz). In *anat.*, a subcostal or infracostal muscle; any one of several muscles which extend from the lower border or inner surface of a rib to the first, second, or third succeeding rib.

subcranial (sub-krā'ni-al), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skull, in general.—2. Situated below the cranial axis or cranium proper—that is, in man, in front of the brain-case: as, the *subcranial* visceral arches of the embryo.

subcrenate (sub-krē'nāt), *a.* Obscurely or irregularly scalloped.

subcrepitant (sub-krep'i-tant), *a.* Approaching in character the crepitant râle. See *râle*. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 8.

subcrepitation (sub-krep-i-tā'shŏn), *n.* The noise of subcrepitant râles.

subcrescentic (sub-kre-sen'tik), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly crescentic.

subcruræus (sub-krō-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *subcruræi* (-ī). A small muscle arising from the fore part of the femur, beneath the cruræus, and inserted into the synovial pouch of the knee. Also called *subcruralis*, *subfemoralis*, and *articularis genu*.

subcrureal (sub-krō'rē-al), *a.* Lying under or beneath the cruræus, as a muscle: specifying the subcruræus.

subcrystalline (sub-kris'ta-lin), *a.* Imperfectly crystalline.

subcultrate (sub-kul'trāt), *a.* Somewhat cultriform; like a colter in being curved along one edge and straight along the other. Also *subcultrated*.

subculture (sub-kul'tūr), *n.* In *bacteriology*, a culture derived from a previous culture.

subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* 1. Situated beneath the skin, in general; subdermal; lying in the true skin or cutis, under the cuticle; subcuticular; placed or performed under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* injection.—2. Fitted for use under the skin; hypodermic: as, a *subcutaneous* syringe; a *subcutaneous* saw.—3. Living under the skin; burrowing in the skin: as, a *subcutaneous* parasitic insect.—**Subcutaneous feeding**, a mode of artificial feeding by means of large hypodermic injections of nutrient substances.—**Subcutaneous fracture**, simple fracture.—**Subcutaneous method**, the mode or manner of performing surgical operations, as tenotomy, osteotomy, etc., with the smallest possible opening through the skin.

subcutaneously (sub-kū-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a subcutaneous manner, in any sense; hypodermically.

subcuticular (sub-kū-tik'ū-lär), *a.* Situated under the cuticle or scarf-skin; subepidermic; cutaneous; dermal.

subcutis (sub'kū'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *cutis*, skin.] The deeper part of the cutis, corium, or true skin, sometimes distinguished from the rest. *Haeckel*.

subcylindric, subcylindrical (sub-si-lin'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat cylindrical.

subdatary (sub'dā'ta-ri), *n.* The head of the officials under the datary or prodatary. See *datary*[1].

subdeacon (sub'dē'kn), *n.* [< ME. *suddekene*, *sudekene* = OF. *sodekene*, also *soudiacre* = Sp. *subdiácono* = Pg. *subdiacono* = It. *suddiacono*, < LL. *subdiaconus*, < L. *sub*, under, + LL. *diaconus*, a deacon: see *deacon*.] A member of the ecclesiastical order next below that of deacon. Subdeacons are first mentioned in the third century. They assisted the deacons, and kept order at the doors of the church. In the Western Church the duty of the subdeacon is to prepare the holy vessels and the bread, wine, and water for the eucharist, to pour the water into the chalice, and, since the seventh or eighth century, to read the epistle—a duty previously, as still in the East, assigned to the reader. In the Greek Church the subdeacon prepares the holy vessels, and guards the gates of the bema during liturgy. In the Greek Church the subdiaconate has always been one of the minor orders. In the Western Church it became one of the major or holy orders in the twelfth century. The bishop, priest, or other cleric who acts as second or subordinate assistant at the eucharist is called the *subdeacon*, and the term is used in this sense in the Anglican Church also, although that church has no longer an order of subdeacons. See *epistler*.

subdeaconry (sub'dē'kn-ri), *n.* [< *subdeacon* + *-ry*.] Same as *subdeaconship*.

subdeaconship (sub'dē'kn-ship), *n.* The order or office of subdeacon; the subdiaconate.

subdean (sub'dēn), *n.* [< ME. *suddene*, *sodene*, also *southdene*, < OF. **soudeien*, *sousdoyen*, < ML. *subdecanus*, subdean, < L. *sub*, under, + *decanus*, dean: see *dean*[2].] A vice-dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent.

Secutours and *sodenes*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 277.

subdeanery (sub'dē'nėr-i), *n.* [< *subdean* + *-ery*.] The office or rank of subdean.

subdecanal (sub-dek'a-nal), *a.* [< ML. *subdecanus*, subdean, + *-al*.] Relating to a subdean or his office.

subdecimal (sub-des'i-mal), *a.* Derived by division by a multiple of ten.

subdecuple (sub-dek'ū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of ten (*Johnson*); having the ratio 1:10.

subdelegate (sub'del'ē-gāt), *n.* A subordinate delegate.

subdelegate (sub-del'ē-gāt), *v. t.* To appoint to act as subdelegate or under another.

subdelirium (sub-dē-lir'i-um), *n.* Mild delirium with lucid intervals.

subdeltoidal (sub-del-toi'dal), *a.* Approaching in shape the Greek letter Δ. Also *subdeltoid*.

subdentate (sub-den'tāt), *a.* 1. Imperfectly dentate; having indistinct teeth; denticulate.—2. Of cetaceans, having teeth in the lower jaw only: the opposite of *superdentate*. *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

subdentated (sub-den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *subdentate*, 1.

subdented (sub-den'ted), *a.* Indented beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subdepressed (sub-dē-prest'), *a.* Somewhat depressed or flattened.

subderisious† (sub-der-i-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *derisorius*, serving for laughter, ridiculous: see *derisory*.] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. *Dr. H. More*.

subderivative (sub-dē-riv'a-tiv), *n.* A word following another in immediate grammatical derivation, or a word derived from a derivative and not directly from the root. [Rare.]

subdermal (sub-dėr'mal), *a.* Beneath the skin; hypodermal; subcutaneous.

subdeterminant (sub-dē-tėr'mi-nant), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant from a symmetrically taken part of a matrix.

subdiaconate (sub-dī-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* [< ML. **subdiaconatus*, < LL. *subdiaconus*, subdeacon: see *subdeacon*.] The office or order of subdeacon.

subdial (sub'di-al), *a.* [= OF. *subdial*, < L. *subdialis*, *subdivalis*, that is in the open air, < *sub*, under, + *divum*, the sky, the open air, akin to *dies*, day, Skt. *dyu*, the sky: see *deity*, *dial*.] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

The Athenian Heliastick or *Subdial* Court was rural, and for the most part kept in the open aire. *N. Bacon*, iv. 15.

subdialect (sub'dī'a-lekt), *n.* An inferior dialect; a subordinate or less important or prominent dialect.

subdiapente† (sub-dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* In *medieval music*, an interval of a fifth below a given tone.

subdiatessaron† (sub-dī-a-tes'a-ron), *n.* In *medieval music*, an interval of a fourth below a given tone.

subdichotomy (sub-dī-kot'ō-mi), *n.* A subordinato or inferior dichotomy, or division into pairs; a subdivision. *Milton*, Arcopagitica, p. 53.

subdistinction (sub'dis-tingk″shon), *n.* A subordinate distinction. *Sir M. Hale.*

subdistrict (sub'dis″trikt), *n.* A part or division of a district.

subdititious (sub-di-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *subditicius*, substituted, supposititious, < *subdere*, put or set under, < *sub*, under, + **dare*, put.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

subdiversify (sub-di-vėr'si-fī), *v. t.* To diversify again what is already diversified. *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]

subdivide (sub-di-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subdivided*, ppr. *subdividing*. [= Sp. Pg. *subdividir* = It. *subdividere*, < LL. *subdividere*, subdivide, < L. *sub*, under, + *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.]

I. *trans.* To redivide after a first division.

> The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To separate into subdivisions.

> Amongst some men a sect is sufficiently thought to be reproved if it *subdivides* and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, VI. 125.

2. To become separated. [Rare.]

> When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, then soon after Antonius and Octavius brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon*, Facttion (ed. 1887).

subdivisible (sub-di-viz'i-bl), *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

subdivision (sub-di-vizh'on), *n.* [= F. *subdivision* = Sp. *subdivision* = Pg. *subdivisão*, < LL. *subdivisio(n-)*, < *subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] 1. The act of redividing, or separating into smaller parts.

> When any of the parts of an idea are yet farther divided in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 8.

2. A minor division; a part of a part; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a minor division of a group; a subsection: as, *subdivisions* of a genus.

> In the Decimal Table the *subdivisions* of the Cubit, viz. the Span, Palm, and Digit, are deduced . . . from the sherter Cubit. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 73.

subdivisional (sub-di-vizh'on-al), *a.* [< *subdivision* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to subdivision or a subdivision: as, a *subdivisional* name. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. ii. 62.

subdivisive (sub-di-vī'siv), *a.* [< LL. *subdivisivus*, < *subdividere*, subdivide: see *subdivide*.] Arising from subdivision.

> When a whole is divided into parts, these parts may, either all or some, be themselves still connected multiplicities; and, if these are again divided, there results a subdivision the several parts of which are called the *subdivisive* members. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, Lect. xxv.

subdolichocephalic (sub-dol″i-kō-sef'a-lik or -se-fal'ik), *a.* In *craniom.*, having a cephalic index ranging between 75.01 and 77.77 in Broca's classification.

subdolous† (sub'dō-lus), *a.* [< LL. *subdolosus*, < L. *subdolus*, somewhat crafty or deceitful, < *sub*, under, + *dolus*, artifice, guile: see *dole*[3].] Somewhat crafty; sly; cunning; artful; deceitful. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

subdolously† (sub'dō-lus-li), *adv.* In a subdolous manner; slyly; artfully. *Evelyn*, To Pepys, Dec. 5, 1681.

subdolousness† (sub'dō-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being subdolous. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 382.

subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant), *n.* In *music*, the tone next below the dominant in a scale; the fourth, as D in the scale of A: also used adjectively. See diagram under *circle*.

subdorsal (sub-dôr'sal), *a.* In *entom.*, situated on the side of the upper or dorsal surface of the body: as, *subdorsal* striæ.

subdouble (sub-dub'l), *a.* Being in the ratio of 1 to 2.

subduable (sub-dū'a-bl), *a.* [< *subdue* + *-able*.] Capable of being subdued; conquerable. *Imp. Dict.*

subdual (sub-dū'al), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-al*.] The act of subduing. *Warburton*, Works (ed. Hurd), VII. 329.

subduce (sub-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subduced*, ppr. *subducing*. [< L. *subducere*, pp. *subductus*, draw from under, lift up, haul up, take away, < *sub*, under, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *subduct*, *subdue*.] 1. To withdraw; take away; draw or lift up.

> It shall be expedient for such as intend to exercise prayer . . . to *subduce* and convey themselves from the company of the worldly people. *Becon*, Early Works, p. 130.

2. To subtract arithmetically.

> If, out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should . . . *subduce* ten, . . . the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that subduction. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

subduct (sub-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subductus*, pp. of *subducere*, draw from under, take away: see *subduce*.] Same as *subduce*, 1.

> He . . . established himself upon the rug, . . . *subducting* his coat-tails one under each arm. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 32.

subduction (sub-duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *subductio(n-)*, a hauling ashore (of a ship), a taking away, < *subducere*, pp. *subductus*, haul up, take away: see *subduce*.] 1. The act of subducting, taking away, or withdrawing. *Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 66.—2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 10.

subdue (sub-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subdued*, ppr. *subduing*. [< ME. *subduen*, earlier *soduen*, *sodewen*, *sudewen*, < OF. *souduire*, lead away, seduce, prob. also subdue, < L. *subducere*, draw from under, lift up, take away, remove: see *subduce*, *subduct*.] 1. To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; reduce under dominion.

> John of Gaunt,
> Which did *subdue* the greatest part of Spain.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., III. 3. 82.
>
> Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Addison's Cato, l. 40.

2. To overpower by superior force; gain the victory over; bring under; vanquish; crush.

> Tugg'd for life, and was by strength *subdued*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 173.
>
> Lay hold upon him; if he do resist,
> *Subdue* him at his peril. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 2. 81.
>
> Think of thy woman's nature, *subdued* in hopeless thrall.
> *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To prevail over by some mild or softening influence; influence by association; assimilate; overcome, as by kindness, persuasion, entreaty, or other mild means; gain complete sway over; melt.

> My nature is *subdued*
> To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxi.
>
> If aught
> Therein enjoy'd were worthy to *subdue*
> The soul of man. *Milton*, P. L., VIII. 584.
>
> Clasp't hands and that petitionary grace
> Of sweet seventeen *subdued* me ere she spoke.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

4. To bring down; reduce.

> Nothing could have *subdued* nature
> To such a lowness but his unkind daughters.
> *Shak.*, Lear, III. 4. 72.

5. To tone down; soften; make less striking or harsh, as in sound, illumination, or color: in this sense generally in the past participle: as, *subdued* colors; a *subdued* light.

> The voices of the disputants fell, and the conversation was carried on thenceforth in a more *subdued* tone. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

6. To improve by cultivation; make mellow; break, as land.

> In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or *subdued*, to use the local phrase, the consumers will become more numerous, and their means more extensive. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 86.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Vanquish*, *Subjugate*, etc. (see *conquer*), crush, quell.—3. To soften.

subduet† (sub-dū'), *n.* [ME., < *subdue*, *v.*] Subjugation; conquest. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

subduement (sub-dū'ment), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-ment*.] Subdual; conquest. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 187.

subduer (sub-dū'ėr), *n.* [< *subdue* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror; a tamer.

subdulcid† (sub-dul'sid), *a.* [< L. *subduleis*, sweetish (< *sub*, under, + *dulcis*, sweet), + *-id*[1].] Somewhat sweet; sweetish. *Evelyn*, Acetaria (ed. 1706), p. 154. [Rare.]

subduple (sub'dū-pl), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *duplus*, double.] Having the ratio of 1 to 2.—**Subduple ratio**, in *math.* See *duple*.

subduplicate (sub-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* In *math.*, expressed by the square root: as, the *subduplicate* ratio of two quantities—that is, the ratio of their square roots. Thus, the subduplicate ratio of a to b is the ratio of $\sqrt{a}$ to $\sqrt{b}$, or it is the ratio whose duplicate is that of a to b.

subdural (sub-dū'ral), *a.* Situated beneath the dura mater, between the dura mater and the arachnoid.—**Subdural space**, the interval between the dura mater and the arachnoid, formerly called the *cavity of the arachnoid*, when the latter membrane was supposed to be reflected continuously from the outer surface of the pia mater to the inner surface of the dura mater.

subectodermal (sub-ek-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* Situated underneath the ectoderm. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 381.

subedit (sub-ed'it), *v. t.* To edit under the supervision of another. *Thackeray*, Philip, xlii.

subeditor (sub'ed″i-tor), *n.* An assistant or subordinate editor; one who subedits.

subeditorial (sub-ed-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subeditor. *Athenæum*, No. 3238, p. 653.

subeditorship (sub'ed″i-tor-ship), *n.* [< *subeditor* + *-ship*.] The office or charge of a subeditor. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxx.

subelaphine (sub-el'a-fin), *a.* Resembling the red-deer, *Cervus elaphus*, as in the structure of the antlers, but having the brow-tine simple, not reduplicated, as in the genera *Dama* and *Pseudaxis*: correlated with *elaphine*.

subelliptic (sub-e-lip'tik), *a.* Somewhat elongate-ovate; between ovate and elliptic or oblong and elliptic.

subelliptical (sub-e-lip'ti-kal), *n.* Same as *subelliptic*.

subemarginate (sub-ē-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* Slightly emarginate.

subendocardial (sub-en-dō-kär'di-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endocardium.—**Subendocardial tissue**, the substance of the heart immediately underneath the endocardium.

subendothelial (sub-en-dō-thē'li-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the endothelium.

subentitle (sub-en-tī'tl), *v. t.* To give a subordinate title to. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 7.

subepidermal (sub-ep-i-dėr'mal), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epidermis, in any sense.

subepithelial (sub-ep-i-thē'li-al), *a.* Lying or occurring beneath the epithelium.—**Subepithelial endothelium**, Beboves's name for an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue cells between the mucous membrane and the epithelium of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine.—**Subepithelial plexus**. See *plexus*.

subequal (sub-ē'kwal), *a.* 1. Nearly equal.—2. Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest.

subequilateral (sub-ē-kwi-lat'e-ral), *a.* Nearly equilateral, as a bivalve shell.

subequivalve (sub-ē'kwi-valv), *a.* Nearly equivalve, as a bivalve shell.

suber (sū'bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] In *bot.*, same as *cork*[1], 3.

suberate (sū'be-rāt), *n.* [< *suber-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt ($C_8H_{12}M_2O_4$) of suberic acid.

suberect (sub-ē-rekt'), *a.* Nearly erect.

subereous (sū-bē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *subereus*, of cork, pertaining to the cork-oak, < *suber*, cork, the cork-oak.] Corky; suberose; in *entom.*, specifying a soft elastic substance, somewhat like cork, found in the mature galls of some cynipidous insects.

suberic (sū-ber'ik), *a.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cork; subereous.—**Suberic acid**, $C_8H_{14}O_4$, a dibasic acid which forms small granular crystals very soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether; it fuses at about 300° F., and sublimes in acicular crystals. It is prepared by treating rasped cork with nitric acid. It is also produced when nitric acid acts on stearic, margaric, or oleic acid, and other fatty bodies.

suberiferous (sū-be-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< *suber(in)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing suberin.

suberification (sū-be-rif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *suber*, cork, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make.] In *bot.*, same as *suberization*.

suberin, suberine (sū'be-rin), *n.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed. It is allied to cellulose. See *cork*[1], 2.

suberization (sū″be-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *suberize* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, the transformation of a membrane or cell-wall into suberin or cork.

suberize (sū'be-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suberized*, ppr. *suberizing*. [< L. *suber*, cork, + *-ize*.] In *bot.*, to render corky, as a cell-wall.

suberoded (sub-ē-rō'ded), *a.* Same as *suberose*[1].

suberose[1] (sub-ē-rōs'), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *erosus*, pp. of *erodere*, gnaw off or away, consume: see *erode*.] In *bot.*, slightly erose; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed on the margin.

suberose[2], **suberous** (sū'be-rōs, -rus), *a.* [< L. *suber*, cork, the cork-oak, + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Same as *subereous*, *suberic*.

subesophageal, subœsophageal (sub-ē-sō-faj'-ē-ạl), *a.* Situated below or beneath the esophagus or gullet; in *Arthropoda*, specifying certain nervous ganglia which lie underneath (ventrad of) the esophagus. Also *infra-esophageal*.—**Subesophageal ganglion.** See *ganglion*.

subfactor (sub'fak'tor), *n.* An under factor or agent. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

subfactorial (sub-fak-tō'ri-ạl), *n.* One of a series of numbers calculated as follows. Starting with 1, multiply it by 1 and subtract 1, getting 0, which is called *subfactorial one;* multiply this by 2 and add 1, getting 1, which is called *subfactorial two;* multiply this by 3 and subtract 1, getting 2, which is called *subfactorial three;* multiply this by 4 and add 1, getting 9, which is called *subfactorial four*. This is carried on indefinitely.

subfalcial (sub-fal'si-ạl), *a.* Running along the under edge of the falx cerebri: as, "a *subfalcial* sinus," *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 121.

subfalciform (sub-fal'si-fôrm), *a.* Somewhat falciform. *Günther*.

subfamily (sub'fam'i-li), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the first subdivision of a family, containing several genera or only one genus. A subfamily may be introduced formally between the genus and the family when there is no other subdivision. Then the only subfamily of a family is conterminous with the higher group. Subfamilies are now regularly indicated by the termination *-inæ:* as, family *Felidæ*, subfamily *Felinæ*. That subfamily which takes the name of the family with a different termination is usually regarded as the typical subdivision of the family.

subfascial (sub-fash'i-ạl), *a.* Situated below any fascia.

subfebrile (sub-fē'bril), *a.* Somewhat but not decidedly febrile.

subfemoralis (sub-fem-ō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *subfemorales* (-lēz). Same as *subcruræus*.

subfeu (sub-fū'), *v. t.* [< *sub-* + *feu*, after ML. *subfeodare:* see *sub-* and *feud*[2], *feoff*.] To make subinfeudation of: said of a vassal who vests lands held by him as such in a subvassal.

It was . . . impossible to *subfeu* the burgh lands.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

subfeudation (sub-fū-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **subfeodatio(n-)*, < *subfeodare*, subfeu: see *subfeu*.] Same as *subinfeudation*.

It seems most probable that this practice, which is called *sub-feudation* or sub-infeudation, began while the feud was only for life. *Brougham*.

subfeudatory (sub-fū'dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subfeudatories* (-riz). [< *sub-* + *feudatory*. Cf. ML. *subfeodatarius*.] An inferior tenant who held a feud from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

subflavor (sub'flā'vor), *n.* A subordinate flavor; a secondary flavor.

subflavous (sub-flā'vus), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *flavus*, yellow: see *flavous*.] Yellowish.—**Subflavous ligament,** a short ligament of yellow elastic tissue interposed between the laminæ of the vertebræ.

subflora (sub'flō'rạ), *n.* [NL., < *sub-* + *flora*.] A more local flora included in a territorially broader one.

subfluvial (sub-flö'vi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *fluvius*, stream: see *fluvial*.] Situated under a river or stream.

The *sub-fluvial* avenue [Thames tunnel].
Hawthorne, Our Old Home, p. 285.

subfoliar (sub-fō'li-ạr), *a.* [< *subfolium* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a subfolium. *B. G. Wilder*.

subfolium (sub'fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *subfolia* (-ạ). A small or secondary folium, as of the cerebellum. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 127.

subform (sub'fôrm), *n.* A secondary form. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 195.

subfornical (sub-fôr'ni-kạl), *a.* Situated beneath the fornix of the brain.

subfossil (sub-fos'il), *a.* Partly fossilized; imperfectly petrified.

subfossilized (sub-fos'il-izd), *a.* Same as *subfossil*.

subfossorial (sub-fo-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* In *entom.*, adapted in some measure for digging: said of the legs when they approach the fossorial type.

subfrontal (sub-fron'tạl), *a.* Situated under the front, face, or fore end; subterminal in front.—**Subfrontal area,** of *Limulus*, a smooth flattened space on the ventral surface of the cephalic shield anteriorly. See *Limulus* (with cut).—**Subfrontal fold,** of trilobites, an inferior inflection of the limb or marginal area of the cephalic shield.

subfulcrum (sub'ful'krum), *n.*; pl. *subfulcra* (-krạ). In *entom.*, a rarely differentiated labial sclerite between the mentum and the palpiger (the latter in some systems being called the *fulcrum*). It occurs in certain carabid and searabæid larvæ.

subfumigation (sub-fū-mi-gā'shọn), *n.* Same as *suffumigation*.

subfusc, *a.* See *subfusk*.

subfuscous (sub-fus'kus), *a.* [< L. *subfuscus:* see *subfusk*.] Same as *subfusk*.

subfusiform (sub-fū'si-fôrm), *a.* More or less nearly fusiform or spindle-shaped.

subfusk, subfusc (sub-fusk'), *a.* [< L. *subfuscus, suffuscus*, somewhat brown: see *sub-* and *fuscous*.] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny; laeking in color.

O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
Curtains *subfusk*. *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

The University statute requiring the wearing only of black or *subfusc* clothing. *Dickens*, Dict. of Oxford, p. 66.

subgalea (sub-gā'lē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *subgaleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *galea*.] One of the selerites of the typical maxilla of insects. It usually articulates with the stipes and bears the galea. In many beetles it is united with the lacinia. See cut under *galea*.

subganoid (sub-gan'oid), *a.* Having a somewhat ganoid character: as, a *subganoid* scale.

subgelatinous (sub-je-lat'i-nus), *a.* Imperfectly or partially gelatinous.

subgenera, *n.* Plural of *subgenus*.

subgeneric (sub-jē-ner'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the rank, grade, or value of a subgenus.

subgenerical (sub-jē-ner'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *subgeneric*.

subgenerically (sub-jē-ner'i-kạl-i), *adv.* So as to be subgeneric; as a subgenus.

subgeniculate (sub-jē-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* Imperfectly geniculate or elbowed.

subgenital (sub-jen'i-tạl), *a.* Situated beneath the genitalia: specifically noting certain pits or pouches of jellyfishes, as the rhizostomous or monostomous discomedusans.

subgenus (sub'jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *subgenera* (-jen'-ē-rạ). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *genus*, kind: see *genus*.] A subordinate genus; a section or subdivision of a genus higher than a species. Since there is no fixed definition of a genus, there can be none of a subgenus; and thousands of groups in zoölogy formerly regarded as subgenera, or disregarded entirely, are now named and held to be genera. Though there is theoretically or technically a difference, it is ignored in practice; since a name, whether given as that of a genus or of a subgenus, is a generic name. The case is somewhat different in practice from that of the names of families and subfamilies, whose difference in termination preserves a formal distinction, and from that of the names of all supergeneric groups, because none of these enter into the technical binomial designation of a given animal or plant. Thus, the name *Lynx* may have been given to a subdivision of the genus *Felis*, and be thus a subgeneric name; but a cat of this kind, as the bay lynx, would be known by the alternative names *Felis rufus* and *Lynx rufus*, according to the difference of expert opinion in the case; or, as a compromise, the subgeneric term would be formally introduced in parentheses between the generic and the specific name, as *Felis* (*Lynx*) *rufus*. In botany a subgenus is a section of a genus so strongly marked as to have plausible claims to be itself an independent genus.

subget†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *subject*.

subglabrous (sub-glā'brus), *a.* In *entom.*, almost devoid of hairs or other like covering.

subglacial (sub-glā'shi-ạl), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath or under a glacier: as, a *subglacial* stream.

subglenoid (sub-glē'noid), *a.* Lying or occurring immediately below the glenoid fossa.

subglobose (sub-glō'bōs), *a.* Nearly globose; subspherical; spheroidal.

subglobular (sub-glob'ū-lạr), *a.* Nearly globular.

subglobulose (sub-glob'ū-lōs), *a.* Somewhat globulose.

subglossal (sub-glos'ạl), *a.* Same as *hypoglossal* or *sublingual*.

subglottic (sub-glot'ik), *a.* Situated under the glottis, or beneath the true vocal cords of the larynx.

subglumaceous (sub-glṵ-mā'shius), *a.* Somewhat glumaceous.

subgrade (sub'grād), *n.* A grade of the second rank in zoölogical classification; a prime division of a grade: used like *subclass, suborder*, etc. See *grade*[1], 3.

Subgrallatores (sub-gral-ā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *Grallatores*. q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, composed of the genera *Thinocorus, Attagis*, and *Chionis*. [Not in use.]

subgrallatorial (sub-gral-ā-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* Imperfectly grallatorial; exhibiting imperfectly the characters of the grallatorial birds.

subgranular (sub-gran'ū-lạr), *a.* Somewhat granular.

subgroup (sub'grṓp), *n.* 1. Any subordinate group in classification; a subdivision of a group; especially, a division the name of which begins with *sub-*, as *subfamily* or *subgenus*.—2. A mathematical group forming part of another group.

subgular (sub-gū'lạr), *a.* Situated under the throat, or on the under side of the throat; subjugular.

subhastation (sub-has-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *subhastation* = Sp. *subastacion* = It. *subastazione*, < LL. *subhastatio(n-)*, a sale by public auction, < *subhastare*, pp. *subhastatus*, sell at public auction, lit. 'bring under the spear' (in allusion to the Roman practice of planting a spear on the spot where a public sale was to take place), < L. *sub*, under, + *hasta*, a spear, a lance.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a sale by auction. *Bp. Burnet*, Letters from Switzerland, p. 9.

subhead (sub'hed), *n.* A subordinate head or title; a subdivision of a heading. See *head*, 13.

subheading (sub'hed'ing), *n.* Same as *subhead*.

subhepatic (sub-hē-pat'ik), *a.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of doubtful or disputed hepatic character, as a glandular tissue of some invertebrates, which resembles that of the liver. (*b*) Lying under the liver, on the ventral side of hepatic lobules; sublobular, as ramifications of the portal vein in the liver. (*c*) Situated beneath the hepatic region: specifically applied to an anterolateral division of the ventral surface of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans. See *Brachyura* (with cut).

subhexagonal (sub-hek-sag'ō-nạl), *a.* Six-sided, but not forming a regular hexagon.

Sub-Himalayan (sub-him-ä'lā-yạn), *a.* Related to or forming the whole or a part of the Sub-Himalayas, the designation adopted by the Geological Survey of India for a fringe or belt of hills extending along the southern edge of the Himalayan chain almost uninterruptedly for a distance of 1,500 miles, and composed of Tertiary rocks.

By abrupt difference of elevation and by contour, the *Sub-Himalayan* hills are everywhere easily distinguishable from the much higher mountains to the north of them. *Geol. of India*, ii. 521.

Sub-Himalayan system, in *geol.*, the name adopted by the Geological Survey of India for the system of rocks forming the Sub-Himalayan division of the Himalayas. It is divided into two series—the Siwalik (subdivided into three subgroups, the Upper, Middle, and Lower or Náhan) and the Sirmúr (also with three subgroups, the Upper or Kasauli, the Middle or Dagshai, and the Lower or Subáthu). See *Siwalik*.

subhuman (sub-hū'mạn), *a.* Under or beneath the human; next below the human.

Pretended superhuman birth and origin, . . . lives and characters more decidedly *subhuman* than those of common men. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 230.

subhumeral (sub-hū'mẹ-rạl), *a.* Situated below the humerus.

subhumerate† (sub-hū'mẹ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder, + *-ate*[2].] To take or bear on one's shoulders. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 82.

subhyaloid (sub-hī'ạ-loid), *a.* Situated beneath (on the attached side of) the hyaloid membrane of the eyeball.

subhymenial (sub-hī-mē'ni-ạl), *a.* In *bot.*, lying under or just below the hymenium.—**Subhymental layer,** a stratum of hyphal tissue under the hymenium in some fungi; the hypothecium, and sometimes another layer still further below. See cuts under *apothecium* and *ascus*.

subhyoid (sub-hī'oid), *a.* 1. Situated below the hyoid bone, as of man.—2. Coming next in order after the hyoid arch from before backward; specifically, noting the fourth visceral arch of the vertebrate embryo, or first branchial arch proper.

subhyoidean (sub-hī-oi'dē-ạn), *a.* Same as *subhyoid*.

subicteric (sub-ik-ter'ik), *a.* Somewhat but not distinctly icteric.

subiculum (sū-bik'ū-lum), *n.* [NL., dim. of *subex* (*subic-*), in pl. *subices*, a layer, < *subiecre*, throw under: see *subject*.] 1. The uncus.—2. In *bot.*, the modified tissue of the host penetrated by the myeelium of a parasite. *Burrill*.

subiliac (sub-il'i-ak), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the subilium.—2. Situated below the ilium.

subilium (sub'il'i-um), *n.*; pl. *subilia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *ilium*, q. v.] An inferior section of the ilium, supposed to correspond to the subseapula.

subimaginal (sub-i-maj'i-nal), *a.* [< *subimago* (*-imagin-*) + *-al.*] Having the character of a subimago; not quite perfect or imaginal, as an insect; pseudimaginal.

subimaginary (sub-i-maj'i-nā-ri), *a.* Imaginary in a reduced sense.—**Subimaginary transformation**, a linear transformation defined by equations between two sets of variables, which equations are imaginary, but the transformation being such that a real linear function may in that way be transformed into a real function.

subimago (sub'i-mā″gō), *n.*; pl. *subimagos* or *subimagines* (sub'i-mā″gōz or -maj″i-nēz). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *imago*, image: see *imago*.] An imperfect or incompleted winged stage in certain pseudoneuropterous and neuropterous insects, succeeding the pupa, and preceding the imago. Also called *pseudimago*. The insect in this stage is active, and resembles the imago, but has to shed another skin. This stage occurs as a rule in the *Ephemeridæ* of the *Pseudoneuroptera*, and Riley has recorded it in *Chrysopa* of the *Neuroptera*.

subimpressed (sub-im-prest'), *a.* In *entom.*, slightly impressed; having indistinct impressions.

subincomplete (sub-in-kom-plēt'), *a.* In *entom.*, noting that metamorphosis of an insect in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago, the pupa having rudimentary wings, as in the grasshoppers.

subincusation† (sub-in-kū-zā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *incusatio*(*n-*), accusation, < *incusare*, accuse, bring a complaint against, < *in*, on, against, + *causa*, a cause, suit: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] An implied charge or accusation.

But all this cannot deliver thee [Mary] from the just blame of this bold *subincusation:* Lord, dost thou not care? *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Mary and Martha.

subindicate (sub-in'di-kāt), *v. t.* To indicate secondarily; indicate in a less degree.

subindication (sub-in-di-kā'shon), *n.* The act of indicating secondarily; a slight indication. *Barrow.*

subindicative (sub-in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* Partially or secondarily indicative. *Lamb*, Some of the Old Actors.

subindividual† (sub-in-di-vid'ū-al), *n.* A division of that which is individual.

An individual cannot branch itself into *subindividuals.* *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 13.

subinduce† (sub-in-dūs'), *v. t.* To insinuate; suggest; offer or bring into consideration imperfectly or indirectly. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches in Parliament, p. 114.

subinfer† (sub-in-fėr'), *v. t.* To infer or deduce from an inference already made. *Bp. Hall*, Resol. for Religion.

subinfeudation (sub-in-fū-dā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *subinfeudation*, < L. *sub*, under, + ML. *infeudatio*(*n-*), infeudation: see *infeudation*.] 1. The process, in feudal tenure, where the stipendiary or feudatory, considering himself as substantially the owner, began to imitate the examplo of his sovereign by carving out portions of the benefice or feud, to be held of himself by some other person, on terms and conditions similar to those of the original grant: a continued chain of successive dependencies was thus established, connecting each stipendiary, or *vassal* as he was termed, with his immediate superior or lord. *H. Stephen.* See *Statute of Quia Emptores*, under *statute*.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone*, Com., II. viii.

2. The fief or tenancy thus established.

These smaller fiefs were called *subinfeudations*, and were, in fact, mere miniatures of the larger fiefs. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 137.

Also *subfeudation*.

subinfeudatory (sub-in-fū'dā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *subinfeudatories* (-riz). One who holds by subinfeudation.

At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Eincourt, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his *subinfeudatory* Paganus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 298.

subinflammation (sub-in-fla-mā'shon), *n.* Incipient or undeveloped inflammation.

subinflammatory (sub-in-flam'a-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a slight and indistinct degree of inflammation.

subingression† (sub-in-gresh'on), *n.* The penetration by one body of the substance of another body.

An eminent naturalist hath taught that, when the air is sucked out of a body, the violence wherewith it is wont to rush into it again proceeds mainly from this, that the pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out, which, to make itself room, forceth the neighboring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle*, New Experiments Touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. iii.

subinspector (sub'in-spek″tor), *n.* A subordinate or assistant inspector.

subinspectorship (sub'in-spek″tor-ship), *n.* [< *subinspector* + *-ship.*] The office or jurisdiction of a subinspector.

subintestinal (sub-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* Situated beneath the intestine.

subintroduce† (sub-in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* To introduce in a subordinate or secondary manner.

Although presbyters join not in the consecration of a bishop, yet of a presbyter they do; but this is only by a positive *subintroduced* constitution, first made in a provincial of Africa. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 198.

subinvariant (sub-in-vā'ri-ant), *n.* Any rational integral function, ϕ, of the letters $a, b, c, \ldots$, which satisfies the partial differential equation $(aD_b + 2bD_c + 3cD_d + \cdots)\phi = 0$.

subinvoluted (sub-in'vō-lū-ted), *a.* Exhibiting incomplete involution. *Medical News*, L. 394.

subinvolution (sub-in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* Incomplete involution. *Barnes*, Diseases of Women, xxxviii.

subitaneous† (sub-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subitaneus*, sudden, < *subitus*, sudden, unexpected: see *sudden.*] Sudden; hasty.

subitaneousness† (sub-i-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* Suddenness; hastiness.

subitany† (sub'i-tā-ni), *a.* [< L. *subitaneus*, sudden: see *subitaneous.*] Sudden; hasty.

subito (sō'bi-tō), *adv.* [It., < L. *subito*, suddenly, abl. sing. neut. of *subitus*, sudden: see *subitaneous*, *sudden.*] In *music*, suddenly; quickly: as, *volti subito* (V. S.), turn (the leaf) quickly.

subj. An abbreviation of *subjunctive*.

subjacency (sub-jā'sen-si), *n.* [< *subjacen*(*t*) + *-cy.*] The state of being subjacent.

subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjacent* = Pg. *subjacente*, < L. *subjacen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *subjacere*, lie under or near or adjoin anything, < *sub*, under, + *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*. Cf. *adjacent.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying under or below: in *geol.*, applied to rocks, beds, or strata, considered with reference to their position beneath other overlying formations.—2. Being in a lower situation, though not necessarily directly beneath.

Betweene some breaches of the clouds we could see landskips and villages of the *subjacent* country. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

3. In *alg.*, following below the line of the main characters: as, a *subjacent* letter, as the *n* in m_n.

II. *n.* In *logic*, the converting proposition or consequent of a conversion.

subject (sub'jekt), *a.* and *n.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *subget, sugget, suget, soget*, < OF. *suget, soget, sougiet, sujet, suject*, later *subject*, F. *sujet* = Sp. *sujeto, subjecto* = Pg. *sujeito* = It. *suggetto, soggetto*, subject, as a noun (= G. *subjekt*), a subject (person or thing), < L. *subjectus*, lying under or near, adjacent, also subject, exposed, as a noun, *subjectus*, m., a subject, an inferior, *subjectum*, neut., the subject of a proposition, prop. pp. of *subjicere, subicere*, pp. *subjectus*, throw, lay, place, or bind under, subject, < *sub*, under, + *jacĕre*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *subjacent*. Cf. *abject, object, project.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Placed or situated under or beneath.

Long he them bore above the *subject* plaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 19.

2. Being under the power or dominion of another.

For there nys God in heven or helle, iwis,
But he hath been right *soget* unto Love.
Court of Love, l. 93.

Though in name an independent kingdom, she [Scotland] was during more than a century really treated, in many respects, as a *subject* province. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Exposed; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; prone: with *to:* as, a country *subject to* extreme heat or cold; a person *subject to* attacks of fever.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil *to* weeds. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 54.

My Lord, you are a great Prince, and all Eyes are upon your Actions; this makes you more *subject to* Envy. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 18.

A little knowledge is *subject to* make men headstrong, insolent, and untractable. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 429.

Hence—4. Exposed or liable, as to what may confirm or modify: with *to:* as, *subject to* your approval; *subject to* correction.—5. Submissive; obedient. Tit. iii. 1.

No man was ever bidd be *subject* to the Church of Corinth, Rome, or Asia, but to the Church without addition, as it held faithfull to the rules of Scripture. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Unless Love held them *subject* to the Will
That gave them being, they would cease to be.
Bryant, Order of Nature.

=Syn. 2. Subordinate, subservient, inferior.—3. *Apt, Likely*, etc. See *apt*.

II. *n.* 1. One who is placed under the authority, dominion, or controlling influence of another; specifically, one who owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to, a government.

And he leet make an Ymage in the iyknesse of his Fadre, and conatreyned alle his *Subyettes* for to worschipe it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

Tell his majesty
I am a *subject*, and I do confess
I serve a gracious prince.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

2. A person or thing regarded as the recipient of certain treatment; one who or that which is exposed or liable to something specified.

Alack, alack, that heaven should practise stratagems
Upon so soft a *subject* as myself!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 212.

There is not a fairer *subject* for contempt and ridicule than a knave become the dupe of his own art. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 7.

The town bear [of Congleton] having died, it was ordered that certain monies . . . should be placed at the disposal of the bearward, to enable him to provide a new *subject*. *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 2652.

Specifically—(*a*) A dead body used for dissection. (*b*) One who is peculiarly sensitive to psychological experimentation; a sensitive.

The monotonous ticking of a watch held to the ear will throw the nervous system of a sensitive *subject* into an abnormal state. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 251.

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 238.

Hear her, ye noble Romans! 'tis a woman;
A *subject* not for swords, but pity.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 8.

4. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is thought, spoken, or treated of: as, a *subject* of discussion or negotiation; a *subject* for a sermon or a song; the *subject* of a story.

The matter or *subiect* of Poesie . . . to myne intent is what soeuer wittie and delicate conceit of man meet or worthy to be put in written verse, for any necessary vse of the present time, or good instruction of the posteritie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

O, sure I am, the wits of former days
To *subjects* worse have given admiring praise.
Shak., Sonnets, lix.

This *subject* for heroic song
Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

But this, no more the *subject* of debate,
Is past, forgotten, and resign'd to fate.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 67.

5. In *gram.*, that of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb, without or with modifiers; the member or part of a sentence signifying that of which predication is made. A subject may be *simple* or *compound;* it may be a noun, or anything used with the value of a noun, whether word or phrase or clause: thus, *that he has gone* is true. A *logical subject* is one having the character of a subject according to the true meaning of the sentence; a *grammatical subject* is one having that character formally only: thus, in *it is good to be here, it* is the grammatical and *to be here* is the logical subject.

6. In *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. Thus, in the proposition "Plato was a philosopher," *Plato* is the logical subject, *philosopher* being its predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject. Also, in the proposition "No man living on earth can be completely happy," *man living on earth* is the subject, and *completely happy* is the predicate, or that which is denied of the subject.

7. In *metaph.*: (*a*) A real thing to which given characters relate and in which they are said to inhere.

That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their *subject*, or substance, or substratum. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, viii.

(*b*) In Kantian and modern philosophy, the self or ego to which in all thought all mental representations are attributed (according to Kant); also, a real (hypothetical) thing in which mental phenomena are supposed to inhere. The word is commonly used by those psychologists who teach that the immediate consciousness of self (the subject) is an aspect or inseparable accompaniment of an immediate perception of an external object. The doctrine is that perception involves a sense of action and reaction (self and not-self). To this is often joined another proposition, that there is no mode of consciousness in which the opposition of subject and object does not appear. [Expressions very close to this meaning are to be found in pre-Kantian writers (see *Leibnitz*, Remarques sur le livre de M. King, § 20), but the word is in such passages used relatively, as in def. 6.]

In the first syllogism of transcendental psychology reason imposes upon us an apparent knowledge only, by representing the constant logical *subject* of thought as the knowledge of the real *subject* in which that knowledge inheres. Of that *subject*, however, we have not, and cannot have, the slightest knowledge, because consciousness is that which alone changes representations into thoughts, and in which, therefore, as the transcendental *subject*, all our perceptions must be found. Beside this logical meaning of the I, we have no knowledge of the *subject* in itself which forms the substratum and foundation of it and of all our thoughts.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Centenary ed.), II. 305.

The particular modes in which I now feel, desire, and think arise out of the modes in which I have previously done so; but the common characteristic of all these has been that in them a *subject* was conscious of itself as its own object, and thus self-determined.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 102.

The *subject* can be conscious of itself only in relation to an object which it at once excludes and determines.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 348, note.

8. In *music*: (*a*) In general, the theme or melodic phrase on which a work or movement is based, consisting of few or many tones variously combined and treated; a motive. When two or more principal subjects are used, they are often known as *first*, *second*, etc. (*b*) In contrapuntal works, the theme given out at the beginning, to which (in fugue and canon) the *answer* responds, and with which the *counter-subject* is combined which is taken as the basis for thematic development, for imitation, etc. In a fugue, the subject is also called *antecedent*, *dux*, *proposta*, etc.; in a canon, *guida*; and in freer contrapuntal music, *cantus firmus* or *canto fermo*.

9. In the *fine arts*, the plan or general view chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; the scheme or idea of a work of art: as, a historical *subject*; a genre *subject*; a marine *subject*; a pastoral *subject*.—10. In *decorative art*, a pictorial representation of human figures or animals; a picture representing action and incident.

Vases painted with *subjects* after Watteau.

Soc. Arts Report, Exhib. 1867.

Diminished subject. See *diminished*.—**First subject.** See *first*[1].—**Intervening subject.** See *intervene*.—**Inversion of subjects.** See *inversion*.—**Mixed subjects of property.** See *mixed*[1].—**Subject of inhesion**, a thing in which characters inhere.—**Subject of predication**, the subject of a proposition.—**Subject of relation**, that one of the correlates to which the others are referred as secondary; the relate.—**To be in a subject**, to be related to any thing somewhat as a predicate is related to its subject; to exist by virtue of that subject of which the attribute which is in the subject does not form a part.

=Syn. 4. *Subject*, *Theme*, *Topic*, *Point*, *Thesis*. The first three of these words are often popularly used as exactly synonymous. Daniel Webster puts within a few lines of each other the two following sentences: [If an American Thucydides should arise,] "may his *theme* not be a Peloponnesian war," and [American history] "will furnish no *topic* for a Gibbon." Yet, strictly in rhetoric, and more often in general use, *subject* is the broad word for anything written or spoken about, while *theme* is the word for the exact and generally narrower statement of the *subject*. A *topic* is a still narrower *subject*; there may be several interesting *topics* suggested under a single *subject*. A *point* is by its primary meaning the smallest possible subdivision under a *subject*. *Thesis* is a technical word for a subject which takes the form of an exact proposition or assertion which is to be proved: as, Luther fastened his ninety-five *theses* to the church-door. The paper in which the proof of a *thesis* is attempted is also called a *thesis*. A student's composition is often called a *theme*. The meaning of the other words is not extended to the written or spoken discourse. See *proposition*.

subject (sub-jekt'), *v.* [Now altered to suit the orig. L. form; < ME. *sugetten*, < OF. **sujeter* = Sp. *subjetar*, *subjetar*, *sujetar* = Pg. *sujeitar* = It. *suggettare*, *soggettare*, subject, < ML. *subjectare*, subject, freq. of L. *subjicere*, *subicere*, throw under: see *subject*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put, lay, or spread under; make subjacent.

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie.

Pope, To Addison, l. 33.

The lands that lie
Subjected to the Heliconian ridge.

Tennyson, Tiresias.

2. To expose; make liable or obnoxious: with *to*: as, credulity *subjects* one *to* impositions.

Subject himself *to* anarchy within,
Or lawless passions in him, which he serves.

Milton, P. R., ii. 471.

If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person *to* all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To submit; make accountable, subservient, or the like; cause to undergo; expose, as in chemical or other operations: with *to*: as, to *subject* clay *to* a white heat.

Subjected to his service angel-wings.

Milton, P. L., ix. 155.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation *to* the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

Church discipline [in Germany] was *subjected to* State approval; and a power of expelling rebellious clergy from the country was established.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 559.

No gas is "atomic" in the chemist's sense, except when *subjected to* the action of electricity, or, in the case of hydrogen, *to* a high temperature.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 144.

4. To bring under power, dominion, or sway; subdue; subordinate.

High Ioue permits the sunne to cast his beames,
And the moyst cloudes to drop downe plenteous streames,
Alike vpon the just & reprobate;
Yet are not both *subjected* by one fate?

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Neither God nor the Lawes have *subjected* us to his will, nor sett his reason to be our Sovran above Law.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become subject.

When men freely *subject* to any lust as a new master.

T. Brooks, Works, II. 242.

subjectable (sub-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *subject* + *-able*.] To be subjected or submitted. [Rare.]

It was propounded to these fathers confessors as a thing not *subjectable* to their penitential judicature.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 106.

subjectdom (sub'jekt-dum), *n.* [< *subject* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of being a subject.

No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of *subjectdom*, therefore is available.

Greenwell, British Barrows, p. 608. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

subjection (sub-jek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *subjectioun*, *subjeccion*, *subjeccioun*, < OF. (and F.) *subjection* = Sp. *sujecion* = Pg. *sujeição*, *sogeição* = It. *suggezione*, *soggezione*, < L. *subjectio(n-)*, a placing under, substitution, reducing to obedience, subjection, < *subjicere*, *subicere*, throw under, subject: see *subject*, *v.*] 1. The act of subjecting or subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

The prophesie seith that the grete dragon shall come fro Rome that wolde distroie the reame of the grete Breteyne and put it in his *subiection*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 433.

King Arthur . . . sailed with his fleet into Island, and brought it and the people thereof vnder his *subiection*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 1.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who they were that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight.

Sir M. Hale.

2. The state of being in the power or under the control or domination of another; service.

Thei that marchen upon zou schulle ben undre zoure *Subiecciouu*, as zee han ben undre hires.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 225.

Both in *subjection* now
To sensual appetite. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1128.

A lofty mind,
By philosophic discipline prepared
For calm *subjection* to acknowledged law.

Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

3. In *logic*, the act of attaching a subject to a predicate: corresponding to *predication*.

subjective (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *subjectif* = Sp. *subjectivo* = G. *subjektiv*, < L. *subjectivus*, of or pertaining to a subject, < *subjectum*, a subject: see *subject*, *n.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a subject, as opposed to an object. In the older writers *subjective* is nearly synonymous with *real*, and still more closely so with the common modern meaning of *objective*. By Kant, following some of his earlier contemporaries, the word was restricted to the subject of thought, or the ego. See *objective*.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*. Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and *subjective* when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. § 8.

The words *subjective* and objective are getting into general use now.

E. Fitzgerald, Letter, Mar. 21, 1841 (in Lit. Remains, I. 71).

The uncivilized or semi-civilized man is wholly unable to think of the maniac's visions as *subjective* illusions.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 124.

All knowledge on its *subjective* side is belief.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 434.

2. In *literature* and *art*, noting a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist: as, the *subjective* school of painting; also, relating to such individuality. The writings of Shelley and Byron are essentially *subjective*, while the novels of Scott are objective.

They [the Iliad and Odyssey] are so purely objective that they seem projected, as it were, into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a *subjective* trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation. *W. D. Geddes.*

I am disposed to consider the Sonnets from the Portuguese as . . . a portion of the finest *subjective* poetry in our literature. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 137.

3. Relating to a subject in a political sense; submissive; obedient. [A rare and irregular use.]

What eye can look, through clear love's spectacle,
On virtue's majesty that shines in beauty,
But, as to nature's divin'st miracle,
Performs not to it all *subjective* duty?

Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. D. 2. (*Latham.*)

Which sadly when they saw
How those had sped before, with most *subjective* awe
Submit them to his sword. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi. 376.

Subjective certainty. See *certainty*.—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Subjective doubt, end, ens.** See the nouns.—**Subjective idealism.** Same as *Fichtean idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).—**Subjective method, power, reason**, etc. See the nouns.—**Subjective part.** See *extension*, 5.—**Subjective perspective**, a method of representation which looks right, though it is geometrically false. This method is, in fact, usually practised by painters who greatly exaggerate certain effects of perspective, as if the picture were intended to be seen from a point of view much nearer than that usually chosen by the spectator, and are then obliged to modify certain consequences of this exaggeration.—**Subjective sensation**, a sensation which is not caused by an object outside of the body.—**Subjective symptoms**, in *pathol.*, symptoms, as sensations, appreciable by the patient, but not discernible by another observer.

subjectively (sub-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject; as existing in a subject or mind.

I do not see how we can successfully guard against the danger of considering as both objectively and *subjectively* evident things which, in fact, are only *subjectively* evident. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 58.

subjectiveness (sub-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being subjective; subjectivity.

subjectivism (sub-jek'tiv-izm), *n.* [< *subjective* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that we can immediately know only what is present to consciousness. Those who adhere to this opinion either regard it as axiomatical, or fortify it by arguments analogous to those by which Zeno sought to prove that a particle can have only position, and not velocity, at any instant—arguments which appear, upon logical analysis, to beg the question. Those who oppose the opinion maintain that it would lead to the absurd corollary that there can be no cognition whatever, not even of a problematical or interrogatory kind, concerning anything but the immediate present.

The philosophical principle of *subjectivism*.

Ueberweg, Hist. Philosophy (trans. by Morris), I.

2. The doctrine, sometimes termed *relativism*, that "man is the measure of things"—that is, that the truth is nothing but each man's settled opinion, there being no objective criterion of truth at all. This is an opinion held by some English philosophers, as well as by Protagoras in antiquity. It is a modification of subjectivism in sense 1, above.

3. Same as *subjectivity*, 3.

subjectivist (sub-jek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *subjective* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* In *metaph.*, one who holds the doctrine or doctrines of subjectivism.

II. *a.* Same as *subjectivistic*.—**Subjectivist logic.** See *logic*.

subjectivistic (sub-jek-ti-vis'tik), *a.* [< *subjectivist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by subjectivism.

subjectivistically (sub-jek-ti-vis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* With subjectivistic reasoning; from the point of view of subjectivism.

subjectivity (sub-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *subjectivité* = G. *subjektivität*, < NL. *subjectivita(t-)s*, < L. *subjectivus*, subjective: see *subjective*.] 1. The absence of objective reality; illusiveness; the character of arising within the mind, as, for example, the sensation of a color does.

We must, in the first place, remember that analysis and *subjectivity* on the one hand, and synthesis and objectivity on the other hand, go together in Kant's mind.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 413.

Belief in the *subjectivity* of time, space, and other forms of thought inevitably involves Agnosticism.

J. Martineau, Mind, XIII. 506.

2. The private, arbitrary, and limited element of self; that which is peculiar to an individual mind: as, the *subjectivity* of Byron or Shelley.

There are two ways of looking at *subjectivity*. We may understand by it, in the first place, only the natural and finite *subjectivity*, with its contingent and arbitrary content of particular interests and inclinations. . . . In this sense of *subjectivity*, we cannot help admiring the tranquil resignation of the ancients to destiny, and feeling that it is a much higher and worthier mood than that of the moderns, who obstinately pursue their subjective aims, and when they find themselves constrained to give up the hope of reaching them, console themselves with the prospect of a reward in some shape or other. But the term *subjectivity* is not to be confined merely to the bad and finite kind of it which is contradistinguished from the fact. In its truth *subjectivity* is immanent in the fact, and as a *subjectivity* thus infinite is the very truth of the fact. . . . Christianity, we know, teaches that God wishes all men to be saved. That teaching declares that *subjectivity* has an infinite value.

Hegel, Henning's notes of his lectures, tr. in Wallace's [Logic of Hegel, § 147.

It is surely *subjectivity* and interiority which are the notions latest acquired by the human mind.

W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 43.

subjectivize (sub-jek'ti-vīz), *v.* [< *subjective* + *-ize.*] To render subjective; to bring into the perceptive mind.

subjectless (sub'jekt-les), *a.* [< *subject* + *-less.*] Having no subject or subjects.

The subject without the king can do nothing: the *subjectless* king can do something. *Carlyle.*

subject-matter (sub'jekt-mat″ėr), *n.* The subject or matter presented for consideration in some written or oral statement or discussion.

It [a catalogue] is disposed according to the *Subject Matter* of the Books, as the Bibles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. *Lister,* Journey to Paris, p. 107.

subjectness (sub'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

subject-notion (sub'jekt-nō″shọn), *n.* A concept or notion the subject of a judgment.

subject-object (sub'jekt-ob″jekt), *n.* The immediate object of cognition, or the thought itself, as distinguished from the *object-object,* or unknown real object. [In Kantian terminology, the *Gegenstand,* as distinguished from the *Objekt.*]

subjectship (sub'jekt-ship), *n.* [< *subject* + *-ship.*] The state of being subject or a subject. [Rare.]

The *subjectship,* being the very relation in which the creature stands to the Creator as his lawgiver, ruler, and judge. *Candlish,* The Fatherhood of God, I. 54.

subjecture (sub-jek'tụr), *n.* [< *subject* + *-ure.*] The state of being subject; subjection. [Rare.]

subjee (sub'jē), *n.* [Hind. *sabzi,* the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp-plant, also greenness, greens, < *sabza,* greenness, verdure, the hemp-plant.] The larger leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp without the stalks. See *bhang.*

subjicibility (sub-jis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *subjicibilita(t-)s,* < *subjicibilis:* see *subjicible.*] Capability of being a subject of predication.

subjicible (sub-jis'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *subjicibilis,* subjicible, < L. *subjicere, subicere,* place under, subject: see *subject.*] 1. Capable of being subjected. [Rare.]

He [Jesus] was not a person *subjicible* to a command; it was enough that he understood the inclinations and designs of his Father's mercies. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 56.

2. Capable of being made the subject of something else as predicate.

subjoin (sub-join'), *v. t.* [< OF. *subjoindre,* < L. *subjungere,* add, annex, yoke, < *sub,* under, + *jungere,* join, yoke: see *join.*] To add at the end of, especially of something said or written; annex; append: as, to *subjoin* an argument or an illustration.

I shall *subjoin,* as a Corollary to the foregoing Remark, an admirable Observation out of Aristotle. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 273.

=Syn. To affix, attach.

subjoinder (sub-join'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *subjoindre,* subjoin, inf. used as a noun: see *subjoin.*] A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder. [Rare.]

"I will never stand to be hissed," was the *subjoinder* of young Confidence. *Lamb,* Ellistoniana.

subjoint (sub'joint), *n.* In *zoöl.,* a subsidiary or secondary joint; one of the subdivisions, often very numerous, of the regular joints of an insect's or a crustacean's legs, antennæ, etc. Thus, the fore legs of a pedipalp arachnidan, or the antennæ of a lobster, have numerous subjoints in the long, slender, lash-like part of the organ beyond the short and stout joints that are identified by name. See *Phrynidæ.* Also called *subsegment.*

sub judice (sub jö'di-sē). [L.: *sub,* under; *judice,* abl. sing. of *judex,* judge: see *judge.*] Before the judge; under judicial consideration; not yet decided.

The relations of the people and the crown were then [reign of James I.] brought to issue, and, under shifting names, continued *sub judice* from that time to 1688. *De Quincey,* Rhetoric.

subjugable (sub'jö-gạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **subjugabilis,* < *subjugare,* subjugate: see *subjugate.*] That may be subjugated; capable of being subdued or conquered.

An abundance of good, readily *subjugable* land awaiting the settler. *Science,* VII. 232.

subjugal (sub-jö'gal), *a.* [< L. *sub,* under, + E. *jugal.*] Situated below the jugal, malar, or zygomatic bone.

subjugate (sub'jö-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subjugated,* ppr. *subjugating.* [< L. *subjugatus,* pp. of *subjugare* (> It. *subjugare* = Sp. *subjugar, sojuzgar* = Pg. *subjugar* = F. *subjuguer*), bring under the yoke, subjugate, < *sub,* under, + *jugum,* yoke: see *yoke.*] 1. To bring under the yoke; subdue; conquer; compel to submit to the dominion or control of another; vanquish.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

In a few months he [Cromwell] *subjugated* Ireland as Ireland had never been *subjugated* during the five centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., i.

2. To make subservient; take or hold captive; bring under bondage, as the senses.

Mans sence captiv'de, his reason *subiugate.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

I understood that unto such a torment
The carnal malefactors were condemned
Who reason *subjugate* to appetite.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 39.

=Syn. 1. *Vanquish, Subdue,* etc. See *conquer.*

subjugation (sub-jö-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *subjugation,* < ML. *subjugatio(n-),* < L. *subjugare,* subjugate: see *subjugate.*] The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated; subjection.

Her policy was military because her objects were power, ascendency, and *subjugation.*
D. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

The *subjugation* of virgin soil, as we had occasion to notice, is a serious work. *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 348.

subjugator (sub'jö-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *sojuzgador* = Pg. *subjugador,* < LL. *subjugator,* one who subjugates, a conqueror, < *subjugare,* subjugate: see *subjugate.*] One who subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror. *Coleridge.*

subjunction (sub-jungk'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **subjunctio(n-),* < *subjungere,* add, subjoin: see *subjoin.*] The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined; also, something subjoined.

subjunctive (sub-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subjonctif* = Sp. *subjuntivo* = Pg. *subjunctivo* = It. *subjuntivo,* < L. *subjunctivus,* serving to join, connecting, in gram., se. *modus,* the subjunctive mode, < *subjungere,* pp. *subjunctus,* add, join, subjoin: see *subjoin.*] I. *a.* 1†. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers at that time. *Bp. Hacket,* Abp. Williams, p. 87. (*Latham.*)

2. In *gram.,* noting that mode of the verb by which is expressed condition, hypothesis, or contingency, and which is generally used in a clause subjoined or subordinate to another clause or verb, and preceded by one of certain conjunctions, especially (in English) *if* or *though:* as in the sentence "*if* that *be* the case, then I am wrong." The subjunctive mode was an original part of the inflection of Indo-European verbs, and is preserved in most of the existing languages of the family: but *be* and *were* are the only remaining forms in English in which it is conspicuously distinguished from the indicative. Abbreviated *subj.*

II. *n.* In *gram.,* the subjunctive mode.

The *subjunctive* is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether. *Marsh,* Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiv.

subkingdom (sub'king″dum), *n.* 1. A prime subdivision of the animal kingdom; a superclass corresponding to the "branches" or "embranchements" of French zoölogists, as Cuvier, who recognized the four subkingdoms of the vertebrates, mollusks, articulates, and radiates. Such main groups are now more commonly called *phyla.* Eight such groups now very generally recognized, in fact if not in name, are *Protozoa, Cœlentera, Echinodermata, Vermes, Arthropoda, Molluscoidea, Mollusca,* and *Vertebrata.* Some authors degrade *Vermes* from this rank, or otherwise dispose of it as a subkingdom; some elevate the *Tunicata* to this rank; and the *Molluscoidea* are not recognized by all as a subkingdom.

The prolific animals of the fifth day's creation belonged to the three Cuvierian *subkingdoms* of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca, and to the classes of Fish and Reptiles among the Vertebrata. *Dawson,* Origin of World, p. 213.

2. In *bot.,* a primary division of the vegetable kingdom; the highest class below the kingdom itself. The ordinary division is into two such subkingdoms, the *Phanerogamia* and the *Cryptogamia;* but late systematists incline to recognize four: *Spermophyta* (corresponding to the *Phanerogamia*), *Pteridophyta, Bryophyta,* and *Thallophyta* (corresponding to *Cryptogamia*).

sublacunose (sub-lạ-kū'nōs), *a.* Somewhat lacunose.

Convergent to a *sublacunose* centre. *Encyc. Nat. Hist.* (1855), III. 580.

sublanate (sub-lā'nāt), *a.* In *bot.,* somewhat lanate or woolly.

sublanceolate (sub-lan'sē-ọ-lāt), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.,* approaching the lanceolate form; somewhat tapering and pointed.

sublapsarian (sub-lap-sā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sub,* under, + *lapsus,* fall (see *lapse*), + *-arian.*] I. *a.* Relating to the sublapsarians or to their tenets.

According to the *sublapsarian* doctrine. *Hammond.*

II. *n.* One who believes in sublapsarianism. Compare *supralapsarian.*

sublapsarianism (sub-lap-sā'ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *sublapsarian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the decrees of election and reprobation are subsequent to the fall, or that men are elected to grace or reprobated to death while in a state of sin and ruin.

sublapsary (sub-lap'sạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sublapsarian.*

sublate (sub-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublated,* ppr. *sublating.* [< L. *sublatus,* used as pp. of *tollere,* raise, take up, < *sub,* under, from under, + *latus,* used as pp. of *ferre,* bear.] 1. To take or carry away; remove. [Rare.]

The aucthores of ye mischiefe [were] *sublated* & plucked away. *Hall,* Hen. VII., an. 1.

2. In *logic,* to deny: opposed to *posit.*

Where . . . the propositional lines are of uniform breadth, it is hereby shewn that all such opposition is *sublated.* *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, II. 471.

3. In *Hegelian logic,* to cancel by a subsequent movement.

The process of the external world left to itself in its externality can only be to go into itself, or to *sublate* or remove its own externality. *Craik,* Hegel, p. 198.

sublation (sub-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sublatio(n-),* a raising, removal, < *sublatus,* raised, taken away: see *sublate.*] 1. The act of taking or carrying away. [Rare.]

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union. *Bp. Hall,* Remains, p. 188.

2. Cancellation by a subsequent logical movement, in Hegelian philosophy.

sublative (sub'lā-tiv), *a.* [< *sublate* + *-ive.*] Tending to take away or deprive.

sublease (sub'lēs), *n.* In *law,* an under-lease; a lease granted by one who is himself a lessee or tenant. For some purposes, a sublease for the entire remaining term of the sublessor is deemed an assignment rather than a sublease.

sublease (sub-lēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subleased,* ppr. *subleasing.* To underlease.

He leased his house, . . . and *subleased* part of it. *New York Evening Post,* March 3, 1886.

sublessee (sub'le-sē″), *n.* The receiver or holder of a sublease.

sublessor (sub-les'ọr), *n.* The grantor of a sublease.

sublet (sub-let'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublet,* ppr. *subletting.* To underlet; let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee or tenant.

He's let and *sublet,* and every man has to make something out of him [the convict] each time. *The Century,* XL. 221.

sublevaminous† (sub-lē-vam'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *sublevamen* (*-min-*), a lifting, supporting, < L. *sublevare,* lift, support: see *sublevate.*] Supporting; upholding.

His up-holding and *sublevaminous* Providence. *Feltham,* Resolves, ii. 2.

sublevate (sub'lē-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublevated,* ppr. *sublevating.* [< L. *sublevatus,* pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. *sublevar*), lift up from beneath, < *sub,* under, + *levare,* lift up, raise, < *levis,* light.] To raise; elevate; excite. Formerly also *sollevate.*

sublevation (sub-lē-vā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *sublevacion* = Pg. *sublevação* = It. *sollevazione,* < L. *sublevatio(n-),* a lightening, < *sublevare,* pp. *sublevatus,* lift up from beneath, support: see *sublevate.*] 1. The act of lifting or raising; elevation.—2. A rising or insurrection.

Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people. *Sir W. Temple,* Works (ed. 1731), II. 566.

sublicense (sub-lī'sens), *v. t.* To underlicense; license to another person under the provisions of a license already held by the person so licensing.

sublieutenant (sub'lū-teu″ant), *n.* In the British navy, a grade immediately below that of lieutenant. Formerly called *mate.*

subligation (sub-li-gā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *subligatio(n-),* a binding below, < L. *subligare,* pp. *subligatus,* bind below, < *sub,* under, + *ligare,* tie, bind: see *ligation.*] The act of binding underneath. [Rare.]

sublimable (sub-lī'mạ-bl), *a.* [< *sublime* + *-able.*] Capable of being sublimated. See *sublimation.* *Boyle,* Works, III. 57.

sublimableness (sub-lī'mạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being sublimable. *Boyle,* Works, I. 573.

sublimary (sub'li-mā-ri), *a.* [< *sublime* + *-ary.*] Elevated. [Rare.]

First to the master of the feast
This health is consecrated,
Thence to each *sublimary* guest
Whose soul doth desire
This nectar to raise and inspire.
A. Brome, The Painter's Entertainment.

sublimate (sub'li-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sublimated*, ppr. *sublimating*. [< L. *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift up on high, raise: see *sublime*, *v.*] 1. To bring (a solid substance, such as camphor or sulphur) by heat into the state of vapor, which on cooling returns again to the solid state. See *sublimation*.—2. To extract by or as by sublimation.

It will be a harder alchymy then Lullius ever knew to *sublimat* any good use out of such an invention.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 13.

You that have put so fair for the philosopher's stone that you have endeavoured to *sublimate* it out of poor men's bones ground to powder by your oppressions.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 380.

3. Figuratively, to deprive of earthly dross; elevate; refine; purify; idealize.

And when [the Sultan is] in state, there is not in the world to be seen a greater spectacle of humane glory, and of *sublimated* manhood. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 59.

I can conceive nothing more *sublimating* than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.
Poe, Tales, I. 97.

The atmosphere was light, odor, music; and each and all *sublimated* beyond anything the sober senses are capable of receiving. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 139.

sublimate (sub'li-māt as adj., -māt as noun), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sublimatus*, pp. of *sublimare*, lift on high: see *sublimate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as camphor, sulphur, etc.; hence, elevated; purified.

Offering her selfe more *sublimate* and pure, in the sacred name and rites of Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 366.

II. *n.* 1. Anything produced by sublimation or refining.—2. In *mineral.*, the deposit formed, as in a glass tube or on a surface of charcoal, when a mineral containing a volatile ingredient is heated before the blowpipe.—**Blue sublimate**, a preparation of mercury in combination with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting.—**Corrosive sublimate.** See *corrosive*.

sublimation (sub-li-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *sublymacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *sublimation* = Sp. *sublimacion* = Pg. *sublimação* = It. *sublimazione*, < LL. *sublimatio(n-)*, a lifting up, a deliverance, < L. *sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*, *sublime*, *v.*] 1. In *chem.*, the act or process of sublimating; a process by which solid substances are, by the aid of heat, converted into vapor, which is again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold. Sublimation effects for solids to some extent what distillation effects for liquids. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed matters with which they are associated. Sublimation is usually conducted in one vessel, the product being deposited in the upper part of the vessel in a solid state, and often in the crystalline form, while the impurity remains in the lower part. The vapors of some substances which undergo the process of sublimation condense in the form of a fine powder called *flowers*; such are the flowers of sulphur, flowers of benzoin, etc. Other sublimates are obtained in a solid and compact form, as camphor, ammonium chlorid, and all the sublimates of mercury.

The quint essencia therof is naturaly incorruptible, the which ȝe achal drawe out by *sublymacioun*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

2. The act of heightening, refining, purifying, or freeing (something) from baser qualities: as, the *sublimation* of the affections.—3. That which has been highly refined or purified; hence, the highest product of anything.

Religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South*.

His verse was the *sublimation* of his rarest mood.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 178.

Sublimation theory, in *geol.* and *mining*, the theory according to which ore-deposits were formed and vein-fissures filled by the volatilization of metalliferous matter from beneath, or from the ignited interior of the earth.

sublimatory (sub'li-mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sublymatorie* = F. *sublimatoire*, < LL. *sublimator*, a lifter, < L. *sublimare*, lift up: see *sublimate*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to sublimate; used in sublimation.

II. *n.*; pl. *sublimatories* (-riz). A vessel for sublimation.

Violes, croslets, and *sublymatories*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 240.

sublime (sub-līm'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sublime* = Sp. Pg. It. *sublime*, < L. *sublimis*, uplifted, high, lofty, sublime; origin unknown.] **I.** *a.* 1†. High in place; uplifted; elevated; exalted; lofty.

Llue to thy selfe, pursue not after Fame:
Thundera at the *sublimest* buildings aime.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 532.

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 748.

2. High in excellence; elevated by nature; exalted above men in general by lofty or noble traits; eminent: said of persons.

The age was fruitful in great men, but amongst them all, if we except the *sublime* Julian leader, none, as regards splendour of endowments, stood upon the same level as Cicero. *De Quincey*, Cicero.

Here dwells no perfect man *sublime*,
Nor woman winged before her time.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

3. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; calculated to awaken awe, veneration, exalted or heroic feeling, and the like; lofty; grand; noble: noting a natural object or scenery, an action or conduct, a discourse, a work of man's hands, a spectacle, etc.: as, *sublime* scenery; *sublime* heroism.

Easy in Words thy Style, in Sense *sublime*.
Prior, To Dr. Sherlock.

Know how *sublime* a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.
Longfellow, Light of Stars.

The forms of elevated masses that are most *sublime* are the lofty and precipitous, as implying the most intense effort of supporting might.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 238.

Dinah, covered with her long white dress, her pale face full of subdued emotion, almost like a lovely corpse into which the soul has returned charged with *sublimer* secrets and a *sublimer* love. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xv.

4. Of lofty mien; elevated in manner, expression, or appearance.

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 300.

For the proud Souldan, with presumpteous cheare
And countenance *sublime* and insolent,
Sought onely slaughter and avengement.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 30.

5. In *anat.*, superficial; not deep-seated: opposed to *profound:* as, the *sublime* flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle).—**Sublime geometry**, the theory of higher curves.—**Sublime Porte.** See *Porte*.—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Grand*, *Lofty*, *Sublime*, majestic, stately. *Grand* founds its meanings on the idea of great size, *lofty* and *sublime* on that of height. Natural objects may be *sublime* without physical height, if vastness and great impressiveness are present. In the moral field the *sublime* is that which is so high above ordinary human achievements as to give the impression of astonishment blended with awe, as the leap of Curtius into the chasm, or the death of the martyr Stephen. In moral things the *grand* suggests both vastness and elevation. *Lofty* may imply pride, but in this connection it notes only a lower degree of the *sublime*, *sublime* being the strongest word in the language for ideas of its class.

II. *n.* That which is sublime: commonly with the definite article. (*a*) In *lit.*, that which is most elevated, stately, or imposing in style.

The sublime rises from the noblenes of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison*.

The origin of *the sublime* is one of the most curious and interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy the attention of a critic. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

(*b*) The grand, impressive, and awe-inspiring in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful; occasionally with the indefinite article, to express a particular character of sublimity.

There is *a sublime* in nature, as in the ocean or the thunder—in moral action, as in deeds of daring and self-denial—and in art, as in statuary and painting, by which what is sublime in nature and in moral character is represented and idealized. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

(*c*) That which has been elevated and sublimated to its extreme limit; a noble and exalted ideal.

Your upward gaze at me now is *the* very *sublime* of faith, truth, and devotion. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxv.

Are you—poor, sick, old ere your time—
Nearer one whit your own *sublime*
Than we who never have turned a rhyme?
Browning, The Last Ride Together.

sublime (sub-līm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sublimed*, ppr. *subliming*. [< ME. *sublimen*, < OF. *sublimer* = Sp. Pg. *sublimar* = It. *sublimare*, < L. *sublimare*, raise on high, in ML. also sublimate, < *sublimis*, raised on high, sublime: see *sublime*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise on high.

Thou dear vine, . . .
Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head (not help'd) itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, iii.

One mind has climbed
Step after step, by just ascent *sublimed*.
Browning, Sordello.

2. To sublimate.

Th' austere and ponderous juices they *sublime*
Make them ascend the porous soil and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, ii. 234.

Sub. How do you *sublime* him?
Face. With the Calce of Egg-shells.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 5.

3. To elevate; refine; purify; etherealize.

Sublimed thee, and exalted thee, and fixed thee
In the third region, called our state of grace?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

I am *sublimed!* gross earth,
Support me not! I walk on air!
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 3.

Our Dross but weighs us down into Despair,
While their *sublimed* spirits daunce i' th' Ayr.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, *sublimes*, and adorns oratory or elocution
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be affected by sublimation; be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as camphor or sulphur.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone.
Newton, Opticks, iii., query 31.

Different bodies *sublime* at different temperatures, according to their various degrees of volatility.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 203.

2. To become exalted as by sublimation.

This new faith *subliming* into knowledge.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel, p. 172.

Sublimed sulphur. Same as *flowers of sulphur*. See *sulphur*.

sublimely (sub-līm'li), *adv.* In a sublime manner; with exalted conceptions; loftily.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer warms with all his ancient heat.
Parnell, To Pope.

sublimeness (sub-līm'nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being sublime; loftiness of sentiment or style; sublimity.

sublimer (sub-lī'mėr), *n.* [< *sublime*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who or that which sublimes; specifically, an apparatus for performing the operation of sublimation. Sublimers are of various forms and materials, according to their special requirements, but each consists essentially of an inclosure of metal, earthenware, or glass, to which heat may be applied, and a condenser or collector for the sublimed substance.

sublimette (sub-li-met'), *n.* [< F. *sublime*, high (see *sublime*), + dim. *-ette*.] A variety of music-box.

sublimification† (sub-lim'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sublimis*, sublime, + *facere*, do, make (see *-fy*), + *-ation*.] The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime.

subliminal (sub-lim'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.] Below the threshold of sensation. In the following quotation a similar threshold of consciousness is supposed.

As attention moves away from a presentation its intensity diminishes, and when the presentation is below the threshold of consciousness its intensity is then *subliminal*, whatever that of the physical stimulus may be.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

sublimitation (sub-lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* A subordinate or secondary limitation. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

sublimity (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sublimities* (-tiz). [< F. *sublimité* = Sp. *sublimidad* = Pg. *sublimidade* = It. *sublimità*, < L. *sublimita(t-)s*, loftiness, elevation, < *sublimis*, raised on high, sublime: see *sublime*.] 1. The state of being sublime; that character or quality of anything which marks it as sublime; grandeur. Especially—(*a*) Loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur: as, the *sublimity* of an action.

The *sublimity* of the character of Christ owes nothing to his historians. *Luckmirster*.

(*b*) Loftiness of conception; exaltation of sentiment or style.

Milton's chief talent, and, indeed, his distinguishing excellence, lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

(*c*) Grandeur; vastness; majesty, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art: as, the *sublimity* of a scene or of a building.

It seems manifest that the most perfect realization of structural beauty and *sublimity* possible to music is attained by instrumental composition.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 217.

There is also the sensation of great magnitude, corresponding to the voluminous in sound, and lying at the foundation of what we term *sublimity*.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 217.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

The particle of those *sublimities*
Which have relapsed to chaos.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

3. The highest degree of its highest quality of which anything is capable; climax; acme.

The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying. *Jer. Taylor*.

Extensive, intensive, etc., **sublimity.** See the adjectives.—**Syn. 1.** See *sublime*.

sublinear (sub-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* Nearly linear.

Sutare *sublinear* above and slightly channeled below.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 1017.

sublingua (sub-ling'gwä), *n.*; pl. *sublinguæ* (-gwē). [NL. (cf. LL. *sublinguium*, the epiglottis), < L. *sub*, under, + *lingua*, the tongue.] A process of the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth developed between the tip of the tongue and the symphysis of the lower jaw of some animals, as lemurs: it may acquire con-

siderable size, and become denticulated or pectinated.

In many Prosimii and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrhine apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double; this is the so-called *sublingua*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 553.

sublingual (sub-ling'gwal), *a.* [=F. *sublingual;* as *sub-* + *lingual.*] 1. Situated under the tongue, or on the under side of the tongue; hypoglossal: specifying various structures. Also *subglossal.*—2. Of or pertaining to the sublingua.—**Sublingual artery**, a branch of bifurcation of the lingual artery, arising with the ranine opposite the margin of the hyoglossus muscle, and running on the geniohyoglossus to the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual calculus**, a salivary calculus of the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual cyst.** Same as *ranula.*—**Sublingual fossa**, a shallow cavity on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone above the mylohyoid ridge, and near the symphysis menti, partly lodging the sublingual gland.—**Sublingual gland**, the smallest salivary gland, lying on the floor of the mouth, discharging by a series of ducts (eight to twenty—the ducts of Rivini) either freely into the mouth or into the duct of Wharton. The longest duct, running along Wharton's duct, and opening with or very near it, is called the *duct of Bartholin.* See cut under *salivary.*—**Sublingual process**, the sublingua.

sublitionꝉ (sub-lish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **sublitio(n-)*, < *sublinere*, pp. *sublitus*, anoint beneath, lay on as a ground-color, prime, < *sub*, under, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment.*] In *painting*, the act or art of laying the ground-color under the perfect color.

sublittoral (sub-lit'ọ-ral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, of littoral habits to some extent; living near the seashore; especially, living at a somewhat lower horizon under water than that of the littoral zone.

sublobular (sub-lob'ū-lăr), *a.* Situated beneath a lobule. Compare *interlobular* and *intralobular.*

The intralobular vein . . . opens into the *sublobular* vein, and thence into the hepatic vein.
Holden, Anat. (1885), p. 597.

Sublobular veins, branches of the hepatic vein on which the hepatic lobules lie and into which the intralobular veins discharge.

sublunar (sub-lū'năr), *a.* [= F. *sublunaire* = Sp. Pg. *sublunar* = It. *sullunare*, < L. *sub*, under, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar.*] Situated beneath or nearer than the moon.

This vast *sublunar* vault. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 777.

The city's moonlit spires and myriad lamps
Like stars in a *sublunar* sky did glow.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 1.

sublunary (sub'lū-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [See *sublunar.*] I. *a.* 1. Situated beneath the moon.

Each *sublunarie* bodie is composde
Of the fower elementes, which are proposde
By Nature to that end.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

Hence—2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial; mundane; earthly; worldly: as, *sublunary* affairs.

All things which are *sublunary* are subject to change.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Am I not now dying a victim to the horror and the mystery of the wildest of all *sublunary* visions?
Poe, Tales, I. 418.

II.ꝉ *n.* Any worldly thing.

That these *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness plac'd in only Hope, it is a conviction undeniable; that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 66.

sublunate (sub-lū'nāt), *a.* Approaching the form of a crescent; subcrescentic: as, a *sublunate* mark.

subluxate (sub-luk'sāt), *v. t.* To dislocate partially.

subluxation (sub-luk-sā'shọn), *n.* Partial dislocation.

submammary (sub-mam'ạ-ri), *a.* Situated beneath or below the mammary gland; inframammary; also, more deeply seated than this gland.—**Submammary abscess**, an abscess between the mammary gland and the chest-wall.—**Submammary region.** Same as *inframammary region* (which see, under *inframammary*).

submargin (sub'mär'jin), *n.* In *entom.*, a space parallel to a margin and but slightly separated from it.

submarginal (sub-mär'ji-nal), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, situated near the margin.—**Submarginal cells**, in *entom.*, a series of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect lying behind the stigma and marginal cell.—**Submarginal vein or nervure**, in hymenopterous insects, one of the transverse nervures separating the submarginal cells. In the *Chalcididæ* it is a short subcostal vein running from the base of the wing and bending upward to the costal margin, where it takes the name of *marginal vein.*

submarginate (sub-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, bordered with a mark which is slightly separated from the edge.

submargined (sub-mär'jind), *a.* Same as *submarginate.*

submarine (sub-ma-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sous-marin* = Sp. Pg. *submarino;* as *sub-* + *marine.*] I. *a.* 1. Situated or living under or in the sea, either at the bottom or below the surface; below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* plants; a *submarine* telegraph.—2. Occurring or carried on below the surface of the sea: as, *submarine* explorations; designed for use under the sea: as, *submarine* armor.—**Submarine armor.** See *armor.*—**Submarine boat**, a boat which is so fitted that it can be propelled when entirely submerged, and carries a sufficient amount of compressed air to admit of remaining below the surface for several hours. The chief object sought is the carrying and operating of torpedoes.—**Submarine cable.** See *cable.*—**Submarine denudation**, denudation which takes place beneath the level of the sea. Some geologists, however, do not clearly distinguish between marine and submarine denudation. In the former, all denudation under or at the edge of the sea is properly included; in the latter, only that which takes place beneath the sea-level.—**Submarine forest.** See *forest.*—**Submarine gun**, a gun adapted for the discharge of projectiles below the surface of the water.—**Submarine lamp, mine**, etc. See the nouns.—**Submarine volcano**, a volcano begun beneath the sea, but usually developed by the continued action of the eruptive forces so as to rise above the sea-level, and sometimes to a very considerable height. Some islands thus begun by submarine volcanic agencies have disappeared after a time; others have been permanent. The Mediterranean, the vicinity of the Azores, and the coast of Iceland are localities where submarine volcanic action has been exhibited on a grand scale.

II. *n.* A submarine plant.

submaster (sub'mȧs''tėr), *n.* [< OF. *soubmaistre*, F. *sous-maître*, < ML. *submagister*, a submaster, < L. *sub*, under, + *magister*, master: see *master*1.] A subordinate or deputy master: as, the *submaster* of a school.

submaxilla (sub-mak-sil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *submaxillæ* (-ē). The under jaw or mandible; especially, the submaxillary bone, or bone of the under jaw.

submaxillary (sub-mak'si-lā-ri), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.*; pl. *submaxillaries* (-riz). The inferior maxillary bone; the under jaw-bone, inframaxillary, or mandible.

II. *a.* 1. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the under jaw or inferior maxilla; forming the basis of the lower jaw, as a bone or bones; mandibular. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland: as, *submaxillary* secretion or saliva.—2. Situated under the jaws: as, the *submaxillary* triangle.—**Submaxillary artery**, one of several large branches of the facial artery which supply the submaxillary gland and neighboring parts.—**Submaxillary duct**, the duct of Wharton.—**Submaxillary fossa.** See *fossa*1.—**Submaxillary ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Submaxillary gland**, a salivary gland situated beneath the lower jaw, on either side, discharging beneath the tongue by Wharton's duct: it is innervated from the chorda tympani and sympathetic nerves. See cut under *salivary.*—**Submaxillary nerve**, the inframaxillary nerve.—**Submaxillary region.** Same as *suprahyoid region* (which see, under *suprahyoid*).—**Submaxillary triangle.** See *triangle.*—**Submaxillary vein**, a tributary of the facial vein draining the submaxillary gland.

submaximal (sub-mak'si-mal), *a.* Nearly but not quite maximal.

Submaximal nerve-irritations.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 235.

submedial (sub-mē'di-al), *a.* Same as *submedian.*

submedian (sub-mē'di-an), *a.* Situated near but not at the middle; specifically, in *conch.*, admedian; lying next the middle line on each side, as certain teeth of the radula. Also *submedial.*—**Submedian cell**, in *entom.*, same as *internomedian cell* (which see, under *internomedian*).

submediant (sub-mē'di-ant), *n.* In *music*, the tone of a scale midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic; the sixth, as B in the scale of D. Also called *superdominant.*

submembranous (sub-mem'brā-nus), *a.* Somewhat membranous; a little leathery or coriaceous.

submeningeal (sub-mē-nin'jē-al), *a.* Situated beneath the meninges.

submental (sub-men'tal), *a.* [< *submentum* + *-al.*] 1. Situated beneath the chin, or under the edge of the lower jaw. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the submentum.—**Submental artery**, the largest of the cervical branches of the facial artery, given off in the region of the submaxillary gland, and distributed to the muscles of the jaw.—**Submental vein**, that one of the tributary veins of the facial vein which accompanies the submental artery.

submentum (sub-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *submenta* (-tạ). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum.*] In *entom.*, the proximal one of two basal median parts or pieces of the labium, the other being the mentum; the proximal one of the two basal parts of the second maxilla. See cuts under *mouth-part, palpus, Hymenoptera*, and *Insecta.*

submerge (sub-mėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submerged*, ppr. *submerging.* [< OF. *submerger soubmerger*, F. *submerger* = Pr. *submerger, submergir, somergir* = Sp. *sumergir* = Pg. *submergir* = It. *sommergere*, < L. *submergere, summergere*, plunge under, sink, overwhelm, < *sub*, under, + *mergere*, dip, sink, plunge: see *merge.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put under water; plunge.—2. To cover or overflow with water; inundate; drown.

So half my Egypt were *submerged*, and made
A cistern for scaled snakes!
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 94.

Submerged bog, submerged forest, a bog or forest sunk below its original position, so that it has become covered by water. Thus, at Clonea, near Dungarvan, in Ireland, there are remains of an ancient pine forest, miles in length, now usually covered with many fathoms of water.—**Submerged pump.** See *pump*1.

II. *intrans.* To sink under water; be buried or covered, as by a fluid; sink out of sight.

There is . . . a plot, which emerges more than once, for carrying the King to Rouen; plot after plot emerging and *submerging*, like Ignes fatui in foul weather, which lead nowhither. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 4.

submergence (sub-mėr'jens), *n.* [< *submerge* + *-ence.*] The act of submerging, or plunging under water; the state of being submerged; submersion; hence, a sinking out of sight.

submerse (sub-mėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *submersus*, *summersus*, pp. of *submergere, summergere*, submerge: see *submerge.*] To put under water; submerge. [Rare.]

submerse (sub-mėrs'), *a.* [< L. *submersus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *submersed.*

submersed (sub-mėrst'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants. Also *demersed* and *submerged.*

submersible (sub-mėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *submerse* + *-ible.*] That may be submersed. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 59.

submersion (sub-mėr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *submersion* = Sp. *sumersion* = Pg. *submersão* = It. *sommersione*, < LL. *submersio(n-), summersio(n-)*, a sinking, submerging, < L. *submergere, summergere*, submerge: see *submerge.*] The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged.

submetallic (sub-me-tal'ik), *a.* Imperfectly or partially metallic: as, the *submetallic* luster of wolfram.

submiliary (sub-mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Slightly smaller than miliary. *Lancet*, 1891, I.

subminimal (sub-min'i-mal), *a.* Less than minimal.

subministerꝉ (sub-min'is-tėr), *v.* [< OF. *subministrer* = Sp. *suministrar* = Pg. *subministrar*, < L. *subministrare, sumministrare*, aid by giving, afford, supply, < *sub*, under, + *ministrare*, attend, provide, furnish, < *minister*, an attendant: see *minister.*] I. *trans.* To supply; afford; administer. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 154.

II. *intrans.* To subserve; be useful; be subservient. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

subministrantꝉ (sub-min'is-trant), *a.* [< L. *subministran(t-)s, sumministran(t-)s*, ppr. of *subministrare, sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister.*] Subservient; subordinate. *Bacon.*

subministrateꝉ (sub-min'is-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *subministratus, sumministratus*, pp. of *subministrare, sumministrare*, aid by giving, supply: see *subminister.*] Same as *subminister. Harvey.*

subministrationꝉ (sub-min-is-trā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *subministration* = Sp. *suministracion* = Pg. *subministração*, < L. *subministratio(n-), sumministratio(n-)*, a giving, supplying: see *subministrate.*] The act of subministering, or furnishing or supplying. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 529.

submiss (sub-mis'), *a.* [= OF. *submis, soubmis, soumis, soumi*, F. *soumis* = Sp. *sumiso* = Pg. *submisso* = It. *sommesso*, < L. *submissus, summissus*, pp. of *submittere, summittere*, put under, lower, reduce: see *submit.*] 1. Humble; submissive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nearer his presence—Adam, though not awed,
Yet with *submiss* approach and reverence meek,
As to a superiour nature bowing low.
Milton, P. L., v. 359.

A simple, *submiss*, humble style.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int.

2ꝉ. Low; soft; gentle.

Thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak
In *submiss* voice, that Isaac might not hear
His bitter grief.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fathers.

These are crying sins, and have shrill voices in heaven; neither are they *submiss* and whispering on the earth.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 213.

submission (sub-mish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *submission, soubmission, soumission*, F. *soumission* = Sp. *sumision* = Pg. *submissão* = It. *sommissione*, < L. *submissio(n-), summissio(n-)*, a letting down, lowering, sinking, < *submittere, summittere*, pp. *submissus, summissus*, put under, let down, lower, reduce: see *submit*.] 1. The act of submitting, in any sense of that word; especially, the act of yielding; entire surrender to the control or government of another.

Submission, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 54.

'Tis known we are up, and marching. No *submission*,
No promise of base peace, can cure our maladies.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

2. The state of being submissive; humility; yielding of opinion; acquiescence.

In all *submission* and humility
York doth present himself unto your highness.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 58.

3. Compliance with the commands or laws of a superior; obedience.

This Passage was a little pleasing to the King, to think that he had a Judge of such Courage, and a Son of such *Submission*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 163.

God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;
Who ever more approves, and more accepts
(Best pleased with humble and filial *submission*).
Milton, S. A., l. 511.

4. In *law*, an agreement to submit a disputed point to arbitration.—**Submission of the clergy**, the agreement made by the clergy of the Church of England in convocation in 1532, and embodied in the act of Parliament of 1534 known as the *Act of Submission*, not to promulgate new canons without the royal assent. =Syn. 4. *Compliance*, etc. See *obedience*.

submissive (sub-mis'iv), *a.* [< *submiss* + *-ive*.] 1. Inclined or ready to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient; humble.

His heart relented
Towards her, his life so late, and sole delight,
Now at his feet *submissive* in distress.
Milton, P. L., x. 942.

2. Testifying or showing submission: of things.

He bring him on *submissive* knees.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 2.

He, in delight
Both of her beauty and *submissive* charms,
Smiled with superiour love. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 498.

The sever'd Bars
Submissive clink again their brazen Portals.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

=Syn. 1. Compliant, yielding, obsequious, subservient, tractable, docile; resigned, uncomplaining, unrepining, patient, long-suffering.

submissively (sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

submissiveness (sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being submissive, in any sense of the word. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

submissly† (sub-mis'li), *adv.* Humbly; with submission. Ecclus. xxix. 5.

submissness† (sub-mis'nes), *n.* Submissiveness; humbleness; obedience. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 140.

submit (sub-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *submitted*, ppr. *submitting*. [< ME. *submitten*, < OF. *soubmettre, soumettre*, F. *soumettre* = Pr. *sobmetre, sotzmetre* = Sp. *someter* = Pg. *submetter* = It. *sommettere*, < L. *submittere, summittere*, put or place under, let down, lower, reduce, put down, quell, < *sub* + *mittere*, send.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To put or place under or down.

This said, the bristled throat
Of the *submitted* sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut;
Which straight into the hoary sea Talthybius cast, to feed
The sea-born nation. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 253.

2†. To let down; cause to sink; lower.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while.
Dryden, To Lord Chancellor Clarendon, l. 139.

3. To yield; surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; subject: often used reflexively.

Yf ouȝt be mys in word, sillable, or dede,
I *submitte me* to correccioun withoute ony debate.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Wives, *submit yourselves* unto your own husbands.
Eph. v. 22.

She sets her forward countenance
And leaps into the future chance,
Submitting all things to desire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiv.

4. To refer to the discretion or judgment of another; refer: as, to *submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

I *submit* for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 316.

5. To propose; declare as one's opinion.

Morris *submitted* that congress should apply to the states for the power of incorporating a bank.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 32.

6†. To moderate; restrain; soften.

What opyn confession of felonye hadde ever juges so accordaunt in eruelte . . . that eyther erroure of mannes wit or elles condicioun of fortune . . . ne *submittede* some of hem? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To yield one's self, physically or morally, to any power or authority; give up resistance; surrender.

Courage never to *submit* or yield.
Milton, P. L., i. 108.

The Mahometans . . . with one consent *submitted* to the tribute imposed upon them.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 116.

2. To be subject; acquiesce in the authority of another; yield without opposition.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 196.

Justice is grave and decorous, and in its punishments rather seems to *submit* to a necessity than to make a choice. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

No statesman ever enjoyed success with so exquisite a relish, or *submitted* to defeat with so genuine and unforced a cheerfulness. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

3. To maintain; declare: usually in formally respectful expression of a decided opinion: as, "That, I *submit*, sir, is not the case." [Colloq.] =Syn. 1 and 2. To succumb, comply, bow.

submittal (sub-mit'al), *n.* [< *submit* + *-al*.] The act or process of submitting. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 262. [Rare.]

submitter (sub-mit'ėr), *n.* [< *submit* + *-er*[1].] One who submits. *Whitlock*, Manners of the English, p. 118.

submonish† (sub-mon'ish), *v. t.* [With term. as in *monish, admonish*, < L. *submonere, summonere*, remind privately, < *sub*, under, + *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, advise: see *monish*.] To suggest; reprove gently; advise. *Granger*.

submonition† (sub-mọ-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *submonitio(n-)*, < L. *submonere, summonere*, remind privately: see *submonish*.] Suggestion; gentle reproof. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes, p. 29.

submontagne (sub-mon-tān'), *a.* Same as *submontane*. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 191.

submontane (sub-mon'tān), *a.* Situated at or near the base of a mountain or mountain-range; belonging to the foot-hills of a range. See *foot-hill*.

Foremost among the wines of Hungary is the sweet Tokay, grown in the *submontane* district around the town of Tokay. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 610.

submucosa (sub-mū-kō'sä), *n.*; pl. *submucosæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *mucosus*, mucous.] The layer of areolar tissue underlying a mucous membrane; submucous tissue.

submucous (sub-mū'kus), *a.* 1. Consisting in part of mucus, as a secretion; also, of a character between mucous membrane and ordinary skin, as the red part of the lips.—2. Lying beneath mucous membrane. See *submucosa*.—**Submucous coat.** Same as *submucosa*.—**Submucous cystitis**, cystitis affecting the submucosa of the urinary bladder.—**Submucous râles**, râles produced in medium-sized bronchial tubes of an indistinctly mucous character.

submucronate (sub-mū'krọ-nāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, imperfectly mucronate; having an imperfect mucro.

submultiple (sub-mul'ti-pl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A number which divides another without a remainder, or is an aliquot part of it: thus, 7 is a *submultiple* of 56.

II. *a.* Noting a number or quantity which is exactly contained in another number or quantity an exact number of times: as, a *submultiple* number.—**Submultiple ratio.** See *ratio*.

submundane (sub-mun'dān), *a.* Existing under the world; underground; subterranean.

submuscular (sub-mus'kū-lär), *a.* Situated beneath a musele.

subnarcotic (sub-när-kot'ik), *a.* Moderately narcotic.

subnasal (sub-nā'zal), *a.* Situated at the bottom of or under the nose; specifically, situated at the base of the anterior nasal spine.—**Subnasal point**, in *craniom.*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares, or the root of the anterior nasal spine. See cut under *craniometry*.

subnascent (sub-nas'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *subnascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subnasci*, grow up under or out of, follow after; < *sub*, under, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Growing underneath.

Of noxious influence to the *subnascent* plants of other kinds. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xii. § 1.

subnatural (sub-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Below nature; infranatural; hypophysical.

Subnecromorphotica (sub-nek'rọ-môr-fot'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < L. *sub*, under, + Gr. *νεκρός*, a dead body, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of neuropterous insects (in a broad sense), including those which have quiescent incomplete pupæ, which, however, acquire the power of locomotion before they assume the perfect state. It corresponds closely with the modern restricted order *Neuroptera* (as distinguished from the *Pseudoneuroptera*).

subnect† (sub-nekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *subnectere*, tie under, bind on beneath, < *sub*, under, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, fasten. Cf. *annect, connect*: see also *subnex*.] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subnervian (sub-nėr'vi-an), *a.* Same as *subneural*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 679.

subneural (sub-nū'ral), *a.* Situated beneath a main neural axis or nervous cord: in annelids, specifying that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohemal system which runs beneath the ganglionic cord, as in the earthworm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 185.

subnex† (sub-neks'), *v. t.* [< L. *subnexus*, pp. of *subnectere*, tie under: see *subnect*.] To subjoin; add. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 873.

subnitrate (sub-nī'trāt), *n.* A basic nitrate, capable of saturating more nitric acid, thus forming a normal nitrate.

subniveal (sub-nī'vẹ-al), *a.* Same as *subnivean*.

subnivean (sub-nī'vẹ-an), *a.* Situated or carried on under the snow. [Rare.]

At a spot where the whirling winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow], he commenced his *subnivean* work. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Subnobiles (sub-nob'i-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *nobilis*, noble.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a cohort of the order *Proceres*, established to distinguish the *Apterygidæ* or kiwis from other ratite or struthious birds.

subnodal (sub-nō'dal), *a.* In *entom.*, situated behind the nodus, a point near the center of the costal margin, in the wings of certain dragon-flies, where the nervures appear to be knotted.

subnormal (sub-nôr'mal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Less than normal; abnormal by defect or deficiency.—2. In *math.*, cut off by the normal.

II. *n.* That part of the axis of abscissas of a curve which is intercepted between the normal and the ordinate.—**Polar subnormal**, the line drawn from the origin of polar coordinates perpendicular to the radius vector to meet the normal.

subnormality (sub-nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *subnormal* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being subnormal. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 105.

subnotation (sub-nọ-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *subnotatio(n-)*, a signing underneath, a subscription, < *subnotare*, pp. *subnotatus*, note or write underneath, subscribe, < *sub*, under, + *notare*, note, mark: see *note*[1].] Same as *rescript*, 1.

subnubilar (sub-nū'bi-lär), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *nubila*, clouds (see *subnuvolar*), + *-ar*[3].] Situated under the clouds. [Rare.]

The every-day observation of the most unlettered man who treads the fields and is wet with the mists and rains must convince him that there is no *sub-nubilar* solid sphere. *Dawson*, Origin of the World, p. 63.

subnude (sub-nūd'), *a.* In *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

subnuvolar (sub-nū'vọ-lär), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + It. *nuvola*, a cloud, < L. *nubila*, clouds, neut. pl. of *nubilus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*. Cf. L. *subnubilus*, somewhat cloudy, < *sub*. under, + *nubilus*, cloudy.] Somewhat cloudy; partially covered or obscured by clouds. [Rare.]

Subnuvolar lights of evening. *Lord Houghton*.

subobscure (sub-ọb-skūr'), *a.* [< L. *subobscurus*, somewhat obscure, < *sub*, under, + *obscurus*, obscure: see *obscure*.] Somewhat obscure.

subobscurely (sub-ọb-skūr'li), *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 218.

subobtuse (sub-ọb-tūs'), *a.* Somewhat obtuse.

suboccipital (sub-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* 1. Situated under the hindhead, or below (back of) the occipital bone, as a nerve.—2. Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain, as a gyre or a fissure.—**Suboccipital nerve**, the first cervical nerve.—**Suboccipital triangle.** See *triangle*.

suboceanic (sub-ō-shē-an'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the ocean. *Nature*, XL. 658.

subocellate (sub-os'el-āt), *a.* Indistinctly ocellate; somewhat resembling an ocellus; in *entom.*, noting spots on the wings of butterflies, etc., surrounded by a ring of another color, but destitute of a central spot or pupil. Also called *blind* or *epupillate* spots.

suboctave (sub'ok'tāv), *n.* 1. An eighth part.

Our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

2. In *music*, the octave below a given tone.—**Suboctave coupler**, in *organ-building*, a coupler which adds digitals an octave below those struck, either on the same keyboard or on another.

suboctuple (sub-ok′tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of eight; having the ratio 1:8. *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, vii.

subocular (sub-ok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *subocularis*, that is beneath the eye, < *sub*, under, + *ocularis*, pertaining to the eye, < *oculus*, eye.] Situated under the eye; suborbital; suboptic.—**Subocular antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ inserted below the eyes, as in most *Homoptera*.

subœsophageal, *a.* See *subesophageal*.

subopercle (sub′ō-pėr″kl), *n.* The subopercular bone, or subopereulum, of a fish.

subopercular (sub-ō-pėr′kū-lăr), *a.* [< *subopercŭlum* + *-ar*³.] Composing a lower part of the operculum or gill-flap of a fish; pertaining to a subopereulum in any sense, or having its character. See cut under *opercular*.

subopereulum (sub-ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *subopercula* (-lă). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *operculum*, a lid, cover.] 1. In *ichth.*, the subopercular bone, an inferior one of four opercular bones usually entering into the composition of the gill-cover, of which it forms a part of the lower margin. See cuts under *opercular* and *telcost*. —2. In *anat. of the brain*, a part of an orbital gyre which to some extent covers the insula or island of Reil in front, and is situated under the præopereulum.

suboptic (sub-op′tik), *a.* Same as *suborbital*: as, the *suboptic* foramen.

suboral (sub-ō′răl), *a.* Placed under the mouth or oral orifice.

Other specimens with the characteristic dorsal surface have no *suboral* avicularium. *Geol. Jour.*, LXVII. 6.

suborbicular (sub-ôr-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular.

suborbiculate (sub-ôr-bik′ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *suborbicular*.

suborbital (sub-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated below the orbit of the eye or on the floor of that orbit; infra-orbital; subocular. Also *suboptic*, *suborbitar*.—**Suborbital cartilage.** See II. —**Suborbital foramen**, the infra-orbital foramen (which see, under *foramen*).—**Suborbital fossa.** Same as *canine fossa*.

II. *n.* A special formation of parts below, along the lower border of, or on the floor of the orbit of the eye. (*a*) A branch of the second division of the fifth nerve, which in various animals, as man, runs under the orbit and escapes upon the cheek through the suborbital foramen. (*b*) One of a chain of bones or cartilages which in many of the lower vertebrates borders the brim of the orbit below, and corresponds to a like series which may form the supra-orbital margin. The great development of one of these suborbitals is a prominent feature of the mail-cheeked or cottoid fishes. See *Scleroparix*, and cut under *teleost*.

subordain (sub-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* To ordain to an inferior position. [Rare.]

For she is finite in her acts and powre,
But so is not that Powre omnipotent
That Nature *subordain'd* chiefe Governor
Of fading creatures while they do endure.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 24. (*Davies.*)

suborder (sub′ôr″dėr), *n.* 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a subdivision of an order; a group subordinate to an order; a superfamily. See *family*, 6, and *order*, *n.*, 5.—2. In *arch.*, a subordinate or secondary order; an order introduced for decoration, or chiefly so, as distinguished from a main order of the structure.

In the triforium of the choir [of the cathedral of Senlis] the shafts which carry the *sub-orders* of the arches are comparatively slender monoliths.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 202.

subordinacy (sub-ôr′di-nā-si), *n.* [< *subordina(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being subordinate, or subject to control; subordination. [Rare.]

He forms a Whole, coherent and proportioned in itself, with due Subjection and *Subordinacy* of constituent Parts. *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, i. § 3.

subordinal (sub-ôr′di-nal), *a.* [< NL. *subordo* (*-ordin-*), suborder (< L. *sub*, under, + *ordo*, order), + *-al*.] Of the classificatory rank or taxonomic value of a suborder; subordinate to an order, as a group or division of animals; of or pertaining to a suborder.

subordinance† (sub-ôr′di-năns), *n.* [< *subordi-n(ate)* + *-ance*.] Same as *subordinacy*.

subordinancy† (sub-ôr′di-năn-si), *n.* [As *subordinance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Subordinacy.—2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.

The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often. *Sir W. Temple.*

subordinary (sub-ôr′di-nā-ri), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing of simple figure, often appearing, but not considered so common or so important as one of the ordinaries. See *ordinary*, 9. Those bearings which are called *ordinaries* by some writers and not by others are called *subordinaries* by these latter: such are the pile, the inescutcheon, the bend sinister, the canton or quarter, the border, the orle, and the point.

subordinate (sub-ôr′di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subordinated*, ppr. *subordinating*. [< ML. *subordinatus*, pp. of *subordinare* (> It. *subordinare* = Sp. Pg. *subordinar* = F. *subordonner*), place in a lower order, make subject, < L. *sub*, under, + *ordinare*, order, arrange: see *ordinate*, *order*, *v.*] 1. To place in an order or rank below something else; make or consider as of less value or importance: as, to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

So plans he,
Always *subordinating* (note the point!)
Revenge, the manlier sin, to interest,
The meaner. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 186.

All that is merely circumstantial shall be *subordinated* to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. To make auxiliary or subservient to something else; put under control or authority; make subject.

The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will.
South, Sermons, VII. 1.

The branch societies were *subordinated* to the central one. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxv.

There is no known vertebrate in which the whole of the germ-product is not *subordinated* to a single axis.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 50.

Subordinating conjunction. See *conjunction*, 3.

subordinate (sub-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subordonné* = Sp. Pg. *subordinado* = It. *subordinato*, < ML. *subordinatus*, place in a lower order: see *subordinate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In a lower order or class; occupying a lower position in a descending scale; secondary.

Life is the function of the animal's body considered as one whole, just as the *subordinate* functions are those of the body's several sets of organs.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 188.

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, rank, importance, etc.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding.
South.

The great . . . are naturally averse to a power raised over them, and whose weight must ever lean heaviest on the *subordinate* orders. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

Subordinate cause. See *cause*, 1.—**Subordinate clause.** (*a*) In *gram.*, same as *dependent clause*. (See under *clause*, 3.) Such a clause has the value of either a noun, an adjective, or an adverb in some other clause to which it is subordinated, being introduced either by a relative pronoun or an adverb, or by a subordinating conjunction. (*b*) In *law*, a clause in a statute which, from its position or the nature of its substance, or especially by reason of grammatical relation as above indicated, must be deemed controlled or restrained in its meaning if it conflicts with another clause in the same statute.—**Subordinate end.** See *end*.—**Syn.** Subservient, minor.

II. *n.* One inferior in power, order, rank, dignity, office, etc.; one who stands in order or rank below another; often, one below and under the orders of another; in *gram.*, a word or clause dependent on another.

His next *subordinate*,
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton, P. L., v. 671.

subordinately (sub-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower order, class, rank, or dignity; as of inferior importance.

subordinateness (sub-ôr′di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being subordinate or inferior.

subordination (sub-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *subordination* = Sp. *subordinacion* = Pg. *subordinação* = It. *subordinazione*, < ML. **subordinatio(n-)*, < *subordinare*, subordinate: see *subordinate*.] 1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position, or in proper degrees of rank; also, the state of being subordinate or inferior; inferiority of rank or dignity.

There being no Religion that tends so much to the peace of mens minds and the preservation of civil Societies as this [the Christian religion] doth; yet all this it doth by way of *subordination* to the great end of it, which is the promoting mens eternal happiness.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

In his narrative a due *subordination* is observed: some transactions are prominent; others retire.
Macaulay, History.

2†. Degree of lesser rank.

Persons who, in their several *subordinations*, would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

3. The state of being under control of government; subjection to rule; habit of obedience to orders.

Never, never more shall we behold that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that *subordination* of the heart, which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

They were without *subordination*, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

subordinationism (sub-ôr-di-nā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *subordination* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior to God the Father as regards (*a*) order only, or (*b*) as regards essence. The former doctrine is considered orthodox, the latter is that of the Arians and others.

Justin . . . did not hold a strict *subordinationism*.
Liddon, Divinity of Our Lord, p. 430.

subordinative (sub-ôr′di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *subordinate* + *-ive*.] Tending to subordinate; causing, implying, or expressing subordination or dependence.

suborn (sub-ôrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *suborner* = Sp. Pg. *subornar* = It. *subornare*, < L. *subornare*, furnish, equip, fit out, incite secretly, < *sub*, under, + *ornare*, fit out, provide, ornament.] 1†. To furnish; equip; adorn; ornament.

Evill thinges, being decked and *suborned* with the gay attyre of goodly woordes, may easely deceave.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To furnish or procure unlawfully; procure by indirect means.

So men oppressed, when weary of their breath,
Throw off the burden, and *suborn* their death.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1039.

3. To bribe or unlawfully procure to some act of wickedness—specifically, in *law*, to giving false testimony; induce, as a witness, to perjury.

He had put to death two of the kynges which were the chiefe autoura of this newe revolte, and had *suborned* Guarionexius and the other kynges to attempte the same.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 84).

By heaven, fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st;
Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
In hateful practice. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 106.

It was he indeed
Suborned us to the calumny.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

A faithless clerk, who had been *suborned* . . . to betray their consultations, was promptly punished.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 148.

To bribe a trustee, as such, is in fact neither more nor less than to *suborn* him to be guilty of a breach or an abuse of trust. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, [xvi. 27, note 3.

subornation (sub-ôr-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *subornation* = Sp. *subornacion* = Pg. *subornação* = It. *subornazione*, < ML. *subornatio(n-)*, < L. *subornare*, pp. *subornatus*, furnish, suborn: see *suborn*.] 1. The act of procuring wrongfully. —2. The act of procuring one by persuasion, bribery, etc., to do a criminal or bad action; specifically, in *law*, the crime of procuring perjured testimony; procuring a witness to commit the crime of perjury: more specifically called *subornation of perjury*.

The *subornation* of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

Foul *subornation* is predominant.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 145.

suborner (sub-ôr′nėr), *n.* [< *suborn* + *-er*¹.] One who suborns; one who procures another to do a bad action, especially to take a false oath.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

substracal (sub-os′trā-kal), *a.* Situated under the shell: noting a dorsal cartilage of some cephalopods.

A thin plate-like *sub-ostracal* or (so-called) dorsal cartilage, the anterior end of which rests on and fits into the concave nuchal cartilage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

Substracea (sub-os-trā′sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *Ostracea*.] A group of lamellibranchs or bivalve mollusks, so named from their relationship to the oyster family, including such forms as the thorn-oysters (*Spondylidæ*), etc. See cut under *Spondylus*.

substracean (sub-os-trā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Substracea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Substracea*.

suboval (sub-ō′văl), *a.* Nearly or somewhat oval.

subovarian (sub-ō-vā′ri-an), *a.* Situated below the ovary: specifying certain plates of cystic crinoids.

subovate (sub-ō′vāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat ovate.

subovoid (sub-ō′void), *a.* Somewhat or nearly ovoid.

suboxid, suboxide (sub-ok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* An oxid which contains less oxygen than the protoxid. [Now rare.]

subpallial (sub-pal'i-al), *a.* Situated under the mantle or beneath the pallium of a mollusk: as, the *subpallial* space or chamber.

subpalmate (sub-pal'māt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat palmate.

subpanation (sub-pā-nā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *subpanatio(n-)*, < **subpanare*, < L. *sub*, under, + *panis*, bread: see *pain*[2]. Cf. *impanation*.] In the theological controversies of the Reformation, a designation of the view that Christ is under the form of bread and wine in a localized or materialistic sense. See *consubstantiation*, *impanation*.

subparallel (sub-par'a-lel), *a.* Nearly or not quite parallel.

subparietal (sub-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Situated beneath or below the parietal bone or lobe.—**Subparietal sulcus**, a small inconstant sulcus extending back from the calloso-marginal sulcus at its angle.

subpectinate (sub-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly pectinate, as antennæ which exhibit a form between serrate and pectinate.

subpeduncular (sub-pē-dung'kū-lär), *a.* Situated below a pedunele of the cerebellum.—**Subpeduncular lobe** of the cerebellum. Same as *flocculus*, 2.

subpedunculate (sub-pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* Having a very short stem or pedunele; scarcely pedunculate; subpetiolate. See cut under *Polistes*.

subpellucid (sub-pe-lū'sid), *a.* Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid or clear.

subpena, subpenal†. See *subpœna*, *subpœnal*.

Subpentamera (sub-pen-tam'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cryptopentamera* or *Pseudotetramera*.

subpentamerous (sub-pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* Same as *cryptopentamerous* or *pseudotetramerous*.

subpentangular (sub-pen-tang'gū-lär), *a.* Irregularly or imperfectly pentagonal; having five sides of different lengths, or five rounded-off angles.

subpericardial (sub-per-i-kär'di-al), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the pericardium.

subpericranial (sub-per-i-krā'ni-al), *a.* Situated or occurring under the pericranium.

subperiosteal (sub-per-i-os'tē-al), *a.* Situated or occurring beneath the periosteum.—**Subperiosteal amputation**, an amputation in which the periosteum is dissected up from the bone before the bone is cut, so that the cut end of the bone may be covered by the flaps of periosteum.—**Subperiosteal blastema**, the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. *Kölliker.*

subperiosteally (sub-per-i-os'tē-al-i), *adv.* In a subperiosteal manner.

subperitoneal (sub-per'i-tō-nē'al), *a.* Situated beneath the peritoneum—that is, on its outer or attached surface.—**Subperitoneal abscess**, an abscess situated between the abdominal wall and the parietal peritoneum.—**Subperitoneal fascia**, the layer of areolar and fatty tissue attaching the peritoneum to the surfaces it covers.

subpermanent (sub-pėr'ma-nent), *a.* Somewhat permanent; remaining for a time, but with gradual loss of intensity: as, the *subpermanent* magnetism of iron.

> It was impossible in many cases to avoid imparting *subpermanent* torsion. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 42.

subperpendicular (sub-pėr-pen-dik'ū-lär), *n.* A subnormal.

subpetiolar (sub-pet'i-ō-lär), *a.* In *bot.*, situated under or within the base of the petiole, as the leaf-buds of the plane-tree (*Platanus*).

subpetiolate (sub-pet'i-ō-lāt), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having a very short petiole.—2. In *zoöl.*, somewhat petiolate, as an insect's abdomen; subpedunculate. See cut under *Polistes*.

subpharyngeal (sub-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* Situated beneath or below the pharynx, as a nervous ganglion or commissure.

subphratry (sub'frā'tri), *n.* A subdivision of a phratry. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 474.

subphrenic (sub-fren'ik), *a.* Lying beneath the diaphragm.—**Subphrenic abscess**, an abscess between the diaphragm and the liver.

subphylar (sub-fī'lär), *a.* Subordinate to a phylum in taxonomic rank; of the classificatory value of a subphylum.

subphylum (sub'fī'lum), *n.*; pl. *subphyla* (-lä). A prime division or main branch of a phylum; a group of a grade next below that of a phylum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 810.

subpial (sub-pī'al), *a.* Situated beneath the pia mater.

subpilose (sub-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.* and *entom.*, thinly pilose or hairy.

subplantigrade (sub-plan'ti-grād), *a.* Not quite plantigrade; walking with the heel a little raised.

subpleural (sub-plö'ral), *a.* Situated beneath the outer or attached side of the pleura.—**Subpleural emphysema**, that form of interstitial emphysema in which air is found in the subpleural connective tissue.

subplexal (sub-plek'sal), *a.* Lying under a plexus of the brain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 145.

subplinth (sub'plinth), *n.* In *arch.*, a second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

subpœna, subpena (sub-pē'nä or su-pē'nä), *n.* [So called from the initial words of the writ in its original form, L. *sub pœna*, 'under penalty': *sub*, under; *pœnā*, abl. of *pœna*, pain, penalty: see *pain*[2].] In *law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the person on whom it is served, under a penalty. Specifically—(*a*) The process by which bills in equity are enforced; a writ, issued by chancery in the name of the sovereign or of the people, commanding the person complained of to appear and answer the matter alleged against him, and abide by the order or decree of the court, under penalty of a fine, etc. Hence—(*b*) In *old Eng. law*, a suit in equity. (*c*) A writ by which the attendance of witnesses is required: used now in all courts. If the writ requires the witness to bring writings, books, or the like with him, it is called a *subpœna duces tecum*.

subpœna, subpena (sub- or su-pē'nä), *v. t.* [< *subpœna*, *subpena*, *n.*] To serve with a writ of subpœna; command the attendance of in court by a legal writ: as, to *subpœna* a witness.

> My friend, who has a natural aversion to London, would never have come up, had he not been *subpœnaed* to it, as he told me, in order to give his testimony for one of the rebels. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 44.

subpœnal†, **subpenal**† (sub- or su-pē'nal), *a.* [< *subpœna* + *-al*.] Subject to penalty.

> These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not precarious, but *subpenall*.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 483. (*Davies.*)

subpolar (sub-pō'lär), *a.* 1. Under or below the poles of the earth in latitude; adjacent to the poles.—2. Beneath the pole of the heavens, as a star at its lowest culmination.

> By a *subpolar* altitude of the sun, the latitude of 80° 02′ N. was obtained (August 14th, 1872).
> *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 408.

subpolygonal (sub-pō-lig'ō-nal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat polygonal.

subporphyritic (sub-pôr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* Having in an imperfect degree the character of porphyry.

subprefect (sub'prē'fekt), *n.* [= F. *sous-préfet*; as *sub-* + *prefect*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; specifically, in France, an official charged with the administration of an arrondissement under the immediate authority of the prefect of the department.

subprefecture (sub'prē'fek-tūr), *n.* A part or division of a prefecture; also, the office or authority of a subprefect.

subprehensile (sub-prē-hen'sil), *a.* Somewhat prehensile, as a monkey's tail; imperfectly or partially fitted for prehension.

subpreputial (sub-prē-pū'shal), *a.* Placed between the prepuce and the glans penis.—**Subpreputial calculus**, a calculus consisting of calcified smegma between the prepuce and the glans penis.

subprimary (sub-prī'ma-ri), *a.* Under the primary: as, a *subprimary* school.

subprincipal (sub'prin'si-pal), *n.* 1. An under-principal.—2. In *carp.*, an auxiliary rafter, or principal brace.—3. In *organ-building*, a subbass of the open diapason class.

subprior (sub'prī'or), *n.* [< ML. *subprior*, < *sub*, under, + *prior*, prior.] *Eccles.*, the vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior.

subprostatic (sub-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Situated under the prostate gland. Rarely, also, *hypoprostatic*.

subprovince (sub'prov'ins), *n.* A prime division of a province; in *zoögcog.*, a division subordinate to a subregion.

subpubescent (sub-pū-bes'ent), *a.* In *entom.* and *bot.*, slightly or somewhat pubescent.

subpubic (sub-pū'bik), *a.* Situated beneath the pubes of man, or in the corresponding position in other animals.—**Subpubic arch**, the arch or angle formed by the junction of the ascending rami of the pubes, broadly arched in the female, more angular and contracted in the male.—**Subpubic hernia**, obturator hernia. See *obturator*.—**Subpubic ligament**, a thick triangular fibrous arch lying along the lower margin of the pubic bones and binding them together.

subpulmonary (sub-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* Situated under (in man) or ventrad of the lungs.

subpurchaser (sub'pėr'chā-sėr), *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

subpyramidal (sub-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* Approximately pyramidal. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 51.—**Subpyramidal fossa**, a depression in the inner wall of the middle ear, below the pyramid and behind the fenestra rotunda.

subquadrangular (sub-kwod-rang'gū-lär), *a.* Approaching an oblong form; in form between quadrangular and oval.

subquadrate (sub-kwod'rāt), *a.* Nearly but not quite square; squarish. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 238.

subquadruple (sub-kwod'rō-pl), *a.* Containing one part of four; having the ratio 1:4.

subquintuple (sub-kwin'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part of five; having the ratio 1:5.

subradular (sub-rad'ū-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the radula: specifying a membrane forming part of the odontophore of gastropods.

subramose, subramous (sub-rā'mōs, -mus), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, slightly ramose; having few branches.—2. In *entom.*, noting antennæ whose joints are furnished with short branches.

subrational (sub-rash'on-al), *a.* Almost rational.—**Subrational function.** If X is a rational function of x, and Y a rational function of y, then the equation $X = Y$ constitutes y as a subrational function of x.

subreader (sub'rē'dėr), *n.* An under-reader in the inns of court. [Eng.]

subrectangular (sub-rek-tang'gū-lär), *a.* Approaching a right angle in form; a little obtuse or acute.

subrector (sub'rek'tor), *n.* A rector's deputy or substitute.

subregion (sub'rē'jon), *n.* A subdivision of a region; in *zoögeog.*, a faunal area subordinate in extent to one called a region.—**Guinean, Mediterranean, Mongolian, Mozambican subregion.** See the adjectives.—**New Zealand subregion**, a division of the great Australian region, probably more isolated, both in time and in space, than any other faunal area of the globe. It consists of the three large islands of New Zealand, with numerous satellites. The fauna is remarkable in the almost entire absence of indigenous mammals, and the presence of many peculiar avian and reptilian types, some of which, like the moas, are recently extinct, and others of which seem doomed to extinction in the near future.—**Papuan, Polynesian, Siberian**, etc., **subregion.** See the adjectives.

subregional (sub-rē'jon-al), *a.* [< *subregion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a subregion: as, *subregional* divisions; *subregional* distribution of animals or plants.

subreniform (sub-ren'i-fôrm), *a.* Shaped somewhat like the human kidney.

subrent (sub-rent'), *v. t.* To sublease.

subreption (sub-rep'shon), *n.* [= F. *subreption* = Sp. *subrepcion* = Pg. *subrepção*, < L. *subreptio(n-)*, *surreptio(n-)*, a stealing, a purloining, < *subripere*, *surripere*, pp. *subreptus*, *surreptus*, take away secretly, steal, < *sub*, under, + *rapere*, take away, snatch: see *rapt*.] 1. The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

> Lest there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business. *Bp. Hall*, A Modest Offer.

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by concealing the truth. Compare *obreption*, 2.

subreptitious† (sub-rep-tish'us), *a.* Same as *surreptitious*.

subreptitiously† (sub-rep-tish'us-li), *adv.* Same as *surreptitiously*.

subreptive (sub-rep'tiv), *a.* [< L. *subreptivus*, *surreptivus*, false, fraudulent, < *subreptus*, *surreptus*, pp. of *subripere*, *surripere*, take away secretly, steal: see *subreption*.] Surreptitious.

> Many conceptions arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed to inference after inference by a secret logic, without any clear consciousness either of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them. These conceptions—of which there are no small number—may be called *subreptive*.
> *Kant*, tr. in E. Caird's Philos. of Kant, p. 151.

subresin (sub'rez'in), *n.* That part of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming pseudo-crystals.

subretinal (sub-ret'i-nal), *a.* Lying beneath the retina.

subretractile (sub-rē-trak'til), *a.* Somewhat retractile: noting the legs of an insect which can be folded against the body, but do not fit into grooves of the lower surface.

subrhomboidal (sub-rom-boi'dal), *a.* Somewhat rhomboidal or diamond-shaped.

subrigid (sub-rij'id), *a.* Somewhat rigid or stiff.

subriguous† (sub-rig'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *subriguus*, *surriguus*, watered, < *sub*, under, + *riguus*, that waters or irrigates, < *rigare*, wet, moisten.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered. *Blount*, Glossographia.

subrogate (sub'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subrogated*, ppr. *subrogating*. [< L. *subrogatus*, *surrogatus*, pp. of *subrogare*, *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put

in another's place, substitute: see *surrogate*.] To put in the place of another; substitute. See *surrogate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

subrogation (sub-rō-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *subrogation* = Sp. *subrogacion* = Pg. *subrogação* = It. *surrogazione*, < ML. *subrogatio(n-)*, substitution, < L. *subrogare*, *surrogare*, substitute: see *subrogate*.] 1. In *law*, the act or operation of law in vesting a person who has satisfied, or is ready to satisfy, a claim which ought to be borne by another with the right to hold and enforce the claim against such other for his own indemnification.

Subrogation is "purely an equitable principle, disregarding forms, and aiming to do exact justice by placing one who has been compelled to pay the debt of another as near as possible in the position of him to whom the payment was made." *Barton.*

2. In a general sense, succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

sub rosa (sub rō′zä). [L.: *sub*, under; *rosā*, abl. of *rosa*, a rose.] Under the rose; privately. The rose is the emblem of silence.

subsacral (sub-sā′krạl), *a.* Situated below (ventrad of) the sacrum; placed in relation with the venter or concavity of the sacrum; presacral (in man): as, *subsacral* foramina; *subsacral* divisions of nerves.

subsaline (sub-sạ̄-līn′ or -sā′līn), *a.* Moderately saline or salt.

subsalt (sub′sâlt), *n.* In *chem.*, a basic salt; a salt in which two or more equivalents of the base, or moleeules of the metallic oxid, are combined with one of the acids radical, as mercurous subacetate, $Hg_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, or cuprous chlorid, Cu_2Cl_2.

subsannation† (sub-sa-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *subsannare*, pp. *subsannatus*, mock, < L. *sub*, under, + *sannare*, mock, < *sanna*, < Gr. *σάννας*, a mocking grimace.] Derision; scorn; mockery; dishonor.

Idolatry is as absolute a *subsannation* and vilification of God as malice could invent. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. v. § 11.

subsaturated (sub-saṭ′ū-rā-ted), *a.* Not completely saturated.

subsaturation (sub-saṭ-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* The condition of being subsaturated.

subscapular (sub-skap′ū-lạ̈r), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Occupying the under surface of the scapula; of or pertaining to that side of the shoulder-blade which presents to the ribs. (*b*) Running under or below the scapula, as a vessel or nerve.—**Subscapular aponeurosis**, the subscapular fascia.—**Subscapular artery.** (*a*) The largest branch of the axillary artery, passing along the lower border of the scapula. (*b*) A small branch of the suprascapular artery.—**Subscapular fascia.** See *fascia*.—**Subscapular fossa.** See *fossa*[1].—**Subscapular muscle**, the subscapularis.—**Subscapular nerve**, one of three branches of the brachial plexus: (*a*) the *upper* supplies the subscapular muscle; (*b*) the *lower* supplies the teres major muscle; (*c*) the *long* or *middle* supplies the latissimus dorsi, running in the course of the subscapular artery.—**Subscapular region.** See *region*.—**Subscapular vein**, a lateral tributary of the axillary vein.

II. *n.* A subscapular vessel or nerve, and especially the subscapular muscle. See *subscapularis*.

subscapularis (sub-skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *subscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: cf. *subscapular*.] A muscle arising from the venter of the scapula, and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus.—**Subscapularis minor**, an anomalous muscle in man, occurring about once in eight subjects, having its origin on the axillary border of the scapula and its insertion above that of the teres major. Also called *subscapulohumeralis*, *infraspinatus secundus*.

subscapulary (sub-skap′ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *subscapular*.

subsclerotic (sub-sklē-rot′ik), *a.* Beneath the sclerotic.—**Subsclerotic dropsy**, a morbid collection of fluid between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye.

subscribable (sub-skrī′bạ-bl), *a.* [< *subscribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being subscribed. *Coleridge*.

subscribe (sub-skrīb′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subscribed*, ppr. *subscribing*. [= F. *souscrire* = Sp. *subscribir* = Pg. *subscrever* = It. *soscrivere*, < L. *subscribere*, write under, write below, sign one's name, < *sub*, under, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To write beneath: said of what is so written or of the handwriting.

Ador. You'll *subscribe*
Your hand to this?
Camil. And justify 't with my life.
Massinger, Guardian, iii. 3.

I saw in the Court of the . . . Senate house a goodly statue, . . . with an honourable Elogium *subscribed* underneath the same. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

Hence—2. To sign with one's own hand.

Let your Friend to you *subscribe* a Female Name.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

By extension—3. To give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to, by writing one's name beneath: as, to *subscribe* a covenant or contract. In law *subscribe* implies a written or printed signature at the end of a document. See *sign*, 2.

The Commons would . . . have freed the Clergy from *subscribing* those of the Thirty-nine Articles which related to discipline and Church government.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 16.

4. To attest by writing one's name beneath.

At last, after many Debatings and Demurs, the Archbishop yields to this also, and *subscribes* the Ordinance, and sets his Hand unto it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

This message was *subscribed* by all my chief tenants.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

5. To promise to give or pay, by writing one's name under a written or printed agreement: as, each *subscribed* $10.—6†. To resign; transfer by signing to another.

The king gone to-night? *subscribed* his power?
Shak., Lear, I. 2. 24.

7†. To write down or characterize as.

Claudio undergoes my challenge; and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will *subscribe* him a coward.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 59.

He who would take Orders must *subscribe* [himself] slave, and take an oath withall, which, unlesse he took with a conscience that would retch, he must either strait perjure, or split his faith.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

II. *intrans.* 1. To promise a certain sum verbally, or by signing an agreement; specifically, to undertake to pay a definite amount, in a manner or on conditions agreed upon, for a special purpose: as, to *subscribe* for a newspaper or for a book (which may be delivered in instalments); to *subscribe* to a series of entertainments; to *subscribe* for railway stock; also, to contribute money to any enterprise, benevolent object, etc. In law the word implies that the agreement is made in writing.

This prints my letters, that expects a bribe,
And others roar aloud, "*Subscribe, subscribe!*"
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 114.

"Yes, I paid it, every farthing," replied Squeers, who seemed to know the man he had to deal with too well to suppose that any blinking of the question would induce him to *subscribe* towards the expenses.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxiv.

Mrs. H., who, being no great reader, contented herself with *subscribing* to the Book-Club.
Bulwer, My Novel, i. 12.

2. To give consent; assent as if by signing one's name.

We will all *subscribe* to thy advice.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 130.

So spake, so wish'd, much-humbled Eve; but fate
Subscribed not. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 182.

The foundations of religion are already established, and the principles of salvation *subscribed* unto by all.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

The conclusion of the poem is more particular than I would choose publicly to *subscribe* to.
Walpole, Letters, II. 37.

3†. To yield; submit.

For Hector in his blaze of wrath *subscribes*
To tender objects. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 105.

Subscribing witness. See *witness*.

subscriber (sub-skrī′bėr), *n.* [< *subscribe* + *-er*[1].] One who subscribes, in any sense of that word.—**The subscriber**, the one writing or speaking. [Colloq.]

subscript (sub′skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *souscrit* = Sp. *suscrito* = It. *soscritto*, < L. *subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*, write underneath or below: see *subscribe*.] **I.** *a.* Written beneath: as, the Greek iota (*ι*) *subscript*, so written since the twelfth century in the improper diphthongs *ᾳ* (*āι*), *ῃ* (*ηι*), *ῳ* (*ωι*): opposed to *adscript* (as in 'Αι, 'Ηι, 'Ωι). This *ι* had become mute by about 200 B. C., and was sometimes written (adscript), sometimes omitted.

II. *n.* Something written beneath. [Rare.]

Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them nor recommended them for Scripture.
Bentley, Free-Thinking, § 37.

subscription (sub-skrip′shọn), *n.* [= F. *souscription* = Sp. *suscripcion* = Pg. *subscripção* = It. *soscrizione*, < L. *subscriptio(n-)*, anything written underneath, a signature, < *subscribere*, pp. *subscriptus*, write under, subscribe: see *subscript*.] 1. The act of subscribing, in any sense of that word.—2. That which is subscribed. (*a*) Anything underwritten.

The cross we had seen in the *subscription*.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

(*b*) The signature attached to a paper. In law *subscription* implies written signature at the end of a document. See *signature*, 3, *sign*, *v.*, 2. (*c*) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature.

The more ye light of ye gospell grew, ye more yey urged their *subscriptions* to these corruptions.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 5.

(*d*) A sum subscribed; the amount of sums subscribed: as, an individual *subscription*, or the whole *subscription*, to a fund.

3. A formal agreement to make a payment or payments. See *subscribe*, *v. i.*, 1.

Where an advance has been made or an expense or liability incurred by others in consequence of a *subscription*, before notice given of a withdrawal, the *subscription* becomes obligatory, provided the advances were authorized by a reasonable dependence on the *subscription*.
Anderson, Dict. of Law, p. 986.

4†. Submission; obedience.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 18.

[The word *subscription* is also used attributively, especially as noting what is done by means of the subscribing of money or by money subscribed.

The singers were all English; and here we have the commencement of the *subscription* opera.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 29.]

subscriptive (sub-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< *subscript* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to a subscription or signature.

I made the messenger wait while I transcribed it. I have endeavoured to imitate the *subscriptive* part.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 78. (*Davies.*)

subscripture (sub′skrip″tūr), *n.* A subordinate or lesser scripture. *Sir W. Jones*, Dissertations Relating to Histories, etc., of Asia, p. 401. [Rare.]

subsecive (sub′sē-siv), *a.* [< L. *subsecivus*, more prop. *subsicivus*, transposed *subcisivus*, *succisivus*, that is cut off and left remaining (in surveying lands), hence, left over, remaining (*horæ subsicivæ*, *tempora subsiciva*, odd hours, spare time), < *subsecare*, cut away, < *sub*, under, + *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] Remaining; extra; spare. [Rare.]

Surely at last those "*subsecive* hours" were at hand in which he might bring to a fruitful outcome the great labour of two-and-thirty years, his never-to-be-written "History of Portugal." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 836.

subsection (sub′sek″shọn), *n.* 1. A part or division of a section: as, a *subsection* of a learned society; also, the act of subdividing a section.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a division of a genus of less extent than a section, yet above and including one or more species.

subsecute† (sub′sē-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *subsecutus*, pp. of *subsequi*, follow close after: see *subsequent*.] To follow so as to overtake; follow closely. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

subsecutive (sub-sek′ū-tiv), *a.* [< *subsecute* + *-ive*.] Following in a train or succession. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

subsegment (sub′seg″mẹnt), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *subjoint*.

subsellium (sub-sel′i-um), *n.*; pl. *subsellia* (-ạ̈). [< L. *subsellium*, bench, seat, < *sub*, under, + *sella*, a seat, a chair: see *sell*[2].] Same as *miserere*, 2.

subsemifusa† (sub-sem-i-fū′sạ̈), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a thirty-second note.

subsemitone† (sub′sem″i-tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, same as *leading note* (which see, under *leading*), or *subtonic*.

subsensation (sub′sen-sā″shọn), *n.* A moderate or lesser sensation; a sensation under or beside the obvious one. [Rare.]

As we followed the fortunes of the king, we should all the while have been haunted by a *subsensation* of how, in Rossetti's weird phrase, his death was "growing up from his birth." *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

subsensible (sub-sen′si-bl), *a.* Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach or grasp. Compare *supersensible*.

Through scientific insight we are enabled to enter and explain that *subsensible* world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots. *Tyndall.*

subseptuple (sub-sep′tū-pl), *a.* Containing one of seven parts: having the ratio 1:7.

subsequence (sub′sē-kwens), *n.* [< *subsequen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or act of being subsequent or following.

By which faculty [reminiscence] we are . . . able to take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 3. (*Richardson.*)

subsequency (sub′sē-kwẹn-si), *n.* [As *subsequence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *subsequence*.

Why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequency* to the course of the sun?
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 336.

subsequent (sub'sē-kwent), *a.* [< L. *subsequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsequi*, follow close after, < *sub*, under, after, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] 1. Following in time; happening or existing at any later time, indefinitely: as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster. *Swift.*

His [Leochares's] bronze group of the eagle carrying up Ganymede was a bold invention, and as such was duly appreciated, if we may judge from *subsequent* repetitions of the motive. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 323.

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding: as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty.

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

3. Following as a consequence: as, a *subsequent* illness after exposure.

On any physical hypothesis of the formation of the universe . . . there ought to have been diffused light first, and the aggregation of this about the central luminary as a *subsequent* process. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 64.

Condition subsequent. See *condition*, 8 (*a*).

subsequently (sub'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* In a subsequent manner; at a later time.

subserous (sub-sē'rus), *a.* 1. Somewhat serous or watery, as a secretion.—2. Situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane.—**Subserous cystitis**, cystitis affecting chiefly the subserous tissue of the urinary bladder.—**Subserous tissue**, the areolar connective tissue situated beneath a serous membrane.

subserrate (sub-ser'āt), *a.* Somewhat or slightly serrate; serrulate.

subserve (sub-sėrv'), *v.* [< L. *subservire*, serve, < *sub*, under, + *servire*, serve: see *serve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To serve in subordination; be subservient, useful, or instrumental to; promote: scarcely to be distinguished now from *serve*.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. To avail: used reflexively. [Rare.]

I not merely *subserve myself* of them, but I employ them. *Coleridge*, Literary Remains, I. 373. (*Hall.*)

II. *intrans.* To serve in an inferior capacity; be subservient or subordinate.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command!
Milton, S. A., l. 57.

subservience (sub-sėr'vi-ens), *n.* [< *subservien(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *subserviency*.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

subserviency (sub-sėr'vi-ėn-si), *n.* [As *subservience* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state or character of being subservient, in any sense.

A seventh property, therefore, to be wished for in a mode of punishment is that of *subserviency* to reformation, or reforming tendency. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 15.

2. Specifically, obsequiousness; truckling.

There was a freedom in their *subserviency*, a nobleness in their very degradation. *Macaulay*, Milton.

subservient (sub-sėr'vi-ent), *a.* [< L. *subservien(t-)s*, ppr. of *subservire*, subserve: see *subserve*.] 1. Useful as an instrument or means to promote an end or purpose; serviceable; being of service.

There is a most accurate, learned, & critical Dictionary, . . . explaining . . . not onely the termes of architecture, but of all those other arts that waite upon & are *subservient* to her. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Place (Bookseller).

All things are made *subservient* to man. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The state . . . is not a partnership in things *subservient* only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. Acting as a subordinate instrument; fitted or disposed to serve in an inferior capacity; subordinate; hence, of persons and conduct, truckling; obsequious.

The foreigner came here poor, beggarly, cringing, and *subservient*, ready to doff his cap to the meanest native of the household. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxi.

Members of Congress are but agents, . . . as much *subservient*, as much dependent, as willingly obedient, as any other . . . agents and servants. *D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

subserviently (sub-sėr'vi-ent-li), *adv.* In a subservient manner; with subserviency.

subsesquialterate (sub-ses-kwi-al'tėr-āt), *a.* Having the ratio 2:3.

subsesquitertial (sub-ses-kwi-tėr'shal), *a.* Having the ratio 3:4.

subsessile (sub-ses'il), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, not quite sessile; having a very short footstalk.—2. In *zoöl.*, not quite sessile, as an insect's abdomen; subpetiolate. See cut under *Polistes*.

subsextuple (sub-seks'tū-pl), *a.* Containing one part in six; having the ratio 1:6.

subside (sub-sīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subsided*, ppr. *subsiding*. [< L. *subsidere*, sit down, sink down, settle, remain, lie in wait, < *sub*, under, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*, *sit*.] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as lees from a state of motion or agitation.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to subsidence merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity *subsided* at the same time. *Woodward.*

2. To cease from action, especially violent action or agitation; fall into a state of quiet; be calmed; become tranquil; abate: as, the storm *subsided;* passion *subsides*.

In every page of Paterculus we read the swell and agitation of waters *subsiding* from a deluge. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

By degrees Rip's awe and apprehension *subsided*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

Old fears *subside*, old hatreds melt. *Whittier*, Channing.

3. To fall to a lower level; tend downward; sink; fall; contract after dilatation.

Small air-bladders, dilatable and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of Air, and to *subside* at the Expulsion of It. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, ii.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair; . . .
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 74.

The coast both south and north of Callao has *subsided*. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 272.

4. To stop talking; be quiet; be less conspicuous: as, you had better *subside*. [Colloq.]

=**Syn.** 2. *Abate*, *Subside*, *Intermit* (see *abate*); retire, lull.

subsidence (sub-sī'dens or sub'si-dens), *n.* [< *subside* + *-ence.*] The act or process of subsiding, in any sense of the verb *subside*.

With poetry it was rather better. He delighted in the swell and *subsidence* of the rhythm, and the happily-recurring rhyme. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

In certain large areas where *subsidence* has probably been long in progress, the growth of the corals has been sufficient to keep the reefs up to the surface. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 104.

=**Syn.** Ebb, decrease, diminution, abatement.

subsidency† (sub-sī'den-si or sub'si-den-si), *n.* [< *subside* + *-ency.*] Subsidence. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

subsidiarily (sub-sid'i-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsidiary manner. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 147.

subsidiary (sub-sid'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *subsidiaire* = Sp. Pg. *subsidiario* = It. *sussidiario*, < L. *subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, < *subsidium*, a reserve, help, relief: see *subsidy*.] I. *a.* 1. Held ready to furnish assistance; held as a reserve.

There is no error more frequent in war than, after brisk preparations, to halt for *subsidiary* forces. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

2. Lending assistance; aiding; assistant; furnishing help; ancillary.

We must so far satisfy ourselves with the word of God as that we despise not those other *subsidiary* helps which God in his church hath afforded us. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

No ritual is too much, provided it is *subsidiary* to the inner work of worship; and all ritual is too much unless it ministers to that purpose. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 222.

3. Furnishing supplementary supplies: as, a *subsidiary* stream.—4. Relating or pertaining to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies: as, a *subsidiary* treaty.—**Subsidiary note.** Same as *accessory note* (which see, under *note*).—**Subsidiary quantity** or **symbol**, in *math.*, a quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The phrase is particularly applied to angles in trigonometrical investigations.—**Subsidiary troops**, troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

II. *n.*; pl. *subsidiaries* (-riz). 1. One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary; an assistant. *Hammond.*—2. In *music*, a subordinate theme or subject, especially in an episode of an extended work.

subsidize (sub'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsidized*, ppr. *subsidizing*. [< *subsid-y* + *-ize.*] To furnish with a subsidy; purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; hence, in recent use, to secure the coöperation of by bribing; buy over. Also spelled *subsidise*.

He obtained a small supply of men from his Italian allies, and *subsidized* a corps of eight thousand Swiss, the strength of his infantry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Pietro could never save a dollar? Straight
He must be *subsidized* at our expense.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 155.

subsidy (sub'si-di), *n.*; pl. *subsidies* (-diz). [= F. *subside* = Pr. *subsidi* = Sp. Pg. *subsidio* = It. *sussidio*, help, aid, subsidy, < L. *subsidium*, troops stationed in reserve, auxiliary forces, help in battle, in gen. help, aid, relief, < *subsidere*, sit down, settle, remain, lie in wait; see *subside*.] An aid in money; pecuniary aid.

Out of small earnings [he] managed to transmit no small comforts and *subsidies* to old parents living somewhere in Munster. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Especially—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, an aid or tax formerly granted by Parliament to the crown for the urgent occasions of the realm, and levied on every subject of ability according to the value of his lands or goods; a tax levied on a particular occasion.

That made us pay . . . one shilling to the pound, the last *subsidy*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 25.

Tunnage and poundage was granted for a year, and a new and complicated form of *subsidy* was voted. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 334.

(*b*) A sum paid, often according to treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

The continental allies of England were eager for her *subsidies*, and lukewarm as regarded operations against the common enemy. *Sir E. Creasy*, Hist. Eng., I. xlii. (*Latham.*)

(*c*) Any direct pecuniary aid furnished by the state to private industrial undertakings, or to eleemosynary institutions. Such aid includes bounties on exports, those paid to the owners of ships for running them, and donations of land or money to railroad, manufacturing, theatrical, and other enterprises.

A postal *subsidy* . . . is simply a payment made for the conveyance, under certain specified conditions as to time and speed, of postal matter. *H. Fawcett*, Free Trade and Protection (ed. 1881), p. 29.

It seems clear, therefore, that *subsidies* as a means of restoring American shipping cannot be made the policy of the United States. *D. A. Wells*, Our Merchant Marine, p. 141.

=**Syn.** *Subsidy*, *Subvention*. In the original and essential meaning of a government grant in aid of a commercial enterprise, these terms are substantially equivalent; but two circumstances lead to some difference in common usage. (*a*) Such grants being rarely, if ever, made in England or the United States except in aid of the mercantile marine, the establishment of lines of transportation, or the like, *subsidy* is used more commonly than *subvention* in reference to such enterprises, while, such grants being frequent in France in aid of the drama and the press, etc., the word *subvention* is used more commonly than *subsidy* in application to enterprises connected with literature and the arts. (*b*) Writers who oppose all such uses of public funds commonly prefer to characterize them as *subsidies*, while those who approve of them commonly prefer the term *subvention*.

subsign† (sub-sīn'), *v. t.* [< L. *subsignare*, pp. *subsignatus*, write beneath, subscribe, sign, < *sub*, under, + *signare*, set a mark upon, sign: see *sign*.] 1. To sign; sign under; write beneath; subscribe.

A letter of the Sophie, . . . *subsigned* with the hands both of the Sophy & his Secretarie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 394.

2. To assign by signature to another.

His [Philip III.'s] rents and custome [were] *subsigned*, for the most parte, for money borrowed. *Sir C. Cornwallis*, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, IV. 280.

subsignation (sub-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *subsignatio(n-)*, a signature, < *subsignare*, sign: see *subsign*.] The act of writing the name or its equivalent under something for attestation; the name so written. [Obsolete or rare.]

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary. *Sheldon*, Miracles of Antichrist (1616), p. 300. (*Latham.*)

For a good while after the Conquest the usage of *subsignation* with crosses was sometimes retained. *Madox*, Formulare Anglicanum (ed. 1702), p. xxvii.

subsimious (sub-sim'i-us), *a.* Nearly simious or monkey-like: as, "a *subsimious* absurdity," *Swinburne*. [Rare.]

subsist (sub-sist'), *v.* [< F. *subsister* = Sp. Pg. *subsistir* = It. *sussistere*, *sossistere*, < L. *subsistere*, take a stand or position, stand still, stop, stay, remain, continue, < *sub*, under, + *sistere*, cause to stand, place: see *sist*. Cf. *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To remain; continue; abide; retain the existing state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve.
Milton, P. L., ix. 359.

It is a pity the same fashion don't *subsist* now. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 62.

2. To have continued existence; exist.

Can the body
Subsist, the soul departed? 'tis as easy
As I to live without you.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 4.

Those ideas which Plato sometimes contends to be substances, and to *subsist* alone by themselves. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 499.

These enthusiasts do not scruple to avow their opinion that a state can *subsist* without any religion better than with one. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To be maintained; be supported; live.

Had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity.
J. Atterbury.

4. To inhere; have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

II. *trans.* 1†. To keep in existence.

The old town [of Selivree] is thinly inhabited; the present city, which is a poor place, is to the west of it, and is chiefly *subsisted* by being a great thorough fare.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 139.

2. To feed; maintain; support with provisions.

I will raise one thousand men, *subsist* them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston. *Washington*, quoted in Adams's Works, II. 360.

subsistence (sub-sis'tens), *n.* [= F. *subsistance* = Sp. Pg. *subsistencia* = It. *sussistenza*, < LL. *subsistentia*, substance, reality, ML. also stability, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, subsist: see *subsistent*.] 1. Real being; actual existence.

Their difference from the Pharisees was about the future reward, which being denied, they by consequence of that error fell into the rest, to deny the Resurrection, the *subsistence* spirituall, &c. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 144.

2†. Continuance; continued existence.

This Liberty of the Subject concerns himself and the *subsistence* of his own regal power in the first place.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Subsistence is perpetual existence.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 19.

3. That which exists or has real being.—4. The act or process of furnishing support to animal life, or that which is furnished; means of support; support; livelihood.

In China they speak of a Tree called Magusia, which affords not only good Drink, being pierced, but all Things else that belong to the *subsistence* of Man.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

Those of the Hottentots that live by the Dutch Town have their greatest *subsistance* from the Dutch, for there is one or more of them belonging to every house.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 540.

5. The state of being subsistent; inherence in something else: as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.—**Subsistence department**, a military staff department in the United States army, which has charge of the purchase or procurement of all provisions for the supply of the army. Its chief officer is the commissary-general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier-general. —**Subsistence diet**, the lowest amount of food on which life can be supported in health.—**Subsistence stores** (*milit.*), the food-supplies procured and issued for the support of an army. The phrase also covers the grain, hay, straw, or other forage supplied for the sustenance and bedding of animals intended for slaughter in order to provide an army with fresh meat. = **Syn. 4.** *Sustenance*, etc. See *living*.

subsistency (sub-sis'ten-si), *n.* [As *subsistence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *subsistence*.

A great part of antiquity contented their hopes of *subsistency* with a transmigration of their souls.
Sir T. Browne.

We know as little how the union is dissolved that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

subsistent (sub-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *subsistant* = Sp. Pg. *subsistente* = It. *sussistente*, < L. *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *subsistere*, continue, subsist: see *subsist*.] 1. Continuing to exist; having existence; subsisting.

Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

subsistential (sub-sis-ten'shal), *a.* Pertaining to subsistence; especially, in *theol.*, pertaining to the divine subsistence or essence.

Having spoken of the effects of the attributes of God's essence as such, we must next speak of the effects of his three great attributes which some call *subsistential*—that is, his omnipoteucy, understanding, and will.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 7.

subsister (sub-sis'tėr), *n.* [< *subsist* + *-er*1.] One who subsists; specifically, one who is supported by others; a poor prisoner.

Like a *subsister* in a gown of rugge rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke. *Kind-Hart's Dreame* (1592). (*Halliwell.*)

subsizar (sub'sī″zär), *n.* An under-sizar; a student of lower standing than a sizar. Also spelled *subsizer*.

Friar Bacon's *subsizer* is the greatest blockhead in all Oxford. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

How lackeys and *subsizers* press
And scramble for degrees.
Bp. Corbet, Ans. to A Certain Poem.

subsoil (sub'soil), *n.* The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil, and which is less finely disintegrated and contains less organic matter than that. When, as is often the case, it is densely compacted, it becomes what is frequently called *hard-pan*. In agriculture a great deal depends on the character of the subsoil, more especially as to whether it does or does not permit water to pass through it.

Subsoil is the broken-up part of the rocks immediately under the soil. Its character of course is determined by that of the rock out of which it is formed by subaerial disintegration. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 237.

Subsoil-plow. See *plow*.

subsoil (sub'soil), *v. t.* [< *subsoil*, *n.*] In *agri.*, to employ the subsoil-plow upon; plow up so as to cut into the subsoil.

The farmer drains, irrigates, or *subsoils* portions of it.
J. S. Mill.

subsoiler (sub'soi-lėr), *n.* [< *subsoil* + *-er*1.] One who or that which subsoils; an implement or part of an implement used in subsoiling. *The Engineer*, LXX. 472.

subsolar (sub-sō'lär), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *sol*, the sun: see *solar*1.] Being under the sun; terrestrial; specifically, being between the tropics. *Fitzroy*, Weather Book, p. 71.

subsolary† (sub'sọ-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *subsolar*.

The causes and effects of all
Things done upon this *subsolary* ball.
A. Brome, Paraphrase on Eccles., i.

subsolid (sub-sol'id), *n.* A solid incompletely inclosed.

subspatulate (sub-spat'ụ-lāt), *a.* Nearly or somewhat spatulate.

subspecies (sub'spē″shēz), *n.*; pl. *subspecies*. [< NL. *subspecies*, < L. *sub*, under, + *species*, species.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a variety of a species; a climatic or geographical race recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinguished; a conspecies. The nearest synonym is *race*. (See *race*3, *n.*, 5 (*a*) (*b*).) *Subspecies* is a stronger and stricter word than *variety*, though nearly synonymous with the latter in its biological sense; it means decidedly more than *strain*, *sport*, or *breed* in like senses. The interpretation of subspecies and their actual handling in zoological and botanical taxonomy have been much mooted. Such forms are commonly regarded as nascent or incipient species (see *species*, 5) which have acquired subspecific characters under varying conditions of environment, and whose specific invalidity is determinable by the fact of their intergradation. See *intergrade*, *v. i.*

subspecific (sub-spē-sif'ik), *a.* Of the nature of a subspecies; not quite specific; conspecific.

subspecifically (sub-spē-sif'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a subspecies. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 819.

subsphenoidal (sub-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Situated beneath or on the under side of the sphenoid.

subsphere (sub'sfēr), *n.* A solid imperfectly or approximately spherical.

subspherical (sub-sfer'i-kal), *a.* Imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching that of a sphere.

subspherically (sub-sfer'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a subsphere. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 150.

subspinous (sub-spī'nus), *a.* 1. Somewhat spinous or prickly; like a spine to some extent: as, *subspinous* hairs in the pelage of a mammal. —2. Situated under (ventrad of) the spinal column; hypaxial with reference to the backbone; subvertebral.—3. Situated or occurring below, beneath, or on the under side of a spine, as (1) of a vertebra, or (2) of the scapula; infraspinous: as, a *subspinous* muscle (the infraspinatus). —**Subspinous dislocation of the humerus**, a dislocation in which the head of the humerus rests beneath the spine of the scapula.—**Subspinous fossa**, the fossa below the spine of the scapula; the infraspinous fossa.

subspiral (sub-spī'ral), *a.* Somewhat spiral; especially, in *conch.*, noting the opercula of some shells which are faintly or indistinctly marked on one side with a spiral line, or this line itself. See cut under *operculum*.

subsplenial (sub-splē'ni-al), *a.* Situated under the splenium of the corpus callosum: noting certain cerebral gyres.

subst. An abbreviation of (*a*) *substantive* and (*b*) *substitute*.

substage (sub'stāj), *n.* An attachment to the compound microscope, placed beneath the ordinary stage, and used to support the achromatic condenser, the polarizing prism, etc. It is usually arranged with a rack-and-pinion movement, centering screws, etc., by which the position may be adjusted; and in the *swinging substage* there is an arc-shaped arm upon which the support holding the condenser can be moved, so as to give very oblique illumination when desired.

substalagmite (sub-stā-lag'mīt), *n.* A name used by Nelson for the compact deposit of carbonate of lime, without crystalline structure, filling crevices in the soft calcareous sandstone of Bermuda. Similar deposits when crystalline are called by him *stalagmite*. *Trans. Geol. Soc. London*, 1849, V. 106.

substalagmitic (sub-stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *substalagmite* + *-ic*.] Relating to or consisting of substalagmite. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. vii. 162.

substance (sub'stans), *n.* [< ME. *substance*, *substaunce*, < OF. *substance*, *substaunce*, F. *substance* = Sp. *substancia*, *sustancia* = Pg. *substancia* = It. *sustanza*, *sustanzia*, < L. *substantia*, being, essence, material, < *substan(t-)s*, ppr. of *substare*, stand under or among, be present, hold out, < *sub*, under, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] 1. That which exists by itself, and in which accidents inhere; that which receives modifications, and is not itself a mode; that which corresponds, in the reality of things, to the subject in logic. Aristotle and Kant agree in making the conception of *substance* essentially the same as that of a subject of predication. But it is difficult to find a property by which substances may be recognized; for the above definition seems to afford none. Many philosophers hold that whatever is perdurable is substance. This, however, would include mechanical energy. Indeed, since every physical law can be stated in the form of an equation, and since that equation must have a constant term, it follows that every absolute uniformity of nature must consist in the perdurability of some quantity. Aristotle makes substances proper, called *first substances*, to be things individual; but this comports with few philosophical systems. Thus, in the medieval development of Aristotelianism, scientific propositions were regarded as universal statements concerning natures, so that the true subjects, or substances, were universal. Moreover, to make individuality the criterion of substance would seem to make space, as the source of individuality, the only first substance. At any rate, under that view, spatial positions would be substances in a preëminent sense. Others, remarking that the parts of space are not distinct in themselves, apart from their relations to material things, make self-existence, or the being distinct from all other things, not by virtue of modifications or characters, but by the thing's own nature, or arbitrary extrusion of itself, to be the chief mark of a substance, which would thus be most simply defined as an independent entity. *Substance* and *essence* are nearly synonymous, except that the latter cannot appropriately be used to designate an individual and lifeless thing.

They add . . . that as he [Christ] coupled the *substance* of his flesh and the *substance* of bread together, so we together should receive both.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Since the *substance* of your perfect self
Is else devoted, I am but a shadow;
And to your shadow will I make true love.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 124.

A *substance* is a being subsisting of itself and subject to accidents. To subsist by itself is nothing else than not to be in anything as in a subject; and it agrees to all *substances*, even to God, but to be subject to accidents only to finite; for God is not subject to accidents. *Substance* is either first or second. The first is a singular *substance*, or that which is not said of a subject, as Alexander, Bucephalus. The second is that which is said of a subject, as man, horse. For man is said of Alexander and Philip, and horse of Bucephalus and Cyllarus.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 4.

I confess there is another idea which would be of general use for mankind to have, as it is of general talk as if they had it; and that is the idea of *substance*, which we neither have, nor can have, by sensation or reflection. If nature took care to provide us any ideas, we might well expect they should be such as by our own faculties we cannot procure to ourselves: but we see on the contrary that since by those ways whereby our ideas are brought into our minds this is not, we have no such clear idea at all, and therefore signify nothing by the word *substance* but only an uncertain supposition of we know not what, i. e., of something whereof we have no particular distinct positive idea, which we take to be the substratum, or support, of those ideas we do know. . . . Had the poor Indian philosopher (who imagined that the earth also wanted something to bear it up) but thought of this word *substance*, he needed not to have been at the trouble to find an elephant to support it, and a tortoise to support his elephant: the word *substance* would have done it effectually. And he that inquired might have taken it for as good an answer from an Indian philosopher, that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports the earth, as we take it for a sufficient answer and good doctrine from our European philosophers that *substance*, without knowing what it is, is that which supports accidents. So that of *substance* we have no idea of what it is, but only a confused obscure one of what it does.
Locke, Human Understanding, i. 4, § 18, and ii. 13, § 19.

Substance, if we leave out the sensuous condition of permanence, would mean nothing but a something that may be conceived as a subject, without being the predicate of anything else.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, II. 130.

2. The real or essential part; the essence.

And wel I woot the *substance* is in me,
If any thing shal wel reported be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 37.

Miserable bigots, . . . who hate sects and parties different from their own more than they love the *substance* of religion. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

At the close of the [seventeenth] century, . . . the sovereign retained the shadow of that authority of which the Tudors had held the *substance*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

All the forms are fugitive,
But the *substances* survive.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

3. In *theol.*, the divine being or essence, common to the three persons of the Trinity.

One Lord Jesus Christ, . . . being of one *substance* with the Father. *Nicene Creed.*

4†. The character of being a substance, in sense 1; substantiality.

Thou ground of our *substaunce*,
Continue on us thy pitous eyen clere.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 87.

5. The meaning expressed by any speech or writing, or the purport of any action, as contradistinguished from the mode of expression or performance.

Now haue I here rehersid in *substaunce*
xv kynges, as shortly as I myght,
With ther powre and all ther hoole puyssaunce.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1908.

Unto your grace do I in chief address
The *substance* of my speech.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 32.

It seems swearing of Fealty was with the Scots but a Ceremony without *Substance*, as good as nothing.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 97.

6. Substantiation; that which establishes or gives firm support.

Faith is the *substance* (margin, ground or confidence) [assurance (margin, giving substance to), R. V.] of things hoped for. Heb. xi. 1.

7. Any particular kind of corporeal matter; stuff; material; part; body; specifically, a chemical species.

Sir, there she stands.
If aught within that little seeming *substance*
. . . may fitly like your grace,
She's there, and she is yours. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 201.

All of one nature, of one *substance* bred.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 11.

Books are as meats and viands are, some of good, some of evil *substance*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

It [chemistry] tells us that everything which exists here is really made up of one or more of only sixty-three different things; that the whole of the animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, the mineral kingdom, is made up of only sixty-three different *substances*.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 166.

8. Wealth; means; good estate: as, a man of *substance*.

His *substance* also was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels. Job i. 3.

I did not think there had been a merchant
Liv'd in Italy of half your *substance*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

9†. Importance.

And for as much as hit is don me to understande that there is a greet straungenesse betwix my right trusty frend John Radcliff and you, withoute any matier or cause of *substance*, as I am lerned.
Paston Letters, III. 426.

10†. The main part; the majority.

Finally, what wight that it withseyde,
It was for noght — it moste ben, and sholde,
For *substaunce* of the parlement it wolde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 217.

Colloid substance. See *colloid*. — **Cortical substance of the kidney**, the outer part of the kidney-substance, which contains the glomeruli. — **Cortical substance of the teeth**, the cementum of the teeth. — **First substance**, an individual thing. — **Intervertebral substance.** See *intervertebral*. — **Nervous substance.** See *nervous*. — **Second substance**, a natural class. See *second*. — **Substance of Rolando.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*. = **Syn. 2.** Pith, gist, soul.

substance† (sub'stans), *v. t.* [< *substance*, *n.*] To furnish with substance or property; enrich.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

substanceless (sub'stans-les), *a.* [< *substance* + *-less*.] Having no substance; unsubstantial.
Coleridge, Human Life.

substant (sub'stant), *a.* [< L. *substan(t-)s*, ppr. of *substare*, be present, hold out: see *substance*.] Constituting substance. [Rare.]

Its [a glacier's] *substant* ice curls freely, molds, and breaks itself like water. *The Century*, XXVII. 146.

substantia (sub-stan'shiä), *n.* [L.: see *substance*.] Substance: used chiefly in a few anatomical phrases. — **Substantia cinerea gelatinosa.** Same as *substantia gelatinosa Rolandi*. — **Substantia eburnea, ossea, vitrea.** See *tooth*. — **Substantia ferruginea**, a group of pigmented ganglion-cells on either side of the middle line (just below the surface of the floor) of the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. Seen from the surface, it is the locus cæruleus. — **Substantia gelatinosa centralis**, the neuroglia which backs the layer of columnar epithelial cells lining the central canal of the spinal cord. — **Substantia gelatinosa posterior** or **Rolandi**, a part of the caput of the posterior cornu of gray matter of the spinal cord, near the tip of that cornu, having a peculiar semitransparent appearance. Also called *formatio gelatinosa Rolandi*. — **Substantia nigra**, a region, marked by dark pigmented cells, separating the crusta from the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. Also called *substantia nigra Soemmeringi*, *stratum nigrum*, *stratum intermedium*, and *locus niger*. — **Substantia reticularis.** Same as *reticular formation* (which see, under *reticular*). — **Substantia spongiosa**, that part of the gray matter of the spinal cord which is not substantia gelatinosa centralis or posterior.

substantial (sub-stan'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *substancial*, < OF. *substanciel*, F. *substantiel* = Sp. Pg. *substancial* = It. *sustanziale*, < L. *substantialis*, of or pertaining to the substance, essential, < *substantia*, substance, material: see *substance*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of substance; being a substance; real; actually existing; true; actual; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive.

If this Atheist would have his chance or fortune to be a real and *substantial* agent, as the vulgar seem to have commonly apprehended, . . . he is . . . more stupid and more supinely ignorant than those vulgar.
Bentley, Eight Boyle Lectures, v.

All this is but a dream,
Too flattering-sweet to be *substantial*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 141.

The sun appears to be flat as a plate of silver . . .: the moon appears to be as big as the sun, and the rainbow appears to be a large *substantial* arch in the sky; all which are in reality gross falsehoods. *Watts*, Logic, Int.

2. Having essential value; genuine; sound; sterling.

The matter of the point controverted is great, but it is driven to an over-great subtility and obscurity, so that it becometh a thing rather ingenious than *substantial*.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

This he looks upon to be sound learning and *substantial* criticism. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 158.

3. Having firm or good material; strong; stout; solid: as, *substantial* cloth.

Most ponderous and *substantial* things.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 290.

There are, by the direction of the Lawgiver, certain good and *substantial* steps placed even through the very midst of this slough [of Despond].
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

4. Possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy; well-to-do.

She has, 'mongst others, two *substantial* suitors.
Middleton, The Widow, i. 2.

Pray take all the care you can to inquire into the value, and set it at the best rate to *substantial* people.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, June 23, 1725.

5. Real or true in the main or for the most part: as, *substantial* success.

Substantial agreement between all as to the points discussed. *The Century*, XXXIX. 563.

6. Of considerable amount: as, a *substantial* gift; *substantial* profit. — 7†. Capable of being substantiated or proved.

It is *substantiall*;
For, that disguize being on him which I wore,
It will be thought I, which he calls the Pandar,
Did kil the Duke and fled away in his apparell,
Leaning him so disguiz'd to anoid swift pursuite.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

8. Vital; important.

Christes church can neuer erre in any *substanciall* point that God would haue vs bounden to beleue.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 163.

9. In *law*, pertaining to or involving the merits or essential right, in contradistinction to questions of form or manner. Thus, a *substantial* performance of a contract is one which fulfils reasonably well all the material and essential stipulations, though it may be deficient in respect of punctuality or departure from minor details of manner for which moderate deductions from the price would compensate. So, in litigation, the right of trial by jury is a *substantial* right, but the order in which evidence shall be adduced is not.

10. Pertaining to the substance or tissue of any part or organ.

Transition from *substantial* to membranous parietes.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 120.

Substantial being, division, form, mode, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. That which has a real existence; that which has substance. — 2. That which has real practical value.

A large and well filled basket . . . contained *substantials* and delicacies . . . especially helpful.
New York Evangelist, Dec. 2, 1886.

3. An essential part.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

substantialia (sub-stan-shi-ā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *substantialis*: see *substantial*.] In *Scots law*, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

substantialism (sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* The doctrine that behind phenomena there are substantial realities, or real substances, whether mental or corporeal.

substantialist (sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* One who adheres to the doctrine of substantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and non-ego, are divided into realists or *substantialists* and into nihilists or non-substantialists. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xvi.

substantiality (sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *substantialité* = It. *sustanzialità*, < L. *substantialita(t-)s*, the quality of being substantial or essential, < *substantialis*, substantial: see *substantial*.] 1. The character of being substantial, in any sense; the having of the function of a substance in upholding accidents.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in *substantiality* . . . the huts or hovels of men.
Lindsay, Mind in the Lower Animals, I. 113. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

We understand his lordship very well; he means a particular providence and a future state, the moral attributes of the Deity and the *substantiality* of the soul.
Warburton, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

2. Substance; essence.

I shall know whether all souls came from Adam's own *substantiality*, and whether there be more substance in all than in that one. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

substantialize (sub-stan'shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantialized*, ppr. *substantializing*. [< *substantial* + *-ize*.] To render substantial; give reality to.

I liked well to see that strange life, which even the stout, dead-in-earnest little Bohemian musicians, piping in the centre of the Piazza, could not altogether *substantialize*.
Howells, Venetian Life, iv.

substantially (sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence; truly; really; effectually.

In him all his Father shone
Substantially express'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 140.

Be *substantially* great in thyself, and more than thou appearest unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 19.

2. In a substantial manner; strongly; solidly.

To know . . . what good laws are wanting, and how to frame them *substantially*, that good Men may enjoy the freedome which they merit. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Pleasing myself in my own house and manner of living more than ever I did, by seeing how much better and more *substantially* I live than others do. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 421.

3. In substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part: as, the two arguments are *substantially* the same.

A king with a life revenue and an unchecked power of exacting money from the rich is *substantially* an absolute sovereign. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

substantialness (sub-stan'shal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being substantial, in any sense.

substantiate (sub-stan'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantiated*, ppr. *substantiating*. [< ML. *substantiatus*, pp. of *substantiare* (> It. *sustanziare*, *sostanziare* = Sp. Pg. *substanciar*), < L. *substantia*, substance: see *substance*.] 1. To make to exist; make real or actual.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; verify; make good: as, to *substantiate* a charge or an allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration.

Observation is in turn wanted to direct and *substantiate* the course of experiment. *Coleridge*.

3. To present as having substance; body forth.

Every man feels for himself, and knows how he is affected by particular qualities in the persons he admires, the impressions of which are too minute and delicate to be *substantiated* in language. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 129.

As many thoughts in succession *substantiate* themselves, we shall by and by stand in a new world of our own creation. *Emerson*, Friendship.

substantiation (sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *substantiate* + *-ion*.] The act of substantiating or giving substance to anything; the act of proving; evidence; proof.

This *substantiation* of shadows.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 382.

The fact as claimed will find lasting *substantiation*.
The American, VIII. 379.

substantival (sub-stan-ti'val or sub'stan-ti-val), *a.* [< LL. *substantivālis*, substantival: see *substantive*.] 1. Pertaining to or having the character of a substantive.

There remain several *substantival* and verbal formations for which a satisfactory explanation was not reached.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 450.

2. Independent or self-dependent.

The real is individual, self-existent, *substantival*.
Mind, IX. 128.

substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *substantif* = Sp. Pg. *substantivo* = It. *sustantivo*, < LL. *substantivus*, self-existent, substantive (*substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb), ML. also having substance, substantial, < L. *substantia*, substance, reality: see *substance*. II. *n.* = F. *substantif* = Sp. Pg. *substantivo* = It. *sustantivo* = D. *substantief* = G. Sw. Dan. *substantiv*, < NL. *substantivum*, sc. *nomen*, a substantive name, a noun substantive (a noun), i. e. the name of a thing, as distinguished from

L. *adjectivum*, sc. *nomen*, an adjective name, a noun adjective (an adjective), the name of an attribute.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Betokening or expressing existence: as, the *substantive* verb.—**2.** Depending on itself; independent; self-dependent; hence, individual.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.
Bacon.

Many . . . thought it a pity that so *substantive* and rare a creature should . . . be only known . . . as a wife and mother. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, Finale.

3. Substantial; solid; enduring; firm; permanent; real.

The trait which is truly most worthy of note in the polities of Homeric Greece is . . . the *substantive* weight and influence which belonged to speech as an instrument of government.
Gladstone, Studies on Homer (ed. 1858), III. 102.

As to . . . the *substantive* value of historical training, opinions will still differ.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 35.

All this shows that he [Racine] had already acquired some repute as a promising novice in letters, though he had as yet done nothing *substantive*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 204.

4. Independent; not to be inferred from something else, but itself explicitly and formally expressed.

She [Elizabeth] then, by a *substantive* enactment, declaring her governorship of the Church.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 891.

The decisions of the chair . . . could be brought before the House only by way of a *substantive* motion, liable to amendment and after due notice.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 265.

5. In *gram.*, of the nature of a noun, usable as subject or object of a verb and in other noun constructions: as, a *substantive* word; a *substantive* pronoun; a *substantive* clause.—**Substantive colors**, colors which, in the process of dyeing, become fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, in distinction from *adjective colors*, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.—**Substantive law.** See *law*[1].—**Substantive verb**, the verb *to be*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a noun; a part of speech that can be used as subject or as object of a verb, be governed by a preposition, or the like. The term *noun*, in older usage, included both the "noun substantive" and the "noun adjective": it is now much more common to call the two respectively the substantive, or the noun simply, and the adjective. See *noun*. Abbreviated *s.*, *subst.*

2†. An independent thing or person.

Every thing is a total or *substantive* in itself.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

K. John, being a *Substantive* of himself, hath a Device in his Head to make his Subjects as willing to give him Money as he was to have it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 70.

substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantived*, ppr. *substantiving*. [< *substantive*, *n.*] To convert into or use as a substantive. [Rare.]

Wherefore we see that the word δαιμόνιον, as to its grammatical form, is not a diminutive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantiv'd*, as well as τὸ θεῖον is.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 264.

substantively (sub'stan-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially: as, a thing may be apparently one thing and *substantively* another.—**2.** In *gram.*, as a substantive or noun: as, an adjective or a pronoun used *substantively*.

substantiveness (sub'stan-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being substantive. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. § 1. [Rare.]

substantivize (sub'stan-ti-vīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substantivized*, ppr. *substantivizing*. [< *substantive* + *-ize*.] To make a substantive of; use as a substantive.

Perhaps we have here the forerunners of the *substantivized* être, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir, etc.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 104.

substation (sub'stā″shon), *n.* A subordinate station: as, a police *substation*.

substernal (sub-stėr'nal), *a.* Situated beneath the sternum; lying under the breast-bone.

substilet, *n.* See *substyle*.

substitute (sub'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *substituted*, ppr. *substituting*. [< L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere* (> It. *sustituire* = Sp. *sustituir* = Pg. *substituir* = F. *substituer*), place under or next to, put instead of, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *statuere*, set up, station, cause to stand: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] **1.** To put in the place of another; put in exchange.

For real wit he is obliged to *substitute* vivacity.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

2†. To appoint; invest with delegated authority.

But who is *substituted* 'gainst the French
I have no certain notice.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 84.

Their request being effected, he *substituted* Mr. Scrivener his deare friend in the Presidency.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

Substituted service. See *service*[1].

substitute (sub'sti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *substitut* = Pr. *sustituit* = Sp. Pg. *substituto* = It. *sustituito* (= D. *substituut* = G. Sw. Dan. *substitut*, n.), < L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Put in the place or performing the functions of another; substituted.

It may well happen that this pope may be deposed, & another *substitute* in his rome.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1427.

II. *n.* **1.** A person put in the place of another; one acting for or in the room of another; *theat.*, an understudy; specifically (*milit.*), one who for a consideration serves in an army or navy in the place of a conscript; also, a thing serving the purpose of another.

That controlled self-consciousness of manner which is the expensive *substitute* for simplicity.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xliii.

2. In *calico-printing*, a solution of phosphate of soda and phosphate of lime with a little glue or other form of gelatin, used as a substitute for cow-dung.—**Substitutes in an entail**, in *law*, those heirs who are called to the succession on the failure of others.=**Syn. 1.** Proxy, alternate.

substitution (sub-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [< F. *substitution* = Sp. *sustitucion* = Pg. *substituçâo* = It. *sustituzione*, < L. *substitutio*(*n*-), a putting in place of another, substitution, < *substituere*, pp. *substitutus*, substitute: see *substitute*.] **1.** The act of substituting, or putting (one person or thing) in the place of another; also, the state or fact of being substituted.

We can perceive, from the records of the Hellenic and Latin city communities, that there, and probably over a great part of the world, the *substitution* of common territory for common race as the basis of national reunion was slow. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 75.

2. The office of a substitute; delegated authority. [Rare.]

He did believe
He was indeed the duke; out o' the *substitution*,
And executing the outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 103.

3. In *gram.*, the use of one word for another; syllepsis.—**4.** In *Rom. law*, the effect of appointing a person to be heir, in case the heir first nominated would not or could not be heir. This was called *vulgar substitution*. *Pupilary substitution* existed where, after instituting his child as heir, the testator directed that, if after the child should have become heir it should die before attaining puberty, another be substituted in its place. This was originally allowed only for children under age in the power of the testator, but was afterward extended to children who for any reason could not make a valid will.

5. In *French law*, a disposition of property whereby the person receiving it, who is called the *institute* (le grévé), is charged either at his death or at some other time to deliver it over to another person called the *substitute* (l'appelé).—**6.** In *chem.*, the replacing of one or more elements or radicals in a compound by other elements or radicals. Thus, by bringing water and potassium together, potassium (K) is substituted for a hydrogen atom in water (H_2O), yielding KOH, or caustic potash. By further action the other hydrogen atom may be replaced, yielding potassium oxid (K_2O). Substitution is the principal method employed in examining the chemical structure of organic bodies. Also called *metalepsy*.

No generalization has, perhaps, so extensively contributed to the progress made by organic chemistry during the last fifteen years as the doctrine of *substitution*.
E. Frankland, Expcr. in Chem., p. 210.

7. In *alg.*: (*a*) The act of replacing a quantity by another equal to it; also, in the language of some algebraists, the replacement of a set of variables by another set connected with the first by a system of equations equal in number to the number of variables in each set. See *transformation* (which is the better term). (*b*) The operation of changing the order of a finite number of objects, generally letters, that are in a row, the change following a rule according to which the object in each place is carried to some definite place in the row, this operation being regarded as itself a subject of algebraical operations. For example, supposing we were to start with the row *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, a substitution might consist in carrying us to the row *b*, *c*, *a*, *e*, *d*. Denoting this substitution by S, the repetition of it, which would be denoted by S^2, would carry us to *c*, *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*. If T denote the substitution of *e*, *d*, *c*, *b*, *a* for *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, then TS would convert the last row into *d*, *e*, *a*, *c*, *b*, while ST would convert it into *d*, *c*, *e*, *a*, *b*. One way of denoting a substitution to which the terminology of the theory refers is to write a row upon which the substitution could operate, with the resulting row above it. These two rows are called the *terms of the substitution*, the upper one the *numerator*, the lower the *denominator of the substitution*. The objects constituting the rows are called the *letters of the substitution*.—**Associate substitution**, one of two substitutions interchangeable with the same substitution.—**Bifid substitution.** See *bifid*.—**Circular factors of a substitution**, circular substitutions whose product constitutes the substitution spoken of, it being understood that no two of these affect the positions of the same letters.—**Circular substitution**, a substitution whose successive powers carry the letters which it displaces round in one cycle.—**Cremona substitution**, a substitution of a Cremona transformation, especially of a quadratic transformation.—**Derivant substitution**, a substitution whose inverse multiplied by another substitution, and then this product by the derivant substitution itself, makes a substitution the derivate of that other substitution.—**Derivate of a substitution**, the product of three substitutions, of which the middle one is the substitution spoken of, while the other two are inverse substitutions.—**Determinant of a linear substitution.** See *determinant*.—**Doctrine of substitution**, in *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, as a substitute for the sinner.—**Elementary substitution**, a substitution into which only the elements 0, + 1, — 1 enter.—**Identical substitution**, a substitution which leaves the order of all the letters unchanged.—**Imprimitive substitution**, a substitution not primitive.—**Index of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the quotient of the number of permutations of the letters by the order of the system.—**Interchangeable substitutions**, two substitutions which give the same product in whichever order they are multiplied—that is, whichever is taken first in forming the product.—**Inverse substitutions**, two substitutions whose product is an identical substitution.—**Isomorphous substitution group**, one of two groups of substitutions such that every substitution of the one corresponds to a single substitution of the other, and every product of two substitutions to a product of analogous substitutions.—**Linear substitution.** (*a*) A circular substitution between a variable, a linear function of it, and the successive iterations of that function. (*b*) A linear transformation.—**Order of a substitution**, that power of a substitution which is an identical substitution.—**Order of a system of conjugate substitutions**, the number of substitutions belonging to the system.—**Orthogonal substitution.** See *orthogonal*.—**Permutable substitutions**, interchangeable substitutions.—**Power of a substitution**, the operation which consists in the repetition of the substitution spoken of as many times as the exponent of the power indicates.—**Primitive substitution**, a substitution whose order is a prime number or a power of a prime number.—**Product of two substitutions**, the result of performing two substitutions successively upon one row.—**Rational substitution**, a circular substitution between successive iterations of a rational function, such as $x_{m+1} = (ax_m + b) / (cx_m + d)$.—**Reduced substitution**, a substitution represented by an integral algebraic function having 1 for the coefficient of the highest power of the variable, and 0 for the coefficient of the next highest power and for the absolute term.—**Regular substitution**, a substitution whose circular factors are all of the same order.—**Service by substitution.** See *substituted service*, under *service*[1].—**Similar substitutions**, two substitutions which have the same number of circular factors and the same number of letters in the cycles.—**Substitution product**, a chemical compound prepared by substituting an element or radical for some member of a complex molecule without altering the rest of the molecule.—**System of conjugate substitutions**, a group of substitutions—that is to say, such a collection of substitutions that every product of substitutions belonging to it is itself a substitution of the same collection.—**Term of a substitution**, one of the two permutations whose relation constitutes the substitution.

substitutional (sub-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [< *substitution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying, or capable of supplying, the place of another. *Imp. Dict.*

substitutionally (sub-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution. *Eclec. Rev.*

substitutionary (sub-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *substitution* + *-ary*.] Relating to or making substitution; substitutional.

The mediation of Christ in what may . . . be called his *substitutionary* relation to men. *Prog. Orthodoxy*, p. 52.

substitutive (sub'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *substitutivus*, conditional, < L. *substitutus*, pp. of *substituere*, substitute: see *substitute*.] Tending to afford or furnish a substitute; making substitution; capable of being substituted. *Bp. Wilkins.*

substract (sub-strakt'), *v. t.* An erroneous form of *subtract*, common in vulgar use. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 469.

substraction (sub-strak'shon), *n.* An erroneous form of *subtraction*.

substractor† (sub-strak'tor), *n.* An erroneous form of **subtractor*, *subtracter*: used in the quotation in the sense of 'detractor.'

By this hand they are scoundrels and *substractors*.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 37.

substrate (sub'strāt), *n.* [< NL. *substratum*.] A substratum.

Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter—not, however, in matter as a formless *substrate*, but in determinate matter (materia signata), which is explained to mean matter quantitatively determined in certain respects.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 428.

substrate† (sub'strāt), *v. t.* [< L. *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, strew or spread under, < *sub*, under, + *sternere*, spread, extend, scatter: see *stratum*.] To strew or lay under anything.

The melted glass being supported by the *substrated* sand. *Boyle*, Works, II. 222.

substrator (sub-strā′tor), *n.* [< L. *substratus*, pp. of *substernere*, spread under: see *substrate*.] Same as *kneeler*, 2.

The mourners or weepers, the hearers, the *substrators*, and the co-standers. *Bingham*, Antiquities, XVIII. i. 1.

substratum (sub-strā′tum), *n.*; pl. *substrata* (-tä). [NL., < L. *substratum*, neut. of *substratus*, spread under: see *substrate*, and cf. *stratum*.] 1. That which is laid or spread under; a stratum lying under another; in *agri.*, the subsoil; hence, anything which underlies or supports: as, a *substratum* of truth.

In the living body we observe a number of activities of its material *substratum*, by which the series of phenomena spoken of as life are conditioned. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 13.

2. In *metaph.*, substance, or matter, as that in which qualities inhere.

We accustom ourselves to suppose some *substratum* wherein they [simple ideas] do subsist, and from whence they do result; which therefore we call substance. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii., note A.

substriate (sub-strī′āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having indistinct or imperfect striæ.

substruct (sub-struktʹ), *v. t.* [< L. *substructus*, pp. of *substruere*, build beneath, underbuild, < *sub*, under, + *struere*, pile up, erect, build: see *structure*.] To place beneath as a foundation; build beneath something else. [Rare.]

substruction (sub-struk′shon), *n.* [< F. *substruction* = Pg. *substrucção*, < L. *substructio(n-)*, an underbuilding, a foundation, < *substruere*, build beneath: see *substruct*.] An underbuilding; a mass of building below another; a foundation.

It is a magnificent, strong building, with a *substruction* very remarkable. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1644.

substructural (sub′atrukʹtū-ral), *a.* [< *substructure* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a subatructure.

substructure (sub′strukʹtūr), *n.* [< *substruct* + *-ure*; cf. *structure*.] A substruction; any under-structure; a foundation.

substylar (sub′stīʹlär), *a.* [< *substyle* + *-ar*3.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of the substyle.

substyle (sub′stīl), *n.* In *dialing*, the line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

subsultive† (sub-sul′tiv), *a.* [< L. *subsultus*, pp. of *subsilire*, leap up, < *sub*, under, + *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*. Cf. L. *subsultim*, with leaps or jumps.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; making short bounds; spasmodic.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot. . . . This sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. *Bp. Berkeley*, Works (ed. 1784), I. 81.

subsultorily† (sub-sul′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 326.

subsultory† (sub-sul′tō-ri), *a.* [As *subsult-ive* + *-ory*.] Same as *subsultive*. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

subsultus (sub-sul′tus), *n.*; pl. *subsultus*. [NL., < L. *subsilire*, pp. *subsultus*, leap up: see *subsultive*.] A twitching, jerky, or convulsive movement.—**Subaultus clonus.** Same as *subsultus tendinum*.—**Subsultus tendinum**, a twitching of the tendons, observed in many cases of low fevers, etc.: it is a grave symptom.

subsume (sub-sūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subsumed*, ppr. *subsuming*. [< NL. **subsumere*, < L. *sub*, under, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*.] In *logic*, to state (a case) under a general rule; instance (an object or objects) as belonging to a class under consideration. Especially, when the major proposition of a syllogism is first stated, the minor proposition is said to be *subsumed* under it. Modern writers often use the word in the sense of stating that the object of the verb belongs under a class, even though that class be not already mentioned.

St. Paul, who cannot name that word "sinners" but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis "of whom I am the chief." *Hammond*, Works, IV. viii.

Its business [that of the understanding] is to judge or *subsume* different conceptions or perceptions under more general conceptions that connect them together. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 292.

subsumption (sub-sump′shon), *n.* [< NL. *subsumptio(n-)*, < **subsumere*, pp. **subsumptus*, subsume: see *subsume*.] 1. The act of subsuming; the act of mentioning as an instance of a rule or an example of a class; the act of including under something more general (and, in the strict use of the word, something already considered), as a particular under a universal, or a species under a genus.

The first act of consciousness was a *subsumption* of that of which we were conscious under this notion. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. That which is subsumed; the minor premise of a syllogism, when stated after the major premise.

Thus, if one were to say, "No man is wise in all things," and another to respond, "But you are a man," this proposition is a *subsumption* under the former. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

Subsumption of the libel, in *Scots law*, a narrative of the alleged criminal act, which must specify the manner, place, and time of the crime libeled, the person injured, etc.

subsumptive (sub-sump′tiv), *a.* [< *subsumpt-ion* + *-ive*.] Of or relating to a subsumption; of the nature of a subsumption.

subsurface (sub′sėrʹfās), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Being or occurring below the surface.

II. *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in a space of five dimensions.

subsynovial (sub-si-nō′vi-al), *a.* Situated or occurring within a synovial membrane.—**Subsynovial cysts**, cysts caused by distention of the synovial follicles which open into joints, due to obstruction of their ducts.

subtack (sub′tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, an underlease; a lease, as of a farm or a tenement, granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder.

subtangent (sub′tanʹjent), *n.* In *analytical geom.*, the part of the axis of abscissas of a curve cut off between the tangent and the ordinate.—**Polar subtangent**, that part of the line through the origin of polar coördinates perpendicular to the radius vector which is cut off between the tangent and the radius vector.

subtartarean† (sub-tär-tā′rē-an), *a.* Being or living under Tartarus.

The sable *subtartarean* pow'rs. *Pope*, Iliad, xiv. 314.

subtectacle† (sub-tek′ta-kl), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *tectus*, pp. of *tegere*, cover (see *tect*, *thatch*), + *-acle*.] A tabernacle; a covering.

This is true Faith's intire *subtectacle*. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 20. (*Davies.*)

subtectal (sub-tek′tal), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *tectum*, roof, < *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*, *thatch*.] In *ichth.*, a bone of the skull, generally underlying the roof of the cranium behind the orbit, and variously homologized with the orbitosphenoid and with the alisphenoid of higher vertebratea: also used attributively.

subtegulaneous (sub-teg-ū-lā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subtegulaneus*, under the roof, indoor, < *sub*, under, + *tegula*, a tile, a tiled roof: see *tile*.] Under the eaves or roof; within doors. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

subtegumental (sub-teg-ū-men′tal), *a.* Situated beneath the integument; subcutaneous.

subtemperate (sub-tem′pėr-āt), *a.* Colder than the average climate of the temperate zone: noting the temperature and also other physical conditions of parts of the north temperate zone toward the arctic circle.

subtemporal (sub-tem′pō-ral), *a.* Situated beneath a temporal gyrus of the brain.

subtenancy (sub′ten′an-si), *n.* An under-tenancy; the holding of a subtenant.

subtenant (sub′tenʹant), *n.* A tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

subtend (sub-tend′), *v. t.* [< Sp. Pg. *subtender* = It. *suttendere*, < L. *subtendere*, stretch underneath, < *sub*, under, + *tendere*, stretch.] 1. To extend under or be opposite to: a geometrical term: as, the side of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle.

In our sweeping arc from Æschylus to the present time, fifty years *subtend* scarcely any space. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 9.

2. In *bot.*, to embrace in its axil, as a leaf, bract, etc.: as, in many *Compositæ* the florets are *subtended* by bracts called chaff.

subtense (sub-tens′), *n.* [< L. *subtensus*, *subtentus*, pp. of *subtendere*, stretch across: see *subtend*.] In *geom.*, a line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc; a line opposite to an angle spoken of.

subtentacular (sub-teu-tak′ū-lär), *a.* Situated beneath the tentacles or tentacular canal of a crinoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 502.

subtepid (sub-tep′id), *a.* Slightly tepid; moderately warm.

subter-. [L. *subter*, also *supter*, adv. and prep., below, beneath, in comp. also secretly; with compar. suffix, < *sub*, under, below: see *sub-*.] A prefix in English words, meaning 'under,' 'below,' 'less than': opposed to *super-*.

subterbrutish (sub′tėr-brō′tish), *a.* So brutish as to be lower than a brute. [Rare.]

O *subter-brutish!* vile! most vile! *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

subterete (sub-tē-rēt′), *a.* Somewhat terete.

subterfluent (sub-tėr′flō-ent), *a.* [< L. *subterfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *subterfluere*, flow beneath, < *subter*, beneath, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running under or beneath. *Imp. Dict.*

subterfluous (sub-tėr′flō-us), *a.* [< L. as if **subterfluus*, < *subterfluere*, flow beneath: see *subterfluent*.] Same as *subterfluent*.

subterfuge (sub′tėr-fūj), *n.* [< F. *subterfuge* = Sp. Pg. *subterfugio* = It. *sutterfugio*, < LL. *subterfugium*, a subterfuge, < L. *subterfugere*, flee by stealth, escape, avoid, < *subter*, secretly, + *fugire*, flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift; an evasion; artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument.

By forgery, by *subterfuge* of law. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 670.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

=**Syn.** *Shift*, etc. (see *evasion*), excuse, trick, quirk, shuffle, pretense, pretext, mask, blind.

subterminal (sub-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* Nearly terminal; situated near but not at the end. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 186.

subternatural (sub-tėr-natʹū-ral), *a.* Below what is natural; less than natural; subnatural.

If we assume health as the mean representing the normal poise of all the mental faculties, we must be content to call hypochondria *subternatural*, because the tone of the instrument is lowered. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 87.

subterposition (sub′tėr-pō-zish′on), *n.* The state of lying or being situated under something else; specifically, in *geol.*, the order in which strata are situated one below another.

subterrane (sub′tē-rān), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *subterrain*, *soubterrain*, F. *souterrain* = Sp. *subterráneo* = Pg. *subterraneo* = It. *sotterraneo*, < L. *subterraneus*, underground, < *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrane*.] **I.** *a.* Underground; subterranean.

A *subterrane* tunnel. *Annals of Phila. and Penn.*, I. 412.

II. *n.* A cave or room under ground. [Poetical and rare.]

subterraneal† (sub-tē-rā′nē-al), *a.* [< *subterrane* + *-al*.] Same as *subterranean*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

subterranean (sub-tē-rā′nē-an), *a.* [< *subterrane* + *-an*.] Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth or under ground.

His taste in cookery, formed in *subterranean* ordinaries and à la mode beefshops, was far from delicate. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson. (*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 721.)

Subterranean forest, a submarine, submerged, or buried forest. See *submarine forest* and *forest-bed group*, both under *forest*, and *submerged forest*, under *submerge*.

subterraneity† (sub′tē-rā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< *subterrane* + *-ity*.] A place under ground. [Rare.]

We commonly consider *subterraneities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

subterraneous (sub-tē-rā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *subterraneus*, underground: see *subterrane*.] Same as *subterranean*.

subterraneously (sub-tē-rā′nē-us-li), *adv.* In a subterraneous manner; under the surface of the earth; hence, secretly; imperceptibly.

Preston, intent on carrying all his points, skilfully commenced with the smaller ones. He winded the duke circuitously—he worked at him *subterraneously*. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 368.

subterrany† (sub′tē-rā-ni), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *subterraneus*, underground: see *subterrane*.] **I.** *a.* Subterranean.

They [metals] are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under earth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 603.

II. *n.* That which lies under ground.

We see that in *subterranies* there are, as the fathers of their tribes, brimstone and mercury. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 354.

subterrene (sub-te-rēn′), *a.* [< LL. *subterrenus*, underground, < L. *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground: see *terrene*.] Subterranean.

For the earth is full of *subterrene* fires, which have evaporated stones, and raised most of these mountains. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 235.

subterrestrial (sub-te-res′tri-al), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *terra*, earth, ground, > *terrestris*, of the earth: see *terrestrial*.] Subterranean.

The most reputable way of entring into this *subterrestrial* country is to come in at the fore-door. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 209. (*Davies.*)

Subtetramera (sub-te-tram′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **subtetramerus*: see *subtetramerous*.]

A division of coleopterous insects, having the tarsi four-jointed with the third joint diminutive and concealed: synonymous with *Cryptotetramera* and *Pseudotrimera*.

subtetramerous (sub-te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [<NL. **subtetramerus*, < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *tetramerus*, four-parted: see *tetramerous*.] Four-jointed, as an insect's tarsus, but with the third joint very small and concealed under the second; of or pertaining to the *Subtetramera*; pseudotrimerous.

subthoracic (sub-thō-ras'ik), *a.* 1. Situated under or below the thorax.—2. Not quite thoracic in position: as, the *subthoracic* ventral fins of a fish.

subtil, *a.* An obsolete or archaic form of *subtile* or *subtle*.

subtile (sut'il or sub'til), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *subtil, subtyle;* an altered form, to suit the L., of the earlier *sotil, sutil*, etc.; = F. *subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, < L. *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate, perhaps < *sub*, under, + *tela*, a web, fabric: see *tela, toil*[2].] 1. Tenuous; thin; extremely fine; rare; rarefied: as, *subtile* vapor; *subtile* odors or effluvia; a *subtile* powder; a *subtile* medium. Also *subtle*.

He forges the *subtile* and delicate air into wise and melodious words. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 49.

2. Delicately constituted, made, or formed; delicately constructed; thin; slender; fine; delicate; refined; dainty. Also *subtle*.

The remenaunt was wel kevered to my pay,
Ryght with a *subtyl* covercheif of Valence,
Ther nas no thikkere clothe of defens.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 272.

Gadere that awey with a *sotil* spoue or ellis a fethere.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

When he [the beare] resortethe to the hyllocke where the antes lye hid as in theyr fortresse, he putteth his toonge to one of the ryftes wherof we haue spoken, being as *subtyle* as the edge of a swoorde, and there with continuall lyckynge maketh the place moyst.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 222).

Venustas, in a silver robe, with a thin, *subtile* veil over her hair and it. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Beauty.

The more frequently and narrowly we look into them [works of nature], the more occasion we shall have to admire their fine and *subtile* texture, their beauty, and use, and excellent contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

The virtue acquires its *subtile* charm because considered as an outgrowth of the beautiful, beneficent, and bounteous nature in which it has its root. *Whipple*, Starr King.

3†. Sharp; penetrating; piercing.

The Monasterie is moist and ye soyle colde, the aire *subtile*, scarce of bread, euil wines, crude waters.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 45.

Pass we the slow Disease, and *subtil* Pain,
Which our weak Frame is destin'd to sustain.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

4. Same as *subtle*, 3.

The Develes ben so *subtyle* to make a thing to seme otherwise than it is, for to disceyve mankynde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 283.

The seyd Walter by hese *sotill* and ungoodly enformacion caused the seyd Duke to be hevy lord to the seyd William. *Paston Letters*, I. 16.

Now the serpent was more *subtil* than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. Gen. iii. 1.

The *subtile* persuasions of Ulisses.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 25.

Wherevnto this *subtile* Savage . . . repiyed.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 195.

A moat *subtile* wench! how she hath baited him with a viol yonder for a song! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

But yet I shall remember yon of what I told you before, that he [the carp] is a very *subtile* fish, and hard to be caught. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 145.

5. Same as *subtle*, 4.

And [he] made that by *subtyll* conduytes water to be hydde, and to come downe in maner of Rayne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

With *soutil* pencel depeynted was this storie,
In redoutynge of Mars and of his glorie.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1191.

6. Same as *subtle*, 5.

Subtille and sage was he manyfold,
All trouth and verite by hym was vnfold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5989.

A *subtile* observer would perceive how truly he [Shelley] represents his own time. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 411.

7. Same as *subtle*, 7.

She . . . made her *subtil* werkmen make a shryne
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she coude espye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 672.

subtile† (sut'il or sub'til), *v.* [< ME. *sotilen*, < OF. *soutilier, subtilier*, < ML. *subtiliare*, make thin, contrive cunningly, < L. *subtilis*, thin, subtle: see *subtile, a.*] I. *trans.* To contrive or practise cunningly.

Alle thise sciences I my-self *sotiled* and ordeyned,
And founded hem formest folke to deceyue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 214.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scheme or plan cunningly.

Eche man *sotileth* a sleight synne forto hyde,
And coloureth it for a kunnynge and a ciene iyuynge.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 454.

2. To tamper; meddle.

It is no science for sothe forto *sotyle* inne.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 183.

subtilely (sut'il-li or sub'til-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *subtilly, subtilley;* < *subtile* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *subtly*.] 1. In a subtile manner; thinly; finely.

A dram thereof [glass] *subtilley* powdered in butter or paste. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. Artfully; skilfully; subtly.

At night she stal awey ful prively
With her face ywimpled *subtilly*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 797.

Putte it into a uessel of glas clepid amphora, the which *sotely* secle. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

In avoydyng of the payement of the seid vij. c. marc, the seide Sir Robert Wyngfeld *sotylly* hath outlaywed the seide John Lyston in Notyngham shir, be the vertue of qwch outlagare all maner of chatteli to the seide John Lyston apperteynyng arn acruwyd on to the Kyng.
Paston Letters, I. 41.

A Sot, that has spent £2000 in Microscopes, to find out the Nature of Eels in Vinegar, Mites in a Cheese, and the blue of Plums, which he has *subtilly* found out to be living Creatures. *Shadwell*, The Virtuoso, i. 1.

subtileness (sut'il-nes or sub'til-nes), *n.* [< *subtile* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtleness*.] The character or state of being subtile, in any sense.

subtiliate† (sub-til'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtile, + *-ate*[2].] To make subtile; make thin or rare; rarefy.

Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still.
Boyle, Works, III. 39.

subtiliation† (sub-til-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *subtiliate* + *-ion*.] The act of making thin, rare, or subtile.

By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle*, Works, III. 39.

subtilisation, subtilise, etc. See *subtilization*, etc.

subtilism (sut'i-lizm or sub'ti-lizm), *n.* [< *subtile* + *-ism*.] The quality of being subtile, discriminating, or shrewd.

The high orthodox *subtilism* of Duns Scotus.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 3.

subtility (su- or sub-til'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *subtillity;* < F. *subtilité* = Sp. *sutilidad* = Pg. *subtilidade* = It. *sottilità*, < L. *subtilita(t-)s*, fineness, slenderness, acuteness, < *subtilis*, fine, slender, subtile: see *subtile*.] 1. Subtileness or subtleness; the quality of being subtile or subtle. Also *subtlety*. [Rare.]

Without any of that speculative *subtility* or ambidexterity of argumentation. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

2. A fine-drawn distinction; a nicety. Also *subtlety*.

I being very inquisitive to know of the *subtillities* of those countreyes [China and Tartary], and especially in matter of learning and of their vulgar Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 75.

Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the *subtilities* of logic.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 42.

subtilization (sut'i- or sub'ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *subtilisation* = Sp. *sutilizacion* = Pg. *subtilização;* as *subtilize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of making subtile, fine, or thin.—2. In *chem.*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor.—3. Nicety in drawing distinctions, etc.

Also spelled *subtilisation*.

subtilize (sut'i-līz or sub'ti-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *subtilized*, ppr. *subtilizing*. [= F. *subtiliser* = Sp. *sutilizar* = Pg. *subtilizar* = It. *sottilizzare;* as *subtile* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make thin or fine; make less gross or coarse; refine or etherealize, as matter; spin out finely, as an argument.

They spent their whole lives in agitating and *subtilizing* questions of faith. *Warburton*, Works, IX. viii.

By long brooding over our recollections we *subtilize* them into something akin to imaginary stuff.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xii.

What has been said above, however, in regard to a possible *subtilized* theory applies a fortiori to the coarser theory of Absolute and Relative Time.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 66.

II. *intrans.* To refine; elaborate or spin out, as in argument; make very nice distinctions; split hairs.

In doubtfull Cases he can *subtilize*,
And wyliest pleaders hearts anatomize.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

And Rask, one of the most eminent of modern philologists, has *subtilized* so far upon them [intonations] that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xiii.

Seneca, however, in one of his letters (ep. lxxv.), *subtilizes* a good deal on this point [that the affections are of the nature of a disease]. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 198.

Also spelled *subtilise*.

subtilizer (sut'i- or sub'ti-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *subtilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which subtilizes; one who makes very nice distinctions; a hair-splitter.

A *subtilizer*, and inventor of unheard-of distinctions.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 118. (*Davies.*)

subtilty (sut'il-ti or sub'til-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtilties* (-tiz). [A form of *subtlety*, partly conformed in mod. use to *subtility:* see *subtlety, subtility.*] 1. The state or character of being subtile; thinness; fineness; tenuity: as, the *subtilty* of air or light; the *subtilty* of a spider's web. Also *subtlety*.

Moderation must be observed, to prevent this fine light from burning, by its too great *subtilty* and dryness.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

2. The practice of making fine-drawn distinctions; extreme niceness or refinement of discrimination; intricacy; complexity. Also *subtlety*.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

The *subtilty* of nature, in the moral as in the physical world, triumphs over the *subtilty* of syllogism.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Subtilty of motives, refinements of feeling, delicacies of susceptibility, were rarely appreciated [by the Romans].
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 236.

3. Same as *subtlety*, 4.

The Sarazines countrefeten it be *sotyltee* of Craft for to disceyven the Cristene Men, as I have seen fulle many a tyme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 51.

Put thou thy mayster to no payne
By fraude nor fayned *subtiltie*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

But had of his owne perawaded her by his great *subtiltie*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

His *subtilty* hath chose this doubling line.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Indeed, man is naturally more prone to *subtilty* than open valor, owing to his physical weakness in comparison with other animals. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 350.

He [Washington] had no *subtilty* of character, no cunning; he hated duplicity, lying, and liars.
Theo. Parker, Historic Americans, p. 130.

4. Same as *subtlety*, 5.

Loading him with trifling *subtilties*, which, at a proper age, he must be at some pains to forget.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

It is only an elevated mind that, having mastered the *subtilties* of the law, is willing to reform them.
Sumner, Orations, I. 162.

5. Skill; skilfulness.

For eld, that in my spirit dulleth me,
Hath of endyting al the *soteltee* [var. *subtilitee*]
Wel ny bereft out of my remembraunce.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 77.

6†. A delicacy; a carefully contrived dainty.

A bake mete . . . with a *sotelte:* an anteloppe . . . on a sele that saith with scriptour, "beith ali gladd & mery that sitteth at this messe."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7†. An intricate or curious device, symbol, or emblem.

But Grekes have an other *subtiltee:*
Of see quyete up taketh that maryne
Water pnrest, oon yere thai lete it fyne,
Wherof that sayen so maade is the nature
Of bitternesse or salt that it is sure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

A *subtiltie*, a kyng settyng in a chayre with many lordes about hym, and certayne knyghtes with other people standyng at the bar.
Leland, Inthron. of Abp. Warham. (*Richardson.*)

subtitle (sub'tī″tl), *n.* 1. A secondary or subordinate title of a book, usually explanatory.

In this first volume of Mr. Van Campen's monograph (the Dutch in the Arctic Seas, Volume I.: A Dutch Arctic Expedition and Route; being a Survey of the North Polar Question, etc.) it is the *sub-title* rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 346.

2. The repetition of the leading words in the full title at the head of the first page of text.

Table and contents, xii, followed by *subtitle* to whist.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 143.

subtle (sut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *suttle;* < ME. *sotil, sotyl, soutil, subtil, subtyl*, < OF. *sotil, soutil, subtil* = Sp. *sutil* = Pg. *subtil* = It. *sottile*, < L. *subtilis*, fine, thin, slender, delicate: see *subtile*, a more mod. form of the same word. The *b* in *subtle* and its older forms *subtil*, etc., was silent, as in *debt, doubt*, etc., being, as in those words, inserted in simulation of the orig. L. form. The form *subtil*, used in the authorized version of the Bible, has been retained in the revised version.] 1. Same as *subtile*, 1.

See, the day begins to break,
And the light shoots like a streak
Of *subtle* fire.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

We'll rob the sea, and from the *subtle* air
Fetch her inhabitants to supply our fare.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

2. Same as *subtile*, 2.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so applaud myself in my power, my wit, and my *subtle* contrivances?
South, Sermons, III. iii.

Besides functional truth, there is always a *subtle* and highly ornamental play of lines and surfaces in these fanciful creatures [grotesques in medieval sculpture].
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 206.

3. Sly; insinuating; artful; cunning; crafty; deceitful; treacherous: as, a *subtle* adversary; a *subtle* scheme. Also *subtile*.

Play thou the *subtle* spider; weave fine nets
To ensnare her very life.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The Cuthi, saith he, were the *subtlest* beggars of all men in the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.
Milton, P. L., vii. 495.

4. Cunningly devised; artfully contrived or handled; ingenious; clever: as, a *subtle* stratagem. Also *subtile*.

There is nowhere a more *subtle* machinery than that of the British Cabinet. . . . These things may be pretty safely asserted: that it is not a thing made to order, but a growth; and that no subject of equal importance has been so little studied. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 161.

5. Characterized by acuteness and penetration of mind; sagacious; discerning; discriminating; shrewd; quick-witted: as, a *subtle* understanding; *subtle* penetration or insight. Also *subtile*.

She is too *subtle* for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 79.

Scott . . . evinces no very *subtle* perception of the spiritual mysteries of the universe.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 321.

The brave impetuous heart yields everywhere
To the *subtle*, contriving head.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

The name of the *Subtle* Doctor, we are told, was the thirty-sixth on the list, and the entry recording his death ran as follows:—D. P. Fr. Joannes Scotus, sacræ theologiæ professor, Doctor Subtilis nominatus, quondam lector Coloniæ, qui obiit Anno 1308. vi. Idus Novembris.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 452.

6†. Made carefully level; smooth; even.

Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 20.

The *subtlest* bowling-ground in all Tartary.
B. Jonson, Chloridia.

7. Ingenious; skilful; clever; handy: as, a *subtle* operator. Also *subtile*.=**Syn.** 3. *Cunning, Artful, Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*1), designing, acute, keen, Jesuitical.—5. *Sagacious, Sage, Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), deep, profound.

subtleness (sut'l-nes), *n.* [< *subtle* + *-ness*. Cf. *subtileness*.] The quality of being subtle, in any sense.

subtlety (sut'l-ti), *n.*; pl. *subtleties* (-tiz). [Cf. *subtilty*; < ME. *sotilte, sotylte, sotelte, sutilte*, < OF. *soutilete, soutillete*, later *subtilité* (> E. *subtility*), < L. *subtilita(t-)s*, fineness, slenderness, acuteness: see *subtility*, and cf. *subtle, subtile*.] 1. Same as *subtilty*, 1.

Naught ties the soul, her *subtlety* is such.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, x.

2. Acuteness of intellect; delicacy of discrimination or penetration; intellectual activity; subtility.

Although it may seem that the ability to deceive is a mark of *subtlety* or power, yet the will testifies without doubt of malice and weakness.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

United with much humour fine *subtlety* of apprehension. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 15.

3. Same as *subtilty*, 2.—4. Slyness; artifice; cunning; craft; stratagem; craftiness; artfulness; wiliness. Also *subtilty*.

For, in the wily snake
Whatever sleights, none would suspicions mark,
As from his wit and native *subtlety*
Proceeding. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 93.

5. That which is subtle or subtile. Also *subtilty*. (*a*) That which is fine-drawn or intricate.

My father delighted in *subtleties* of this kind, and listened with infinite attention.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

(*b*) That which is intellectually acute or nicely discriminating.

The delicate and infinite *subtleties* of change and growth discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest among poets. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 7.

(*c*) That which is of false appearance; a deception; an illusion. [Rare.]

Unlearned in the world's false *subtleties*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxviii.

6†. Same as *subtilty*, 6.

At the end of the dinner they have certain *subtleties*, custards, sweet and delicate things.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

subtle-witted (sut'l-wit'ed), *a.* Sharp-witted; crafty.

Shall we think the *subtle-witted* French,
Conjurers and sorcerers, . . . have contrived his end?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 25.

subtly (sut'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *suttly*; < ME. *sotyly*; < *subtle* + *-ly*2. Cf. *subtilely*.] In a subtle manner; with subtlety. (*a*) Ingeniously; cleverly; delicately; nicely.

I know how *suttly* greatest Clarks
Presume to argue in their learned Works.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

In the nice bee what sense so *subtly* true
From poisonous herbs extract the healing dew?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 219.

Substance and expression *subtly* interblended. *J. Caird*.

(*b*) Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest
How *subtly* to detain thee I devise.
Milton, P. L., viii. 207.

(*c*) Deceitfully; delusively.

Thou proud dream,
That play'st so *subtly* with a king's repose.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 275.

subtonic (sub'ton'ik), *n.* In *music*, the next tone below the upper tonic of a scale; the leading-tone or seventh, as E in the scale of F. Also called *subsemitone*.

subtorrid (sub-tor'id), *a.* Subtropical.

subtract (sub-trakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, erroneously *substract* (so earlier *substraction* for *subtraction*), after the F. forms, and by confusion with *abstract, extract*; < L. *subtractus*, pp. of *subtrahere* (> It. *sottrarre* = Sp. *subtraer, sustraer* = Pg. *subtrahir* = F. *soustraire* = G. *subtrahiren* = Sw. *subtrahera* = Dan. *subtrahere*), draw away from under, take away by stealth, carry off, < *sub*, under, + *trahere*, draw, drag: see *tract*. Cf. *abstract, extract, protract, retract*, etc.] To withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

All material products consumed by any one, while he produces nothing, are so much *subtracted*, for the time, from the material products which society would otherwise have possessed. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., I. iii. § 4.

=**Syn.** *Subtract, Deduct.* See *deduct*.

subtracter (sub-trak'tėr), *n.* [< *subtract* + *-er*1.] 1. One who subtracts.—2. A subtrahend.

subtraction (sub-trak'shon), *n.* [Formerly, and still in illiterate use, *substraction* (= D. *substraktie*), < OF. *substraction, soustraction*, F. *soustraction* = Sp. *sustraccion* = Pg. *subtracção* = It. *sottrazione* = G. *subtraction* = Sw. Dan. *subtraktion*, < L. *subtractio(n-)*, a drawing back, taking away, < *subtrahere*, pp. *subtractus*, draw away, take away: see *subtract*.] 1. The act or operation of subtracting, or taking a part from a whole.

The colour of a coloured object, as seen by transmitted light, is produced by *subtraction* of the light absorbed from the light incident upon the object.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 450.

2. Specifically, in *arith.* and *alg.*, the taking of one number or quantity from another; the operation of finding the difference between two numbers.

Subtraction diminisheth a grosse sum by withdrawing of other from it, so that *subtraction* or rebation is nothing else but an arte to withdraw and abate one sum from another, that the remainer may appeare. *Recorde*, Ground of Artes.

3. In *law*, a withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another withdraws it or neglects to perform it.—4. Detraction. [Rare.]

Of Shakspere he [Emerson] talked much, and always without a word of *subtraction*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

subtractive (sub-trak'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *subtractivo*; as *subtract* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to subtract; having power to subtract.—2. In *math.*, having the minus sign (—).

subtrahend (sub'tra-hend), *n.* [< NL. *subtrahendum*, neut. of L. *subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted, fut. pass. part. of *subtrahere*: see *subtract*.] In *math.*, the number to be taken from another (which is called the *minuend*) in the operation of subtraction.

subtranslucent (sub-tråns-lū'sent), *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

subtransparent (sub-tråns-pār'ent), *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

subtransverse (sub-tråns-vėrs'), *a.* In *entom.*, somewhat broader than long: specifying coxæ which tend to depart from the globose to the transverse form.

subtreasury (sub-trez'ū-ri), *n.* A branch of the United States treasury, established for convenience of receipt of public moneys under the independent treasury system, and placed in charge of an assistant treasurer of the United States. There are nine subtreasuries, situated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

subtriangular (sub-trī-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Somewhat triangular; three-sided with uneven sides or with the angles rounded off. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 104.

subtriangulate (sub-trī-ang'gū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, subtriangular.

subtribal (sub'trī-bal), *a.* [< *subtribe* + *-al*.] Of the classificatory grade of or characterizing a subtribe.

subtribe (sub'trīb), *n.* A division of a tribe; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a section or division of a tribe: a classificatory group of no fixed grade. See *tribe*.

subtriedral (sub-trī-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *subtrihedral*. *Owen*.

subtrifid (sub-trī'fid), *a.* Slightly trifid.

subtrigonal (sub-trig'ō-nal), *a.* Nearly or somewhat trigonal. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXIX. 449.

subtrigonate (sub-trig'ō-nāt), *a.* Same as *subtrigonal*.

subtrihedral (sub-trī-hē'dral), *a.* Somewhat prismatic; somewhat like a three-sided pyramid: as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth. Also *subtriedral*.

subtriple (sub-trip'l), *a.* Containing a third or one of three parts: as, 3 is *subtriple* of 9; having the ratio 1:3.

subtriplicate (sub-trip'li-kāt), *a.* In the ratio of the cube roots: thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ to $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the *subtriplicate* ratio of *a* to *b*.

subtrist (sub-trist'), *a.* [< L. *subtristis*, somewhat sad, < *sub*, under, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] Somewhat sad or saddened. [Rare.]

But hey! you look *subtrist* and melancholic.
Scott, Abbot, xxix.

subtrochanteric (sub-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* Situated below the trochanter.

subtropic (sub-trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *subtropical*.

II. *n.* A subtropical region.

There are but two counties [of Florida] in the *sub-tropics*—Dade and Monroe. Of these Dade has the most equable climate. *The Times* (Phila.), May 8, 1886.

subtropical (sub-trop'i-kal), *a.* Of a climate or other physical character between tropical and temperate; approaching the tropical or torrid zone in temperature: noting a region on the confines of either tropic, or its plants, animals, and other natural productions: as, *subtropical* America; a *subtropical* fauna or flora.

subtrude (sub-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *subtruded*, ppr. *subtruding*. [< L. *sub*, under, + *trudere*, thrust, press on, drive. Cf. *intrude, extrude, protrude*, etc.] To insert or place under. [Rare.]

subtutor (sub'tū'tor), *n.* An under-tutor.

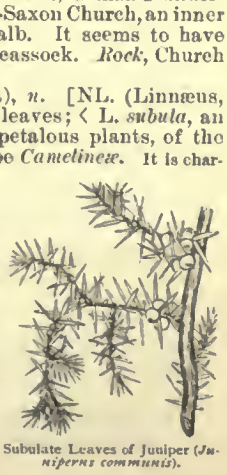
subtympanitic (sub-tim-pa-nit'ik), *a.* Approaching tympanitic quality.

subtype (sub'tīp), *n.* In *biol.*, a more special type included in a more general one.

subtypical (sub-tip'i-kal), *a.* Not quite typical, or true to the type; somewhat aberrant: noting a condition or relation between typical and aberrant. Compare *attypical, etypical*.

subucula (sū-buk'ū-lä), *n.* [L. *subucula*, a man's undergarment, a shirt, < *sub*, under, + **uere*, used also in *exuere*, put off: see *exuviæ*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a man's undertunic.—2. In the Anglo-Saxon Church, an inner tunic worn under the alb. It seems to have served the purpose of a cassock. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 460.

Subularia (sū-bū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the leaves; < L. *subula*, an awl.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Camelineæ*. It is characterized by its growing immersed under water, and by its awl-shaped leaves, and its short ovate-globose turgid silicle, with about four seeds. The original species, *S. aquatica*, is a native of fresh-water lakes of Europe, Siberia, and North America, occurring within the United States in lakes of Maine and New Hampshire, and at Yellowstone lake and Mono Pass, California. A species in Abyssinia is also reported. See *awlwort*.



Subulate Leaves of Juniper (*Juniperus communis*).

subulate (sū'bū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *subulatus*, < L.

subula, an awl, < *suere*, sew: see *sew*[1].] Awl-shaped; subuliform; in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, etc., slender, more or less cylindrical, and tapering to a point. See *awl-shaped*, 2.

subulated (sū'bū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *subulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *subulate*.

subulicorn (sū'bū-li-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *subulicornis*, < L. *subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] I. *a.* Having subulate antennæ, as an insect; of or pertaining to the *Subulicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subulicornia*.

Subulicornia (sū'bū-li-kôr'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, in the form *Subulicornes*), < L. *subula*, an awl, + *cornu*, horn.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of *Neuroptera* containing the *Odonata* of Fabricius, and the *Ephemeræ* or *Agnathi*, or the dragon-flies and May-flies.

subuliform (sū'bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *subula*, an awl, + *forma*, form.] Subulate in form; awl-shaped.

Subulipalpi† (sū'bū-li-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *subula*, an awl, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system, a group of caraboid beetles, distinguished from the *Grandipalpi* by the subulate form of the outer palp. It corresponds to the *Bembidiidæ*.

subumbonal (sub-um'bō-nal), *a.* Situated under the umbones of a bivalve shell.

subumbral (sub-um'bral), *a.* In *Hydrozoa*, same as *subumbrellar*.

subumbrella (sub-um-brel'ą), *n.*; pl. *subumbrellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + NL. *umbrella*.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan, as a jellyfish; the muscular layer beneath the umbrella or swimming-bell of a hydromedusan, continuous with the velum. If such an acaleph is likened to a woman's parasol, lined, then the lining is the subumbrella, the covering being the umbrella. Compare cut under *Discophora*.

subumbrellar (sub-um-brel'ąr), *a.* [< *subumbrella* + *-ar*[3].] Of, or having characters of, a subumbrella.

subuncinate (sub-un'si-nāt), *a.* Imperfectly uncinate or hooked.

subundation† (sub-un-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *undare*, overflow: see *ound*, *inundation*.] A flood; a deluge. *Huloet*.

subungual, subunguial (sub-ung'gwal, -gwi-al), *a.* Situated under the nail, claw, or hoof.

Subungulata (sub-ung-gū-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *subungulatus*: see *subungulate*.] 1. The *Ungulata polydactyla*, or polydactyl hoofed quadrupeds, including the existing *Hyracoidea* and *Proboscidea*, with the fossil *Amblypoda*, having a primitive or archetypical carpus, with the os magnum of the distal row of carpal bones articulating mainly with the lunare, or with the cuneiform, but not with the scaphoid. See *Ungulata*.—2†. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of rodents whose claws are somewhat hoof-like, as the paca, agouti, guinea-pig, and capibara. See *Caviidæ*.

subungulate (sub-ung'gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *subungulatus*, < L. *sub*, under, + LL. *ungulatus*, ungulate, < L. *ungula*, a hoof.] I. *a.* Hoofed, but with several digits, and thus not typically ungulate; having the characters of the *Subungulata*, 1. See *ungulate*, and compare *solidungulate*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Subungulata*, 1, as the elephant or the hyrax.

suburb (sub'ėrb), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suburb*, *suburbe*, < OF. *suburbe*, usually in pl. *suburbes*, = Sp. Pg. *suburbio*, < L. *suburbium*, an outlying part of a city, a suburb, < *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] I. *n.* 1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part outside of the city boundaries but adjoining them: often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city: as, a garden situated in the *suburbs* of London. The form *suburbs* was formerly often used as a singular.

> "In the *suburbes* of a toun," quod he,
> "Lurking in hernes and in lanes blynde."
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 104.

From which Northward is the Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence for a good way shoots out a *Suburbs* to the North-east, . . . and each *Suburbs* has its particular Church.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 213. (*Davies*.)

A small part only spreads itself on to Bua, where it begins to climb the hills. . . . This outlying part, which contains two churches, may pass as a *suburb*, a Peraia.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 179.

2. The confines; the outskirts.

> The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel.
> *Milton*, P. L., l. 773.

> This life of mortal breath
> Is but a *suburb* of the life elysian,
> Whose portal we call Death.
> *Longfellow*, Resignation.

II.† *a.* Suburban; suited to the suburbs, or to the less well regulated parts of a city.

Now, if I can but hold him up to his height, as it is happily begun, it will do well for a *suburb* humour; we may hap have a match with the city, and play him for forty pound. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

A low humour, not tinctured with urbanity; fitted to the tastes of the inferior people who usually reside in the suburbs.
Whalley, Note at "humour" in the above passage.

Some great man sure that 's asham'd of his kindred; perhaps some *Suburbe* Justice, that sits o' the skirts o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

suburban (sub-ėr'ban), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *suburbano*; < L. *suburbanus*, situated near the city (of Rome), < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city.

> The old ballad of King Christian
> Shouted from *suburban* taverns.
> *Longfellow*, To an Old Danish Song-book.

II. *n.* One who dwells in the suburbs of a city.

suburbanism (sub-ėr'ban-izm), *n.* [< *suburban* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being suburban. *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, II. xi.

suburbed (sub'ėrbd), *a.* [< *suburb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a suburb. [Rare.]

Bottreaux Castle, . . . *suburbed* with a poore market town. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 120.

suburbial† (sub-ėr'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *suburbium*, suburb (see *suburb*), + *-al*.] Same as *suburban*.
T. Warton, Hen. IV., i. 2., note.

suburbian† (sub-ėr'bi-an), *a.* [< OF. *suburbien*, < ML. **suburbianus*, < L. *suburbium*, suburb: see *suburb*. Cf. *suburban*.] Same as *suburban*.
Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, l. 83.

> Take me e're a shop *suburbian*
> That selles such ware.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

suburbican† (sub-ėr'bi-kan), *a.* [For *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburbān*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 27. (*Davies*.)

suburbicarian (sub-ėr-bi-kā'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *suburbicarius*, situated near the city (of Rome), < L. *sub*, under, near, + *urbs*, city. Cf. *suburb*, *suburban*.] Being near the city: an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. The name *suburbicarian churches* is by some restricted to those that are within a hundred miles of Rome, or, as at a later period, the districts in central and southern Italy and the Italian islands, since this circuit was under the authority of the prefect of the city. Certain Roman Catholic scholars, however, consider it to have included and still to include all the churches of the Western Church.

The Pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

suburbicary (sub-ėr'bi-kā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *suburbicarius*: see *suburbicarian*.] Same as *suburbicarian*.

subursine (sub-ėr'sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Somewhat ursine; bear-like to some extent; representing the arctoid series of carnivores subtypically; procyoniform or racoon-like.

II. *n.* A subursine carnivore; one of several small animals of the arctoid or ursine series, as the racoon, the coati, and the panda.

subvaginal (sub-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Placed within or on the inner side of a vaginal or sheathing membrane.

subvarietal (sub-vą-rī'e-tal), *a.* Varying slightly; having the character of a subvariety.

subvariety (sub-vą-rī'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *subvarieties* (-tiz). A subordinate variety; the further and minor modification of a variety; a strain differing little from one more comprehensive, as among domestic animals or cultivated plants.

subvene (sub-vēn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *subvened*, ppr. *subvening*. [< F. *subvenir* = Sp. *subvenir*, relieve, supply, < L. *subvenire*, come to aid, relieve, succor, < *sub*, under, + *venire*, come: see *come*. Cf. *convene*, etc.] To come under, as a support or stay; arrive or happen, especially so as to prevent or obviate something.

A future state must needs *subvene*, to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin.
Warburton, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iv.

subventaneous† (sub-ven-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *ventus*, wind, + *-aneous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by wind; windy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

subvention (sub-ven'shon), *n.* [< F. *subvention* = Sp. *subvencion*, < LL. *subventio*(*n*-), a rendering of aid, assistance, < L. *subvenire*, relieve, subvene: see *subvene*.] 1. The act of coming under.

The *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground. *Stackhouse*.

2. The act of coming to the relief of some one; something granted in aid; support; subsidy. For specific use, see under *subsidy*.

The largesses to the Roman people, and the *subventions* to the provinces in aid of sufferers from earthquakes.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 131.

=Syn. 2. *Subsidy*, *Subvention*. See *subsidy*.

subvention (sub-ven'shon), *v. t.* [< *subvention*, *n.*] To give aid to; assist pecuniarily.

The Revue Européenne (1859) was at first *subventioned*, like the Revue Contemporaine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 540.

subventitious (sub-ven-tish'us), *a.* [< *subvent-ion* + *-itious*.] Affording subvention or relief; aiding; supporting. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 33.

subvermiform (sub-vėr'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *vermis*, a worm, + *forma*, form.] Shaped somewhat like a worm.

subverse† (sub-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *subversus*, pp. of *subvertere*, subvert: see *subvert*.] To subvert. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

subversed (sub'vėrst), *a.* Same as *suversed*.

subversion (sub-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *subversion* = Sp. *subversion*, *suversion* = Pg. *subversão* = It. *sovversione*, < L. *subversio*(*n*-), an overthrow, ruin, destruction, < *subvertere*, overturn, subvert: see *subvert*.] 1. The act of subverting or overthrowing, or the state of being overthrown; entire overthrow; utter ruin; destruction.

Subversion of thy harmless life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 208.

The *subversion* [by a storm] of woods and timber.
Evelyn.

Nothing can be so gratifying and satisfactory to a rightly disposed mind as the *subversion* of imposture by the force of ridicule. *Landor*, Lucian and Timotheus.

2. The cause of overthrow or destruction.

It may be truly affirm'd he [the Pope] was the *subversion* and fall of that Monarchy, which was the holding of him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

=Syn. 1. Overturning, downfall, demolition. See *subvert*.

subversionary (sub-vėr'shon-ą-ri), *a.* [< *subversion* + *-ary*.] Destructive; subversive.

subversive (sub-vėr'siv), *a.* [= F. *subversif* = Sp. *subversivo*, *suversivo* = Pg. *subversivo*; as *subverse* + *-ive*.] Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin: with *of*.

Utterly *subversive of* liberty.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. iii. 25.

From mere superstition may arise a systematized polytheism, which in every stage of growth or decay is *subversive of* all high religious aims.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 28.

subvert (sub-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *subvertir* = Sp. *subvertir* = Pg. *subverter* = It. *sovvertere*, *sovvertire*, < L. *subvertere*, overturn, upset, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, etc.] To overthrow; overturn; ruin utterly; destroy.

Wo worth these gifts! they *subvert* justice every where.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Those bookes tend not so moch to corrupt honest lining as they do to *subuert* trewe Religion.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

Razeth your cities and *subverts* your towns.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 65.

The tempest of wind being south-west, which *subverted*, besides huge trees, many houses.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 17, 1662.

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge.
Locke.

In Rome the oligarchy was too powerful to be *subverted* by force. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=Syn. *Overthrow*, *Invert*, etc. See *overturn*.

subvertebral (sub-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* Placed under a vertebra; lying under the vertebral or spinal column; subspinal or hypaxial.—**Subvertebral aorta**, the aorta; especially, one of the primitive aortæ, as distinguished from the definitive aorta. See *aorta*.—**Subvertebral chevron-bone** or **wedge-bone**. See *wedge-bone*, and cut under *chevron-bone*.

subverted, subvertent (sub-vėr'ted, -tent), *a.* In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

subverter (sub-vėr'tėr), *n.* [< *subvert* + *-er*[1].] One who subverts; an overthrower. *Waterland*, On Occasional Reflections, i., App.

subvertible (sub-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *subvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being subverted.

subvertical (sub-vėr'ti-kal), *a.* Almost vertical or perpendicular.

subverticillate (sub-vėr'ti-sil-āt), *a.* Imperfectly verticillate; forming or disposed in an incomplete or irregular whorl or verticil.

subvesicular (sub-vē-sik′ū-lăr), *a.* Somewhat vesicular; imperfectly vesicular.

subvirate (sub′vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *sub*, under, + *virutus*, manly, < *vir*, man: see *virile*.] One having an imperfectly developed manhood. [Rare.]

Even these poor New England Brahmins of ours, *subvirates* of an organizable base as they often are, count as full men if their courage is big enough for the uniform which hangs so loosely about their slender figures.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 9.

subvirile (sub-vir′il), *a.* Deficient in virility. *Roger North*, Examen, III. vii. § 62.

subvitreous (sub-vit′rē-us), *a.* More or less imperfectly vitreous; vitreous in part.

sub voce (sub vō′sē). [L.: *sub*, under; *voce*, abl. of *vox*, voice, a word: see *voice*.] Under a word specified: a common dictionary reference. Abbreviated *s. v.*

subway (sub′wā), *n.* An underground way; an accessible underground passage containing gas- and water-mains, telegraph-wires, etc.

subworker (sub′wėr′kėr), *n.* A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

subzonal (sub-zō′nal), *a.* 1. Somewhat zonal or zonary, as the placenta of some mammals.—2. Lying below a zone, belt, or girdle: noting a membrane between the zona radiata and the umbilical vesicle of a mammalian embryo.

subzone (sub′zōn), *n.* A subdivision of a zone. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 403.

suc-. See *sub-*.

succade (su-kād′), *n.* [Also *sucket* (as if < *suck*[1] + *-et*); appar. < L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, liquor, + *-ade*[1].] A sweetmeat; green fruits and citron, candied and preserved in syrup. *Defoe.*—**Succade gourd.** See *squash*[2].

succatush†, *n.* Same as *succotash*. *J. F. Cooper.*

succedaneous (suk-sē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *succedaneus*, *succidaneus*, that follows after or fills the place of something, < *succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] Pertaining to or acting as a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute.—**Succedaneous end**, an end sought in default of the principal end.

succedaneum (suk-sē-dā′nē-um), *n.*; pl. *succedanea* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *succedaneus*: see *succedaneous*.] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is used for something else; a substitute.

I would have a gentleman know how to make these medicines himself, and afterwards prepare them with his own hands, it being the manner of apothecaries so frequently to put in the *succedanea* that no man is sure to find with them medicines made with the true drugs which ought to enter into the composition when it is exotic or rare. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

Prudence . . . is a happy *succedaneum* to genius.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

Caput succedaneum. See *caput*.

succedent† (suk-sē′dent), *n.* [< ME. *succedent*, < L. *succeden(t-)s*, ppr. of *succedere*, follow after: see *succeed*.] 1. A follower; a succeeder.

So maketh to crafte nature a *succedent*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

2. That which follows or results.

Such is the mutability of the inconstant Vulgar, desirous of new things but never contented, despising the time being, extolling that of their forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the *succedent*.
E. Fannant (?), Hist. of Edw. II., p. 143.

3. In *astrol.*, a house about to succeed or follow the angular houses. The succedent houses are the second, fifth, eighth, and eleventh. *Skeat.*

The lord of the assendent, sey they, . . . is fortunate whan he . . . is in a *succedent*, whereas he is in his dignite and conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes and wel resceived. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, II. 4.

succeed (suk-sēd′), *v.* [< OF. *succeder*, F. *succéder* = Sp. *suceder* = Pg. *succeder* = It. *succidere*, *soccidere*, succeed, < L. *succedere*, go below, go under, go from under, mount, also go near, come near, approach, follow after, follow, succeed, go well, prosper, < *sub*, under, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To follow; come after; be subsequent or consequent to.

The curse of heaven and men *succeed* their evils!
Shak., Pericles, i. 4. 104.

Those destructive effects . . . *succeeded* the curse.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 4.

Hypocrisy in one age is generally *succeeded* by atheism in another. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

2. To take the place of; be heir or successor to.

Not Amurath an Amurath *succeeds*,
But Harry Harry. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 48.

3. To fall heir to; inherit. [Rare.]

Else let my brother die,
If not a feodary, but only he
Owe and *succeed* thy weakness.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 123.

4†. To prosper; give success to.

God was pleased so far to *succeed* their . . . endeavours that a stop was put to the fury of the fire.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

II. *intrans.* 1. To follow; be subsequent; come after; come next; come in the place of another or of that which has preceded.

Enjoy, till I return,
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 535.

The pure law
Of mild equality and peace *succeeds*
To faiths which long have held the world in awe.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 15.

The *succeeding* Legend has long been an established favourite with all of us. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

2. To become heir; take the place of one who has died; specifically, to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant.

No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 39.

Rodolph *succeeded* in the See of Canterbury, but not till five Years after the Death of Anselm.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 41.

3. To come down by order of succession; descend; devolve.

A ring the county wears
That downward hath *succeeded* in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7. 23.

4. To arrive at a happy issue; be successful in any endeavor; meet with success; obtain the object desired; accomplish what is attempted or intended.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*

The surest way not to fail is to determine to *succeed*.
Sheridan. (*Imp. Dict.*)

5. To terminate according to desire; turn out successfully; have the desired result: as, his plan *succeeded* admirably.—6†. To descend.

Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, v.

7†. To approach by following. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 8.—**Syn. 1.** *Follow*, *Succeed*, *Ensue*. See *follow*.—4 and 5. To prosper, flourish, thrive.

succeedant (suk-sē′dant), *a.* [< F. *succédant*, < L. *succeden(t-)s*, following: see *succedent*.] In *her.*, following; especially, following one another: noting several bearings of the same sort, especially beasts or birds.

succeeder (suk-sē′dėr), *n.* [< *succeed* + *-er*[1].] One who succeeds; one who follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 5. 30.

succeeding (suk-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *succeed*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who succeeds.—2†. Consequence; result.

Laf. Is it not a language I speak?
Par. A most harsh one, and not to be understood without bloody *succeeding*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 199.

succent (suk-sent′), *v. t.* [< L. *succentus*, pp. of *succinere*, *succanere*, sing to, accompany, agree, < *sub*, under, + *canere*, sing: see *chant*.] To sing the close or second part of. See the quotation. [Rare.]

One voice sang the first part of a verse (as we say, incepted it), and the rest of the congregation all together *succented* it—that is, sang the close of it.
Dict. of Christ. Antiq., p. 1744.

succentor (suk-sen′tor), *n.* [< LL. *succentor*, an accompanier in singing, a promoter, < L. *succinere*, *succanere*, sing to, accompany, agree: see *succent*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) One who sings a lower or bass part. (*b*) A precentor's deputy; a subchanter charged with the performance of the precentor's duties in his absence or under his direction. Also *subcantor*, *subchanter*.—2†. An inciter.

The prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

succenturiate†, *v. t.* [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp. of *succenturiare*, receive into a century, substitute, < *sub*, under, + *centuria*, a century: see *century*.] To fill up the number of (a band of soldiers). *Bailey*, 1731.

succenturiate (suk-sen-tū′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *succenturiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Secondary or subsidiary to; substituted for, or as it were taking the place of: applied in anatomy to the adrenals or suprarenal capsules, formerly called *renes succenturiati*.

success (suk-ses′), *n.* [= OF. *succes*, *succez*, F. *succès* = Sp. *suceso* = Pg. *successo* = It. *successo*, < L. *successus*, an advance, a succession, a happy issue, success, < *succedere*, pp. *successus*, follow, go well, succeed: see *succeed*.] 1†. Succession; order of sequence. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 394.

Then all the sonnes of these five brethren raynd
By dew *successe*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 45.

2. The termination of any affair, whether happy or (now rarely) unhappy; issue; result; consequence.

Go bid the priests do present sacrifice,
And bring me their opinions of *success*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 5.

In Italy the Spaniard hath also had ill *successes* at Piombino and Porto-longone. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.

3. A favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; prosperous issue; often, specifically, the gaining of money, position, or other advantage.

Or teach with more *success* her son
The vices of the time to shun.
Waller, Epitaph on Sir George Speke.

The good humour of a man elated by *success* often displays itself towards enemies. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

They follow *success*, and not skill. Therefore, as soon as the *success* stops and the admirable man blunders, they quit him; . . . and they transfer the repute of judgment to the next prosperous person who has not yet blundered.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

Success in its vulgar sense, the gaining of money and position. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

4. A successful undertaking or attempt; what is done with a favorable result: as, political or military *successes*.

Could any Soul have imagined that this Isle [Great Britain] would have produc'd such Monsters as to rejoice at the Turks good *Successes* against Christians?
Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

5. One who or that which succeeds, especially in a way that is public or notorious: as, the speech was a *success*; he is a social *success*. [Colloq.]

successantly†, *adv.* In succession. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4. 113.

successary†, *n.* [< *success* + *-ary*.] Succession. [Rare.]

The glory
Of my peculiar honours, not deriv'd
From *successary*, but purchas'd with my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

successful (suk-ses′fúl), *a.* [< *success* + *-ful*.] Having or resulting in success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment of what is wished or intended; often, specifically, having succeeded in obtaining riches, high position, or other objects of ambition; prosperous; fortunate.

And welcome, nephews, from *successful* wars.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 172.

But, besides the tempting profits of an author's night, which . . . could hardly average less than from three to four hundred pounds, there was nothing to make the town half so fond of a man . . . as a *successful* play.
J. Forster, Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, p. 377.

=**Syn.** *Prosperous*, etc. (see *fortunate*); effectual.

successfully (suk-ses′fúl-i), *adv.* In a successful manner; with a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

successfulness (suk-ses′fúl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success.

succession (suk-sesh′on), *n.* [< F. *succession* = Sp. *sucesion* = Pg. *successão* = It. *successione*, < L. *successio(n-)*, a following after, a coming into another's place, succession, success, < *succedere*, pp. *successus*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed*.] 1. A following of things in order; consecution; also, a series of things following one another, either in time or in place.

Another idea . . . is . . . constantly offered us by what passes in our own minds; and that is the idea of *succession*. For if we look immediately into ourselves, and reflect on what is observable there, we shall find our ideas always . . . passing in train, one going and another coming without intermission.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. vii. 9.

The *succession* of his ideas was now rapid.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

The leaves of "evergreens" . . . are not cast off until the appearance of a new *succession*.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 418.

The *succession* of certain strong emotions passed through yesterday is easier to recall than the emotions themselves.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 105.

2. The act or right of succeeding to the place, proper dignity, functions, or rights of another; the act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, etc., held by another: as, he holds the property by the title of *succession*; also, a line of persons so succeeding.

Slander lives upon *succession*,
For ever housed where it gets possession.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 105.

Especially—(*a*) The act of succeeding under established custom or law to the dignity and rights of a sovereign; also, a line of sovereigns thus following one another.

King Richard being dead, the Right of *Succession* remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffery Plantagenet.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 63.

These 2 Kings they have at present are not any way related in their Descent or Families, nor could I learn how long their Government has continued in the present form; but it appears to have been for some *successions*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 67.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the *succession*.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

Although their [the Beauforts'] legitimation by pope and parliament was complete, they were excluded from the *succession* by Henry IV. so far as he had power to do it.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 347.

(*b*) *Eccles.*, the act of succeeding to clerical office or receiving transmitted authority through ordination; a series of persons so succeeding. See *apostolic succession*, under *apostolic*.

We can justify that [mission] of our fathers by an uninterrupted *succession* from Christ himself: a *succession* which hath already continued longer than the Aaronical priesthood, and will, we doubt not, still continue till the church militant and time itself shall be no more.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

3. An order or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

Cassibelan, . . . for him
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 8.

4. In *biol.*, descent with modification in unbroken evolutionary series; the sequence of organic forms thus developed; the fact or the result of evolution or development along any line of descent or during any period of time.—**5†.** A person succeeding to rank, office, or the like. *Milton.*—**6.** In *music*, same as *progression* (of parts) or as *sequence*, 5.—**7.** In *psychol.*, suggestion; association. *Sir W. Hamilton.*—**Apostolic succession.** See *apostolic.*—**Arms of succession,** in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*d*).—**Conjunct succession.** Same as *conjunct motion* (which see, under *conjunct*).—**Law of succession,** the law regulating inheritance. (See *descent* and *distribution*.) In civil law succession is either *singular* or *universal*. It is the former when it passes one or more separate rights, the latter when all the rights as an aggregate are considered to pass.—**Lucrative succession.** See *lucrative.*—**Right of succession,** the right to succeed; the right to take by succession.—**Succession Act, Succession to the Crown Act.** See *Limitation of the Crown Act*, under *limitation.*—**Succession bath,** a bath in which cold and hot water are alternately applied.—**Succession Duty Act,** an English statute of 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 51) which imposed a tax upon property transmitted by will or operation of law. A class of somewhat similar statutes is known as *collateral-inheritance tax laws.*—**Succession of crops,** in *agri.*, the rotation of crops. See *rotation.*—**Succession tax,** in *law*, a tax on property passing by succession; a tax on the devolution of property by inheritance or will. A collateral-inheritance tax is a succession tax on the devolution of property on others than direct descendants or progenitors. A legacy tax is a succession tax on devolution in some or all cases by will.—**Teeth of succession.** See *tooth.*—**Title by succession.** (*a*) Title acquired by inheritance, etc. (*b*) More specifically, the continuity of title in a corporation notwithstanding successive changes of membership.—**Wars of succession,** wars undertaken for the purpose of settling a disputed succession to a throne. The most notable are those of the Spanish Succession (1701–13), of the Austrian Succession (1741–8), and of the Bavarian Succession (1778–9).

successional (suk-sesh′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *succession* + *-al.*] Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive: as, "*successional* tooth," *Owen*, Anat. of Vertebrates, § 70.

successionally (suk-sesh′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a successional manner; by way of succession.

successionist (suk-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *succession* + *-ist.*] One who insists on the validity and necessity of a given succession of persons or events; especially, one who adheres to the doctrine of apostolic succession.

successive (suk-ses′iv), *a.* [= F. *successif* = Sp. *sucesivo* = Pg. It. *successivo*, < ML. *successivus*, successive, < L. *succedere*, pp. *successus*, succeed: see *succeed*, *success.*] **1.** Following in order or uninterrupted course, either in time or in place, as a series of persons or things; consecutive.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

2†. Inherited by succession; having or giving the right of succeeding to an inheritance; hereditary.

And countrymen, my loving followers,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 4.

This function is *successiue*, and by tradition they teach their eldest sonnes the mysterie of this iniquitie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 752.

Successive indorsements. See *indorsement*, 3 (*a*).

successively (suk-ses′iv-li), *adv.* **1.** In succession; in a series or uninterrupted order, one following another.

These wet and dry Seasons do as *successively* follow each other as Winter and Summer do with us.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

2. By order of succession and inheritance.

But as *successively* from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empery, your own.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 135.

3†. Successfully; fully; completely; entirely. *Fairfax.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

successiveness (suk-ses′iv-nes), *n.* The state of being successive. *Bailey.*

successless (suk-ses′les), *a.* [< *success* + *-less.*] Without success.

Successless wars, and poverty behind.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 587.

successlessly (suk-ses′les-li), *adv.* In a successless manner; without success. *Imp. Dict.*

successlessness (suk-ses′les-nes), *n.* The state of being successless; want of success. *Imp. Dict.*

successor (suk-ses′ọr), *n.* [< F. *successeur* = Sp. *sucesor* = Pg. *successor* = It. *successore*, < L. *successor*, a follower, one who succeeds, < *succedere*, follow after, succeed: see *succeed.*] One who or that which succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *predecessor*.

I here declare you rightful *successor*,
And heir immediate to my crown.
Dryden, Secret Love, v. 1.

The splendid literature of the classic period in Greece and Rome had no *successors*, but only the feeblest of imitators. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 329.

Singular successor. See *singular.*

successorship (suk-ses′ọr-ship), *n.* [< *successor* + *-ship.*] The state or office of a successor; the position of being in the line of succession.

successory (suk-ses′ọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *successorius*, of or belonging to succession, < *successor*, one who succeeds: see *successor.*] Of or pertaining to succession.

succi, *n.* Plural of *succus.*

succiduous (suk-sid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *succiduus*, sinking down, failing, < *succidere*, sink down, < *sub*, under, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent.* Cf. *deciduous.*] Ready to fall; falling. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

succiferous (suk-sif′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *-i-* + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹: see *-ferous.*] Producing or conveying sap. *Imp. Dict.*

succin (suk′sin), *n.* [< L. *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber (usually called *electrum*).] Amber.

succinate (suk′si-nāt), *n.* [< *succin(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of succinic acid.

succinated (suk′si-nā-ted), *a.* [< *succin(ic)* + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

succinct (suk-singkt′), *a.* [= F. *succinct* = Sp. *sucinto* = Pg. It. *succinto*, < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird below or from below, tuck up, < *sub*, under, + *cingere*, gird: see *cincture.*] **1.** Drawn up, or held up, by or as by a girdle or band; passed through the girdle, as a loose garment the folds of which are so retained; hence, unimpeded. [Rare.]

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 643.

Over her broad brow in many a round, . . .
Succinct, as toil prescribes, the hair was wound
In lustrous coils, a natural diadem.
Lowell, Ode for Fourth of July, 1876, i. 1.

2. Compressed into a small compass, especially into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; short; brief; concise; terse: as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Hee [man] is stiled a little and *succinct* world within himselfe. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 83.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take away nothing without losse, and that losse to be manifest.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*,
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 235.

3. In *entom.*, girdled, as a lepidopterous pupa; having the character of those chrysalids which are supported by a silken thread around the middle. See cut *b* under *Papilionidæ*.—**Syn. 2.** *Condensed*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise.*

succinctly (suk-singkt′li), *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely; tersely: as, the facts were *succinctly* stated.

succinctness (suk-singkt′nes), *n.* The state or character of being succinct; brevity; conciseness; terseness: as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

succinctorium (suk-singk-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *succinctoria* (-ạ). [LL., < L. *succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, gird: see *succinct.*] A vestment worn on solemn occasions by the Pope, similar in shape to a maniple, and hanging on his left side from a cincture or girdle (also called *succinctorium* or *subcingulum*) answering to the lower of the two girdles formerly worn by bishops with a similar pendent ornament, sometimes on both sides. It has been variously explained as originally a towel or cloth, and connected by some with the gremial or the Greek epigonation, or as a purse, at first a pair of purses. It has embroidered upon it an Agnus Dei bearing a banner. Also *subcinctorium.*

succinctory (suk-singk′tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *succinctorics* (-riz). [< LL. *succinctorium*: see *succinctorium.*] Same as *succinctorium.*

Succinea (suk-sin′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Drapiez), < L. *succineus*, *sucineus*, of amber, < *succinum*, *sucinum*, amber: see *succin.*] The typical genus of *Succineidæ*; the amber-snails. Also *Succinæa*, *Succinia.*

Succineidæ (suk-si-nē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Succinea* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Succinea.* The shell is more or less developed, spiral, thin, and transparent; the mantle is more or less included; the jaw is surmounted by an accessory quadrangular plate; and the teeth are differentiated into three kinds.

succinic (suk-sin′ik), *a.* [< *succin* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to amber; obtained from amber.—**Succinic acid,** $C_4H_6O_4$, a dibasic acid crystallizing in white monoclinic tables having a faint acid taste and quite soluble in water. It is obtained by the dry distillation of amber, by the fermentation of calcium malate, and in small amount is a product of a variety of fermentations. It was formerly employed in medicine, under the name of *salt of amber.* Also called *acid of amber.*

succinite (suk′si-nīt), *n.* [< *succin* + *-ite*².] **1.** An amber-colored variety of lime-garnet.—**2.** A name given to amber.

succinous (suk′si-nus), *a.* [< L. *succinus*, *sucinus*, of amber: see *succin.*] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

succirubra-bark (suk-si-rö′brạ-bärk), *n.* [< NL. *succirubra*, specific name, fem. of **succiruber*, < L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *ruber*, red: see *red.*] The bark of *Cinchona succirubra*; red cinchona.

succise (suk-sīs′), *a.* In *bot.*, appearing as if cut or broken off at the lower end. *A. Gray.*

succision† (suk-sizh′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *succisio*(*n*-), a cutting off or away, < L. *succidere*, pp. *succisus*, cut off, cut from below, < *sub*, under, + *cædere*, cut.] The act of cutting off or down.

In the *succision* of trees. *Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

succivorous (suk-siv′ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *succus*, *sucus*, juice, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as an insect.

succlamation† (suk-lạ-mā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *succlamatio*(*n*-), a crying out, < *succlamare*, cry out, exclaim after or in reply, < *sub*, under, after, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim.*] A shouting after; a calling after, as to deter.

Why may we not also, by some such *succlamations* as these, call off young men to the better side?
Plutarch's Morals (trans.), iii. 412.

succor, succour (suk′ọr), *v. t.* [< ME. *socouren*, *sokouren*, *soucouren*, *socoren*, *sueuren*, < OF. *sucurre*, *soscorre*, *soscorrer*, *soscorrir*, later *secourir*, F. *secourir* = Pr. *soccorre*, *secorre*, *secorrer* = Sp. *socorrer* = Pg. *soccorrer* = It. *soccorrere*, < L. *succurrere*, *subcurrere*, run under, run to the aid of, aid, help, succor, < *sub*, under, + *currere*, run: see *current.*] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; assist and deliver from suffering.

And anon the Cristene men kneleden to the grounde, and made hire preyeres to God, to *sokoure* hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

He is able to *succour* them that are tempted. Heb. ii. 18.

Bethink thee, mayest thou not be born
To raise the crushed and *succor* the forlorn?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

succor, succour (suk′ọr), *n.* [< ME. *socour*, *socours*, *socurs*, *sucurs*, < OF. *sucurs*, *secours*, *souscors*, F. *secours* = Pr. *socors*, *secors* = Sp. *socorro* = Pg. *soccorro* = It. *soccorso*, < ML. *succursus*, help, succor, < L. *succurrere*, help, succor: see *succor*, *v.*] **1.** Aid; help; assistance.

Thus, alas! withouten his *socours*,
Twenty tyme yswowned hath she thanne.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1341.

My noble father, . . .
Flying for *succour* to his servant.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 109.

She . . . knew them all, had studied their wants, had again and again felt in what way they might best be succored, could the means of *succor* only be found.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiv.

2. The person or thing that brings relief; especially, troops serving as an aid or assistance.

Than com the *socours* on bothe sides, and ther be-gan the bataile a-bowte Gawein feil and longe lastinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

The levied *succours* that should lend him aid.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 23.

Take up the bodies; mourn in heart, my friends;
You have lost two noble *succours*; follow me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

succorable, succourable (suk'or-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *secourable;* as *succor* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being succored or relieved; admitting of succor.—2†. Affording succor or relief; helpful; helping.

The goodness of God, which is very *succourable*, serveth for feet and wings to his servants that are wrongfully traduced. *Cleaver*, The Book of Proverbs, p. 434. (*Latham.*)

succorer, succourer (suk'or-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *socorour;* < *succor* + *-er*[1].] One who succors, or affords assistance or relief; a helper; a deliverer.

Socorourris of the auld fraternite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

She hath been a *succourer* of many, and of myself also.
Rom. xvi. 2.

succoress† (suk'or-es), *n.* [< *succor* + *-ess.*] A female helper.

Of trauayl of Troians, O Queene, thee *succeres* only.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i.

succorless, succourless (suk'or-les), *a.* [< *succor* + *-less.*] Destitute of succor, help, or relief. *Drayton*, Queen Isabella to Rich. II.

succory (suk'ō-ri), *n.* [A corruption of *cichory*, now *chicory:* see *chicory.*] The chicory, *Cichorium Intybus.* See *chicory.*—**Blue succory**, the blue cupidone. See *Catananche.*—**Gum succory**, an Old World composite plant, *Chondrilla juncea*, with straggling branches and small yellow heads, the leaves small except the radical. A narcotic gum is said to be obtained from it on the island of Lemnos. The plant is abundantly naturalized in Maryland and Virginia.—**Lamb's-succory**, a low stemless composite herb, *Arnoseris pusilla*, found in central and northern Europe. The scapes bear single small yellow heads.—**Poisonous succory**, *Hyoseris* (*Aposeris*) *fœtida.*—**Swine's-succory**, the hog-snecory or the lamb's-succory. Also called *dwarf nipplewort.*—**Wild succory**, the common or wild chicory. (See also *hog-succory.*)

succose (suk'ōs), *a.* [< L. *succus, sucus*, juice, + *-ose.*] Full of juice.

succotash (suk'o-tash), *n.* [Also *succatash, suckatash, succatush;* < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett *msickquatash*).] A dish consisting of Indian corn (maize) and beans, variously prepared. The early settlers in New England and Virginia found it a favorite dish among the Indians. In winter it was and still is in some parts of New England prepared from hulled corn and dried beans, but it usually consists of green corn and beans, with or without a piece of salt pork or other meat.

According to him [Roger Williams, Key, pp. 208, 221], the Indian *msickquatash* was boiled corn whole.
Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 188, note.

The wise Huron is welcome; . . . he is come to eat his *succatush* with his brothers of the lakes.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxviii.

By and by, the old woman poured the contents of the pot into a wooden trough, and disclosed a smoking mess of the Indian dish denominated *succotash*—to wit, a soup of corn and beans, with a generous allowance of salt pork.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 157.

succour, succourable, etc. See *succor*, etc.

succub (suk'ub), *n.* [< F. *succube*, < L. *succuba:* see *succuba.*] Same as *succuba.*

succuba (suk'ū-bą), *n.*; pl. *succubæ* (-bē). [< L. *succuba, subcuba*, m. and f., one who has sexual connection with another, a strumpet, < *succumbere* (cf. *succubare*), lie under: see *succumb.*] A female demon fabled to have sexual connection with men in their sleep.

We'll call him Cacodemon, with his black gib there, his *succuba*, his devil's seed, his spawn of Phlegethon, that, o' my conscience, was bred o' the spume of Cocytus.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

succubate (suk'ū-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *succubated*, ppr. *succubating.* [< L. *succubatus*, pp. of *succubare*, lie under: see *succuba.*] To have carnal knowledge of (a man), as a succuba.

succubine (suk'ū-bin), *a.* [< *succuba* + *-ine*[1].] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a succuba.

Oh happy the slip from his *Succubine* grip
That saved the Lord Abbot.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 254.

succubous (suk'ū-bus), *a.* [< L. *succumbere*, lie under (see *succuba*), + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the anterior margin of one leaf passing beneath the posterior margin of that succeeding it: opposed to *incubous:* noting the foliage of certain of the *Jungermanniaceæ.*

succubus (suk'ū-bus), *n.*; pl. *succubi* (-bī). [< ML. *succubus*, a masc. form of L. *succuba*, regarded as fem. only: see *succuba.* Cf. *incubus.*] A demon fabled to have sexual intercourse with human beings in their sleep.

So Men (they say), by Hell's Delusions led,
Have ta'en a *Succubus* to their Bed.
Cowley, The Mistress, Not Fair.

The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed
That raised the spirit and *succubus.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 236.

succula (suk'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *succulæ* (-lē). [Prop. *sucula;* L. *sucula*, a winch, windlass, capstan.] A bare axis or cylinder with staves on it to move it round, but no drum.

succulence (suk'ū-lens), *n.* [< *succulen(t)* + *-ce.*] The character of being succulent; juiciness: as, the *succulence* of a peach.

succulency (suk'ū-len-si), *n.* [As *succulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *succulence.*

succulent (suk'ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *succulent* = Sp. *suculento* = Pg. *succulento* = It. *succulento*, L. *succulentus, suculentus*, full of juice, sappy, < *succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, < *sugere*, suck: see *suck*[1]. Cf. *suck*[2].] 1. Full of juice; specifically, in *bot.*, juicy; thick and fleshy: noting plants that have the stems or leaves thick or fleshy and juicy, as in the houseleek and live-for-ever, the orders *Cactaceæ, Crassulaceæ*, etc.

As the leaves are not *succulent*, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed.
Cook, First Voyage, i. 18.

Hence—2. Figuratively, affording mental sustenance; not dry.

It occurred to her that when she had known about them [glimpses of Lingon heraldry] a good while they would cease to be *succulent* themes of converse or meditation, and Mrs. Transome, having known them all along, might have felt a vacuum in spite of them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xl.

succulently (suk'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

succulous (suk'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *succul(ent)* + *-ous.*] Succulent. *Imp. Dict.*

succumb (su-kum'), *v. i.* [= F. *succomber* = Sp. *sucumbir* = Pg. *succumbir* = It. *succombere*, < L. *succumberc*, lie under, sink down, submit, yield, succumb, < *sub*, under, + *cubare*, lie down.] To sink or give way under pressure or superior force; be defeated; yield; submit; hence, to die.

He, too, had finally *succumbed*, had been led captive in Cæsar's triumph.
Sir E. Creasy, Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, v.

In general, every evil to which we do not *succumb* is a benefactor.
Emerson, Compensation.

succumbent† (su-kum'bent), *a.* [< *succumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, yield: see *succumb.*] Yielding; submissive.

Queen Morphandra . . . useth to make nature herself not only *succumbent* and passive to her desires, but actually subservient and pliable to her transmutations and changes.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 2. (*Davies.*)

succumbentes (suk-um-ben'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of ppr. of *succumbere*, submit, fall down: see *succumb.*] The class of penitents also known as *kneelers.*

The *succumbentes* were passing the silver gates on their way out.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 210.

succursal (su-kėr'sal), *a.* [< F. *succursale*, an establishment that contributes to the success of another, a subsidiary branch, < ML. *succursus*, aid, help, succor: see *succor.*] Serving as a subsidiary church, or chapel of ease (which see, under *chapel*).

Not a city was without its cathedral, surrounded by its *succursal* churches, its monasteries and convents.
Milman, Hist. Latin Christianity, VI. 564.

succus (suk'us), *n.*; pl. *succi* (-sī). [NL., < L. *succus*, prop. *sucus*, juice, moisture: see *suck*[2], *succulent.*] 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, juice; one of certain fluid secretions of the body specified by a qualifying term.—2. In *med.*, the extracted juice of different plants: as, *succus liquoritiæ*, Spanish licorice.—**Succus entericus**, intestinal juice, the secretion of the small glands of the intestinal walls. It seems to have more or less feeble amylolytic and proteolytic properties.—**Succus gastricus**, gastric juice.—**Succus pancreaticus**, pancreatic juice.

succuss (su-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *succussus*, pp. of *succutere*, fling up, shake up, < *sub*, under, + *quatire*, shake, disturb: see *quash.* Cf. *concuss, discuss, percuss.*] To shake suddenly for any purpose, as to elicit a splashing sound in pneumothorax.

succussation (suk-u-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *succussare*, pp. *succussatus*, shake or jerk up and down, freq. < *succutere*, pp. *succussus*, fling up: see *succuss.*] 1. A trot or trotting. [Rare.]

Lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

2. A shaking; succussion.

By a more frequent and a more convulsive elevation and depression of the diaphragm, and the *succussations* of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter, to drive the gall and other bitter juices from the gall-bladder . . . down into their duodenums.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 22.

succussion (su-kush'on), *n.* [= F. *succussion*, < L. *succussio(n-)*, a shaking, < *succutere*, shake up: see *succuss.*] 1. The act of shaking.—2. A shaking; a violent shock.

If the trunk is the principal seat of lesion, as . . . from violent *succussion.*
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 111.

3. A method in physical diagnosis which consists in grasping the thorax between both hands and shaking it quickly to elicit sounds, and thus to detect the presence of liquid, etc., in the pleural sacs.—**Succussion sound**, a splashing sound developed by sudden movements of the body, as in pneumohydrothorax or pneumopyothorax.

succussive (su-kus'iv), *a.* [< L. *succussus*, a shaking, jolting, < *succutere*, shake up: see *succuss.*] Characterized by a shaking motion, especially an up-and-down movement.

such (such), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *soch, soche;* dial. *sich, sech*, Sc. *sic, sick, sik*, etc.; < ME. *such, suche, soche, siche*, also unassibilated *sik, sike*, contracted, with loss of *w*, from *swich, swech, swuch, swych, swyche*, itself contracted, with loss of *l*, from *swilch*, an assibilated form of *swilc, swilk, swylk*, < AS. *swylc, swile, swelc* = OS. *sulik* = OFries. *sullik, sellech, selik, selk, salk, sulch, sek, suk* = MD. *solick, solek, sulck*, D. *zulk* = MLG. *solik, sollik, sollek, solk*, LG. *sölk, sulk, suk* = OHG. *sulīh, solīh, solh*, MHG. *sulich, solich, solch*, G. *solch* = Icel. *slikr* (> ME. *slike*) = OSw. *salik*, Sw. *slik* = Norw. *slik* = Dan. *slig* = Goth. *swalcikś*, such; < AS., etc., *swā*, so, + *-līc*, an adj. formative connected with *gelīc*, like, *līc*, form, body: see *so*[1] and *like*[1], *-ly*[1], and cf. *which*, Sc. *whilk* and *thilk*, of similar formation with *such*, and *cach*, which contains the same terminal element.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of that kind; of the like kind or degree; like; similar. *Such* always implies from its sense a comparison with another thing, either unexpressed, as being involved in the context (as, we have never before seen *such* a sight (sc. as this is); we cannot approve *such* proceedings (sc. as these are); *such* men (sc. as he is) are dangerous), or expressed, *such* being then followed by *as* or *that* before the thing which is the subject of comparison (as, we have never had *such* a time *as* the present; give your children *such* precepts *as* tend to make them wiser and better; the play is not *such that* I can recommend it). *As* in such constructions often becomes by ellipsis the apparent subject of the verb of the second clause: as, *such* persons *as* are concerned in this matter. It is to be noted that, as with other pronominal adjectives, the indefinite article *a* or *an* never immediately precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers, or *such* comes after the noun preceded by the article: as, *such a* man; *such an* honor; I never saw a man *such* as he.

Clerkus that knowen this sholde kenne lordes,
What Dauid seide of *suche* men *as* the sauter telleth.
Piers Ploughman (C), viii. 92.

I am *soche* a fole *that* I love a-nother better than myself, and hane hir lerned so moche, where thourgh I am thus be-closed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 694.

For truly, *such as* the noblemen be, *such* will the people be.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The variety of the curious objects which it exhibiteth to the spectator is *such that* a man shall much wrong it to speake a little of it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 210.

True fortitude glories not in the feats of war as they are *such*, but as they serve to end War soonest by a victorious Peace.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by strangers, whether they are *such as* come out of curiosity, or *such* who are obliged to attend the court of Rome on several occasions.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 420).

Trade brings men to look each other in the face, and gives the parties the knowledge that these enemies over sea or over the mountain are *such* men *as* we, who laugh and grieve, who love and fear as we do.
Emerson, War.

When *such* is followed by an attributive adjective before the noun, it assumes a quasi-adverbial appearance, as if equivalent to *so:* as, *such* terrible deeds; *such* reckless men; *such* different views; but it is still properly adjective, as when with the indefinite article: as, *such a* terrible deed; *such a* reckless man.

Such terrible impression made the dream.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 63.

In Middle English *such* appears in another quasi-adverbial use, preceding a numeral, in the sense of 'as much,' or 'as many': as, *such seven*, 'seven such'—that is, 'seven times as many.'

This toun is ful of ladyes al aboute,
And to my doom, fayrer than *swiche* twelve
As ever she was, shal I fynden in some route.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 402.

The length is *suche* ten as the deepnesse.
Pilgrimage of the Manhode, p. 235. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Such without the correlative clause with *as* is often used emphatically, noting a high degree or a very good or very bad kind, the correlative clause being either obvious, as, he did not expect to come to *such* honor (sc. as he attained), or quite lost from view, as, *such* a time! he is *such* a liar!

How have I lost a father! *such* a father!
Such a one, Decius! I am miserable
Beyond expression.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

2. The same as previously mentioned or specified; not other or different.

A fayr sygt to Mannes ye
To see *such* a chevalrye.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 300.

Soche was the a-vision that I sawgh in my slepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

In China they have a holy kind of Liquor made of *such* sort of Flowers for ratifying and binding of Bargains.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

In another garden to the east is *such* another mosque, called by the Mahometans Zalousa, who pretend also that some holy person is buried there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 86.

For *such* is fate, nor canst thou turn its course
With all thy rage, with all thy rebel force.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 595.

Such was the transformation of the baronage of early England into the nobility of later times.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 299.

3. Of that class: especially in the phrase *as such*, 'in that particular character.'

Of ouest merth sche cowde rith mosche,
Too daunce and synge and othre *suche*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In it he melted lead for bullets
To shoot at foes and sometimes pullets,
To whom he bore so fell a grutch,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any *such*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 358.

Witty men are apt to imagine they are agreeable *as such*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

4. Some; certain: used to indicate or suggest a person or thing originally specified by a name or designation for which the speaker, for reasons of brevity, of convenience or reserve, or from forgetfulness, prefers to substitute, or must substitute, a general phrase: often repeated, *such or such*, or *such and such* (even with a single subject, but in this case implying repetition of action or selection of instances).

Newes then was brought unto the king
That there was *sicke* a won as bee.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 251).

She compiayneth of him that, not contented to take the wheate, the bacon, the butter, the oyle, the cheese, to giue vnto *such and such* out of ye doores, but also steleth from her, to giue vnto his minion, that which she spinneth at the rock. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.

I have appointed my servants to *such and such* a place.
1 Sam. xxi. 2.

When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

In the mean time, those [conditions in life] of husband, wife, parent, child, master, servant, citizen of *such or such* a city, natural-born subject of *such or such* a country, may answer the purpose of examples.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 11.

From the earliest times we hear of the king of *such and such* a province, the arch-king of all Ireland, the kings of Orkney and Man, even kings of Dublin.
The Century, XL. 295.

As such. See def. 3.—**Never such.** See *never*.—**Such like.** See *like*², *a.*

II. *pron.* 1. Such a person or thing; more commonly with a plural reference, such persons or things: by ellipsis of the noun.

Such as sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.
Ps. cvii. 10.

2. The same.

I bring you smiles of pity, not affection;
For *such* she sent.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Suchospondylia (sū″kō-spon-dil′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σοῦχος, the crocodile, + σπονδύλη, a vertebra: see *spondyl.*] One of the major groups into which *Reptilia* (except *Pleurospondylia*) are divisible, characterized by having upon the anterior dorsal vertebræ long and divided transverse processes, the divisions of these with which the tubercles of the ribs articulate being longer than those with which the heads of the ribs articulate. The group contains the existing order *Crocodilia*, and the fossil orders *Dicynodontia*, *Ornithoscelida*, and *Pterosauria*, which are collectively thus distinguished on the one hand from *Herpetospondylia* and on the other from *Perospondylia*. See these words, and *Pleurospondylia*.

suchospondylian (sū″kō-spon-dil′i-an), *a.* [< *Suchospondylia* + *-an.*] Having a crocodilian conformation of the vertebræ with regard to the articulation of the ribs, in consequence of the occurrence of long divided transprocesses of the vertebræ; pertaining to the *Suchospondylia*, or having their characters.

suchospondylous (sū-kō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [As *Suchospondylia* + *-ous.*] Same as *suchospondylian*.

suck¹ (suk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *souke*; < ME. *souken, sowken, suken* (pret. *sec, soc, soek, sok*), < AS. *sūcan* (pret. *scác*, pp. *socen*), also *sūgan* = MD. *suyghen*, D. *zuigen* = MLG. *sūgen* = OHG. *sūgan*, MHG. *sūgen*, G. *saugen* = Icel. *sjūga*, *sūga* = Sw. *suga* = Dan. *suge*, suck (Goth. not recorded): Teut. root in two forms, √ *suk* and √ *sug*; = W. *sugno*, suck, = Gael. *sug*, suck, = OIr. *sugim*, Ir. *sughaim*, suck, = L. *sūgere* (pp. *suctus*) (LL. **suctiare*, > It. *succiare* = OF. *sucer, sucer*), suck (cf. L. *sucus, succus*, juice: see *succulent, suction*); = Lett. *sugu*, suck, = OBulg. *sŭsati*, suck. Hence ult. *soak* (of which the ME. form *soken* was more or less confused with the ME. forms of *suck*), *suckle, suckling, honeysuckle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw into the mouth by action of the lips and tongue which produces a partial vacuum.

The milk thon *suck'dst* from her did turn to marble.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 144.

The Bee and the Spider *suck* Honey and Poison out of one Flower. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 4.

2. To draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from.

A certain woman . . . lifted up her voice, and said unto him, Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast *sucked*. Luke xi. 27.

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, I make account it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke*, Education, § 115.

Some [bees] watch the food, some in the meadows ply,
Taste every bud, and *suck* each blossom dry.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. To draw in or imbibe by any process; inhale; absorb: usually with *in, out, away*, etc.: as, to *suck in* air; a sponge *sucks in* water.

Wise Dara's province, year by year,
Like a great sponge, *sucked* wealth and plenty *up*.
Lowell, Dara.

4. To draw or drain.

Old ocean too *suck'd* through the porous globe.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 770.

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; swallow up; ingulf.

As waters are by whirlpools *sucked* and drawn. *Dryden*.

Thus far no suspicion has been suffered to reach the disciple that he is now rapidly approaching to a torrent that will *suck* him into a new faith.
De Quincey, Essenes, iii.

6†. To draw in or obtain by fraudulent devices; soak.

For ther is no theef withoute a lowke,
That helpeth hym to wasten, and to *souke*
Of that he brybe kan or borwe may.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 52.

To suck in. (*a*) To draw into the mouth; imbibe; absorb. (*b*) To cheat; deceive; take in. [Slang.]—**To suck the monkey.** See *monkey*.—**To suck up**, to draw into the mouth; draw up by any sucking action.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw fluid into the mouth; draw by producing a vacuum, as with a tube.

Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 88.

2. To draw milk from a teat: said of the young of a mammal.—3. To draw air when the water is low or the valve imperfect: said of a pump.

This pump never *sucks*; these screws are never loose.
Emerson, Farming.

suck¹ (suk), *n.* [< *suck*¹, *v.* Cf. *suck*², *n.*] 1. Suction by the mouth or in any way; the act of sucking; a sucking force.

Powerful whirlpools, *sucks* and eddies.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 611.

2. Nourishment drawn from the breast.

They moreover drawe unto themselves, togither with theyr *sucke*, even the nature and disposition of theyr nurses. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 54.

3. A small draught. [Colloq.]

Well. No bouse? nor no tobacco?
Tap. Not a *suck*, sir;
Nor the remainder of a single can.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

4. Rum or liquor of some kind. *Tuft's Glossary.*—5. Same as *sucket*, 1.

suck²† (suk), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *suc* = Sp. *suco* = Pg. *succo* = It. *succo, sugo*, < L. *succus*, prop. *sūcus*, juice, moisture, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*¹, *v.*, and cf. *suck*¹, *n.*, with which *suck*² is confused.] Juice; succulence.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie [marrow] within my bones.
Palace of Pleasure, ii. S 5 b. (*Nares.*)

suckatash†, *n.* Same as *succotash*.

sucken (suk′n), *n.* [Also *suckin*; a var. of *soken*.] In *Scots law*, the district attached to a mill, or the whole lands astricted to a mill, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to the mill to be ground. See *thirlage*. *Jamieson.* [Lowland Scotch.]

suckener (suk′nėr), *n.* [< *sucken* + *-er*¹.] A tenant bound to bring his grain to a certain mill to be ground. See *sucken*.

suckeny†, *n.* [ME. *suckiny, sukkenye*, < OF. *souquenie, sosquenie, souskanie*, a surtout (> F. dim. *souquenille, chiquenille*), < ML. *soscania*, < MGr. σουκανία, a surtout; origin unknown.] A loose frock worn over their other clothes by carters, etc.

She hadde on a *sukkenye*,
That not of hempe ne heerdis was.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1233.

sucker (suk′ėr), *n.* [< *suck*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which sucks; a suckling.

The entry of doubts is as so many *suckers* or spunges to draw use of knowledge.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*) A sucking pig: a commercial term.

For *suckers* the demand was not very brisk.
Standard, Sept. 3, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(*b*) A new-born or very young whale. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a bird which sucks or is supposed to do so: only in composition. See *goatsucker, honey-sucker*. (*d*) In *ichth.*, one of numerous fishes which suck in some way or are supposed to do so, having a conformation of the protrusive lips which suggests a sucker, or a sucker-like organ on any part of the body by means of which the fish adheres to foreign objects. (1) Any North American cyprinoid of the family *Catostomidæ*, as a carp-sucker, chub-sucker, hog-sucker, etc. There are about 60 species, of some 12 or 14 genera, almost confined to the fresh waters of North America, though one or two are Asiatic; they are little esteemed for food, the flesh being insipid and full of small bones. Leading generic forms besides *Catostomus* are *Ictiobus* and *Bubalichthys*, the buffalo-fishes; *Carpiodes*, the carp-suckers, as *C. cyprinus*, the quillback or skimback; *Cycleptus*, as *C. elongatus*, the black-horse, or gourd-seed sucker; *Pantosteus*, the hard-headed suckers; *Erimyzon*, the chub-suckers, as *E. sucetta*, the sweet sucker; *Minytrema*, the spotted suckers; *Moxostoma*, some of whose many species are called *mullet, chub-mullet, jump-rocks, red-horse*, etc.; and *Quassilabia*, or harelipped suckers. (See the distinctive names, with various cuts.) The typical genus *Catostomus* is an extensive one, including some of the commonest species, as *C. commersoni*, the white or brook sucker, 18 inches long, widely distributed from Labrador to Montana and southward to Florida; its section *Hypentelium* contains *H. nigricans*, the hog-sucker, hog-molly, or stone-lugger, etc. (2) Any fish of the genus *Lepadogaster*. The Cornish sucker is *L. gouani*; the Connemara sucker, *L. candollei*; the bimaculated or network sucker, *L. bimaculatus*. See cut under *Lepadogaster*. [Eng.] (3) A snail-fish or sea-snail; one of several different members of the family *Liparididæ*, as the unctuous sucker, *Liparis vulgaris*. See cuts under *snail-fish*. (4) The lump-sucker or lump-fish. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (5) The sucking-fish or remora. See cut under *Echeneis*. (6) A cyclostomous fish, as the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*¹, 3. (7) A Californian food-fish, the sciænoid *Menticirrus undulatus*.

2. A suctorial part or organ; a formation of parts by means of which an animal sucks, imbibes, or adheres by atmospheric pressure, as if sucking; a sucking-tube or sucking-disk. (*a*) The fin of a fish formed into a suctorial disk, as that of the remora. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. (*b*) The mouth of a myzont or cyclostomous fish. (*c*) The haustellate or siphonal mouth-parts of an insect or siphonostomous crustacean; a sucking-tube, especially of a flea. See cut under *chrysalis*. (*d*) One of the cup-shaped sucking-disks or cupules on the lower surface of the expanded tarsi, found in certain aquatic beetles. They are either affixed directly to the joint, or the smaller ones are elevated on stems, and resemble wine-glasses in shape. (*e*) An adhesive pad of an insect's foot, as a fly's, by means of which it walks on walls and ceilings; a pulvillus. See cut under *house-fly*. (*f*) A sucking-disk or acetabulum of the arms of a cephalopod, as an octopus; one of the acetabuliferous arms of such an animal. See cut under *cuttle-fish*. (*g*) An adhesive or suctorial facet on the head or tail of various parasitic worms, as tapeworms or leeches; a bothrium. See cuts under *Bucephalus, leech*, and *cestoid*. (*h*) The disk-like suctorial mouth of a leech. (*i*) One of the ambulacral pediceis or tube-feet of echinoderms, as starfishes; a sucker-foot or sucker-tube.

3. The piston of a suction-pump.

Pretty store of oil must be poured into the cylinder, . . . that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it the more smoothly and freely. *Boyle*, Works, I. 6.

4. A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn.—5. In *bot.*: (*a*) A shoot rising from a subterranean creeping stem. Plants which emit suckers freely, as the raspberry and rose, are readily propagated by division. (*b*) A sprout from the root near or at a distance from the trunk, as in the pear and white poplar, or an adventitious shoot from the body or a branch of a tree.

Here, therefore, is our safest course, to make a retrenchment of all those excrescences of affections which like the wild and irregular *sucker*, draw away nourishment from the trunk. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

(*c*) Same as *haustorium*. Compare *propagulum* (*a*).—6. A small piece of leather to the center of which a string is attached, used by children as a toy. When rendered flexible by wetting and pressed firmly down on a smooth object, as a stone, the adhesion of the two surfaces, due to atmospheric pressure, is so firm that a stone of considerable weight may be lifted by the string.

7. A parasite; a sponger; in recent use, also, a stupid person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

This *sucker* thinks nane wise
But him that can to immense riches rise.
Allan Ramsay, The General Mistake.

A person readily deceived . . . the . . . *Suckers*, . . . who, despite . . . oft-repeated warnings, . . . swallowed the hook so clumsily baited with "Bohemian Oats."
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Jan. 11, 1887.

8. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois. [U. S.]—9. Same as *sucket*, 1. [Scotch.]

sucker (suk'ėr), *v.* [< *sucker*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strip off suckers or shoots from; deprive of suckers; specifically, to remove superfluous shoots from the root and at the axils of the leaves of (tobacco).

How the Indians ordered their tobacco I am not certain, . . . but I am informed they used to let it all run to seed, only *succoring* the leaves to keep the sprouts from growing upon and starving them; and when it was ripe they pulled off the leaves, cured them in the sun, and laid them up for use. *Beverley*, Virginia, II. ¶ 20.

2. To provide with suckers: as, the *suckered* arms of a cuttlefish. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

II. *intrans.* To send out suckers or shoots.

Its most marked characteristics, however, are its tendencies to *sucker* immoderately. *Scribner's Mag.*, March, 1880, p. 762.

suckerel (suk'ėr-el), *n.* [< *sucker*[1] + *-erel*, on model of *pickerel*.] A catostomoid fish of the Mississippi valley, *Cycleptus elongatus;* the Missouri or gourd-seed sucker, or black-horse, a singular catostomoid of large size (1½ to 2½ feet long), and of very dark or blackish coloration. See cut under *Cycleptus*.

sucker-fish (suk'ėr-fish), *n.* The sucking-fish or remora. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 325.

sucker-foot (suk'ėr-fůt), *n.* 1. One of the suctorial tube-feet, or sucker-tubes, of an echinoderm; an ambulacral pedicel capable of acting as a sucker.—2. In *entom.*, a proleg.

sucker-mouthed (suk'ėr-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like that of the catostomoid fishes called *suckers:* as, the *sucker-mouthed* buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*.

sucker-rod (suk'ėr-rod), *n.* A rod which connects the brake and the bucket of a pump. *E. H. Knight.*

sucker-tube (suk'ėr-tūb), *n.* One of the sucker-feet of an echinoderm.

sucket (suk'et), *n.* [Partly an accom. form of *succade*, partly < *suck*[1] + *-et*. Cf. equiv. *suck*[1], 5, *sucker*, 9.] 1. A dried sweetmeat or sugar-plum; hence, a delicacy of any kind.

Windam, all rageinge, brake vppe Pinteados Caben, broke open his chestes, spoyled suche pronisyon of coulde stilled waters and *suckettes* as he hade prouided for his health, and lefte hym nothynge. *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 377).

But, monsieur,
Here are *suckets*, and sweet dishes.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, v. 2.

2. A sucking rabbit. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

suckfish (suk'fish), *n.* 1. The sucking-fish or remora.—2. A crustacean parasite of the sperm-whale: so called by whalemen. Lobtailing is said to be done by the whale to rid itself of these troublesome creatures. *C. M. Scammon.*

suckin (suk'in), *n.* See *sucken*.

suck-in (suk'in), *n.* [< *suck in:* see *suck*[1].] A take-in; a fraud. [Slang.]

sucking (suk'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *souking;* ppr. of *suck*[1], *v.*] 1. Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast; not yet weaned; very young.

There were three *sucking* pigs serv'd up in a dish. *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 1.

Hence—2. Figuratively, very young and inexperienced; undergoing training; in the early stage of a career; in leading-strings; "vealy."

My enemies are but *sucking* critics, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come. *Dryden*, All for Love, Pref.

The very curates . . . she . . . looked upon as *sucking* saints. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

3†. Draining; exhausting.

Accidia ys a *souking* sore. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 117.

Sucking center, a nervous center believed to exist in the medulla, with afferent fibers from the fifth and glossopharyngeal nerves—the efferent fibers being in the facial, hypoglossus, third division of the fifth, and branches of the cervical plexus, which supply the depressora of the lower jaw.—**Sucking dove**, a sucker or dupe; a simpleton; a cony; a gull.

sucking-bottle (suk'ing-bot″l), *n.* A nursing-bottle.

sucking-disk (suk'ing-disk), *n.* A sucker; a discoidal sucking-organ, as an acetabulum: applied to any flat or concave expansive surface which functions as a sucker.

sucking-fish (suk'ing-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Echeneididæ;* a remora.—2. The lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

sucking-pump (suk'ing-pump), *n.* Same as *suction-pump*.

sucking-stomach (suk'ing-stum″ak), *n.* The haustellate or suctorial stomach of various insects and some crustaceans, which sucks up the juices of plants on which they feed or of the host on which they are parasites.

suckiny†, *n.* Same as *suckeny*.

suckle (suk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suckled*, ppr. *suckling*. [Freq. of *suck*[1]. Cf. *suckling*.] **I.** *trans.* To give suck to; nurse at the breast.

She was a wight, if ever such wight were, . . .
To *suckle* fools and chronicle small beer.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 161.

II. *intrans.* To suck; nurse.

suckle† (suk'l), *n.* [< *suckle*, *v.*] A teat.

Two paps, which are not only *suckles*, but stilts to creep a shoare upon. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 26.

suckler (suk'lėr), *n.* [< *suckle* + *-er*[1].] An animal which suckles its young; any mammal; also, a young one not yet weaned; a suckling.

Sucklers, or even weaned calves. *The Field*, Jan. 16, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sucklers (suk'lėrz), *n.* [Pl. of *suckler*.] The red clover, *Trifolium pratense;* also, the white clover, *T. repens:* so called because the flowers are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

suckling (suk'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sokling, sokeling, sokelynge* (= MD. *suygelinck, soogheling*, D. *zuigeling* = MHG. *sügelinc*, G. *säugling*), a suckling, < *soken, souken*, suck, + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *suckle*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A suckler; a young animal not yet weaned.

Babes and *sucklings*. Ps. viii. 2.

The tend'rest Kid
And fattest of my Flock, a *Suckling* yet,
That ne'er had Nourishment but from the Teat.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

2. (*a*) The white clover, *Trifolium repens;* (*b*) the red clover, *T. pratense;* (*c*) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum:* so called because their flower-tubes are sucked for honey. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Lamb's suckling**, the white clover, and the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—**Yellow suckling**, an agricultural name for the small yellow clover, *Trifolium minus*.

II. *a.* Sucking, as a young mammal; not yet weaned; hence, figuratively, young and inexperienced.

O breast whereat some *suckling* sorrow clings.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

suckstone (suk'stōn), *n.* [< *suck*[1], *v.*, + obj. *stone*.] The suckfish, *Echeneis remora*.

A little fishe called a *suckstone*, that staieth a ship under saile, remora. *Withals*, Dict., 1608.

sucre[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sugar*.

sucre[2] (sö'kre), *n.* A silver coin of Ecuador, of the weight of 25 grams and the fineness of .900. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, pp. 230, 412, 413.

sucrose (sū'krōs), *n.* [< F. *sucre* (see *sugar*) + *-ose*.] A general name for the sugars identical in composition and in general properties with cane-sugar, having the formula $(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})n$: same as *saccharose*.

suction (suk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *suction*, F. *succion* = Sp. *succion*, < L. as if **suctio(n-)*, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*.] The process or condition of sucking; the removal of air or gas from any interior space producing a diminution of pressure which induces an inrush of gas or liquid to restore the equilibrium. If the process is maintained, a continuous current is produced. See *suction-pump* and *pump*[1]. Also used attributively.—**Suction curette of Teale**, an instrument employed for the removal of a soft cataract from the eye.

suction-anemometer (suk'shon-an-e-mom″ė-tėr), *n.* An anemometer in which a diminution of pressure caused by the wind is used as a measure of its velocity. Two different forms have been proposed, corresponding to two distinct ways in which a moving fluid produces a diminution of pressure. This, the so-called *suction*, is produced in the one by the wind blowing through a horizontal tube having a contracted section, and in the other by the wind blowing across the mouth of a vertical tube.

suction-box (suk'shon-boks), *n.* In *paper-making*, a chamber in which there is a partial vacuum, placed below the web of pulp to assist in removing the water from it.

suction-chamber (suk'shon-chām″bėr), *n.* The barrel or cylinder of a pump into which the liquid is delivered from the suction-pipe.

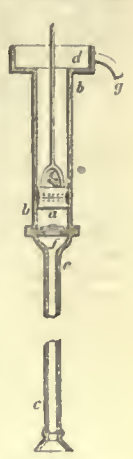
suction-fan (suk'shon-fan), *n.* In *milling*, a fan for withdrawing by suction chaff and refuse from grain, or steam and hot air from meal as it comes from the burs. *E. H. Knight.*

suction-pipe (suk'shon-pīp), *n.* 1. The pipe leading from the bottom of a pump-barrel or -cylinder to the well, cistern, or reservoir from which the water or other liquid is to be drawn up. See *pump*[1].—2. An air-tight pipe running from beneath a water-wheel to the level of the tail-race. It is said to render the whole fall available. *E. H. Knight.*

suction-plate (suk'shon-plāt), *n.* A form of dental plate for supporting an upper set of artificial teeth, held in position by atmospheric pressure induced by a vacuum between the plate and the roof of the mouth.

suction-primer (suk'shon-prī″mėr), *n.* A small force-pump fitted to a steam-pump, and used to fill the pump and drive out the air before admitting steam to the main pump.

suction-pump (suk'shon-pump), *n.* A pump having a barrel placed above the level of the water to be drawn, a suction-pipe extending from the barrel down into the water to be raised, an inlet-valve opening inward or toward the piston, and an outlet-valve in the piston. When the piston is raised, the air in the barrel below the piston expands, its tension is correspondingly diminished, and the pressure of the external air upon the surface of the liquid outside forces it up into the suction-tube. See *pump*[1].



Suction-pump.
a, piston; *b*, barrel; *c*, *c*, suction-pipe; *d*, pump-back or pump-box; *e*, valve in piston; *f*, valve which admits water into the barrel; *g*, spout, pump-dale, or dale.

suction-valve (suk'shon-valv), *n.* 1. In a suction-pump, the valve in the bottom of the barrel, below the piston.—2. In a steam-engine, a valve through which the rise of the plunger causes the water from the hot-well to flow into the feed-pump.

Suctoria (suk-tō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *suctorius:* see *suctorious*.] Suctorial animals: applied to various zoölogical groups in which the mouth is suctorial, haustellate, siphonostomous, or otherwise fitted for sucking. Specifically—(*a*†) In *ichth.*, the cyclostomous fishes, or myzonts; the lampreys and hags, having the mouth formed into a sucker; in Cuvier's system, the second family of *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, later called *Cyclostomata*, or *Cyclostomi*, and *Myzontes*, and now known as the class *Marsipobranchii*. Also *Suctorii*. See cut under *lamprey*. (*b*†) In *Vermes:* (1) The suctorial or discophorous annelids; the leeches: now called *Hirudinea*. See cut under *leech*. (2) A branch of the phylum *Platyhelmia*, composed of the three classes *Trematoidea*, *Cestoidea*, and *Hirudinea:* an artificial group contrasted with a branch *Ciliata*. *E. R. Lankester.* (*c*†) In *entom.*, the suctorial apterous insects: so called by De Geer; in Latreille's system, the fourth order of insects, also called by him *Siphonaptera*, and now known as *Aphaniptera;* the fleas. (*d*) In *Crustacea*, the *Ithizocephala* or *Centrogonida*. (*e*) In *Protozoa*, the suctorial, acinetiform, or tentaculiferous infusoriana; in the classification of Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the third order of *Infusoria*, consisting of a family *Acinetina*, with 8 genera: called by Kent *Tentaculifera suctoria*. See *Tentaculifera*.

suctorial (suk-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *suctori-ous* + *-al*.] 1. Adapted for sucking; functioning as a sucker or sucking-organ of any kind; sucking; haustellate: as, the *suctorial* mouth of a lamprey; the *suctorial* tongue (antlia) of a butterfly or moth; the *suctorial* proboscis of a flea; the *suctorial* disk of a sucking-fish, an octopod, a leech; the *suctorial* facets of a trematoid worm; the *suctorial* tentacles of an infusorian.—2. Capable of sucking; fitted for imbibing fluid or for adhering by means of suckers; provided with a sucking-organ, whether for imbibing or for adhering; of or pertaining to the *Suctoria*, in any sense: as, a *suctorial* bird, fish, worm, insect, crustacean, or animalcule.—**Suctorial fishes**, the cyclostomous fishes, or lampreys and hags: same as *Suctoria* (*a*). The lancelets have been called *fringed-mouthed suctorial fishes*.

suctorian (suk-tō'ri-an), *n.* [< *suctori-ous* + *-an*.] A suctorial animal; a member of the *Suctoria*, in any sense; especially, a cyclostomous fish.

suctorious (suk-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *suctorius*, < L. *suctorius*, < *sugere*, pp. *suctus*, suck: see *suck*[1].] Same as *suctorial*.—**Suctorious mandibles**, in *entom.*, mandibles which are tubular, having an orifice through which liquid food passes to the mouth, as in the larvæ of certain aquatic beetles and in the young ant-lion.

sud (sud), *n.* [A var. of *sod*, or from the same ult. source: see *sod*, *scythe*. Cf. *suds*.] 1. The drift-sand left in meadows by the overflowing of rivers. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A young scallop of the first year, from July to November.

sud (sud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sudded*, ppr. *sudding*. [< *sud*, *n.*] To cover with drift-sand by flood. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

sudamina (sū-dam'i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] In *pathol.*, vesicles resembling millet-seeds in form and magnitude, appearing on the skin in various fevers.

In *sudamina alba* the epithelium is macerated and the vesicular contents milky; in *sudamina crystallina* the vesicles are clear; and in *sudamina rubra* they have a reddish base.

sudaminal (sū-dam'i-nal), *a.* [< *sudamina* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sudamina.

Sudanese (sö-da-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sudan* (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sudan, or Soudan, a region in Africa lying south of Sahara, and sometimes extended to include the valley of the middle Nile and the region eastward to the Red Sea.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Sudan.

Also *Soudanese*.

sudarium (sū-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sudaria* (-ä). [L.: see *sudary*.] A handkerchief.

The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric *sudarium*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) The legendary sweat-cloth; the handkerchief of St. Veronica, according to tradition miraculously impressed with the mask of Christ; also, the napkin about Christ's head (John xx. 7). (*b*) In general, any miraculous portrait of Christ. See *vernicle*. (*c*) Same as *maniple*, 4. (*d*) The orarium or vexillum of a pastoral staff.

sudary (sū'da-ri), *n.*; pl. *sudaries* (-riz). [< ME. *sudarye*, < L. *sudarium*, a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief, < *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] Same as *sudarium*.

He shewed me the clothe in ye whiche I wrapped his body and also the *sudarye* that I bounde his hede withall. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Here a monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth
With some undoubted relic—a *sudary*
Of the Virgin. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

sudation (sū-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sudatio(n-)*, a sweating, perspiration, < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat: see *sweat*.] A sweating.

sudatorium (sū-dā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sudatoria* (-ä). [L., < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.

sudatory (sū'dā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *sudatorius*, pertaining to or serving for sweating, < *sudare*, pp. *sudatus*, sweat.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *sudatories* (-riz). That which is sudorific; a sweat-bath; a sudatorium; a diaphoretic.

Neere to this cave are the natural stoves of St. Germain, of the nature of *sudatories*, in certaine chambers partition'd with stone for the sick to sweate in.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

II. *a.* 1. Sweating or perspiring.—2. Promoting or inducing perspiration; sudorific; diaphoretic.—**Sudatory fever**, sweating-sickness.

sudd (sud), *n.* [< Ar. *sudd*, *sodd*, a barrier, obstacle.] An impenetrable mass of floating water-plants interlaced with trunks of trees and decayed vegetable matter, forming floating islands in the White Nile.

It is in this part of the White Nile that, from time to time, forms the *sudd*, that vegetable barrier which completely closes the river to navigation.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 520.

sudden (sud'n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suddain*, *soudaine*, *sodeine*, < ME. *sodain*, *sodein*, *sodeyn*, *soden*, *sodene*, < OF. *sodain*, *sodeyne*, *sudain*, *soubdain*, *soudain*, F. *soudain* = Pr. *sobtan*, *subtan*, *subitan* = Sp. *subitáneo* = Pg. *subitaneo* = It. *subitaneo*, *subitano*, sudden, < L. *subitaneus*, ML. also *subitanius*, sudden, < *subitus*, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *subire*, come or go stealthily, < *sub*, under, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1]. Cf. *subitaneous*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Happening without notice, instantly and unexpectedly; immediate; instant.

To giad, ne to sory, but kepe thee euene bitwene
For ios, or lucre, or ouy caae *sodens*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from *sudden* death, Good Lord, deliver us!
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then *sudden* destruction cometh upon them. 1 Thes. v. 3.

2. Found or hit upon unexpectedly.

Up sprung a *suddain* Grove, where every Tree
Impeopled was with Birds of softest throats.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 88.

A *sudden* road! a long and ample way.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 409.

A *sudden* little river crossed my path,
As unexpected as a serpent comes.
Browning, Childe Roland.

3. Hastily made, put in use, employed, prepared, etc.; quick; rapid.

Never was such a *sudden* scholar made.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 32.

These pious flourishes and colours, examin'd thoroughly, are like the Apples of Asphaltis, appearing goodly to the *sudden* eye, but look well upon them, or at least but touch them, and they turne into Cinders.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

Nothing is more certain than that great poets are not *sudden* prodigies, but slow results.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 234.

4. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate.

The wordes of this *sodeyn* Diomede.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1024.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 59.

How, child of wrath and anger! the loud lie?
For what, my *sudden* boy?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

5. In *zoöl.*, abrupt; sharply defined from neighboring parts: as, a *sudden* antennal club; a *sudden* truncation.=**Syn. 1.** Unexpected, unanticipated, unlooked-for, abrupt.

II. *n.* That which is sudden; a surprise; an unexpected occurrence. [Obsolete except in the phrases below.]

I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at *suddains* and surprizals. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 84.

All of (on) a sudden, at the sudden†, on a (the) sudden, of a sudden, of the sudden†, sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives; all at once and without notice; hastily; unexpectedly; suddenly.

Before we had gone far, we saw *all of a sudden* about fifty Arab horse coming towards us; immediately every one had his fire arms ready.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 145.

In the warre wee haue seene many Capteines loste for no other cause but for that, when they ahoulde haue done a thing *at the soudaine*, they haue sit downe with great leysure to take counsell.
Guevara, Lettera (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

How art thou lost! how *on a sudden* lost.
Milton, P. L., ix. 900.

When you have a mind to leave your master and are too bashful to break the matter, for fear of offending him, the best way is to grow rude and saucy *of a sudden*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Why may not I be a favourite *on the sudden*? I see nothing against it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

O' the sudden, as good gifts are wont befall.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 158.

On such a sudden†, so suddenly.

Is it possible, *on such a sudden*, you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 27.

Upon all suddens†, for all unexpected occurrences; for all emergencies.

Be circumspect and carefull to haue your ships in readinesse, and in good order alwaies, and *vpon all suddens*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 454.

sudden (sud'n), *adv.* [< *sudden*, *a.*] Suddenly; unexpectedly.

suddenly (sud'n-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sodeynly*, *sodeynliche*; < *sudden* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation or premeditation; quickly; immediately.—2. In *zoöl.*, sharply; abruptly; squarely: as, a part *suddenly* truncate.

suddenness (sud'n-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sudden, in any sense; a coming or happening without previous notice.

suddenty (sud'n-ti), *n.* [< OF. *soudiainete*, F. *soudaineté*, < ML. **subitaneita(t-)s*, suddenness, < L. *subitaneus*, sudden: see *sudden*.] Suddenness. [Scotch.]—**On (of) a suddenty**, on a sudden; without premeditation.

My father's tongue was loosed *of a suddenty*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

sudder (sud'ėr), *a.* [< Hind. *sadr*, < Ar. *sadr*, chief.] Chief: in Bengal specifically noting several important departments of government: as, the *sudder* court or *sudder* adawlet; the *sudder* board (of revenue); the *sudder* station, or the chief station of a district, where the civil officials reside.

An Indian lawyer expresses this by saying that the three older High Courts were formed by the fusion of the Supreme and *Sudder* Courts, words which have the same meaning, but which indicate very different tribunals.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 36.

sud-oil (sud'oil), *n.* In *soap-making*, oil or fat recovered from soapy waters or suds. The addition to such waters of an acid in sufficient quantity to neutralize the alkali frees the oily matters, which then separate from the water and are so regained.

sudor (sū'dọr), *n.* [L., < *sudare*, sweat: see *sweat*.] Sweat or perspiration; the insensible vapor or sensible water which issues from the sudoriferous pores of the skin; diaphoresis.—**Sudor anglicus**, the English sweating-sickness.—**Sudor cruentus**, hemathidrosis.

sudoral (sū'dọ-ral), *a.* [< *sudor* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sudor or sweat.

sudoriferous (sū-dọ-rif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *sudorifère* = Sp. *sudorífero* = Pg. It. *sudorifero*, < L. *sudorifer*, sweat-producing, < *sudor* (*sudoris*), sweat, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing sweat; sudoriparous.—**Sudoriferous gland.** Same as *sweat-gland*.

sudorific (sū-dọ-rif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sudorifique* = Sp. *sudorífico* = Pg. It. *sudorifico*, < L. *sudor*, sweat, + *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *a.* Causing, inducing, or promoting sweat; sudatory; diaphoretic.

A decoction of *sudorific* herbs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 706.

Did you ever . . . burst out into *sudorific* exudation like a cold thaw? *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 117.

II. *n.* Something which promotes sweating; a diaphoretic.

sudoriparous (sū-dọ-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *sudor*, sweat, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] Secreting sweat; producing perspiration.—**Sudoriparous gland.** Same as *sweat-gland*.

sudorous† (sū'dọ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *sudorus*, sweaty, < L. *sudor*, sweat: see *sudor*.] Sweaty; sticky or clammy like sweat; consisting of or caused by sweat. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Sudra (sö'drä), *n.* [Also *Soodra* (and *Sooder*); < Hind. *sudra*, < Skt. *çūdra*.] The lowest of the four principal castes into which Hindu society was anciently divided, composed of the non-Aryan aborigines of India, reduced to subjection or servitude by their Aryan conquerors.

The Brahmin still dodges the shadow of the *Soodra*, and the *Soodra* spits upon the footprint of the Pariah.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 289.

suds (sudz), *n. pl.* [Prop. pl. of *sud*, var. of *sod*, lit. 'a bubbling or boiling': see *sud*, *sod*, *seethe*.] 1. Water impregnated with soap, forming a frothy mass; a lixivium of soap and water.

Alas! my miserable master, what *suds* art thou wash'd into! *Marston*, The Fawne, iv. 1.

Why, thy best shirt is in t' *suds*, and no time for t' starch and iron it. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xvii.

2. The foam or spray churned up by a wounded whale; white water. [Slang.]

An officer of a boat never follows the wake of a right whale, for the moment the boat strikes the *suds* it is maintained that the whale is immediately made acquainted with the fact through some unknown agency.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 261.

In the suds, in turmoil or difficulty; in distress. [Colloq.]

Hist, hist, I will he rul'd;
I will, i' faith; I will go presently:
Will you forsake me now, and leave me *i' the suds*?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

sue[1] (sū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sued*, ppr. *suing*. [Early mod. E. also *sew*; < ME. *suen*, *suwen*, *sewen*, *seuwen*, < OF. *suir*, *sewir*, *sevir*, also *sevre*, *sure*, *suivre*, F. *suivre* = Pr. *segre*, *seguir* = Sp. Pg. *seguir* = It. *seguire*, follow, < LL. **sequere*, follow, for L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, and cf. *ensue*, *pursue*, *suit*, *suite*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To follow; follow after; pursue; chase; follow in attendance; attend.

Maistre, I shal *sue* thee, whidir euer thou shalt go.
Wyclif, Mat. viii. 19.

For yit was ther no man that hadde him *sewed*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 517.

I shal *suwe* thi wille. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 21.

2†. To follow up; follow out; continue.

But while I, *suing* this so good successe,
Laid siege to Orliaunce on the river's side.
Mir. for Mags., p. 316. (*Nares.*)

He meanca no more to *sew*
His former quest, so full of toile and paine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 2.

3. To follow with entreaty; seek to persuade; entreat.

I *sywdde* hys Grace [Henry VIII.] to signe the Popis lettre. And he comaundydde me to brynge the same unto hym at evynsonge tyme.
Richard Pace, Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 277.

4. To seek after; try to win; seek the favor of; seek in marriage; woo.

I was belov'd of many a gentle Knight,
And *sude* and sought with all the service dew.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 20.

They would *sue* me, and woo me, and flatter me.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

5. To seek justice or right from by legal process; institute process in law against; prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right: as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass. [Used sometimes of the object of the action instead of the defendant.]

The executors of bishops are *sued* if their mansion-house be suffered to go to decay. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is written, our men's goods and estates in Spain are confiscated, and our men *sued*, some to be imprisoned, others to be enjoined, on pain of death, to depart.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 69.

To sue livery†, to sue out livery, to take proceedings, on arriving at age, to recover lands which the king had held as guardian in chivalry during the plaintiff's minority; hence, metaphorically, to declare one's self of age.

I am denied to *sue* my *livery* here.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 129.

Our little Cupid hath *sued livery*,
And is no more in his minority.
Donne, Eclogue (1613).

It concern'd them first to *sue out* their *Liverie* from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

To sue out, to petition for and take out; apply for and obtain: as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery; to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

Thou art my husband, no divorce in heaven
Has been *su'd out* between us.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

And now he would go to London at once, and *sue out* his pardon. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To follow; come after, either as a consequence or in pursuit.

With Erenles and other mo of his aune men,
He *sues* furth on the soile to Chethes the kyng.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 821.

Wetith wel that we . . . haue grauntyd . . . to the citezens of the forsayd cite the fraunches that ben *suying* to haue to hem and to her eyers and successours for euer.
Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 28.

The kynge dide do make this dragon in all the haste he myght, like to the dragon that *sewde* in the ayre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

2. To make entreaty; entreat; petition; plead: usually with *for*.

And as men here devoutly wolde writen holy Seyntes Lyfes and here Myracles, and *seuen for* here Canonizacioun, righte so don thei there, for hem that sleen hem self wilfully, and for love of here Ydole.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

To Proteus selfe to *sew* she thought it vaine,
Who was the root and worker of her woe.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 29.

The Kings of Poland and Sweden have *sued* to be their Protector. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope*.

Much less shall mercy *sue*
In vain that thou let innocence survive.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 108.

3. To pay court, or pay one's addresses as a suitor or lover; play the lover; woo, or be a wooer.

But, foolish boy, what bootes thy service bace
To her to whom the heuens doe serve and *sew*?
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 47.

Well. Has she no suitors? . . .
All. Such as *sue* and send,
And send and *sue* again, but to no purpose.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

4. To prosecute; make legal claim; seek for something in law: as, to *sue* for damages.

Their fast, on the 17 of the fourth Moneth, . . . and from thence to the ninth day of the moneth following, are holden vnluckie dayes, in which schoole masters may not beat their schollers, nor any man will *sue* at the law.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

5†. To issue; flow.

Being rough-cast with odious sores to cover
The deadly juice that from his brain doth *sue*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 167.

To sue, labor, and travel, in *Eng. marine insurance*, to make due exertions and use necessary and proper means: used with reference to the preservation of insured property from loss or to its recovery. What is called the *suing and laboring clause* in a policy usually provides that "in any case of loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to the assured . . . to *sue, labour, and travel* for, in, and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of" what is insured.

These two words [*sue* and *labor*], the meaning of which is different, and not merely a redundant parallelism, take in the acts of the owner or assured, whether in asserting and following the rights of interests in danger, or working and expending money for the benefit of those interests. . . . In this clause two things are noticeable: that *suing* (which in this place is understood 'doing work,' and not simply 'suing at law'), *labouring*, and *travelling* are made lawful to certain persons acting in lieu of the insured, and that to such expenses of *suing*, etc., the underwriters agree to contribute their share.
Hopkins, Law of Gen. Av., pp. 386, 390.

sue[2]†. An old spelling of *sew*[1], *sew*[3], 2.

suent, suently. See *suant*[1], *suantly*.

suer (sū'ėr), *n.* [< *sue*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who follows.—2. A suitor.

suerte†, *n.* An old spelling of *surety*.

suet (sū'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewet;* < ME. *suet, swete,* < OF. *seu, suis, suif*, F. *suif* = Pr. *sou, sef* = Sp. Pg. *sebo* = It. *sevo,* < L. *sebum, sevum*, tallow, suet, grease; prob. akin to *sapo*, soap: see *sebaceous, soap*.] The fatty tissue about the loins and kidneys of certain animals, as the ox, the sheep, the goat, and the hart, harder and less fusible than that from other parts of the same animals. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly used, and when melted out of its connective tissue forms tallow. Mutton suet is used as an ingredient in cerates, plasters, and ointments; beef suet, and also mutton suet, are used in cookery. The corresponding flaky fat of hogs furnishes leaf-lard.

suety (sū'et-i), *a.* [< *suet* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of suet or resembling it: as, a *suety* substance. *Imp. Dict.*

suf-. See *sub-*.

suff[1] (suf), *n.* See *sough*[1], *surf*[1].

suff[2] (suf), *n.* See *sough*[2].

suffect (su-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into, afford, furnish, be sufficient: see *suffice*.] To substitute. [Rare.]

The question was of *suffecting* Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 24.

suffect (su-fekt'), *a.* [< L. *suffectus*, pp. of *sufficere*, put into: see *suffect*, *v.*] Substituted; put in place of another. [Rare.]

The date of the *suffect* consulship of Silius the younger is not known. *Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882, p. 569.

suffer (suf'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *suffren, soffren,* < OF. *souffrir, soffrir, sueffrir, sueffrer*, F. *souffrir* = Sp. *sufrir* = Pg. *soffrer* = It. *sofferire, soffrire,* < L. *sufferre*, carry or put under, hold up, bear, support, undergo, endure, suffer, < *sub*, under, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To endure; support bravely or unflinchingly; sustain; bear up under.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,
Thanne semstow it is a tormentrie
To *soffren* hire [a wife's] pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 252.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains.
Milton, P. L., i. 147.

2. To be affected by; undergo; be acted on or influenced by; sustain; pass through.

Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth *suffer* a sea-change
Into something rich and strange.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 400.

When all that seems shall *suffer* shock.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxxi.

3. To feel or bear (what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing); submit to with distress or grief; undergo: as, to *suffer* acute bodily pain; to *suffer* grief of mind.

At the day of Doom 4 Aungeles, with 4 Trompes, schulle blowen and reysen alle men that hadden *suffred* Dethe sithe that the World was formed, from Dethe to Lyve. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment.
Prov. xix. 19.

It is said all martyrdoms looked mean when they were *suffered*. *Emerson*, Experience.

Each had *suffer'd* some exceeding wrong.
Tennyson, Oenone.

4. To refrain from hindering; allow; permit; tolerate.

I prayed Pieres to pulle adown an apple, and he wolde,
And *suffre* me to assaye what sauoure it hadde.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 74.

Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not. Mark x. 14.

Heaven will not *suffer* honest men to perish.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, ii. 4.

My Lord Sandwich . . . *suffers* his head to grow on his upper lip more than usual. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 347.

They live only as pardoned men; and how pitiful is the condition of being only *suffered*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

5†. To tolerate abstention from.

Master More . . . by no meanes would admit of any division, nor *suffer* his men from finishing their fortifications. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 130.

=Syn. 2. To feel, bear, experience, go through.—4. *Allow, Permit, Consent* to, etc. See *allow*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1†. To have endurance; bear evils bravely.

Now looke that atempree be thy brydel,
And for the beste ay *suffre* to the tide.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 954.

2. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; bear what is distressing or inconvenient.

If I be false,
Send me to *suffer* in those punishments
You speak of; kill me!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

Raw meat, unless in very small bits, and large pieces of albumen, &c., . . . injure the leaves, which seem to *suffer*, like animals, from a surfeit.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 130.

3. To be injured; sustain loss or damage.

The kingdom's honour *suffers* in this cruelty.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

Thus the English prosper every where, and the French *suffer*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

4. To undergo punishment; especially, to be put to death.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following.
Clarendon.

5. To allow; permit.

Remayning as diuers languages and dialects will *suffer*, almost the same. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Still dost thou *suffer*, heaven! will no flame,
No heat of sin, make thy just wrath to boil!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

6†. To wait; hold out.

Marganors hem selde, and badde hem *suffre* and a-bide while thei myght for to socour theire peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 165.

sufferable (suf'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *suffrable,* < OF. **souffrable,* < *souffrir*, suffer: see *suffer* and *-able*.] 1. Capable of being suffered, endured, tolerated, or permitted; allowable.

It shal be more *suffrable* to the loond of men of Sodom and of Gommor in the dai of iugement than to thilke citee. *Wyclif*, Mat. x. 15.

Ye have a great loss;
But bear it patiently: yet, to say truth,
In justice 'tis not *sufferable*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

I believe it's very *sufferable;* the pain is not so exquisite but that you may bear it a little longer.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

2†. Capable of suffering or enduring with patience; tolerant; patient.

It is fair to have a wyf in pees:
One of us two moste bowen, doutelees;
And sith a man is more resonable
Than womman is, ye moste been *suffrable*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 442.

The people are thus inclined, religious, franke, amorous, ireful, *sufferable* of infinit paines.
Stanihurst, Ireland, viii. (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

sufferableness (suf'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sufferable or endurable; tolerableness.

sufferably (suf'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a sufferable manner; tolerably. *Addison*, tr. of Claudian, in Anc. Medals, ii.

sufferance (suf'ėr-ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sufferaunce;* < ME. *suffrance, soverans,* < OF. *soufrance*, F. *souffrance* = Pr. *sufrensa, sufransa* = It. *sofferenza,* < L. *sufferentia*, endurance, toleration, < *sufferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] 1. The state of suffering; the bearing of pain or other evil; endurance; suffering; misery.

He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering *sufferance*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 167.

Sufferance
Of former trials hath too strongly arm'd me.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

All praise be to my Maker given!
Long *sufferance* is one path to heaven.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 24.

2†. Damage; loss; injury.

A grievous wreck and *sufferance*
On most part of their fleet.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 23.

3. Submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances; patient endurance; patience.

Therfore hath this wise worthy knyght,
To lyve in ese, *suffrance* hire bihight.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 60.

Still have I borne it with a patient shrug,
For *sufferance* is the badge of all our tribe.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 111.

Sir, I have learn'd a prisoner's *sufferance*,
And will obey.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

4. Consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; allowance; permission; leave.

And, sers, syn he so is be *souerans* of goddis,
Vs may falle here by fortune a fulfaire gifte,
That shuld lelly be laght, as me leue thinke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3154.

Either dispyseat thou the riches of his goodnesse, pacyence, and long *sufferaunce*? *Bible of* 1551, Rom. ii. 4.

Whose freedom is by *suff'rance*, and at will
Of a superior, he is never free.
Cowper, Task, v. 363.

5. In *customs*, a permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.—**Bill of sufferance.** See *bill*[3].—**Estate by sufferance** or **at sufferance**, in *law*, the interest in land recognized by the law in a person who came into possession by lawful right but is keeping it after the title has ceased, without positive leave of the owner. Such person is called a *tenant at sufferance*.—**On sufferance**, by passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented; without being positively forbidden: often with a sense of blame or disparagement.—**Sufferance wharf**, a wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid. Such wharves are appointed by the commissioners of the customs.

sufferant† (suf'ėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *suffraunt,* < OF. *souffrant*, F. *souffrant* = Sp. *sufriente* = It. *sofferente,* < L. *sufferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufferre*, endure, suffer: see *suffer*.] **I.** *a.* Tolerant; enduring; patient.

Pure *suffraunt* was her wit.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1010.

And thou a god so *sufferant* and remisse.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson (1874), VI. 157).

II. *n.* One who is patient and enduring.

Forthi, ale with reson al this hete,
Men seyn the *suffraunt* overcomith, parde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1584.

sufferer (suf'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *suffer* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who suffers; a person who endures or un-

dergoes pain, either of body or of mind; one sustaining evil of any kind.

Thro' Waters and thro' Flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and Solace of thy Woe.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

2. One who permits or allows.

What care I though of weakness men tax me?
I'd rather *sufferer* than doer be.
Donne, To Ben Jonson.

suffering (suf'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *suffer*, *v.*] The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; also, pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

In front of the pile is the *suffering* of St. Laurence painted a fresco on the wall. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

To each his *suff'rings;* all are men,
Condemn'd alike to groan.
Gray, Ode on Prospect of Eton College.

Meeting for Sufferings, in the Society of Friends, an organization, established in 1675, to investigate and relieve the sufferings of those who were distrained for tithes, etc. It acts for the Yearly Meeting ad interim. The name is still retained in England and Ireland, but in all the American yearly meetings except that of Philadelphia the body is now called the *Representative Meeting*.

Seventh Month 21st.—To Westminster meeting-house at twelve o'clock; about fifty Friends of the *Meeting for Sufferings* met, and afterwards proceeded to James's Palace to present the address to the Queen Victoria.
William Allen, Journal, 1837.

suffete (suf'ēt), *n.* [Also *sufet;* ⟨ L. *sufes, suffes* (*sufet-, suffet-*), a suffete; ⟨ Punic; cf. Heb. *shophēt*, judge, ruler.] One of the chief officials of the executive department of the government in ancient Carthage.

The Roman Senate encroached on the consuls, though it was neither a legislature nor representative; the Carthaginian Councils encroached on the *Suffetes;* the Venetian Councils encroached on the Doge.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 223.

suffice (su-fīs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sufficed*, ppr. *sufficing*. [Early mod. E. also *suffise;* ⟨ ME. *sufficen, suffisen,* ⟨ OF. *suffis-*, stem of ppr. of *suffire, souffire*, F. *suffire*, be sufficient, ⟨ L. *sufficere*, put under or into, substitute for, substitute, supply, intr. be sufficient, suffice, ⟨ *sub*, under, + *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To be sufficient for.

The leed condite conteyneth this mesure:
XII C pounde of metal shal *suffise*
A thousand feet in lengthe of pipes sure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

2. To satisfy; content; be equal to the wants or demands of.

Parentes . . . being *suffised* that their children can onely speke latine proprely, or make verses with out mater or sentence, they from thens forth do suffre them to line in idelnes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more unto me of this matter. Deut. iii. 26.

By farre they'd rather eat
At their owne howses, wher their carnall sence
May be *suffic'd*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Then Jove ask'd Juno: "If at length she had *suffic'd* her spleen,
Achilles being won to arms?" *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 316.

3†. To afford in sufficient amount; supply adequately.

When they came ther the[y] sawe a faire cite,
As full a pepill as it cowde *suffice*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1150.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 653.

II. *intrans.* To be enough or sufficient; be equal to the end proposed; be adequate.

What neded it thanne a newe lawe to bigynne,
Sith the fyrst *sufficeth* to sauactonn and to blisse?
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 31.

Suffise that I have done my dew in place.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 56.

My designs
Are not yet ripe; *suffice* it that ere long
I shall employ your loves.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

No matter for the sword, her word *sufficed*
To spike the coward through and through.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 312.

sufficience† (su-fish'ens), *n.* [= F. *suffisance* = Sp. *suficiencia* = Pg. *sufficiencia* = It. *sofficienzia,* ⟨ LL. *sufficientia*, sufficience, sufficiency, ⟨ L. *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisance*, the older form.] Same as *sufficiency*.

sufficiency (su-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *sufficience* (see *-cy*).] **1.** The state or character of being sufficient; adequacy.

Some of ye cheefe of ye company, perceiveing ye mariners to feare ye *suffisiencie* of ye shipe, as appeared by their mutterings, they entred into serious consultation with ye mr. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 75.

His *sufficiency* is such that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle*.

We know the satisfactoriness of justice, the *sufficiency* of truth. *Emerson*, Success.

2. Qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity; efficiency.

Hee [Sir Humphrey Gilbert] hath worthely beene constituted a coronell and generall in places requisite, and hath with *sufficiencie* discharged the same, both in this Realme and in forreigne Nations.
Gascoigne, in Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. ix.

A substitute of most allowed *sufficiency*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 224.

We shall find two differing kinds of *sufficiency* in managing of business. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

3. Adequate substance or means; enough; abundance; competence; especially, supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1159.

He [Philip] had money in *sufficiency*, his own horses and equipage, and free quarters in his father's house.
Thackeray, Philip, v.

4. Conceit; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance.
Sir W. Temple.

sufficient (su-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suffisant* = Sp. *suficiente* = Pg. *sufficiente* = It. *sofficiente,* ⟨ L. *sufficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sufficere*, be sufficient, suffice: see *suffice*. Cf. *suffisant*, the older form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sufficing; equal to the end proposed; as much as is or may be necessary; adequate; enough.

I sawe it in at a back dore, and as it is sayd the same stable or vought is *sufficient* to receyue a M. horses.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Mat. vi. 34.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. 2 Cor. xii. 9.

2. Possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability; qualified; fit; competent; capable.

Also, ther schul be foure *suffisaunt* men for to kepe the catel wel and suffisauntly. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? 2 Cor. ii. 16.

Pray you, let Cassio be received again. . . .
You'll never meet a more *sufficient* man.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 91.

Nay, they are esteemed the more learned, and *sufficient* for this, by the many.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

3†. Having a competence; well-to-do.

His [John Selden's] father . . . was a *sufficient* plebeian, and delighted much in music.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 179.

He [George Fox] descended of honest and *sufficient* parents, who endeavoured to bring him up, as they did the rest of their children, in the way and worship of the nation.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

4. Self-sufficient; self-satisfied; content.

Thou art the most *sufficient* (I'll say for thee),
Not to believe a thing. *Beau. and Fl.*

Sufficient condition, evidence, reason. See the nouns.

=Syn. 1. Ample, abundant, satisfactory, full.—**1** and **2.** *Competent, Enough*, etc. See *adequate*.

II. *n.* That which is sufficient; enough; a sufficiency.

One man's *sufficient* is more available than ten thousands multitude. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 452. (*Davies.*)

sufficiently (su-fish'ent-li), *adv.* [⟨ *sufficient* + *-ly*2. Cf. *suffisantly*, the older form.] **1.** To a sufficient degree; to a degree that answers the purpose or gives satisfaction; adequately.

He left them *sufficiently* provided, and conceived they would have been well governed.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 105.

2. To a considerable degree: as, he went away *sufficiently* discontented. [Colloq.]

sufficingly (su-fī'sing-li), *adv.* In a sufficing manner; so as to satisfy.

sufficingness (su-fī'sing-nes), *n.* The quality of sufficing. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 323.

suffisance† (suf'i-zans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suffisaunce;* ⟨ ME. *suffisaunce*, ⟨ OF. *suffisance, suffisaunce,* ⟨ LL. *sufficientia*, sufficience: see *sufficience*.] Sufficiency; satisfaction.

No man is wrecched but himself hit wene,
And he that hath himself hath *suffisaunce*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 26.

Be payed with litelle, content with *suffisance*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

suffisant†, *a.* [ME. *suffisant, suffisaunt,* ⟨ OF. *suffisant, suffisaunt,* ⟨ L. *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] Sufficient; capable; able.

He was lyk a knyght,
And *suffisaunt* of persone and of might.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1067.

suffisantly†, *adv.* [ME. *suffisantly;* ⟨ *suffisant* + *-ly*2.] Sufficiently. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Astrolabe.

suffix (su-fiks'), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *suffixus, subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere, subfigere*, fasten below, fasten or fix on, ⟨ *sub*, under, below, + *figere*, fasten, fix: see *fix*, *v.*] To attach at the end: specifically used of adding or annexing a letter or syllable, a suffix.

suffix (suf'iks), *n.* [= F. *suffixe* = Sp. *sufijo* = Pg. *suffixo* = It. *soffisso* = G. *suffix,* ⟨ NL. *suffixum*, a suffix, neut. of L. *suffixus, subfixus*, pp. of *suffigere, subfigere*, fasten or fix on: see *suffix, v.* Cf. *affix, prefix, postfix.*] **1.** In *gram.*, a letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word or to a verbal root or stem; a formative element, consisting of one or more letters, added to a primitive word to make a derivative; a postfix; a terminal formative, as the *-th* of *length*, the *-d* of *loved*, the *-ly* of *godly*, the *-ly* of *badly*, etc.—**2.** In *math.*, an index written after and under a letter, as x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3.

suffixal (suf'ik-sal), *a.* [⟨ *suffix* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a suffix; of the nature of a suffix. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 272; *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 29.

suffixion (su-fik'shon), *n.* [⟨ *suffix* + *-ion.*] The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed.

sufflaminate† (su-flam'i-nāt), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *sufflaminatus*, pp. of *sufflaminare*, hold back by a clog, check, ⟨ *sufflāmen*, a clog, brake, shoe, drag-chain to check the motion of a wheel; perhaps for **sufflacmen,* ⟨ *sub*, under, + *flac-* in *flaccus, *flācus*, hanging down; or for **suffragmen,* ⟨ *sub*, under, + *frag-* in *frangere*, pp. *fractus*, break (cf. *brake* as related to *break*): see *suffrage*.] To retard the motion of, as a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving; stop; impede.

God could anywhere *sufflaminate* and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs.
Barrow, Sermon on the Gunpowder Plot.

sufflate (su-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sufflated*, ppr. *sufflating*. [⟨ L. *sufflatus*, pp. of *sufflare, subflare* (> It. *soffiare* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = F. *souffler*), blow up from below, inflate, ⟨ *sub*, under, + *flare*, blow: see *blow*1, *flatus*.] To blow up; inflate; also, to inspire. [Rare.]

An inflam'd zeal-burning mind
Sufflated by the Holy Wind.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, iii.

sufflation (su-flā'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *sufflatio(n-)*, a blowing or puffing up, ⟨ *sufflare*, blow up: see *sufflate*.] The act of blowing up or inflating. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sufflue (su-flö'), *n.* In *her.*, a clarion.

suffocate (suf'ọ-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffocated*, ppr. *suffocating*. [⟨ L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare* (> It. *soffogare, soffocare* = Pg. *suffocar* = Sp. *sufocar* = F. *suffoquer*), choke, stifle, ⟨ *sub*, under, + *faux* (*fauc-*), the upper part of the throat, the pharynx: see *fauces*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To kill by preventing the access of air to the blood through the lungs or analogous organs, as gills.

Either his [Judas's] grief *suffocated* him, or his guilt made him hang himself; for the words will signifie either.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

2. To impede respiration in; compress so as to prevent respiration.

And let not hemp his wind-pipe *suffocate*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 45.

3. To stifle; smother; extinguish: as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

So intense and ardent was the fire of his mind that it not only was not *suffocated* beneath the weight of fuel, but penetrated the whole superincumbent mass with its own heat and radiance. *Macaulay*.

=Syn. 1. *Stifle, Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.

II. *intrans.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered: as, we are *suffocating* in this close room.

suffocate† (suf'ọ-kāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *suffocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Suffocated; choked.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choking. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 125.

suffocating (suf'ọ-kā-ting), *p. a.* Choking; stifling.

The *suffocating* sense of woe. *Byron*, Prometheus.

suffocatingly (suf'ọ-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a suffocating manner; so as to suffocate.

suffocation (suf-ọ-kā'shon), *n.* [⟨ F. *suffocation* = Sp. *sufocacion* = Pg. *suffocação* = It. *soffocazione,* ⟨ L. *suffocatio(n-)*, a choking, stifling, ⟨ *suffocare*, choke, stifle: see *suffocate*.] **1.** The act of suffocating, choking, or stifling.

Death by asphyxia is a common mode of accomplishing homicide, as by *suffocation*, hanging, strangulation.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 780.

2. The condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.

It was a miracle to 'scape *suffocation*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 119.

suffocative (suf'ọ-kā-tiv), *a.* [⟨ *suffocate* + *-ive.*] Tending or able to choke or stifle. *Arbuthnot*, Air.

suffossion† (su-fosh'ọn), *n.* [< L. *suffossio(n-)*, a digging under, an undermining, < *suffodire*, pp. *suffossus*, pierce underneath, bore through, < *sub*, under, + *fodire*, dig: see *fodient*, *fossil*.] A digging under; an undermining.

Those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

suffragan (suf'rạ-gạn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *suffragan*, < OF. **suffragan*, var. of *suffragant*, in part prob. < ML. *suffraganeus*, *suffraganius*, assisting, applied esp. to a bishop, < L. *suffragari*, assist: see *suffragant*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting; assistant; of or pertaining to a suffragan: as, a *suffragan* bishop; a *suffragan* see. In ecclesiastical usage every bishop of a province is said to be *suffragan* relatively to the archbishop. See *suffrayan bishop*, under *bishop*.

The election of archbishops had . . . been a continual subject of dispute between the *suffragan* bishops and the Augustine monks. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

II. *n.* 1. An auxiliary bishop, especially one with no right of ordinary jurisdiction; in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a bishop who has been consecrated to assist the ordinary bishop of a see in a particular part of his diocese, like the ancient chorepiscopus (which see).

In the time of the Christians it was the seat of a *suffragan*; now hardly a village. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 157.

2. A title of every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop or metropolitan who is his superior. = Syn. *Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. See *coadjutor*.

suffraganship (suf'rạ-gạn-ship), *n.* [< *suffragan* + *-ship*.] The position of suffragan.

suffragant† (suf'rạ-gạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suffragant* = Pr. *suffraguant* = It. *suffragante*, < L. *suffragan(t-)s*, ppr. of *suffragari*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffragate*, *suffrage*, *v.* Cf. *suffragan*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head everywhere, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne (1613), p. 175. (*Latham*.)

II. *n.* 1. An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with another.

More friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women than enemies to their beauty.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 118.

2. A suffragan bishop; a suffragan. *Cotgrave*.

suffragate† (suf'rạ-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *suffragatus*, pp. of *suffragari* (> It. *suffragare* = Pg. *suffragar* = Sp. *sufragar*), vote for, support with one's vote, support, assist: see *suffrage*, *v.*] To act as suffragant, aid, or subsidiary; be assistant.

Our poets hither for adoption come,
As nations sued to be made free of Rome;
Not in the *suffragating* tribes to stand,
But in your utmost, last, provincial band.
Dryden, Prol. to University of Oxford (1681 ?), l. 31.

It cannot choose but *suffragate* to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered.
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind, p. 291.

suffragator† (suf'rạ-gā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *suffragator*, < *suffragari*, support by one's vote: see *suffragate*.] One who assists or favors.

The synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.
Bp. of Chester to Abp. Usher, p. 67.

suffrage (suf'rāj), *n.* [< F. *suffrage* = Sp. *sufragio* = Pg. It. *suffragio*, < L. *suffragium*, a voting-tablet, a ballot, a vote, the right of voting, a decision, judgment, esp. a favorable decision, approbation; prob. connected with *suffrago*, hock-bone, also a shoot or spray, and orig., it is conjectured, a broken piece, as a potsherd, used in voting (cf. *ostracism*, a kind of voting so called from the use of shells or potsherds); < *suffringere* (pp. *suffractus*), break below, break up, < *sub*, under, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fraction*, *break*. Cf. *naufrage*, *saxifrage*.] 1. A vote or voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a person to occupy an office or trust; the formal expression of an opinion on some doubtful question; consent; assent; approval.

There doe they give their *suffrages* and voyces for the election of the Magistrates. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 253.

We bow to beg your *suffrage* and kind ear.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, Prol.

I know, if it were put to the question of theirs and mine, the worse would find more *suffrages*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, To the Reader.

2. The political right or act of voting; the exercise of the voting power in political affairs; especially, the right, under a representative government, of participating, directly or indirectly, in the choice of public officers and in the adoption or rejection of fundamental laws: usually with the definite article.

The suffrage was not yet regarded as a right incident to manhood, and could be extended only according to the judgment of those who were found in possession of it.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 118.

3. Testimony; attestation; witness.

Every miracle is the *suffrage* of Heaven to the truth of a doctrine. *South*.

4. *Eccles.*, an intercessory prayer or petition.

The *suffrages* of all the saints. *Longfellow*.

In *liturgics*: (*a*) Short petitions, especially those in the litany, the lesser litany or preces at morning and evening prayer, etc.

And then shall be said the litany; save only that after this place: That, . . . etc., the proper *suffrage* shall be, etc. *Book of Common Prayer*, Consecr. of Bishops.

(*b*) The prayers of the people in response to and as distinguished from the versicles or prayers said in litanies by the clergyman.

5†. Aid; assistance; relief.

Charms for every disease, and sovereign *suffrages* for every sore. *W. Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 71).

Female suffrage, the political right of women to vote. It is granted by the Constitution of the State of Wyoming; and several other States of the Union allow women to vote on certain local matters, as is also the case in Great Britain.—**Household suffrage.** See *household*.—**Manhood suffrage**, a popular phrase denoting suffrage granted to all male citizens who are of age, and are not physically or morally incapacitated for its exercise; universal suffrage.—**Universal suffrage**, a loose phrase, commonly meaning suffrage (of adult males) restricted only by non-citizenship, minority, criminal character, or bankruptcy; manhood suffrage.

suffrage (suf'rāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffraged*, ppr. *suffraging*. [< OF. **suffrager*, < L. *suffragari*, LL. also *suffragare*, vote for, support with one's vote, support, favor, assist, < *suffragium*, a vote: see *suffrage*, *n.* Cf. *suffragant*, *suffragan*.] To vote for; elect. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii. [Rare.]

suffragines, *n.* Plural of *suffrago*.

suffraginous† (su-fraj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *suffraginosus*, diseased in the hock, < *suffrago* (*-in-*), hock: see *suffrago*.] Of or pertaining to the suffrago, especially of the horse.

The hough or *suffraginous* flexure behinde.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

suffragist (suf'rā-jist), *n.* [< *suffrage* + *-ist*.] 1. One who possesses or exercises the right of suffrage; a voter.—2. One holding certain opinions concerning the right of suffrage, as about its extension: as, a woman-*suffragist*.

One ardent *suffragist*, already referred to, reasoning by analogy from lower to higher, proves the worthlessness of man by the fact that the female spider devours her male consort. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXV. 312.

suffrago (su-frā'gō), *n.*; pl. *suffragines* (-fraj'i-nēz). [L.: see *suffrage*.] 1. The hock, or so-called knee, of a horse's hind leg, whose convexity is backward, and which corresponds to the human heel; the tibiotarsal articulation. See cuts under *hock* and *Perissodactyla*.—2. In *ornith.*, the heel proper, sometimes called the knee; the mediotarsal articulation, whose convexity is backward, at the top of the shank, where the feathers of most birds stop.

suffrutescent (suf-rọ̄-tes'ẹnt), *a.* [< *sub-* + *frutescent*.] In *bot.*, only slightly or obscurely woody; a little woody at the base.

suffrutex (suf'rọ̄-teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sub*, under, + *frutex*, a shrub, a bush: see *frutex*.] 1. In *bot.*, an undershrub, or very small shrub; a low plant with decidedly woody stems, as the trailing arbutus, American wintergreen, etc.—2. A plant with a permanent woody base, but with a herbaceous annual growth above, as the garden-sage, thyme, etc. [Rare, Eng.]

suffruticose (su-frō'ti-kōs), *a.* [< *suffrutex* (*-ic-*) + *-ose*; or < *sub-* + *fruticose*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a suffrutex; small with woody stems, or having the stems woody at the base and herbaceous above; somewhat shrubby: noting a plant or a stem.

suffruticous (su-frō'ti-kus), *a.* Same as *suffruticose*.

suffruticulose (suf-rọ̄-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *sub-* + *fruticulose*.] In *bot.*, slightly fruticulose, as some lichens.

suffulted (su-ful'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, gradually changing to another color.—**Suffulted pupil**, the central spot of an ocellus when it is formed by two colors shading off into each other.

suffumigate (su-fū'mi-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suffumigated*, ppr. *suffumigating*. [< L. *suffumigatus*, pp. of *suffumigare*, *subfumigare* (> It. *suffumigare*, *suffumicare*), smoke from below, < *sub*, under, + *fumigare*, smoke: see *fumigate*.] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.

suffumigation (su-fū-mi-gā'shọn), *n.* [Also *subfumigation*; < ME. *subfumygacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *suffumigation* = Sp. *sufumigacion* = Pg. *suffumigação* = It. *suffumicazione*, < LL. *suffumigatio(n-)*, *subfumigatio(n-)*, a smoking from below: see *suffumigate*.] 1. The act of fumigating, literally from below; fumigation.

Take your meate in the hotte time of Summer in cold places, but in the Winter let there bee a bright fire, and take it in hotte places, your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with *suffumigations*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

2. The act of burning perfumes: one of the ceremonies in incantation.

Sorceresses
That usen exorsisacioùns
And eke *subfumygacioùns*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1264.

A simple *suffumigation*, . . . accompanied by availing ourselves of the suitable planetary hour.
Scott, Antiquary, xxii.

3. A fume; especially, a preparation used in fumigating.

As the *suffumigations* of the oppressed stomach surge up and cause the headache.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 204.

Another piebald knave
Of the same brotherhood (he loved them ever)
Was actively preparing 'neath his nose
Such a *suffumigation* as, once fired,
Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan.
Browning, Paracelsus.

suffumige† (su-fū'mij), *n.* [< ML. *suffumigium*, < L. *suffumigare*, smoke from below: see *suffumigate*.] A medicinal fume.

suffuse (su-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suffused*, ppr. *suffusing*. [< L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, pour below or underneath, or upon, overspread, < *sub*, under, + *fundere*, pour out, spread out: see *fuse*[1].] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; fill or cover, as with something fluid: as, eyes *suffused* with tears.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope*.

Hers was a face *suffused* with the fine essence of beauty.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

Alpine meadows soft-*suffused*
With rain.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

suffusion (su-fū'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *suffusion* = Sp. *sufusion* = Pg. *suffusão* = It. *suffusione*, < L. *suffusio(n-)*, a pouring out or over, a spreading: see *suffuse*.] 1. The act or operation of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or a color; also, the state of being suffused or overspread.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray*.

2. That which is suffused or spread over, as an extravasation of blood.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 26.

3. In *entom.*, a peculiar variegation, observed especially in *Lepidoptera*, in which the colors appear to be blended or run together. It is most common in northern or alpine forms of species which are found with normal colors in warmer regions.

suffusive (su-fū'siv), *a.* [< *suffuse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to suffusion; overspreading. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

sufi, sofi (sō'fi, sō'fi), *n.* [Also *soofee*, *sophy*, etc.; = F. *sofi*, *soufi*; = Hind. *sufī*, < Ar. *sūfī*, a Moslem mystic; either lit. 'wise,' < Gr. *σοφός*, wise (see *sophist*); or, according to some, < *sūf*, wool, the sufis (dervishes, fakirs) being obliged to wear garments of wool, and not of silk.] A Mohammedan mystic who believes (1) that God alone exists, and that all visible and invisible beings are mere emanations from him; (2) that, as God is the real author of all acts of mankind, man is not a free agent, and there can be no real difference between good and evil; (3) that, as the soul existed before the body, and is confined within the latter as in a cage, death should be the chief object of desire, for only then does the soul return to the bosom of the divinity; and (4) that religions are matters of indifference, though some are more advantageous than others (as, for instance, Mohammedanism), and that sufism is the only true philosophy.

If Pharaoh's Title had befall'n to thee [Solomon],
If the Medes Myter bowed at thy knee,
Wert thou a *Sophy*; yet with Vertues luster
Thou oughtst (at least) thy Greatnes to illuster.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The principal occupation of the *Sūfi* whilst in the body is meditation on the . . . unity of God, the remembrance of God's names, . . . and the progressive advancement in the . . . journey of life, so as to attain unification with God. *Hughes*, Dict. of Islam, p. 609.

sufic (sō'fik), *a.* [< *sufi* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sufism.

There are frequent *Sufic* allegories, just as in the Makhzan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 522.

sufism, sofism (sō'fizm, sō'fizm), *n.* [Also *sufiism*; < *sufi* + *-ism*.] The mystical system of the sufis.

The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes, and in accordance with which the poems of Hâfiz are allegorically interpreted, is called *Sufism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 368.

sufistic (sō-fis'tik), *a.* [Also *sufiistic*; < *sufi* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Same as *sufic*.

The point of view indicated by the *Sufistic* system of philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 368.

sug (sug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An unidentified parasite of the trout, probably an epizoic crustacean. Also called *trout-louse*.

Many of them [front] have sticking on them *Sugs*, or Trout-lice, which is a kind of Worm, in shape like a Clove, or Pin with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 91.

sug-. See *sub-*.

Sugantia (sū-gan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* A variant of *Sugentia*.

sugar (shûg'är), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suger*; < ME. *suger, sugor, sugre, sucre*, < OF. *sucre*, F. *sucre* = Pr. *sucre* = Sp. *azucar* = Pg. *assucar* (with Ar. article *al*) = It. *zucchero* = D. *suiker* = MLG. *sucker* = OHG. *zucura*, MHG. *zuker, zucker*, G. *zucker* = Icel. *sykr* = Sw. *socker* = Dan. *sukker* = OBulg. *sakarŭ* = Serv. *chakara, zakara, chukar* = Bohem. *cukr* = Little Russ. *cukor, cukur* = Russ. *sakharŭ* = Pol. *cukier* = Hung. *zukur* (Slavic, etc., partly after G.), < ML. *succarum, succarium, sucarium*, also *zuccarium, zuccara, zucara*, also *suctura*, etc., altered forms, in part appar. simulating L. *succus, sucus*, juice (see *suck*[2]), of *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, < Gr. *σάκχαρ, σάκχαρον*, < Ar. *sakkar, sokkar, sukkar*, with the article *as-sokkar*, < Pers. *shakar* = Hind. *shakkar*, < Prakrit *sakkara*, sugar, < Skt. *çarkarā*, candied sugar, orig. grit, gravel; cf. Skt. *karkara*, hard, L. *calculus*, a pebble (see *calculus*).]

1. The general name of certain chemical compounds belonging to the group of carbohydrates. They are soluble in water, have a more or less sweet taste, and are directly or indirectly fermentable. According to their chemical nature they are divided into two classes, the *saccharoses* and *glucoses*. See *saccharose* and *glucose*.

2. A sweet crystalline substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*, and of the sugar-beet, but obtained also from a great variety of other plants, as maple, maize, sorghum, birch, and parsnip. The process of manufacturing cane-sugar generally begins with extracting the juice of the canes, either by passing them between the rollers of a rolling-mill (see *sugar-mill*), or by the use of raspers or "defibrators" reducing the canes to pulp and expressing the juice by subjecting the pulp to the action of powerful presses. Maceration of the canes in steam or water, as a preparation for extraction of the juice, is also practised to some extent. Another method, now coming extensively into use, is that of diffusion, in which the canes or beets are cut in small pieces, and the sugar is extracted by repeated washings with hot water. (Compare *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *osmose*.) The extraction of the juice by the crushing and expressing action of rollers in sugar-mills is, however, still more extensively practised than any other method. The juice is received in a shallow trough placed beneath the rollers, and defecated by adding to it while heated below the boiling-point either milk of lime, lime-water, bisulphite of lime, lime followed by sulphur dioxid, sulphur dioxid followed by lime, alkaline earths, sulphur compounds, or chlorine compounds, milk of lime being more generally used than any of the other substances named. (Compare *defecator*.) The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime-water is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum. When duly concentrated the syrup is run off into shallow wooden coolers, where it concretes; it is then put into hogsheads with holes in the bottom, through which the molasses drains off into cisterns below, leaving the sugar in the state known to commerce by the name of *raw sugar*, or *muscovado*. Sometimes the molasses is immediately separated from the sugar by centrifugal force. The raw sugar is further purified by solution in water and filtration, first through cotton bags, then through layers of animal charcoal, boiling down under diminished pressure, and crystallization. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump-sugar, loaf-sugar, refined sugar*, etc., according to the different degrees of purification and the form in which it is placed on the market. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root is carried on to a very considerable extent in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Russia, etc. The sugar is mostly extracted from the roots by diffusion, and the subsequent defecation and concentration are carried out in a manner entirely analogous to that described for these operations in the manufacture of cane-sugar. In the United States and in Canada great quantities of sugar are obtained from the sap of the sugar-maple, *Acer saccharinum*. (See cut under *Acer*.) The Gulf States and the West Indies are the principal sources whence the supplies of cane-sugar are derived; the sugar used on the continent of Europe is chiefly obtained from the beet. Sugar was only vaguely known to the Greeks and Romans; it seems to have been introduced into Europe during the time of the crusades. The cane was grown about the middle of the twelfth century in Cyprus, whence, some time later, it was transplanted into Madeira, and about the beginning of the sixteenth century it was thence carried to the New World. For the chemical properties of pure cane-sugar, see *saccharose*, 3.

This Manna is clept Bred of Aungeles; and it is a white thing, that is fulle swete and righte delicyous, and more swete than Hony or *Sugre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 152.

When shall we have any good *sugar* come over? The wars in Barbary make *sugar* at such an excessive rate, you pay sweetly now, I warrant, sir, do you not? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

2. Something that resembles sugar in any of its properties.—3. Figuratively, sweet, honeyed, or soothing words; flattery employed to disguise something distasteful.—**Bastard, beet-root, black, centrifugal sugar.** See the qualifying words.—**Brown sugar,** common dark muscovado sugar.—**Coffee-crushed sugar,** a commercial name for crushed sugar in which the lumps are of convenient size for table use in sweetening coffee and tea.—**Confectioners' sugar,** a highly refined sugar pulverized to an impalpable powder, used by confectioners for various purposes.—**Crushed sugar,** a commercial name for loaf-sugar broken into irregular lumps.—**Cut sugar,** a commercial name for loaf-sugar cut into prismatic form, generally cubes.—**Diabetic sugar.** See *diabetic*.—**Ergot-sugar,** a sugar obtained from ergot. Its crystals are transparent rhombic prisms. It is soluble in both water and alcohol, and the solution is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermentation.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycocoll*.—**Granulated sugar.** (*a*) A sugar which, by stirring during the crystallization of the concentrated syrup, is formed into small disintegrated crystals or grains, instead of compacting into a crystalline cake or mass as in loaf-sugar. (*b*) The coarse grains or dust of refined sugar formed during the operations of crushing or cutting loaf-sugar, and separated from the lumps by screening.—**Inverted sugar.** Same as *invert-sugar*.—**Liquid sugar,** a name sometimes given to uncrystallizable glucose; this substance, however, is capable of solidifying into an amorphous mass.—**Malado sugar,** sugar conglomerated into a sticky mass, the crystalline form of the sugar being masked by the presence of a quantity of highly concentrated invert-sugar which cements the crystals together; distinguished from *muscovado sugar*, in which the sugar has a distinctly crystalline form—the small crystals, however, being more or less colored by invert-sugar and adhering impurities.—**Maple sugar.** See *maple*[1].—**Pulverized sugar,** a commercial name for refined sugar ground to a fineness intermediate between that of granulated sugar and confectioners' sugar.—**Rotatory power of sugar.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Starch-sugar.** Same as *dextrose*.—**Sugar of acorns,** quercite.—**Sugar of Barbary**†, the finest sugar, which was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established. (*Nares*.)

Ah sweet, honey, *Barbary sugar*, sweet master. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 3.

Sugar of lead. See *lead*[2].—**Sugar of milk,** lactose.

sugar (shûg'är), *v.* [< ME. *sugren*, < OF. *sucrer*, sugar; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To season, cover, sprinkle, mix, or impregnate with sugar.—2. Figuratively, to cover as with sugar; sweeten; disguise so as to render acceptable what is otherwise distasteful.

We are oft to blame in this—
'Tis too much proved—that with devotion's visage
And pious action we do *sugar* o'er
The devil himself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 48.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sweeten something, as tea, with sugar. [Rare.]

He *sugared*, and creamed, and drank, and spoke not. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxxvi. (*Davies*.)

2. To make (maple) sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]—**To sugar off,** in *maple-sugar manuf.*, to pour the syrup into molds to granulate, when sufficiently boiled down. The sugaring off is the last process, and is usually attended with some sort of frolic in the sugar-camp. [U. S. and Canada.]

sugar-apple (shûg'är-ap″l), *n.* See *Rollinia*.

sugar-baker† (shûg'är-bā″kėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

You know her mother was a Welsh milliner, and her father a *sugar-baker* at Bristol. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

sugar-bean (shûg'är-bēn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* (see *bean*), cultivated particularly in Jamaica. The species is probably a native of tropical America, but is widely diffused in cultivation.

sugar-beet (shûg'är-bēt), *n.* See *beet*[1].

sugarberry (shûg'är-ber″i), *n.*; pl. *sugarberries* (-iz). Same as *hackberry*, 2.

sugar-bird (shûg'är-bėrd), *n.* 1. Any bird of the family *Cærebidæ*, as the Bahaman honey-creeper, *Certhiola bahamensis:* so called from its habit of sucking the sweets of flowers. See cut under *Cærebinæ*.—2. A honey-eater or honey-sucker; one of various tenuirostral birds of the Old World which suck the sweets of flowers. See *Nectariniidæ, Meliphagidæ*.—3. A translation of the Indian name of the American evening grosbeak or hawfinch, *Coccothraustes* or *Hesperiphona vespertina*, which is specially fond of maple sugar. [Local, U. S.]

sugar-bush (shûg'är-bûsh), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-orchard*.—2. See *Protea*.

sugar-camp (shûg'är-kamp), *n.* A place in or near a maple forest or orchard where the sap from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar. [U. S. and Canada.]

sugar-candian† (shûg'är-kan'di-an), *n.* Sugar-candy.

If nor a dram of treacle sovereign,
Or aqua-vitæ, or *sugar-candian*,
Nor kitchin cordials can it remedy,
Certes his time is come. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. iv. 30.

sugar-candy (shûg'är-kan'di), *n.* Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized. Compare *candy*[1].

sugar-cane (shûg'är-kān), *n.* A saccharine grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, the original source of manufactured sugar, and still the source of most of the supply. The sugar-cane is a stout perennial with the habit of Indian corn and sorghum, growing from 6 to 20 feet high; the leaves are broad and flat, 3 feet or more long; the joints of the stalk are about 3 inches long near the foot, becoming longer upwardly, at length producing a very long joint called the "arrow," which bears a large panicle. Sugar-cane is propagated almost wholly by cuttings, the power to perfect seed being nearly lost through cultivation. Seedlings, however, have recently been observed in Barbados. The first growth from the cuttings is called *plant-cane*. The succeeding years the root sends up ratoons, which form the crop for one, two, or sometimes more years, its value decreasing from exhaustion of the soil. The cane requires a rich moist soil, preferring the vicinity of the sea. The plant is not known in a wild state, but is supposed to have originated in southern Asia, perhaps in Cochin-China or Bengal. Its cultivation in those regions began very early, and now extends throughout the tropics, the stalk being chewed where not otherwise used. It is grown in the United States in several southern States, but only in Louisiana in sufficient amount for the export of sugar.—**African sugar-cane,** an African variety of the common sorghum, called *imphee*.—**Chinese sugar-cane.** Same as *sorghum*, 1.—**Sugar-cane beetle,** a scarabæid beetle, *Ligyrus rugiceps*, which damages sugar-cane in Louisiana by boring into the canes in the early spring and gnawing off the buds. It also damages sorghum and corn in the southern United States.—**Sugar-cane borer,** the larva of a crambid moth, *Chilo saccharalis*, which bores sugar-cane in the southern United States, the West Indies, and elsewhere.

Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). *a*, part of the inflorescence; *b*, a spikelet.


Sugar-cane Beetle (*Ligyrus rugiceps*), nearly twice natural size.

sugar-coated (shûg'är-kō″ted), *a.* Coated with sugar: as, a *sugar-coated* pill; hence, made palatable, in any sense.

sugared (shûg'ärd), *p. a.* Sweet; alluring; honeyed: formerly much used in poetry to express anything unusually attractive: as, *sugared* conceits.

This messinger connyng and gentile was,
Off hys mouth issued *sugred* swete langage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6029.

A *sugared* kiss
In sport I suckt, while she asleep did lie.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 539).

sugar-grass (shûg'är-gras), *n.* 1. The common sorghum, particularly its Chinese variety.—2. The grass *Pollinia Cumingii*, var. *fulva*. [Australia.]

sugar-gum (shûg'är-gum), *n.* An Australian gum-tree, *Eucalyptus corynocalyx*, which grows 120 feet high, and affords a durable timber, used for railroad-ties, posts, etc. The foliage is sweetish, and, unlike that of most eucalypts, attracts cattle and sheep.

sugar-house (shûg'är-hous), *n.* A manufacturing establishment in which saccharine juices are extracted from cane, etc., and treated to make raw sugar. In some such establishments the process of refining is carried further; but they are more properly called *refineries*.—**Sugar-house molasses,** a very dark and concentrated low-grade molasses containing much caramel, formerly largely produced at sugar-houses (whence the name), but now, under improved methods of manufacture, much reduced in quantity, and little used except in the manufacture of some proprietary medicines and in some chemical industries.

sugar-huckleberry (shûg'är-huk″l-ber-i), *n.* See *huckleberry*.

sugariness (shûg'ăr-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sugary or sweet.

A . . . flavor, not wholly unpleasing, nor unwholesome, to palates cloyed with the *sugariness* of tamed and cultivated fruit. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

sugaring (shûg'ăr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sugar*, *v.*] 1. The act of sweetening with sugar.—2. The sugar used for sweetening.—3. The process of making sugar.

sugar-kettle (shûg'ăr-ket′l), *n.* A kettle used for boiling down saccharine juice.

sugarless (shûg'ăr-les), *a.* [< *sugar* + *-less.*] Free from sugar.

sugar-loaf (shûg'ăr-lōf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sugor-loff*, **sugrelof*; < *sugar* + *loaf.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A conical mass of refined sugar. Hence—2. A hat of a conical shape.

I pray yow that ye woll vouchesaff to send me an other *sugor loff*, for my old is do; and also that ye well do make a gyrdill for your dowgter, for she hath nede therof. *Paston Letters*, I. 236.

3. A high conical hill: a common local name.

II. *a.* Having the form of a sugar-loaf; having a high conical form: as, a *sugar-loaf* hat. —**Sugar-loaf tool**, in *seal-engraving*, a tool with an end of soft iron shaped like a sugar-loaf, used to smooth the surfaces of shields.

sugar-louse (shûg'ăr-lous), *n.* 1. Same as *sugar-mite.*—2. A springtail, *Lepisma saccharina.* See cut under *silverfish.*

sugar-maple (shûg'ăr-mā′pl), *n.* See *maple*[1] and *Acer* (with cut).

sugar-meat (shûg'ăr-mēt), *n.* Same as *sweetmeat.*

Then . . . came another "most sumptuous banquet of *sugar-meates* for the men-at-arms and the ladies," after which, it being now midnight, the Lord of Leicester bade the whole company good rest. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 17.

sugar-mill (shûg'ăr-mil), *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane. It consists usually of three parallel heavy rollers, placed horizontally one above and between the other two. The canes are made to pass between the rollers, by which means they are crushed, and the juice is expressed from them.

Sugar-mill at work.

sugar-millet (shûg'ăr-mil′et), *n.* The common sorghum.

sugar-mite (shûg'ăr-mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Tyroglyphidæ*, *Tyroglyphus* or *Glycipha-gus sacchari*, or some other species of the restricted genus *Glycyphagus*, infesting sugar. These mites abound in some samples of unrefined sugar, and are supposed to cause grocers' itch. Also *sugar-louse.*

sugar-mold (shûg'ăr-mōld), *n.* A conical mold in which sugar-loaves are formed in the process of refining.

sugar-nippers (shûg'ăr-nip′ėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps. It is made like shears with a spring-back, but the blades are edged and are directly opposite each other. 2. Same as *sugar-tongs.*

sugar-orchard (shûg'ăr-ôr′chärd), *n.* A collection or small plantation of sugar-maples. Also called *sugar-bush.* [American.]

sugar-packer (shûg'ăr-pak′ėr), *n.* A machine for packing sugar into barrels.

sugar-pan (shûg'ăr-pan), *n.* An open or closed vessel for concentrating syrups of sugar. See also *vacuum-pan.*—**Sugar-pan lifter**, a form of crane especially designed for lifting sugar-pans from the furnaces.

sugar-pea (shûg'ăr-pē), *n.* See *pea*[1], 1.

sugar-pine (shûg'ăr-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

sugar-plate† (shûg'ăr-plāt), *n.* Sweetmeats. *Puttenham.*

sugar-planter (shûg'ăr-plan′tėr), *n.* One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

sugar-plum (shûg'ăr-plum), *n.* A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar and various flavoring and coloring ingredients into a round shape, or into the shape of flattened balls or disks; a bonbon; hence, something particularly pleasing, as a bit of flattery.

If the child must have grapes or *sugar-plums* when he has a mind to them. *Locke*, Education, § 86.

"His Grace is very condescending," said Mrs. Glass, her zeal for inquiry slaked for the present by the dexterous administration of this *sugar plum*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

sugar-press (shûg'ăr-pres), *n.* A press for extracting the juice of sugar-cane or effecting the drainage of molasses from sugar.

In the Iland of Hispana or Hispaniola were erected 28 *suger presses*, to presse ye sugre which groweth plentifully in certaine canes or redes of the same countrey. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).

sugar-refiner (shûg'ăr-rē-fī′nėr), *n.* One who refines sugar.

sugar-refinery (shûg'ăr-rē-fī′nėr-i), *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar-house in which sugar is not only made from the raw syrup, but is also refined.

sugar-refining (shûg'ăr-rē-fī′ning), *n.* The act or process of refining sugar.

sugar-sop† (shûg'ăr-sop), *n.* A sugar-plum.

Dandle her upon my knee, and give her *sugar-sops*. *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

Half our gettings
Must run in *sugar-sops* and nurses' wages now. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

sugar-squirrel (shûg'ăr-skwur′el), *n.* The sciurine petaurist, *Belideus sciureus*, or another member of the same genus. See *Belideus.* These little marsupials closely resemble true flying-squirrels (as of the genus *Sciuropterus*, figured under *flying-squirrel*), but are near relatives of the opossum-mice, figured under *Acrobates.*

sugar-syrup (shûg'ăr-sir′up), *n.* 1. The raw juice or sap of sugar-producing plants, roots, or trees.—2. In the manufacture and refining of sugar, a more or less concentrated solution of sugar.

sugar-teat (shûg'ăr-tēt), *n.* Sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, and moistened: given to an infant to quiet it.

sugar-tongs (shûg'ăr-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An implement having two arms, each furnished at the end with a flat or spoon-shaped plate or a cluster of claws, for use in lifting small lumps of sugar. It is usually made with a flexible back like that of shears for sheep. Also called *sugar-nippers.*

Or would our thrum-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of *sugar-tongs*, or spoons for salt?
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 70.

sugar-tree (shûg'ăr-trē), *n.* 1. Any tree from which sugar-syrup or sugary sap can be obtained; particularly, the sugar-maple. See *maple*[1].—2. An Australian shrub or small tree, *Myoporum platycarpum.*

sugar-vinegar (shûg'ăr-vin′ē-gär), *n.* Vinegar made of the waste juice of sugar-cane.

sugary[1] (shûg'ăr-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sugrie*; < *sugar* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling sugar in appearance or properties; containing or composed of sugar; sweet; sometimes, excessively or offensively sweet.—2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things: as, *sugary* palates.—3. Sweet in a figurative sense; honeyed; alluring; sometimes, deceitful.

And with the *sugrie* sweete thereof allure
Chast Ladies eares to fantasies impure.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 820.

Walsingham bewailed the implicit confidence which the Queen placed in the *sugary* words of Alexander [Duke of Parma]. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 329.

sugary[2] (shûg'ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *sugaries* (-riz). [For **sugarery*, < *sugar* + *-ery.*] An establishment where sugar is made; a sugar-house. [Rare.]

The primitive mode of arranging the *sugary*. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 272.

sugent (sū'jent), *a.* [< L. *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*[1].] Sucking; imbibing; suctorial; fitted for or habitually sucking: as, a *sugent* process; a *sugent* animal.

Sugentia (sū-jen'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brandt): see *sugent.*] A suborder or an order of myriapods; the sugent or suctorial millepeds, having the opening of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body; the families *Polyzoniidæ* and *Siphonophoridæ.* Also *Siphonizantia.*

sugescent (sū-jes'ent), *a.* [< L. *sugere*, suck, + *-escent.*] Fitted for sucking or imbibing; sugent; suctorial; haustellate. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

suggest (su-jest′), *v.* [< L. *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere* (> It. *suggerire* = Sp. *sugerir* = Pg. *suggerir* = F. *suggérer*), carry or bring under, furnish, supply, produce, excite, advise, suggest, < *sub*, under, + *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerent.* Cf. *congest*, *digest*, *ingest*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place before another's mind problematically; hint; intimate; insinuate; introduce to another's mind by the prompting of an indirect or mediate association.

Nature her selfe *suggesteth* the figure in this or that forme: but arte aydeth the iudgement of his vse and application. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Fie, fie, Master Ford! are you not ashamed? What spirit, what devil *suggests* this imagination? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 230.

Virgil . . . loves to *suggest* a truth indirectly, and, without giving us a full and open view of it, to let us see just so much as will naturally lead the imagination into all the parts that lie concealed. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

Sunderland, therefore, with exquisite cunning, *suggested* to his master the propriety of asking the only proof of obedience which it was quite certain that Rochester never would give. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To act, as an idea, so as to call up (another idea) by virtue either of an association or of a natural connection between the ideas.

The sight of part of a large building *suggests* the idea of the rest instantaneously. *Hartley*, Observations on Man, I. ii. 10.

We all know that a certain kind of sound *suggests* immediately to the mind a coach passing in the street, and not only produces the imagination, but the belief, that a coach is passing. *Reid*, Inquiry into the Human Mind, II. vii.

3†. To seduce; tempt; tempt away (from).

There's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master thou talkest of; serve him still. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 47.

I, Dametas, chief governor of all the royal cattle, and also of Pamela, whom thy master most perniciously hath *suggested* out of my dominion, do defy thee in a mortal affray. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Intimate*, *Insinuate*, etc. See *hint*[1].—2. To indicate, prompt, advise, remind of.

II. *intrans.* To make suggestions; be tempting; present thoughts or motives with indirectness or with diffidence to the mind.

O sweet *suggesting* Love, if thou hast sinn'd,
Teach me, thy tempted subject, to excuse it.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 5. 7.

But ill for him who . . .
. . . ever weaker grows thro' acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and *suggesting* still! *Tennyson*, Will.

suggestable (su-jes'tą-bl), *a.* [< *suggest* + *-able.*] Same as *suggestible.*

suggestedness (su-jes'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suggested. *Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

suggester (su-jes'tėr), *n.* [< *suggest* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which suggests. Also *suggestor.*

Some suborn'd *suggester* of these treasons.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

suggestibility (su-jes-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suggestible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being suggested; also, susceptibility to hypnotic suggestion.

Suggestibility. The patient believes everything which his hypnotizer tells him, and does everything which the latter commands. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 602.

2. A conforming social impulse, leading a person to believe what is emphatically asserted and to do what is imperatively commanded; credenciveness and submissiveness.

A republic needs independent citizens, quick in comprehension, but slow in judgment, and tenacious in that which they have recognized as right. Every honest thinker must endeavor to counteract the *suggestibility* of the masses by the proper education of our people. *Carus*, Soul of Man, V. 10.

suggestible (su-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< *suggest* + *-ible.*] 1. Capable of being suggested.—2. Having great suggestibility; credencive and submissive.

Professor Ricket tried on her some experiments of suggestion in the waking state, and found her somewhat *suggestible*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Dec., 1890, p. 441.

suggestio falsi (su-jes'ti-ō fal'sī). [L.: *suggestio*, a suggestion; *falsi*, gen. of *falsum*, falsehood, fraud: see *suggestion* and *false*, *n.*] An affirmative misrepresentation, whether by words, conduct, or artifice, as distinguished from a mere suppression of the truth; an indirect lie.

suggestion (su-jes'chon), *n.* [< F. *suggestion* = Sp. *sugestion* = Pg. *suggestão* = It. *suggestione*, < L. *suggestio*(*n-*), an addition, an intimation, < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, supply, suggest: see *suggest.*] 1. The act of placing before the mind problematically; also, the idea so produced; the insinuation of an idea by indirect association; hint; intimation; promptiug; also,

especially, an incitement to an animal, brutal, or diabolical act.

For all the rest,
They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 288.

He knew that by his preaching evident and certain good was done; but that there was any evil in his way of doing it, or likely to arise from it, was a thought which, if it had arisen in his own mind, he would immediately have ascribed to the *suggestion* of Satan.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 48.

2. The action of an idea in bringing another idea to mind, either through the force of association or by virtue of the natural connection of the ideas.

The other part of the invention, which I term *suggestion*, doth assign and direct us to certain markes or places which may excite our mind to return and produce such knowledge as it hath formerly collected, to the end we may make use thereof.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Let it not be supposed that the terms suggest and *suggestion* are, in their psychological relation, of recent, or even modern, application; for, so applied, they are old—the oldest we possess. In this relative signification, *suggero*, the verb, ascends to Cicero; and *suggestio*, the noun, is a household expression of Tertullian and St. Augustine. Among the earlier modern philosophers, and in this precise application, they were, of course, familiar words—as is shewn, among five hundred others, by the writings of Hermolaus Barbarus, the elder Scaliger, Melanchthon, Simonius, Campanella, to say nothing of the Schoolmen, etc. They were no strangers to Hobbes and Locke; and so far is Berkeley from having first employed them in this relation, as Mr. Stewart seems to suppose, Berkeley only did not continue what he found established and in common use. *Hamilton*, Reid's Works, note D**.

[But the above is somewhat exaggerated. *Suggestion* was hardly in common use in this sense before Berkeley.]

It is by *suggestion*, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 185.

3. Specifically, in hypnotism, the insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of the subject by any means, as by words or gestures, usually by emphatic declaration; also, the impulse of trust and submission which leads to the effectiveness of such incitement; also, the idea so suggested. *Verbal suggestion* is the usual method. Another is known as *suggestion by attitude*, as when, for instance, a person placed in the attitude of prayer is caused to pray.

Suggestion appears to be entirely a phenomenon of unconscious memory. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 514.

4†. Indirect or hidden action.

This cardinall [Wolsey] . . . by craftie *suggestion* gat into his hands innumerable treasure.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 922.

5. In *law*, information without oath. (*a*) An information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition. (*b*) A statement or representation of some matter of fact entered upon the record of a suit at the instance of a party thereto, made by attorney or counsel without further evidence, usually called *suggestion upon the record:* a mode of proceeding allowed in some cases as to undisputed facts incidentally involved, such as the death of one of several plaintiffs, where the survivors are entitled to continue the action.—**Negative suggestion**, that form of hypnotic suggestion which results in lessened or suppressed activity, as abrogation of will-power, anæsthesia of any kind, or inability to think, talk, act, etc.—**Post-hypnotic suggestion**, an impression made on a hypnotized person, persisting unrecognized for some time after the hypnotic condition is passed, and taking effect at the intended time.—**Principle of suggestion**, association of ideas. See *association*.—**Relative suggestion**, judgment.—**Spontaneous suggestion**. See *spontaneous*.
=Syn. 1. *Intimation*, *Insinuation*, etc. See *hint*, *v. t.*

suggestionism (su-jes'chon-izm), *n.* The doctrine that hypnotic persons are merely persons too trustful and submissive, and that the so-called hypnotic trance is merely a state in which these characters have been stimulated and distrust lulled.

suggestionist (su-jes'chon-ist), *n.* A person who accepts the theory of suggestionism.

suggestive (su-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suggestif* = Pg. It. *suggestivo;* as *suggest* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing a suggestion or hint; suggesting what does not appear on the surface; also, full of suggestion; stimulating reflection.

He [Bacon] is, throughout, and especially in his Essays, one of the most *suggestive* authors that ever wrote.
Whately, Pref. to Bacon's Essays.

"The king [of Uganda] habitually bears a couple of spears": a duplication of weapons again *suggestive*, like the two swords, of a trophy [one presumably being taken from an enemy]. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 409.

2. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, hypnotic suggestion.

Hypnotic or *suggestive* therapeutics.
Björnström, Hypnotism, p. 91.

II. *n.* Something intended to suggest ideas to the mind.

suggestively (su-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion; so as to suggest, or stimulate reflection.

suggestiveness (su-jes'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suggestive. *New Princeton Rev.*, Nov., 1886, p. 364.

suggestment (su-jest'ment), *n.* [< *suggest* + *-ment.*] Suggestion. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

suggestor (su-jes'tor), *n.* Same as *suggester*.

suggestress (su-jes'tres), *n.* [< *suggester* + *-ess.*] A female who suggests. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

suggestum (su-jes'tum), *n.*; pl. *suggesta* (-tạ), as E. *suggestums* (-tumz). [L., < *suggerere*, pp. *suggestus*, carry or bring under: see *suggest.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a platform, stage, or tribune; a raised seat; a dais.

The ancient *Suggestums*, as I have often observed on medals, as well as on Constantine's arch, were made of wood, like a little kind of stage, for the heads of the nails are sometimes represented that are supposed to have fastened the boards together. We often see on them the emperor, and two or three general officers, sometimes sitting and sometimes standing, as they made speeches or distributed a congiary to the soldiers or people.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 402).

suggil† (suj'il), *v. t.* [< OF. *sugiller*, < L. *suggillare*, also *sugillare*, beat black and blue, hence insult, revile.] 1. To beat black and blue.

Tho' we with blacks and blues are *suggilld*,
Or, as the vulgar say, are cudgelld.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1039.

2. To defame; sully; blacken.

Openly impugned or secretly *suggilled*. *Strype.*

suggillate† (suj'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suggillatus*, pp. of *suggillare*, beat black and blue: see *suggil.*] Same as *suggil*, 1. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

suggillation† (suj-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *sugillation* = Sp. *sugilacion* = Pg. *sugillação*, < L. *sugillatio(n-)*, *suggillatio(n-)*, a black-and-blue mark, a spot from a bruise, an affront: see *suggillate.*] A livid or black-and-blue mark; a blow; a bruise; ecchymosis: also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

sugh, *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *sough*[2].

sugi (sō'gē), *n.* [Jap.] A coniferous tree, *Cryptomeria Japonica*, the Japan cedar. It is the largest tree of Japan, growing 120 feet high, with a long straight stem; the wood is compact, very white, soft, and easily worked, much used in house-building. It is found also in northern China, and is locally planted as a timber-tree, but requires moist forest valleys for success.

suicidal (sū'i-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *suicide* + *-al.*] Partaking or being of the nature of the crime of suicide; suggestive of suicide; leading to suicide: as, *suicidal* mania; hence, figuratively, destructive of one's aims or interests; self-destructive: as, a *suicidal* business policy.

I am in the Downs. It's this unbearably dull, *suicidal* room—and old Bogney down-stairs, I suppose.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxii.

At the root of all *suicidal* tendencies lies an estimate of moral obligation and of the sacredness of human life entirely at variance with that introduced or sanctioned by the Gospel. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 180.

suicidally (sū'i-sī-dạl-i), *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

suicide[1] (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *suicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *suicida*, < NL. **suicida*, < L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cīda*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who commits suicide; at *common law*, one who, being of the years of discretion and of sound mind, destroys himself.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;
We make misfortune, *suicides* in woe.
Young, Love of Fame, v.

suicide[2] (sū'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *suicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *suicidio*, < NL. **suicidium*, suicide, < L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cīdium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] 1. The act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide at common law, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. The word is by some writers used to include the act of one who, in maliciously attempting to kill another, occasions his own death, as where a man shoots at another and the gun bursts and kills himself. *H. Stephen.*

The argument which Plutarch and other writers derived from human dignity was that true courage is shown in the manful endurance of suffering, while *suicide*, being an act of flight, is an act of cowardice, and therefore unworthy of man. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 46.

2. Figuratively, destruction of one's own interests or aims.

In countries pretending to civilisation there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*. *V. Knox*, Works, V. 125.

suicide[2] (sū'i-sīd), *v. i.* [< *suicide*[2], *n.*] To be guilty of suicide. [Slang.]

The wills which had been made by persons who *suicided* while under accusation were valid.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 197.

suicidism (sū'i-sī-dizm), *n.* [< *suicide*[2] + *-ism.*] A disposition to suicide. *Imp. Dict.*

suicism (sū'i-sizm), *n.* [< L. *sui*, of oneself, + *-cism:* see *egoism.*] Selfishness; egotism; egoism: the opposite of *altruism*. [Rare.]

But his *suicisme* was so grosse that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it. *R. Whitlock*, Zootomia, p. 383. (*Nares.*)

Suidæ (sū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sus* + *-idæ.*] The swine; the suiform or suilline quadrupeds, a family of setiferous artiodactyl (or eventoed) non-ruminant ungulate mammals, typified by the genus *Sus*. The family formerly contained all the swine, and corresponded to the three modern families—the *Dicotylidæ* or peccaries, the *Phacochœridæ* or wart-hogs, and the *Suidæ* proper. In these last the palatomaxillary axis is scarcely deflected, or nearly parallel with the occipitosphenoid axis; the basisphenoid is normal, without sinuses; the orbits are directed outward and forward; the malar bones are elongated, and expanded downward; and the dentition is normal, with 44 teeth. The restricted family contains, besides the genus *Sus*, the Indian *Porcula*, the African *Potamochœrus* or river-hogs, and the Malayan *Babirussa*. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *peccary*, *Phacochœrus*, and *Potamochœrus*.

suiform (sū'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sus*, swine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of the *Suidæ;* related to the swine; of or pertaining to the *Suiformia*.

Suiformia (sū-i-fôr'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *suiform.*] The suiform setiferous animals, or swine proper, represented by the *Suidæ* and *Phacochœridæ*, as distinguished from the *Dicotyliformia* or *Dicotylidæ*. *Gill.*

sui generis (sū'ī jen'e-ris). [L.: *sui*, gen. of *suus*, his, her, its, their; *generis*, gen. of *genus*, kind: see *genus.*] Of his, her, its, or their own or peculiar kind; singular.

sui juris (sū'ī jō'ris). [L.: *sui*, gen. of *suus*, his, her, its, their; *juris*, gen. of *jus*, right, justice, duty: see *jus*[2].] 1. In *Rom. law*, the status of any one who was not subject to the patria potestas. *S. E. Baldwin.*—2. In modern legal usage, of full age and capacity, and legally capable of managing one's own affairs, as distinguished from infants, lunatics, and woman under common-law disqualifications of coverture.

suillage†, *n.* Same as *sullage*.

suilline (sū'i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suillus*, pertaining to swine, < *sus*, a hog, swine: see *Sus.*] **I.** *a.* Swinish; pig-like; suiform; pertaining to the swine: as, a *suilline* artiodactyl.

II. *n.* A swine.

Suinæ (sū-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Suidæ*, when the family name is used in a broad sense: same as *Suidæ* proper.

suine (sū'in), *n.* A preparation from beef-suet and lard; a mixture of oleomargarin with lard, refined cottonseed-oil, or other fatty substances, used as a substitute for butter.

suing[1] (sū'ing), *n.* [Also *sewing;* < ME. *scwynge;* verbal n. of *sue*[1], *v.*] 1†. Regular succession, order, or gradation; proportion.

Men may seo on an appul-treo, meny tyme and ofte,
Of o kynne apples aren nat yliche grete,
Ne of *sewynge* smale ne of o swetnesse swete.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 63.

2. The act or process of making or paying suit; wooing.—3. The act or process of prosecuting judicially; bringing suit.

suing[1]† (sū'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *sewynge;* ppr. of *sue*[1], *v.*] 1. Following; ensuing.

The nyght *sewynge*, this white Knyght cam to the 7 Lynages. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 225.

2. Conformable; in proportion.

I knew on her noon other lak
That al her limmes nere [were not] pure *sewing*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 959.

suing[2]†, *n.* Same as *sewing*[2].

The percolation, or *suing* of the verjuyce through the wood. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 79.

suingly† (sū'ing-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sewyngly;* < *suing*[1], *p. a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In due order; afterward; later.

Now schalle I seye zou *sewyngly* of Contrees and Yles that ben bezonde the Contrees that I have spoken of.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 263.

suint (swint), *n.* [F.: see *sandiver.*] The natural grease of wool, consisting of insoluble soapy matter combined with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash, which may be extracted commercially from the woolwashings.

suiriri (swi-rē'ri), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tyrannine bird of the genus *Fluvicola*, as *F. ieterophrys;* a watercap. See cut under *Fluvicola*.

suist (sū'ist), *n.* [< L. *sui*, of himself, herself, itself, + *-ist.*] One who selfishly seeks his own gratification; a self-seeker; an egotist. [Rare.]

In short, a *suist* and selfe-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not that would (like him) go thither alone. *R. Whitlock*, Zootomia, p. 383. (*Nares.*)

suit (sūt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute;* < ME. *sute, seute, suite, soyte,* < OF. *suite, suitte, suete, seute, siute,* a following, pursuit, chase, action, series, suit, = Sp. *seguida,* f., *seguido,* m., = Pg. *seguito, sequito,* m., = It. *seguita,* f., *seguito,* m., a following, suit, etc., < ML. *secuta, sequuta, *sequita,* a following, suit, etc., < L. *sequi,* pp. *secutus,* follow, pursue: see *sue*[1]. Cf. *suite* (swēt), the same word, from mod. F.] 1†. A following; the act of pursuing, as game; pursuit.

Tho the *seute* seed after the swete bestes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2615.

2†. Series; succession; regular order.

There is a toy which I have heard, and I would not have it given over, but waited upon a little. They say it is observed in the Low Countries (I know not in what part) that every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of years and weathers comes about again.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887), p. 566.

3. The act of suing; a seeking for something by solicitation or petition; an address of entreaty; petition; prayer.

They made wonderful earnest and importunate *suit* unto me, that I would teach and instruct them in that tongue and learning [the Greek].
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Especially —(*a*) A petition made to a person of exalted station, as a prince or prelate.

And hauing a *suite* to the king, [he] met by chaunce with one Philino, a louer of wine and a merry companion in Court. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

That swift-wing'd advocate, that did commence
Our welcome *suits* before the King of kings.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

(*b*) Solicitation for a woman's hand in marriage; courtship; proposal of marriage.

Since many a wooer doth commence his *suit*
To her he thinks not worthy.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 52.

Jer. Oh, here comes Isaac! I hope he has prospered in his *suit*.
Ferd. Doubtless that agreeable figure of his must have helped his *suit* surprisingly. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

4. In *law*. (*a*) A proceeding in a court of justice for the enforcement or protection of a right or claim, or for the redress of a wrong; prosecution of a right or claim before any tribunal: as, a civil *suit;* a criminal *suit;* a *suit* in chancery. *Suit* is a very general term, more comprehensive than *action*, and includes both actions at law and bills in chancery. It usually includes special proceedings, such as mandamus.

Our lawyers, like Demosthenes, are mute,
And will not speak, though in a rightfull *sute*,
Vnlesse a golden key vnlocke their tongue.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

In England the several *suits* or remedial instruments of justice are . . . distinguished into three kinds: actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

(*b*) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.—5. In *feudal law*, a following or attendance. (*a*) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court. (*b*) Attendance for the purpose of performing service. (*c*) The offspring, retinue, chattels, and appurtenances of a villein.

6. A company of attendants or followers; train; retinue. Now commonly *suite*.

So come in sodanly a senatour of Rome,
Wyth sextene knyghtes in a *soyte* sewande hym one.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.

Had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fortie or fiftie in their *suit*, to the defence.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

7. A number of things composing a sequence or succession; a number of things of a like kind that follow in a series and are intended to be used together; a set or suite; specifically, one of the four sets or classes, known as spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds, into which playing-cards are divided.

Leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpe), where every coate and *sute* are sorted in their degree, [they] are running to Ruffe. *Martins Months Minde* (1589), Epistle [to the Reader. (*Nares.*)

I have chosen one from each of the different *suits*, namely, the King of Columbines, the Queen of Rabbits, the Knave of Pinks, and the Ace of Roses; which answered to the spades, the clubs, the diamonds, and the hearts of the moderns. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

The cards don't cheat, . . . and there is nothing so flattering in the world as a good *suite* of trumps.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxx.

8. A number of different objects intended to be used together, especially when made of similar materials and corresponding in general character and purpose: thus, a number of different garments designed to be worn together form a *suit* of clothes; a number of sails of different sizes and fitting different spars form a *suit* of sails.

Al his halles
I wold do peynte with pure golde,
And tapite hem ful many folde
Of oo *sute*. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 261.

Braue in our *sutes* of chaunge, seuen double folde.
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 3.

Some four *suits* of peach-coloured satin.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 11.

From Ten to Twelve. In Conference with my Mantua Maker. Sorted a *Suit* of Ribbonds.
Lady's Diary, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 91.

Three horses and three goodly *suits* of arms.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Administration suit, in *Eng. law*, an action of an equitable nature, to have administration of the estate of a decedent in case of alleged insolvency.—**A suit of hair, teeth,** or **whiskers**, a full complement; a full set of its kind. [Local and colloq., U. S.]

Suit of hair, for head of hair. *Chautauquan*, VIII. 430.

The face of this gentleman was strikingly marked by a *suit of* enormous black *whiskers* that flowed together and united under his chin. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

Discontinuance of a suit. See *discontinuance*.—**Fresh suit**, in *law*. See *fresh*.—**Long suit**, in the game of whist, a suit of four cards or more.—**Next, petitory, skeleton suit.** See the adjectives.—**Out of suits**, no longer in service and attendance; no longer on friendly terms.

Wear this for me, one *out of suits* with fortune,
That could give more, but that her hand lacks means.
Shak., As you Like It, i. 2. 258.

Short suit, in the game of whist, a suit of three cards or less.—**Suit and service**, in the feudal system, the attendance upon the court of the lord, and the homage and services rendered by the vassal, in consideration of his tenure and the protection afforded by the lord.

His [Lord Egmont's] scheme was to divide the Island into fifty baronies; each baron was to erect a castle with a moat and drawbridge in genuine mediæval fashion, he was to maintain a certain number of men-at-arms, and do *suit and service* to the Lord Paramount.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iv.

Suit at law. See def. 4.

Dr. Warburton, in his notes on Shakspeare, observes that a court solicitation was called simply a suit, and a process a *suit at law*.
J. Nott, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

Suit covenant, in *Eng. feudal law*, a covenant to attend and serve at a lord's court; the covenant of the vassal to render suit to his lord's retinue.—**Suit for contribution.** See *contribution*.—**Suit of court**, in the feudal system, a tenant's obligation to render suit and service (which see, above).—**To follow suit.** See *follow*.—**Syn. 3.** *Request, Petition*, etc. See *prayer*[1].

suit (sūt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *suite, sute;* < *suit, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To adapt; accommodate; fit; make suitable.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 19.

I must *suit* myself with another page.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. To be fitted or adapted to; be suitable or appropriate to; befit; answer the requirements of.

Such furniture as *suits*
The greatness of his person.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 99.

These institutions are neither designed for nor *suited* to a nation of ignorant paupers.
Daniel Webster, Speech, Buffalo, June, 1833.

Perhaps
She could not fix the glass to *suit* her eye.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. To be agreeable to; fall in with the views, wishes, or convenience of: as, a style of living to *suit* one's tastes.

Nor need they blush to buy Heads ready dress'd,
And chuse, at publick Shops, what *sutes* 'em best.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

None but members of their own party would *suit* the majority in Parliament as ministers.
W. Wilson, State, § 685.

4†. To dress, as with a suit of clothes; clothe.

I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 23.

No matter; think'st thou that I'le vent my bagges
To *suite* in Sattin him that Jets in ragges?
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 19).

To suit one's book. See *book*.—**Syn. 2.** To comport with, tally with, correspond to, match, meet.—**3.** To please, gratify, content.

II. *intrans.* To correspond; agree; accord: generally followed by *with* or *to*.

They are good work-women, and can and will doe anything for profit that is to be done by the art of a woman, and which *sutes with* the fashion of these countreys.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 116.

The place itself was *suiting* to his care. *Dryden.*

And of his bondage hard and long . . .
It *suits* not *with* our tale to tell.
Whittier, The Exiles.

suitability (sū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suitable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being suitable; suitableness.

The passages relating to fish in The Week . . . are remarkable for a vivid truth of impression and a happy *suitability* of language not frequently surpassed.
R. L. Stevenson, Thoreau, iii.

suitable (sū′ta-bl), *a.* [< *suit* + *-able.*] Capable of suiting; conformable; fitting; appropriate; proper; becoming.

For his outward habit,
'Tis *suitable* to his present course of life.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

Give o'er,
And think of some course *suitable* to thy rank,
And prosper in it.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

Nothing is more *sutable* to the Law of Nature than that Punishment be inflicted upon Tyrants.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

=**Syn.** Fit, meet, appropriate, apt, pertinent, seemly, eligible, consonant, corresponding, congruous.

suitableness (sū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being suitable, in any sense.

suitably (sū′ta-bli), *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably; appropriately.

suit-broker† (sūt′brō′kėr), *n.* One who made a trade of procuring favors for court petitioners. *Massinger.*

suite (sūt; in present use (defs. 2, 3, etc.), like mod. F., swēt), *n.* [In earlier use a form of *suit;* in recent use, < F. *suite*, a following, suit, suite: see *suit.*] 1†. An obsolete form of *suit* (in various senses).—2. A company of attendants or followers; retinue; train: as, the *suite* of an ambassador.

Not being allowed to take more than 2,000 followers in the king's *suite*, they nevertheless had evidently entertained a scheme of arming a greater number.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., ii.

3. A number of things taken collectively and constituting a sequence or following in a series; a set; a collection of things of like kind and intended to be used together: as, a *suite* of rooms; a *suite* of furniture.

Through his red lips his laughter exposed a *suite* of fair white teeth. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

The careful examination of large *suites* of specimens revealed an unexpected amount of variability in species.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

Two other courts, on whose sides are extended what may be called three complete *suites* of apartments, very similar to each other in arrangement, though varied in dimensions. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

4. A sequel. [Rare.]

I had always intended to write an account of the "Conquest of Mexico," as a *suite* to my "Columbus," but left Spain without making the requisite researches.
Irving, to Prescott, in Ticknor's Prescott, p. 158.

5. In *music*, a set or series of instrumental dances, either in the same or in related keys, usually preceded by a prelude, and variously grouped so as to secure variety and contrast. Suites were the earliest form of instrumental work in detached movements, and continued in favor from the beginning of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, though sometimes known by other names. They included a great variety of dances, notably the allemande, courant, saraband, and gigue, together with the gavotte, passepied, branle, and minuet. The early suite was not fully distinguishable from the early sonata, and the developed suite finally gave place to the modern sonata, though the true sonata form as a method of construction did not belong to the suite. Suites are properly for a single instrument, like the harpsichord or clavichord, but are sometimes written for an orchestra. The suite form has lately been revived. Among modern writers of orchestral music in suite form are Lachner, Raff, Bizet, Dvořák, and Moszkowski.

suitet, *v.* See *suit.*

suitert (sū′tėr), *n.* Same as *suitor.*

suithold (sūt′hōld), *n.* [< *suit* + *hold.*] In *feudal law*, a tenure in consideration of certain services to the superior lord.

suiting (sū′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *suit, v.*] Cloth for making a suit of clothes: especially in the plural: as, fashionable *suitings*. [Trade cant.]

suit-like† (sūt′līk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sutelike;* < *suit* + *like*[2].] Suitable.

Then she put her into mans apparel, and gave her all things *sute-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 40.

suitly†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *sutely;* < ME. *sutely, sutly;* < *suit* + *-ly*[2].] So as to match.

Item, ij. stripis of the same trapparis *sutly*.
Paston Letters, I. 477.

suitor (sū′tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *suiter, suter;* < ME. *sutere;* < *suit* + *-or*[1]; ult. < L. *secutor*, a follower, ML. a prosecutor, suitor, < *sequi*, follow: see *suit.*] 1. In *law*, a party to a suit or litigation. The pronunciation sū′tor is sometimes made shō′tor, as if spelled *shooter* (whence the punning allusion in the quotation from Shakspere, below).

In following suites there is muche to be considered: what the *suter* is, to whome he maketh suite, and wherefore he maketh suite, and also in what time he sueth:

bycause to dispatche a thing out of time is to cut the pecocke by the knees.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 199.

Boyet. Who is the *suitor?* Who is the *suitor?* . . .
Ros. Why, she that bears the bow.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 109.

To save *suitors* the vexation and expense of haling their adversaries always before the courts in London.
W. Wilson, State, § 731.

2. One who sues, petitions, solicits, or entreats; a petitioner.

Here I would be a *suitor* to your majesty, for I come now rather to be a *suitor* and petitioner than a preacher.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 34.

Humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue. *Hooker.*

This mans Serraglio, which is neither great in receit nor beauty, yet answerable to his small dependency and infrequency of *suters*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 48.

3. One who sues for the hand of a woman in marriage; a wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I am glad I have found a way to woo yet; I was afraid once
I never should have made a civil *suitor*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

He passed again one whole year . . . under the wing and counsels of his mother, and then was forward to become a *suiter* to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 209.

suitor (sūʹtọr), *v. i.* [< *suitor, n.*] To play the suitor; woo; make love.

Counts a many, and Dukes a few,
A *suitoring* came to my father's Hall.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.

suitorcide (sūʹtọr-sīd), *a.* [< *suitor* + L. *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] Suitor-killing; fatal to suitors. [Rare and humorous.]

Not a murmur against any abuse was permitted; to say a word against the *suitorcide* delays of the Court of Chancery . . . was bitterly and steadily resented.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

suitress (sūʹtres), *n.* [< *suitor* + *-ess.*] A female supplicant or suitor.

Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart
That could refuse a boon to such a *suit'ress*.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iii. 1.

suit-shape (sūtʹshāp), *n.* A fashion; a model. [Rare.]

This fashion-monger, each morn 'fore he rise,
Contemplates *suit-shapes*, and, once from out his bed,
He hath them straight full lively portrayed.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 164.

suity† (sūʹti), *a.* Suitable; fitting.

In loue, in care, in diligence and dutie,
Be thou her sonne, sith this to sonnes is *suite*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 18. (*Davies.*)

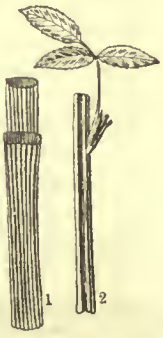
suivez (swē-vāʹ). [F.: 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *suivre*, follow: see *sue*[1].] In *music*, a direction to an accompanist to adapt his tempo and style closely to those of the soloist.

sujee (sōʹjē), *n.* [Also *soojee, soujee;* < Hind. *sūjī.*] Fine flour made from the heart of the wheat, used in India to make bread for English tables. *Yule and Burnell.*

Sula (sūʹlą), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Icel. *sūla:* see *solan.*] A genus of gannets, conterminous with the family *Sulidæ*, or restricted to the white gannets, or solan-geese—the brown gannets, or boobies, being called *Dysporus*. *S. bassana* is the leading species. See cut under *gannet.*

sulcate† (sulʹkāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sulcare*, furrow through, plow, < *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus, sulk*[2].] To plow; furrow. *Blount.*

sulcate (sulʹkāt), *a.* [< L. *sulcatus*, pp. of *sulcare:* see *sulcate, v.*] Furrowed; grooved; having long narrowed depressions, shallow fissures, or open channels; channeled or fluted; cleft, as the hoof of a ruminant; fissured, as the surface of the brain.



Sulcate Stems.
1. Stem of *Equisetum hiemale*. 2. Stem of *Rubus villosus*.

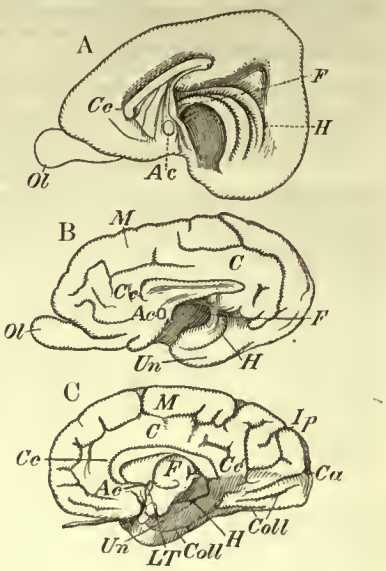
sulcated (sulʹkā-ted), *a.* [< *sulcate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sulcate.*

sulcation (sul-kāʹshọn), *n.* [< *sulcate* + *-ion.*] 1. A furrow, channel, or sulcus; also, a set of sulci collectively.—2. The state of being sulcated; also, the act, manner, or mode of grooving.

sulci, *n.* Plural of *sulcus.*

sulciform (sulʹsi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sulcus*, a furrow, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a sulcus; like a furrow or groove.

sulcus (sulʹkus), *n.*; pl. *sulci* (-sī). [NL., < L. *sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle: see *sulk*[2].] A furrow or groove; a more or less linear or narrow and shallow depression; specifically, in *anat.*, a fissure between two gyri or convolutions of the surface of the brain: used with English or Latin context. See phrases under *fissure*, and cuts under *brain, cerebral*, and *gyrus.*



Sulci.
Brains of Rabbit (A), Pig (B), and Chimpanzee (C), showing some of the principal median sulci and gyri of the mammalian brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *Cc*, corpus callosum; *Ac*, anterior commissure; *H*, hippocampal sulcus; *Un*, uncinate gyrus; *M*, marginal gyrus; *C*, callosal gyrus; *Ip*, internal perpendicular sulcus; *Ca*, calcarine sulcus; *Coll*, collateral sulcus; *F*, fornix; *LT*, lamina terminalis. (Compare other views of the same brains under *gyrus.*)

—**Auriculoventricular sulcus**, the transverse groove marking off the auricles from the ventricles of the heart. —**Calcarine sulcus**. See *calcarine.*—**Callosal sulcus**, the callosal fissure, between the callosal gyre, or gyrus fornicatus, and the corpus callosum.—**Callosomarginal sulcus**. See *callosomarginal* and *fissure.*—**Carotid sulcus**, the carotid groove on the sphenoid bone. See cut under *sphenoid.*—**Central sulcus**, the fissure or sulcus of Rolando. See *fissure.*—**Collateral sulcus**. See *collateral.*—**Crucial** or **cruciate sulcus** (or **fissure**), a remarkably constant sulcus of the cerebrum of carnivores and some other mammals, described by Cuvier in 1805, and first named (in French, as *sillon crucial*) by Leuret in 1839. In the cat this sulcus begins on the median aspect of the hemisphere, reaches and indents the margin, and thence extends laterally for a distance equal to or greater than its mesal part. It has many variant forms of its name, as *carnivoral crucial sulcus, sulcus cruciatus, fissura cruciata, scissura cruciata*, etc., and different names (as *frontal fissure*, etc.) from varying views of its homology with any sulcus of the human brain. This question has been much discussed, but not conclusively settled. The prevalent views are that the crucial sulcus is equivalent (1) to the callosomarginal sulcus of man, and (2) to the central or Rolandic sulcus of man. The question is of importance because some well-marked motor centers have been made out with reference to this sulcus in the lower animals.—**Fimbrial sulcus**, the sulcus choroideus; the shallow furrow on the optic thalamus corresponding to the margin of the fimbria.—**Frontal sulci**, the sulci which separate the frontal gyri: the *superior frontal sulcus* marks off the middle from the superior gyrus, and the *inferior frontal sulcus* divides the middle gyrus from the inferior.—**Gingivobuccal sulcus**, the space between the gums and the cheek.—**Gingivolingual sulcus**, the space between the tongue and the gums.—**Hippocampal sulcus**. See *hippocampal.*—**Intraparietal sulcus**, the sulcus dividing the superior from the inferior parietal lobule; the intraparietal fissure.—**Lateral, paracentral, parallel sulcus**. See the adjectives.—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus.—**Orbital sulcus**, one of several sulci of the frontal lobe of the brain, in relation with the orbit of the eye, and separating the orbital gyri (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Paramedian dorsal sulcus**, the groove on the dorsal surface of the oblongata and upper part of the spinal cord marking the division between the funiculus gracilis and the funiculus cuneatus.—**Parapyramidal sulcus**, a slight groove on the ventral surface of the oblongata, running from the median fissure upward and outward, bounding the pyramid laterally.—**Parieto-occipital sulcus**. See *parieto-occipital fissure*, under *parieto-occipital.*—**Peduncular sulcus**, the great transverse fissure of the cerebellum.—**Postcentral sulcus**, the shallow postrolandic sulcus separating the ascending parietal convolution from the superior parietal convolution.—**Posterior sulcus of Reil**. See *posterior.*—**Precentral sulcus**. See *precentral.*—**Splenial sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sulcus choroideus**, a shallow groove on the upper surface of the optic thalamus, running from the anterior tubercle backward and outward.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigeminorum longitudinalis**, the median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpora quadrigemina.—**Sulcus corporum quadrigeminorum transversus**, the transverse furrow separating the nates from the testes of the brain.—**Sulcus cruciatus**. See *crucial sulcus.*—**Sulcus habenæ**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for a furrow along the dorsomesal angle of the optic thalamus, just back of the habena.—**Sulcus intercruralis mesalis, sulcus intercruralis lateralis**, small grooves just behind the postperforatus of the brain of the cat. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 489.—**Sulcus internus olivæ**, the upward extension of the sulcus lateralis ventralis of the spinal cord, passing along the olivary body on the median side. *Obersteiner.*—**Sulcus lateralis dorsalis**, the groove on the spinal cord, extending up into the oblongata, from which the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves emerge. Also called *posterolateral groove.*—**Sulcus limitans**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the usually obvious depression between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.—**Sulcus longitudinalis medianus ventriculi quarti vel sinus rhomboidalis**, the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Sulcus longitudinalis mesencephali**, the furrow on the external surface of the mesencephalon, between the crusta below and the superficial lemniscus and brachia of the corpora quadrigemina above.—**Sulcus occipitalis anterior**, a fissure extending the occipitoparietal fissure down over the convex surface of the cerebrum. The two fissures are continuous in certain apes, but not normally in man. Also called *sulcus occipitalis externus.*—**Sulcus occipitalis inferior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the second from the third occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis superior**, a longitudinal fissure of the occipital lobe separating the first from the second occipital gyrus.—**Sulcus occipitalis transversus**, a transverse fissure seen on the upper and lateral surface of the occipital lobe, behind the parieto-occipital fissure. —**Sulcus oculomotorii**, a groove on the median side of the crus cerebri, from which the third nerve issues. It marks the boundary between the crusta and the tegmentum.—**Sulcus olfactorius**, the fissure on the orbital surface of the brain bounding the gyrus rectus on the outer side. Along it lies the tractus olfactorius.—**Sulcus orbitalis**, the triradiate or H-shaped sulcus on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe.—**Sulcus postolivaris**, the postolivary sulcus, a short furrow on the side of the oblongata just laterad of the olivary body.—**Sulcus spiralis**, the spiral groove along the border of the lamina spiralis, or spiral lamina, of the cochlea.—**Sulcus triradiatus**, a name proposed by Wilder in 1881 for the three-pointed depression which demarcates the corpora albicantia from each other and from the tuber cinereum.—**Supercallosal sulcus**, the callosomarginal sulcus.—**Sylvian sulcus**, the fissure of Sylvius. See *fissure.*—**Temporal sulci**, the fissures on the outer surface of the temporal lobe. The superior is also called the *parallel fissure.*—**Triradiate sulcus**. Same as *sulcus orbitalis.*—**Vertical sulcus**, the precentral sulcus.

sulfer†, **sulfur**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sulphur.*

Sulidæ (sūʹli-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-idæ.*] A family of totipalmate natatorial birds, represented by the genus *Sula*, of the order *Steganopodes*, related to the cormorants and pelicans; the gannets and boobies. They have the bill longer than the head, very stout at the base, tapering to the little decurved tip, cleft to beyond the eyes, with abortive nostrils in a nasal groove, and a small naked gular sac; long pointed wings; moderately long, stiff, wedge-shaped tail of twelve or fourteen feathers; stout serviceable feet beneath the center of equilibrium; and the general configuration somewhat like that of a goose. There are two carotids, a discoid oil-gland, small cæca, and large gall-bladder. The pneumaticity of the body is extreme, as in pelicans. See cut under *gannet.*

Sulinæ (sū-līʹnē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sula* + *-inæ.*] The *Sulidæ* as a subfamily of *Pelecanidæ.*

sulk[1]† (sulk), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulke;* reduced from ME. **sulken, *solken*, < AS. *solcen*, slothful, remiss (cf. equiv. *ā-solcen, be-solcen*), prop. pp. of **seolcan*, in comp. **ā-scolcan, ā-scalcan* (= OHG. *ar-selhan*), and *be-scolcan*, be slothful, grow languid; cf. Skt. √ *sarj*, send forth, let loose. Cf. *sulk*[1], *v.* and *n.*, *sulky.*] Languid; slow; dull; of goods, hard to sell.

Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a *sulke* commodity. *Heywood*, Challenge for Beauty, iii. 1.

sulk[1] (sulk), *v. i.* [< *sulk*[1], *a.*, in part a back-formation from *sulky.*] 1. To be sulky; indulge in a sullen or sulky mood; be morose or glum. [Colloq.]

Most people *sulk* in stage-coaches; I always talk. I have had some amusing journeys from this habit.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

He was *sulking* with Jane Tregunter, was trying to persuade himself he did not care for her.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xiv.

Of course things are not always smooth between France and England; of course, occasionally, each side *sulks* against the other. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 466.

2. To keep still when hooked: said of a fish.

sulk[1] (sulk), *n.* [< *sulk*[1], *v.*] A state of sulkiness; sullen fit or mood: often in the plural: as, to be in a *sulk* or in the *sulks;* to have a fit of the *sulks.* [Colloq.]

I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his *sulks*, though he was by no means unfrequently in them. *Greville*, Memoirs, Dec. 8, 1831.

Rodbertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political *sulk* against the Hohenzollerns.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 383.

sulk[2]† (sulk), *n.* [= OSp. *sulco*, Sp. Pg. *sulco* = It. *solco, solgo*, < L. *sulcus*, a furrow, trench, ditch, groove, track, wrinkle; cf. Gr. *ὀλκός*, a furrow, track, < *ἕλκειν*, draw. Cf. *sullow*[1].] A furrow. [Rare.]

The surging *sulks* of the Sandiferous Seas.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619. (*Davies.*)

sulk[2]† (sulk), *v. t.* [< *sulk*[2], *n.*] To furrow; plow. [Rare.]

Seom synck too hettonis, *sulcking* the surges asunder.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 117. (*Davies.*)

sulkily (sul'ki-li), *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

sulkiness (sul'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sulky; sullenness; moroseness.

sulky (sul'ki), *a.* [An extended form of *sulk*[1], *a.*, due in part to the noun *sulkiness*, now regarded as < *sulky* + *-ness*, but earlier *sulkeness*, < ME. **solkenesse*, < AS. *solcennes, solcennes:* see *sulk*[1], *a.*] 1. Silently resentful; dogged; morose; sullen; moody; disposed to keep aloof from society, or to repel the friendly advances of others.

It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or *sulky*. *V. Knox*, Essays (1777), No. 123.

During the time he was in the house he seemed *sulky* or rather stupid. *Haslam*, Insanity, X.

Coryden, offended with Phyllis, becomes, as far as she is concerned, a mere drivelling idiot, and a *sulky* one into the bargain. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xviii.

The true zeal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the *sulky* and inattentive labour of a whole day. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

2. Stunted, or of backward growth: noting a condition of a plant, sometimes resulting from insect injury.

The condition called *sulky* as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates.
E. Ernest Green, in Ceylon Independent, 1889.

=**Syn.** 1. *Morose, Splenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); cross, spleenish, perverse, cross-grained, out of humor.

sulky (sul'ki), *n.*; pl. *sulkies* (-kiz). [So called because it obliges the rider to be alone; < *sulky*, *a.*] A light two-wheeled carriage for one person, drawn by one horse, commonly used for trials of speed between trotting-horses.

The country doctor . . .
Whose ancient *sulky* down the village lanes
Dragged, like a war-car, captive ills and pains.
Whittier, The Countess.

sulky-cultivator, sulky-rake (sul'ki-kul'ti-vā-tor, -rāk), *n.* A cultivator or a horse-rake having a seat for the driver. See cut under *rake*[1].

sulky-harrow, sulky-scraper (sul'ki-har'ō, -skrā'pėr), *n.* A harrow or scraper mounted on a wheeled carriage, and having a seat for the driver.

sulky-plow (sul'ki-plou), *n.* See *plow*.

sull (sul), *n.* A shorter form of *sullow*[1].

sullage (sul'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sulledge, sulliage, suillage*, < OF. **souillage*, **soillage*, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*[3]. Cf. *sulliage*.] 1†. That which defiles.

No tincture, *sullage*, or defilement. *South.*

2†. Drainage; sewage.

Naples is the pleasantest of Cities, if not the most beautyfull; the building all of free stone, the streets are broad and paved with brick, vaulted underneath for the conveyance of the *sulledge*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 202.

The streetes exceeding large, well paved, having many vaults and conveyances under them for the *sullage*, wch renders them very sweete and cleane.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

3. In *founding*, the scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and is held back when pouring to prevent porous and rough casting.—4. Silt and mud deposited by water.

April 3, 1712. A grant unto Israel Powell of his new invented engine or machine for taking up ballast, *sullage*, sand, etc., of very great use in cleansing rivers, harbours, etc.
Ashton, Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne, II. 57.

sullage-piece (sul'āj-pēs), *n.* In *founding*, a deadhead. *E. H. Knight.*

Sullan (sul'an), *a.* [< L. *Sullanus*, < *Sulla*, improp. *Sylla*, Sulla (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Lucius Cornelius Sulla (138–78 B. C.), a Roman general and dictator.

In 70 B. C. Pompeius, in conjunction with Crassus, repealed the *Sullan* constitution. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 634.

sullen (sul'en), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sollein, solein, soleyn, solain*, < OF. *solain* (= Pr. *solan*), solitary, lonely; as a noun, a pittance for one person; < ML. as if **solanus*, < L. *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1†. Being alone; solitary; lonely; hence, single; unmarried.

Lat ech of hem be *soleyn* al her lyve.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 607.

That ofte, whan I shulde play,
It maketh me drawe out of the way
In *solein* place by my selve,
As doth a laborer to delve.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

2†. Being but one; unique; hence, rare; remarkable.

Trewely she was to mln ye
The *soleyn* fenix of Arabye.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 982.

Ye shall find this *solain* auenture
Full strang vnto sight of ech creature.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5431.

3. Remaining alone through ill humor; unsociable; silent and cross; sulky; morose; glum.

Still is he *sullen*, still he lours and frets.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 75.

Nor *sullen* discontent, nor anxious care,
E'en though brought thither, could inhabit there.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 99.

Two doughty champions, flaming Jacobite
And *sullen* Hanoverian. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

As *sullen* as a beast new-caged. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. Gloomy; dismal; somber.

Why are thine eyes fix'd to the *sullen* earth?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 5.

Those [natural properties] of the Sea to bee saltish and unpleasant, and the colour *sullen* and greenish.
Dekker, London Triumphing (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 241).

Now began
Night with her *sullen* wings to double-shade
The desert. *Milton*, P. R., i. 500.

The dull morn a *sullen* aspect wears. *Crabbe.*

5. Sad; sorrowful; melancholy.

Our solemn hymns to *sullen* dirges change.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 88.

6. Slow-moving; sluggish; dull: as, a *sullen* pace.

When death's cold, *sullen* stream
Shall o'er me roll.
Ray Palmer, My Faith Looks up to Thee.

7. Malignant; unpropitious; foreboding ill; baleful.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.
Dryden.

She meets again
The savage murderer's *sullen* gaze.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

=**Syn.** 3. *Gloomy, Sullen, Sulky, Morose, Splenetic.* These words are arranged in the order of their intensity and of their degrees of activity toward others. *Gloomy* has the figurative suggestion of physical gloom or darkness: the *gloomy* man has little brightness in his mind, or he sees little light ahead. The *sullen* man is silent because he is sluggishly angry and somewhat bitter, and he repels friendly advances by silence and a lowering aspect rather than by words. The *sulky* person persists in being *sullen* beyond all reason and for mere whim: the young are often *sulky*. In the *morose* man there is an element of hate, and he meets advances with rudeness or cruel words: the young have rarely development of character enough to be *morose*. The *splenetic* man is *sulky* and peevish, with frequent outbursts of irritation venting itself upon persons or things. Any of these words may indicate either a temporary mood or a strong tendency of nature.

II. *n.* 1†. A solitary person; a recluse.

He sit nother with seynt Iohan, with Symon, ne with Iude, . . .
Bote as a *soleyn* by hym-self. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 145.

2. *pl.* Sullen feelings; sulks; sullenness. [Colloq.]

Let them die that age and *sullens* have.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 139.

If she be not sick of the *sullens*, I see not
The least infirmity in her.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iii. 4.

Being ourself but lately recovered — we whisper it in confidence, reader — out of a long and desperate fit of the *sullens*. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, xvi.

3†. A meal for one person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sullen† (sul'en), *v. t.* [< *sullen*, *a.*] To make sullen, morose, or sulky.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 86.

sullenly (sul'en-li), *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; with moroseness.

sullenness (sul'en-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being sullen.

The form which her anger assumed was *sullenness*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2†. Silence; reserve.

Her very Coyness warms;
And with a grateful *Sullenness* she charms.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. See *sullen*.

sullen-sick† (sul'en-sik), *a.* Sick with sullenness.

On the denyall, Ahab falls *sullen-sick*.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. vii. 7. (*Davies.*)

sullery† (sul'ę-ri), *n.* [< *sull* + *-ery*.] A plowland.

sullevate† (sul'ę-vāt), *v. t.* [Also *sollevate*; < L. *sublevatus*, pp. of *sublevare* (> It. *sollevare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *solevar* = F. *soulever*), lift up from beneath, support, assist, < *sub*, under, + *levare*, lift up, raise, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *elevate*.] To cause to rise in insurrection; excite, as to sedition.

I come to shew the Fruits of Connivance, or rather Encouragement, from the Magistrates in the City, upon other Occasions, to *sollevate* the Rabble.
Roger North, Examen, p. 114.

sulliage† (sul'i-āj), *n.* [A var. of *sullage*, as if < *sully* + *-age*.] Same as *sullage*.

Till we are in some degree refined from the dross and *sulliage* of our former lives' incursions.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 243.

sullow[1] (sul'ō), *n.* [Also *sull*; < ME. *solow, suluh, solh*, < AS. *sulh*, rarely *sul* (gen. *sules*, dat. *syl*; in comp. *sulh-, sul-*), a plow. Cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus, sulk*[2].] A plow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sullow[2]†, *v. t.* [A var. of *sully*.] To sully.

sully (sul'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sullied*, ppr. *sullying*. [Early mod. E. also *sullow*; < ME. *sulien*, < AS. *sylian*, sully, defile, bemire (= OS. *sulian* = MD. *solueen* = OHG. *bi-sulian*, G. *sühlen*, sully, = Sw. *söla* = Dan. *söle* = Goth. *bi-sauljan*, bemire), < *sol* = OHG. *sol*, MHG. *sol, söl*, G. *suhle* = Dan. *söl*, mire. The form *sully* is prob. due in part to the OF. *sollier, souiller*, etc., soil, sully: see *soil*[3], with which *sully* is often confused.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To soil; stain; tarnish; defile.

Over it perpetually burneth a number of lamps, which have *sullyed* the roof like the inside of a chimney.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 130.

And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.
Roscommon, trans. of Horace's Sixth Ode (of bk. iii.).

One of the great charms of this temple [the great Vaishnava temple at Seringham], when I visited it, was its purity. Neither whitewash nor red nor yellow paint had then *sullied* it, and the time-stain on the warm-coloured granite was all that relieved its monotony.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 365.

2. Figuratively, to stain or tarnish morally.

The over-daring Talbot
Hath *sullied* all his gloss of former honour
By this unheedful, desperate, wild adventure.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 6.

A look and a word . . . seemed to flash upon me the conviction that the woman I loved was *sullied*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

3. To dim; darken.

Let there be no spots in these our feasts of charity; nothing that may *sully* the brightness and damp the cheerfulness of this day's solemnity.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

Weakened our national strength, and *sullied* our glory abroad. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, i.

II. *intrans.* To be or become soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding.
Bacon.

sully (sul'i), *n.*; pl. *sullies* (-iz). [< *sully*, *v.*] Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator.*

sulphacid (sulf'as'id), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *acid*.] An acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen; a sulpho-acid.

sulphamate (sul'fa-māt), *n.* See *sulphamic*.

sulphamic (sul-fam'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *am(monium)* + *-ic*.] Having sulphur and ammonium as the characteristic constituents.—**Sulphamic acid**, an acid the ammonium salt of which is produced by the action of dry ammonia on dry sulphur trioxid. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one OH group is replaced by NH_2; thus, $SO_2\{^{OH}_{NH_2}$. It is a monobasic acid, forming salts called *sulphamates;* of these ammonium sulphamate, $SO_2\{^{ONH_4}_{NH_2}$, is one of the best-known.

sulphamide (sul'fa-mid or -mīd), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *am(monia)* + *-ide*[2].] A compound which may be regarded as consisting of the group SO_2 combined with two amido-groups, NH_2.

sulpharsin (sul'fär-sin), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *arsine*.] Cacodyl sulphid, $(CH_3)_2As_2S$, a colorless liquid having an intensely disagreeable smell and being highly inflammable.

sulphate (sul'fāt), *n.* [= F. *sulfate* = Sp. Pg. *sulfato* = It. *solfato*, < NL. *sulphatum, sulfatum;* as *sulph(ur)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sulphuric acid. The acid is dibasic, forming two classes of salts—*neutral* sulphates, in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic radicals, and *acid* sulphates, in which only one of the hydrogen atoms is so replaced. Most sulphates are readily soluble in water, while a few, as calcium, strontium, and lead sulphates, are very sparingly soluble, and barium sulphate is insoluble in water and dilute acids. The sulphates are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. Gypsum and anhydrite are calcium sulphates. Epsom salts and Glauber salts, contained in all sea-waters, are magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate respectively. Barytes or heavy-spar, used on account of its high specific gravity (4.3 to 4.7) as an adulterant and makeweight, is barium sulphate. Anglesite, or lead sulphate, is an ore of lead. Many other sulphates occur in nature in smaller quantity. Of the sulphates artificially prepared may be mentioned sodium sulphate, or salt-cake (made from salt on an enormous scale as the first step in the manufacture of sodium carbonate), and ammonium sulphate (made extensively from gas liquor, and used for preparing other ammonia salts and as a fertilizer). Zinc sulphate, or white vitriol, is used in medicine as an astringent and a tonic,

and in larger doses as an emetic. In overdoses it acts as an irritant poison. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is made on an enormous scale, and is used in preparing pigments (Scheele's green, Paris green, etc.), in calico-printing, in electrometallurgy, and in horticulture, particularly by vineyardists, as a fungicide. It is used in medicine, chiefly as a feeble escharotic for exuberant granulations, and as a local stimulant. Aluminium sulphate, called *concentrated alum* or *sulphate of alumina*, is used as a mordant and makeweight and for preparing alums. Ferrous sulphate, or green vitriol, is used as a mordant and for the manufacture of inks, Prussian blue, etc. The alkaloids morphine, atropin, quinine, etc., are generally administered in the form of sulphates.—**Carbyl sulphate.** Same as *ethionic anhydrid* (which see, under *ethionic*).—**Ethyl sulphate.** See *sulphuric ether*, under *sulphuric*.—**Precipitated sulphate of iron.** See *precipitate*.—**Sulphate of indigo.** See *indigo*.

sulphate (sul'fāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sulphated*, ppr. *sulphating*. [< *sulphate*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form a deposit of lead sulphate on, as a lead plate or plates of a secondary battery or a secondary cell.—2. To convert (red lead used as a coloring material, as on placards) into lead sulphate by means of dilute sulphuric acid.—**Sulphated oil.** See *castor-oil*.

II. *intrans.* To form a sulphate (especially a lead sulphate) deposit.

The sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable *sulphating* in the cell. *Philos. Mag.*, XXX. 162.

sulphatic (sul-fat'ik), *a.* [< *sulphate* + *-ic*.] Relating to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.

sulphatite (sul'fa-tīt), *n.* [< *sulphate* + *-ite*2.] A name sometimes given to native sulphuric acid, present in certain mineral waters.

sulpher†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sulphur*.

sulphid, sulphide (sul'fid, -fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *-id*1, *-ide*1.] A combination of sulphur with another more electropositive element, or with a body which can take the place of such an element. Also *sulphuret*, *hydrosulphid*, *hydrosulphuret*.—**Allyl, golden, hydrogen,** etc., **sulphid.** See the qualifying words.

sulphindigotic (sul-fin-di-got'ik), *a.* Same as *sulphoindigotic*.

sulphion (sul'fi-on), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *-ion*.] A hypothetical body consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen: so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. *Graham.*

sulphionide (sul'fi-ō-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *sulphion* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, resemblance: see *-ide*1.] In the binary theory of salts, a compound of sulphion with a metal, or with a body representing a metal: as, *sulphionide* of sodium, otherwise called *sodium sulphate*. *Graham.*

sulphite (sul'fīt), *n.* [= F. *sulfite*; as *sulph(ur)* + *-ite*2.] A salt of sulphurous acid. The sulphites are recognized by giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. A very close analogy exists between them and the carbonates.—**Sulphite pulp,** in *paper-manuf.*, pulp made from wood, straw, esparto, and other vegetable products, by the action of a solution of a sulphite of an alkaline earth, as lime, or of an alkali, as soda, that contains an excess of sulphurous acid.

sulpho-acid (sul'fō-as'id), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *acid*.] In *chem.*, an acid which contains the group $SO_2.OH$ united to carbon. Also called *sulphonic acid*. The term has also been used for a class of acids in which sulphur is substituted for oxygen, now called *thio-acids*: as, *thiosulphuric acid*, $H_2S_2O_3$, which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one oxygen atom has been replaced by sulphur.

sulphocyanate (sul-fō-sī'a-nāt), *n.* [< *sulphocyan-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of sulphocyanic acid.

sulphocyanic (sul'fō-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *sulphocyan(ogen)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing sulphur and cyanogen, or derived from sulphocyanogen.—**Sulphocyanic acid,** CNHS, an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants, and in the saliva of man and the sheep. It is a colorless liquid of a pure acid taste, and smells somewhat like vinegar. It colors the salts of peroxid of iron blood-red. It yields salts called *sulphocyanates*, or sometimes *sulphocyanides*. Also called *rhodanic acid*.

sulphocyanide (sul'fō-sī-a-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *sulphocyan-ic* + *-ide*2.] Same as *sulphocyanate*.

sulphocyanogen (sul'fō-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *cyanogen*.] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, $(CN)_2S$, also called *sulphocyanic anhydrid*. It is obtained in the form of a deep-yellow amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, but soluble in strong sulphuric acid.

sulphohalite (sul'fō-hā-līt), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ite*2.] A mineral occurring in transparent rhombic dodecahedrons of a pale greenish-yellow color. It consists of the sulphate and chlorid of sodium in the ratio of 3 to 2. It is found at Borax Lake, in the northwest corner of San Bernardino county, California.

sulphohydrate (sul-fō-hī'drāt), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ate*2.] A compound consisting of any element or radical united with the radical SH, which contains one atom of sulphur and one of hydrogen: as, calcium *sulphohydrate*, $Ca(SH)_2$. Also *sulphydrate*.

sulphoindigotic (sul-fō-in-di-got'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *indigo* + *-t-ic*.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and indigo. Also *sulphindigotic*.—**Sulphoindigotic acid,** $C_8H_5NO.SO_3$, an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. When 1 part of pure indigo is added to 8 parts of sulphuric acid, the addition of water causes the deposition of a purple powder called *sulphopurpuric acid*, while a blue solution is obtained. The blue solution contains two acids, sulphoindigotic acid and hyposulphoindigotic acid.

sulphonal (sul'fō-nal), *n.* Diethyl sulphon-dimethyl-methane, $(CH_3)_2C.(C_2H_5SO_2)_2$, a hypnotic of considerable value.

sulphonate (sul'fō-nāt), *n.* [< *sulphon-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of sulphonic acid.

sulphonation (sul-fō-nā'shon), *n.* [< *sulphonate* + *-ion*.] The act of introducing into a compound, by substitution, the acid radical SO_2OH.

sulphonic (sul-fon'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *-on-ic*.] Containing the acid radical SO_2OH.—**Sulphonic acid.** Same as *sulpho-acid*.

sulphopurpuric (sul'fō-pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *purpuric*.] Noting an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. See *sulphoindigotic acid*, under *sulphoindigotic*.

sulpho-salt (sul'fō-sâlt), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *salt*1.] A salt of a sulpho-acid. Also *sulphur-salt*, *sulphosel*.

sulphosel (sul'fō-sel), *n.* [< *sulph(ur)* + F. *sel*, < L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*1.] Same as *sulpho-salt*.

sulphovinate (sul-fō-vī'nāt), *n.* [< *sulphovin-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of sulphovinic acid.

sulphovinic (sul-fō-vin'ik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + L. *vinum*, wine, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, derived from, or containing sulphuric acid and alcohol, or spirit of wine.—**Sulphovinic acid,** $C_2H_5HSO_4$, ethyl hydrogen sulphate, or ethyl sulphuric acid, a colorless oily liquid with strong acid properties, prepared by the action of oil of vitriol on alcohol. It may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical ethyl C_2H_5. It is a monobasic acid, and forms a series of crystallizable salts.

sulphur (sul'fėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *sulpher*, *sulfer*; < ME. *sulphur*, *soulfre* = D. *solfer*, OF. *soulfre*, *souffre*, *soufre*, later also *sulphur*, F. *soufre* = Pr. *solfre*, *sulpre*, *solpre* = Cat. *sofre* = OSp. *çufre*, *açufre*, Sp. *azufre* = Pg. *xofre*, *enxofre*, also *sulfur*, = It. *solfo* = G. *sulfur*, < L. *sulfur*, also *sulphur*, *sulpur*, sulphur; cf. late Skt. *çulvāri* (according to a favorite fancy, lit. 'hostile to copper,' < *çulva*, copper, + *-ari*, enemy), sulphur (prob. a borrowed word). The AS. name was *swefel* = D. *zwavel* = OHG. *sweval*, *swebal*, MHG. *swevel*, *swebel*, G. *schwefel* = Sw. *svafvel* (< D.) = Goth. *swibls*, sulphur; prob. not akin to the L. name.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, S; atomic weight, 31.98. An elementary substance which occurs in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, with resinous luster, almost tasteless, and emitting when rubbed or warmed a peculiar characteristic odor. It is a non-conductor of electricity. Its specific gravity is 2.05. It is insoluble in water, nearly so in alcohol and in ether, but quite soluble in carbon disulphid, petroleum, benzin, etc. It burns in the air with a blue flame, and is oxidized to sulphur dioxid or sulphurous acid. It melts at 238° F., and boils at 824° F., giving off a dense red vapor. Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms, and also as an amorphous variety; these modifications are characterized by differences in specific gravity, in solubility in various liquids, and in many other respects. Between its melting-point and 280° F. it is most fluid, and when cast in wooden molds it forms the stick-sulphur or brimstone of commerce. Between 430° and 480° it becomes much less liquid, and can with difficulty be poured. If poured into water, it forms a ductile mass called *plastic sulphur*, which may be used for taking impressions of coins, etc. On standing it becomes hard and brittle. From 480° to its boiling-point it is liquid again. Sulphur occurs in great abundance and purity in the neighborhood of active and extinct volcanoes. As an article of commerce, most of it is brought from Sicily. It is also widely distributed in combination with other elements, chiefly in the form of sulphates and sulphids, and it is now extensively obtained from the native sulphids of iron and copper for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It also occurs sparingly in animal and vegetable tissues. Sulphur combines with oxygen, hydrogen, chlorin, etc., to form important compounds, of great use in the arts. It is used in the pure state extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder and matches, and for vulcanizing rubber. Refined sulphur, prepared by sublimation from the crude substance, is used in medicine as a laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent; it is also largely employed in skin-diseases, both internally and externally. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century casts or copies of antique gems were frequently made by pouring into a mold melted sulphur colored with metallic oxids.

2†. The supposed substance of lightning.

> To tear with thunder the wide cheeks o' the air,
> And yet to charge thy *sulphur* with a bolt
> That should but rive an oak. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 152.

3. In *zoöl.*, one of many different pieridine butterflies; a yellow pierian. These butterflies are of some shade of yellow, blanching to nearly white, or deepening to orange, and more or less marked with black. They represent several genera. *Colias philodice* of the United States is the clouded sulphur; *Callidryas eubule* is the cloudless sulphur. The former is one of the commonest of North American butterflies, often seen in flocks along roads, settling about mud-puddles and other moist spots. Its larva feeds upon clover. See cuts under *Colias*, *Pieris*, and *cabbage-butterfly*.—**Anisated sulphur balsam,** an electuary composed of oil of anise 5 parts, sulphur balsam 1 part.—**Barbados sulphur balsam,** a balsam composed of sulphur boiled with Barbados tar.—**Clouded, cloudless sulphur.** See def. 3.—**Crude sulphur,** the product of the distillation of native sulphur.—**Flowers of sulphur,** a yellow powder formed by condensing the vapor of sulphur.—**Liver of sulphur.** See *liver*2.—**Milk of sulphur,** a white impalpable powder made by dissolving sulphur in a solution of milk of lime and adding muriatic acid. Hydrogen sulphid is set free, and sulphur is precipitated.—**Precipitated sulphur.** See *precipitate*.—**Roll-** or **stick-sulphur,** sulphur refined and cast in wooden molds.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.—**Soft sulphur,** an allotropic form of sulphur produced by heating ordinary sulphur to 390° F. and pouring it into water. It remains for some days soft and waxy, and then resumes a hard, brittle condition.—**Stones of sulphur**†, thunderbolts.

> The gods throw *stones of sulphur* on me, if
> That box I gave you was not thought by me
> A precious thing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 240.

Sulphur balsam, a balsam composed of 1 part of sulphur dissolved in 8 parts of olive- or linseed-oil.—**Sulphur-bath,** a bath to which a pound of the flowers of sulphur has been added: used in the treatment of skin-diseases.—**Sulphur group,** the elementary substances sulphur, selenium, and tellurium: all have a strong attraction for oxygen.—**Sulphur ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Vegetable sulphur.** Same as *lycopode*.

II. *a.* Of the color of brimstone, or stick-sulphur; of a very greenish, excessively luminous, and highly chromatic yellow: used in zoölogy in many obvious compounds: as, *sulphur*-bellied; *sulphur*-crested. A color-disk of two thirds bright chrome-yellow and one third emerald-green gives a somewhat dull sulphur-yellow.

sulphur (sul'fėr), *v. t.* [< *sulphur*, *n.*] To apply sulphur to; also, to fume with sulphur; sulphurate.

> Immediately after or about the time they blossom, the vines are *sulphured*, to keep off the Oidium, which disease is still active in Portugal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 608.

sulphurate (sul'fū-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sulfuratus*, *sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] **I.** *a.* Mingled with sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.

> A pale *sulphurate* colour.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 189.

II. *n.* A sulphid: as, *sulphurate* of antimony, Sb_2S_3.

sulphurate (sul'fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurated*, ppr. *sulphurating*. [< *sulphur* + *-ate*2.] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; also, to subject to the action of sulphur.

sulphuration (sul-fū-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sulfuratio(n-)*, *sulphuratio(n-)*, a vein of sulphur, < *sulfuratus*, *sulphuratus*, impregnated with sulphur: see *sulphurate*.] 1. The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur. *Bentley*, On Freethinking, § 50.—2. The act or process of impregnating, combining, or fumigating with sulphur; specifically, the subjection of a substance, such as straw-plait, silks, and woolens, to the action of sulphur or its fumes for the purpose of bleaching; also, the state of being impregnated with sulphur. Also *sulphurization*, *sulphurisation*.

sulphurator (sul'fū-rā-tor), *n.* [< *sulphurate* + *-or*1.] An apparatus for impregnating with sulphur or exposing to the action of the fumes of sulphur, especially for fumigating or bleaching by means of burning sulphur.

sulphur-bottom (sul'fėr-bot'um), *n.* The sulphur-bellied whale of the Pacific, a rorqual, *Balænoptera* (or *Sibbaldius*) *sulphurea*. Also *sulphur-whale*.

sulphur-concrete (sul'fėr-kon'krēt), *n.* A mixture of sulphur with pulverized stoneware and glass, melted and run into molds. At 230° F. it becomes exceedingly hard, remains solid in boiling water, and resists water and acids. It is used to cement stones, melting readily at about 248° F.

sulphureity (sul-fū-rē'i-ti), *n.* [< *sulphure-ous* + *-ity*.] The state of being sulphureous. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1. [Rare.]

sulphureous (sul-fū'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *sulfureus*, *sulphureus*, of or like sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] 1. Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

> He belches poison forth, poison of the pit,
> Brimstone, hellish and *sulphureous* poison.
> *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 5.
>
> The room was filled with a *sulphureous* smell.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 105.

2. In *bot.*, sulphur-colored; of a pale bright yellow.

sulphureously (sul-fū'rē-us-li), *adv.* In a sulphureous manner; especially, with the odor of

sulphur, or with the stifling fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

Aden is seated low, *sulphuriously* shaded by a high barren Mountaine, whose brazen front, scorching the miserable Towne, yeelds a perfect character of Turkish baseneasse. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 31.

sulphureousness (sul-fū′rē-us-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sulphureous.

sulphuret (sul′fū-ret), *n.* [< *sulphur* + *-et.*] Same as *sulphid*.

sulphureted, sulphuretted (sul′fū-ret-ed), *a.* Having sulphur in combination. Also *sulphydric*. —**Sulphureted bath**, a bath, used in the treatment of scabies and eczema, consisting of 3 ounces of potassium, calcium, or sodium sulphid in 40 gallons of water.—**Sulphureted hydrogen.** See *hydrogen*.

sulphuric (sul-fū′rik), *a.* [= F. *sulfurique* = Sp. *sulfúrico* = Pg. *sulphurico* = It. *solforico*, < NL. *sulfuricus, sulphuricus;* as *sulphur* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sulphur.—**Sulphuric acid**, H_2SO_4, oil of vitriol, a dense oily colorless fluid, having, when strongly concentrated, a specific gravity of about 1.8. It is exceedingly acid and corrosive, decomposing all animal and vegetable substances by the aid of heat. It has a very great affinity for water, and unites with it in every proportion, evolving at the same time great heat; it attracts moisture strongly from the atmosphere, becoming rapidly weaker if exposed. When the concentrated acid is heated, sulphur trioxid is given off, and at about 640° F. it boils and distils unchanged. The sulphuric acid of commerce is never pure, but may contain lead sulphate dissolved from the lead chambers during the process of manufacture, arsenic, and other impurities. It was formerly procured by the distillation of dried iron sulphate, called *green vitriol*, whence the corrosive liquid which came over in the distillation, having an oily consistence, was called *oil of vitriol*. It is now prepared in the United States and most other countries by burning sulphur, or frequently iron pyrites, in closed furnaces, and leading the fumes, mixed with oxids of nitrogen, into large leaden chambers, into which jets of steam are continuously sent. The oxids of nitrogen are produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon niter contained in pots, which are placed between the sulphur-ovens and the chambers. The sulphur dioxid takes away part of the oxygen from the oxids of nitrogen, which are again oxidized by the air in the chambers. The sulphur trioxid produced unites with the steam to form sulphuric acid. The acid produced in the chamber, called *chamber-acid*, which has a specific gravity of about 1.5 and contains 64 per cent. of H_2SO_4, is concentrated in leaden vessels until it reaches a specific gravity of 1.71 and contains 78 per cent. of H_2SO_4, when it is run into glass or sometimes into platinum vessels, where the concentration is continued. By concentrating sulphuric acid as far as possible and then cooling sufficiently, crystals of the true acid H_2SO_4 are obtained. The ordinary acid is a hydrate containing varying amounts of water. A form of sulphuric acid known as *Nordhausen acid*, or *fuming sulphuric acid*, is prepared by heating iron protosulphate or green vitriol in closed vessels; it is a solution of variable quantities of sulphur trioxid in sulphuric acid, or it may be regarded as pyrosulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_7$. It is largely used in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. Sulphuric acid is a strong dibasic acid, and forms both acid and neutral salts. It is found uncombined in natural waters of certain volcanic districts. Its salts are universally distributed in nature, and are most extensively used in the arts. The free acid is more widely used than any other, and is the agent for releasing other acids from their salts and preparing them in a pure state. See *sulphate*.—**Sulphuric caustic**, strong sulphuric acid made into a paste with plaster of Paris, saffron, or lint. —**Sulphuric ether**, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, ethylic, vinic, or ordinary ether, a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant smell and pungent taste; specific gravity, 0.720. It is extremely volatile and highly inflammable; and its vapor, mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air, forms a very dangerous explosive mixture. It dissolves in ten parts of water, and is miscible with alcohol and the fatty and volatile oils in all proportions. It is employed in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The vapor of the ether when inhaled has at first an exhilarating intoxicating effect, which is soon followed by partial or complete insensibility. It is largely used as an anesthetic in surgical operations, either alone or mixed with chloroform. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid; hence the name *sulphuric ether*, although sulphuric acid does not enter into its composition. True sulphuric ether, also known as *ethyl sulphate*, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, is an oily liquid, of burning taste and ethereal odor, resembling that of peppermint, of specific gravity 1.120, and may be distilled without decomposition under diminished pressure at a temperature of about 406° F.—**Sulphuric oxid**, or *sulphur trioxid*, SO_3, a white crystalline body produced by the oxidation of sulphurous oxid (which see, under *sulphurous*). When this oxid is thrown into water, it combines rapidly with it to form sulphuric acid.

sulphurine (sul′fū-rin), *a.* [< *sulphur* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

sulphuring (sul′fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sulphur*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of exposing to fumes of burning sulphur or of sulphuric acid.—2. The process of converting a part of the oxygen of the air in a wine-cask into sulphurous acid, by introducing, just before the wine is racked into the cask, a burning rag impregnated with sulphur. It serves to hinder acetous fermentation.—3. The act or process of applying flowers of sulphur, as to vines or roses to combat or prevent mildew.

sulphurization, sulphurisation (sul′fū-ri-zā′shōn), *n.* [< *sulphurize* + *-ation.*] Same as *sulphuration*, 2.

The higher the temperature employed, the lower is the degree of *sulphurisation* of the products.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 50.

sulphurize (sul′fū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sulphurized*, ppr. *sulphurizing*. [< *sulphur* + *-ize.*] To sulphurate. Also spelled *sulphurise*.

Large commercial packages, as bales of goods and the like, cannot efficiently be *sulphurized* without loosening their covers and spreading out the contents.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 205.

sulphur-ore (sul′fėr-ōr), *n.* The commercial name of iron pyrites, from the fact that sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it.

sulphurous (sul′fū-rus), *a.* [< F. *sulfureux* = Pr. *solpros* = Sp. *sulfuroso*, < L. *sulfurosus, sulphurosus*, full of sulphur, < *sulfur*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] Full of or impregnated with sulphur; containing sulphur; of or pertaining to sulphur; like sulphur; like the suffocating fumes or the heat of burning sulphur.

There 's hell, there 's darkness, there 's the *sulphurous* pit! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 130.

She has a *sulphurous* spirit, and will take
Light at a spark. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Wee once more sail'd under the Æquator, . . . the wind . . . veering into E. N. E., so that the Monzoon affronted us, . . . at which time many of your company died, imputing the cause of their Calentures, Fluxes, Aches, . . . and the like to the *sulphurous* heat there.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 30.

And the *sulphurous* rifts of passion and woe
Lie deep 'neath a silence pure & smooth.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i., Prel.

Sulphurous oxid, SO_2, a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen. It is transparent and colorless, of a disagreeable taste, a pungent and suffocating odor, is fatal to life, and very injurious to vegetation. By the aid of pressure and cold it may be reduced to the liquid state. It extinguishes flame, and is not itself inflammable. It has bleaching properties, so that the fumes of burning sulphur are often used to whiten straw, and silk and cotton goods. It is also used as an antiseptic. This gas is also called *sulphur dioxid;* when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid*, H_2SO_3. This acid readily takes up oxygen, passing into sulphuric acid; it is dibasic, forming salts called *sulphites*. Sulphurous-acid gas is called in the trade *vapor of burning brimstone*.

sulphur-rain (sul′fėr-rān), *n.* See *rain*[1], 2 (*a*).

sulphur-root (sul′fėr-röt), *n.* Same as *sulphur-wort*.

sulphur-salt (sul′fėr-sâlt), *n.* Same as *sulpho-salt*.

sulphur-spring (sul′fėr-spring), *n.* A spring containing sulphurous compounds, or impregnated with sulphurous gases. Such springs are common in regions of dying-out or dormant volcanism. See *spring*.

sulphur-waters (sul′fėr-wâ′tėrz), *n. pl.* Waters impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen.

sulphurweed (sul′fėr-wēd), *n.* Same as *sulphurwort*.

sulphur-whale (sul′fėr-hwāl), *n.* Same as *sulphur-bottom*.

sulphurwort (sul′fėr-wėrt), *n.* An Old World umbelliferous herb, *Peucedanum officinale*, with large umbels of pale-yellow flowers. The root has a yellow resinous juice, and an odor comparable to that of sulphur. It contains peucedanin, and was formerly used in medicine; it is still somewhat used in veterinary practice. Also *sulphurweed* and *sulphur-root*.

sulphury (sul′fėr-i), *a.* [< *sulphur* + *-y*[1].] 1. Sulphurous.

Sulphury wrath
Having once enter'd into royal breasts,
Mark how it burns. *Lust's Dominion*, ii. 3.

I . . . beheld a long sheet of blue water, its southern extremity vanishing in a hot, *sulphury* haze.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 77.

2. In *entom.*, tinged with sulphur-yellow: as, *sulphury* white.

sulphur-yellow (sul′fėr-yel′ō), *n.* The yellow color of sulphur; a pale or light yellow. See *sulphur*, *a.*

sulphuryl (sul′fū-ril), *n.* The bivalent radical SO_2.

sulphydrate (sulf′hī-drāt), *n.* Same as *sulphohydrate*.—**Methyl sulphydrate.** Same as *methyl mercaptan* (which see, under *mercaptan*).

sulphydric (sulf′hī-drik), *a.* [< *sulph(ur)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Same as *sulphureted*.

Sulpician, Sulpitian (sul-pish′iąn), *n.* [< F. *Sulpicien*, the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, where they were first organized; < L. *Sulpicius*, a Roman name.] One of a Roman Catholic order of priests established at Paris by the Abbé Olier, about 1645, for the purpose of training young men for the clerical office.

sultan (sul′tan), *n.* [A later form, after the mod. F. or It. or the orig. Ar., of early mod. E. *soldan, soldane, souldan,* < ME. *soldan, soudan, sowdan, sowdon, sawdon,* < OF. *souldan, soudan, sultan*, F. *sultan* = Pr. *sultan* = Sp. *soldan, sultan* = Pg. *soldão, sultão* = It. *sultano* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sultan* = Russ. *sultanŭ*, < ML. *sultanus, soldanus* = MGr. σουλτάνος, σολδάνος, NGr. σουλτάνος, < Turk. *sultān* = Pers. Hind. *sultān*, < Ar. *sultān*, also written *soltān*, a prince, monarch, sultan, orig. dominion, = Chal. *sholtān*, dominion, < *sulta, solta*, dominion, power.] 1. A Mohammedan sovereign: as, the *Sultan* of Zanzibar or of Morocco; by way of eminence, the ruler of Turkey, who assumes the title of *Sultan of sultans;* in old use, any ruler.

Sowdanes and Sarezenes owt of sere landes.
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Thise marchants stode in grace
Of him, that was the *sowdan* of Surrye.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 79.

Whiche lordes be all Mamolukes and vnder the *soldan*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

It has been mentioned that Turkey, in *Sultan* Abdul Medjid's reign, consented to the reunion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a single dominion, practically independent of the Porte. *Creasy*, Hist. Ottoman Turks, xxv.

2. In *ornith.*, a purple or hyacinthine gallinule, or porphyrio; a bird of either of the genera *Porphyrio* and *Ionornis*, belonging to the rail family, *Rallidæ:* so called from their gorgeous coloration. The American sultan is *Ionornis martinica*. See the generic names, and *gallinule*. Also called *sultana*.—3. An ornamental variety of the domestic hen, of small size and pure-white plumage, and having the head heavily crested and bearded, beak white, legs blue, shanks feathered, and toes five.

A small white-crested variety, profusely feathered on the legs, was received some twenty years since (1864) from Turkey; they are now known as *Sultans*.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 645.

4. Either of two garden-flowers, *Centaurea moschata*, the sweet sultan, with purple or white flowers, and *C. suaveolens*, the yellow sultan: both often classed as *Amberboa*. They are desirable old annuals, both, especially the former, sweet-scented. They are also called respectively *purple* (or *white*) *sweet-sultan* and *yellow sweet-sultan*.—**Sultan coffee.** See *coffee*.—**Sultan's parasol.** See *Sterculia*.

sultana (sul-tä′nä), *n.* [< It. *sultana* (= Sp. Pg. *sultana* = F. *sultane*), < ML. **sultana*, fem. of *sultanus*, sultan: see *sultan*.] 1. The mother, a wife, or a daughter of a sultan.—2. A mistress, especially of a king or prince.

Lady Kitty Crocodile . . . was a favorite *sultana* of several crowned heads abroad, and lastly married a most noble and illustrious duke.
S. Foote, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of Foote, I. 121.

While Charles flirted with his three *sultanas*, Hortensia's French page . . . warbled some amorous verses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

3. A peculiar form of necklace worn by women in the second half of the eighteenth century.—4. An obsolete musical instrument of the viol class, having several wire strings, tuned in pairs, like the zither.—5. In *ornith.*, same as *sultan*, 2.—6. A variety of raisin. See *raisin*, 2.

sultana-bird (sul-tä′nä-bėrd), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 2.

sultanate (sul′tan-āt), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ate*[3]. Cf. Turk. *sultānāt*, sultanate.] The rule, dominion, or territory of a sultan.

The dominions of the *Sultanate* of Zanzibar.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 440.

sultaness (sul′tan-es), *n.* [Altered, after *sultan*, from earlier *soldaness*, < ME. *sowdanesse*, < OF. **soudanesse*, fem. of *soudan*, sultan: see *sultan* and *-ess.*] A sultana.

This olde *sowdanesse*, this cursed crone,
Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 334.

sultan-flower (sul′tan-flou′ėr), *n.* Same as *sultan*, 4.

sultanic (sul-tan′ik), *a.* [< *sultan* + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to a sultan; imperial.

sultanry (sul′tan-ri), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ry.*] The dominions of a sultan; a sultanate.

Neither should I make any great difficulty to affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamaluches.
Bacon, Holy War.

sultanship (sul′tan-ship), *n.* [< *sultan* + *-ship.*] The office or state of a sultan.

sultrily (sul′tri-li), *adv.* In a sultry manner; oppressively. *Browning*, Serenade at the Villa.

sultriness (sul′tri-nes), *n.* The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

sultry (sul′tri), *a.* [Contr. of *sweltry*, q. v.] 1. Giving forth great or oppressive heat.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 309.

2. Very hot and moist; heated, close, stagnant, and heavy: as, a *sultry* atmosphere; a *sultry* night.

April passes and May steals by;
June leads in the *sultry* July.
Bryant, The Song Sparrow.

3. Associated with oppressive heat.

What time the gray-fly winds her *sultry* horn.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 28.

The reapers at their *sultry* toil.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

sum[1] (sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. *summe, somme,* < ME. *summe, somme,* < OF. *somme*, F. *somme* = Sp. *suma* = Pg. *summa* = It. *somma* = D. G. Sw. *summa* = Dan. *sum,* < L. *summa*, the highest part, the top, summit, the chief point, the main thing, the principal matter, the substance, completion, issue, perfection, the whole, the amount, sum, fem. (sc. *pars*) of *summus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, superior, higher, < *super*, over, above: see *super-*. Cf. *supreme*.] 1. The highest point; the top; summit; completion; full amount; total; maximum.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss.
Milton, P. L., viii. 522.

2. The whole; the principal points or thoughts when viewed together; the substance.

And in this moone is eke castracion
Of hyves ronke of hony fiid, the *some*
Wherof is this significacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

That is the *sum* of all, Leonato.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 147.

The *summe* of what I said was that a more free permission of writing at some times might be profitable.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the result of the process of addition: as, the *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12; the *sum* of *a* and *b* is $a + b$.

They semble in sortes, *summes* fulle huge,
Sowdanes and Sarezenes owt of sere landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 606.

You know how much the gross *sum* of deuce-ace amounts to.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2. 49.

An Induction is not the mere *sum* of the Facts which are colligated. The Facts are not only brought together, but seen in a new point of view.
Whewell, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, I. xxxix.

Public events had produced an immense *sum* of misery to private citizens.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Hence—4. The whole number or quantity.

The stretching of a span
Buckles in his *sum* of age.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 140.

5. A quantity of money or currency; an indefinite amount of money.

Than he fet hom of florens a full fuerse *soume*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12610.

I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you denied me.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 70.

6. An arithmetical problem to be solved, or an example of a rule to be worked out; also, such a problem worked out and the various steps shown.

His most judicious remarks differ from the remarks of a really philosophical historian as a *sum* correctly cast up by a book-keeper from a general expression discovered by an algebraist.
Macaulay, History.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, a function the result of operating upon another function with the sign of summation, and expressing the addition of all successive values of that function in which the variable differs from unit to unit from zero or other constant value to one less than the value indicated; also, a special value of such a function. Thus, the sum of rx is

$$\Sigma rx = 1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + \cdots r^{x-1} = \frac{r^x - 1}{r - 1};$$

or, since the summation may commence at any other integral value of x, $\Sigma rx = rx/(r-1) + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant or periodic function having for its period a submultiple of unity.—**Algebraic sum.** See *algebraic*.—**A round sum, a good round sum,** a large amount of money.

Bethinke thee, Gresham, threescore thousand pounds,
A good round sum: let not the hope of gaine
Draw thee to losse.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 252).

Gaussian sum. See *Gaussian*.—**Geometrical sum,** a sum of vectors; the vector whose origin is the origin of the first of the added vectors, and whose terminal is the terminal of the last of the added vectors when the terminal of each except the last is made the origin of the next.—**In sum,** in short; in brief.

In sum, she appeares a saint of an extraordinary sort, in so religious a life as is seldom met with in villages now-a-dales.
Evelyn, Diary, October 26, 1685.

Logical sum, the aggregate of a number of propositions, or that which is true if any one of the aggregants is true, and false only if all are false; also, the aggregate of terms, or that which includes all that any one of the aggregants includes, and excludes only what all exclude.—**Lump, penal,** etc., **sum.** See the qualifying words.—**Pyramidal sum,** the sum of a number of quantities, A, B, C, D, . . . having the form $A + 3B + 6C + 10D + \cdots$.—**Triangular sum,** the sum of several quantities, A, B, C, D, . . . having the form $A + 2B + 3C + 4D + \cdots$.

sum[1] (sum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *summed*, ppr. *summing*. [Early mod. E. also *summe;* < OF. *sommer* = Sp. *sumar* = Pg. *summar* = It. *sommare*, < ML. *summare*, sum up, charge, exact, < L. *summa*, sum: see *sum*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To combine into a total or sum; add together; ascertain the totality of: often followed by *up*.

You cast the event of war, my noble lord,
And *summ'd* the account of chance, before you said,
"Let us make head."
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 167.

The sands that are vpon the shore to *summe*,
Or make the wither'd Floures grow fresh againe.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 559.

Sum up at night what thou hast done by day;
And in the morning, what thou hast to do.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Porch.

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; condense in a few words: usually with *up:* as, to *sum up* evidence; to *sum up* arguments.

To *sum up* all the Rage of Fate
In the two things I dread and hate—
May'st thou be false, and I be great.
Prior, To a Young Gentleman in Love.

Since by its fruit a tree is judged,
Show me thy fruit, the latest act of thine!
For in the last is *summed* the first and all.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 178.

Faith in God, faith in man, faith in work—this is the short formula in which we may *sum up* the teaching of the founders of New England, a creed ample enough for this life and the next.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

3†. In *falconry*, to have (the feathers) full grown and in full number.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd*.
Milton, P. R., i. 14.

Hence—4†. To supply with full clothing.

No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

5. In the calculus of finite differences, to find the general expression for the aggregate of: said of the result of adding successive values of a given function in each of which the variable is increased over the last by unity. See *sum*, *n.*, 7.—**To sum up evidence,** to recapitulate to the jury the facts and circumstances which have been adduced in evidence in the case before the court, giving at the same time an exposition of the law where it appears necessary: said of the presiding judge on a jury trial, or of counsel arguing for his client at the close of the evidence. See *summing-up*, under *summing*.

II. *intrans.* To make a recapitulation; offer a brief statement of the principal points or substance: usually with *up*.

The young lawyer *sums up* in the end.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 316.

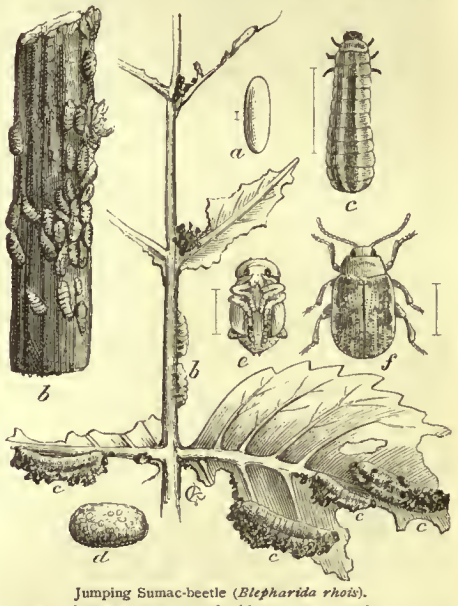
sum[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *some*[1].

-sum. See *-some*.

sumac, sumach (sū'mak), *n.* [Formerly also *shumac, shumack, shumach;* earlier *sumak, sumake, sumaque;* = D. *smak* = G. *sumak, sumach* = Sw. *sumack* = Dan. *sumak,* < OF. *sumac, sumach*, F. *sumac, sommac* = Sp. *zumaque* = Pg. *sumagre* = It. *sommaco,* < Ar. *summāq*, sumac. Cf. F. *sommail,* < Ar. *samāgil*, sumac.] 1. One of numerous shrubs or small trees of the genus *Rhus*. See def. 2, and phrases below.—2. A product of the dried and ground leaves of certain shrubs or trees of the genus *Rhus* or of other genera, much used for tanning light-colored leathers and to some extent for dyeing. The leading source of this product is the tanners' or Sicilian sumac, *Rhus Coriaria*, of southern Europe, cultivated in Sicily and also in Tuscany. The Venetian sumac, smoke-tree, or wig-tree, *R. Cotinus*, is grown in Tyrol for the same purpose. (See *smoke-tree* and *scotino*.) In Spain various species supply a similar substance, and in Algeria the leaves of *R. pentaphylla*, five-leaved or Tezera sumac, are applied to the manufacture of morocco. In France a tree of another genus, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, myrtle-leaved sumac, furnishes a similar product. (See *Coriaria*.) In the United States, particularly in Virginia, the leaves of several wild sumacs are now gathered as tan-stock—namely, of the dwarf, the smooth, the stag-horn, and perhaps the Canadian sumac. These contain more tannin than the European, but, at least with careless gathering, they make an inferior leather.—**Canadian sumac,** a low straggling bush, *Rhus Canadensis* (*R. aromatica*), found from Canada southward. Its leaves when crushed are pleasantly scented; those of the western variety, *trilobata*, unpleasantly. Also called *fragrant sumac*.—**Chinese sumac.** See *Ailantus*.—**Coral-sumac,** the poisonwood, *Rhus Metopium:* so named from its scarlet berries. See *poisonwood*, 1.—**Curriers' sumac.** See *Coriaria*.—**Dwarf sumac,** *Rhus copallina*, of the eastern half of the United States, in the north a shrub, southward a small tree. It has dark shining leaves, with the common petiole winged between the leaflets. It yields tanning material (see def. 2), and its drupes are used like those of the smooth sumac. Also *black* or *mountain sumac*.—**Jamaica sumac.** Same as *coral-sumac*.—**Laurel sumac,** the Californian *Rhus laurina*, a large evergreen much-branched and very leafy shrub, exhaling an aromatic odor. This and *R. integrifolia*, forming dense smooth thickets along cliffs near the sea in the same region, and a few species elsewhere, have simple leaves.—**Poison sumac.** See *poison-sumac*.—**Scarlet sumac,** the smooth sumac, in allusion to its leaves in autumn.—**Sicilian sumac.** See def. 2.—**Smooth sumac,** a shrub, *Rhus glabra*, common in barren or rocky soil in the eastern half of the United States. The leaves are smooth, somewhat glaucous, whitened beneath. It bears a large panicle of small crimson drupes, which are pleasantly acid, and officinally recognized as astringent and refrigerant. A strong decoction or diluted fluid extract forms an effective gargle. Also *Pennsylvania, upland,* or *white sumac*.—**Stag-horn** or **stag's-horn sumac,** a shrub or small tree, *Rhus typhina*, of eastern North America. It is a picturesque species with irregular branches (suggesting the name), abundant long pinnate leaves, and in autumn pyramidal panicles of velvety crimson drupes. Its branchlets and leafstalks are densely velvety-hairy. Its wood is satiny, yellow streaked with green, occasionally used for inlaying. Its fruit is of a similar quality with that of *R. glabra*, both sometimes called *vinegar-tree*. Its bark and foliage are sometimes used for tanning and dyeing.—**Swamp-sumac.** Same as *poison-sumac*.—**Tanners'** or **tanning sumac,** specifically, *Rhus Coriaria*, a tree resembling the stag-horn sumac. The curriers' sumac is also so called.—**Varnish sumac,** the Japan lacquer- or varnish-tree. See *lacquer-tree*.—**Venetian, Venice,** or **Venus's sumac.** See def. 2.—**Virginian sumac,** a foreign name of the stag-horn sumac.—**West Indian sumac,** a small tree, *Brunellia comocladifolia* of the *Simarubaceæ*, resembling sumac.

Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*).

sumac-beetle (sū'mak-bē″tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle of the United States, *Blepharida rhois*,



Jumping Sumac-beetle (*Blepharida rhois*).

a, egg; *b*, egg-masses covered with excrement; *c*, larva; *d*, cocoon; *e*, pupa; *f*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *c* (separate figure), *e*, *f*; other figures natural size.)

which, both as larva and adult, feeds upon the foliage of sumac. The larva covers itself with its own excrement, like certain others of its family. More fully called *jumping sumac-beetle*.

sumach, *n.* See *sumac*.

sumack†, sumak†. Obsolete forms of *sumac*.

sumaget, *n.* See *summage*.

sumatra (sō-mä'trä), *n.* [So called from the island of *Sumatra*.] A sudden squall occurring in the narrow sea between the Malay peninsula and the island of Sumatra.

Sumatra camphor. Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

Sumatran (sō-mä'tran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sumatra* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Sumatra, a large island of the Malay archipelago, lying west of Borneo and northwest of Java, or of or relating to its inhabitants.—**Sumatran broadbill,** *Corydon sumatranus*, a bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ*.—**Sumatran monkey,** *Semnopithecus melalophus*, of a yellowish-red color above, with blue face and black crest.—**Sumatran rhinoceros,** *Rhinoceros sumatrensis*, a hairy species with two short horns.

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

Sumatra orange. See *Murraya*.

Sumatra pepper. See *pepper*.

sumbul (sum'bul), *n.* [= F. *sumbul*, < Ar. Pers. Hind. *sumbul*, spikenard.] An East Indian name of the spikenard (*Nardostuchys Jatamansi*), the valerian, and the musk-root (*Ferula Sumbul*), more especially of their roots. The musk-root is the commercial sumbul. See cut under *spikenard*.

Sumbul (*Ferula Sumbul*). *a*, flower.

sumbul-root (sum'bul-rōt), *n.* The root of *Ferula Sumbul*. See *sumbul*.

sum-calculus (sum'kal'kū-lus), *n.* That part of the calculus of finite differences which treats of summation.

Sumerian, Sumir, Sumirian (sū-mē'ri-an, sū'mir, sū-mir'i-an), *n.* See *Accadian*.

sumless (sum'les), *a.* [< *sum*[1] + *-less*.] Not to be summed up or computed; of which the amount cannot be ascertained; incalculable; inestimable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 165.

summage†, *n.* [Also *sumage*; < OF. *sommage*, a burden, drudgery, < *somme*, *some*, *saume*, *same*, a load, burden, pack: see *seam*[2]. Cf. *summer*[2], *sumpter*.] A toll for carriage on horseback; also, a horse-load.

summarily (sum'a-ri-li), *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass, or in few words; in a short way or method; without delay; promptly; without hesitation or formality.

summariness (sum'a-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being summary.

summarist (sum'a-rist), *n.* [< *summar-y* + *-ist*.] One who summarizes; a writer or compiler of a summary.

summarize (sum'a-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *summarized*, ppr. *summarizing*. [< *summar-y* + *-ize*.] To make a summary or abstract of; reduce to or express in a summary; state or represent briefly. Also spelled *summarise*.

The distinctive catch-words which *summarize* his doctrine. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 44.

summary (sum'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *sommaire* = Sp. *sumario* = Pg. *summario* = It. *sommario*, < L. **summarius*, of or pertaining to the sum or substance, < *summa*, the main thing, the substance, the whole: see *sum*[1]. II. *n.* = F. *sommaire* = Sp. *sumario* = Pg. *summario* = It. *sommario*, < L. *summarium*, an epitome, abstract, summary, neut. of **summarius*, adj.: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing the sum or substance only; reduced to few words; short; brief; concise; compendious: as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections.—2. Rapidly performed; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method; without hesitation, delay, or formality.

He cleared the table by the *summary* process of tilting everything upon it into the fireplace. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

This, it must be confessed, is rather a *summary* mode of settling a question of constitutional right. *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

Summary conviction. See *conviction*.—**Summary Jurisdiction Act.** See *jurisdiction*.—**Summary proceedings,** in *law*. See *proceeding*.—**Syn. 1.** *Succinct*, *Condensed*, etc. (see *concise*); synoptical, terse, pithy.—2. Prompt, rapid.

II. *n.*; pl. *summaries* (-riz). 1. An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.

And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to show in articles. *Shak.*, 2 Hen IV., iv. 1. 73.

There is one *summary*, or capital law, in which nature meets, subordinate to God. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

2. In *law*, a short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding. *Wharton.*—**Syn. 1.** *Compendium*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

summation (su-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sommation*, < Ml. *summatio(n-)*, admonition, lit. 'a summing up,' < *summare*, sum up: see *sum*[1].] Addition; specifically, the process of finding the sum of a series, or the limit toward which the sum of an infinite series converges; any combination of particular quantities in a total.

Of this series no *summation* is possible to a finite intellect. *De Quincey*.

We must therefore suppose that in these ideational tracts, as well as elsewhere, activity may be awakened, in any particular locality, by the *summation* therein of a number of tensions, each incapable alone of provoking an actual discharge. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 563.

Summation of series, in *math.* See *series*.—**Summation of stimuli,** the phenomenon of the production of mental effects by iterated stimuli which a single one would not produce.

summational (su-mā'shon-al), *a.* [< *summation* + *-al*.] Produced or expressed by summation or addition: in contradistinction to somewhat similar results produced by other operations.—**Summational tone.** See *resultant tone*, under *resultant*.

summative (sum'a-tiv), *a.* [< *summat-ion* + *-ive*.] Additive; operating or acting by means of addition. [Rare.]

Inhibition, however, is not the destruction, but the storing-up, of energy; and is attended not by the discharge, but by the increased tension, of relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly *summative*. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 235.

summer[1] (sum'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer*; < ME. *somer*, *sumer*, < AS. *sumer*, *sumor* = OS. *sumar* = OFries. *somer*, *sumur* = MD. *somer*, D. *zomer* = MLG. *somer*, LG. *sommer* = OHG. *sumar*, MHG. *sumer*, G. *sommer* = Icel. *sumar* = Sw. *sommar* = Dan. *sommer* (Goth. not recorded), summer; akin to OIr. *sam*, Ir. *sum*, *samh*, summer, sun (OIr. *samrad*, *samradh*, summer), = OW. *hum*, W. *haf*, summer, = Armenian *am*, year (*amarn*, summer), = Skt. *samā*, year, = Zend *hama*, summer.] **I.** *n.* 1. The warmest season of the year: in the United States reckoned as the months June, July, and August; in Great Britain as May, June, and July. See *season*.

In *Somer*, be alle the Contrees, fallen many Tempestes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 129.

2. A whole year as represented by the summer; a twelvemonth: as, a child of three *summers*.

Five *summers* have I spent in furthest Greece. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 133.

All-hallown summer†. See *all-hallown*.—**Indian summer.** See *Indian*.—**Little summer of St. Luke,** or **St. Luke's summer,** a recurrence of mild weather lasting for ten days or a fortnight, usually beginning about the middle of October, the 18th of which month is St. Luke's day.—**St. Martin's summer,** a period of fine weather occurring about St. Martin's day, November 11th; hence, prosperity after misfortune.

Expect *Saint Martin's summer*, halcyon days,
Since I have entered into these wars. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 131.

But suppose easterly winds have largely predominated in autumn, and south-westerly winds begin to prevail in the end of November or beginning of December, the weather is likely to continue exceptionally mild, with frequent storms of wind and rain, till about Christmas. This period occurs nearly every year, and its beginning is popularly known as *St. Martin's summer*. *Buchan*, Handy Book of Meteorol. (2d ed.), p. 331.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to summer: as, *summer* heat; hence, sunny and warm.

Thyne oilcellar sette ou the *somer* syde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. Judges iii. 20.

Summer bronchitis, summer catarrh. Same as *hay-fever*.—**Summer cloud.** See *cloud*[1], 1 (*b*).—**Summer colts,** the quivering vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer. [Prov. Eng.]—**Summer complaint,** diarrhea occurring in the summer. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Summer cypress.** See *cypress*[1], 1 (*c*).—**Summer duck.** See *duck*[2].—**Summer fevsr,** hay-fever.—**Summer finch.** See *finch*[1] and *Peucæa*.—**Summer grape, haw, lightning, rape.** See *grape*[1], 2, *haw*[2], 3, etc.—**Summer redbird,** the rose tanager, *Piranga æstiva*, which breeds in the United States throughout its summer range. It is 7 inches long, and 12 in extent. The male is rich-red, of a rosy or vermilion tint, different from the scarlet of the black-winged tanager.—**Summer savory.** See *savory*[2].—**Summer snipe.** (*a*) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. (*b*) The green sandpiper. (*c*) The dunlin or purre. [Eng. in all senses.]—**Summer snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.—**Summer squash.** See *squash*[2].—**Summer teal,** the pied widgeon, or garganey, *Querquedula circia*. [Eng.]—**Summer warbler.** Same as *summer yellowbird*.—**Summer wheat.** See *wheat*.—**Summer yellowbird,** the summer warbler, *Dendræca æstiva*, one of the golden warblers abounding in the United States in summer. See *warbler*.

summer[1] (sum'ėr), *v.* [< *summer*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them [mountains], and all the beasts of the earth shall winter upon them. Isa. xviii. 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To keep or carry through the summer. [Rare.]

Maids, well *summered* and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 335.

2. To feed during the summer, as cattle. [Scotch.]

summer[2] (sum'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sommer*; < ME. *somer*, < OF. *somier*, *sommier*, **sumier*, *sumer*, F. *sommier* = Pr. *saumier* = It. *somiere*, *somaro*, a pack-horse, also a beam, < ML. *sagmarius*, *sugmarius*, *samarius*, *saumarius*, *sommarius*, *summarius*, a pack-horse, prop. adj., sc. *caballus*, < *sagma*, ML. also *suuma*, *salma*, a pack, burden, < Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle: see *seam*[2]. Cf. G. *saumer*, *säumer*, a pack-horse; and see *sumpter*, from the same ult. source. For the use of *summer*, 'pack-horse,' in the sense 'beam' (as bearing weight), cf. E. *horse*, *easel*, in similar uses.] 1†. A pack-horse; a sumpter-horse.

The two squires drof be-fore hem a *somer* with two cofers, and thel a-light a-noon vnder the pyne tre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 636.

The mouke hath fifty two men,
And seven *somers* full stronge.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 82).

Summer of an Arch, 12th century. *s*, summer. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

2. In *building:* (*a*) A large timber or beam laid as a bearing-beam. See cuts under *beam*, 1. (*b*) A girder. (*c*) A brest-summer. (*d*) A large stone, the first that is laid upon a column or pilaster in the construction of an arch, or of several arches uniting upon one impost, as in the ribs of groined vaulting. (*e*) A stone laid upon a column to receive a haunch of a platband. (*f*) A lintel.

summer[3] (sum'ėr), *n.* [< *sum*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who sums; one who casts up an account.

summer-dried (sum'ėr-drīd), *a.* Dried by the heat of the summer. [Rare.]

Like a *summer-dried* fountain. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 16.

summer-fallow (sum'ėr-fal'ō), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Lying fallow during the summer.

II. *n.* Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently plowed, harrowed, and rolled, so as to pulverize it and clean it of weeds.

summer-fallow (sum'ėr-fal'ō), *v. t.* [< *summer-fallow*, *a.*] To plow and let lie fallow; plow and work repeatedly in summer to prepare for wheat or other crop.

summer-house (sum'ėr-hous), *n.* 1. A structure in a park or garden, sometimes elaborate, but more often of the simplest character, generally little more than a roof supported on posts, and with the sides open or closed merely with a lattice for the support of vines, intended to provide a shady and cool place to sit in the open air, or for the enjoyment of a view, or the like. Compare *kiosk* and *pavilion*.

In its centre was a grass-plat, surrounding a ruinous little structure, which showed just enough of its original design to indicate that it had once been a *summer-house*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

Eighteenth-century *summer-houses* seem to have been of two types—those that closed a vista in the garden at the end of a long walk, and those that were placed in the corner of the bowling-green or court. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 175.

2. A house for summer residence.

summering[1] (sum'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *summer*[1], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] 1. A kind of early apple.—2†. Rural merrymaking at midsummer; a summer holiday. *Nares*.

summering[2] (sum'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *summer*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, in conic vaulting, where the axis is horizontal, the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. *Gwilt*.

summer-lay†, *v. t.* [ME. *somer-layen*; < *summer*[1] + *lay*[1].] To sow in summer (?).

Your fader had fro John Kendale the croppe of the seide x acres londe, sowen barly and peson, wherof v acres were weel *somer tayde* to the seid barly. *Paston Letters*, III. 402.

summer-like (sum'ėr-līk), *a.* Resembling summer; summerly.

Grapes might at once have turned purple under its *summerlike* exposure. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

summerliness (sum'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being summerly, or of having a mild or summer-like temperature. *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 85. [Rare.]

summerly (sum'ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *somerlich*, < AS. *sumorlic*, < *sumor*, summer: see *summer*[1] and *-ly*[1].] Like summer; characteristic of summer; warm and sunny.

As *summerly* as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 164.

summer-ripe (sum'ėr-rīp), *a.* Quite or fully ripe. [Rare.]

It is an injury, or, in his word, a curse upon corn, when it is *summer-ripe*, not to be cut down with the sickle. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 228. (*Davies.*)

summer-room† (sum'ėr-röm), *n.* A summer-house.

On the summit of this Hill his Lordship is building a *Summer-room.*
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, i. 335. (*Davies.*)

summersault, *n.* See *somersault.*

summersaut†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

summer-seeming (sum'ėr-sē″ming), *a.* Appearing like summer; full-blown; rank or luxuriant. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 3. 86.

summerset, *n.* and *v.* See *somersct*[1].

summer-shine (sum'ėr-shīn), *n.* The summer color or dress of a bird or insect. [Rare.]

A gay insect in his *summer-shine.*
Thomson, Winter, l. 644.

summer-stir (sum'ėr-stėr), *v. t.* To summer-fallow. [Eng.]

summer-stone (sum'ėr-stōn), *n.* Same as *skew-corbel* (which see, under *skew*[1]).

summer-swelling (sum'ėr-swel″ing), *a.* Growing up in summer.

Disdain to root the *summer-swelling* flower.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 162.

summertide (sum'ėr-tīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *somertide, sumertid;* < *summer*[1] + *tide*[1].] **I.** *n.* Summer-time.

Most cheffest time was of *somertide*
That ther hys wacche gan so to prouide.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5522.

Lulled by the fountain in the *summer tide.*
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well, ii.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to summer-time. *The Atlantic,* LXIV. 124.

summer-time (sum'ėr-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *somer-time;* < *summer*[1] + *time.*] The summer season; summer.

In *Somer tyme* him liketh wel to glade;
That when Virgiles [Pleiads] downe gooth gynneth fade.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

The genial *summer-time.* *Longfellow.*

summer-tree (sum'ėr-trē), *n.* 1. In *carp.,* a horizontal beam serving to support the ends of floor-joists, or resting on posts and supporting the wall of the stories above; a lintel. Also called *brest-summer.*—2. In *masonry,* the first stone laid over a column or beam. *E. H. Knight.*

summerward, summerwards (sum'ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *summer* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward summer. *The Century,* XXXVIII. 774. [Rare.]

summery (sum'ėr-i), *a.* [< *summer* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to summer; like summer; summer-like.

Gave the room the *summery* tone.
The Atlantic, LX. 262.

summing (sum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sum*[1], *v.*] The act of one who sums, in any sense of the verb *sum;* specifically, the act or process of working out an arithmetical problem.

Mr. Tulliver . . . observed, indeed, that there were no maps, and not enough *summing.* . . . It was a puzzling business, this schooling.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

Summing up. (*a*) A summary; a recapitulation; a compendious restatement.

Not a history, but exaggerative pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's *summing-up.* *The Century,* XXXI. 406.

(*b*) In *law:* (1) The address of the judge to the jury on a trial, after the close of the evidence and generally after arguments of counsel, usually recapitulating the essential points of the case and the evidence, and instructing them on the law. This is the English usage of the phrase, and corresponds to the *charge* or the American use of the word *instructions.* (2) The argument of counsel at the close of evidence on a trial either before a jury or before a judge or referee. This is the American usage of the phrase.

summist (sum'ist), *n.* [= Sp. *sumista,* < ML. *summista,* < L. *summa,* sum: see *sum*[1] and *-ist.*] One who forms an abridgment or summary; specifically, a medieval writer of a compendium (Latin *summa*), especially of theology, as St. Thomas Aquinas.

A book entitled "The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery," whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness than from all the *summists* and the summaries of all vices. *Bp. Bull,* Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.

Hugo [of St. Victor (1097–1141)], by the composition of his Summa Sententiarum, endeavoured to give a methodical or rational presentation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called *Summists.*
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 425.

summit (sum'it), *n.* [< F. *sommet,* dim. of OF. *som,* top of a hill, < L. *summum,* the highest point, neut. of *summus,* highest: see *sum*[1]. The older word in E. is *summity.*] 1. The highest point; the top; the apex.

Fix'd on the *summit* of the highest mount.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 18.

2. The highest point or degree; the utmost elevation; the maximum; the climax.

From the *summit* of power men no longer turn their eyes upward, but begin to look about them.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 233.

3. In *math.:* (*a*) A point of a polyhedron where three or more surfaces (generally planes) meet. (*b*) A point at which a penultimate curve cuts two coincident parts of the same degenerate curve. Thus, if a double line be a degenerate conic, there are two points on it at which it is intersected by a true conic differing infinitely little from it; and these are called *summits.*=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Apex, vertex, acme, pinnacle, zenith.

summitless (sum'it-les), *a.* [< *summit* + *-less.*] Having no summit. *Sir H. Taylor.*

summit-level (sum'it-lev″el), *n.* The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like is carried.

summity† (sum'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *summyte,* < OF. *sommite,* F. *sommité* = Sp. *sumidad* = Pg. *summidade* = It. *sommità,* < LL. *summita(t-)s,* height, top, < *summus:* see *sum*[1].] The highest point; the summit.

But see wel that the chief roote oon directe
Be hool translate unto his *summyte*
Withouten hurte and in no wise enfecte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

On the North-east corner and *summity* of the hill are the ruines of hnge arches sunk low in the earth.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 116.

To remove themselves and their effects down to the lower *summity.* *Swift,* Battle of the Books.

summon (sum'ọn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sommon;* < ME. *somonen, somonyen, somenen, sompnen,* < OF. *somoner, sumoner, semoner,* also *semonre, semondre, somoundre,* F. *semondre* = Pr. *semondre, somondre, somonre,* summon, < L. *summonere, submonere,* remind privily, < *sub,* under, privily, + *monere,* remind, warn: see *monish, admonish.* The ME. forms were partly confused with ME. *somnen, somnien,* < AS. *samnian,* gather together: see *sam.* Hence ult. *summons, sumner,* etc.] 1. To call, cite, or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, to attend in person to some public duty, or to assume a certain rank or dignity; especially, to command to appear in court: as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

Tho by-gan Grace to go with Peers the Plouhman,
And consailede hym and Conscience the comune to *someny.*
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 214.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls
These men of Angiers. *Shak.,* K. John, ii. 1. 198.

The parliament is regularly to be *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone,* Com., I. ii.

Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, 1574, heir general of Abergavenny. She was *summoned* to the barony of Le Despenser (Dispensarius), 1604, and her son was created Earl of Westmorland.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 391.

2. To call; send for; ask the presence or attendance of, literally or figuratively.

But the kynge leodogan ne cometh not, and all this chiualrie haue I yow *somowned,* and therfore I owe to haue guerdon. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 567.

To *summon* timely sleep, he doth not need
Aethyop's cold Rush, nor drowsie Poppy-seed.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Lord Lonsdale had *summoned* the peers to-day to address the King not to send the troops abroad in the present conjuncture. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 28.

3. To call on to do some specified act; warn; especially, to call upon to surrender: as, to *summon* a fort.

Coal-black clouds that shadow heaven's light
Do *summon* us to part and bid good night.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 534.

Summon the town. *Shak.,* Cor., i. 4. 7.

The Bridge being thus gained, the Duke of Exeter was sent, and with him Windsor the Herald, to *summon* the Citizens to surrender the Town. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 173.

4. To arouse; excite into action or exertion; raise: with *up.*

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 7.

Do we remember how the great teacher of thanksgiving *summons up* every one of his faculties to assist him in it? *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. i.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Invite, Convoke,* etc. (see *call*[1]), convene, assemble.

summont (sum'ọn), *n.* [< *summon, v.* Cf. *summons.*] An invitation, request, or order.

Esther durst not come into the presence till the sceptre had given her admission; a *summon* of that emboldens her. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, III. 250.

summonance†, *n.* [ME. *somonaunce,* < OF. **somonance,* < *somoner,* summon: see *summon.*] A summons.

I have, quod he, a *somonaunce* of a bille.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 288.

summoner (sum'ọn-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sumner;* < ME. *somonour, somenour, somnour, sompnour, somner,* < OF. **somonour, semoneor,* one who summons, < *somoner, semoner,* summon: see *summon.*] 1. One who summons, or cites by authority; especially, one employed to warn persons to appear in court; also, formerly, an apparitor.

A *somonour* is a reunere up and doun
With mandementz for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townes ende.
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 19.

Marc. My lady comes. What may that be?
Clau. A *sumner,*
That cites her to appear.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 2.

2†. In *early Eng. law,* a public prosecutor or complainant.

summoning (sum'ọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *summon, v.*] 1. The act or process of calling or citing; a summons.

Reluctantly and slow, the maid
The unwelcome *summoning* obey'd.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 21.

2. See the quotation.

According to the authors just named [Livy and Dionysius], the whole body of free Romans, burgesses and non-burgesses, was divided into a certain number of classes (i. e., *summonings,* probably from calare), numbered according to the amount of fortune possessed by each citizen. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 195.

summons (sum'ọnz), *n.*; pl. *summonses* (-ez). [< ME. *somons, somouns,* < OF. **somounse, semonse,* F. *semonce* (= Pr. *somonsa, somosta, semosta*), a summons, admonition, orig. fem. of *somons,* pp. of *somoner, semondre,* summon: see *summon, v.*] 1. A call, especially by authority or the command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation, request, or order to go to or appear at some place, or to do some other specified thing; a call with more or less earnestness or insistence.

Music, give them their *summons.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As when the Master's *summons* came.
Whittier, Lucy Hooper.

That same day *summonses* were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood, in anticipation of the king's coronation. *J. Gairdner,* Rich. III., ii.

Then flew in a dove,
And brought a *summons* from the sea.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

2. In *law,* a call by authority to appear in a court or before a judicial officer; also, the document by which such call is given; a citation to appear before a judge or magistrate. Specifically—(*a*) A writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to the action to be entered for him within a certain time after service, in default whereof the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution. (*b*) A notice of application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity. (*c*) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices, or before a master or referee in a civil case. (*d*) In *Scots law,* a writ issuing from the Court of Session in the sovereign's name, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff, setting forth the grounds and conclusions of an action, and containing a warrant or mandate to messengers-at-arms or sheriff-officers to cite the defender to appear in court.

3. *Milit.,* a call to surrender.—**Omnibus summons,** a name sometimes given in present English practice to an order or process of the court calling the parties in for directions of an interlocutory nature: an expedient intended to supersede or merge in one application to the court the various incidental motions which under the former practice might be made successively.—**Original summons,** in modern English practice, a summons by which proceedings are commenced without a writ. A proceeding so commenced is, however, sometimes deemed an action.—**Privileged summonses.** See *privilege.*

summons (sum'ọnz), *v. t.* [< *summons, n.*] To serve with a summons; summon. [Colloq.]

I did not *summons* Lord Lansdown.
Swift, to Mrs. Johnson, March 22, 1711-12. (Seager's [Supp. to Johnson.)

On behalf of "I'll *summons* you" it may be urged that it is not thereby intended to use the verb to summon, but the noun summons in its verb form, just as people also say, "I'll county court you."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 471.

summula (sum'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *summulæ* (-lē). A small tractate giving a compend of a part of a science. The *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus constituted the common medieval text-book of logic. It was written about the middle of the thirteenth century by the doctor who afterward became Pope John XXI. It is noticeable for the number of mnemonic verses it contains, and for its original development of the *Parva Logicalia.*

summulist (sum'ū-list), *n.* A commentator of the *Summulæ Logicales* of Petrus Hispanus.

summum bonum (sum'um bō'num). [L.: *summum,* neut. of *summus,* highest (see *sum*[1]); *bonum,* neut. of *bonus,* good: see *bonus.*] The chief or highest good.

sumner† (sum'nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *summoner.*

Sumner's method. In *nav.,* the method of finding a ship's position at sea by the projec-

tion of one or more lines of equal altitude on a Mercator's chart: so called from the navigator who first published it, in 1843.

sumoom (su-mōm′), *n.* Same as *simoom*.

sump (sump), *n.* [< D. *somp* = MHG. G. *sumpf* (cf. OHG. *sumft*) = Dan. Sw. *sump*, a swamp: see *swamp*[1].] 1. A puddle or pool of dirty water. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.—3. In *mining:* (*a*) The bottom of a shaft in which water is allowed to collect, in order that it may be pumped or otherwise raised to the surface or to the level of the adit. Also called in England, in some mining districts, a *lodge*. (*b*) A shaft connecting one level with another, but not reaching the surface; a winze. [North. Eng.]—4. A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion.

sump-fuse (sump′fūz), *n.* A fuse inclosed in a water-proof casing, for blasting under water, etc.

sumph (sumf), *n.* [Cf. D. *suf*, dull, doting, *suffen*, dote; Sw. *sofva* = Dan. *sove*, be sleepy, sleep (see *seven*).] A dunce; a blockhead; a soft, dull fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A *Sumph* . . . is a chiel to whom Natur has denied ony considerable share o' understaunin', without hae'n chose to mak him altogether an indisputable idiot.
Hogg, in Noctes Ambrosianæ, Nov., 1831.

sumphish (sum′fish), *a.* [< *sumph* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sumph; characteristic of a sumph; stupid. *Ramsay.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sumphishness (sum′fish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sumphish. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Life of Charlotte Brontë, II. 131. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sumpit (sum′pit), *n.* [Malay *sūmpit.*] A small poisoned dart or arrow, thrown by means of a sumpitan.

sumpitan (sum′pi-tan), *n.* [Malay *sūmpitān;* cf. *sumpit.*] The blow-gun of the Malays and the Dyaks of Borneo. Its effective range is necessarily very short, not exceeding fifty yards, and the arrow is so light that to render it efficient the head is always poisoned.

sump-plank (sump′plangk), *n.* One of the planks fixed as a temporary bottom or floor of a sump-shaft, covering the sump.

sump-pump (sump′pump), *n.* In *mining*, a pump placed in the sump of a mine, and raising water to the hogger-pump, or directly to the hogger-pipe or discharge-pipe at the mouth of the shaft. See *hogger-pipe.*

sump-shaft (sump′shaft), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft at the bottom of which is the sump, or place from which the water is pumped.

sump-shot (sump′shot), *n.* A shot or blast fired near the center of a shaft which is being sunk, to make a cavity or temporary sump in which the water will collect.

sumpsimus (sump′si-mus), *n.* [L., first pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *sumere*, take: see *mumpsimus.*] A correct form replacing an erroneous one in familiar use; correctness regarded as pedantic. See *mumpsimus.*

King Henry [VIII.], finding fault with the disagreement of Preachers, would often say: Some are too stiffe in their old Mumpsimus, and other too busie and curious in their new *Sumpsimus.* Happily borrowing these phrases from that which Master Pace his Secretary reporteth, in his book De Fructu Doctrinæ, of an old Priest in that age, which alwaies read, in his Portasse, Mumpsimus Domine, for *Sumpsimus;* whereof when he was admonished, he said that hee now had used Mumpsimus thirtie yeares, and would not leave his old Mumpsimus for their new *Sumpsimus.*
Camden, Remains (ed. 1637), p. 273.

sumpt† (sumpt), *n.* [< L. *sumptus*, cost, expense, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, take, choose, select, apply, use, spend, < *sub*, under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption.* Cf. *assume, consume*, etc. Hence *sumptuary, sumptuous.*] Sumptuousness; cost; expense. *Patten*, Exped. to Scotland, 1548. (*Davies.*)

sumpter (sump′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *sumpter*, < OF. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver, < ML. **sagmatarius*, fuller form of *sagmarius*, a pack-horse driver, < *sagma* (*sagmat-*), a pack, burden: see *summer*[2].] 1†. A pack-horse driver. *King Alisaunder*, l. 6023.—2. A pack-horse.

It is great improvidence . . . for old men to heap up provisions, and load their *sumpters* still the more by how much their way is shorter.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 227.

3. By extension, a porter; a man that carries burdens. [Rare.]

Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 219.

4. A pack; a burden.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters.*
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, v. 2.

sumpter-cloth (sump′tėr-klôth), *n.* A horse-cloth spread over the saddle.

Men do now esteeme to paint their armes in their houses, to graue them in our seales, to place them in their portals, & to weaue them in their *sumpterclothes*, but none aduentureth to winne them in the field.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 69.

sumpter-horse (sump′tėr-hôrs), *n.* A pack-horse.

sumpter-mule (sump′tėr-mūl), *n.* A pack-mule.

sumpter-pony (sump′tėr-pō′ni), *n.* A pony used as a pack-horse.

The *sumpter-pony*, which carried the slung water-proofs and what not. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

sumpter-saddle† (sump′tėr-sad′l), *n.* A pack-saddle. [Rare.]

sumption (sump′shon), *n.* [< L. *sumptio(n-), sumpsio(n-)*, a taking, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take, take up: see *sumpt.*] 1. The act of taking or assuming.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. The major premise of a syllogism, or modus ponens (which see, under *modus*).

sumptuary (sump′tū-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *somptuaire*, < L. *sumptuarius*, relating to expense, < *sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt.*] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

When Sunday came, it was indeed a day of finery, which all my *sumptuary* edicts could not restrain.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iv.

Sumptuary law. See *law*[1].

sumptuosity (sump-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *somptuosité*, < L. *sumptuositā(t-)s*, costliness, < *sumptuosus*, costly: see *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

sumptuous (sump′tū-us), *a.* [= F. *somptueux*, < L. *sumptuosus*, costly, expensive, < *sumptus*, cost, expense: see *sumpt.*] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent: as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

The *sumpteous* house declares the princes state,
But vaine excesse bewrayes a princes faults.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

It [St. John Baptist's Day] is celebrated with very pompous and *sumptuous* solemnity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

= Syn. Gorgeous, superb, rich, lordly, princely.

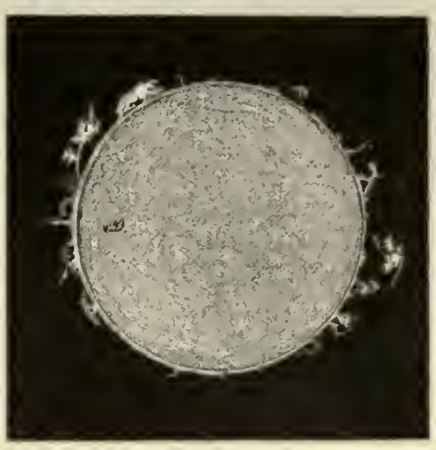
sumptuously (sump′tū-us-li), *adv.* In a sumptuous manner; expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. *Gascoigne.*

sumptuousness (sump′tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendor; magnificence. *Bailey.*

sumpture† (sump′tūr), *n.* [< ML. **sumptura, sumtura*, used in sense of 'wealth, property'; cf. L. *sumptus*, cost, expense, < *sumere*, pp. *sumptus*, take up, use, spend: see *sumpt.*] Sumptuousness; magnificence.

Celebrating all
Her train of servants, and collateral
Sumpture of houses.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 127.

sun[1] (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne, sonne;* < ME. *sunne, sonne, sone*, < AS. *sunne*, f., = OS. *sunna, sunne, sunno* = OFries. *sunne, sonna* = MD. *sonne*, D. *zon* = MLG. LG. *sunne* = OHG. *sunno*, m., *sunnā*, f., MHG. *sunne*, m. and f., G. *sonne*, f., = Icel. *sunna*, f. (only in poetry), = Goth. *sunno*, m., *sunna*, f., the sun; with a formative *-na* (*-nōn-*), from the same root as AS. *sōl* = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. Dan. *sōl* = Goth. *sauil* = L. *sōl* (> It. *sole* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *sol;* cf. F. *soleil*, < L. **soliculus*, dim. of *sol*) = Lith. Lett. *saule* = Skt. *svar*, the sun, with formative *-l* or *-r;* both prob. < √ *su*, √ *sav*, be light.] 1. The central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, retained in their orbits by its attraction, and supplied with energy by its radiance. Its mean distance from the earth is a little less than 93 millions of miles, its horizontal parallax being 8.″80 ± 0.″02. Its mean apparent diameter is 32′ 04″; its real diameter 866,500 miles, 109¼ times that of the earth. Its volume, or bulk, is therefore a little more than 1,300,000 times that of the earth. Its mass—that is, the quantity of matter in it—is 330,000 times as great as that of the earth, and is about 900 times as great as the united masses of all the planets. The force of gravity at the sun's surface is nearly 28 times as great as at the earth's surface. The sun's mean density (mass ÷ volume) is only one fourth that of the earth, or less than one and a half times that of water. By means of the spots its rotation can be determined. It is found that the sun's equator is inclined 7½° to the plane of the ecliptic, with its ascending node in (celestial) longitude 73° 40′. The period of rotation appears to vary systematically in different latitudes, being about 25 days at the equator, while in solar latitude 40° it is fully 27. Beyond 45° there are no spots by which the rate of rotation can be determined. The cause of this peculiar variation in the rate of the sun's surface motion is still unexplained, and presents one of the most important problems of solar research. The sun's visible surface is called the *photosphere*, and is made up of minute irregularly



The Sun (after Winlock).

rounded "granules," intensely brilliant, and apparently floating in a darker medium. These are usually 400 or 500 miles in diameter, and so distributed in streaks and groups as to make the surface, seen with a low-power telescope, look much like rough drawing-paper. Near sun-spots, and sometimes elsewhere, the granules are often drawn out into long filaments. (See *sun-spot.*) In the neighborhood of the sun-spots, and to some extent upon all parts of the sun, faculæ (bright streaks which are due to an unusual crowding together and upheaval of the granules of the photosphere) are found. They are especially conspicuous near the edge of the disk. At the time of a total eclipse certain scarlet cloud-like objects are usually observed projecting beyond the edge of the moon. These are the prominences or protuberances, which in 1868 were proved by

An Eruptive Prominence.

the spectroscope to consist mainly of hydrogen, always, however, mixed with at least one other unidentified gaseous element (provisionally named *helium*), and often interpenetrated with the vapors of magnesium, iron, and other metals. It was also immediately discovered by Janssen and Lockyer that these beautiful and vivacious objects can be observed at any time with the spectroscope, and that they are only extensions from an envelop of incandescent gases which overlies the photosphere like a sheet of scarlet flame, and is known as the *chromosphere.* Its thickness is very irregular, but averages about 5,000 miles. The prominences are often from 50,000 to 100,000 miles in height, and occasionally exceed 200,000; they are less permanent than the spots, and their changes and motions are correspondingly swift. They are not confined to limited zones of the sun's surface; those of the greatest brilliance and activity are, however, usually connected with spots, or with the faculæ which attend the spots. The corona—the most impressive feature of a total eclipse—is a great "glory" of irregular outline surrounding the sun, and composed of nebulous rays and streams which protrude from the solar surface, and extend sometimes to a distance of several millions of miles, especially in the plane of the sun's equator. The lower parts are intensely bright, but the other parts are faint and indefinite. Its real nature, as a true solar appendage and no mere optical or atmospheric phenomenon, has been abundantly demonstrated by both the spectroscope and the camera. Its visual spectrum is characterized by a vivid bright line in the green (the so-called 1474 line, first observed in 1869) and by the faintly visible lines of hydrogen. Since then many other lines have been brought out by photography in the violet and ultra-violet parts of the spectrum. This proves that the corona consists largely of some unidentified gaseous element (provisionally known as *coronium*), mingled to some extent with hydrogen and metallic vapors, and probably impregnated with meteoric dust. The fact that the corona is observable only during the few moments of a total solar eclipse makes its study slow and difficult. Huggins has attempted to overcome the difficulty by means of photography, and, though without an absolute success so far, the results are not wholly discouraging. The spectroscope enables us to determine the presence in the sun of certain well-known terrestrial elements in the state of vapor. The solar spectrum is marked by numerous dark lines (known as *Fraunhofer's lines*), and between 1850 and 1860 their explanation was worked out as depending upon the selective absorption due to the transmission of the light from the photosphere through the overlying atmosphere of cooler gases and vapors. Kirchhoff was the first (in 1859) to identify many of the

familiar elements whose vapors thus impress their signature upon the sunlight. According to the recent investigations of Rowland (not yet entirely completed), thirty-six of the chemical elements are already identified in the solar atmosphere, all of them metals, hydrogen excepted. Among them barium, calcium, carbon, chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, iron, magnesium, manganese, nickel, silicon, sodium, titanium, and vanadium are either specially conspicuous or theoretically important. The fact that some of the most abundant and important of the terrestrial elements fail to show themselves is, of course, striking, and probably significant. Chlorin, oxygen (probably), nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur are none of them apparent; it would, however, be illogical and unsafe to infer from their failure to manifest themselves that they are necessarily absent. A difference of opinion prevails as to the precise region of the solar atmosphere in which Fraunhofer's lines originate. Some hold that the absorption which produces them takes place almost entirely in a comparatively thin stratum known as the *reversing-layer*, just above the surface of the photosphere. Lockyer holds, on the other hand, that many of them originate at a high elevation, and even above the chromosphere. Photometric observations show that the brilliance of the solar surface far exceeds that of any artificial light: it is about 150 times as great as that of the lime-cylinder of the calcium-light, and from two to four times as great as that of the "crater" of the electric arc. It is to be noted that the brightness of the sun's disk falls off greatly near the edge, owing to the general absorption by the solar atmosphere. The solar constant is defined as the quantity of heat (in calories) received in a unit of time by an area of a square meter perpendicularly exposed to the sun's rays at the upper surface of the earth's atmosphere, when the earth is at its mean distance from the sun. This quantity can be determined, with some approach to accuracy (say within 10 or 15 per cent.), by observations with pyrheliometers and actinometers. The earliest determinations (by J. Herschel and Pouillet, in 1838) gave about 19 calories a minute; later and more elaborate observations give larger results. Langley's observations make it very probable that its value is not under 30. Assuming it, however, as 25, it appears that the amount of energy incident upon the earth's atmosphere in the sun's rays is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ continuous horse-power per square meter when the sun is vertical; at the sea-level this is reduced about one third by the atmospheric absorption. The total amount of energy radiated by the sun's surface defies conception; it is fully 100,000 continuous horse-power or more than 1,100,000 calories a minute for every square meter, and according to Ericsson more than 400 times as great as that radiated by a surface of molten iron. It would melt in one minute a shell of ice 50 feet thick incasing the photosphere: to supply an equal amount by combustion would require the hourly burning of a layer of the best anthracite more than 20 feet thick — more than a ton for every square foot of surface. As to the temperature of the sun, our knowledge is comparatively vague. We have no means of determining with accuracy from our present laboratory data the temperature the photosphere must have in order to enable it to emit heat at the known rate. Various (and high) authorities set it all the way from about 2,500° C. to several millions of degrees. Experiments with burning-glasses, however, and observations upon the penetrating power of the solar rays, demonstrate that the temperature of the photosphere is certainly higher than that of any known terrestrial source, even the electric arc itself. The only theory yet proposed concerning the maintenance of the sun's heat which meets the case at all is that of Helmholtz, who finds the explanation in a slow contraction of the solar globe. A yearly shrinkage of about 250 feet (or 300 feet, if we accept Langley's value of the solar constant) in the sun's diameter would make good the whole annual expenditure of radiant energy, and maintain the temperature unchanged. If this is the true explanation, it follows, of course, that in time — probably in about eight or ten millions of years — the solar heat will begin to wane, and will at last be exhausted. It should be noted also that certain other causes — such, for instance, as the fall of meteors on the sun — contribute something to its heat-supply; but all of them combined will account for not more than a small percentage of the whole. The view now generally accepted of the constitution of the sun accords with this theory of the solar heat. The sun is believed to be, in the main, a mass of intensely heated gas and vapor, powerfully compressed by its own gravity. The central part is entirely gaseous, because its temperature, being from physical necessity higher than that of the inclosing photosphere, is far above the so-called "critical point" for every known element; no solidification, no liquefaction even, can therefore occur in the solar depths. But near the outer surface radiation to space is nearly free, the temperature is lowered to a point below the "critical point" of certain substances, and under the powerful pressure due to solar gravity condensation of the vapors begins, and thus a sheet of incandescent cloud is formed, which constitutes the photosphere. The chromosphere consists of the permanent gases and uncondensed vapors which overlie the cloud-sheet, while the corona still remains in great degree a mystery, as regards both the substances which compose it and the forces which produce and arrange its streamers. See also cut under *sun-spot*.

To fynde the degree in which the *sonne* is day by day after hir cours aboweth. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 1.

I'll say this for him,
There fights no braver soldier under *sun*, gentlemen.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

To him that sitting on a hill
Sees the midsummer, midnight, Norway *sun*
Set into sunrise. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Without solar fire we could have no atmospheric vapour, without vapour no clouds, without clouds no snow, and without snow no glaciers. Curious then as the conclusion may be, the cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the *sun*. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 7.

2. The sunshine; a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall: as, to stand in the *sun* (that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall). — 3. Anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honor, glory, or prosperity.

The *sun* of Rome is set! *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 63.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *Eikon Basilike*.

4. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds: as, the fixed stars may be *suns* in their respective systems. — 5. A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

Vile it were
For some three *suns* to store and hoard myself.
Tennyson, Ulysses.

6. The rising of the sun; sunrise; day.

Your vows are froats,
Fast for a night and with the next *sun* gone.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

7. In *her.*, a bearing representing the sun, usually surrounded by rays. It is common to fill the disk with the features of a human face. When anything else is represented there, it is mentioned in the blazon: as, the *sun*, etc., charged in the center with an eye. See *sun in splendor*, below.

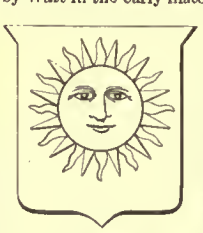
8. In *electric lighting*, a group of incandescent lamps arranged concentrically under a reflector at, near, or in the ceiling of a room or auditorium.

The interior of the copious reflectors contains a cluster of electrical lamps. In addition to these there are 12 *suns* in the ceiling. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVII. 235.

Against the sun. See *against*. — **Blue sun**, a colored appearance of the sun resulting from a peculiar selective absorption of its rays by foreign substances in the atmosphere. The phenomenon has been observed especially after great volcanic eruptions, notably after the Krakatoa eruption of 1883, when large quantities of foreign matter were projected into the atmosphere. The precise nature of the particles or gases producing the absorption is not known. — **Collar of suns and roses**, a collar granted by the English sovereigns of the house of York as an honorary distinction in rivalry of the Lancaster collar of SS. It is a broad band decorated with, alternately, the white rose of York and the sun adopted by Edward IV. as his personal cognizance. — **Fixed sun**, a kind of pyrotechnics consisting of a certain number of jets of fire arranged circularly like the spokes of a wheel. — **From sun to sun**, from sunrise to sunset.

Man's work 's *from sun to sun*,
Woman's work 's never done. *Old rime*.

Green sun. Same as *blue sun*. — **Line of the sun**, in *palmistry*. See *line*[2]. — **Mean sun**. See *mean*[3]. — **Midnight sun**, the sun as visible at midnight in arctic regions. — **Mock sun**. See *parhelion*. — **Nadir of the sun**. See *nadir*. — **Order of the Rising Sun**, an order of the empire of Japan, founded in 1875. — **Order of the Sun and Lion**, a Persian order, founded in 1808 by the shah, for military and civil service and for conferring honor on strangers, as ambassadors at the court of Persia. The badge is a species of star, of which the center is a medallion, upon which is represented the rising sun, and from which radiate six blades or bars with rounded points. The ribbon is red. — **Revolving sun**, a pyrotechnic device consisting of a wheel around the periphery of which are fixed rockets of various styles. *E. H. Knight*. — **Sun-and-planet wheels**, an ingenious contrivance adopted by Watt in the early history of the steam-engine, for converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. See cut under *planet-wheel*. — **Sun before or after clock**, the amount by which, at certain times of the year, an accurately adjusted sun-dial is faster or slower than a correct mean solar clock. — **Sun in splendor, or in his splendor**, in *her.*, the sun surrounded by rays which are generally as long as the diameter of the disk or even longer, and alternately straight and waved. — **Sun lamp**. See *lamp*[1]. — **Sun of righteousness**, in *Scrip.*, one of the titles of Christ. — **The rising of the sun**. See *rising*. — **To have the sun in one's eyes**, to be intoxicated. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, ii. [Slang.] — **To shoot the sun**. See *shoot*. — **To take the sun** (*naut.*), to ascertain the latitude by observation of the sun. — **Under the sun**, in the world; on earth: a proverbial expression.


Sun in Splendor.

There is no new thing *under the sun*. Eccl. i. 9.

With the sun, in the direction of the apparent movement of the sun.

sun[1] (sun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sunned*, ppr. *sunning*. [= D. *zonnen* = LG. *sunnen* = G. *sonnen*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sunshine; insolate: as, to *sun* cloth.

To *sun* thyself in open air.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 37.

Spring parts the clouds with softest airs,
That she may *sun* her thee.
Wordsworth, To the Daisy.

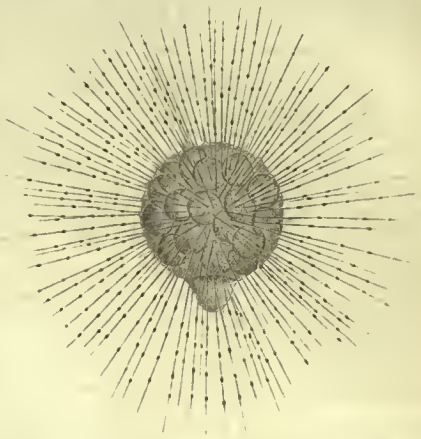
II. *intrans.* To become warm or dry in the sunshine.

The fields breathe sweet, the daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet, old wives a-*sunning* sit.
Nash, Spring.

sun[2], *n.* See *sunn*.

sun-angel (sun'ān'jel), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliangelus*.

sun-animalcule (sun'an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* A heliozoan, or radiant filose protozoan of the group *Heliozoa*, such as *Actinophrys sol*, to which the name originally applied. These little bodies are amœbiform, but of comparatively persistent spherical figure, from all parts of the surface of which radiate fine filamentous pseudopodia with little tendency to move, or change in form, except when the animalcule is feeding. The protoplasm is vacuolated, and nucleated with one or several nuclei; a kind of test or shell may be developed or not. Some are stalked forms. They mostly inhabit fresh water, and are very attractive microscopic objects. There are various generic forms besides *Actinophrys*, as *Actinosphærium* and *Clathrulina*. See these technical names, *Heliozoa*, and cut under *Clathrulina*.


Sun-animalcule (*Actinophrys sol*), magnified 250 times.

sun-bath (sun'bȧth), *n.* Exposure of the naked body to the direct rays of the sun, especially as a therapeutic measure.

sunbeam (sun'bēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnebeam*; < ME. *sonnebeme*, < AS. *sunnebeám*, < *sunne*, sun, + *beám*, beam: see *sun*[1] and *beam*.] A ray of the sun.

Ther vnder sate a creature
As bright as any *sonne beme*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

The gay motes that people the *sunbeams*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 8.

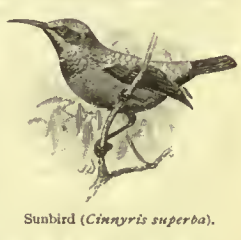
sun-bear (sun'bār), *n.* 1. A bear of the genus *Helarctos*; the bruang, or Malay bear, *H. malayanus*, of small size and slender form, with a close black coat and a white mark on the throat. See cut under *bruang*. — 2. The Tibetan bear, *Ursus thibetanus*. [A misnomer.]

sun-beat, sun-beaten (sun'bēt, sun'bē'tn), *a.* Smitten by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sun-beat* waters by so long a way.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 239.

sun-beetle (sun'bē'tl), *n.* One of several metallic beetles of the genera *Amara*, *Pœcilus*, etc.; any cetonian: so called from their running about in the sunshine. *Westwood*.

sunbird (sun'bėrd), *n.* A common name of various birds. (*a*) A general or indiscriminate name of cinnyrimorphic birds, of the genera *Nectarinia*, *Cinnyris*, *Dicæum*, and related forms, of more than one family. See also cut under *Dicæum*. (*b*) An exact book-name of the honey-suckers, nectar-birds, or *Nectariniidæ*, mostly of glittering metallic iridescence, as *Cinnyris superba*, of western Africa, a characteristic example. See cut under *Drepanis*. (*c*) The sun-bittern. (*d*) A sun-grebe. See cuts under *Heliornis* and *Podica*. (*e*) An unidentified bird, probably any bird associated with sun-worship or similar religious rites. See the quotation, and compare *wakon-bird*.


Sunbird (*Cinnyris superba*).

When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar, . . . the *sun-birds*, the Tonatzuii, were let fly sunwards as messengers. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 289.

sun-bittern (sun'bit'ėrn), *n.* A South American bird, *Eurypyga helias*: so called from the brilliant ocellated plumage. Also named *peacock-bittern*, for the same reason. See cut under *Eurypyga*.

sun-blink (sun'blingk), *n.* A flash or glimpse of sunshine. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

sunbonnet (sun'bon'et), *n.* A light bonnet projecting in front so as to protect the face, and having a flounce or cape to protect the neck.

The pale and washed-out female who glares with . . . stolidity from the recesses of her teleascopic *sun-bonnet*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 76.

sunbow (sun'bō), *n.* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapor.

> The *sunbow's* rays still arch
> The torrent with the many hues of heaven.
> *Byron*, Manfred, ii. 2.

> The future is gladdened by no *sun-bow* of anticipation.
> *The Rover*, II. 68.

sun-bright (sun'brīt), *a.* Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness: as, a *sun-bright* shield.

> Now therefore would I have thee to my tutor . . .
> How and which way I may bestow myself
> To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 88.

> Wise Alī's *sunbright* sayings pass
> For proverbs in the market-place.
> *Emerson*, Saadi.

sun-broad (sun'brâd), *a.* Broad as the sun; like the sun in breadth; great. [Rare.]

> His *sunbroad* shield about his wrest he bond.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 21.

sunburn (sun'bėrn), *v.* [< *sun*[1] + *burn*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To discolor or scorch by the sun; tan: said especially of the skin or complexion.

> Her delivery from *Sunburning* and Moonblasting.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

II. *intrans.* To be discolored or tanned by the sun.

sunburn, sunburning (sun'bėrn, sun'bėr^{f}ning), *n.* 1. A burning or scorching by the sun; especially, the tan occasioned by the exposure of the skin to the action of the sun's rays.—2. In *bot.*, same as *heliosis*.

sunburned (sun'bėrnd), *p. a.* 1. Same as *sunburnt*.—2. Dried by the heat of the sun: as, *sunburned* bricks.

sun-burner (sun'bėr^{f}nėr), *n.* A combination of burners with powerful reflectors, used to light a place of public assembly, etc. It is often placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, so that the up-draft from the lights may serve to ventilate the room. Also *sun-light*.

sunburnt (sun'bėrnt), *p. a.* 1. Scorched by the sun's rays.

> They *sun-burnt* Afric keep
> Upon the lee-ward still.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 421.

2. Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue: as, a *sunburnt* skin.

> A chaste and pleasing wife, . . .
> *Sun-burnt* and swarthy though she be.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Horace, Epode ii.

sunburst (sun'bėrst), *n.* A strong outburst of sunlight; a resplendent beaming of the sun through rifted clouds; hence, in *pyrotechny*, an imitation of such an effect.

> Strong *sun-bursts* between the clouds flashed across these pastoral pictures. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 428.

sun-case (sun'kās), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a slow-burning piece giving out an intense white light: used in set-pieces for revolving suns, etc.

sun-clad (sun'klad), *a.* Clothed in radiance; bright. [Rare.]

> The *sun-clad* power of chastity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 782.

sun-crack (sun'krak), *n.* In *geol.*, a crack formed in a rock by exposure to the sun's heat at the time the rock was consolidating.

sun-cress (sun'kres), *n.* A South African herb, *Heliophila pectinata*.

sun-dance (sun'dâns), *n.* A barbarous religious ceremony practised in honor of the sun by certain tribes of the North American Indians, as the Sioux and Blackfeet. An essential feature is the self-torture of youths who are candidates for admission to the full standing of warriors; the candidates pass thongs through the flesh of their breasts, and strain against the thongs, which have been attached to a pole, until released by the tearing of the flesh. Dancing, charging at sunrise upon a "sun-pole," etc., are other features.

> Ordinarily each tribe or reservation has its own celebration of the *sun-dance*.
> *Schwatka*, The Century, XXXIX. 753.

Sundanese (sun-da-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sunda* (see def.) + *-n-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Sunda Islands (including that chain of the East Indian archipelago which extends from the Malay peninsula to Papua), or the natives or inhabitants. See II.

II. *n.* One of a section of the Malay race inhabiting Malacca, the Sunda Islands, and the Philippines. *Imp. Dict.*

Sundanesian (sun-da-nē'sian), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *Sundanese* + *-ian*.] Same as *Sundanese*.

sundaree (sun'da-rō), *n.* See *sundoree*.

sundari (sun'da-ri), *n.* [Also *soondree*, *soondrie*; < Beng. *sundarī*, Hind. *sundrī*.] A tree, *Heritiera Fomes* (*H. minor*), found on the coasts of Burma and Borneo, and very abundant in the delta of the Ganges, there, according to some, giving name to the wild tracts called the *Sundarbans*. It is a tree of moderate size, with a dark-colored hard, tough, and durable wood employed for piles, for boat-making, etc., and in Calcutta much used for fuel. The native name belongs also to the less useful *H. littoralis*, abundant on the tropical coasts of the Old World. Also *sundra-tree*, *sunder-tree*.

sun-dart (sun'därt), *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.* [Rare.]

sun-dawn (sun'dân), *n.* The light of the dawning sun; hence, the beginning; the dawn. [Rare.]

> Under that brake where *sundawn* feeds the stalks
> Of withered fern with gold. *Browning*, Sordello, ii.

Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Sonday*; < ME. *sunday*, *sonday*, *sunnedey*, *sonendaȝ*, *sunnendai*, *sunnendel*, *sonnendai*, < AS. *sunnan dæg* = OS. *sunnūn dag* = OFries. *sunnandi*, *sunnandei*, *sonnendei* = MD. *sondag*, D. *zondag* = MLG. *sunnendach*, *sondach* = OHG. *sunnuntag*, MHG. *sunnentac*, *suntac*, G. *sonntag* = Icel. *sunnudagr* = Sw. Dan. *söndag* (the Scand. forms are borrowed, the Sw. Dan. simulating *sön*, son, i. e. 'the Son,' Christ), Sunday, lit. 'Sun's day' (tr. L. *dies solis*): AS. *sunnan*, gen. of *sunne*, sun; *dæg*, day: see *sun*[1] and *day*[1].] **I.** *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's Day. See *Sabbath*. The name *Sunday*, or 'day of the Sun,' belongs to the first day of the week on astrological grounds, and has long been so used, from far beyond the Christian era, and far outside of Christian countries. (See *week*.) The ordinary name of the day in Christian Greek and Latin and in the Romanic languages is *the Lord's Day* (Greek κυριακή, Latin *dominica*, French *dimanche*, etc.), while the Germanic languages, including English, call it *Sunday*. In the calendar of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches the Sundays of the year form two series—one reckoned from Christmas, and one from Easter. The first series consists of four Sundays in Advent, one or two Sundays after Christmas, and the Sundays after Epiphany, from one to six in number, according to the date of Septuagesima. The second series consists of the remaining Sundays of the year—namely, Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, six Sundays in Lent, Easter Sunday, five Sundays after Easter, Sunday after Ascension, Pentecost or Whitsunday, and the Sundays after Pentecost (the first of which is Trinity Sunday), from twenty-three to twenty-eight in number, or the Sundays after Trinity (according to the usage of the Anglican Church), from twenty-two to twenty-seven in number, the last of these being always the Sunday next before Advent. On the Sundays after Pentecost or Trinity not provided with offices of their own are used the offices of the Sundays omitted after Epiphany. In the Greek Church the first Sunday of the ecclesiastical year is the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee, which is that next before Septuagesima. Then follow the Sundays of the Prodigal Son, of Apocreos, of Tyrophagus, the six Sundays of Lent, Easter, (called *Pascha* or *Bright Sunday*), the five Sundays after Easter (called *of St. Thomas* or *Antipascha*, *of the Ointment-bearers*, *of the Paralytic*, *of the Samaritan Woman* or *Mid-Pentecost*, *of the Blind Man*), the Sunday after Ascension (called *of the Three Hundred and Eighteen Fathers of Nicæa*), Pentecost, and All Saints' Sunday, answering to Trinity Sunday. The Sundays after Pentecost are numbered continuously till the Sunday of the Publican and Pharisee is again reached. They are mostly named after the evangelist from whom the gospel for the day is taken. They are called *Sundays of St. Matthew* from Pentecost till the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th), when two Sundays are called *Sunday before* and *after the Exaltation* respectively. After this follow the *Sundays of St. Luke*. The Sundays corresponding to the third and fourth in Advent are the Sunday of the Holy Forefathers and the Sunday before Christmas, and the Sundays next preceding and succeeding the Epiphany are called *Sunday before* and *after the Lights*. Some Sundays of St. Matthew, if omitted before the Exaltation, are transferred to the time after the Epiphany. The seventeenth or last Sunday of St. Matthew is called the *Sunday of the Canaanitish Woman*.

> Father, and wife, and gentlemen, adieu;
> I will to Venice; *Sunday* comes apace:
> We will have rings and things and fine array;
> And kiss me, Kate, we will be married o' *Sunday*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 324.

Alb Sunday. Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Bragget Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Cycle of Sundays.** Same as *solar cycle* (which see, under *cycle*[1]).—**Fisherman's Sunday.** See *fisherman*.—**God's Sunday**†. See *God*[1].—**Great Sunday, Great and Holy Sunday**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, Easter Sunday.—**Green Sunday**, in the *Armenian Church*, the second Sunday after Easter.—**Hosanna Sunday.** See *hosanna*.—**Hospital Sunday.** See *hospital*.—**Jerusalem Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Lost Sunday**†, Septuagesima Sunday, which, having no peculiar name, was so called. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 250.—**Low Sunday.** See *low*[2].—**Mid-Lent Sunday, Mid-Pentecost Sunday.** See *Lent*[1], *Pentecost*.—**Month of Sundays**, an indefinitely long period. [Colloq.]

> I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this *month of Sundays*.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxvii. (*Davies*.)

Mothering Sunday. Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**New Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Oculi Sunday.** See *oculus*.—**Orthodoxy, Passion, Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, Refreshment, Renewal, Rogation Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Refection Sunday, Rose Sunday.** Same as *Refreshment Sunday*.—**Sallow Sunday**, a Russian name for Palm Sunday.—**Second-first Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Simnel, Shrove Sunday.** See the qualifying words.—**Sunday best**, best clothes, as kept for use on Sundays and holidays. [Colloq. or humorous.]

> At eleven o'clock Mrs. Gibson was off, all in her *Sunday-best* (to use the servant's expression, which she herself would so have contemned).
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, xlv.

Sunday of St. Thomas. Same as *Low Sunday*.—**Sunday of the Golden Rose.** Same as *Lætare Sunday*. See *Lætare*, and *golden rose* (under *golden*). (See also *Palm Sunday*, *Reminiscere Sunday*.)

II. *a.* Occurring upon, or belonging or pertaining to, the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath.

> Old men and women, young men and maidens, all in their best *Sunday* "braws."
> *W. Black*, Daughter of Heth, iii.

Sunday letter. Same as *dominical letter* (which see, under *dominical*).—**Sunday saint**, one whose religion is confined to Sundays.—**Sunday salt**, a name given in saltworks to large crystals of salt: so called because such crystals form on the bottom of the pans in the boiling-house on Sunday, when work is stopped.

Sundayism (sun'dā-izm), *n.* [< *Sunday* + *-ism*.] Same as *Sabbatarianism*. [Rare.]

> There are ten contributions in the Catholic World for September, the characteristic ones being "*Sundayism* in England," etc. *The American*, VI. 316.

Sunday-school (sun'dā-skōl), *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday, more particularly the instruction of children and youth. The modern Sunday-school grew out of a movement in England at the close of the eighteenth century for the secular instruction of the poor on Sunday, but its character has been generally changed into an institution for religious instruction, especially in and about the Bible; it embraces all classes in the community, and often adults as well as youth and children. Abbreviated *S. S.* Also called *Sabbath-school*.

sun-dazzling (sun'daz^{f}ling), *a.* Dazzling like the sun; brilliant. [Rare.]

> Your eyes *sun-dazzling* coruscancy.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (1630), p. 111. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sunder[1]† (sun'dėr), *adv.* [< ME. *sunder*, *sundir*, *sonder*, *sondir*, < AS. *sundor*, adv., apart, asunder (used esp. in the phrase *on sundor*, with adj. inflection *on sundran*, *on sundrum*, > ME. *on sunder*, *on sundren*, *on sonder*, *in sonder*, *o sunder*, *a sonder*, > E. *asunder*), = OS. *sundor*, *sundar*, adv., apart (*on sundron*, asunder), = OFries. *sundar*, *sonder* = MD. *sonder*, D. *zonder*, prep., without, = MLG. *sunder*, *sonder*, adv. apart, conj. but, adj. separate, LG. *sondern*, conj., but, = OHG. *suntar*, MHG. *sunder*, adv. apart, conj. but, MHG. also prep., without, G. *sonder*, prep., without, *sondern*, conj., but, = Icel. *sundr* = Sw. Dan. *sönder* = Goth. *sundrō*, adv., apart, separately; = Gr. ἄτερ (orig. **σατερ*, **σντερ*), prep., without, apart, from; with compar. suffix *-der* (*-dra*) (as in *under*, *hither* (AS. *hider*), etc.), from a base *sun-*, *sn-*, not elsewhere found. L. *sine*, without, is not connected. Cf. *asunder*. Hence *sunder*[1], *v.*, *sundry*, *a.*] Apart; asunder: used only in the adverbial phrase *on sunder*, *in sunder*, now reduced to *asunder*, apart, in which, in the fuller form, *sunder* assumes the aspect of a noun.

> Onre menge he marres that he may,
> With his seggynges he settes tham *in sondre*,
> With synne. *York Plays*, p. 323.

> Gnawing with my teeth my bonds *in sunder*,
> I gain'd my freedom. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 249

sunder[1] (sun'dėr), *v.* [Also *sinder* (Sc.); < ME. *sundren*, < AS. *sundrian*, *syndrian* (= OHG. *suntarōn*, MHG. *sundern*, G. *sondern* = Icel. *sundra* = Sw. *söndra* = Dan. *söndre*, put asunder), < *sundor*, apart, asunder: see *sunder*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To part; separate; keep apart; divide; sever; disunite in any manner, as by natural conditions (as of location), opening, rending, cutting, breaking, etc.

> With an ugli noise noye for to here,
> Hit *sundrit* there sailes & there sad ropis;
> Cut of there cables were caget to gedur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

> The sea that *sunders* him from thence.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 138.

> Which Alpes are *sundred* by the space of many miles the one from the other. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 56.

> As he sat
> In hall at old Caerleon, the high doors
> Were softly *sunder'd*, and thro' these a youth . . .
> Past. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

=Syn. To disjoin, disconnect, sever, dissever, dissociate.

II. *intrans.* To part; be separated; quit each other; be severed.

> Even as a splitted bark, so *sunder* we.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 411.

sunder[2] (sun'dėr), *v. t.* [Var. of **sunner*, freq. of *sun*[1], *v.*] To expose to or dry in the sun, as hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sunderance (sun'dėr-ans), *n.* [< *sunder*[1], *v.*, + *-ance*.] The act or process of sundering; separation. [Rare.]

Any *sunderance* of sympathy with the Mother Country. *The American*, VIII. 343.

sunderlingt, *adv.* [ME. *sunderling* (= MD. *sonderlingh* = MLG. *sunderlinges*, *sunderlingen*, adv., *sunderlink*, adj.), < *sunder*[1], *adv.*, + *-ling*[2].] Separately.

To uch one *sunderling* he zaf a dole. *Castell off Love*, p. 290.

sunderment (sun'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *sunder*[1] + *-ment*.] The state of being parted or separated; separation. [Rare.]

It was . . . apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment*. *Miss Burney*, Diary, VII. 318. (*Davies*.)

sunder-tree (sun'dėr-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

sundew (sun'dū), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Drosera*. The species are small bog-loving herbs with perennial root or rootstock, their leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting dewy drops. The European and North American plants have the leaves in radical tufts, and the flowers racemed on a simple scape which nods at the summit so that the flower of the day is always uppermost. The best-known of these is *D. rotundifolia*, the round-leaved sundew of both continents, having small white flowers. (See cut under *Drosera*.) *D. filiformis*, the thread-leaved sundew, is a beautiful plant of wet sands near the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its slender leaves are very long, and its flowers are purple, very numerous, half an inch wide. Also *dew-plant*.

2. Any plant of the order *Droseraceæ*. *Lindley*. — **Sundew family**, the *Droseraceæ*.

sun-dial (sun'dī'al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-diall*; < *sun*[1] + *dial*.] An instrument for indicating the time of day by means of the position of a shadow on a dial or diagram. The shadow used is generally the edge of a gnomon, which edge must be parallel to the earth's axis, about which the sun revolves uniformly in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation. If a series of imaginary planes through the edge (one in the meridian and the others inclined to one another by successive multiples of 15°) be cut by the plane of the dial, the intersecting lines will be in the positions of the hour-lines of the dial. The shadow of any given point upon the gnomon-edge will fall at different positions on the hour-line according to the declination of the sun, and this circumstance may be used to make the dial show mean instead of apparent time. But this is inconvenient, and seldom used. Portable sun-dials used often to be made so that their indications depended exclusively on the altitude of the sun; such dials require adjustment for the time of the year. See *dial*. — **To rectify a sun-dial**. See *rectify*.

Sun-dial.
Face of horizontal dial, shadow pointing to one o'clock.

sun-dog (sun'dog), *n.* A mock sun, or parhelion.

sundoree (sun'dō-rē), *n.* [Also *sundaree*, *sentorec*; Assamese.] A cyprinoid fish, *Semiplotus macclellandi*, of Assam. It has a long dorsal fin with twenty-seven or twenty-eight rays.

sundown (sun'doun), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *down*[2].] 1. Sunset; sunsetting.

Sitting there birling . . . till *sun-down*, and then coming hame and crying for ale! *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

2. A hat with a wide brim intended to protect the eyes. [U. S.]

Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide-brimmed *sundowns* or old-time "pokes" as ever did those that have laughed beneath a "love of a bonnet" of a more de rigueur mode. *The Century*, XXXVI. 769.

sundowner (sun'dou'nėr), *n.* A man who makes a practice of arriving at some station at sundown, receiving rations for that night, and the next morning, when he is expected to work out the value of the rations, vanishing or pretending to be ill. [Slang, Australia.]

The only people [in Australia] who let themselves afford to have no specific object in life are the *sundowners*, as they are colonially called — the loafers who saunter from station to station in the interior, secure of a nightly ration and a bunk. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 74.

sundra-tree (sun'drą-trē), *n.* See *sundari*.

sun-dried (sun'drīd), *a.* Dried in the rays of the sun.

sundries (sun'driz), *n. pl.* Various small things, or miscellaneous matters, too minute or numerous to be individually specified: a comprehensive term used for brevity, especially in accounts.

Mr. Giles, Brittles, and the tinker were recruiting themselves, after the fatigues and terrors of the night, with tea and *sundries*. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxviii.

sundrily† (sun'dri-li), *adv.* [< ME. **sundrily*, *sundrely*; < *sundry* + *-ly*[2].] In sundry ways; variously.

Dyuers auctours of theyse namys of kynges, and contynuaunce of theyr reygnes, dyuersly and *sundrely* reporte and wryte. *Fabyan*, Chron., cxlvi.

sundrops (sun'drops), *n.* A hardy biennial or perennial plant, *Œnothera fruticosa*, of eastern North America, a shrubby herb from 1 to 3 feet high, often cultivated for its profuse bright-yellow flowers. Differently from the related evening primrose, its flowers open by day. See cut under *Œnothera*.

sundry (sun'dri), *a.* [Also dial. *sindry*; < ME. *sundry*, *sondry*, *sindry*, < AS. *syndrig*, separate (= OHG. *suntarîe*, MHG. *sunderic* = Sw. *sönderig*, broken, tattered), < *sundor*, apart, separately: see *sunder*[1], *adv.*] 1†. Separate; distinct; diverse.

It was neuer better with the congregacion of God then whan euery church allmoat had ye Byble of a *sondrye* translacion. *Coverdale*, Prol. to Trans. of Bible.

There were put about our neckes lacis of *sondry* colours to declare our personages. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

2†. Individual; one for each.

At ilka tippit o' his horse mane
There hang a siller bell;
The wind was loud, the steed was proud,
And they gae a *sindry* knell.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

3. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.

He was so needy, seith the bok in meny *sondry* places. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 42.

Wel nyne and twenty in a compaínye,
Of *sondry* folk, by auenture i-falle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 25.

Masking the business from the common eye
For *sundry* weighty reasons.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but that you have heard of those fiery Meteors and Thunderbolts that have fallen upon *sundry* of our Churches, and done hurt. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 43.

All and sundry, all, both collectively and individually: as, be it known to *all and sundry* whom it may concern. — **Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill**, one of the regular appropriation bills passed by the United States Congress, providing for various expenses in the civil service.

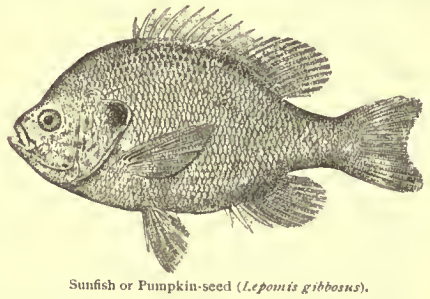
sundry-man (sun'dri-man), *n.* A dealer in sundries, or a variety of different articles.

sun-fern (sun'fėrn), *n.* The fern *Phegopteris polypodioides* (*Polypodium Phegopteris* of Linnæus). See *Phegopteris*.

sun-fever (sun'fē'vėr), *n.* 1. Same as *simple continued fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]). — 2. Same as *dengue*.

sun-figure (sun'fig'ūr), *n.* One of the stellate or radiate figures observed in the protoplasm of germinating ovum-cells during karyokinesis. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 163.

sunfish (sun'fish), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *fish*[1].] 1. A common name of various fishes. (*a*) Any fish of the genus *Mola*, *Orthagoriscus*, or *Cephalus*, notable when adult for their singularly rounded figure and great size. See *Molidæ*, and cut under *Mola*. (*b*) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*. See cut under *basking-shark*. (*c*) The opah or kingfish, *Lampris luna*. [Eng.] (*d*) The boarfish, *Capros aper*. [Local, Eng.] (*e*) One of the numerous small centrarchoid fishes of the United States, belonging to the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis* and some related genera,



Sunfish or Pumpkin-seed (*Lepomis gibbosus*).

having a long and sometimes spotted but mostly black opercular flap. They are known by many local names, as *bream*, *pond-fish*, *pond-perch*, *pumpkin-seed*, *coppernose*, *tobacco-box*, *sun-perch*, and *sunny*. They are among the most abundant of the fresh-water fishes of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain region, and about 25 species are known. In the breeding-season they consort in pairs, and prepare a nest by clearing a rounded area, generally near the banks, and watch over the eggs until they are hatched.

2. A jellyfish, especially one of the larger kinds, a foot or so in diameter. See cut under *Cyanea*.

sunfish (sun'fish), *v. i.* [< *sunfish*, *n.*] To act like a sunfish, specifically as in the quotation.

Sometimes he [the bronco] is a "plunging" bucker, who runs forward all the time while bucking; or he may buck steadily in one place, or *sunfish* — that is, bring first one shoulder down almost to the ground and then the other. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 854.

sunflower (sun'flou'ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Helianthus*, so named from its showy golden radiate heads. The common or annual sunflower is *H. annuus*, a native of the western United States, much planted elsewhere for ornament, and for its oily seeds, which are valued as food for poultry and as a remedy for heaves in horses. (See also *sunflower-oil*, below.) It is naturally robust; but in cultivation it grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet; the disk of the head broadens from an inch or so to several inches, the leaves becoming more heart-shaped and often over a foot long. A favorite profusely flowering garden sunflower known as *H. multiflorus* is referred for origin to the same species. Other cultivated species are *H. orgyalis* of the great plains of Nebraska, etc., a smooth plant 10 feet high, with narrow graceful leaves, and *H. argophyllus* of Texas, with soft silky white foliage. *H. tuberosus* is the Jerusalem artichoke (which see, under *artichoke*). See *Helianthus*, and cut under *anthoclinium*.

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*).

2. The rock-rose or sun-rose. See *Helianthemum*. — 3†. The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, from its opening and closing with the ascent and descent of the sun. *Prior*. — 4. In *civil engin.*, a full-circle protractor arranged for vertical mounting on a tripod. It has two levels arranged at right angles with one another, adjusting devices, and an adjustable arm pivoted to the center of the protractor; the tripod mounting is effected by means of an open-ended tube to which the protractor is attached, the tube being passed vertically through the ball of the ball-and-socket joint of the tripod, and held therein by a set-screw. The instrument is used in measuring sectional areas of tunnels.

5. In writing-telegraphs and other electrical instruments and apparatus, a series of alternate conducting and insulating segmental pieces or tablets symmetrically arranged in circular form, each conducting piece being connected with a source of electricity and also with the ground. It is operated by a tracer (also having a ground connection) rotated over the series, and making a circuit in passing over any of the conducting segments and breaking it when passing over any of the insulating segments. — **Bastard or false sunflower**. See *Helenium*. — **Jungle-sunflower**, a shrubby South African composite, *Osteospermum moniliferum*, forming a bush 2 to 4 feet high, the rays bright-yellow, the achenia drupaceous and barely edible. A colonial name is *bush-tick berry*. — **Sunflower-oil, sunflower-seed oil**, a drying-oil expressed from the seeds of the common sunflower. — **Tickseed sunflower**. See *tickseed*.

sun-fruit (sun'frōt), *n.* See *Heliocarpus*.

sung (sung). A preterit and the past participle of *sing*.

sun-gate-downt, *n.* [< ME. *sunne gate downe*; < *sun*[1] + *gate*[2] + *down*[2].] Sundown; sunset. *Palsgrave*.

sun-gem (sun'jem), *n.* A hummingbird of the genus *Heliactin* (Boie, 1831). The type and only species is *H. cornutus* of Brazil, remarkable for the brilliant tuft on each side of the crown, and the peculiar shape and coloration of the tail. The four median rectrices are subequal to one another in length, and much longer than the rapidly shortened lateral feathers. The male has the

Sun gem (*Heliactin cornutus*).

upper parts, belly, and flanks bronzy-green, the throat velvety-black, the rest of the under parts white, most of the tail-feathers white edged with olive-brown, the crown shining greenish-blue, the tufts fiery-crimson; the female is differently colored. The length is 4¼ inches, of which the tail is more than one half; the wing is 2 inches, the bill ½ inch.

sun-glass (sun'glȧs), *n.* A burning-glass.

sun-glimpse (sun'glimps), *n.* A glimpse of the sun; a moment's sunshine. *Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 17.

sun-glow (sun'glō), *n.* 1. A diffused hazy corona of whitish or faintly colored light seen around the sun. It is an effect due to particles of foreign matter in the atmosphere. The most notable example of a sun-glow is that known as Bishop's ring, which appeared after the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883, and remained visible for several years thereafter.

2. The glow or warm light of the sun.

The few last *sunglows* which give the fruits their sweetness. *The Academy*, No. 900, p. 75.

sun-god (sun'god), *n.* The sun considered or personified as a deity. See *solar myth* (under *solar*[1]), and cut under *radiate*.

Although there can be little doubt that [the Egyptian] Ra was a *sun-god*, there can be as little that he is the El or Il of the Shemitic peoples, and that his worship represents that of the one God, the Creator.
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 413.

sun-gold (sun'gōld), *n.* Same as *heliochrysin*.

sun-grebe (sun'grēb), *n.* A sort of sunbird; a finfoot, whether of Africa or South America, having pinnatiped feet, like a grebe's, but not nearly related to the grebes. See cuts under *Podica* and *Heliornis*.

sun-hat (sun'hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat worn to protect the head from the sun, and often having some means of ventilation.

sun-hemp, *n.* See *sunn*.

sunk[1] (sungk). A preterit and the past participle of *sink*.—**Sunk fence.** See *fence*.

sunk[2] (sungk), *n.* [Also *sonk*; prob. ult. < AS. *sōng*, a table, couch, = Sw. *säng* = Dan. *seng*, a bed, couch.] 1. A cushion of straw; a grassy seat.—2. A pack-saddle stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

sunken (sung'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *sink*, *v.*] 1. Sunk, in any sense.

With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries.
Shak., Hen. V., I. 2. 165.

The embers of the *sunken* sun. *Lowell*, To the Past.

2. Situated below the general surface; below the surface, as of the sea: as, a *sunken* rock.—**Sunken battery.** See *battery*.—**Sunken block,** in *geol.*, a mass of rock which occupies a position between two parallel or nearly parallel faults, and which is relatively lower than the masses on each side, having been either itself depressed by crust-movements, or made to appear as if such a depression had taken place by an uplift of both of the adjacent blocks.

sunket (sung'ket), *n.* [Also Sc. *suncate* (as if < *sun*[1] + *cate*); prob. a var. (conformed to *junket*, *juncate* ?) of *sucket*, *succade*.] A dainty. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

There 's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted *sunkets*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, viii.

sunkie (sung'ki), *n.* [Dim. of *sunk*[2].] A low stool. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxii. [Scotch.]

sunless (sun'les), *a.* [< *sun*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of the sun or of its direct rays; dark; shadowed.

Down to a *sunless* sea. *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.

sunlessness (sun'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sunless; shade.

sunlight (sun'līt), *n.* 1. The light of the sun.—2. Same as *sun-burner*. [In this sense usually written *sun-light*.]

sunlighted (sun'lī'ted), *a.* Lighted by the sun; sunlit. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, i., note.

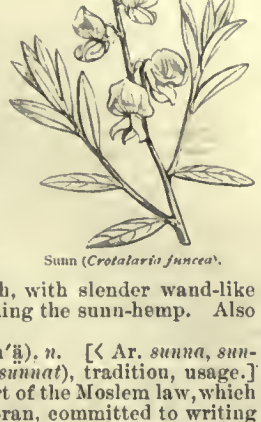
sunlike (sun'līk), *a.* Like the sun; resembling the sun in brilliancy. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 225.

sunlit (sun'lit), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

sun-myth (sun'mith), *n.* A solar myth. See under *solar*[1].

St. George, the favorite mediæval bearer of the great *Sun-myth*.
E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind (ed. 1870), p. 363.

sunn (sun), *n.* [More prop. *sun*; < Hind. Beng. *san*, < Skt. *śana*.] 1. A valuable East Indian fiber resembling hemp, obtained from the inner bark of *Crotalaria juncea*. It is made chiefly into ropes and cables, in India also into cordage, nets, sacking, etc. Finely dressed it can be made into a very durable canvas. A similar fiber, said to be equal to the best St. Petersburg hemp, is the Jubbulpore hemp, derived from a variety of the same plant sometimes distinguished as a species, *C. tenuifolia*. Also called *sunn-hemp*. Native names are *taag* and *janapum*.


Sunn (*Crotalaria juncea*).

2. The plant *Crotalaria juncea*, a stiff shrub from 5 to 8 or even 12 feet high, with slender wand-like rigid branches, yielding the sunn-hemp. Also *sun-plant*.

Sunna, Sunnah (sun'ä), *n.* [< Ar. *sunna*, *sunnat* (> Pers. Hind. *sunnat*), tradition, usage.] The traditionary part of the Moslem law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna call themselves *Sunnites*, in distinction from the various sects comprehended under the name of *Shiahs*. See *Shiah*. Also *Sonna*.

sunnaget, *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *-age*.] Sunning; sunniness. [Rare.]

Solaige [F.], *sunnage* or sunniness. *Cotgrave*.

Sunnee, *n.* See *Sunni*.

sunn-hemp, *n.* Same as *sunn*, 1.

Sunni, Sunnee (sun'ē), *n.* [Also *Sunne*, *Soonee*; < Ar. *sunnī*, < *sunna*, tradition: see *Sunna*.] An orthodox Moslem; a Sunnite.

sunniness (sun'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sunny. *Landor*, Southey and Landor, ii.

sunnish (sun'ish), *a.* [< ME. *sonnish*, *sonnysh*; < *sun*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of the color or brilliancy of the sun; golden and radiant.

Hire ownded here that *sonnysh* was of hewe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 735.

Sunnite (sun'īt), *n.* [Also *Sonnite*; = F. *sunnite*; < *Sunna* + *-ite*[2].] One of the so-called orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunna as of equal importance with the Koran. See *Sunna* and *Shiah*.

sunnud (sun'ud), *n.* [< Hind. *sanad*, < Ar. *sanad*, a warrant, voucher.] In India, a patent, charter, or written authority.

sunny[1] (sun'i), *a.* [= D. *zonnig* = G. *sonnig*; as *sun*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light, luster, or splendor; radiant; bright.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 169.

2. Proceeding from the sun: as, *sunny* beams.—3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up, brightened, or warmed by the direct rays of the sun: as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

4. Figuratively, bright; cheerful; cheery: as, a *sunny* disposition.—**Sunny side,** the bright or hopeful aspect or part of anything.

sunny[2] (sun'i), *n.*; pl. *sunnies* (-iz). [Dim. of *sun*(*fish*).] A familiar name of the common sunfish, or pumpkin-seed, *Pomotis* (*Eupomotis*) *gibbosus*, and related species. See cut under *sunfish*.

sunny-sweet (sun'i-swēt), *a.* Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun. *Tennyson*, The Daisy. [Rare.]

sunny-warm (sun'i-wârm), *a.* Warmed with sunshine; sunny and warm. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art. [Rare.]

sun-opal (sun'ō'pal), *n.* Same as *fire-opal*.

sun-perch (sun'pėrch), *n.* Same as *sunfish*, 1 (*e*).

sun-picture (sun'pik'tūr), *n.* A picture made by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

sun-plane (sun'plān), *n.* A coopers' hand-plane with a short curved stock, used for leveling the ends of the staves of barrels. *E. H. Knight*.

sun-plant[1] (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *plant*[1].] See *Portulaca*.

sun-plant[2] (sun'plant), *n.* [< *sun*[2], *sunn*, + *plant*[1].] Same as *sunn*.

sun-proof (sun'prōf), *a.* Impervious to the rays of the sun. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1. [Rare.]

sun-ray (sun'rā), *n.* A ray of the sun; a sunbeam.

sunrise (sun'rīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunne-rise*, *sonneryse*, < late ME. *sunne ryse*; < *sun*[1] + *rise*[1]. Cf. *sunrising*, *sunrist*.] 1. The rise or first appearance of the upper limb of the sun above the horizon in the morning; also, the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather; morning.

Sunne ryse, or rysynge of the sunne (sunne ryst or rysing of the sunne . . .). Ortus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

2. The region or place where the sun rises; the east: as, to travel toward the *sunrise*.

sunrising (sun'rī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *sunnerysynge*; < *sun* + *rising*.] 1. The rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon; sunrise.

Bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 61.

2. The place or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

Then ye shall return unto the land . . . which Moses . . . gave you on this side Jordan toward the *sunrising*.
Josh. i. 15.

The giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

sunrist†, *n.* [ME. *sunneryst*; < *sunne*, sun, + *rist*, *ryst*, < AS. **rist* (in *ǣrist*: see *arist*), rising, < *rīsan*, rise: see *rise*[1].] Sunrise. See the quotation under *sunrise*, 1.

sun-rose (sun'rōz), *n.* The rock-rose, *Helianthemum*.

sun-scald (sun'skâld), *n.* Same as *pear-blight* (which see, under *blight*).

sunset (sun'set), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sonne sett*; < *sun*[1] + *set*[1]. Cf. *sunsetting*. Cf. Icel. *sól-setr*, sunset and sunrise.] 1. The descent of the upper limb of the sun below the horizon in the evening; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening.

The twilight of such day
As after *sunset* fadeth in the west.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiii.

The normal *sunset* consists chiefly of a series of bands of colour parallel to the horizon in the west—in the order, from below upwards, red, orange, yellow, green, blue—together with a purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow, called the "counter-glow." *Nature*, XXXIX. 346.

Hence—2. Figuratively, the close or decline.

'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

3. The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west. Compare *sunrising*, 2.

sunset-shell (sun'set-shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Psammobia*: so called from the radiation of the color-marks of the shell, suggesting the rays of the setting sun. *P. vespertina*, whose specific designation reflects the English


Sunset-shell (*Psammobia vespertina*).
f, foot; *bs*, branchial siphon; *es*, anal siphon.

name, and *P. ferroensis* are good examples. The genus is one of several leading forms of the family *Tellinidæ* (sometimes giving name to a family *Psammobiidæ*). The shell is sinupalliate, and more or less truncate posteriorly; the animal has very long separate siphons and a stout foot. Also called *setting-sun* (which see).

sunsetting (sun'set'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sonnesettynge*; < *sun*[1] + *setting*.] Sunset.

Sunne settynge. . . . Occasus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

sunshade (sun'shād), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *shade*[1]. Cf. AS. *sunsceadu*, a shadow cast by the sun.] Something used as a protection from the rays of the sun. Specifically—(*a*) A parasol; in particular, a form, fashionable about 1850 and later, the handle of which was hinged so that the opened top could be held in a vertical position between the face and the sun.

Forth . . . from the portal of the old house stepped Phœbe, putting up her small green *sunshade*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(*b*) A hood or front-piece made of silk shirred upon whalebones, worn over the front of a bonnet as a protection from sun or wind. Such hoods were in fashion about 1850. Compare *ugly*, *n.*

I . . . asked her . . . to buy me a railway wrapper, and a *sunshade*, commonly called an ugly.
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, viii.

(*c*) A kind of awning projecting from the top of a shop-window. (*d*) A dark or colored glass used upon a sextant or telescope to diminish the intensity of the light in observing the sun. (*e*) A tube projecting beyond the objective of a telescope to cut off strong light. (*f*) A shade-hat. [Rare.]

sunshine (sun'shīn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **sunneschine*, *sunnesine* (cf. AS. *sunsein*, a mirror, speculum) = MD. *sonnenschijn*, D. *zonneschijn* = G. *sonnenschein* (cf. Icel. *sólskin*, Sw. *solsken*, Dan. *solskin*); < *sun*[1] + *shine*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The light of the sun, or the space on which it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

It malt at the *sunne-sine*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3337.

Ne'er yet did I behold so glorious Weather
As this *Sun-shine* and Rain together.
Cowley, The Mistress Weeping.

2. Figuratively, the state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness; cheerfulness.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 12.

A sketch of my character, all written by that pen which had the power of turning every thing into *sunshine* and joy. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

To be in the sunshine, to have taken too much drink; be drunk. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i. (*Davies.*) [Slang.]

II. *a.* 1. Sunny; sunshiny; hence, prosperous; untroubled.

Send him many years of *sunshine* days!
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 221.

2. Of or pertaining to the sunshine; of a fair-weather sort. [Rare.]

Summon thy *sunshine* bravery back,
O wretched sprite!
Whittier, My Soul and I.

sunshine-recorder (sun′shīn-rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* An instrument for registering the duration of sunshine. Two principal forms have come into use, one utilizing the heating effect, the other the actinic effect, of the sun's rays. The Campbell sunshine-recorder consists of a glass sphere which acts as a lens, with its focus on a curved strip of millboard. The sun's rays, focused by the sphere, burn a path on the millboard as the sun moves through the heavens. The length of the burnt line indicates the duration of sunshine, or, more strictly, the length of time that the sun shines with sufficient intensity to burn the millboard. The photographic sunshine-recorder consists of a dark chamber into which a ray of light is admitted through a pinhole. This ray falls on a strip of sensitized paper which is placed on the inside of a cylinder whose axis is perpendicular to the sun's rays. Under the diurnal motion of the sun, the ray travels across the paper, and leaves a sharp straight line of chemical action, while no other part of the paper is exposed to light. The axis of the cylinder has an adjustment for latitude. In the latest form of the apparatus two cylinders are used, one for the morning and the other for the afternoon trace.

sunshining† (sun′shī″ning), *a.* Sunshiny. [Rare.]

> As it fell out on a *sun-shining* day,
> When Phœbus was in his prime.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop* (Child's Ballads, V. 298).

sunshiny (sun′shī″ni), *a.* [< *sunshine* + *-y*[1].] 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; having the sky unclouded in the daytime: as, *sunshiny* weather.

> We have had nothing but *sunshiny* days, and daily walks from eight to twenty miles a day. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

2. Bright like the sun.

> The fruitfull-headed beast, amazd
> At flashing beames of that *sunshiny* shield,
> Became stark blind, and all his sences dazd,
> That downe he tumbled. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 20.

3. Bright; cheerful; cheery.

> Perhaps his solitary and pleasant labour among fruits and flowers had taught him a more *sunshiny* creed than those whose work is among the tares of fallen humanity.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, An Old Scotch Gardener.

sun-smitten (sun′smit″n), *p. a.* Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun. [Rare.]

> I climb'd the roofs at break of day;
> *Sun-smitten* Alps before me lay.
> *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

sun-snake (sun′snāk), *n.* A figure resembling the letter S, or an S-curve, broken by a circle or other small figure in the middle: it is common as an ornament in the early art of northern Europe, and is supposed to have had a sacred signification.

sun-southing (sun′sou″ŦHing), *n.* The transit of the center of the sun over the meridian at apparent noon.

sun-spot (sun′spot), *n.* One of the dark patches, from 1,000 to 100,000 miles in diameter, which are often visible upon the photosphere. The central part, or umbra, appears nearly black, though the darkness is really only relative to the intense surrounding brightness. With proper appliances the umbra itself is seen to contain still darker circular holes, and to be overlaid by films of transparent cloud. It is ordinarily surrounded by a nearly concentric penumbra composed of converging filaments. Often, however, the penumbra is unsymmetrical with respect to the umbra, and sometimes it is entirely wanting. The spots often appear in groups, and frequently a large one breaks up into smaller ones. They are continually changing in form and dimensions, and sometimes have a distinct drift upon the sun's surface. They last from a few hours to many months. They are known to be shallow cavities in the photosphere, depressed several hundred miles below the general level, and owe their darkness mainly to the absorption of light due to the cooler vapors which fill them. Their cause and the precise theory of their formation are still uncertain, though it is more than probable that they are in some way connected with descending currents from the upper regions of the solar atmosphere. The spots are limited to the region within 45° of the sun's equator, and are most numerous in latitudes from 15° to 20°, being rather scarce on the equator itself. They exhibit a marked periodicity in number: at intervals of about eleven years they are abundant, while at intermediate times they almost vanish. The explanation of this periodicity is still unknown. Numerous attempts have been made to correlate it with various periodic phenomena upon the earth — with doubtful success, however, except that there is an unmistakable (though unexplained) connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the number and violence of our so-called magnetic storms and auroras.

Sun-spot of March 5th, 1873.

sun-spurge (sun′spėrj), *n.* See *spurge*[2].

sun-squall (sun′skwâl), *n.* A sea-nettle or jellyfish. One of the common species so called by New England fishermen is *Aurelia flavidula*.

sun-star (sun′stär), *n.* A starfish of many rays, as the British *Crossaster papposus*. See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster*.

sunstead (sun′sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sunnestead*, *sunsted*.] A solstice. *Cotgrave*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The summer-*sunnestead* falleth out alwaies [in Italie] to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 28.

sunstone (sun′stōn), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *stone*.] A variety either of oligoclase or of orthoclase, or when green a microcline feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow colored reflections produced by included minute crystals of mica, göthite, or hematite. That which was originally brought from Aventura in Spain is a reddish-brown variety of quartz. Also called *aventurin*, *heliolite*. The name is also occasionally given to some kinds of cat's-eye.

sun-stricken (sun′strik″n), *p. a.* Stricken by the sun; affected by sunstroke.

> Enoch's comrade, careless of himself, . . . fell
> *Sun-stricken*. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

sunstroke (sun′strōk), *n.* Acute prostration from excessive heat of weather. Two forms may be distinguished — one of sudden collapse without pyrexia (heat-exhaustion), the other with very marked pyrexia (thermic fever: see *fever*[1]). The same effects may be produced by heat which is not of solar origin.

sunstruck (sun′struk), *a.* Overcome by the heat of the sun; affected with sunstroke.

sunt (sunt), *n.* [Ar. (?).] The wood of *Acacia Arabica*, of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is very durable if water-seasoned, and much used for wheels, well-curbs, implements, etc.

sun-tree (sun′trē), *n.* The Japanese tree-of-the-sun. See *Retinospora*.

sun-trout (sun′trout), *n.* The squeteague, a sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis*.

sun-try (sun′trī), *v. t.* To try out, as oil, or try out oil from, as fish, by means of the sun's heat. Sharks' livers are often *sun-tried*. [Nantucket.]

sun-up (sun′up), *n.* [< *sun*[1] + *up*. Cf. *sundown*.] Sunrise. [Local, U. S.]

> Such a horse as that might get over a good deal of ground atwixt *sun-up* and sun-down.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iv.
>
> On dat day ole Brer Tarrypin, en his ole 'oman, en his th'ee chilluns, dey got up 'fo' *sun-up*.
> *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xviii.

sun-wake (sun′wāk), *n.* The rays of the setting sun reflected on the water. According to sailors' tradition, a narrow wake is an indication of good weather on the following day, a broad wake a sign of bad weather.

sunward, sunwards (sun′wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *sun*[1] + *ward*.] To or toward the sun. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

> Which, launched upon its *sunward* track,
> No voice on earth could summon back.
> *T. B. Read*, Wagoner of the Alleghanies, p. 17.

sun-wheel (sun′hwēl), *n.* A character of wheel-like form, supposed to symbolize the sun: it has many varieties, among others the wheel-cross, and exhibits four, five, or more arms or spokes radiating from a circle, every arm terminating in a crescent.

sunwise (sun′wīz), *adv.* [< *sun*[1] + *-wise*.] In the direction of the sun's apparent motion; in the direction of the movement of the hands of a watch.

sun-worship (sun′wėr″ship), *n.* The worship or adoration of the sun as the symbol of the deity, as the most glorious object in nature, or as the source of light and heat; heliolatry. See *fire-worship*.

> *Sun-worship* is by no means universal among the lower races of mankind, but manifests itself in the upper levels of savage religion in districts far and wide over the earth, often assuming the prominence which it keeps and develops in the faiths of the barbaric world.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 259.

sun-worshiper (sun′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* A worshiper of the sun; a fire-worshiper.

sun-year (sun′yēr), *n.* A solar year.

sun-yellow (sun′yel″ō), *n.* A coal-tar color: same as *maize*, 3.

sup (sup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supped*, ppr. *supping*. [Also dial. *soup* (pron. soup), *sope*; < ME. *soupen* (pret. *soop*), < AS. *sūpan* (pret. *seáp*, pp. *sopen*) = MD. *suypen*, D. *zuipen* = MLG. *sūpen*, LG. *supen* = OHG. *sūfan*, MHG. *sūfen*, G. *saufen* = Icel. *sūpa* = Sw. *supa*, sup; Teut. √ *sup*, sup, sip. Hence ult. *sup*, *n.*, *sip*, *sop*, and, through F., *soup*[2], *supper:* see *supper*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; take or drink by a little at a time; sip.

> Thare ete thay nougt but Flesche with outen Brede; and thay *soupe* the Brothe there of.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 129.
>
> *Sup* pheasant's eggs,
> And have our cockles boiled in silver shells.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.
>
> There I'll *sup*
> Balm and nectar in my cup.
> *Crashaw*, Steps to the Temple, Ps. xxiii.

2. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.] — 3†. To treat with supper; give a supper to; furnish supper for.

> *Sup* them well, and look unto them all.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 28.
>
> Having caught more fish than will *sup* myself and my friend, I will bestow this upon you.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 78.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat the evening meal; take supper; in the Bible, to take the principal meal of the day (a late dinner).

> When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.
> Tobit viii. 1.
>
> Where *sups* he to-night? *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1. 89.
>
> The Sessions ended, I din'd, or rather *supp'd* (so late it was), with the Judges. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 18, 1679.

2. To take in liquid with the lips; sip.

> Whenne your potage to yow shalle be brouhte,
> Take yow sponys, and *soupe* by no way.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.
>
> Nor, therefore, could we *supp* or swallow without it [the tongue]. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. To eat with a spoon. [Scotch.]

sup (sup), *n.* [< *sup*, *v.* Cf. *sop*, *n.*, and *sip*, *n.*] A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

> Shew 'em a crust of bread,
> They'll saint me presently; and skip like apes
> For a *sup* of wine. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

supawn (su-pân′), *n.* [Also *suppawn*, *sepawn*, *sepon* (also, in a D. spelling, *sepaen*); of Amer. Ind. origin, prob. connected with *pone*, formerly *paune*, Amer. Ind. *oppone:* see *pone*[1].] A dish consisting of Indian meal boiled in water, usually eaten with milk: often called *mush*. [U. S.]

> Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush
> To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee Mush!
> On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic spawn
> Insult and eat thee by the name *Suppawn*.
> *J. Barlow*, Hasty Pudding, i.
>
> They ate their *supaen* and rolliches of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerche. *E. L. Bynner*, Begum's Daughter, i.

supe (sūp), *n.* [An abbr. of *super*, 1, for *supernumerary*.] 1. A supernumerary in a theater; a super. [Colloq.] — 2. A toady; especially, one who toadies the professors. [College slang, U. S.]

supe (sūp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp *suped*, ppr. *suping*. [< *supe*, *n.*] To act the supe, in either sense.

supellectile (sū-pe-lek′til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *supellex* (*supellectil-*), household utensils.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to household furniture; hence, ornamental. [Rare.]

> The heart of the Jews is empty of faith, . . . and garnished with a few broken traditions and ceremonies: *supellectile* complements instead of substantial graces.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 37.

II. *n.* An article of household furniture; hence, an ornament. [Rare.]

> The heart, then, being so accepted a vessel, keep it at home; having but one so precious *supellectile* or moveable, part not with it upon any terms.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 259.

super-. [F. *super-*, *sur-* = Sp. Pg. *super-*, *sobre-* = It. *super-*, *sopra-*, < L. *super-*, prefix, < *super*, prep., over, above, beyond, = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, over, above: see *hyper-*. In ML. and Rom. *super-* is more confused with the related *supra-*. In words of OF. origin it appears in E. as *sur-*, as in *surprise*, *surrender*, *surround*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'over, above, beyond': equivalent to *hyper-* of Greek origin, or *over-* of English origin. In use it has either (*a*) the meaning 'over' or 'above' in place or position, as in *superstruc-*

ture, etc., or (*b*) the meaning 'over, above, beyond' in manner, degree, measure, or the like, as in *superexcellent*, *superfine*, etc. It is a common English formative, especially in technical use. In chemistry it is used similarly to *per-*. In zoology and anatomy it is used like *hyper-* sometimes like *epi-*, is the opposite of *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*, and is the same as *supra-*. The more recent and technical compounds of *super-* which follow are left without further etymology.

super (sū'pėr), *n.* [Abbr. of the words indicated in the definitions.] 1. A supernumerary; specifically, a supernumerary actor.

My father was a man of extraordinary irritability, partly natural, partly induced by having to deal with such preternaturally stupid people as the lowest class of actors, the *supers*, are found to be.
Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. A superhive. See *bar super*, under *bar*[1].—3. A superintendent. [Colloq. in all uses.]

superable (sū'pėr-a-bl), *a.* [< L. *superabilis*, that may be surmounted, < *superare*, go over, rise above, surmount, < *super*, over: see *super-*.] Capable of being overcome or conquered; surmountable.

Antipathies are generally *superable* by a single effort.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 126.

superableness (sū'pėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being superable or surmountable. *Bailey.*

superably (sū'pėr-a-bli), *adv.* So as to be superable.

superabound (sū'pėr-a-bound'), *v. i.* [= F. *surabonder* = Pr. *sobrondar* = Sp. *sobreabundar* = Pg. *sobreabundar*, *superabundar* = It. *soprabbondare*, < LL. *superabundare*, superabound, < L. *super*, above, + *abundare*, overflow, abound: see *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure; be very abundant or exuberant; be more than sufficient.

In those cities where the gospel hath abounded, sin hath *superabounded*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 271.

God has filled the world with beauty to overflowing—*superabounding* beauty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 183.

superabundance (sū'pėr-a-bun'dans), *n.* [= F. *surabondance* = Pr. *sobrehabondansa* = Sp. *sobreabundancia* = It. *soprabbondanza*, < LL. *superabundantia*, superabundance, < L. *superabundan(t-)s*, superabundant: see *superabundant*.] The state of being superabundant, or more than enough; excessive abundance; excess.

Many things are found to be monstrous & prodigious in Nature; the effects whereof diuers attribute . . . either to defect or *super-aboundance* in Nature.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 462.

superabundant (sū'pėr-a-bun'dant), *a.* [= F. *surabondant* = Sp. *sobreabundante* = Pg. *sobreabundante*, *superabundante* = It. *soprabbondante*, < L. *superabundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *superabundare*, superabound: see *superabound*.] Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; redundant.

God gives not onely corne for need,
But likewise *sup'rabundant* seed.
Herrick, To God.

superabundantly (sū'pėr-a-bun'dant-li), *adv.* In a superabundant manner; more than sufficiently; redundantly.

Nothing but the uncreated infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

superacidulated (sū'pėr-a-sid'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Acidulated to excess.

superacromial (sū'pėr-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* Situated upon or above the acromion. Also *supra-acromial*.

superadd (sū-pėr-ad'), *v. t.* [< L. *superaddere*, add over and above, < *super*, over, + *addere*, add: see *add*.] To add over and above; join in addition.

To the obligations of creation all the obligations of redemption and the new creation are *superadded*; and this threefold cord should not so easily be broken.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 11.

The *superadded* circumstance which would evolve the genius had not yet come; the universe had not yet beckoned. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

superaddition (sū'pėr-a-dish'on), *n.* 1. The act of superadding, or the state of being superadded.

It is quite evident that the higher forms of life are the result of continued *superaddition* of one result of growth-force on another.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 397.

2. That which is superadded.

It was unlikely women should become virtuous by ornaments and *superadditions* of morality who did decline the laws and prescriptions of nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 38.

superadvenient (sū'pėr-ad-vē'nient), *a.* 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *Dr. H. More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [Rare.]

superagency (sū-pėr-ā'jen-si), *n.* A higher or superior agency.

superaltar (sū'pėr-âl-tär), *n.* [< ML. *superaltare*, < L. *super*, over, + *altare*, altar.] A small slab of stone consecrated and laid upon or let into the top of an altar which has not been consecrated, or which has no stone mensa: often used as a portable altar. [The word is often incorrectly used of the altar-ledge or -ledges (*gradines*), also called the *retable*.]

superambulacral (sū-pėr-am-bū-lā'kral), *a.* In *zoöl.*, situated above ambulacra. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

superanal (sū-pėr-ā'nal), *a.* In *entom.*, same as *supra-anal*.

superangelic (sū'pėr-an-jel'ik), *a.* More than angelic; superior in nature or rank to the angels; relating to or connected with a world or state of existence higher than that of the angels.

I am not prepared to say that a *Superangelic* Being, continuing such, might not have entered into all our wants and feelings as truly as one of our race.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 217.

superangular (sū-pėr-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Situated over or above the angular bone of the mandible: more frequently *surangular* (which see).

superannate† (sū-pėr-an'āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *superannatus*, pp. of *superannare* (> F. *suranner*), live beyond the year, hence (in F.) grow very old, < L. *super*, over, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] To live beyond the year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual seemeth to be partly caused by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannate*, if they stand warm.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 448.

superannuate (sū-pėr-an'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superannuated*, ppr. *superannuating*. [Altered, in apparent conformity with *annual*, from *superannate*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To impair or disqualify in any way by old age: used chiefly in the past participle: as, a *superannuated* magistrate.

Some *superannuated* Virgin that hath lost her Lover.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

Were there any hopes to outlive vice, or a point to be *superannuated* from sin, it were worthy our knees to implore the days of Methuselah.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 42.

A *superannuated* beauty still unmarried.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

2. To set aside or displace as too old; specifically, to allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; give a retiring pension to; put on the retired list; pension off: as, to *superannuate* a seaman.

History scientifically treated restores the ancient gift of prophecy, and with it may restore that ancient skill by which a new doctrine was furnished to each new period and the old doctrine could be *superannuated* without disrespect. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 224.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To last beyond the year.—2. To become impaired or disabled by length of years; live until weakened or useless.

superannuate (sū-pėr-an'ū-āt), *a.* [Cf. *superannuate*, *v.*] Superannuated; impaired or disabled through old age; lasting until useless.

Doubtless his church will be no hospital
For *superannuate* forms and mumping shams.
Lowell, Cathedral.

superannuation (sū-pėr-an-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< *superannuate* + *-ion*.] 1. The condition of being superannuated; disqualification on account of old age; of persons, senility; decrepitude.

Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation*. *Coleridge.*

The world itself is in a state of *superannuation*, if there be such a word. *Cowper*, To Joseph Hill, Feb. 15, 1781.

2. The state of being superannuated, or removed from office, employment, or the like, and receiving an allowance on account of long service or of old age or infirmity; also, a pension or allowance granted on such account. Also used attributively: as, a *superannuation* list.

In the first place *superannuation* is a guarantee of fidelity; in the second place, it encourages efficient officers; in the third place, it retains good men in the service.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 579.

3. The state of having lived beyond the normal period.

The world is typified by the Wandering Jew. Its sorrow is a form of *superannuation*.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 201.

4. Antiquated character.

A monk he seemed by . . . the *superannuation* of his knowledge. *De Quincey*, John Foster.

superaqueous (sū-pėr-ā'kwē-us), *a.* Situated or being above the water. [Rare.]

There has been no evidence to show that the uprights supported a *superaqueous* platform.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XV. 459.

superarrogant† (sū-pėr-ar'ō-gant), *a.* Arrogant beyond measure.

The Pope challengeth a faculty to cure spiritual impotencies, leprosies, and possessions. Alas! it is not in his power, though in his pride and *superarrogant* glory.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 42.

superation (sū-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *supération*, < L. *superatio(n-)*, an overcoming, < *superare*, pp. *superatus*, go over.] 1. The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter.—2. The act or process of surmounting; an overcoming.

This superb and artistic *superation* of the difficulties of dancing in that unfriendly foot-gear.
Howells, Venetian Life, ii.

superb (sū-pėrb'), *a.* [= F. *superbe* = Sp. *soberbio* = Pg. *soberbo* = It. *superbo*, < L. *superbus*, proud, haughty, domineering, < *super*, over: see *super-*. Cf. Gr. *ὑπέρβιος*, overweening, outrageous, < *ὑπέρ*, over, + *βία*, strength, force.] 1†. Proud; haughty; arrogant. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. Grand; lofty; magnificent; august; stately; splendid.

Where noble Westmoreland, his country's friend,
Bids British greatness love the silent shade,
Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
Arise, and all is Roman, like his heart.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden, ii.

He [Thoreau] gives us now and then *superb* outlooks from some jutting crag. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 208.

3. Rich; elegant; sumptuous; showy: as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

The last grave fop of the last age,
In a *superb* and feather'd hearse.
Churchill, The Ghost.

4. Very fine; first-rate: as, a *superb* exhibition. [Colloq.]—**Superb bird of paradise**, *Lophorhina superba*: so named by Latham, after *le superbe* of Brisson (1760).

Superb Bird of Paradise (*Lophorhina superba*), male.

It was placed in the genus *Paradisea*, till Vieillot founded for it the generic name under which it is now known, in the form *Lophorina* (1816). The superb is confined to New Guinea. The male is 9 inches long; the general color is velvety-black, burnished and spangled with various metallic iridescence; the mantle rises into a sort of shield, and the breastplate is of rich metallic green plumes mostly edged with copper. The female is brown of various shades, as chocolate and rufous and blackish, varied with white in some places, and has the under parts mostly pale-buff cross-barred with brown.—**Superb lily**, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa*, especially *G. superba*.—**Superb warbler**. See *Malurus*.—**Syn. 2.** *Magnificent*, *Splendid*, etc. (see *grand*), noble, beautiful, exquisite.

superbiate†, *v. t.* [< *superb* + *-i-ate*.] To make haughty.

By living under Pharaoh, how quickly Joseph learned the Courtship of an Oath! Italy builds a Villain; Spain *superbiates*; Germany makes a drunkard.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 69.

superbious†, *a.* [< ML. **superbiosus* (in adv. *superbiose*), < L. *superbia*, pride, < *superbus*, proud: see *superb*.] Proud; haughty.

For that addition, in scorne and *superbious* contempt annexed by you unto our publique prayer.
Declaration of Popish Imposture (1603). (*Nares.*)

superbipartient (sū'pėr-bī-pär'ti-ent), *a.* [< LL. *superbipartien(t-)s*, < L. *super*, over, + *bis*, *bi-*, twice, + *partien(t-)s*, ppr. of *partire*, divide: see *part*.] Exceeding by two thirds—that is, in the ratio to another number of 5 to 3.—**Superbipartient double**, a number which is to another number as 8 to 3.

superbiquintal (sū'pėr-bī-kwin'tal), *a.* Related to another number as 7 to 5; exceeding by two fifths.

superbitertial (sū″pėr-bī-tėr′shal), *a.* Same as *superbipartient.*

superbly (sū-pėrb′li), *adv.* In a superb manner. (*a*†) Haughtily; contemptuously: as, he snubbed him *superbly.* (*b*) Richly; elegantly; magnificently: as, a book *superbly* bound.

superbness (sū-pėrb′nes), *n.* The state of being superb; magnificence. *Imp. Diet.*

supercalendered (sū-pėr-kal′en-dėrd), *a.* Noting paper of high polish that has received an unusual degree of rolling. Paper passed through the calendering-rolls attached to the Fourdrinier machine is known as *machine-calendered.* When passed again through a stack of six or more calendering-rolls, it is known as *supercalendered.*

supercallosal (sū″pėr-ka-lō′sal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, lying above the corpus callosum: specifying a fissure or sulcus of the median aspect of the cerebrum, otherwise called the *callosomarginal* and *splenial* fissure or sulcus.

II. *n.* The supercallosal fissure or sulcus.

supercanopy (sū-pėr-kan′ō-pi), *n.* In ornamental constructions and representations, such as the shrine or the engraved brass, an upper arch, gable, or the like covering in one or more subordinate niches, arches, etc.

supercargo (sū-pėr-kär′gō), *n.* [Accom. < Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*, a supercargo, < *sobre*, over, + *carga*, cargo: see *cargo.*] A person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

supercargoship (sū-pėr-kär′gō-ship), *n.* [< *supercargo* + *-ship.*] The position or business of supercargo.

"I am averse," says this brother [of Washington Irving], in a letter dated Liverpool, March 9, 1809, "to any *supercargoship*, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates."
Pierre M. Irving, Washington Irving, I. 107.

supercelestial (sū″pėr-sē-les′tial), *a.* [< LL. *supercælestis*, that is above heaven, < L. *super*, above, + *cælum*, heaven: see *celestial.*] 1. Situated above the firmament or vault of heaven, or above all the heavens. A doctrine of supercelestial regions belongs to Plato, who, in the "Phædrus" (trans. by Jowett), says: "Now of the heaven which is above the heavens [Greek *ὑπερουράνιος*] no earthly poet has ever sung or will sing worthily; but I must tell, for I am bound to speak truly when speaking of the truth. The colorless and shapeless and intangible essence and only reality dwells encircled by true knowledge in this home, visible to the mind alone, who is the lord of the soul."

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal.
Raleigh.

2. More than celestial; having a nature higher than that of celestials; superangelic.

superceremonious (sū-pėr-ser-ē-mō′ni-us), *a.* Excessively ceremonious; too much given to ceremonies. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 625. (*Davies.*)

supercharge (sū-pėr-chärj′), *v. t.* 1. To charge or fill to excess. *Athenæum*, No. 3233, p. 499. —2. In *her.*, to place as a supercharge.

supercharge (sū′pėr-chärj), *n.* In *her.*, a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge: thus, three mullets charged upon a fesse or bend constitute a *supercharge.*

supercherty† (sū-pėr′chė-ri), *n.* [< OF. *supercherie*, F. *supercherie* = Sp. *supercheria*, < It. *soperchieria*, oppression, injury, fraud, < *soperchio*, excessive, also excess, < L. *super*, above: see *super-.*] Deceit; cheating; fraud. *Bailey*, 1731.

supercilia, *n.* Plural of *supercilium.*

superciliaris (sū-pėr-sil-i-ā′ris), *n.*; pl. *superciliares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *superciliary.*] The muscle of the brow which wrinkles the skin of the forehead vertically; the corrugator supercilii.

superciliary (sū-pėr-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *superciliaris*, < L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, hence haughtiness, < *super*, over, + √*kal* as in Gr. *καλύπτειν*, hide, conceal, + *-ary.*] 1. Situated over the eyelid—that is, over or above the eye, as the eyebrow; superorbital: as, the *superciliary* ridges. —2. Of or pertaining to the supercilia or eyebrows; contained in or connected with the superciliary region; superorbital. See cut under *Coluber.*—3. Marked by the supercilia; having a conspicuous streak over the eye: as, a *superciliary* bird. Also *supraciliary.*—**Superciliary arch**, the arched superorbital border or ridge.—**Superciliary muscle**, the superciliaris. Also called *corrugator supercilii.* See cut under *muscle*1.—**Superciliary ridge.** (*a*) A prominence over the eye gradually developed in man by the formation of the frontal sinuses, which causes this part of the bone to bulge out. It is absent in childhood, and varies much in different individuals. (*b*) The superorbital prominence of various animals, formed by the projection of the upper edge of the orbit itself, or of a separate superorbital ossicle.—**Superciliary shield** in *ornith.*, a prominent plate or shelf projecting over the eye, as of many birds of prey.—**Superciliary woodpecker**, *Picus* (or *Colaptes* or *Zebrapicus* or *Centurus* or *Melanerpes*) *superciliaris* (or *superciliosus* or *subocularis* or *striatus*) of Cuba, 11 inches long, with the sides of the head conspicuously striped, and the nape and belly crimson.

supercilious (sū-pėr-sil′i-us), *a.* [< L. *superciliosus*, haughty, arrogant, < *supercilium*, pride, arrogance: see *supercilium.*] 1. Lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; overbearing.

Age, which always brings one privilege, that of being insolent and *supercilious* without punishment.
Pitt, Speech in Reply to Walpole.

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; arrogant: as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior.

The deadliest sin, I say, that same *supercilious* consciousness of no sin. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

=**Syn.** Disdainful, contemptuous, overweening, lordly, consequential. See *arrogance.*

superciliously (sū-pėr-sil′i-us-li), *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; with an air of contempt. *Milman.*

superciliousness (sū-pėr-sil′i-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supercilious; haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

That, in case they prove fit to be declined, they may appear to have been rejected, not by our *superciliousness* or laziness, but (after a fair trial) by our experience.
Boyle, Works, III. 199.

=**Syn.** *Pride, Presumption*, etc. See *arrogance.*

supercilium (sū-pėr-sil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *supercilia* (-ä). [< L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, fig. a nod, the will, hence pride, haughtiness, arrogance, < *super*, over, + *cilium*, eyelid: see *cilium.*] 1. The eyebrow. (*a*) The superciliary region, ridge, or arch, including the hairs which grow upon it; the brow-ridge and associate structures. (*b*) The hairs of the eyebrow collectively; the eyebrow of ordinary language, a conspicuous feature of the countenance of most persons: commonly in the plural, meaning the right and left eyebrows together. See second cut under *eye*1.

2. In *anc. arch.*, the upper member of a cornice; also, the small fillet on either side of the scotia of the Ionic base.—3. In *entom.*, an arched line of color partly surrounding an ocellus.

supercivilized (sū-pėr-siv′i-līzd), *a.* Civilized to excess; over-civilized. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 340.

superclass (sū′pėr-klàs), *n.* A group embracing two or more classes, or a single class contrasting with such a combination. Thus, birds and reptiles are classes constituting a superclass, *Sauropsida*, contrasting with *Mammalia*, as a superclass represented by the mammals only, and with *Ichthyopsida*, a superclass including the several classes of fish-like vertebrates. Compare *subphylum.*

supercolumnar (sū″pėr-kō-lum′när), *a.* Situated over a column or columns; of, pertaining to, or characterized by supercolumniation.

supercolumniation (sū″pėr-kō-lum-ni-ā′shon), *n.* In *arch.*, the placing of one order above another.

supercomprehension (sū-pėr-kom-prē-hen′shon), *n.* Comprehension superior to what is common; superior comprehension.

Molina said, for instance, that God saw the future possible acts of man through His *supercomprehension* of human nature. *Mind*, XII. 268.

superconception (sū″pėr-kon-sep′shon), *n.* Same as *superfetation.*

As also in those *superconceptions* where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

superconformity† (sū″pėr-kon-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* Excessive conformity, as to ceremonial usages; over-compliance.

A pragmatick *super-conformity.*
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 113. (*Davies.*)

superconscious (sū-pėr-kon′shus), *a.* Unconscious; of too lofty a nature to be conscious.

superconsequence (sū-pėr-kon′sē-kwens), *n.* Remote consequence.

For, not attaining the deuteroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

supercrescence (sū-pėr-kres′ens), *n.* [< ML. *supercrescentia*, overgrowth, redundance, < *supercrescen(t-)s*, growing over: see *supercrescent.*] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6. [Rare.]

supercrescent (sū-pėr-kres′ent), *a.* [< L. *supercrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *supercrescere*, grow up, grow over, excel, < *super*, above, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent.*] Growing on some other growing thing. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

supercretaceous (sū″pėr-krē-tā′shius), *a.* Same as *supracretaceous.*

supercritical (sū-pėr-krit′i-kal), *a.* Excessively critical; hypercritical. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

supercurious (sū-pėr-kū′ri-us), *a.* Extremely or excessively curious or inquisitive. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, viii.

supercurve (sū′pėr-kėrv), *n.* A two-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

superdentate (sū-pėr-den′tāt), *a.* In cetaceans, having teeth only in the upper jaw: the opposite of *subdentate.* *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

superdeterminate (sū″pėr-dē-tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* Subject to more conditions than can ordinarily be satisfied at once.—**Superdeterminate relation.** See *relation.*

superdominant (sū-pėr-dom′i-nant), *n.* In *music*, same as *submediant.*

superembattled (sū″pėr-em-bat′ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled, or cut into battlements, on the upper side only: as, a fesse *superembattled.* In this case the notches or crenelles are usually cut down one third of the width of the fesse.

supereminence (sū-pėr-em′i-nens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *supereminencia*, < LL. *supereminentia*, < L. *supereminen(t-)s*: see *supereminent.*] The state of being supereminent; eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence: as, the *supereminence* of Demosthenes as an orator. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

supereminency† (sū-pėr-em′i-nen-si), *n.* [As *supereminence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *supereminence.*

supereminent (sū-pėr-em′i-nent), *a.* [= F. *suréminent* = Sp. Pg. It. *supereminente*, < L. *supereminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *supereminere*, rise above, overtop, < *super*, above, + *eminere*, stand out, project: see *eminent.*] 1. Surpassingly eminent; very lofty; particularly elevated.

Paris is the Region which possesseth the *supereminente* or hyghest parte thereof [of the earth] nereste vnto heauen.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90).

The lofty Hils, and *supereminent* Mountains.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 4.

2. Eminent in a superior or in the highest degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, and the like.

His *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

supereminently (sū-pėr-em′i-nent-li), *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a supreme degree of excellence, ability, etc. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

superendow (sū″pėr-en-dou′), *v. t.* To endow in an extraordinary degree. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

supererogant (sū-pėr-er′ō-gant), *a.* [< L. *supererogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supererogare*: see *supererogate.*] Supererogatory. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible. (*Latham.*)

supererogate (sū-pėr-er′ō-gāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supererogated*, ppr. *supererogating.* [< LL. *supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogare*, pay out over and above, < L. *super*, above, + *erogare*, expend, pay out: see *erogate.*] To do more than duty requires; make up for some deficiency by extraordinary exertion.

Good my lord,
Let mine own creatures serve me; others will
In this work *supererogate*, and I
Shall think their diligence a mockery.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

supererogation (sū-pėr-er-ō-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *surérogation* = Sp. *supererogacion* = Pg. *supererogação* = It. *supererogazione*, < LL. *supererogatio(n-)*, a payment in addition, < *supererogare*, pay in addition: see *supererogate.*] The act of one who supererogates; performance of more than duty requires.

It would be a work of *supererogation* for us to say one word in favor of military statistics as a means of illustrating the condition of an army.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 167.

Works of supererogation, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, works done beyond what God requires, and constituting a reserved store of merit from which the church may draw to dispense to those whose service is defective.

supererogative (sū″pėr-e-rog′a-tiv), *a.* [< *supercrogate* + *-ive.*] Supererogatory. [Rare.]

O new and never-heard-of *Supererogative* heighth of wisdome and charity in our Liturgie!
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

supererogatory (sū″pėr-e-rog′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *surérogatoire* = Sp. *supererogatorio*, < ML. **supererogatorius*, < LL. *supererogare*, pay in addition; as *supercrogate* + *-ory.*] Partaking of supererogation; performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; unnecessary; superfluous.

The declamations of philosophy are generally rather exhausted on *supererogatory* duties than on such as are indispensably necessary. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

superessential (sū″pėr-e-sen′shal), *a.* Supersubstantial; of a nature which transcends mere being and essence: applied to the One by the Platonic philosophers, especially Proclus.

superethical (sū-pėr-eth′i-kal), *a.* Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical.

Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it.
Bolingbroke, Authority in Matters of Religion, § 6.

superexalt (sū″pėr-eg-zâlt′), *v. t.* [< L. *superexaltare*, exalt above others, < *super*, above, + *exaltare*, exalt: see *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree.

She was *super-exalted* by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 31.

superexaltation (sū-pėr-eks-âl-tā′shon), *n.* Elevation above the common degree. *Holyday.*

superexceed (sū″pėr-ek-sēd′), *v. t.* [< LL. *superexcedere*, exceed, < *super*, above, + *excedere*, exceed: see *exceed*.] To exceed greatly; surpass in large measure. [Rare.]

This great Nature Naturant . . .
Which All things Holds, Fills All, doth All Embrace,
Super-exceedes, Sustaines; and in One place.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 78.

superexcellence (sū-pėr-ek′se-lens), *n.* [< *superexcellen(t)* + *-ce*.] Superior excellence.

superexcellent (sū-pėr-ek′se-lent), *a.* [< LL. *superexcellen(t-)s*, very excellent, < *super*, above, + *excellen(t-)s*, excellent: see *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon or superior degree; very excellent.

One is Three, not in the confusion of Substance, but vnitie of Person; and this is the first and *super-excellent* Commixtion. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 310.

superexcitation (sū-pėr-ek-si-tā′shon), *n.* Excessive excitation.

Disturbances of the sensibility produce *superexcitation* which is subsequently replaced by exhaustion.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 816.

superexcrescence (sū″pėr-eks-kres′ens), *n.* A superfluous outgrowth. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

superfamily (sū′pėr-fam″i-li), *n.* In *biol.*, a group of families, or a group of a grade next above the family. Thus, the monkeys of the New World constitute a superfamily, *Cebοidea* or *Platyrrhina*, contrasting with those of the Old World, *Simioidea* or *Catarrhina*. The superfamily formally intervenes between the family and the suborder; some authors are fond of this refinement, and the term is much used; but the difference between a suborder and a superfamily is not obvious.

superfecundation (sū-pėr-fek-un-dā′shon), *n.* The fertilization of two ova at the same menstruation by two different acts of coition. This unquestionably occurs in woman.

superfecundity (sū″pėr-fē-kun′di-ti), *n.* Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

superfetate (sū-pėr-fē′tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *superfetated*, ppr. *superfetating*. [Formerly also *superfœtate;* < L. *superfetatus*, pp. of *superfetare*, conceive anew when already pregnant, < *super*, above, + *fetare*, bring forth, breed: see *fetus*.] To conceive after a prior conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*, which . . . is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *N. Grew*, Museum.

superfetation (sū″pėr-fē-tā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *superfœtation;* = F. *superfétation* = Sp. *superfetacion* = Pg. *superfetação* = It. *superfetazione*, < L. as if **superfetatio(n-)*, < *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] 1. A second conception some time after a prior one, by which two fetuses of different age exist together in the same female: often used figuratively. The possibility of superfetation in the human female has been the subject of much investigation, but the weight of evidence goes to show that it may occur not only with double uteri, but also in the earlier period of pregnancy, under rare conditions, with normal single uterus. Also called *superconception*.

Here is *superfetation*, child upon child, and, that which is more strange, twins at a latter conception.
Donne, Letters, lxv.

2. The fetus produced by superfetation; hence, any excrescent growth. [Rare.]

It then became a *superfetation* upon, and not an ingredient in, the national character. *Coleridge.*

superfete† (sū-pėr-fēt′), *v.* [Also *superfœte;* < OF. *superfeter*, *superfœter*, < L. *superfetare*, superfetate: see *superfetate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To superfetate.

It makes me pregnant and to *superfete*.
Howell, Poem to Charles I., 1641.

II. *trans.* To conceive after a former conception.

His Brain may very well raise and *superfœte* a second Thought. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

superfibrination (sū-pėr-fī-bri-nā′shon), *n.* Excessive tendency to form fibrin, or excess of fibrin in the blood.

superfice† (sū′pėr-fis), *n.* [< ME. *superfice*, < OF. *superfice*, surface: see *superficies*, *surface*.] Superficies; surface.

The zodiak in hevene is ymagened to be a *superfice* contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 21.

The turned in water . . . filling the dusty trenches and long emptyed cisterns, and a while after covering in many places the *superfices* of the land. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 76.

superficial (sū-pėr-fish′al), *a.* [< ME. *superficial*, < OF. *superficiel*, F. *superficiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *superficial* = It. *superficiale*, < LL. *superficialis*, of or pertaining to the surface: see *superficies*.] 1. Lying in or on, or pertaining to, the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface, literally or figuratively; being only on the surface; not reaching to the interior or essence; shallow: as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* resemblance.

Whenne the must bolleth seeme of the grape
That wol rise and be *superficialle*,
So take hem that nought oon of hem escape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

The discovery of flint tools or celts in the *superficial* formations in many parts of the world.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 31.

2. Of persons or their mental states or acts, comprehending only what is apparent or obvious; not deep or profound; not thorough.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface of her worthy praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 10.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of these works. *Dryden.*

For how miserable will our Case be, if we have nothing but a *superficial* Faith, and a sort of Anniversary Devotion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

He [Temple] seems to have been . . . a lively, agreeable young man of fashion, not by any means deeply read, but versed in all the *superficial* accomplishments of a gentleman. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

Even the most practised and earnest minds must needs be *superficial* in the greater part of their attainments.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 52.

3. In *anat.*, not deep-seated or profound; lying on the surface of some part, or near but not on the surface of the whole body; subcutaneous; cutaneous: specifically said of various tissues and structures.—**Superficial content** or **contents.** See *content*2.—**Superficial deposits,** the most recent of the geological formations; unconsolidated detrital material lying on or near the surface, and generally unstratified, or only very rudely stratified. Most of what is called diluvium, drift, or alluvium might be called by geologists a superficial deposit, especially if spoken of with reference to much older formations lying beneath.—**Superficial fascia.** See *fascia*, 7 (*a*).—**Superficial reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Superficial stomatitis.** See *stomatitis*.—**Syn. 1.** External, exterior, outer.—**2.** Slight, smattering, shallow.

superficialist (sū-pėr-fish′al-ist), *n.* [< *superficial* + *-ist*.] One who attends to anything superficially; one of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer. *Hervé*, Beauties of Paris, I. 68.

superficiality (sū-pėr-fish-i-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superficialities* (-tiz). [= F. *superficialité* = Sp. *superficialidad* = Pg. *superficialidade* = It. *superficialità*, < LL. **superficialita(t-)s*, superficialness, < *superficialis*, superficial: see *superficial*. Cf. *superficialty*.] 1. The character of being superficial, in any (literal or figurative) sense; want of depth or thoroughness; shallowness.

She despised *superficiality*, and looked deeper than the color of things. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

2. That which is superficial or shallow, in any (literal or figurative) sense; a superficial person or thing.

Purchasing acquittal . . . by a still harder penalty, that of being a triviality, *superficiality*, self-advertiser, and partial or total quack. *Carlyle*, Mirabeau.

superficialize (sū-pėr-fish′al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superficialized*, ppr. *superficializing*. [< *superficial* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To treat or regard in a superficial, shallow, or slight manner. [Rare.]

It is a characteristic weakness of the day to *superficialize* evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pandemonium. *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 188.

II. *intrans.* To be superficial or shallow; think, feel, or write superficially. [Rare.]

Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to *superficialize* in general history.
The Galaxy, March, 1871, p. 328.

superficially (sū-pėr-fish′al-i), *adv.* In a superficial manner, in any sense of the word *superficial*. *Goldsmith.*

superficialness (sū-pėr-fish′al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superficial, in any sense. *Bailey.*

superficialty† (sū-pėr-fish′al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *superficialtie*, < OF. **superficialte*, < LL. **superficialita(t-)s*, superficialness: see *superficiality*.] Superficies.

In als many lorneyes may thei gen fro Jerusalem unto other Contynyes of the *Superficialtie* of the Erthe bezonde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

superficiary (sū-pėr-fish′i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *superficiaire* = Pr. *superficiari* = Sp. It. *superficiario*, < LL. *superficiarius*, situated on another man's land, < L. *superficies*, surface: see *superficies*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the superficies or surface; superficial.—2. In *law*, situated on another's land. *W. Smith.*

II. *n.*; pl. *superficiaries* (-riz). In *law*, one to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

superficies (sū-pėr-fish′iēz), *n.* [= F. *superficie* = Pr. *superficia* = Sp. Pg. It. *superficie*, < L. *superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface, superficies, < *super*, above, + *facies*, form, figure, face: see *face*1.] 1. A boundary between two bodies; a surface.

Here 's nothing but
A *superficies;* colours, and no substance.
Massinger, City Madam, v. 3.

The most part of . . . [the wells] would ebbe and flow as the Sea did, and be lowell or little higher then the *superficies* of the sea. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 112.

2. In *civil law*, the right which one person might have over a building or other thing in or upon the surface of the land of another person. Also used for such thing itself, if so united with the land as to form a part of it.—**Syn. 1.** *Surface*, etc. See *outside*.

superfine (sū-pėr-fīn′), *a.* [< F. *superfin* = Sp. Pg. *superfino;* as *super-* + *fine*2.] 1. Very fine, or most fine; surpassing others in fineness: as, *superfine* cloth.—2. Excessively or faultily subtle; over-subtle; over-refined.—**Superfine file.** See *file*1.

superfineness (sū-pėr-fīn′nes), *n.* The character of being superfine.

superfinical (sū-pėr-fin′i-kal), *a.* Excessively finical. See *superserviceable*.

A . . . *superfinical* rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2 (quartos).

superflu† (sū′pėr-flō), *a.* [ME., < OF. *superflu:* see *superfluous*.] Superfluous.

A stene of wyne a poundes quantitee
Of hem receyve, alle leves *superflu*
Ikiste away, and that that paled greu.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

superfluence (sū-pėr′flō-ens), *n.* [< *superfluen(t)* + *-ce*.] Superfluity; more than is necessary. [Rare.]

The *superfluence* of grace. *Hammond.*

superfluent† (sū-pėr′flō-ent), *a.* [< ME. *superfluent*, < L. *superfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superfluere*, overflow, run over, < *super*, over, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. Floating on the surface.

After this tyme in handes clene uphent
Alle that wol swymme and be *superfluent*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

2. Abundant; in profusion; superfluous.

In November kytte of the bowes drie,
Superfluent, and thicke, eke utter trie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

superfluitance† (sū-pėr-flō′i-tans), *n.* [< *superfluitan(t)* + *-ce*.] The act or condition of floating above or on the surface; that which floats on the surface.

Out of the cream or *superfluitance* the finest dishes, saith he, are made. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

superfluitant (sū-pėr-flō′i-tant), *a.* [< *superfluit-y* + *-ant*.] Floating above or on the surface. [Rare.]

The vapor of the *superfluitant* atmosphere.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 389.

superfluity (sū-pėr-flō′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *superfluities* (-tiz). [< OF. *superfluite*, F. *superfluité* = Pr. *superfluitat* = Sp. *superfluidad* = Pg. *superfluidade* = It. *superfluità*, < ML. *superfluita(t-)s*, that which is superfluous or unnecessary, < L. *superfluus*, superfluous: see *superfluous*.] 1. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; redundancy.

I would have you to refresh, to cherish, and to help them with your *superfluity*. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

Superfluity of drink
Deceives the eye, & makes the heart misthink.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

2. That which is in excess of what is wanted; especially, something used for show or luxury

rather than for comfort or from necessity; something that could easily be dispensed with.

It is ye diuel that doth persuade us to many vices; it is the worlde that doth ingulfe us in greate troubles; it is the fleshe that craueth of us muche excesse and *superfluities.* *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 48.

To give a little of your *superfluities*, not so acceptable as the widow's gift, that gave all. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

superfluous (sū-pėr'flǒ-us), *a.* [= F. *superflu* = Sp. *supérfluo* = Pg. It. *superfluo*, < L. *superfluus*, overflowing, unnecessary, superfluous, < *superfluere*, overflow, run over, superabound, < *super*, above, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] 1. More than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess of what is needed; excessive; redundant; needless: as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words.

Superfluous branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 63.

It is *superfluous* to argue a point so clear.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2†. Supplied with superfluities; having somewhat beyond necessaries.

Let the *superfluous* and lust-dieted man
. . . feel your power quickly.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 70.

3†. Doing more than what is called for; supererogatory.

I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 12.

4†. Excessive.

Purchased
At a *superfluous* rate.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 99.

5. In *music*, of intervals, augmented. =**Syn. 1.** Excessive, useless, needless.

superfluously (sū-pėr'flǒ-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; with excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

superfluousness (sū-pėr'flǒ-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superfluous.

superflux (sū'pėr-fluks), *n.* [< ML. *superfluxus*, an overflow, < L. *superfluere*, overflow: see *superfluent*.] That which is more than is wanted; a superabundance or superfluity. [Rare.]

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou mayst shake the *superflux* to them.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 35.

superfœtate†, superfœtation†. See *superfetate*, *superfetation*.

superfoliation (sū-pėr-fō-li-ā'shǫn), *n.* Excess of foliation.

The disease of φυλλομανία, ἐμφυλλισμός, or *superfoliation*, . . . whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i. § 43.

superfrontal (sū-pėr-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Superior or upper, as a fissure of the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying one of the anterior lateral fissures: distinguished from *subfrontal*.

II. *n. Eccles.*: (*a*†) A dossal. (*b*) The covering of the mensa, or top of the altar. It overhangs the upper part of the frontal. See *frontal*, 5 (*a*).

superfunction (sū-pėr-fungk'shǫn), *n.* Excessive activity, as of an organ of the body.

superfunctional (sū-pėr-fungk'shǫn-al), *a.* Being in excess of the normal function.

superfuse (sū-pėr-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *superfused*, ppr. *superfusing*. [< L. *superfusus*, pp. of *superfundere*, pour over, < *super*, over, + *fundere*, pour out: see *fuse*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To pour over something else. [Rare.]

Dr. Slayer showed us an experiment of a wonderful nature, pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and *super-fusing* on it another.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 13, 1685. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To be poured or spread over something else. *The Century*, XXXVII. 225. [Rare.]

superheat (sū-pėr-hēt'), *v. t.* To heat to an extreme degree or to a very high temperature: specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

superheater (sū-pėr-hē'tėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder. This end is frequently attained by making the steam travel through a number of small tubes several times across the uptake, or foot of the chimney, before it enters the steam-pipe.

superheresy† (sū-pėr-her'e-si), *n.* A heresy based on another. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 8. [Rare.]

superhive (sū'pėr-hīv), *n.* An upper compartment of a beehive, removable at pleasure.

superhuman (sū-pėr-hū'man), *a.* [= F. *surhumain* = Sp. Pg. *sobrehumano*; as *super-* + *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

It is easy for one who has taken an exaggerated view of his powers to invest himself with a *superhuman* authority. *J. B. Mozley*, Augustinian Doct. of Predestination. [(*Latham.*)

The *superhuman* quality of Divine truth.
W. G. T. Shedd, Sermons, Spiritual Man, p. 418.

=**Syn.** *Preternatural*, etc. See *supernatural*.

superhumanity (sū"pėr-hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [< *superhuman* + *-ity*.] The character of being superhuman. [Rare.]

I have dwelt thus on the transcendent pretensions of Jesus, because there is an argument here for his *superhumanity* which cannot be resisted.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 291.

superhumanly (sū-pėr-hū'man-li), *adv.* In a superhuman manner. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel, p. 87.

superhumeral (sū-pėr-hū'mę-ral), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *superhumeral* = It. *superumerale*, < ML. *superhumerale*, < L. *super*, above, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder: see *humerus*.] 1. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A Jewish ephod. (*b*) An amice. (*c*) An archiepiscopal pallium or pall. See *humeral*.—2. Something borne on the shoulders; a burden: probably with allusion to an ecclesiastical vestment.

A strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on His shoulders. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, 1. 25.

superhumerate (sū-pėr-hū'mę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superhumerated*, ppr. *superhumerating*. [< L. *super*, over, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, shoulder. Cf. *superhumeral*.] To place, as a burden, on one's shoulders. [Rare.]

Nothing aurer tyes a friend then freely to *superhumerate* the burthen which was his. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 82.

superimaginary (sū"pėr-i-maj'i-nā-ri), *a.* Related to other imaginary transformations as an imaginary to a real root.

superimpose (sū"pėr-im-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superimposed*, ppr. *superimposing*. [< *super-* + *impose*, after L. *superimponere*, pp. *superimpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, + *imponere*, lay upon: see *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else: as, a stratum *superimposed* on another.

superimposition (sū-pėr-im-pǒ-zish'ǫn), *n.* The act of superimposing, or the state of being superimposed. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 359.

superimpregnation (sū-pėr-im-preg-nā'shǫn), *n.* Superfetation; superfecundation.

superincumbence (sū"pėr-in-kum'bens), *n.* [< *superincumben(t)* + *-ce*.] The state or condition of lying upon something.

superincumbency (sū"pėr-in-kum'ben-si), *n.* Same as *superincumbence*.

superincumbent (sū"pėr-in-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *superincumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *superincumbere*, lay or cast oneself upon, < *super*, over, + *incumbere*, lie upon: see *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent that it forces the *superincumbent* strata, breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations.
Woodward.

It can scarce uplift
The weight of the *superincumbent* hour.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxii.

superinduce (sū"pėr-in-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superinduced*, ppr. *superinducing*. [< L. *superinducere*, draw over, bring upon, < *super*, over, + *inducere*, bring upon: see *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; develop or bring into existence in addition to something else.

The anointment of God *superinduceth* a brotherhood in kings and bishops. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Here are two limitations: first, the poet's of the sufferer; secondly, the actor's of both: poetry is *superinduced*.
Landor, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

superinducement (sū"pėr-in-dūs'ment), *n.* The act of superinducing; also, that which is superinduced. *Bp. Wilkins*, Nat. Religion, i. 12.

superinduction (sū"pėr-in-duk'shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *superinductio(n-)*, < *superinducere*, superinduce: see *superinduce*.] The act of superinducing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 6., Pref.

superindue† (sū"pėr-in-dū'), *v.* [< *super-* + *indue*[2].] To assume; put on.

A subtle body which the soul had before its terrene nativity and which continues with it after death will, at last, *superindue* or put on immortality.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § iii.

superinenarrable (sū-pėr-in-ē-nar'a-bl), *a.* [< *super-* + *inenarrable*.] In the highest degree incapable of narration or description. [Rare.]

St. Augustine prays: "Holy Trinity, superadmirable Trinity, and *superinenarrable*, and superinscrutable."
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, ix.

superinfinite (sū-pėr-in'fi-nit), *a.* In *math.*, going through infinity into a new region. See *superinfinite quantity*, under *quantity*.

superinspect (sū"pėr-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [< LL. *superinspicere*, pp. *superinspectus*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *inspicere*, look upon, inspect: see *inspect*.] To oversee; superintend by inspection. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

superinstitution (sū-pėr-in-sti-tū'shǫn), *n.* In *eccles. law*, one institution upon another; the institution of one person into a benefice into which another is already instituted. This has sometimes taken place where two persons have claimed, by adverse titles, the right of making presentation to the benefice.

superintend (sū"pėr-in-tend'), *v.* [= Pg. *superintender*, < LL. *superintendere*, attend to, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *intendere*, intend, attend: see *intend*.] **I.** *trans.* To have charge and direction of, as of a school; direct the course and oversee the details of (some work, as the construction of a building, or movement, as of an army); regulate with authority; manage. See *supervise*.

The king will appoint a . . . council who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

Of what importance it is, even to the formation of taste, that the manners should be severely *superintended!*
Goldsmith, Taste.

=**Syn.** To overlook, supervise, guide, regulate, control, conduct, administer.

II.† *intrans.* To oversee; have charge or oversight; exercise superintendence.

In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, Eilithuia or Lucina.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 229.

superintendence (sū"pėr-in-ten'dens), *n.* [< OF. *superintendance*, also *surintendance*, F. *surintendance* = Sp. Pg. *superintendencia*, < ML. *superintendentia*, < LL. *superintenden(t-)s*, overseeing: see *superintendent*.] The act of superintending; also, the right of superintending, or authority to superintend.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham*.

=**Syn.** Supervision, direction, control, guidance, charge, management.

superintendency (sū"pėr-in-ten'den-si), *n.* [As *superintendence* (see *-ey*).] 1. Same as *superintendence*.

Where the Theistical Belief is intire and perfect, there must be a stedy Opinion of the *Superintendency* of a Supreme Being. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, II. iii. § 3.

2. The office or the place of business of a superintendent.

Superintendency of Trade, Hong Kong, December 22, 1853. . . . Your excellency's most obedient humble servant.
J. G. Bonham, The Americans in Japan, App., p. 399.

superintendent (sū"pėr-in-ten'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *superintendant*, also *surintendant*, F. *surintendant* = Sp. Pg. *superintendente*, < LL. *superintenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *superintendere*, attend to, oversee: see *superintend*.] **I.** *a.* Superintending.

The *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet*.

A *superintendent* provincial organization.
W. Wilson, State, § 471.

II. *n.* 1. One who superintends, or has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction: as, the *superintendent* of an almshouse; the *superintendent* of customs or finance; a *superintendent* of police. Hence—2. In certain Protestant churches, a clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, but not claiming episcopal authority; in the English Wesleyan Church, an officer who has charge of a circuit, and presides as chief pastor in all circuit courts.—3. The commanding officer of various military or naval institutions, as the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.—4. An officer who has charge of some specific service: as, the *superintendent* of the recruiting service. =**Syn. 1.** Inspector, overseer, supervisor, manager, director, curator.

superintendentship (sū"pėr-in-ten'dent-ship), *n.* [< *superintendent* + *-ship*.] The office or work of a superintendent. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

superintender (sū"pėr-in-ten'dėr), *n.* [< *superintend* + *-er*[1].] One who superintends, or who exercises oversight; a superintendent.

We are thus led to see that our relation to the *Superintender* of our moral being, to the Depositary of the supreme

law of just and right, is a relation of incalculable consequence. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

superinvolution (sū-pėr-in-vō-lū′shọn), *n.* Excessive involution.

superior (sū-pō′ri-ọr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *superiour*; < OF. *superieur*, F. *supérieur* = Sp. Pg. *superior* = It. *superiore*, a., < L. *superior*, higher, in ML. as a noun, one higher, a superior, compar. (cf. superl. *supremus*, *summus*, highest) of *superus*, that is above, < *super*, over, above: see *super-*, and cf. *supreme* and *sum*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. More elevated in place; higher; upper: as, the *superior* limb of the sun: opposed to *inferior*.

Now from the depth of hell they lift their sight,
And at a distance see *superior* light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 133.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, upper in relative position or direction; uppermost with regard to something else: correlated with *anterior*, *inferior*, and *posterior*. The epithet was originally used in anatomical language to note the parts relatively so situated in man, and has caused much confusion in its extension to other animals, since that which is *superior* in man becomes *anterior* in most animals, and so on with the three correlated words. The tendency is now to replace these epithets with others not affected by the posture of the animal, as *cephalic*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, and *ventral*, with the corresponding adverbs ending in *-ad*.

The vague ambiguity of such terms as *superior*, inferior, anterior, posterior, etc., must have been felt and acknowledged by every person the least versant with anatomical description. *Dr. John Barclay*, A New Anatomical (Nomenclature (1803).

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Placed higher, as noting the relative position of the calyx and ovary: thus, the ovary is *superior* when the calyx is quite free from it, as normally; the calyx is *superior* when from being aduate to the ovary it appears to spring from its top. (*b*) Next the axis; belonging to the part of an axillary flower which is toward the main stem. Also called *posterior*. (*c*) Pointing toward the apex of the fruit; ascending: said of the radicle.—4. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity: as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

The apostles in general, in their ordinary offices, . . . were *superior* to the seventy-two, the antecessors of the presbyterate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 163.

5. Higher or greater in respect to some quality or property; possessed or manifested in a higher (or, absolutely, very high) degree: applied to persons and things, and to their qualities and properties; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, extent, or value of any quality; in *math.*, greater.

Honesty has no fence against *superior* cunning.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

His [Dryden's] claims on the gratitude of James were *superior* to those of any man of letters in the Kingdom.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The French were *superior* in the number and condition of their cavalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Nor do I know anything in ivory carving *superior* to the panels of the tomb [Maximilian's] itself.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 70.

6. Being beyond the power or influence of something; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by something; above: used only predicatively or appositively: with *to:* as, a man *superior to* revenge. Sometimes used sarcastically, as of an assumed quality, without *to:* as, he smiled with a *superior* air.

Great Mother, let me once be able
To have a Garden, House, and Stable,
That I may read, and ride, and plant,
Superior to Desire, or Want.
Prior, Written at Paris, 1700.

7. In *logic*, less in comprehension; less determinate; having less depth, and consequently commonly wider.

Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the *superior* genus, animal.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. vii. § 3.

Superior conjunction, in *astron.* See *conjunction*, 2.—**Superior Court.** See *court*.—**Superior figures** or **letters**, small figures or letters cast at the top of text-type, used as marks of reference to notes or for other purposes: for examples, see II., 4, below.—**Superior limit**, a value which some quantity cannot exceed.—**Superior planet**, a planet farther from the sun than the earth, especially Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.—**Superior slope**, in *fort.*, the slope from the crest of the parapet to the top of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle.—**Superior wings**, in *entom.*, the anterior wings, which overlie or fold over the posterior ones; the upper wings.=**Syn.** 5. Paramount, surpassing, predominant.

II. *n.* 1. One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another, as in social station, rank, office, dignity, power, or ability.

Now we imagine ourselves so able every man to teach and direct all others that none of us can brook it to have *superiors*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 10.

Specifically—2. The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.—3. In *Scots law*, one who or whose predecessor has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee, termed the *vassal*, shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called *feu-duty*) or perform certain services.—4. In *printing*, a small figure or letter standing above or near the top of the line, used as a mark of reference or for other purposes: thus, x^2, a^n; so *back*[1], *back*[2], and other homonyms as distinguished in this dictionary.—**To enter with a superior.** See *enter*.

superioress (sū-pē′ri-ọr-es), *n.* [< *superior* + *-ess*.] A woman who holds the chief authority in an abbey, nunnery, or similar institution: more properly called *lady superior*. [Rare.]

superiority (sū-pē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *superiorite*, F. *supériorité* = Sp. *superioridad* = Pg. *superioridade* = It. *superiorità*, < ML. *superiorita(t-)s*, < L. *superior*, superior: see *superior*.] 1. The state or character of being superior, in any sense.

These two streets doe seem to contend for the *superiority*, but the first is the fairest. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 216.

"He read, Sir," rejoined Pott . . . with a smile of intellectual *superiority*, "he read for metaphysics under the letter M, and for China under the letter C; and combined his information [for Chinese metaphysics], Sir!"
Dickens, Pickwick, i.

2. In *Scots law*, the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. (See *superior*, 3.) The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign. =**Syn.** 1. *Preference*, etc. (see *priority*); predominancy, ascendancy, advantage, preponderance, excellence, nobility.

superiorly (sū-pē′ri-ọr-li), *adv.* 1. In a higher position; above; cephalad, of man; dorsad, of other animals.—2. In a superior manner.

superiorness (sū-pē′ri-ọr-nes), *n.* Superiority. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 6. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

superius (sū-pē′ri-us), *n.* [ML., neut. of *superior*, higher: see *superior*.] In *medieval music*, the highest voice-part in part-writing, corresponding to the modern soprano or treble.

superjacent (sū-pėr-jā′sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *superjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superjacere*, lie upon, < *super*, above, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*.] Lying above or upon; superincumbent: the opposite of *subjacent*. *Whewell.*

superlation† (sū-pėr-lā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *superlazione*, < L. *superlatio(n-)*, an exaggerating, < *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond: see *superlative*.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

Superlation and over-muchness amplifies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

superlative (sū-pėr′la-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *superlatif*, < OF. (and F.) *superlatif* = Pr. *superlativ* = Sp. Pg. It. *superlativo* = G. *superlativ*, < LL. *superlativus*, exaggerated, hyperbolic, superlative, < L. *superlatus*, used as pp. of *superferre*, carry over or beyond, raise high, < *super*, above, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Raised to or occupying the highest pitch, position, or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; supreme: as, a man of *superlative* wisdom.

Ther nys no thyng in yree *superlatyf*,
As seith Seneck, above an humble wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

Here beauty is *superlative*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

2. In *gram.*, noting that form of an adjective or an adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner: as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

II. *n.* 1. That which is highest or of most eminence; the utmost degree.

Thus doing, you shall be most fayre, most ritch, most wise, most all; you shall dwell vpon *Superlatiues*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs, which is formed in English by the termination *-est*, as mean*est*, high*est*, brav*est;* hence, also, the equivalent phrase made by the use of *most*, as *most* high, *most* brave; or even of *least*, as *least* amiable.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning everything in the *superlative*. *Watts.*

(*b*) A word or phrase in the superlative degree: as, to make much use of *superlatives*.

I well know the peril which lies in *superlatives*—they were made for the use of very young persons.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 334.

superlatively (sū-pėr′la-tiv-li), *adv.* In a superlative manner or degree; in the highest or utmost degree. *Bacon.*

superlativeness (sū-pėr′la-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superlative. *Bailey*, 1727.

superline (sū′pėr-līn), *n.* A two-dimensional linear continuum in five-dimensional space.

superlinear (sū-pėr-lin′ē-ėr), *n.* In *math.*, a determinant.

superlucrate† (sū-pėr-lū′krāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *superlucratus*, pp. of *superlucrari*, gain in addition, < L. *super*, above, + *lucrari*, gain: see *lucre*, *v.*] To gain in addition; gain extraordinarily.

As hath been proved, the people of England do thrive, and . . . it is possible they might *superlucrate* twenty-five millions per annum.
Petty, Political Arithmetick, p. 107. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

superlucration† (sū′pėr-lū-krā′shọn), *n.* [< *superlucrate* + *-ion*.] Extraordinary gain; gain in addition.

superlunar (sū-pėr-lū′nạr), *a.* [< L. *super*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being above the moon; not subluunary or of this world. *Pope.*

superlunary (sū-pėr-lū′na-ri), *a.* Same as *superlunar*.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warm. *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

superlunatical (sū′pėr-lū-nat′i-kal), *a.* Lunatic in the extreme; insane to an extraordinary degree. [Rare.]

First Rabbi Busy, thou *superlunatical* hypocrite.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

supermedial (sū-pėr-mē′di-al), *a.* [< L. *super*, above, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*.] Lying or being above the middle.

supermolecule (sū-pėr-mol′e-kūl), *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

supermundane (sū-pėr-mun′dān), *a.* [< L. *super*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] Being above the world; superior to the world or earthly things.

supermundial† (sū-pėr-mun′di-al), *a.* Supermundane. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 563.

supern†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *superne;* = Sp. Pg. It. *superno*, < L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper, < *super*, above: see *super*.] That is above; celestial; supernal. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms.

supernacular (sū-pėr-nak′ū-lär), *a.* [< *supernacul(um)* + *-ar*[3].] Having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good: said of liquor.

Soma white hermitage at the Hawe (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supernacular*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxi.

supernaculum (sū-pėr-nak′ū-lum), *adv.* and *n.* [Prop. an adverbial phrase, NL. *super naculum*, 'on the nail': L. *super*, above, upon; NL. *naculum*, < G. *nagel*, nail: see *nail*.] I. *adv.* On the nail: used of drinking, with reference to the custom of turning the glass over the thumb to show that there was only a drop left small enough to rest on the nail: as, to drink *supernaculum*.

To drink *supernaculum* was an antient custom, not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to shew that he was no flincher.
Brand, Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813), II. 238.

II. *n.* Wine good enough to be worth drinking to the bottom; good liquor; hence, anything very fine or enjoyable.

Gab. For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.
Iden. 'Tis here! the *supernaculum!* twenty years
Of age, if 'tis a day. *Byron*, Werner, i. 1.

And empty to each radiant comer
A *supernaculum* of summer. *Lowell*, Eurydice.

supernal (sū-pėr′nal), *a.* [= It. *supernale*, < L. *supernus*, that is above, on high, upper: see *supern*. Cf. *infernal*.] 1. Being in a higher or upper place; situated above: as, *supernal* regions.

Then downe she [Fortune] thrustes from their *supernall* seat
Princes & kings, & makes them begg their meat.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* judge that stirs good thoughts.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 112.

God
. . . will send his winged messengers
On errands of *supernal* grace.
Milton, P. L., vii. 573.

3. In *zoöl.*, superior in position; situated high up: as, the *supernal* nostrils of a bird.

supernatant (sū-pėr-nā'tant), *a.* [< L. *supernatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *supernatare*, swim above, float, < *super*, above, + *natare*, swim: see *natant*.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

After the urinous spirit had precipitated the gold into a fine calx, the *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue, that betrayed the alloy of copper, that did not before appear. *Boyle*, Works, III. 421.

supernatation (sū″pėr-nā-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. **supernatatio(n-)*, < *supernatare*, swim above, float: see *supernatant*.] The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon; Sir T. Browne.*

supernatural (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *supernaturel*, also *surnaturel*, F. *surnaturel* = Sp. Pg. *sobrenatural* = It. *soprannaturale*, < ML. *supernaturalis*, being above nature, divine, < L. *super*, above, + *natura*, nature: see *natural*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring, done, bestowed, etc., through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these.

All these gyftes God gaue hym aboue hys naturales, and not for himself onely, but for him and al his posteritye. But all these *supernaturall* giftes he gaue him with the knot of thys condicion: that is to wytte, that, yf hee brake hys commaundement, then shuld he lese them al.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1286.

2. Of or pertaining to that which is above or beyond nature.

Of all the numbers arithmeticall,
The number three is heald for principall,
As well in naturall philosophy
As *supernaturall* theologie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

Supernatural perfection. See *perfection.* = **Syn. 1.** *Supernatural, Miraculous, Preternatural, Superhuman, Unnatural, Extra-natural.* That which is *supernatural* is above nature; that which is *preternatural* or *extra-natural* is outside of nature; that which is *unnatural* is contrary to nature, but not necessarily impossible. *Supernatural* is freely applicable to persons: as, *supernatural* visitants; *preternatural* sometimes; *unnatural* only in another sense. *Supernatural* is applied to beings, properties, powers, acts, in the realms of being recognized as higher than man's. In the following extract *supernatural* is used in the sense ordinarily expressed by *extra-natural* or *miraculous.*

That is *supernatural*, whatever it be, that is either not in the chain of natural cause and effect, or which acts on the chain of cause and effect, in nature, from without the chain. *H. Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 37.

The raising of the dead to life would be *miraculous*, because, if brought about by a law of nature, it would be by a law outside of and above any that are known to man, and perhaps overruling some law or laws of nature. *Preternatural* is used especially to note that which might have been a work of nature, but is not. That which is *superhuman* is above the nature or powers of man. *Superhuman* is often used by hyperbole to note that which is very remarkable in man: as, he exhibited *superhuman* strength; the other words may be similarly used in a lower sense.

II. *n.* That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; something transcending nature; supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, etc.: with the definite article.

If we pass from the Fathers into the middle ages, we find ourselves in an atmosphere that was dense and charged with *the supernatural*. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 157.

supernaturalism (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *supernatural* + *-ism*.] 1. The state or character of being supernatural.—2. Belief in the supernatural. Specifically—(*a*) The doctrine that there is a personal God who is superior to and supreme in nature, and directs and controls it: in this sense opposed to *naturalism.* (*b*) The doctrine that this power has controlled and directed the forces of nature in the miraculous events recorded in the Bible, and does continue to direct and control them, though not in a miraculous way, in special providences in answer to prayer: in this sense opposed to *rationalism.*

Also *supranaturalism.*

supernaturalist (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *supernatural* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who believes in the supernatural; a believer in supernaturalism. Also called *supranaturalist.*

II. *a.* Same as *supernaturalistic.*

supernaturalistic (sū-pėr-nat″ū-ra-lis'tik), *a.* [< *supernaturalist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supernaturalism.

The purely external and *supernaturalistic* Socinian and Priestleian legacy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 726.

supernaturality (sū-pėr-nat-ū-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *supernatural* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being supernatural; supernaturalness. [Rare.]

supernaturalize (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supernaturalized*, ppr. *supernaturalizing.* [< *supernatural* + *-ize*.] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a supernatural state; elevate into the region of the supernatural; render supernatural.

She [Beatrice] early began to undergo that change into something rich and strange in the sea of his [Dante's] mind which so completely *supernaturalized* her at last.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 68.

supernaturally (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-i), *adv.* In a supernatural manner; in a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature.

supernaturalness (sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being supernatural.

supernegative (sū-pėr-neg'a-tiv), *a.* Containing a double negative.

supernodical† (sū-pėr-nod'i-kal), *a.* [< *super* + *nod(dy)*[1] + *-ic-al*.] Excessive; supreme.

O, *supernodical* foole: wel, lie take your
Two shillings, but lie bar striking at legs.
Taming of a Shrew, p. 185. (*Halliwell.*)

supernormal (sū-pėr-nôr'mal), *a.* Above or beyond what is normal; unusual or extraordinary, but not abnormal. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 30. [Rare.]

supernumerary (sū-pėr-nū'me-ra-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *surnuméraire* = Sp. Pg. *supernumerario* = It. *soprannumerario*, < LL. *supernumerarius*, in excess, counted in over and above, < L. *super*, above, + *numerus*, number: see *number, numerary.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Exceeding a number stated or prescribed: as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

The school hath curious questions: whether this was one of Adam's necessary and substantial parts, or a superfluous and *supernumerary* rib?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 140.

Supernumerary breast, an additional mammary gland. —**Supernumerary kidney**, an additional mass of kidney-structure situated in the neighborhood of, but separate from, the true kidney.—**Supernumerary rainbow.** See *rainbow.*

II. *n.*; pl. *supernumeraries* (-riz). A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person not formally a member of a regular body or staff of officials or employees, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of necessity.

To-day there was an extra table spread for expected *supernumeraries*, and it was at this that Christian took his place with some of the younger farmers, who had almost a sense of dissipation in talking to a man of his questionable station and unknown experience.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

Specifically—(*a*) A military officer attached to a corps or arm of the service where no vacancy exists. Such an officer receives, in the United States army, the rank of brevet second lieutenant, or additional second lieutenant. (*b*) *Theat.*, one not belonging to the regular company, who appears on the stage, but has no lines to speak. Often colloquially abbreviated *super* and *supe.*

supernumerous (sū-pėr-nū'me-rus), *a.* Overnumerous; superabundant. *Fuller*, Worthies, Northampton, ii. 182. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

supernutrition (sū″pėr-nū-trish'on), *n.* Excessive nutrition; hypertrophy.

superoccipital (sū″pėr-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated at or near the upper part of the occipital; of or pertaining to the superoccipital: specifically noting one of the lateral occipital gyri of the brain.

II. *n.* The superior median element of the compound occipital bone. It is either a distinct bone, as in sundry lower vertebrates and early stages of higher ones, or is fused with other elements of the occipital bone. In man it forms the expanded upper and back part of the bone, and is developed in membrane. See cuts under *Balænidæ, craniofacial, Gallinæ, Felidæ, periotic, skull, Pythonidæ, teleost*, and *Trematosaurus.*

Also *supra-occipital.*

super-octave (sū'pėr-ok″tāv), *n.* In *music*: (*a*) An organ-stop two octaves above the principal. (*b*) A coupler in the organ, by means of which the performer, on striking any key on the manuals, sounds the note an octave above the one struck.

superolateral (sū″pe-rō-lat'e-ral), *a.* Situated high up on the side (of something); lateral and above (something else).

superomarginal (sū″pe-rō-mär'ji-nal), *a.* Same as *supramarginal.*

superomnivalent† (sū″pėr-om-niv'a-lent), *a.* Supremely powerful over all. [Rare.]

God by powre *super-omnivalent.*
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

superorder (sū'pėr-ôr″dėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*, a classificatory group next above the order but below the class. It may be a combination of orders, or a single order contrasting with such a combination; it is not well distinguished from *subclass.*

superordinal (sū-pėr-ôr'di-nal), *a.* Of the classificatory rank or value of a superorder; pertaining to a superorder: as, *superordinal* groups or distinctions.

superordinary (sū-pėr-ôr'di-nā-ri), *a.* Better than the ordinary or common; excellent.

superordinate (sū-pėr-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* Related as a universal proposition to a particular one in the same terms.

One group is *superordinate* to another when it is regarded as the higher under which the other takes its place as lower. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 234.

superordination (sū-pėr-ôr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *superordinatio(n-)*, < *superordinare*, appoint in addition, < L. *super*, above, + *ordinare*, ordain, appoint: see *ordain, ordinate.*] 1. The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic of one to fill his office when it shall become vacant by his own death or otherwise.

After the death of Augustine, Laurentius, a Roman, succeeded him; whom Augustine, in his lifetime, not only designed for, but "ordained in that place." . . . Such a *super-ordination* in such cases was canonical, it being a tradition that St. Peter in like manner consecrated Clement his successor in the Church of Rome.
Fuller, Church Hist., II. ii. 27.

2. In *logic*, the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms.

superorganic (sū″pėr-ôr-gan'ik), *a.* 1. Being above or beyond organization; not dependent upon organization: noting psychical or spiritual things considered apart from the organisms by or through which they are manifested: as, "the interdependence of organic and *superorganic* life," *G. H. Lewes.*—2. Social, with the implication that society is something like a physiological organism, but of a higher mode of coördination.

superosculate (sū-pėr-os'kū-lāt), *v. t.* To touch at more consecutive points than usually suffice to determine the locus of a given order. Thus, a conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to *superosculate* it.

superoxygenation (sū-pėr-ok″si-je-nā'shon), *n.* Oxygenation, as of the blood, to an unusual or excessive degree.

superparasite (sū'pėr-par″a-sīt), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a parasite of a parasite. Also *hyperparasite.*

superparasitic (sū-pėr-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *superparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to superparasitism; of the nature of a superparasite; hyperparasitic. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 647.

superparasitism (sū-pėr-par'a-sī-tizm), *n.* [< *superparasite* + *-ism*.] The infestation of parasites by other parasites; hyperparasitism.

superparticular† (sū″pėr-pär-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *superparticularis* (sc. *numerus*), containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, < L. *super*, over, + *particula*, a part, particle: see *particular*.] In the ratio of a number to the next lower number. A superparticular multiple is a number one more than a multiple of another. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperparticular*, and in the latter a *superparticular* submultiple.

superparticularity (sū″pėr-pär-tik-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* The state of being superparticular.

superpartient† (sū-pėr-pär'ti-ent), *a.* [< LL. *superpartien(t-)s*, containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides, < L. *super*, above, + *partire*, share, divide, distribute: see *part, v.*] In the ratio of a number to a number less by several units. If the latter number is less than a submultiple, the former is said to be a *superpartient* multiple. The smaller number is in the former case said to be *subsuperpartient*, and in the latter a *superpartient* submultiple.

superphosphate (sū'pėr-fos″fāt), *n.* 1. A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.—2. A trade-name for various phosphates, such as bone, bone-black, and phosphorite, which have been treated with sulphuric acid to increase their solubility, and so render them more available in agriculture as fertilizers.

superphysical (sū-pėr-fiz'i-kal), *a.* Superorganic; independent of or not explicable by physical laws of the organism; psychical; spiritual.

superplant† (sū'pėr-plant), *n.* A plant growing on another plant; a parasite; an epiphyte.

We find no *super-plant* that is a formed plant but mistletoe. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 556.

superplease† (sū-pėr-plēz'), *v. t.* To please exceedingly. [Rare.]

He is confident it shall *superplease* judicious spectators. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

superplus† (sū'pėr-plus), *n.* [< ML. *superplus*, excess, surplus, < L. *super*, above, + *plus*, more:

see *plus*. Cf. *surplus*, *overplus*.] Surplus; excess.

If this be the case, there must be a *superplus* of the other sex. *Goldsmith*, Female Warriors.

superplusage† (sū′pėr-plus′āj), *n.* [< ML. *superplusagium*, < *superplus*, excess: see *superplus*. Cf. *surplusage*.] Excess; surplusage. *Fell*, Hammond, p. 3.

superpolitic† (sū-pėr-pol′i-tik), *a.* Over-politic.

God hath satisfied either the *superpolitick* or the simple sort of ministers with their own delusions. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 251. (*Davies.*)

To uphold the decrepit Papalty [the Jesuits] have invented this *superpolitick* Aphorisme, as one termes it, One Pope and one King. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

superponderate† (sū-pėr-pon′dėr-āt), *v. t.* To weigh over and above. *Bailey.*

superposable (sū-pėr-pō′za-bl), *a.* [< *superpose* + *-able*.] Capable of being superposed; not interfering with one another, or not rendering one another impossible, as two displacements or strains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 451.

superpose (sū-pėr-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superposed*, ppr. *superposing*. [< F. *superposer*, < *super-* + *poser*, put: see *pose*[2]. Cf. Sp. *superponer*, *sobreponer* = Pg. *sobrepor* = It. *soprapporre*, < L. *superponere*, pp. *superpositus*, lay upon, < *super*, over, upon, + *ponere*, lay: see *ponent*.] 1. To lay or place upon or over, as one kind of rock on another.

New social relations are *superposed* on the old. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 439.

2. In *bot.*, to place vertically over some other part: specifically used of arranging one whorl of organs opposite or over another instead of alternately.

superposition (sū′pėr-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *superposition* = Sp. *superposicion* = Pg. *sobreposição* = It. *soprapposizione*, < LL. *superpositio(n-)*, < L. *superponere*, lay upon: see *superpose*.] 1. The act of superposing; a placing above or upon; a lying or being situated above or upon something else.

Before leaving Hullabld, it may be well again to call attention to the order of *superposition* of the different animal friezes, alluded to already, when speaking of the rock-cut monastery described by the Chinese Pilgrims. *J. Fergusson*, Illst. Indian Arch., p. 403.

2. In *bot.*, same as *anteposition*, 2.—3. Specifically, in *geol.*, noting the relations of stratified formations to one another from the point of view of the relative time of their deposition. That underlying beds are older than those which cover them is called the *law of superposition*. The apparent exceptions to this law are those instances in which stratified masses have been so disturbed and overturned since their deposition that older beds have been made to rest upon newer ones.

4. In *geom.*, the ideal operation of carrying one magnitude to the space occupied by another, and showing that they can be made to coincide throughout their whole extent. This is the method of Euclid, to which his axiom, that things which coincide are equal, refers; but the use of the word *superpose* in this sense appears to be due to Auguste Comte (French *superposer*).

5. In the *early church*, an addition to or extension of a fast; a fast longer than the ordinary fast. *Bingham*, Antiquities, xxi. 3.

superpraise (sū-pėr-prāz′), *v. i.* To praise to excess. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 153.

superproportion (sū′pėr-prō-pōr′shon), *n.* Excess of proportion. *Sir K. Digby.*

superpurgation† (sū′pėr-pėr-gā′shon), *n.* More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

superquadripartient (sū-pėr-kwod-ri-pär′-tient), *a.* [LL. *superquadripartien(t-)s.*] Being in the ratio of 9 to 5.

superquadriquintal (sū-pėr-kwod-ri-kwin′tal), *a.* Same as *superquadripartient*.

superreflection† (sū′pėr-rē-flek′shon), *n.* The reflection of a reflected image; the echo of an echo.

The voice in that chappel createth speciem speciei, and maketh succeeding *super-reflections*; for it melteth by degrees, and every reflexion is weaker than the former. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

superregal (sū-pėr-rē′gal), *a.* More than regal. *Waterland*, Works, III. 348.

superreward† (sū′pėr-rē-wârd′), *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon*, To King James.

superroyal (sū-pėr-roi′al), *a.* Noting a size of paper. See *paper*.

supersacral (sū-pėr-sā′kral), *a.* In *anat.*, situated on or over (dorsad of) the sacrum: as, the *supersacral* foramina, processes, or nerves.

supersaliency† (sū-pėr-sā′li-en-si), *n.* [< *supersalien(t)* + *-cy*.] The act of leaping on anything. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1. [Rare.]

supersalient† (sū-pėr-sā′li-ent), *a.* [= OF. *sursaillant* = Sp. Pg. *sobresaliente*, < L. *super*, on, + *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap.] Leaping upon. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

supersalt (sū′pėr-sâlt), *n.* An acid salt; a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base: opposed to *subsalt*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 40.

supersaturate (sū-pėr-saṭ′ū-rāt), *v. t.* To saturate to excess; add to beyond saturation.

A recently magnetised magnet will occasionally appear to be *supersaturated*. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 85.

supersaturation (sū-pėr-saṭ-ū-rā′shon), *n.* The operation of saturating to excess, or of adding to beyond saturation; the state of being supersaturated.

superscapular (sū-pėr-skap′ū-lėr), *a.* Same as *suprascapular*.

superscribe (sū-pėr-skrīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superscribed*, ppr. *superscribing*. [= Sp. *sobrescribir* = It. *soprascrivere*, < L. *superscribere*, write over, write upon, superscribe, < *super*, over, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] 1. To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; inscribe; put an inscription on.

An ancient monument, *superscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of: as, to *superscribe* a letter.

Produces Mounsieur's letter, *superscribed* to her Majestie. *Aubrey*, Lives (Sylvanus Scory).

superscript (sū′pėr-skript), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *sobrescrito* = It. *soprascritto*, < L. *superscriptus*, pp. of *superscribere*, superscribe: see *superscribe*.] I. *a.* Written over or above the line: the opposite of *subscript*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 321.

II. *n.* The address of a letter; superscription. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 135.

superscription (sū-pėr-skrip′shon), *n.* [< OF. *superscription* = It. *soprascrizione*, < L. *superscriptio(n-)*, a writing above, < *superscribere*, write over: see *superscribe*.] 1. The act of superscribing.—2. That which is written or engraved on the outside of or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, THE KING OF THE JEWS. Mark xv. 26.

supersecular† (sū-pėr-sek′ū-lėr), *a.* Being above the world or secular things. *Bp. Hall.*

supersede (sū-pėr-sēd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *superseded*, ppr. *superseding*. [< OF. *superseder*, *superceder*, F. *superséder* (vernacularly OF. and F. *surseoir*), leave off, desist, delay, defer, < L. *supersedere*, sit upon or above, preside, also, in a deflected use, commonly with the abl., desist from, refrain from, forbear, omit, ML. also postpone, defer, < *super*, above, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*, *sit*. In OF. (*supereeder*) and ML. (*supercedere*) the verb was confused with L. *cedere*, go: see *cede*. Hence ult. (< L. *supersedere*) E. *surcease*, confused with *cease*.] 1. To make void, ineffieacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; set aside; render unnecessary; suspend; stay.

In this genuine acceptation of chance, here is nothing supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures, Sermon v.

It is a sad sight . . . to see these political schemers, with their clumsy mechanisms, trying to *supersede* the great laws of existence. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

2. To be placed in or take the room of; displace; supplant; replace: as, an officer *superseded* by another.

A black and savage atrocity of mind, which *supersedes* in them the common feelings of nature. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

One deep love doth *supersede*
All other. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxii.

supersedeas (sū-pėr-sē′dē-as), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: L. *supersedeas*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] 1. In *law*, a writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded.

A writ of *supersedeas* was issued to prevent the meeting of parliament, and the city was filled with the armed followers of the duke. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 360.

2. Hence, a stay; a stop.

To give a *supersedeas* to industry. *Hammond*, Works, I. 480.

superseder (sū-pėr-sē′dėr), *n.* One who or that which supersedes. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

supersedere (sū′pėr-se-dē′rē), *n.* [So called from this word in the contract or writ: L. *supersedere*, forbear: see *supersede*.] In *Scots law*: (*a*) A private agreement among creditors, under a trust-deed and accession, that they will supersede or sist diligence for a certain period. (*b*) A judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

supersedure (sū-pėr-sē′dūr), *n.* [< *supersede* + *-ure*.] The act of superseding; supersession: as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

To suppose it necessary to undertake his *supersedure* by stealth. *The Century*, XXIX. 632.

superseminate† (sū-pėr-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *superseminatus*, pp. of *superseminare* (> Sp. *sobresembrar* = Pg. *sobresemear*), sow over or upon, < L. *super*, over, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] To scatter (seed) above seed already sown; also, to disseminate.

The church . . . was against . . . punishing difference in opinion, till the popes of Rome did *superseminate* and persuade the contrary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 382.

supersemination† (sū-pėr-sem-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *superseminate* + *-ion*.] The sowing of seed over seed already sown.

They were no more than tares, . . . and . . . of another sowing (a *supersemination*, as the Vulgar reads it). *Heylin*, Reformation (Ded.). (*Davies.*)

superseminator† (sū-pėr-sem′i-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *superseminator*, < *superseminare*, sow over: see *superseminate*.] One who superseminates. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

supersensible (sū-pėr-sen′si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of external perception; supersensual: applied either to that which is physical but of such a nature as not to be perceptible by any normal sense, or to that which is spiritual and so not an object of any possible sense.

The scientific mind and the logical mind, when turned towards the *supersensible* world, are apt to find the same difficulty, only in a much greater degree, as they find in dealing with objects of imagination, or with pure emotions. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 113.

Atoms are *supersensible* beings. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 676.

supersensibly (sū-pėr-sen′si-bli), *adv.* In a supersensible manner. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 16.

supersensitive (sū-pėr-sen′si-tiv), *a.* Excessively sensitive; morbidly sensitive.

Her *supersensitive* ear detects the scratch of her mother's pen. *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 300.

supersensitiveness (sū-pėr-sen′si-tiv-nes), *n.* Morbid sensibility; excessive sensitiveness; extreme susceptibility.

supersensory (sū-pėr-sen′sō-ri), *a.* Supersensual. [Rare.]

This definite line embraced all that mass of actual or alleged instances in which the mind of one person has been impressed by that of another through *supersensory* channels, or at least in a way which could not be accounted for by the ordinary modes of communication through the senses. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 274.

supersensual (sū-pėr-sen′sū-al), *a.* Above or beyond the senses; of such a nature as not to be perceptible by sense, or not by sense with which man is endowed; specifically, spiritual. Also used substantively.

In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the *Supersensual*. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with It? vii. 23.

Everything, the most *supersensual*, presented itself to his [Dante's] mind, not as an abstract idea, but as a visible type. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 89.

supersensuous (sū-pėr-sen′sū-us), *a.* 1. Supersensible; supersensual.

A faith less *supersensuous* and ideal . . . is a covert superstition. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 182.

2. Extremely sensuous; more than sensuous. *Imp. Diet.*

superserviceable (sū-pėr-sėr′vi-sa-bl), *a.* Overserviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired.

A . . . *superserviceable*, finical rogue. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 19.

supersesquialteral (sū-pėr-ses-kwi-al′tėr-al), *a.* Being in the ratio of 5 to 2.

supersesquitertial (sū-pėr-ses-kwi-tėr′shal), *a.* Being in the ratio of 7 to 3.

supersession (sū-pėr-sesh′on), *n.* [< ML. **supersessio(n-)*, < L. *supersedere*, pp. *supersessus*, forbear: see *supersede*.] The act of superseding, or setting aside; supersedure.

The tide of secret dissatisfaction which . . . has prepared the way for its [liberalism's] sudden collapse and *supersession*. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, i.

supersolar (sū-pėr-sō′lär), *a.* Situated above the sun. [Rare.]

Lit by the *supersolar* blaze. *Emerson*, Threnody.

supersolid (sū′pėr-sol′id), *n.* A magnitude of more than three dimensions.

supersphenoidal (sū′pėr-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* Situated on or over (cephalad or dorsad of) the sphenoid bone: as, the *supersphenoidal* pituitary fossa or body.

superspiritual (sū-pėr-spir′i-ṭū-al), *a.* Excessively spiritual; over-spiritual.

superspirituality (sū-pėr-spir′i-ṭū-al′i-ti), *n.* The quality or state of being superspiritual.

This extreme, unreal *super-spirituality* is a relic of the old Zoroastrian doctrine of Dualism.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 286.

supersquamosal (sū′pėr-skwā-mō′sal), *n.* A bone of the skull of ichthyosaurs, behind the postfrontal and postorbital. *Owen.*

superstition (sū-pėr-stish′on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *superstician, superstician; <* OF. (and F.) *superstition* = Sp. *superstician* = Pg. *superstição* = It. *superstizione*, superstition, *<* L. *superstitio(n-)*, excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition; connected with *superstes* (*superstit-*), standing by, being present (as a noun, a bystander, a witness), also standing over, as in triumph, also, in another use, surviving, remaining, *<* *superstare*, stand upon or over, also survive, *<* *super*, over, above, + *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.* As in the case of *religio(n-), relligio(n-)*, religion (see *religion*), the exact original sense of *superstitio(n-)* is uncertain; it is supposed to have been a 'standing over something' in amazement or awe. The explanation (reflected, e. g., in the quot. from Lowell, below) that it means lit. 'a survival' (namely, of savage or barbarous beliefs generally outgrown) is modern, and is entirely foreign to Roman thought.] 1. An ignorant or irrational fear of that which is unknown or mysterious; especially, such fear of some invisible existence or existences; specifically, religious belief or practice, or both, founded on irrational fear or credulity; excessive or unreasonable religious scruples produced by credulous fears.

First Sail. Sir, your queen must overhoard; the sea works high, the wind is loud, and will not lie till the ship be cleared of the dead.
Per. That 's your *superstition. Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 50.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him; for the one is unbelief, the other is contumely; and certainly *superstition* is the reproach of the Deity. *Bacon, Superstition.*

Where there is any religion, the devil will plant *superstition.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

He [Canon Kingsley] defines *superstition* to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

A *superstition*, as its name imports, is something that has been left to stand over, like unfinished business, from one session of the world's witenagemot to the next.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 92.

2. A religious belief or a system of religion regarded as based on ignorance and fear; especially, the worship of false gods, as induced by fear; pagan religious doctrines and practices.

He destroyed all idolatry and clearly did extirpate all *superstition.* *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Under their Druid-teachers, the heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle *superstitions* and wicked practices. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 294.

3. Hence, any false or unreasonable belief tenaciously held: as, popular *superstitions.*

Of the political *superstitions*, . . . none is so universally diffused as the notion that majorities are omnipotent.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 232.

4†. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.—5†. Idolatrous devotion.

May I not kiss you now in *superstition?*
For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 3.

= **Syn. 1-3.** *Superstition, Credulity, Fanaticism, Bigotry. Credulity* is a general readiness to believe what one is told, without sufficient evidence. *Superstition* may be the result of *credulity* in regard to religious beliefs or duties or as to the supernatural. As compared with *fanaticism* it is a state of fears on the one side and rigorous observances on the other, both proceeding from an oppression of the mind by its beliefs, while *fanaticism* is too highly wrought in its excitement for fear or for attention to details of conduct. *Fanaticism* is a half-crazy substitution of fancies for reason, primarily in the field of religion, but secondarily in politics, etc. *Fanaticism* is demonstrative, being often ready to undertake, in obedience to its supposed duty or call by special revelation, tasks that are commonly considered wicked or treated as criminal. *Bigotry* is less a matter of action: subjectively it is a blind refusal to entertain the idea of correctness or excellence in religious opinions or practices other than one's own; objectively it is an attitude matching such a state of mind. *Credulity* is opposed to *skepticism, superstition* to *irreverence, fanaticism* to *indifference, bigotry* to *latitudinarianism.* See *enthusiastic.*

superstitionist† (sū-pėr-stish′on-ist), *n.* [*< superstition* + *-ist.*] One who is superstitious; one who is bound by religious superstitions. *Dr. H. More.*

superstitious (sū-pėr-stish′us), *a.* [Formerly also *superstic̆ious; =* F. *superstitieux* = Sp. Pg. *supersticioso* = It. *superstizioso, <* L. *superstitiosus*, full of superstition, superstitious, also soothsaying, prophetic, ML. also extraordinary, ambignous, *<* *superstitio(n-)*, superstition: see *superstition.*] 1. Believing superstitions, religious or other; addicted to superstition; especially, very scrupulous and rigid in religious observances through fear or credulity; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.

Deuised by the religious persons of those dayes to abuse the *superstitious* people, and to encomber their busie braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

2. Pertaining to, partaking of, or proceeding from superstition: as, *superstitious* rites.

They pretend not to adore the Cross, because 'tis *superstitious.* *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 106.

The Easterns appear to have a *superstitious* dislike to rebuilding upon the site of a former town.
O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

3†. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need, as from credulous fear.

Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by
Fond *superstitious* coyness thus prevent?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 223.

4†. Idolatrously devoted.

Have I with all my full affections
Still met the king? loved him next heaven? obey'd him?
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 131.

Superstitious uses. See *use.*

superstitiously (sū-pėr-stish′us-li), *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with superstition.

superstitiousness (sū-pėr-stish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being superstitious; superstition.

superstrain† (sū-pėr-strān′), *v. t.* To overstrain, or stretch unduly. [Rare.]

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 182.

superstratum (sū-pėr-strā′tum), *n.*; pl. *superstrata* (-tą). [*< L. superstratum*, neut. of *superstratus*, pp. of *supersternere*, spread above, *<* *super*, above, + *sternere*, spread: see *stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

The *superstratum* which will overlay us.
Byron, Don Juan, ix. 37.

superstruct (sū-pėr-strukt′), *v. t.* [*< L. superstructus*, pp. of *superstruere*, build upon or over, *<* *super*, above, + *struere*, build: see *structure.*] To build or erect upon something. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 35.

superstruction (sū-pėr-struk′shon), *n.* [*< superstruct* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of erecting or building upon something.—2. A superstructure.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Sir J. Denham.*

superstructive† (sū-pėr-struk′tiv), *a.* [*< superstruct* + *-ive.*] Built or erected on something else.

Nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross.
Hammond.

superstructor† (sū-pėr-struk′tor), *n.* [*< superstruct* + *-or*[1].] One who builds on something else.

Was Oates's narrative a foundation or a superstructure, or was he one of the *superstructors* or not?
Roger North, Examen, p. 193. (*Davies.*)

superstructural (sū-pėr-struk′tūr-al), *a.* [*< superstructure* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a superstructure.

superstructure (sū′pėr-struk″tūr), *n.* [*< superstruct* + *-ure.*] 1. Any structure built on something else; particularly, an edifice in relation to its foundation.

I am not for adding to the beautiful edifice of nature, nor for raising any whimsical *superstructure* upon her plans.
Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

2. Hence, anything erected on a foundation or basis.

There is another kind of pedant, who, with all Tom Folio's impertinencies, hath greater *superstructures* and embellishments of Greek and Latin.
Addison, Tatler, No. 158.

3. In *railway engin.*, the sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, in contradistinction to *road-bed.*

supersubstantial (sū″pėr-sub-stan′shal), *a.* [*<* LL. *supersubstantialis*, sc. *panis*, an imperfect translation of Gr. *ἐπιούσιος*, sc. *ἄρτος*, bread 'sufficient for the day' or bread 'for the coming day' ("daily bread"), or bread 'necessary to support life' (Mat. vi. 11), *<* L. *super*, upon, + *substantia* (tr. Gr. *οὐσία*), being, substance: see *substance, substantial.*] 1. More than substantial; beyond the domain of matter; being more than (material) substance: used with special reference to Mat. vi. 11, where the Greek *ἐπιούσιος* ('daily' in the authorized version) is in the Vulgate *supersubstantialis.*

This is the daily bread, the heavenly *supersubstantial* bread, by which our souls are nourished to life eternal.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant, v. § 4.

2. [Tr. Gr. *ὑπερούσιος.*] Superessential; transcending all natures, all ideas, and the distinction of existence and non-existence.

supersubtilized (sū-pėr-sut′il-īzd), *a.* Subtilized or refined to excess.

Wire-drawn sentiment and *supersubtilized* conceit.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 245.

supersubtle (sū-pėr-sut′l), *a.* Over-subtle; cunning; crafty in an excessive degree. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 363.

supersubtlety (sū-pėr-sut′l-ti), *n.* Excessive subtlety; over-nicety of discrimination.

The *supersubtleties* of interpretation to which our Teutonic cousins, who have taught us so much, are certainly somewhat prone. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

supersurface (sū′pėr-sėr″fās), *n.* A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space.

supersus† (sū-pėr′sus), *n.* In *music*, an unusually high treble voice or voice-part.

supertelluric (sū″pėr-te-lū′rik), *a.* Situated above the earth and its atmosphere.

supertemporal[1] (sū-pėr-tem′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Transcending time, or independent of time.

II. *n.* That which transcends or is independent of time.

Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternals, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 625.

supertemporal[2] (sū-pėr-tem′pō-ral), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above or high up in the temporal region: specifically noting certain lateral cerebral gyri and sulci.

superterrene (sū″pėr-te-rēn′), *a.* [*<* LL. *superterrenus*, above the earth, *<* L. *super*, over, + *terra*, earth: see *terrene.*] Being above ground or above the earth; superterrestrial.

superterrestrial (sū″pėr-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Situated above the world; not of the earth, but superior to it; supermundane; superterrene. Also *supraterrestrial.*

supertonic (sū′pėr-ton-ik), *n.* In *music*, the tone in a scale next above the tonic or key-note; the second, as A in the scale of G.

supertragical (sū-pėr-traj′i-kal), *a.* Tragical to excess.

supertripartient (sū″pėr-trī-pär′ti-ent), *a.* In the ratio of 7 to 4.

supertriquartal (sū″pėr-trī-kwôr′tal), *a.* Same as *supertripartient.*

supertuberation (sū-pėr-tū-bę-rā′shon), *n.* The production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

supertunic (sū′pėr-tū-nik), *n.* Any garment worn immediately over a tunic: used loosely in the many cases where it is impossible to name more precisely garments so represented, as in ancient costume.

supervacaneous† (sū″pėr-vą-kā′nę-us), *a.* [= Sp. *supervacáneo* = It. *supervaeaneo, <* L. *supervacaneus*, above what is necessary, needless, superfluous, *<* *super*, above, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous.*] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose.

I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 60.

supervacaneously† (sū″pėr-vą-kā′nę-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner; needlessly. *Imp. Dict.*

supervacaneousness† (sū″pėr-vą-kā′nę-us-nes), *n.* Needlessness; superfluousness. *Bailey.*

supervacuous† (sū-pėr-vak′ū-us), *a.* [*<* L. *supervacuus*, needless, superfluous, *<* *super*, over, + *vacuus*, empty, void: see *vacuous.*] Being more than is necessary; supererogatory.

The Pope having the key, he may dispense the *supervacuous* duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 285.

supervene (sū-pėr-vēn′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *supervened*, ppr. *supervening.* [= F. *survenir* = Sp. *supervenir, sobrevenir* = Pg. *sobrevir* = It. *supervenire, sopravvenire, <* L. *supervenire*, come

over or upon, overtake, < *super*, above, + *venire*, come: see *come*.] To come in as extraneous upon something; be added or joined; follow in close conjunction.

The dawning of the day is not materially turned into the greater light at noon; but a greater light *superveneth*. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., To the Reader.

The tall candles sank into nothingness; their flames went out utterly; the blackness of darkness *supervened*. *Poe*, Tales, I. 311.

supervenient (sū-pėr-vē′nient), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *superveniente*, < L. *supervenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] Coming in upon something as additional or extraneous; superadvenient; added; additional; following in close conjunction.

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond*.

supervention (sū-pėr-ven′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *supervencion* = Pg. *supervenção*, < LL. *superventio(n-)*, a coming up, < L. *supervenire*, come upon: see *supervene*.] The act, state, or condition of supervening.

The grave symptoms . . . were undoubtedly caused by the *supervention* of blood poison, originating from the wound. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 142.

supervisal (sū-pėr-vī′zal), *n.* [< *supervise* + *-al*.] The act of supervising; overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Gilders, carvers, upholsterers, and picture-cleaners are labouring at their several forges, and I do not love to trust a hammer or a brush without my own *supervisal*. *Walpole*, To George Montagu, July 1, 1763.

supervise (sū-pėr-vīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supervised*, ppr. *supervising*. [< ML. *supervisus*, pp. of *supervidere*, oversee, < L. *super*, over, + *videre*, pp. *visus*, see: see *vision*.] 1. To oversee; have charge of, with authority to direct or regulate: as, to *supervise* the erection of a house. The word often implies a more general care, with less attention to and direction of details, than *superintend*.

The small time I *supervised* the Glass-house, I got among those Venetians some Smatteringa of the Italian Tongue. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 3.

2†. To look over so as to peruse; read; read over.

You find not the apostrophas, and so miss the accent; let me *supervise* the canzonet. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 124.

=**Syn.** 1. See list under *superintend*.

supervise† (sū-pėr-vīz′), *n.* [< *supervise*, *v.*] Inspection.—**On the supervise**, at sight; on the first reading.

Importing Denmark's health and England's too,
With, ho! such bugs and goblins in my life
That, *on the supervise*, no leisure bated.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 23.

supervision (sū-pėr-vizh′on), *n.* [< ML. **supervisio(n-)*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, oversee: see *supervise*.] The act of supervising or overseeing; oversight; superintendence; direction: as, to have the *supervision* of a coal-mine; police *supervision*.=**Syn.** See list under *superintendence*.

supervisor (sū-pėr-vī′zor), *n.* [< ME. *supervisor*, < ML. *supervisor*, < *supervidere*, pp. *supervisus*, supervise: see *supervise*.] 1. One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent: as, the *supervisor* of a coal-mine; a *supervisor* of the customs or of the excise.

I desire and pray you . . . make a substaneiall bille in my name upon the said mater, . . . the said bille to be put up to the Kyng, whiche is chief *supervisor* of my said Lordis testament, and to the Lordes Spirituelle and Temporelle, as to the Comyns, of this present Parlement, so as the iij. astates may graunte and passe hem cleerly. *Paston Letters*, I. 372.

Your English gangers and *supervisors* that you have sent down benorth the Tweed have ta'en up the trade of thievery. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iv.

The twelve *Supervisors* of Estates [at Ludlow] are elected in the same manner [by the thirty-seven, or common council at large]. . . . Their business is to attend to the letting and management of the corporation estates. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1835), p. 2790.

2†. A spectator; a looker-on.

Would you, the *supervisor*, grossly gape on?
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 395.

3†. One who reads over, as for correction.

The author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden*.

4. In some of the United States, an elected officer of a township or town having principal charge of its administrative business. The affairs of a township are managed in some States by a board of supervisors, in some by a single supervisor; in the latter case, the supervisor of the town is only one of a number of town officers, but his concurrent action with one or more of the others is often required, and the supervisors of all the townships in a county constitute together the county board, charged with the administrative business of the county.

Where there are several *supervisors* or trustees in the township, it is common to associate them together as a Board, and under such an arrangement they very closely resemble the New England board of selectmen in their administrative functions. *W. Wilson*, State, § 1014.

supervisorship (sū-pėr-vī′zor-ship), *n.* [< *supervisor* + *-ship*.] The office of a supervisor.

supervisory (sū-pėr-vī′zō-ri), *a.* [< *supervise* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having supervision.

The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with *supervisory* powers in respect to treaties and appointments. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 180.

supervisual (sū-pėr-viz′ū-al), *a.* [< L. *super*, over, + *visus*, seeing, sight: see *visual*.] Exceeding the ordinary visual powers.

Such an abnormally acute *supervisual* perception is by no means impossible. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 28.

supervive† (sū-pėr-vīv′), *v. t.* [< ME. *superviven*, < L. *supervivere*, live beyond, outlive, < *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *survive*.] To live beyond; outlive; survive. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems. [Rare.]

supervolute (sū′pėr-vō-lūt), *a.* [< LL. *supervolutus*, pp. of *supervolvere*, roll over, < L. *super*, above, + *volvere*, roll, turn about.] In *bot.*, noting a form of estivation in which the plaits of a gamopetalous corolla successively overlap one another, as in the morning-glory, jimsonweed, etc.: same as *convolute* except that the latter refers to petals instead of plaits; also, of a leaf, same as *convolute*.

supervolutive (sū′pėr-vō-lū′tiv), *a.* [< *supervolute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, noting an estivation in which the plaits of a corolla or a vernation in which the leaves are supervolute. [Rare.]

supinate (sū′pi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supinated*, ppr. *supinating*. [< L. *supinatus*, pp. of *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back, < *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, to bring (the hand) palm upward. In this position the radius and ulna are parallel. See *pronate*.

The hand was pronated, and could not be *supinated* beyond the midway position. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 464.

supination (sū-pi-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *supination* = Sp. *supinacion* = It. *supinazione*, < LL. *supinatio(n-)*, < *supinare*, bend or lay backward or on the back: see *supinate*.] 1. The act of lying or the state of being laid on the back, or face upward.—2. In *anat.* and *physiol.*: (*a*) A movement of the forearm and hand of man and some other animals which brings the palm of the hand uppermost and the radius and ulna parallel with each other, instead of crossing each other as in the opposite movement of pronation. (*b*) The position of the forearm and hand in which the ulna and radius lie parallel, not crossed, and the hand lies flat on its back, palm upward: the opposite of *pronation*. The act is accomplished and the position is assumed by means of the supinators, aided by the biceps. —3. In *fencing*, the position of the wrist when the palm of the hand is turned upward. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

supinator (sū′pi-nā-tor), *n.*; pl. *supinatores* (sū″pi-nā-tō′rēz) or *supinators* (sū′pi-nā-tors). [NL., < L. *supinare*, pp. *supinatus*, bend or lay backward: see *supinate*.] A muscle which supinates the forearm: opposed to *pronator*: as, the biceps is a powerful *supinator* of the forearm.—**Supinator brevis**, a muscle at the proximal end of the forearm. It arises from the ulna and lateral ligaments of the elbow, and is wrapped around the radius and inserted upon its outer side.—**Supinator longus**, a flexor and supinator muscle of the forearm, lying superficially along the radial side of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus, and is inserted into the styloid process of the radius. Also called *brachioradialis*. See cut under *muscle*1. —**Supinator radii brevis**. Same as *supinator brevis*.—**Supinator radii longus**. Same as *supinator longus*.—**Supinator ridge of the humerus**, the ectocondylar ridge, a ridge running up from the outer condyle, giving attachment to the supinator longus and other muscles.

supine, *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *supino*, < L. *supinus*, turned or thrown backward, lying on the back, prostrate, also going backward, retrograde, going downward, sloping, inclined; figuratively, inactive, negligent, careless, indolent; neut. *supinum*, sc. *verbum*, applied in LL. to the verbal noun in *-tum*, *-tu* (the supine), and also to the verbal form in *-ndum* (the gerund), lit. 'the absolute verb'—that is, a verbal form without distinctions of voice, number, person, and tense—*supinum*, lit. 'inactive,' hence neutral, absolute, translating Gr. *θετικόν* as applied to the verbal form in *-τέον*, called *ἐπίρρημα θετικόν*, lit. 'the absolute adverb,' or verbal adjunct (*θετικόν*, neut. of *θετικός*, in gram. positive, absolute); < *sub*, under, beneath: see *sub-*.] **I.** *a.* (sū-pīn′). 1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.

That they buried their dead on their backs, or in a *supine* position, seems agreeable unto profound sleep and common posture of dying. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Supperless to bed they must retire,
And couch *supine* their beauties, lily white.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 6.

2. Leaning backward; inclined; sloping: said of localities.

If the vine
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 373.

3. Negligent; listless; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive; careless.

The Spaniards were so *supine* and unexercis'd that they were afraid to fire a greate gun. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 20, 1674.

Long had our dull forefathers slept *supine*,
Nor felt the raptures of the tuneful Nine.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

Milton . . . stands out in marked and solitary individuality, apart from the great movement of the Civil War, apart from the *supine* acquiescence of the Restoration, a self-opinionated, unforgiving, and unforgetting man. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 278.

4. In *bot.*, lying flat with the face upward, as sometimes a thallus or leaf.=**Syn.** 1. *Prone*, etc. See *prostrate*.—3. *Careless*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*), inert, sluggish, languid, dull, torpid.

II. *n.* (sū′pīn). A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun, similar to the English verbals in *-ing*, with two cases. One of these, usually called the *first supine*, ends in *um*, and is the accusative case. It always follows a verb of motion: as, *abiit deambulatum*, he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-walking. The other, called the *second supine*, ends in *u* of the ablative case, and is governed by substantives or adjectives: as, *facile dictu*, easy to be told (literally, easy in the telling).

supine† (sū-pīn′), *adv.* [< *supine*, *a.*] Supinely.

So *supine* negligent are they, or perhaps so wise, as of passed evills to endeavour a forgetfulnesse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 27.

supinely (sū-pīn′li), *adv.* In a supine manner. (*a*) With the face upward; on one's or its back.

And spreading plane-trees, where, *supinely* laid,
He now enjoys the cool, and quaffs beneath the shade.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Carelessly; indolently; listlessly; drowsily; in a heedless or thoughtless way.

In idle wishes fools *supinely* stay.
Crabbe, Works, I. 201.

supineness (sū-pīn′nes), *n.* The state or condition of being supine, in any sense.

supinity† (sū-pin′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *supinita(t-)s*, a bending backward, a lying flat, < *supinus*: see *supine*.] Supineness.

A *supinity* or neglect of enquiry. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

suppage† (sup′āj), *n.* [< *sup* + *-age*; cf. *herbage*, *pottage*.] That which may be supped; seasoning (?).

For food they had bread, for *suppage*, salt, and for sauce, herbs. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

suppalpation† (sup-al-pā′shon), *n.* [< L. *suppalpari*, caress, fondle a little, < *sub*, under, + *palpari*, touch, stroke: see *palpation*.] The act of enticing by caresses or soft words.

If plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities, will noise thee, thou wilt mount. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Ps. cvii. 34.

supparasitation† (su-par″a-sī-tā′shon), *n.* [< *supparasite* + *-ation*.] The act of flattering merely to gain favor.

In time truth shall consume hatred; and at last a galling truth shall have more thanks than a smoothing *supparasitation*. *Bp. Hall*, Beat Bargain, Works, V. x.

supparasite† (su-par′a-sīt), *v. t.* [< L. *supparasitari*, flatter a little, < *sub*, under, + *parasitari*, play the parasite, < *parasitus*, a parasite: see *parasite*.] To flatter; cajole.

See how this subtile cunning sophister *supparasites* the people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popular. *Dr. Clarke*, Sermons (1637), p. 245. (*Latham*.)

suppawn, *n.* See *supawn*.

suppedaneous† (sup-ē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< LL. **suppedaneus* (in neut. *suppedaneum*, a footstool), < L. *sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot (> *pedaneus*, of the size of a foot): see *pedal*.] Being under the feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

suppedaneum (sup-ē-dā′nē-um), *n.* [LL.: see *suppedaneous*.] A projection or support under the feet of a person crucified: used with special reference to Christ or a crucifix. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 611.

suppeditate† (su-ped′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suppeditatus*, pp. of *suppeditare*, *subpeditare*, be fully supplied, be in store, trans. supply, furnish, perhaps for **suppetitare*, < *suppetere*, *subpetere*, be

in store, be present, < *sub*, under, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*.] To supply; furnish.

Whoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing [of] all must have an infinite power.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

suppeditation† (su-ped-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *suppeditatio(n-)*, < *suppeditare*, supply: see *suppeditate*.] Supply; aid afforded.

So great ministry and *suppeditation* to them both.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

supper (sup′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *souper, soper, super*, < OF. *souper, soper, super*, F. *souper*, a supper, inf. used as a noun, < *soper*, F. *souper*, sup: see *sup*.] The evening meal; the last repast of the day; specifically, a meal taken after dinner, whether dinner is served comparatively early or in the evening; in the Bible, the principal meal of the day—a late dinner (the later Roman *cena*, Greek δεῖπνον).

Anon vpon ther *soper* was redy,
She seruyd hym, in like wyse as hym ought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 141.

I have drunk too much sack at *supper*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 15.

Last Supper, the last meal eaten by Christ with his disciples before his death, at which he instituted the Lord's Supper.

Flyrst in the sayd Cirche of Mownte Syon, in the self place wher the hyeh auter ys, ower blyssyd Savior Crist Jhu made hys *last soper* and mawdy wt his Discipulis.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Lord's Supper. See *Lord*.—**Paschal supper**, the Passover supper. See *Passover*.

supper (sup′ėr), *v.* [< *supper, n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To take supper; sup.

This night we cut down all our corn, and many persons *suppered* here. *Mecke*, Diary, Aug. 27, 1691. (*Davies.*)

II. *trans.* To give supper to. [Rare.]

Kester was *suppering* the horses, and in the clamp of their feet on the round stable pavement he did not hear her at first. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

supper-board (sup′ėr-bōrd), *n.* The table on which supper is spread.

Turned to their cleanly *supper-board*.
Wordsworth, Michael.

suppering (sup′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *supper, v.*] The act of taking supper; supper. [Rare.]

The breakfasting-time, the preparations for dinner, . . . and the *supperings* will fill up a great part of the day in a very necessary manner.
Richardson, Pamela, II. 62. (*Davies.*)

supperless (sup′ėr-les), *a.* [< *supper* + *-less*.] Wanting supper; being without supper.

Swearing and *supperless* the hero sate.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 115.

supper-time (sup′ėr-tīm), *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 249.

supplant (su-plant′), *v. t.* [< ME. *supplanten*, < OF. (and F.) *supplanter* = Sp. *suplantar* = Pg. *supplantar* = It. *supplantare, soppiantare*, < L. *supplantare, subplantare*, trip up one's heels, overthrow, < *sub*, under, + *planta*, sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] **1**†. To trip up, as the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell.
Milton, P. L., x. 513.

2†. To overthrow; cause the downfall of; destroy; uproot.

I that have . . . scorn'd
The cruel means you practised to *supplant* me
Massinger, Renegado, iv. 2.

Oh Christ, ouerthrowe the Tables of these Money-changers, and with some whip driue them, scourge them out of thy Temple, which *supplant* thy plantations, and hinder the gayning of Soules for gaine.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

3†. To remove; displace; drive or force away.

I will *supplant* some of your teeth.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 56.

This, in ten daies more, would haue *supplanted* vs all with death. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 3.

4. To displace and take the place of, especially (of persons) by scheming or strategy.

He gave you welcome hither, and you practise
Unworthily to *supplant* him.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

Observe but how their own Principles combat one another, and *supplant* each one his fellow.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

I lamented . . . that frugality was *supplanted* by intemperance, that order was succeeded by confusion.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Peter the Great and Alexis.

supplantary† (su-plan′tạ-ri), *n.* The act of supplanting.

Whiche is conceyvid of envye,
And clepid is *subplantarye*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

supplantation (sup-lan-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *supplantation* = Sp. *suplantacion* = Pg. *supplantação* = It. *supplantazione*, < LL. *supplantatio(n-)*, supplanting, hypocritical deceit, < L. *supplantare*, supplant: see *supplant*.] The act of supplanting.

This general desire of aggrandizing themselves . . . betrays men to a thousand ridiculous and mischievous acts of *supplantation* and detraction.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 9.

supplanter (su-plan′tėr), *n.* [< *supplant* + *-er*[1].] One who supplants or displaces. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

supple (sup′l), *a.* [Also dial. *souple* (pron. soup′l and sō′pl); < ME. *souple*, < OF. *souple, soupple*, F. *souple*, pliant, flexible, easily bent, supple, = It. *suppliee*, humble, suppliant, < L. *supplex, subplex* (*-plic-*), humble, suppliant; not found in the lit. sense 'bending under,' 'bending down'; < *sub*, under, + *plicare*, bend, fold: see *plicate, plait*. Cf. *supplicate*.] **1.** Pliant; flexible; easily bent: as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers.

I do beseech you
That are of *supple* joints, follow them swiftly.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 107.

Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend
The *supple* knee? *Milton*, P. L., v. 788.

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

A feloun firste though that he be,
Afdr thou shalt hym *souple* se.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3376.

If it [beating] . . . makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke*, Education, § 78.

3. Capable of adapting one's self to the wishes and opinions of others; bending to the humor of others; obsequious; fawning; also, characterized by such obsequiousness, as words and acts.

Having been *supple* and courteous to the people.
Shak, Cor., ii. 2. 29.

Call me not dear,
Nor think with *supple* words to smooth the grossness
Of my abuses. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

He [Cranmer] was merely a *supple*, timid, interested courtier in times of frequent and violent change.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4†. Tending to make pliant or pliable; soothing.

But his defiance and his dare to warre
We swallow with the *supple* oile of peace.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 96).

=**Syn. 1.** Lithe, limber, lissome.

supple (sup′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppled*, ppr. *suppling*. [< ME. *souplen*; < *supple, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make supple; make pliant; render flexible: as, to *supple* leather.

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now *suppled*, lithed, and stretched their throats. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 368.

Black bull-hides,
Seethed in fat and *suppled* in flame.
Browning, Paracelsus.

2. To make compliant, submissive, humble, or yielding.

He that pride hath hym withynne
Ne may his herte in no wise
Meken ne *souplen* to servyse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2244.

She 's hard of soul, but I must *supple* her.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

To set free, to *supple*, and to train the faculties in such wise as shall make them most effective for whatever task life may afterwards set them.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

3. Specifically, to train (a saddle-horse) by making him yield with docility to the rein, bending his neck to left or right at the slightest pressure.—**4**†. To soothe.

All the faith and religion that shall be there canoniz'd is not sufficient, without plain convincement and the charity of patient instruction, to *supple* the least bruise of conscience. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 55.

II. *intrans.* To become soft and pliant.

Only his hands and feet, so large and callous,
Require more time to *supple*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 2.

supple-chapped† (sup′l-chopt), *a.* Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue.

A *supple-chapped* flatterer. *Marston.*

supple-jack (sup′l-jak), *n.* **1.** A strong, pliant cane.

Take, take my *supple-jack*,
Play St. Bartholomew with many a back,
Flay half the academic imps alive.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Lyric Odes for 1785, i.

2. One of various climbing shrubs with strong lithe stems, some of them furnishing walking-sticks. The name applies primarily to several West Indian and tropical American species, as *Paullinia curassavica, P. sphærocarpa, P. Barbadense, Serjania polyphylla* (see *basket-wood*) and some other species of *Serjania*, and to the allied *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*. In the southern United States *Berchemia volubilis*, a high twiner of the *Rhamnaceæ*, is so called. The native supple-jack of Australia consists of varieties of the woody climber *Clematis aristata*; that of New Zealand is *Rubus australis*, perhaps the largest known bramble, climbing over the loftiest trees, also called *New Zealand lawyer*.

supplely† (sup′l-li), *adv.* Pliantly; with suppleness. *Cotgrave.*

supplement (sup′lē-ment), *n.* [< OF. *supplement*, F. *supplément* = Sp. *suplemento* = Pg. It. *supplemento*, < L. *supplementum*, that with which anything is made full or whole, < *supplere*, make good, complete, supply: see *supply*.] **1.** An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete; particularly, an addition to a book or paper.

No man seweth a pacche of rude or newe clothe to an old clothe, ellis he takith awey the newe *supplement* or pacche, and a more brekynge is maad.
Wyclif, Mark ii. 21.

God, which hath done this immediately, without so much as a sickness, will also immediately, without *supplement* of friends, infuse his Spirit of comfort where it is needed and deserved. *Donne*, Letters, cxxiv.

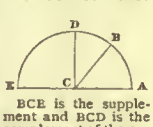
These public affections, combined with manners, are required sometimes as *supplements*, sometimes as correctives, always as aids to law. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Store; supply.

If you be a poet, and come into the ordinary, . . . repeat by heart either some verses of your own or of any other man's; . . . it may chance save you the price of your ordinary, and beget you other *supplements*.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 118.

They cover not their faces unless it be with painting, using all the *supplement* of a sophisticate beauty.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 62.

3. In *trigon.*, the quantity by which an angle or an arc falls short of 180° or a semicircle. Hence, two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle, are the supplements of each other.—**Bill of revivor and supplement.** See *revivor*.—**Letters of supplement**, in *Scots law*, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session, where a party is to be sued before an inferior court, and does not reside within its jurisdiction. In virtue of these letters the party may be cited to appear before the inferior judge.—**Oath in supplement**, in *Scots law*, an oath allowed to be given by a party in his own favor, in order to turn the *semiplena probatio*, which consists in the testimony of but one witness, into the *plena probatio*, afforded by the testimony of two witnesses.=**Syn. 1.** *Appendix, Supplement.* An *appendix* contains additional matter, not essential to the completeness of the principal work, but related to it; a *supplement* contains additional material, completing or improving the principal work.



BCE is the supplement and BCD is the complement of the angle BCA.

supplement (sup′lē-ment), *v. t.* [= Sp. *suplementar* = Pg. *supplementar*; from the noun.] To fill up or supply by additions; add something to, as to a writing, etc.; make up deficiencies in.

The parliamentary grants were each year *supplemented* by ecclesiastical grants made in the Convocations of the two provinces.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 358.

supplemental (sup-lē-men′tal), *a.* [= Sp. *suplemental*; as *supplement* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional; added to supply what is wanted.—**Supplemental air.** See *air*[1].—**Supplemental answer, bill, or pleading**, one interposed after the ordinary answer, bill, or other pleading, in order to bring before the court facts which occurred since that was interposed, or facts which were omitted and not allowable subjects for amendment.—**Supplemental arcs**, in *trigon.*, arcs of a circle or other curve which subtend angles at the center amounting together to 180°.—**Supplemental chords**, two chords of a conic joining one point to the two extremities of a diameter.—**Supplemental cone, proceedings, triangle.** See the nouns.—**Supplemental cusp**, in *odontog.*, a cusp, such as may form the heel of a molar, lower than and additional to the main cusp or cusps of a tooth.—**Supplemental versed sine**, in *trigon.* See *sine*[2].

supplementarily (sup-lē-men′tạ-ri-li), *adv.* In a supplementary manner.

supplementary (sup-lē-men′tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *supplémentaire* = Sp. *suplementario* = Pg. *supplementario*; as *supplement* + *-ary*.] **1.** Same as *supplemental*.—**2.** Especially, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, additional (to what is normal, ordinary, or usual); added, as something secondary, subsidiary, or useless; supernumerary; extra: as, a *supplementary* digit (a sixth finger or toe).—**Supplementary bladder**, a sacculated diverticulum of the wall of the urinary bladder.—**Supplementary curve**, an imaginary projection of a curve making an imaginary part real. Such projections are of aid in comprehending the theory of curves.—**Supplementary eye**, in *entom.*, an organ furnished with from 5 to 10 hemispherical lenses, apparently superimposed on the compound eye: a structure found in the *Aphididæ* or plant-lice. Also called *tubercle*.—**Supplementary proceedings.** See *proceeding*.—**Supplementary respiration, score**, etc. See the nouns.—**Supplementary spleen**, a small body similar to the spleen in structure and occasionally found in its neighborhood; a splenculus or lienculus.

supplementation (sup′lē-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *supplement* + *-ation*.] The act of supplement-

ing, filling up, or adding to. *Kingsley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

supplementist (sup'lē-men-tist), *n.* [< *supplement* + *-ist.*] One who supplements or adds. [Rare.]

Not merely a *supplementist*, but an original authority.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 135.

suppleness (sup'l-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being supple; pliableness; flexibility.

His [Daniel's] diction, if wanting in the more hardy evidences of muscle, has a *suppleness* and spring that give proof of training and endurance.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 139.

2. Readiness of compliance; the property of easily yielding; facility; capability of molding one's self to the wishes or opinions of others.

He . . . had become a by-word for the certainty with which he foresaw and the *suppleness* with which he evaded danger. *Macaulay*, Temple.

=Syn. 1. See *supple*.

supplete (su-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suppleted*, ppr. *suppleting*. [< L. *suppletus*, pp. of *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] To supplement. [Rare.]

This act [ordinal for the making of archbishops, bishops, etc.] was *suppleted*, the reign of uniformity was extended, by another, a truly lamentable decree.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

suppletive (sup'lē-tiv), *a.* [< *supplete* + *-ive.*] Supplying; suppletory. *Imp. Dict.*

suppletory (sup'lē-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **suppletorius* (neut. *suppletorium*, a supplement), < L. *supplere*, fill out, supply: see *supply*.] I. *a.* Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

Many men have certain forms of speech, certain interjections, certain *suppletory* phrases, which fall often upon their tongue, and which they repeat almost in every sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Suppletory oath. (*a*) The testimony of a party in support of the accuracy of charges in his own accounts, admitted in some cases at common law notwithstanding the general rule excluding the testimony of a party when offered in his own favor. (*b*) An oath in supplement. See *supplement*.

II. *n.*; pl. *suppletories* (-riz). That which supplies what is wanted; a supplement.

God hath in his infinite mercy provided for every condition rare *suppletories* of comfort and usefulness.
Jer. Taylor, Works, VI. 177.

Confirmation . . . is an excellent part of Christian discipline, by which children, coming to years of discretion, are examined and taught what they are enjoined now to perform of themselves; and . . . it is a *suppletory* to early Baptism, and a corroboration of its graces, rightly made use of. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 343.

supplial (su-plī'al), *n.* [< *supply* + *-al.*] 1. The act of supplying, or the thing supplied.

The *supplial* of our imaginary, and therefore endless wants. *Warburton*, Works, IX. iv.

2. That which supplies the place of something else. [Rare.]

It contains the choicest sentiments of English wisdom, poetry, and eloquence; it may be deemed a *supplial* of many books. *C. Richardson*, Dict., Pref., iii.

suppliance[1] (sup'li-ans), *n.* [< *suppliant*(*t*) + *-ce.*] The act of a suppliant; supplication.

When Greece, her knee in *suppliance* bent,
Should tremble. *Halleck*, Marco Bozzaris.

suppliance[2]† (su-plī'ans), *n.* [Also *supplyance*; < *supply* + *-ance.*] 1. The act of supplying or bestowing.

Which euer, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance* giuen. *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 321.

2. That which supplies a need or a desire; satisfaction; gratification.

A violet . . .
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 9.

suppliant[1] (sup'li-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, entreat, beg, < L. *supplicare*: see *supplicate*.] I. *a.* 1. Supplicating; entreating; beseeching; humbly soliciting.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 201.

No *suppliant* crowds before the judge appear'd;
No court erected yet, nor cause was heard.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 120.

2. Expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace
With *suppliant* knee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 112.

No more that meek and *suppliant* look in prayer,
Nor the pure faith (to give it force), are there.
Crabbe, Works, I. 116.

II. *n.* A humble petitioner; one who asks or entreats in a supplicating manner.

Spare
This forfeit life, and hear thy *suppliant*'s prayer.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 841.

By Turns put on the *Suppliant* and the Lord:
Threaten'd this Moment, and the next implor'd.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

suppliant[2]† (su-plī'ant), *a.* [< *supply* + *-ant.*] Supplementary.

With those Legions
Which I haue spoke of, whereunto your ieuie
Must be *suppliant*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 8 (folio 1623).

suppliantly (sup'li-ant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; as a suppliant.

Suppliantly to deprecate the impending wrath of God.
Calvin, On Jonah (trans.), p. 22.

suppliantness (sup'li-ant-nes), *n.* The quality of being suppliant. *Bailey.*

supplicancy (sup'li-kan-si), *n.* [< *supplican*(*t*) + *-cy.* Cf. *suppliance*[1].] Suppliance; the act of supplicating; supplication. *Imp. Dict.*

supplicant (sup'li-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *supplican*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *supplicare*, beseech, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] I. *a.* Entreating; imploring; asking humbly.

[They] offered to this council their letters *supplicant*, confessing that they had sinned.
Bp. Bull, Corruptions of Church of Rome.

II. *n.* One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *supplicants*, it was not in the power of God to withstand them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

All his determinations are delivered with a beautiful humility; and he pronounces his decisions with the air of one who is more frequently a *supplicant* than a judge.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

supplicantly (sup'li-kant-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner.

supplicat (sup'li-kat), *n.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *supplicare*, beseech: see *supplicate*.] In English universities, a petition; particularly, a written application accompanied with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

supplicate (sup'li-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supplicated*, ppr. *supplicating*. [< L. *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare* (> It. *supplicare* = Sp. *suplicar* = Pg. *supplicar* = F. *supplier*), beseech, supplicate, < *supplex* (*supplic-*), kneeling down, humble: see *supple*.] I. *trans.* 1. To beg for; seek or invoke by earnest prayer: as, to *supplicate* a blessing.—2. To address or appeal to in prayer: as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be *supplicated*? *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

=Syn. 1. *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1], and list under *solicit*.

II. *intrans.* To entreat humbly; beseech; implore; petition.

A man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me *supplicating*? *Tennyson*, Boädicea.

supplicatingly (sup'li-kā-ting-li), *adv.* In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication or humble entreaty.

supplication (sup-li-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *supplication* = Sp. *suplicacion* = Pg. *supplicação* = It. *supplicazione*, < L. *supplicatio*(*n-*): see *supplicate*.] 1. The act of supplicating or entreating; humble and earnest petition or prayer.

Now therefore bend thine ear
To *supplication*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 31.

I cannot see one say his prayers but, instead of imitating him, I fall into a *supplication* for him.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Petition; earnest or humble request.

Are your *supplications* to his lordship? Let me see them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 16.

I have attempted one by one the lords, . . .
With *supplication* prone and father's tears,
To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.
Milton, S. A., l. 1459.

3. In ancient Rome, a solemnization, or ceremonial address to the gods, decreed either on occasions of victory or in times of public danger or distress.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican litanies, one of the petitions containing a request to God for some special benefit, as distinguished from invocations and prayers for deliverance from evil (deprecations and obsecrations). In its wider sense the word includes the intercessions; in a narrower sense it excludes these, and is applied by some especially to that part of the Anglican litany which begins with the Lord's Prayer.—**Supplications in the quill**, written supplications. [Other explanations are also given.]

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications in the quill*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Suit*, *Entreaty*, etc. See *prayer*[1].

supplicator (sup'li-kā-tor), *n.* [= It. *supplicatore*, < L. *supplicator*, < *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] One who or that which supplicates; a suppliant. *Bp. Hall*, Episcopacy by Divine Right, Conclusion, § I.

supplicatory (sup'li-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *supplicate* + *-ory.*] Containing supplication, or humble petition; submissive; humble. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, i. § 2.

supplicavit (sup-li-kā'vit), *n.* [So called from this word in the writ: L. *supplicavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In *law*, a writ formerly issuing out of the King's (Queen's) Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against any one.

supplichevole (söp-pli-kā'vō-le), *a.* [It., < *supplicare*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] In *music*, imploring; supplicating: also expressed, as a direction to the performer, by the adverb *supplichevolmente*.

supplie†, *v. t.* [< ME. *supplien*, < OF. *supplier*, supplicate: see *supplicate*.] To supplicate.

Yyf thou wilt shynen with dignites, thou most bysechen and *supplien* hem that yiven the dignitees.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 8.

supplier (su-plī'ėr), *n.* [< *supply* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which supplies.

supply (su-plī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *supplied*, ppr. *supplying*. [Early mod. E. also *supploy*, *supploye*; < OF. *souploier*, *soupplir*, F. *suppléer* = Pr. *supplir*, *suplir* = Sp. *suplir* = Pg. *supprir* = It. *supplire*, < L. *supplere*, *subplere*, fill up, make full, complete, supply, < *sub*, under, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *supplete*, *supplement*.] 1. To furnish with what is wanted; afford or furnish a sufficiency for; make provision for; satisfy; provide: with *with* before that which is provided: as, to *supply* the poor *with* clothing.

Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 64.

They have water in such abundance at Damascus that all parts are *supplied with* it, and every house has either a fountain, a large basin of water, or at least a pipe or conduit. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

The day *supplieth* us *with* truths; the night *with* fictions and falsehoods. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

An abundant stock of facile, new, and ever delicate expressions *supplied* the varied requirements of her intelligence. *The Century*, XLI. 367.

2. To serve instead of; take the place of; repair, as a vacancy or loss; fill: especially applied to places that have become vacant; specifically, of a pulpit, to occupy temporarily.

In the world I fill up a place which may be better *supplied* when I have made it empty.
Shak., As you Like it, I. 2. 205.

If the depnty governour (in regard of his age, being above 70) should not be fit for the voyage, then Mr. Bradstreet should *supply* his place.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 319.

The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 437.

Thus drying Coffee was deny'd;
But Chocolate that Loss *supply'd*.
Prior, Paulo Purganti.

Good-nature will always *supply* the absence of beauty, but beauty cannot long *supply* the absence of good-nature.
Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

3. To give; grant; afford; provide; furnish.

I wanted nothing Fortune could *supply*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 26.

Nearer Care . . . *supplies*
Sighs to my Breast, and Sorrow to my Eyes.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Alike to the citizen and to the legislator home-experience daily *supply* proofs that the conduct of human beings baulks calculation. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 74.

The Roman law, which *supplies* the only sure route by which the mind can travel back without a check from civilisation to barbarism.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 238.

4. To replenish or strengthen as any deficiency occurs; reinforce.

Out of the frye of these rakehelle horse-boyes . . . are theyr kearne continually *supplyed* and mayntayned.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Being the very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have beene *supplyed* and maintained.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 23.

supply (su-plī'), *n.*; pl. *supplies* (-plīz). [< *supply*, *v.*] 1. The act of supplying what is wanted.—2. That which is supplied; means of provision or relief; sufficiency for use or need; a quantity of something supplied or on hand; a stock; a store.

That now at this time your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. 2 Cor. viii. 14.

When this is spent,
Seek for *supply* from me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

What is grace but an extraordinary *supply* of ability and strength to resist temptations, given us on purpose to make up the deficiency of our natural strength to do it?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

The rivers [of Bengal] afford an inexhaustible *supply* of fish. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. In *polit. econ.*, the amount or quantity of any commodity that is on the market and is available for purchase. *Supply*, as the correlative of *demand*, involves two factors—the possession of a commodity in quantity, and the offer of it for sale or exchange.

I would, therefore, define . . . *supply* as the desire for general purchasing power, seeking its end by an offer of specific commodities or services. *Cairnes*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 2.

4. *pl.* Necessaries collected and held for distribution and use; stores: as, the army was cut off from its *supplies*.

Each [bee], provident of cold, in summer flies
Through fields and woods, to seek for new *supplies*.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. *pl.* A grant of money provided by a national legislature to meet the expenses of government. The right of voting supplies in Great Britain is vested in the House of Commons; but a grant from the Commons is not effectual in law without the ultimate assent of the House of Lords and of the sovereign.

6†. Additional troops; reinforcements; succors.

The great *supply*
That was expected by the Dauphin here
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Goodwin Sands.
Shak., K. John, v. 3. 9.

There we found the last *Supply* were all sicke, the rest some lame, some bruised.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

7. A person who temporarily takes the place of another; a substitute; specifically, a clergyman who officiates in a vacant charge, or in the temporary absence of the pastor.

Supply after *supply* filled his pulpit, but the people found them all unsatisfactory when they remembered his preaching. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

Commissioners of supply. See *commissioner*.—**Committee of Supply**, the British House of Commons in committee, charged with the duty of discussing in detail the estimates for the public service. Its deliberations and decisions form the basis of the Appropriation Bill.—**Demand and supply.** See *demand*, and def. 3.—**Glands of supply**, glands which furnish a secretion used in the body.—**Stated supply**, a clergyman engaged to supply a pulpit for a definite time, but not regularly settled. [U. S.]—**Supply departments** (*milit.*), the departments that furnish all the supplies of an army. In the United States army these are (1) the ordnance department, to provide ordnance and ordnance stores; (2) the engineer corps, to furnish portable military bridges, pontoons, intrenching-tools, torpedoes, and torpedo-supplies; (3) the quartermaster's department, which furnishes clothing, fuel, forage, quarters, transportation, and camp and garrison equipage; (4) the subsistence department, which furnishes the provisions; and (5) the medical department, which provides medicines, medical and hospital stores, etc.

supplyment† (su-plī′mẹnt), *n.* [< *supply* + *-ment.*] Continuance of supply or relief.

I will never fail
Beginning nor *supplyment*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 182.

supply-roller (su-plī′rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, the inking-roller near the ink-trough which supplies ink to the other rollers.

supply-train (su-plī′trān), *n.* A train of wagons carrying provisions and warlike stores required for an army in the field.

supponet†, *v. t.* [= Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppôr* = It. *supponere*, < L. *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute, subjoin, < *sub*, under, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *suppose*.] To put under. *Cotgrave.*

support (su-pōrt′), *v.* [< ME. *supporten*, < OF. *supporter*, F. *supporter* = Sp. *suportar* = Pg. *supportar* = It. *supportare*, *sopportare*, < L. *supportare*, *subportare*, carry, bring, convey, < *sub*, under, + *portare*, bear or carry along, < √ *por*, go: see *port*³.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear; prop up; bear the weight of; uphold; sustain; keep from falling or sinking.

[The temple] hath in it an He made Arch-wise, *supported* with foure hundred Pillars.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 270.

When a mass is poised in the hand, certain muscles are strained to the degree required to *support* the mass plus the arm. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

We left the earth, at the end of the second creative æon, with a solid crust *supporting* a universal ocean.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 97.

2. To endure without being overcome; bear; undergo; also, to tolerate.

I a heavy interim shall *support*
By his dear absence. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 259.

These things his high spirit could not *support*.
Evelyn, Diary, July 25, 1673.

Whose fierce demeanour and whose insolence
The patience of a God could not *support*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

3. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; keep from shrinking, sinking, failing, or fainting: as, to *support* the courage or spirits.

He who is quiet and equal in all his behaviour is *supported* in that deportment by what we may call true courage. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

The moral sense is always *supported* by the permanent interest of the parties.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

4. *Theat.*: (*a*) To represent in acting on or as on the stage; keep up; act: as, to *support* the part assigned.

Psha! you know, mamma, I hate militia officers, . . . clowns in military masquerade, wearing the dress without *supporting* the character.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

(*b*) To act with, accompany, or second a leading actor or actress.

As Ophelia, in New York and elsewhere, she *supported* the elder Booth. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 871.

5. In *music*, to perform an accompaniment or subordinate part to.—**6.** To keep up; carry on; maintain: as, to *support* a contest.

I would fain have persuaded her to defer any conversation which, in her present state, she might not be equal to *support*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 189.

7. To supply funds or means for: as, to *support* the expenses of government; maintain with the necessary means of living; furnish with a livelihood: as, to *support* a family.

And they have lived in that wood
Full many a year and day,
And were *supported* from time to time
By what he made of prey.
Young Hastings the Groom (Child's Ballads, I. 190).

8. To keep from failing or fainting by means of food; sustain: as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.

The culinary expedients with which three medical students might be *supported* for a whole week on a single loin of mutton by a brandered chop served up one day, a fried steak another. *Forster*, Goldsmith, I. iv.

9. To keep up in reputation; maintain: as, to *support* a good character; sustain; substantiate; verify: as, the testimony fails to *support* the charges.

And his man Reynold, with fine counterfesaunce,
Supports his credite and his countenaunce.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 668.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts, . . .
And in the most exact regard *support*
The worships of their name. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 287.

10. To assist in general; help; second; further; forward: as, to *support* a friend, a party, or a policy; specifically, *milit.*, to aid by being in line and ready to take part with in attack or defense: as, the regiment *supported* a battery.

He [Walpole] knew that it would have been very bad policy in him to give the world to understand that more was to be got by thwarting his measures than by *supporting* them. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

11. To vindicate; defend successfully: as, to *support* a verdict or judgment.

That God is perfectly benevolent is a maxim of popular Christianity, and it may be *supported* by Biblical texts.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 13.

12. To accompany or attend as an honorary coadjutor or aid; act as the aid or attendant of: as, the chairman was *supported* by . . .—**13.** To speak in support or advocacy of, as a motion at a public meeting.—**14.** In *her.*, to accompany or be grouped with (an escutcheon) as one of the supporters. [Rare.]—**To support arms** (*milit.*), to carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder.—**Syn. 10.** To countenance, patronize, back, abet. See *support*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* To live; get a livelihood. [Local, U. S.]

We have plenty of property; he'll have that to *support* on in his preachin'.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 232.

support (su-pōrt′), *n.* [< ME. *support*; < *support*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of supporting, upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling; sustaining power or effect.

Two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main *support*.
Milton, S. A., i. 1634.

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; that on which another thing is placed or rests; a prop, pillar, base, or basis; a foundation of any kind.

We are so unremittingly subjected to that great power [gravity], and so much occupied in counteracting it, that the providing of sufficiency of *Support* on every needful occasion is our foremost solicitude.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 231.

It [the choir of the abbey-church of St. Remi, Rheims] is, however, in advance of Paris as regards attenuation of *supports* and general lightness of construction.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 96.

3. That which maintains life; subsistence; sustenance.

Yours be the produce of the soil;
O may it still reward your toil!
Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask *support* in vain!
Shenstone, Ode to Duchess of Somerset, l. 27.

4. One who or that which maintains a person or family; means of subsistence or livelihood: as, fishing is their *support;* he is the only *support* of his mother.

The *support* of this place [Cyzicus] is a great export of white wine, which is very good, and passes for Alonia wine at Constantinople, to which city they carry it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 114.

5. The act of upholding, maintaining, assisting, forwarding, etc.; countenance; advocacy: as, to speak in *support* of a measure.

The pious sovereign of England, the orator said, looked to the most Christian king, the eldest son of the Church, for *support* against a heretical nation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

There is no crime or enormity in morals which may not find the *support* of human example, often on an extended scale. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 50.

6. The keeping up or sustaining of anything without suffering it to fail, decline, be exhausted, or come to an end: as, the *support* of life or strength; the *support* of credit.

I look upon him as one to whom I owe my Life, and the *Support* of it. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

There were none of those questions and contingencies with the future to be settled which wear away all other lives, and render them not worth having by the very process of providing for their *support*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; relief; encouragement.

If I may have a *Support* accordingly, I intend by God's Graces (desiring your Consent and Blessing to go along) to apply myself to this Course. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

It is to us a comfort and *support*, pleasant to our spirits as the sweetest canes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 339.

8. *Theat.*, an actor or actress who plays a subordinate or minor part with a star; also, the whole company collectively as supporting the principal actors.—**9.** *pl. Milit.*, the second line in a battle, either in the attack or in the defense.—**10.** In *music*, an accompaniment; also, a subordinate part.—**Points of support**, in *arch.* See *point*¹.—**Right of support**, in *law*: (*a*) The right of a person to have his soil or buildings supported by his neighbor's house or land. (*b*) The reasonable supply of the necessaries and comforts of life: as, intoxication of a husband injuring the wife's *rights of support*.—**Support of the labrum**, a small membranous or coriaceous piece just above the labrum in the *Cerambycidæ*. Many entomologists have regarded it as the epistoma, from which it appears to be distinct.=**Syn. 2.** Stay, strut, brace, shore.—**3.** *Maintenance*, etc. See *living*.—**5.** Encouragement, patronage, comfort.

supportable (su-pōr′tạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *supportable* = Sp. *soportable* = Pg. *supportavel* = It. *sopportabile;* as *support* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being supported, upheld, sustained, maintained, or defended.—**2.** Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; bearable; endurable: as, the pain is not *supportable;* patience renders injuries or insults *supportable.*

Of all the species of pedants which I have mentioned, the book pedant is much the most *supportable*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 105.

The tyranny of an individual is far more *supportable* than the tyranny of a caste. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

supportableness (su-pōr′tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being supportable. *Hammond.*

supportably (su-pōr′tạ-bli), *adv.* In a supportable manner; so as to be supportable or endurable. *Imp. Dict.*

supportal† (su-pōr′tal), *n.* [< ME. *supportayle*, < OF. **supportaile*, < *supporter*, support: see *support.*] Support.

And in mischief, whanne drede woide us assayle,
Thou arte oure schilde, thou arte oure *supportayle*.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

No small hope that som nedefull *supportal* wold be for me (in due tyme) devysed.
Dr. John Dee, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 34.

supportance (su-pōr′tạns), *n.* [< *support* + *-ance.*] **I†.** A support; upholding; maintenance.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 32.

Name and honour—
What are they? a mere sound without *supportance*.
Ford, Fancies, i. 3.

The tribute Rome receives from Asia is
Her chief *supportance*.
Massinger, Believe as you List, ii. 2.

2. In *Scots law*, assistance enabling a person who is otherwise incapable to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.

supportation† (sup-ōr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *supportatio*(*n-*), endurance, bearing, < *supportare*,

support: see *support*.] Support; maintenance; aid; relief.

They wol yeve yow audience and lookynge to *supportacion* in thy presence, and scorn thee in thyn absence.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

And for the nobie lordship and *supportacion* shewid unto me at all tymes I beseche our Lord God guerdon yow.
Paston Letters, I. 323.

supported (su-pōr'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind underneath. A chief or *supported* argent, for instance, signifies a chief of gold with the edge of what is assumed to be another chief of silver underneath it. It is an awkward blazoning, and is rare. See *surmounted*. Also *sustained*.

supporter (su-pōr'tėr), *n.* [< *support* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who supports or maintains. (*a*) One who upholds or helps to carry on; a furtherer; a defender; an advocate; a vindicator: as, *supporters* of religion, morality, and justice.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

The merchants . . . were averse to this embassy; but the Jesuits and Mallet were the avowed *supporters* of it, and they had with them the authority of the king.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 502.

(*b*) An adherent; a partizan: as, a *supporter* of a candidate or of a faction.

The *supporters* of the crown are placed too near it to be exempted from the storm which was breaking over it.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

(*c*) One who accompanies a leader on some public occasion. (*d*) A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

2. That which supports or upholds; that on which anything rests; a support; a prop.

A building set upon *supporters*. *Mortimer.*

Specifically — (*a*) In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cat-head; also, same as *bibb*. (*b*) In *her.*, the representation of a living creature accompanying the escutcheon and either holding it up or standing beside it as if to keep or guard it. In modern times supporters are usually two for each escutcheon, and are more commonly in pairs, the two of each pair being either exactly alike or simply reversed; it often happens, however, that they are quite different, as the Indian and sailor supporting the shield of New York, or the lion and unicorn supporting the royal shield of Great Britain. In medieval decorative art there was often one supporter, as an angel, who actually held the shield, standing behind it.—**Anal supporter.** See *anal*.

supportful† (su-pōrt'fụl), *a.* [< *support* + *-ful*.] Abounding with support; affording support. [Raro.]

Vpon th' Eolian gods *supportfull* wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted from the shore.
Mir. for Mags., p. 821.

supporting (su-pōr'ting), *p. a.* Capable of giving or permitting support: as, a *supporting* column of troops.

Up to this time my troops had been kept in *supporting* distances of each other, as far as the nature of the country would admit. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 501.

supportive (su-pōr'tiv), *a.* [< *support* + *-ive*.] Supporting; sustaining. [Rare.]

The collapse of *supportive* tissue beneath.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 97.

supportless (su-pōrt'les), *a.* [< *support* + *-less*.] Having no support.

supportment† (su-pōrt'ment), *n.* [< *support* + *-ment*.] Support; aid.

Prelaty . . . in her fleshy *supportments*.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

supportress (su-pōr'tres), *n.* [< *supporter* + *-ess*.] A female supporter. *Massinger.*

supposable (su-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *supposable*; < *suppose* + *-able*.] Capable of being supposed; involving no absurdity, and not meaningless.

Any *supposable* influence of climate.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 65.

2. Sufficiently probable to be admitted problematically.

supposably (su-pō'za-bli), *adv.* In a supposable degree or way; as may be supposed or presumed.

Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are *supposably* near enough to be influenced alike.
Science, I. 49.

supposal (su-pō'zal), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-al*.] The supposing of something to exist; supposition; notion; suggestion.

Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth, . . .
He [Fortinbras] hath not fail'd to pester us with message.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 18.

On *supposal* that you are under the bishop of Cork, I send you a letter enclosed to him.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, June 29, 1725.

suppose (su-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *supposed*, ppr. *supposing*. [< ME. *supposen*, *soposen*, < OF. *supposer*, F. *supposer*, taking the place of **suppondre* = Sp. *suponer* = Pg. *suppôr* = It. *supponere*, *supporre*, < L. *supponere*, *subponere*, pp. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute, esp. substitute by fraud, subjoin, annex, also subject, LL. place as a pledge, hypothecate, in ML. suppose, < *sub*, under, + *ponere*, set, place, put: see *suppone* and *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To infer hypothetically; conceive a state of things, and dwell upon the idea (at least for a moment) with an inclination to believe it true, due to the agreement of its consequences with observed fact, but not free from doubt.

Let it not be *supposed* that principles and opinions always go together, any more than sons are always like their parents. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 184.

2. To make a hypothesis; formulate a proposition without reference to its being true or false, with a view of tracing out its consequences. To suppose in this sense is not to imagine merely, since it is an act of abstract thought, and many things can be supposed (as the imaginary points of the geometricians) which cannot be imagined; indeed, anything can be supposed to which we can attach a definite meaning—that is, which we can imagine in every feature to become a matter of practical interest—and which involves no contradiction. Moreover, to suppose is to set up a proposition in order to trace its consequences, while imagining involves no such ulterior purpose.

More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils,
Than yet can be imagined or *supposed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 186.

Go, and with drawn Cutlashes stand at the Stair-foot, and keep all that ask for me from coming up; *suppose* you were guarding the Scuttle to the Powder-Room.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

When we have as great assurance that a thing is as we could possibly [have] *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

3. To assume as true without reflection; presume; opine; believe.

The kynge ansuerde all in laughinge, as that *soposed* well it was Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 623.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the young men, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead.
2 Sam. xiii. 32.

4. To imply; involve as a further proposition or consequence; proceed from, as from a hypothesis.

The system of living contrived by me was unreasonable and unjust, because it *supposed* a perpetuity of youth, health, and vigour. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

This *supposeth* something without evident ground.
Sir M. Hale.

5†. To put, as one thing by fraud in the place of another. =**Syn.** 3. *Expect*, *Suppose* (see *expect*, *v. t.*), conclude, judge, apprehend.

II. *intrans.* To make or form a supposition; think; imagine.

To that contre I rede we take the waye,
ffor ther we may not fayle of good seruice,
As ye *suppose*, tell me what ye seye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 627.

For these are not drunken, as ye *suppose*. Acts ii. 15.

suppose (su-pōz'), *n.* [< *suppose*, *v.*] Supposition; presumption; conjecture; opinion.

Nor, princes, is it matter new to us
That we come short of our *suppose* so far
That after seven years' siege yet Troy walls stand.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 11.

Those confounded Moussni merchants! Their *supposes* always come to pass.
Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier.

supposed (su-pōzd'), *p. a.* Regarded or received as true; imagined; believed.

Much was said about the *supposed* vacancy of the throne by the abdication of James. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

Supposed bass, in *music*. See *bass*[3].

supposedly (su-pō'zed-li), *adv.* As may be supposed; by supposition; presumably.

A triumphal arch, *supposedly* of the period of Marcus Aurelius. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 232.

supposer (su-pō'zėr), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-er*[1].] One who supposes.

supposita (su-poz'i-tạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *suppositum*: see *suppositum*, *supposite*.] In *logic*, same as *extension*, 5.

suppositality†, *n.* [< **supposital* (< *supposite* + *-al*) + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

Hence there can be no difficulty in the meaning of the word *Suppositality*, which is the Abstract of the Supposition. *John Serjeant*, Solid Philosophy (1679), p. 99, [quoted by F. Hall.

suppositary†, *a.* [< *supposite* + *-ary*.] Suppositional.

Whether (in any art or science whatsoever) a bare Hypothesis, or sole *suppositary* argument, may not be gratis, and with the same facility and authority be denyed as it is affirmed.
John Gaule, The Mag-astro-mancer, or the Magical Astrological Diviner Posed and Puzzled (1652), p. 107, [quoted by F. Hall.

suppositate†, *v. t.* [< *supposite* + *-ate*[2].] To enter by substitution; enter. [Rare.]

Witnesse, for instance sake, those queries, whither God be materia prima, and whither Christs divinitie might not *suppositate* a fly.
John Doughty, A Discourse, etc. (1628), p. 12, quoted by [F. Hall.

suppositative (su-poz'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *suppositate* + *-ive*.] Suppositional; hypothetical. [Rare.]

supposite† (su-poz'it), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, pp. of *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*. The quotations credited to F. Hall as exemplifying this and the cognate words are taken from the "New York Nation," August 23d, 1888.] **I.** *a.* 1. Placed under or opposite.

The people through the whole world of Antipodes,
In outward feature, language, and religion,
Resemble those to whom they are *supposite*.
Brome, The Antipodes, i. 6.

2. Supposed; imagined.

What he brings of the *supposite* and imaginary causes of Paul, Barnabas, and Peter, proves . . .
Robert Bailie, The Dissuasive . . . Vindicated (1655), [p. 21, quoted by F. Hall.

II. *n.* 1. A person or thing supposed.

Passions, as Actions, are of Persons or *Supposites*.
Richard Burthogge, Causa Dei (1675), p. 55, quoted by [F. Hall.

2. The subject of a verb.

We inquyre of that we wald knaw: as, made God man without synne; and in this the *supposit* of the verb followes the verb. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

[Rare in all uses.]

supposite (su-poz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *supposite*, *a.*] To substitute.

According to Ockam, the external object—for all science was of singulars—was included in the name being *supposited* as its verbal equivalent.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 365.

supposition (sup-ọ-zish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *supposition* = Sp. *suposicion* = Pg. *suposição* = It. *supposizione*, supposition, < L. *suppositio*(*n-*), *subpositio*(*n-*), a putting under, substitution, in ML. also supposition, < *supponere*, *subponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. The act and mental result of hypothetical inference; that act of mind by which a likelihood is admitted in a propositiou on account of the truth of its consequences; a presumption.

We reasoned throughout our article on the *supposition* that the end of government was to produce the greatest happiness to mankind.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. The act and mental result of formulating a proposition, without reference to its truth or falsity, for the sake of tracing out its consequences; a hypothesis.

Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take them and there lie,
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death that hath such means to die.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 50.

3. In *logic*, the way in which a name is to be understood in a given proposition, in reference to its standing for an object of this or that class. Thus, in the sentences "man is a biped," "man has turned rivers and cut through mountains," "man is a class name," the substantive name *man* has the same signification but different suppositions. The signification is said to be the same, because the variations of meaning are merely the regular variations to which names are generally subject; and these general modes of variation of meaning are called *suppositions*.

4†. Substitution.

I beleeve I am not blameable for making this *supposition* [of my sonne]. *Ariana* (1636), p. 203, quoted by F. Hall.

Material, personal, etc., **supposition.** See the adjectives.—**Rule of supposition.** See *rule*[1].

suppositional (sup-ọ-zish'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-al*.] Based on supposition; supposed; hypothetical; conjectural.

Men and angels . . . have . . . a certain knowledge of them [future things]; but it is not absolute, but only *suppositional*. *South*, Sermons, IX. xi.

suppositionally (sup-ọ-zish'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* By way of supposition; hypothetically.

suppositionary (sup-ọ-zish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-ary*.] Supposed; hypothetical. [Rare.]

Consider yourself as yet more beloved by me for the manner in which you have reproved my *suppositionary* errors.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 282.

suppositionless (sup-ọ-zish'ọn-les), *a.* [< *supposition* + *-less*.] Not subject to any special conditions; not having any peculiar general characters.—**Suppositionless function.** See *function*.

suppositious†, *a.* Same as *supposititious*.

supposititious (su-poz-i-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. *supositicio* = Pg. *suppositicio* = It. *suppositizio*, < L. *suppositicius*, *supposititius*, *subpositicius*, *subposititicius*, put in place of another, substituted, esp. by fraud, spurious, < *supponere*, *subponere*, pp. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] 1. Put by artifice in the place of or assuming the character of another; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious.

Queen Philippa, Wife of King Edward the Third, upon her Death-bed, by way of Confession, told Wickham that John of Gaunt was not the lawful Isaac of King Edward, but a *supposititious* son. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 167.

About P. Gelasius's time there was a world of *supposititious* writings vended and received by the heretics. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 403.

2. Hypothetical; supposed. [Rare.]

The *supposititious* Unknowable, when exposed to the relentless alchemy of reason, vanishes into the merest vapors of abstraction, and "leaves not a rack behind." *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 35.

Spirifer disjunctus, . . . highly prized on account of its *supposititious* medicinal virtues. *Nature*, XXX. 153.

=Syn. 1. *Counterfeit*, etc. See *spurious*.

supposititiously (su-poz-i-tish'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a supposititious manner; spuriously.—2. Hypothetically; by way of supposition. [Rare.]

Supposititiously he derives it from the Lunæ Montes 15 degrees south. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 31.

supposititiousness (su-poz-i-tish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being supposititious. *Bailey*.

suppositive (su-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*.] **I.** *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition.

By a *suppositive* intimation and by an express prediction. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

Suppositive notion, an abstract or symbolical notion; a notion not intuitive.

II. *n.* A conditional or continuative conjunction, as *if*, *granted*, *provided*.

The *suppositives* denote connexion, but assert not actual existence. *Harris*, Hermes, ii. 2.

suppositively (su-poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By or upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond*.

suppositor† (su-poz'i-tȯr), *n.* [< ML. *suppositorium*, that which is put under: see *suppository*.] A suppository; hence, an aid.

Now amorous, then scurvy, sometimes bawdy;
The same man still, but evermore fantastical,
As being the *suppositor* to laughter:
It hath sav'd charge in physic. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

suppository (su-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *suppositories* (-riz). [= F. *suppositoire* = Sp. *supositorio* = Pg. It. *suppositorio*, < LL. *suppositorium*, a suppository, neut. of *suppositorius*, that is placed underneath, < L. *supponere*, pp. *suppositus*, put under: see *suppose*.] In *med.*: (*a*) A medicinal substance in the form of a cone or cylinder, introduced into the rectum, vagina, or uterus, there to remain and dissolve gradually in order to procure certain specific effects. (*b*) A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

suppositum†, *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *suppositus*, *subpositus*, put under, substitute: see *suppose*. Cf. *supposita*.] That which is supposed; the thing denoted by a name in a given proposition. See the quotation under *suppositality*.

supposure (su-pō'zūr), *n.* [< *suppose* + *-ure*.] Supposition; hypothesis. [Rare.]

Thy other arguments are all
Supposures, hypothetical.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1322.

suppress (su-pres'), *v. t.* [< ME. **suppressen* (in pp. *suppressed*), < L. *suppressus*, *subpressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, *subprimere* (> It. *supprimere* = F. *supprimer*) = Sp. *suprimir* = Pg. *supprimir*, press down or under, keep back, conceal, suppress, < *sub*, under, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1].] 1. To overpower; subdue; put down; quell; crush; stamp out.

The ancients afford us two examples for *suppressing* the impertinent curiosity of mankind in diving into secrets. *Bacon*, Political Fables, i.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker and the government stronger. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The Number of Monasteries *suppressed* were six hundred forty-five. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 286.

I have never *suppressed* any man; never checked him for a moment in his course by any jealousy, or any policy. *Burke*, Letter to a Noble Lord.

Conscience pleads her cause within the breast,
Though long rebell'd against, not yet *suppress'd*.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 16.

2. To restrain from utterance or vent; keep in; repress: as, to *suppress* a groan.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 182.

Resolv'd with one consent
To give such act and utt'rance as they may
To ecstasy too big to be *suppress'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 340.

3. To withhold from disclosure; conceal; refuse or forbear to reveal; withhold from publication; withdraw from circulation, or prohibit circulation of: as, to *suppress* evidence; to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* an article or a poem.

In vain an author would a name *suppress*;
From the least hint a reader learns to guess.
Crabbe, Works, V. 162.

What is told in the fullest and most accurate annals bears an infinitely small proportion to that which is *suppressed*. *Macaulay*, History.

There was something unusually doughty in this refusal of Mr. Lloyd to obey the behests of the government, and to *suppress* his paper, rather than acknowledge himself in the wrong. *F. Martin*, Hist. Lloyd's, p. 76.

4. To hinder from passage or circulation; stop; stifle; smother.

Down sunk the priest: the purple hand of death
Clos'd his dim eye, and fate *suppress'd* his breath.
Pope, Iliad, v. 109.

5. To stop by remedial means; check; restrain: as, to *suppress* a diarrhea or a hemorrhage.

suppressed (su-prest'), *a.* [< ME. **suppressed*, *suprissid*; < *suppress* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Restrained; repressed; concealed.

A *suppressed* resolve will betray itself in the eyes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

2†. Oppressed.

Goddis law biddith help the *supprissid*, jugith to the fadirles, defendith the wydow. *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 79. (*Halliwell*.)

3. In *her.*, debruised: as, a lion *suppressed* by a bend.

suppressedly (su-pres'ed-li), *adv.* In a suppressed or restrained manner.

They both laugh low and *suppressedly*. *R. Broughton*, Second Thoughts, ii. 4.

suppresser (su-pres'ėr), *n.* [< *suppress* + *-er*[1].] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

suppressible (su-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *suppress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being suppressed, concealed, or restrained.

suppression (su-presh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *suppression* = Sp. *supresion* = Pg. *suppressão* = It. *suppressione*, < L. *suppressio*(*n*-), *subpressio*(*n*-), a pressing down, a keeping back, suppression, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, press down, suppress: see *suppress*.] 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or quelling, or the state of being suppressed, crushed, quelled, or the like: as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.

A magnificent "Society for the *Suppression* of Vice." *Carlyle*, Werner.

2. The act of concealing or withholding from utterance, disclosure, revelation, or publication: as, the *suppression* of truth, of evidence, or of reports.

Dr. Middleton . . . resorted to the most disingenuous shifts, to unpardonable distortions and *suppression* of facts. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

The unknown amount of painful *suppression* that a cautious thinker, a careful writer, or an artist of fine taste has gone through represents a great physico-mental expenditure. *A. Bain*, in Stewart's Conserv. of Energy, p. 234.

3. The stoppage or obstruction or the morbid retention of discharges: as, the *suppression* of a diarrhea, of saliva, or of urine.—4. In *bot.*, the absence, as in flowers, of parts requisite to theoretical completeness; abortion.

suppressionist (su-presh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *suppression* + *-ist*.] One who supports or advocates suppression.

suppressio veri (su-presh'iō vē'rī). [L.: *suppressio*, suppression; *veri*, gen. of *verum*, the truth, neut. of *verus*, true: see *ware*[1].] Suppression of truth; in *law*, an undue concealment or non-disclosure of facts and circumstances which one party is under a legal or equitable obligation to communicate, and which the other party has a right—not merely in conscience, but juris et de jure—to know. *Minor*. Compare *suggestio falsi*.

suppressive (su-pres'iv), *a.* [< *suppress* + *-ive*.] Tending to suppress.

Johnson gives as expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources. *Seward*, Letters, ii.

suppressor (su-pres'ọr), *n.* [< L. *suppressor*, *subpressor*, a hider, concealer, < *supprimere*, *subprimere*, suppress: see *suppress*.] One who suppresses, crushes, or quells; one who represses, checks, or stifles; one who conceals. *M. Thompson*, Story of Louisiana.

suppurate (sup'ū-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suppurated*, ppr. *suppurating*. [< L. *suppuratus*, *subpuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter: see *suppure*.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce pus: as, a wound *suppurates*.

II. *trans.* To produce (pus). [Rare.]

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot*, Diet.

suppuration (sup-ū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *suppuration* = Sp. *supuracion* = Pg. *suppuração* = It. *suppurazione*, < L. *suppuratio*(*n*-), *subpuratio*(*n*-), a suppurating, < *suppurare*, *subpurare*, suppurate: see *suppurate*.] 1. Formation of pus.—2. The matter produced by suppuration; pus: as, the *suppuration* was abundant.

suppurative (sup'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *suppuratif* = Sp. *supurativo* = Pg. It. *suppurativo*; as *suppurate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Producing pus.

In different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hæmorrhagic, or *suppurative*. *Dr. P. M. Latham*, Lects. on Clin. Med.

II. *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wiseman*.

suppure†, *v. i.* [< OF. *suppurer* = Sp. *supurar* = It. *suppurare*, < L. *suppurare*, *subpurare*, form pus, gather matter, < *sub*, under, + *pus* (*pur*-), pus: see *pus*.] To suppurate. *Cotgrave*.

supputate†, *v. t.* [< L. *supputatus*, *subputatus*, pp. of *supputare*, *subputare* (> It. *supputare* = Pg. *supputar* = Sp. *suputar* = F. *supputer*), count up, reckon: see *suppute*.] To reckon; compute: as, to *supputate* time or distance. *A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I.

supputation† (sup-ū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *supputation* = Sp. *suputacion* = Pg. *supputação* = It. *supputazione*, < L. *supputatio*(*n*-), *subputatio*(*n*-), a reckoning up, < *supputare*, *subputare*, reckon: see *suppute*.] A reckoning; account; computation.

Expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles, after theyr *supputations*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 65).

I speak of a long time; it is above forty quarantains, or forty times forty nights, according to the *supputation* of the Ancient Druids. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 1.

supute† (su-pūt'), *v. t.* [< L. *supputare*, *subputare*, compute, reckon, also cut off, lop, trim, < *sub*, under, + *putare*, reckon, think, cleanse, trim: see *putation*, and cf. *compute*, *depute*, *impute*, *repute*.] To reckon; compute; impute.

That, in a learn'd war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxix. 363.

supra-. [< L. *supra-*, prefix, rare in L., but rather common in ML., < *suprā*, adv., orig. *superā*, adv. and prep., on the upper side, above, beyond, before, more than, besides; orig. contr. abl. fem. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super* = Gr. *ὑπέρ*, above, over: see *super-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'above,' 'beyond.' It is used in the same way as *super-*, with which in terms of anatomy, zoölogy, botany, etc., it is interchangeable, but is somewhat more technical. It is opposed to *infra-*, and to *sub-*, *subter-*, and *hypo-*. Recent technical words with *supra-* are in the following list left without further etymological note.

supra-acromial (sū'prā-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* Same as *superacromial*.—**Supra-acromial artery**, a branch of the suprascapular artery, anastomosing with twigs of the acromiothoracic artery.—**Supra-acromial nerve**. See *supraclavicular nerve*, under *supraclavicular*.

supra-acromiohumeralis (sū'prā-a-krō'mi-ō-hū-mē-rā'lis), *n.* The deltoid muscle.

supra-anal (sū-prā-ā'nal), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the tip of the abdomen, on the last abdominal segment seen from above. Also *superanal*, *suranal*.—**Supra-anal groove**, a transverse hollow on the last abdominal segment, just above the anal orifice, of many *Hymenoptera*.—**Supra-anal lamina**. Same as *preanal segment* (which see, under *preanal*).—**Supra-anal tubercle** or **plate**, a harder projecting part of the integument on the posterior extremity of a larva, especially of a caterpillar.

supra-angular (sū-prā-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Same as *surangular*.

supra-auricular (sū'prā-â-rik'ū-lär), *a.* Situated over the auricle or external ear.—**Supra-auricular point**, in *craniom.*, a point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. See cut under *craniometry*.

supra-axillary (sū-prā-ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* In *bot.*, inserted above instead of in the axil, as a peduncle. Compare *suprafoliaceous*.

suprabranchial (sū-prā-brang'ki-al), *a.* Situated over or above the gills, as of a fish or mollusk.

suprabuccal (sū-prā-buk'al), *a.* Situated over or above the buccal region, as of a mollusk.

supracephalic (sū'prā-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* Placed on (the top of) the head. *Science*, VII. 27. [Rare.]

supraciliary (sū-prā-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Same as *superciliary*, 3.

supraclavicle (sū-prā-klav'i-kl), *n.* In *ichth.*, a superior bony element of the scapular arch of many fishes, which, like the elements called *interclavicle* and *postclavicle*, is variously homologized by different writers; the posterotemporal.

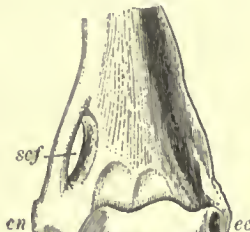
In bony Fishes, where the clavicles become enormous, and may not only be provided with a distinct inter-clavicle, but also each with a distinct portion above—the *supra-clavicle*—as in the Dory, . . . Sturgeon, and others, and besides this with a posterior element, a post-clavicle, as in the Dory, Perch, and Cod. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 162.

supraclavicular (sū'prā-kla-vik'ū-lăr), *a.* 1. In *anat.*, situated over, above, or upon the clavicle.—2. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the supraclavicle.—**Supraclavicular fossa**, the depression above the clavicle corresponding to the interval between the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles.—**Supraclavicular nerves**, superficial descending branches of the cervical plexus, three or four in number, supplying the skin of the upper part of the breast and over the shoulder. The main branches are specified as *sternal*, *clavicular*, and *acromial*. Also respectively *suprasternal*, *supraclavicular*, and *supra-acromial nerves*.—**Supraclavicular point**, a point above the clavicle where electric stimulation will cause the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus to contract.—**Supraclavicular region**, the triangular region on the front of the base of the neck, bounded below by the upper border of the clavicle, within by the outer border of the sternocleidomastoid, and without by a line drawn from the inner end of the outer fourth of the clavicle to that point on the outer border of the sternocleidomastoid which is opposite the first ring of the trachea.

supraclypeal (sū-prā-klip'ē-al), *a.* In *entom.*, situated above the clypeus; noting the supraclypeus.—**Supraclypeal piece**, the supraclypeus.

supraclypeus (sū-prā-klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *supraclypei* (-ī). [NL.] In *entom.*, a subdivision of the clypeus of some insects, especially observable in *Hymenoptera*. See *clypeus*. Sometimes called *postnasus*.

supracondylar (sū-prā-kon'di-lăr), *a.* Situated above the condyles, as of the femur, humerus, occipital bone, or lower jaw-bone.—**Supracondylar eminence** or **protuberance**, either the ectocondyle or the entocondyle of the humerus. See *epicondyle* (with cut).—**Supracondylar foramen.** (*a*) The posterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone. It is small and inconstant in man, in whom it transmits a vein to the lateral sinus, but is a large vacuity of the occipital bone of some animals. (*b*) A well-marked and constant foramen in the inner condyloid ridge of the humerus of many mammals, through which pass the brachial artery and median nerve. It is occasionally found as an anomaly in man, or indicated by the supracondylar process (which see, under *process*). Also *supracondyloid* and *supratrochlear foramen*.—**Supracondylar lines of the femur.** See *line*[2].—**Supracondylar process.** See *process*, and cut under *epicondyle*.—**Supracondylar ridges**, ridges on the shaft of the humerus which extend upward to a varying distance above the external and internal condyles.



Lower end, front view, of Left Humerus of Cat, somewhat enlarged.

scf, supracondylar (or epitrochlear) foramen; *en*, entocondyle (or epitrochlea); *ec*, ectocondyle (or epicondyle); *tr*, trochlea for ulna; *cp*, capitellum for radius.

supracondyloid (sū-prā-kon'di-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *supracondylar*.

II. *n.* The supracondylar process or foramen.

supracoralline (sū-prā-kor'a-lin), *a.* Situated above coral.—**Supracoralline beds**, a series of grits and shales lying above the coral rag, and forming the uppermost division of the Coralline Oölite, a varied group lying between the Oxford and Kimmeridge clays as developed in various parts of England.

supracostal (sū-prā-kos'tal), *a.* Lying upon or above (cephalad of) the ribs: as, the *supracostal* muscles.

supracretaceous (sū'prā-krē-tā'shius), *a.* In *geol.*, overlying the Cretaceous series, or more recent than that: noting rocks, including those of the Tertiary, Post-tertiary, and recent formations or groups. Also *supercretaceous*.

supradecompound (sū'prā-dē-kom-pownd'), *a.* More than decompound; thrice or indefinitely compound: applied in botany to leaves and fronds.

supradorsal (sū-prā-dôr'sal), *a.* Situated on the back (of any organism); placed dorsally or dorsad; dorsal. *Nature*, XL. 172.

supra-entity† (sū-prā-en'ti-ti), *n.* [< L. *supra*, above, + ML. *entita(t-)s*, entity: see *entity*.] A superessential being.

> God is not onely said to be
> An ens, but *supraentitie*.
> *Herrick*, Upon God.

supra-esophageal (sū-prā-ō-sō-faj'ē-al), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the gullet; lying over or upon the œsophagus, as a nervous ganglion or commissure in an invertebrate. Also *supraparyngeal*, *supra-œsophageal*, and rarely *supra-esophagal*, *supra-œsophagal*.

suprafoliaceous (sū-prā-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, inserted upon the stem above the axil of a leaf, as a peduncle or flower.

suprafoliar (sū-prā-fō'li-ăr), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *folium*, a leaf, + *-ar*.] In *bot.*, growing upon a leaf. [Rare.]

supraglottic (sū-prā-glot'ik), *a.* Situated above the true glottis, or relating to what is thus situated, referring to any part of the larynx above the true vocal cords.—**Supraglottic aphonia**, aphonia due to some affection of the parts above the glottis.

suprahyoid (sū-prā-hī'oid), *a.* In *anat.*, situated above the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the submental or hyomental group of muscles: opposed to *infrahyoid*.—**Suprahyoid aponeurosis**, a fold of cervical fascia extending between the bellies of the digastric muscle, and forming a loop which binds the tendon of that muscle down to the hyoid bone.—**Suprahyoid glands**, one or two lymphatic glands in the neck between the anterior bellies of the digastric muscles, receiving lymphatics from the lower lip.—**Suprahyoid region**, that part of the front of the neck which lies above the hyoid bone. Also called *submaxillary*, *submental*, and *hyomental region*.

supra-iliac (sū-prā-il'i-ak), *a.* Situated upon the upper (proximal or sacral) end of the ilium; of the character of, or pertaining to, a supra-ilium.

supra-ilium (sū-prā-il'i-um), *n.* [NL.] A proximal (anterior or superior) epiphysis of the sacral end of the ilium of some animals.

supra-intestinal (sū'prā-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* 1. Situated above the intestine: specifically noting, in certain annelids, as the earthworm, that one of the longitudinal trunks of the pseudohemal system which lies along the dorsal aspect of the alimentary canal.—2. In *Mollusca*, situated above (dorsad of) the alimentary canal: as, a *supra-intestinal* ganglion. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 348.

supralabial (sū-prā-lā'bi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper lip; situated on or over the upper lip.—**Supralabial elevator**, the supralabialis.

supralabialis (sū-prā-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *supralabiales* (-lēz). The proper levator muscle of the upper lip, usually called the *levator labii superioris*. See *levator*. *Coues*, 1887.

supralapsarian (sū'prā-lap-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *supralapsary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to supralapsarianism.

> *Supralapsarian* scheme. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

The *supralapsarian* scheme, which differs from the former [infralapsarian] in the order of the decrees, and, with a severer but terrible logic, includes the fall as a necessary negative condition for the manifestation of God's redeeming mercy on the elect, and his punitive justice on the reprobate, was held as a private opinion by some eminent Calvinists, . . . but it is not taught in any Confession.
P. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 161.

II. *n.* One who believes in supralapsarianism.

supralapsarianism (sū'prā-lap-sā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *supralapsarian* + *-ism*.] The theological doctrine that God selected from men to be created certain ones to be redeemed and receive eternal life, and certain others to be appointed to eternal death, and that thus, in the order of thought, election and reprobation preceded creation: so called because it supposes that men before the fall are the objects of election to eternal life and foreordination to eternal death.

supralapsary† (sū-prā-lap'sa-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *supra*, before, + *lapsus*, fall (see *lapse*), + *-ary*.] Supralapsarian. *Imp. Dict.*

supralateral (sū-prā-lat'e-ral), *a.* In *entom.*, placed on the upper part of the side; superior on the lateral surface: as, a *supralateral* line: used principally in describing larvæ.

supraloral (sū-prā-lō'ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Lying over the lores of a bird: as, a *supraloral* colormark.

II. *n.* A supraloral mark or formation.

supralunar (sū-prā-lū'năr), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar*.] Being beyond the moon; hence, very lofty; of very great height. *Imp. Dict.*

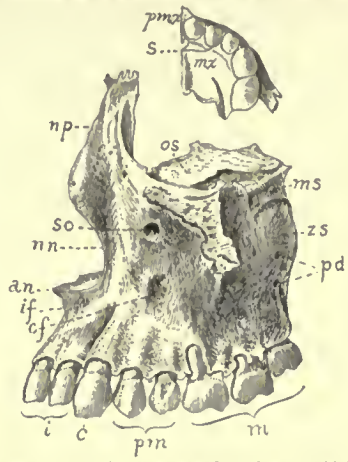
supramammary (su-prā-mam'a-ri), *a.* Lying above the mammæ.—**Supramammary abscess**, an abscess in the subcutaneous tissue above the breast.—**Supramammary region.** Same as *infraclavicular region* (which see, under *infraclavicular*).

supramarginal (sū-prā-mär'ji-nal), *a.* Bordering the Sylvian fissure on the upper side: noting a convolution of the brain. Also *supermarginal*.—**Supramarginal convolution** or **gyrus**, one of the parietal gyri. See *gyrus* (with cut).

supramaxilla (sū'prā-mak-sil'ă), *n.*; pl. *supramaxillæ* (-ē). [NL.] The supramaxillary.

supramaxillary (sū-prā-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper jaw, in part or as a whole; related to or connected with the superior maxillary bone.—**Supramaxillary nerve.** (*a*) The second or superior maxillary division of the fifth or trifacial nerve—a nerve of common sensation, chiefly distributed to the bones, teeth, and soft parts of the upper jaw. It leaves the cranial cavity by the foramen rotundum of the sphenoid. (*b*) One of several small motor branches of the facial nerve, distributed to muscles of the superior maxillary region.

II. *n.*; pl. *supramaxillaries* (-riz). The superior maxillary, or upper jaw-bone, forming a part, in man nearly the whole, of the bony framework of the upper jaw, and representing more or less of the expanse of the cheek: correlated with *inframaxillary*. The part which the supramaxillary takes in the formation of the upper jaw mostly depends upon the relative size of the premaxillary (intermaxillary) bone. In man the latter is very small, occupying only a little space at the anterior-inferior corner of the supramaxillary, and is observable only in infancy, as it speedily ankyloses with the supramaxillary. The supramaxillary is in inverse ratio extensive, and also expansive or inflated, being entirely hollowed out by the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore. It presents to the cheek an external or facial surface, with several elevations



Left Supramaxillary of Man, outer surface, about two thirds natural size.

m, three molars; *pm*, two premolars; *c*, canine; *i*, two incisors, rooted in alveolar border; *an*, anterior nasal spine; *nn*, nasal notch; *np*, nasal process; *os*, orbital surface; *ms*, rough surface for articulation with malar bone; *zs*, zygomatic surface; *pd*, two posterior dental canals; *so*, suborbital foramen; *if*, incisive fossa; *cf*, canine fossa. The small upper figure shows the palatal surface of the bone of the fetus—*mx*, the true supramaxillary, being still separated by a suture, *s*, from the premaxillary, *pmx*, which will bear two incisors.

and depressions marking the attachments of muscles, and just below the eye the large infra-orbital foramen. The posterior or zygomatic surface shows the openings of the posterior dental canals, and a rough surface for articulation with the palate bone. The superior or orbital surface forms most of the floor of the orbit of the eye. The internal or nasal surface forms much of the outer wall of the nasal meatus, and shows the opening of the antrum. Besides these surfaces, the bone has several well-marked processes, as the nasal, running up to the frontal bone, the malar, articulating with the bone of that name, the alveolar, bearing teeth, and the palatal, roofing part of the mouth. The two supramaxillary bones when together show in front a somewhat heart-shaped opening, the anterior nares, at the middle of the base of which is the prominent nasal spine, a landmark in craniometry. Each articulates with nine bones (sometimes ten), and to each twelve muscles are attached. (See cuts under *skull*, *orbit*, and *palate*.) In other mammals the supramaxillary has various shapes, and is comparatively smaller; it may always be recognized as the bone which bears the upper molar, premolar, and canine teeth—all the upper teeth excepting the incisors. In birds the supramaxillary is very greatly reduced, and often not distinctly defined: the palatal part of it is represented by a well-developed maxillopalatine; but nearly the whole of the upper beak of a bird, beyond the feathers, has for its bony basis the highly developed premaxillary. In the lower vertebrates the superior maxillary is presented under the most diverse conditions of size and shape, and is generally identified with the second bone from the front of those constituting the upper maxillary arch.

supramundane (sū-prā-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] In *neoplatonic philos.*, belonging to the ideal and above the sensible world; belonging to the spiritual world; supernatural: opposed to *immundane*.

> We dream of a realm of authoritative Duty, in which the earth is but a province of a *supramundane* moral empire. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 62.

supranasal (sū-prā-nā'zal), *a.* Situated above the nose, or over the nasal bones.—**Supranasal point.** Same as *ophryon*.

supranatural (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral), *a.* Supernatural. *Science*, IX. 174.

supranaturalism (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *supranatural* + *-ism.*] Same as *supernaturalism.*

supranaturalist (sū-prā-nat′ū-ral-ist), *a.* and *n.* Same as *supernaturalist. Schaff*, Encyc. Rel. Knowl., III. 1998; *G. Eliot*, tr. of Strauss's Life of Jesus, Int., § 11.

supranaturalistic (sū-prā-nat′ū-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *supranaturalist* + *-ic.*] Supernaturalistic. *Encyc. Dict.*

supraneural (sū-prā-nū′ral), *a.* Situated over the neural axis or canal; neural or dorsal with reference to such axis. *Geol. Mag.*, XLIV. 82.

supra-obliquus (sū″prā-ob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *supra-obliqui* (-kwī). The upper oblique or trochlear muscle of the eyeball, usually called the *obliquus superior. Coues*, 1887.

supra-occipital (sū″prā-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *superoccipital. Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 861.

supra-œsophageal, *a.* See *supra-esophageal. Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 191.

supra-orbital (sū-prā-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated over or upon the orbit of the eye; roofing over the eye-socket; superciliary.—**Supra-orbital arch,** the superciliary arch.—**Supra-orbital artery,** a branch of the ophthalmic artery which passes out of the orbit by the ophthalmic notch to supply the forehead.—**Supra-orbital bone,** a bone entering into the formation of the supra-orbital or superciliary arch. No such bone is found in man, and probably not in any mammal; but they frequently occur in the lower vertebrates, sometimes forming a chain of bones along the upper edge of the orbit. See cut under *Lepidosiren.*—**Supra-orbital canal,** the supra-orbital foramen extended into a canal.—**Supra-orbital foramen,** a foramen formed in some cases by the bridging over of the supra-orbital notch. It is situated at about the junction of the inner and middle thirds of the superior border of the orbit. It exists in few animals besides man, and is inconstant in him.—**Supra-orbital gyrus.** See cut under *gyrus.*—**Supra-orbital nerve,** the terminal branch of the frontal nerve, leaving the orbit by the supra-orbital notch or foramen, and distributed to the skin of the forehead and fore and upper parts of the scalp, furnishing sensory filaments to the muscles of this region.—**Supra-orbital neuralgia,** neuralgia of the supra-orbital branch of the frontal nerve, other branches of the first division of the trigeminus being more or less involved.—**Supra-orbital notch.** See *notch.*—**Supra-orbital point,** a tender point just above the supra-orbital notch or foramen, appearing in supra-orbital neuralgia.—**Supra-orbital vein,** a vein commencing on the forehead, and joining the frontal vein at the inner angle of the orbit to form the angular vein.

II. *n.* A supra-orbital artery or nerve.

supra-orbitar, supra-orbitary (sū-prā-ôr′bi-tär, -tā-ri), *a.* Same as *supra-orbital.*

suprapatellar (sū-prā-pat′e-lär), *a.* Situated above the patella.

suprapedal (sū-prā-ped′al), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot:* see *pedal.*] Situated above the foot or podium of a mollusk: specifically noting a gland or a ganglion.

suprapharyngeal (sū″prā-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* Same as *supra-esophageal.*

There is but one buccal ganglion in the Dibranchiata, and behind it there is a large *supra-pharyngeal* ganglion.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 351.

supraplex (sū′prā-pleks), *n.* One of the plexuses of the brain of some animals, as dipnoans. *B. G. Wilder.* [Recent.]

supraplexal (sū-prā-plek′sal), *a.* Pertaining to the supraplex.

supraposition (sū″prā-pō-zish′on), *n.* [< ML. *suprapositio(n-)*, used in the sense of 'an extraordinary tax,' lit. a placing above, < L. *supra*, above, + *positio(n-)*, a placing: see *position.*] The placing of one thing over another.

supraprotest (sū-prā-prō′test), *n.* In *law*, something over (that is, after) protest; an acceptance or a payment of a bill by a third person, made for the honor of the drawer, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment by the drawee.

suprapubian (sū-prā-pū′bi-an), *a.* Same as *suprapubic.*

suprapubic (sū-prā-pū′bik), *a.* Situated above the pubis; prepubic.

suprapubically (sū-prā-pū′bi-kal-i), *adv.* Above the pubis. *Lancet*, No. 3515, p. 87.

suprapygal (sū-prā-pī′gal), *a.* [< L. *supra*, over, + *pyga*, the rump: see *pygal.*] Situated over the rump: specifically noting certain plates of the carapace of some turtles.

There is, moreover, a full series of neural bones, of which the 8th articulates with the 1st *suprapygal.*
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 515.

suprarectus (sū-prā-rek′tus), *n.*; pl. *suprarecti* (-tī). The upper straight muscle of the eyeball; the rectus superior, which rolls the eye upward. See cut under *eyeball. Coues*, 1887.

suprarenal (sū-prā-rē′nal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Situated upon or over the kidneys; specifically, adrenal.—**Accessory suprarenal bodies,** small bodies sometimes found in the ligaments lata, corresponding in structure usually to the cortical substance of an adrenal.—**Suprarenal artery,** a branch of the abdominal aorta, supplying the suprarenal capsules.—**Suprarenal capsule** or **body.** See *capsule.*—**Suprarenal ganglion, gland, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Suprarenal melasma.** Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Suprarenal veins,** veins draining the adrenals, and emptying on the right side into the vena cava, and on the left into the left renal or phrenic vein.

II. *n.* A suprarenal capsule; an adrenal. Also *surrenal.*

supraryglottideus (sū-prā-rī-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *supraryglottidei* (-ī). [NL.] The superior aryteno-epiglottidean muscle of the larynx. *Coues*, 1887.

suprascapula (sū-prā-skap′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *suprascapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *supra*, over, + *scapula*, the shoulder.] 1. A bone developed in ordinary fishes in the shoulder-girdle, and immediately connected with the cranium. Also called *post-temporal.* See cut 1 under *teleost.*—2. A superior scapular element of some batrachians and reptiles. See cuts under *omosternum* and *sternum.*

suprascapular (sū-prā-skap′ū-lär), *a.* Situated above or on the upper part of the scapula; lying or running on the side of the scapula nearest the head; prescapular; proximal or superior with reference to the scapular arch; of or pertaining to the suprascapula. Also *superscapular.*—**Suprascapular artery,** one of three branches of the thyroid axis, running outward across the root of the neck, between the scalenus anticus and the sternoclidomastoid, beneath the posterior belly of the omohyoid, to the upper border of the scapula, where it passes by the suprascapular notch to the supraspinous fossa, and ramifies on the dorsum of the shoulder-blade.—**Suprascapular nerve,** a branch from the cord formed by the fifth and sixth cervicals of the brachial plexus, distributed to the shoulder-joint and the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles. Also called *scapularis.*—**Suprascapular notch.** See *notch,* and cut under *shoulder-blade.*—**Suprascapular region.** See *region.*—**Suprascapular vein,** a certain tributary of the external jugular vein, entering it near its termination.

suprasensible (sū-prā-sen′si-bl), *a.* Above or beyond the reach of the senses; supersensuous. Also used substantively.

By no possible exaltation of an organ of sense could the *supra-sensible* be reached.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 195.

supraseptal (sū-prā-sep′tal), *a.* Situated above a septum: noting an upper cavity divided by a septum from a lower one. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. 137.

supraserratus (sū″prā-se-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *supraserrati* (-tī). [NL.] The posterior superior serrate muscle of the back, usually called *serratus posticus superior. Coues and Shute*, 1887.

supraspinal (sū-prā-spī′nal), *a.* Situated above (dorsad of) the spine or spinal column; dorsal; neural; epaxial.

supraspinalis (sū″prā-spī-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *supraspinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *supraspinal.*] One of a series of small muscles which pass between and lie upon the spinuous processes of the cervical vertebræ.

supraspinate (sū-prā-spī′nāt), *a.* Same as *supraspinous,* 2.

supraspinatus (sū″prā-spī-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *supraspinati* (-tī). [NL.] A muscle arising from the supraspinous fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the uppermost facet of the greater tuberosity of the humerus. It acts with the infraspinatus and teres minor in rotating the humerus, all three being antagonized by the subscapularis.

supraspinous (sū-prā-spī′nus), *a.* 1. Situated upon or over the spinous process of a vertebra.—2. Superior with reference to the spine of the scapula; prescapular.—**Supraspinous aponeurosis,** the supraspinous fascia.—**Supraspinous artery** a branch of the transverse cervical artery which ramifies on the surface of the supraspinatus muscle.—**Supraspinous fascia, fossa,** etc. See the nouns, and cut under *shoulder-blade.*—**Supraspinous ligament,** bundles of longitudinal fibers which connect the tips of the spinous processes from the seventh cervical vertebra to the sacrum, forming a continuous cord. The extension of this ligament to the head in some animals is specialized as the *ligamentum nuchæ.* See cut under *ligamentum.*

suprastapedial (sū″pra-stā-pē′di-al), *a.* Situated above the stapes: noting a part of the stapes or columella of many vertebrates which lies above the mediostapedial part, or that representative of the same part which is the proximal extremity of the hyoidean arch. This is variously homologized in different cases. See cuts under *stapes* and *hyoid.*

suprasternal (sū-prā-stėr′nal), *a.* Situated above or in front of (cephalad of) the sternum; presternal.—**Suprasternal artery,** a branch of the supraclavicular artery which crosses the inner end of the clavicle, and is distributed to the integument of the chest.—**Suprasternal nerve.** See *supraclavicular nerves,* under *supraclavicular.*—**Suprasternal notch.** See *notch.*—**Suprasternal region,** the region on the front of the neck between the two supraclavicular regions.

suprastigmatal (sū-prā-stig′ma-tal), *a.* In *entom.*, placed above the stigmata or breathing-pores: as, a *suprastigmatal* line.

supratemporal (sū-prā-tem′pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Placed high up in the temporal region or fossa; superior, as one of the collection of bones called *temporal. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 139.

II. *n.* A wrong name of the true squamosal bone of some animals, as ichthyosaurs. *Owen.*

supraterrestrial (sū″prā-te-res′tri-al), *a.* Same as *superterrestrial. Andover Rev.*, VII. 42.

suprathoracic (sū″prā-thō-ras′ik), *a.* 1. Situated above (cephalad of) the thorax.—2. Situated in the upper part of the thorax, as an upper set of intercostal nerves. Compare *infrathoracic.*

supratrochlear (sū-prā-trok′lē-är), *a.* 1. Situated over the inner angle of the orbit of the eye, where the tendon of the superior oblique muscle passes through its pulley or trochlea: as, the *supratrochlear* nerve.—2. Situated on the inner condyle of the humerus, above the trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates; epitrochlear; supracondylar: as, the *supratrochlear* notch. See cut under *supracondylar.*—**Supratrochlear nerve,** a small branch of the frontal nerve from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve, distributed to the corrugator supercilii and occipitofrontalis muscles and the integument of the forehead.

supratympanic (sū″prā-tim-pan′ik), *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated over or above the tympanum, or tympanic cavity, of the ear. (*b*) Superior in respect of the tympanic bone. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 208. [The two senses coincide or not in different cases.]—**Supratympanic bulla,** an inflated and hollowed formation of bone above the tympanic cavity of some mammals, apparently in the periotic or tympanoperiotic bone, and supplementary to the usual tympanic bulla. It attains great size in some rodents, as jerboas, chinchillas, and especially the kangaroo-rats of the genus *Dipodomys,* forming a large smooth rounded protuberance on the posterolateral aspect of the skull, between the squamosal, parietal, and occipital bones.

The large *supratympanic* or mastoid *bulla* [of *Pedetes caffer*]. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 157.

supravaginal (sū-prā-vaj′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *supra*, above, + *vagina*, vagina: see *vaginal.*] 1. Superior in respect of a sheath or sheathing membrane. (*a*) Lying on the outside of such a formation. (*b*) Forming an upper one of parts which unite in a sheath. 2. Situated above the vagina.

supravision† (sū-prā-vizh′on), *n.* [As if < ML. **supravisio(n-)*, < *supravidere*, oversee, < *supra*, over, + *videre*, see: see *vision.* Cf. *supervision.*] Supervision.

That he secure the religion of his whole family by a severe *supravision* and animadversion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 780.

supravisor (sū-prā-vī′zor), *n.* [< ML. **supravisor*, < *supravidere*, oversee: see *supravision.* Cf. *supervisor.*] A supervisor; an overseer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 890.

supremacy (sū-prem′a-si), *n.* [< OF. *suprematie*, F. *suprématie* = Sp. *supremacia* = It. *supremazia;* as *supreme* + *-acy.*] The state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; also, highest authority or power.

Or seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they [women] are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 163.

Monarchy is made up of two parts, the Liberty of the subject and the *supremacie* of the King.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Act of Supremacy. (*a*) An English statute of 1534 (26 Hen. VIII., c. 1) which proclaimed that Henry VIII. was the supreme head of the English Church. See *regal supremacy,* below. (*b*) An English statute of 1558–9 (1 Eliz., c. 1) vesting spiritual authority in the crown, to the exclusion of all foreign jurisdiction.—**Oath of supremacy,** in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the Pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in that realm. It was by many statutes required to be taken, along with the oath of allegiance and of abjuration, by persons in order to qualify themselves for office, etc.; but a greatly modified and simpler form of oath has now superseded them.—**Papal supremacy,** according to the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme authority of the Pope as the vicar on earth of the Lord Jesus Christ over the universal church.—**Regal** or **royal supremacy,** in an established church, the authority and jurisdiction exercised by the crown as its supreme earthly head. This authority is not legislative, but judicial and executive only. Henry VIII. was first acknowledged supreme head of the English Church by convocation in 1531, but only with the qualification "so far as may be consistent with the law of Christ"; and this supremacy was confirmed by Parliament to him, his heirs and successors, kings of the realm, in 1534. The title of "supreme head" was altered by Elizabeth to "supreme governor." The meaning of this title is explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-

nine Articles. = **Syn.** *Predominance*, etc. (see *priority*), sovereignty, domination, mastery.

supreme (sū-prēm′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *supream*; < OF. *supreme*, F. *suprême* = Sp. Pg. It. *supremo*, < L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, that is above, higher, < *super*, above, upon, over, beyond: see *super-*. Cf. *sum*[1], *summit*.]

I. *a.* 1. Highest, especially in authority; holding the highest place in government or power.

My soul aches
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 110.

God is the Judge or the *supreme* Arbitrator of the affairs of the world; he pulleth down one and setteth up another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Night has its first, *supreme*, forsaken star.
Browning, Strafford, ii. 1.

2. Highest; highest or most extreme, as to degree, import, etc.; greatest possible; utmost: as, *supreme* love or wisdom; a *supreme* hour; *supreme* baseness.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all, in that *supreme* degree
That, as no one prevailed, so all was she.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 162.

The blessing of *supreme* repose.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

3. Last. [Rare.]

Virgins, come, and in a ring
Her *supremest* requiem sing.
Herrick, Upon a Maide.

Festival of the Supreme Being, a celebration in honor of the Supreme Being, held in France, June 8th, 1794, by decree of the Convention, which declared that "the French people recognized the existence of the Supreme Being." This cult, through the influence of Robespierre, replaced the "Worship of Reason." See *Feast of Reason* (*b*), under *reason*[1]. — **Supreme Court.** See *court*. — **Supreme Court of Judicature**, in England, a court constituted in 1875 by the union and consolidation of the following courts: the Courts of Chancery, of Queen's Bench, of Common Pleas, of Exchequer, of Admiralty, of Probate, and of Divorce and Matrimonial Cases — such supreme court consisting of two permanent divisions, called the *High Court of Justice* and the *Court of Appeal*. — **Supreme end**, the chief end; the last end in which the appetite or desire is satisfied. — **Supreme evil**, evil in which no good is mixed. — **Supreme genus**, in *logic*. Same as *highest genus* (which see, under *genus*). — **Supreme good**, summum bonum; a good in which there is no evil; something good in the highest possible degree; the perfectly good. The supreme natural good is often said to be the continual progress toward greater perfections, beatitude. — **Supreme pontiff.** See *pontiff*, 3. — **The Supreme Being**, the most exalted of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God. — **Wronski's supreme law**, in *math.*, a theorem in regard to the general form of the remainder in the expression of a function by means of other functions. = **Syn.** I and 2. Greatest, first, leading, principal, chief, predominant, paramount, superlative. *Supreme* is much stronger than any of these.

II. *n.* 1. The highest point. [Rare.]

'Tis the *supreme* of power. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

Love is the *supreme* of living things.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

2. The chief; the superior.

Had your general joined
In your addression, or known how to conquer,
This day had proved him the *supreme* of Cæsar.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood,
Supreme of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

3. [*cap.*] With the definite article, the Supreme Being. See phrase above.

supremely (sū-prēm′li), *adv.* With supreme authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

supremeness (sū-prēm′nes), *n.* The character or state of being supreme.

No event is so terribly well adapted to inspire the *supremeness* of bodily and of mental distress as is burial before death. *Poe*, Tales, I. 331.

supremity (sū-prem′i-ti), *a.* [= Sp. *supremidad*, < LL. *supremita(t-)s*, the quality of being supreme or final, the highest honor, the last of life, death, < L. *supremus*, highest: see *supreme*.] Supremeness; supremacy.

Henry the Eighth, . . . without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose *Supremity* he had suppressed in his dominions), . . . wrote himself King [of Ireland].
Fuller, General Worthies, vi.

Nothing finer or nobler of their kind can well be imagined than such sonnets, . . . and others of like *supremity*. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 408.

sur-. [OF. *sur-*, *sour-*, F. *sur-*, < L. *super-*: see *super-*.] A form of the prefix *super-* found in words from the older French. It is little used as an English formative, except technically in certain scientific terms, where it is equivalent to *super-* or *supra-*: as, *sur*anal, *sur*angular, *sur*renal, etc.

sura[1] (sö′rä), *n.* [Also *surah*; = F. *sura*, *surate*, < Ar. *sūra*, a step, degree.] A chapter of the Koran.

sura[2] (sö′rä), *n.* [< Hind. *surā*, < Skt. *surā*, spirituous and especially distilled liquor, < √ *su*, express (juice). Cf. *soma*.] In India, the fermented sap or "milk" of several kinds of palm, as the palmyra, cocoa, and wild date; toddy.

surabundantly (sėr-a-bun′dant-li), *adv.* [< **surabundant* (< F. *surabondant*, superabundant: see *superabundant*) + *-ly*[2].] Superabundantly. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid, xvi. [Rare.]

suraddition† (sėr-a-dish′on), *n.* [< OF. **suraddition*, < L. *super*, over, + *additio(n-)*, addition.] Something added or appended, as to a name.

He served with glory and admired success,
So gain'd the *sur-addition* Leonatus.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 33.

surah[1], *n.* Same as *sura*[1].

surah[2] (sū′rä), *n.* [Also *surah silk*: supposed to be so called from Surat in India, a place noted for its silks.] A soft twilled silk material, usually of plain uniform color without pattern, used for women's garments, etc.

sural (sū′ral), *a.* [= F. *sural*, < NL. **suralis*, < L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg. — **Sural arteries**, the inferior muscular branches, usually two, of the popliteal artery, supplying the gastrocnemius and other calf-muscles. The superficial sural arteries are slender lateral and median branches on the surface of the gastrocnemius, which supply the integument of the parts. They arise from the popliteal or deep sural arteries.

suranal (sėr-ā′nal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *supra-anal*.

II. *n.* Specifically, in *entom.*, a plate at the end of the body of a caterpillar, the tergite of the tenth abdominal segment.

surance† (shör′ans), *n.* [By apheresis from *assurance*.] Assurance.

Now give some *surance* that thou art Revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 46.

sur-ancrée (sėr-ang′krā), *a.* [F., < *sur-* + *ancré*, pp. of *ancrer*, anchor, < *ancre*, anchor: see *anchor*[1].] In *her.*, doubly anchored, or double-parted and anchored: noting a cross, or other ordinary, the ends of which are divided into two parts, each of which is anchored.

Cross Sur-ancrée.

surangular (sėr-ang′gū-lär), *a.* In *zoöl.*, noting one of the several bones of the compound mandible or lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., situated over the angular bone, near the angle or proximal end of the series. Also *supra-angular*. Also, as a noun, this bone itself. See cut under *Gallinæ*.

surat (sö-rat′), *n.* [So called from *Surat* in India.] A cotton cloth made in the Bombay Presidency, but not necessarily from Surat cotton. The name is generally given to uncolored and unprinted cloth of no great fineness. — **Surat cotton**, a kind of cotton having a fiber of fine quality, and ranking high among the native cottons of India, grown in the Bombay Presidency.

surbase[1] (sėr-bās′), *v. t.* [< F. *surbaisser*, depress, surbase (pp. *surbaissé*, depressed, surbased; *route surbaissée*, a depressed or elliptic arch), < *sur-*, over, + *baisser*, bring low, lower, depress, < *bas*, low: see *base*[1].] To depress; flatten.

surbase[2] (sėr′bās), *n.* [< *sur-* + *base*[2].] In *arch.*, the crowning molding or cornice of a pedestal; a border or molding above a base, as the moldings immediately above the base-board or wainscoting of a room. See cut under *dado*.

Round the hall, the oak's high *surbase* rears
The field day triumphs of two hundred years.
Langhorne, The Country Justice, i.

surbased[1] (sėr-bāst′), *p. a.* [< *surbase*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Depressed; flattened. — **Surbased arch**, an arch whose rise is less than half the span.

surbased[2] (sėr′bāst), *a.* [< *surbase*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, having a surbase, or molding above the base.

surbasement[1] (sėr′bās-ment), *n.* [< F. *surbaissement*, < *surbaisser*, surbase: see *surbase*[1] and *-ment*.] The condition of being surbased: as, the *surbasement* of an arch.

surbasement[2] (sėr′bās-ment), *n.* [< *surbase*[2] + *-ment*.] Same as *surbase*[2].

surbate[1]† (sėr-bāt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *surbaten*, < OF. *surbatre*, overthrow, < *sur-*, over, + *batre*, beat: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1].] To overthrow.

And Agravain hadde so chaced and Gaheries xx Saisnes that thei *surbated* on Pignoras, that com with an hundred Saisnes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 531.

surbate[2]† (sėr-bāt′), *v. t.* [Also *surbeat*; early mod. E. also *surbet*, *surbote*; prob. corrupted (simulating *surbate*[1]) < F. *solbatu*, with the sole of the foot bruised (> *solbature*, a bruise on a horse's foot), < *sole*, sole (see *sole*[1]), + *battu*, OF. *batu*, pp. of *battre*, beat: see *beat*[1], *bate*[1].] To make (the soles) sore by walking; bruise or batter by travel.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeate* toes to tickle at the sight.
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. ii. 20.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already tho', and so crupper-crampt with our hard lodging, and so humfidied with the straw, that . . . *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iii.

The ground and air, smoake and fiery vapour, continu'd so lotense that my haire was almost sing'd, and my feete unsufferably *surbated*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1666.

surbed (sėr-bed′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surbedded*, ppr. *surbedding*. [< *sur-* + *bed*.] To set edgewise, as a stone — that is, in a position different from that which it had when in the quarry. *Imp. Dict.*

surbet†, **surbeat**†, *p. a.* See *surbate*[2].

surburdened† (sėr-bėr′dnd), *a.* [< *sur-* + *burdened*.] Overburdened.

They [our arms] were not now able to remoove the imporiable load of the enemie [the Normans] from our *surburdened* shoulders. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Britaine, iv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

surceasance† (sėr-sē′sans), *n.* [< *surcease* + *-ance*.] Surcease; cessation.

To propound two things: 1. A *surceasance* of arms; 2. An imperial diet. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 497.

surcease (sėr-sēs′), *v.*; pret. *surceased*, ppr. *surceasing*. [Early mod. E. also *sursease*; < ME. *sursesen*; an altered form, simulating *sur-* + *cease*, of **sursisen*, < OF. *sursis*, *sursise* (ML. reflex *sursisa*, *supersisa*), pp. of *surseer*, *surseoir*, put off, delay (*sursis*, n., delay), < L. *supersedere*, put off, supersede: see *supersede*, *sursize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To cease; stop; be at an end; leave off; refrain finally. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I canno more; but, as I can or mey, I shal be his servaunt and youres unto such tyme as ye woll comande me to *sursese* and leve of, yf it please hym. *Paston Letters*, I. 390.

Hor. What shall I do, Trebatius? say.
Treb. *Surcease.*
Hor. And shall my muse admit no more increase?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

II.† *trans.* To stop; put an end to; cause to cease.

Time cannot rase, nor amity *surcease*
Betwixt our realm and thine a long-liv'd peace.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.

If he prosecute his cause, he is consumed; if he *surcease* his suit, he loseth all.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 55.

surcease (sėr-sēs′), *n.* [See *surcease*, *v.* Cf. *sursize*.] Cessation; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With his *surcease* success. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 4.

Not desire, but its *surcease*.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus.

surcharge (sėr-chärj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcharged*, ppr. *surcharging*. [< OF. (and F.) *surcharger* (= Pr. Sp. *sobrecargar* = Pg. *sobrecarregar* = It. *sopraccaricare*), overload, surcharge, < *sur*, over, + *charger*, load: see *sur-* and *charge*.] 1. To overload, in any sense; overburden: as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

With weakness of their weary arms,
Surcharg'd with toil. *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

The air, *surcharged* with moisture, flagg'd aroond.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To show an omission in; show that the accounting party ought to have charged himself with more than he has. See *surcharge and falsification*, under *surcharge*, *n.* (*b*) To overstock; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to put, or more than the herbage will sustain. — 3. To overcharge; make an extra charge upon.

surcharge (sėr-chärj′), *n.* [= F. *surcharge* = Sp. Pg. *sobrecarga*; from the verb.] 1. A charge or load above another charge; hence, an excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne.

A numerous nobility causeth poverty and inconvenience in a State, for it is a *surcharge* of expense. *Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. A charge or supply in excess of the amount requisite for immediate use, or for the work in hand, as of nervous force or of electricity.

The suddenness and intensity of the shock seem to put a stop to the farther elaboration of the nervous power by the central ganglia, and, in proportion as the *surcharge* distributed among the nervous trunks and branches and other tissues becomes exhausted, the vitality is slowly annihilated. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 139.

3. In *law:* (*a*) An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable. (*b*) The showing of an omission in an account or something in respect of which the accounting party ought to have charged himself more than he has.—4. In *ceram.*, a painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground: as, a white flower in *surcharge* on a buff ground.—5. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.—**Surcharge and falsification.** In taking accounts in equity, a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed; and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous.—**Surcharge of common, forest,** or **pasture,** the putting in by one who has a joint right in a common of more cattle than he has a right to put in.

surcharged (sėr-chärjd′), *p. a.* Overloaded; overburdened; charged in excess, in any way.

The wind had risen; there was a *surcharged* sky.
W. Black, House-boat, vii.

Surcharged mine (*milit.*). Same as *overcharged mine* (which see, under *mine*[2]).

surchargement (sėr-chärj′ment), *n.* [< *surcharge* + *-ment.*] Surplus; excess. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 27. [Rare.]

surcharger (sėr-chär′jėr), *n.* [< OF. *surcharger*, inf. as noun: see *surcharge.*] Surcharge of forest. See above.

surcingle (sėr′sing-gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle, sursengle;* < ME. *sursengle*, < OF. **sursengle, sursangle,* < L. *super*, over, + *cingulum*, a belt, girdle, < *cingere*, gird: see *cincture.*] 1. A girth for a horse; especially, a girth separate from the saddle and passing around the body of the horse, retaining in place a blanket, a sheet, or the like, by passing over it.

The paytrellys, *sursenglys*, and crowpers.
Morte d'Arthur (ed. Southey), vii. 16.

2. The girdle with which a garment, especially a cassock, is fastened. Compare *cincture.*

He drew the buckle of his *surcingle* a thought tighter.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 73.

3. Same as *cauda striati* (which see, under *cauda*).

surcingle (sėr′sing-gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surcingled*, ppr. *surcingling.* [Early mod. E. also *sursingle;* < *surcingle, n.*] 1. To gird or surround with a surcingle, as a horse.

With the gut-foundred goosdom wherewith they are now *surcingled* and debauched.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 27.

2. To secure by means of a surcingle, as a blanket or the saddle.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groome . . .
Sursingled to a galled hackney's hide?
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 22.

surclet (sėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *surculus*, a twig, sheot, sprout, sucker.] A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

surcoat (sėr′kōt), *n.* [< ME. *surcote, surcott,* < OF. *surcote, surcot*, an outer garment, < *sur*, over, + *cote*, garment, coat: see *sur-* and *coat.*] An outer garment. Specifically—(*a*) The loose robe worn over the armor by heavily armed men from the thir-

Surcoats.
a, 15th century; *b*, late 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

teenth century until the abandonment of complete armor, but worn less generally after the complete suit of plate had been introduced. See also cut under *parement.*

A long *surcote* of pers upon he hadde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 617.

His *surcoat* o'er his arms was cloth of Thrace,
Adorned with pearls, all orient, round, and great.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 67.

To London to our office, and now had I on the vest and *surcoat* or tunic, as 'twas call'd, after his Maty had brought the whole Court to it. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1666.

Surcoats seem to have originated with the crusaders, [partly] for the purpose of distinguishing the many different nations serving under the banner of the cross.
S. R. Meyrick, Antient Armour, I. 100.

(*b*) A garment formerly worn by women in its most familiar form, a jacket reaching only to the hips, and often trimmed with fur, which formed an important part of costume in the fifteenth century.

I clothed hyr in grace and heuenly lyght,
This blody *surcote* she hath on me sett.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 153.

A duches dere-worthily dyghte in dyaperde wedis,
In a *surcott* of sylke fulle selkouthely hewede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3253.

And Life's bright Brand in her [Health's] white hand doth shine:
Th' Arabian birds rare plumage (platted fine)
Serues her for *Sur-coat.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

(*c*) In *her.*, a representation of the garment laid flat and forming with the sleeves a tau-cross. In this shape it is used as a bearing, and this indicates its old use for actual suspension above a tomb.

surcreaset (sėr′krēs), *n.* [= OF. *surcrez, surcroist*, F. *surcroît*, increase, excessive growth, < *surcroistre*, F. *surcroître*, increase excessively, grow out, < L. *super*, over, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent.* Cf. *increase.*] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great as forcéd them at last
To seek another soil. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 515.

surcrewt, *n.* [< OF. *surcreü*, pp. of *surcroistre*, increase: see *surcrease*, and cf. *accrue* (*accrewe*), *crew*[1].] Additional collection; augmentation.

Returning with a *surcrew* of the splenetic vapours that are called Hypochondriacal.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 361.

surcudant†, *a.* See *surquidant.*

surculate† (sėr′kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *surculatus*, pp. of *surculare*, clear of sheots, prune, bind together with twigs, < *surculus*, a sheot, a sprout: see *surcle.*] To prune; trim. *Cockeram.*

surculation† (sėr-kū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *surculate* + *-ion.*] The act of surculating or pruning.

When insition and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way, not at all by *surculation.* *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i. § 32.

surculi, *n.* Plural of *surculus.*

surculigerous (sėr-kū-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *surculus*, a sucker, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] In *bot.*, producing, or assuming the appearance of, a sucker.

surculose, surculous (sėr′kū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **surculosus*, < L. *surculus*, a sucker: see *surcle.*] In *bot.*, producing suckers.

surculus (sėr′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *surculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *surculus*, a twig, sheot, sprout, sucker: see *surcle.*] In *bot.*, a sucker; a sheot arising from an underground base: applied by Linnæus especially to the leafy upright stems of mosses.

surcurrent (sėr-kur′ent), *a.* [< *sur-* + *current*[1].] In *bot.*, noting a leafy expansion running up the stem: the opposite of *decurrent.*

surd (sėrd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sourd* = Pr. *sord, sort* = Pg. *surdo* = Sp. It. *sordo*, < L. *surdus*, deaf.] I. *a.* 1†. Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 6.

2†. That cannot be discriminated by the ear (?).

Surd modes of articulation. *Kenrick.*

3. In *math.*, not capable of being expressed in rational numbers: as, a *surd* expression, quantity, or number. See II., 1.—4. In *phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice; devoid of vocality; not sonant: toneless: specifically applied to the breathed or non-vocal consonants of the alphabet. See II., 2.

In the present state of the question, I regard it as probable that the primitive sounds under discussion were sonant rather than *surd.* *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 183.

5†. Meaningless; senseless.

The very ceremonies and figures of the old law were full of reason and signification, much more than the ceremonies of idolatry and magic, that are full of non-significants and *surd* characters.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*, a quantity not expressible as the ratio of two whole numbers, as $\sqrt{2}$, or the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter. The name *surd* arises from a mistranslation into Latin of the Greek ἄλογος, which does not mean 'stupid' or 'unreasonable,' but 'inexpressible.'

2. In *phonetics*, a consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant; a non-vocal alphabetic utterance, as *p, f, s, t, k*, as opposed to *b, v, z, d, g*, which are sonants or vocals.—**Heterogeneous surds.** See *heterogeneous.*

surd (sėrd), *v. t.* [< *surd, a.*] To render dim or soft; mute.

A *surding* or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings [of a pianoforte] by contact of small pieces of buff leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 70.

surdal† (sėr′dal), *a.* [< *surd* + *-al.*] Surd. *Imp. Dict.*

surdeline (sėr′de-lēn), *n.* Same as *sourdeline.*

surdesolid (sėr-de-sol′id), *a.* Of four dimensions, or of the fourth degree.

surdinyt, *n.* A corrupt form of *sardine*[1].

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher: a pilcher, signior; a *surdiny*, an olive, that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal after. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 1.

surdissociation (sėr-di-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *sur-* + *dissociation.*] A term used by Brester to describe the state supposed to exist in the case of certain variable stars when the combination of gaseous substances present does not take place, although the temperature is low enough, because they are so diluted with other matter.

The combining substances may be so diluted by other matter that the combination is impossible, just as a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen will not explode if admixed with more than 7½ volumes of air (Bunsen). This condition Dr. Brester describes as a state of *surdissociation.*
Nature, XXXIX. 492.

surdity (sėr′di-ti), *n.* [< L. *surdita(t-)s*, deafness, < *surdus*, deaf, surd: see *surd.*] The quality of being surd, in any sense; deafness; non-vocality. *Thomas.*

sure (shör), *a.* [< ME. *sure, sur, suir, seur,* < OF. *sëür, sour, segur*, F. *sûr* = Pr. *segur* = Sp. Pg. *seguro* = It. *sicuro*, < L. *securus*, free from care, quite, easy, safe, secure: see *secure*, of which *sure* is a doublet. Cf. *surety, security.*] 1. Confident; undoubting; having no fear of being deceived or disappointed.

"Madame," quod she, "I shall with goddes grace
Ifull trewly kepe your councell be you *sure.*"
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 270.

Brother, be thow right *sure* that this is the same man that warned you of Aungys treson.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 48.

If I am studying a comic part, I want to feel the fun myself — then I feel *sure* of my audience.
Lester Wallack, Memories, iii.

2. Certain of one's facts, position, or the like; fully persuaded; positive.

Friar Lanrence met them both; . . .
Hlm he knew well, and guess'd that it was she,
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 40.

Fear loses its purpose when we are *sure* it cannot preserve us. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

Why, then, he shall have him for ten pounds, and I'm *sure* that 's not dear. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. Certain to find or retain: with *of:* as, to be *sure of* success; to be *sure of* life or health.

Be not English gypsies, in whose company a man 's not *sure of* the ears of his head, they so pilfer! no such angling. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

I never can requite thee but with love,
And that thou shalt be *sure of.*
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

4. Fit or worthy to be depended on; capable of producing a desired effect or of fulfilling requisite conditions; certain not to disappoint expectation; not liable to failure, loss, or change; unfailing; firm; stable; steady; secure; infallible.

Their armour or harness, which they wear, is *sure* and strong to receive strokes, and handsome for all movings and gestures of the body, insomuch that it is not unwieldy to swim in. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

Tho' K. John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province *sure* unto him; yet the Province of Anjou stood firm for Arthur. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 68.

The paths to trouble are many,
And never but one *sure* way
Leads out to the light beyond it.
Whittier, The Changeling.

"That 's a *sure* card!" and "That 's a stinger!" both sound like modern slang, but you will find the one in the old interlude of "Thersytes" (1537), and the other in Middleton. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Make thy sword *sure* inside thine hand, and smite.
Swinburne, Phædra.

5. Certain to be or happen; certain.

Precedents of Servitude are *sure* to live where Precedents of Liberty are commonly stillborn.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 34.

Besides, 'tis all one whether she loves him now or not; for as soon as she 's marry'd she'd be *sure* to hate him.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

Wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later the victory is *sure* to come.
Lincoln, quoted in the Century, XXXIV. 387.

6†. Undoubted; genuine; true.

Deffebus was doughty & derfe of his hond,
The thrid son of the sute, & his *sure* brother
Eienus, the eldist enyn after hym.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3906.

7. Out of danger; secure; safe.

Whan thei vndirstode this, thei toke leve of the quene Elein and departed fro thens all armed, for the contre that thei sholde passe thourgh was not *sure*, for men of werre that ran thourgh the loude. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 125.

If . . . he come to church, take holy water, hear mass devoutly, and take altel [altar] holy-bread, he is *sure* enough, say the papists.
Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), II. 314.

Fear not; the forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we are *sure* enough.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

8†. Engaged to marry; betrothed.

The king was *sure* to Dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God. *Sir T. More*, Hist. Rich. III. (*Trench.*)

I am but newly *sure* yet to the widow,
And what a rend might this discredit make!
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, iii. 1.

As sure as a gun. See *gun*[1].—**Be sure.** (*a*) Be certain; do not fail; see to it: as, *be sure* to go. [Colloq.]

Carry back again this package, and *be sure* that you are spry!
W. Carleton, Little Black-eyed Rebel.

(*b*) See *to be sure*, below.—**Sure enough**, certainly; without doubt: often used expletively. [Colloq.]

Sho nuff, Brer Fox look over de bank, he did, en dar wuz n'er Fox lookin' at 'im outer de water.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xiv.

To be sure, or **be sure**, without doubt; certainly: as, are you going? *To be sure* I am. [Colloq.]

To be sure, what you say is very reasonable.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To have a sure thing, to have a certainty; be beyond the possibility of failure. [Slang.]—**To make sure.** (*a*) To make certain; secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Give diligence to *make* your calling and election *sure*.
2 Pet. i. 10.

(*b*†) To make fast by betrothal; betroth.

Accordailles, *t.* The betrothing, or *making sure* of a man and woman together. *Cotgrave.*

She that 's *made sure* to him she loves not well,
Her banes are asked here, but she weds in hell.
J. Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 177. (*Nares.*)

To make sure of. See *make*[1].—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Certain*, *Positive*, etc. See *confident*.

sure (shör), *adv.* [< *sure*, *a.*] 1. Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely.

Nay, there 's no rousing him; he is bewitch'd, *sure*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

As *sure* as they were borne.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 336).

Second-hand vice, *sure*, of all is the most nauseous.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

2†. Firmly; securely.

Yo will gayne mykell greme er we ground haue:
And ay the *ser* that we sit our sore be the harder.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5627.

sure† (shör), *v. t.* [< ME. *suren*; < *sure*, *a.*, or by apheresis for *assure*.] To assure; make certain.

Than thei *sured* theire feithes be-twene hem two to holde these covenauntes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

For ever blinded of our clearest light;
For ever lamed of our *sured* might.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 443. (*Davies.*)

suredly† (shör'ed-li), *adv.* Assuredly; securely.

sure-enough (shör'ē-nuf'), *a.* [< *sure enough*, phrase under *sure*, *a.*] Genuine; real. [Colloq., U. S.]

It was at once agreed that he "wasn't the *sure-enough* bronco-buster he thought himself."
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 837.

sure-footed (shör'fůt'ed), *a.* 1. Not liable to stumble, slide, or fall; having a firm, secure tread.

Our party sets out, behind two of the small but strong and *sure-footed* horses of the country, to get a glimpse of what, to two at least of their number, were the hitherto unknown lands of Paynimrie.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 262.

2. Figuratively, not apt to err; not liable to make a slip; trustworthy.

Thus that safe and *surefooted* interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his master's meaning.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 170.

sure-footedly (shör'fůt'ed-li), *adv.* In a sure-footed manner; without stumbling. *Huxley.*

sure-footedness (shör'fůt'ed-nes), *n.* The character of being sure-footed.

The *sure-footedness* of the rope-walker.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 449.

surefully† (shör'fůl-i), *adv.* [< *sure* + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] Securely; safely; carefully. [Rare.]

To leve quietly and *surefully* to the plesure of God and according to his lawes.
Laws of Hen. VII., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 67.

surely (shör'li), *adv.* [< ME. *suerly*, *seurly*; < *sure* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; assuredly: often used, like *doubtless*, in a manner implying doubt or question.

They were fully Accordid all in one
That Anferius *suerly* shuld be ther kyng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1317.

In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die. Gen. ii. 17.

Surely I think you have charms.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 107.

"*Surely*," thought Rip, "I have not slept here all night."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

2. Firmly; stably; safely; securely.

And that maketho hem flee before hem, because of the smelle; and than thei gadren it *seurly* ynow.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*. Prov. x. 9.

surement† (shör'ment), *n.* [ME., also *seurement*; < *sure* + *-ment*.] Surety; security for payment.

I yow release, madame, into your hond
Quyt every *surement* and every bond
That ye han maad to me as heerbiforn.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 806.

surêness (shör'nes), *n.* The state of being sure or certain; certainty. *Woodward.*

surepel†, *n.* A cover.

The sexte hade a sawtere semliche bowndene
With a *surepel* of silke sewede fulle faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3318.

suresby† (shörz'bi), *n.* [Also *sureby*; < *sure* + *-s-by*; cf. *rudesby*.] One who may be surely depended on.

The Switzers doe weare it [the codpiece] as a significant symbole of the assured service they are to doe to the French King, . . . as old *suresbyes* to serve for all turns.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 42, sig. E.

suretiship†, *n.* An old spelling of *suretyship*.

surette (sū-ret'), *n.* [Prob. so called in ref. to the acid berries; < F. *suret*, dim. of *sur*, sour: see *sour*.] A moderate tree, *Byrsonima spicata*, of the *Malpighiaceæ*, found in the West Indies and South America. It has a dark-colored wood, strong and good, but not durable in contact with moisture, and an astringent bark which is exported to England for tanning purposes. The tree is also valued for shade in West Indian coffee-plantations, and it bears yellow acid berries which are edible.

surety (shör'ti), *n.*; pl. *sureties* (-tiz). [< ME. *suertee*, *seurte*, < OF. *seurte*, *surete*, F. *sûreté*, < L. *securita(t-)s*, freedom from care or from danger, safety, security; LL. security for a debt, etc.: see *security*, of which *surety* is a doublet, as *sure* is of *secure*.] 1. Certainty; indubitableness: especially in the phrase *of a surety*, certainly, indubitably.

Know *of a surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not their's. Gen. xv. 13.

2†. Security; safety.

Never yet thy grace no wight sente
So blisful cause as me ny lyf to lede
In alle joy and *seurte* out of drede.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 833.

He hath great expenses, and many occasions to spend much for the defence and *surety* of his realms and subjects. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. That which makes sure, firm, or certain; foundation of stability; ground of security.

Myself and all the angelic host . . . our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton*, P. L., v. 538.

4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment or for the performance of some act.

To this thei acorded, bothe the kynge and the lady and her frendes and the parentes of the Duke, and maden gode *suertee*, bothe on that oon part and the tother.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more; in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitaine is bound to us.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 135.

5. One who has made himself responsible for another; specifically, in *law*, one who has bound himself with or for another who remains primarily liable; one who has contracted with the creditor or claimant that he will be answerable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance or other obligation to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt or his performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal's failure, can be compelled to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail. The essential elements of the relation are that the surety is liable to the demandant, either directly or in the contingency of non-performance by the principal, and that the principal is liable to indemnify the surety against loss or damage by reason of the engagement of the surety. See note under *guarantor*.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it.
Prov. xi. 15.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my *surety*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 3.

Such as love you
Stand *sureties* for your honesty and truth.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3.

Hence—6. A sponsor.

This child hath promised by you his *sureties* to renounce the devil and all his works.
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Surety of the peace, a bond to the people or sovereign, taken by a justice, for keeping the peace.

surety† (shör'ti), *v. t.* [< *surety*, *n.*] To act as surety for; guarantee; be bail or security for.

The jeweller that owes the ring is sent for,
And he shall *surety* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 298.

suretyship (shör'ti-ship), *n.* [Formerly also *suretiship*, *suertiship*; < *surety* + *-ship*.] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, fault, or conduct of another.

The truth was that the man was bound in a perilous *suertiship*, and could not be merrie.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 304.

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure. Prov. xi. 15.

By *suretyship* and borrowing they will willingly undo all their associates and allies.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

surf[1] (sėrf), *n.* [An altered form (scarcely found before the 18th century, and prob. simulating *surge*) of *suff*[1] (early mod. E. *suffe*, Se. *souf*), a phonetic spelling of *sough*, orig. a rushing sound: see *sough*[1]. The proposed derivation from OF. *surflot*, the rising of billow upon billow, is untenable. Cf. *surf*[2] for *sough*[2].] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon banks or rocks.

My Raft was now strong enough; . . . my next care was . . . how to preserve what I laid upon it from the *Surf* of the Sea. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe (ed. 1719), i. (*Skeat.*)

As o'er the *surf* the bending main-mast hung,
Still on the rigging thirty seamen clung.
Falconer, The Shipwreck, iii. (1762).

It is right precious to behold
The first long *surf* of climbing light
Flood all the thirsty east with gold.
Lowell, Above and Below, ii.

=**Syn.** See *wave*[1].

surf[2] (sėrf), *n.* [An altered form of *suff*[2] for *sough*[2]: see *sough*[2]. Cf. *surf*[1] for *sough*[1].] The bottom or conduit of a drain. *Imp. Dict.*

surface (sėr'fās), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *surface*, < *sur-* + *face*, face; taking the place of **surfice*, < L. *superficies*, the upper side, the top, surface: see *superficies*.] I. *n.* 1. The bounding or limiting parts of a body; the parts of a body which are immediately adjacent to another body or to empty space (or the air); superficies; outside: distinguished as a *physical surface*.

The whole architecture of the house [in Pompeii] was coloured, but even this was not considered so important as the paintings which covered the flat *surfaces* of the walls. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 370.

2. The boundary between two solid spaces not adjacent to a third: distinguished as a *mathematical surface*. A surface is a geometrical locus defined by a single general and continuous condition. This condition reduces the points of the surface to a two-dimensional continuum, its enveloping planes to a two-dimensional continuum, and its enveloping straight lines to a three-dimensional continuum. A ruled surface appears to be enveloped by a one-dimensional series of lines; but when imaginary points are considered, this is seen not to be so. A true one-dimensional continuum of lines requires for its determination a threefold condition, and can contain but a finite number (or discrete infinity) of points and of planes. The number of points or planes of a surface which satisfy a twofold additional condition, as that the points shall lie upon a given line, or that the planes shall contain a given line, and the number of lines of the surface which satisfy a threefold additional condition, as that they shall belong to a given plane pencil, are either finite or only discrete infinity. In the former case the surface is said to be *algebraical*, in the latter *transcendental*. If the imaginary elements are taken into account, the numbers are constant whatever the special lines or pencils to which they refer may be. The number of points of an algebraical surface which lie upon a given straight line is called the *order* of the surface; the number of tangent planes which contain a given line is called the *class* of the surface; and the number of tangent lines which belong to a given plane pencil is called the *rank* of the surface.

3. Outward or external appearance; what appears on a slight view or without examination.

If we look below the *surface* of controversy, we shall commonly find more agreement and less disagreement than we had expected. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 4.

4. In *fort.*, that part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged and the angle of the nearest bastion.—**Adjunct surface**, a surface applicable to another with corresponding elements orthogonal. The two surfaces are associated minimal surfaces.—**Algebraic surface**, a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by an algebraic equation. If imaginary parts of the locus are included, it is characterized by having a finite order, class, and rank.—**Alysseid surface**, a surface generated by the rotation of the catenary about its base. It is the only surface of revolution for which the principal radii of curvature are everywhere equal and opposite.—**Anallagmatic, anti-**

clastic, apsidal surface. See the adjectives.—**Apolar surface,** a surface whose polar relatively to another surface (whose class is at least as high as the order of the former) is indeterminate.—**Applicable surface,** a surface related to another surface in such a way that if they are brought in contact at any one point, and one is then rolled over the other so that a certain point P of the latter comes in contact with the other, then a variation of the path of the rolling will not in general cause a different point of the former surface to come into contact with the point P.—**Associated surface,** a surface so applicable to another that corresponding elements make a constant angle with one another. The two surfaces are minimal surfaces having their tangent planes at corresponding points parallel.—**Augmented surface.** See *augment.*—**Bonnet's surface,** a minimal surface spherically represented by two families of circles, its equations being

$$x = \lambda \cos\alpha + \sin\lambda \cosh\mu\,;$$
$$y = -\mu + \cos\alpha \cos\lambda \sinh\mu\,;$$
$$z = \sin\alpha \cos\lambda \cosh\mu\,;$$

where λ and μ are the parameters of the lines of curvature, and α is constant. Its section by the planes of XY shows an infinite series of equal catenaries having their bases parallel to Y. These are lines of curvature, and their planes cut the surface under the constant angle α.—**Canal surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a developable without slipping.—**Central surface.** (*a*) A surface having a center. (*b*) A centrosurface.—**Class of a surface.** See def. 2.—**Closed surface.** See *close*[1].—**Complex surface,** a quartic surface having a nodal line and eight nodes. These lie on four planes through the nodal line, the section of the surface by each of these planes being a twofold line. The surface derives its name from the fact that all tangents to it through the nodal line belong to a complex of the second order.—**Conical surface.** See *conical.*—**Contact of surfaces.** See *contact.*—**Counterpedal, cubic, cyclifying, cylindric surface.** See the adjectives.—**Cyclic surface,** a surface generated by a circle varying in position and radius.—**Cyclide surface.** (*a*) A surface of the fourth order having the absolute circle as a nodal line. Sometimes distinguished as *Darboux's cyclide.* (*b*) A special case of the above, with four conical points. Generally distinguished as *Dupin's cyclide.*—**Cyclotomic surface,** a surface generated by a variable circle whose center is fixed, and which rotated round a fixed axis while constantly touching a fixed curve.—**Developable surface,** a surface that can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surfaces of the cylinder and cone. See *developable.*—**Diagonal surface,** a special surface of the third order.—**Dianodal, dorsal, equal, equipotential surface.** See the adjectives.—**Double surface,** a surface the locus of the middle of chords of a minimal curve or imaginary curve every tangent of which touches the absolute circle. It is a minimal surface.—**Doubly connected surface,** a ring-shaped surface, one on which it is possible to draw an oval so that a point may move from the outside to the inside without traversing the curve (more accurately speaking, the oval has no distinction of inside and outside); but after one such oval is drawn it is impossible to draw another not intersecting the first.—**Elassoidal surface,** a surface whose mean curvature is nothing: same as *minimal surface,* in the sense in which the latter is commonly used.—**Enneper's surface** [invented by A. *Enneper* in 1864], a surface of constant curvature, but not of revolution, of which one set of lines of curvature are plane or spherical.—**Equatorial surface,** a complex surface having its nodal line at infinity.—**Eroded surface.** See *erode.*—**Family of surfaces,** in *math.,* all the surfaces which are generated by a curve of a general kind moving in a general way.—**Flattened surface,** a surface consisting of a multiple plane with nodal curves and points.—**Focal surface,** a surface having the lines of a primitive congruence as bitangents. See *Malus's theorem,* under *theorem.*—**Fresnel's surface of elasticity.** See *elasticity.*—**Gauche surface.** See *gauche.*—**Generating surface.** See *generate.*—**Helicoidal surface,** a surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a curve. All cylindrical surfaces and surfaces of revolution are *helicoidal surfaces.*—**Henneberg's surface** [invented by L. *Henneberg* in 1875], a double elassoidal surface of the fifth class.—**Hessian surface** [named after Dr. Otto *Hesse:* see *Hessian*[2]], the locus of points whose polar quadrics relatively to a primitive surface are cones. It cuts the primitive surface in the parabolic curve of the latter.—**Hypercyclic surface,** a surface belonging to one of two systems which form a Weingarteuian triplet of constant flexure with a system of pseudospherical surfaces.—**Hyperjacobian surface,** a surface whose equation is formed by equating to zero a functional determinant formed of three columns of the Jacobian matrix of three surfaces. See *hyperjacobian.*—**Inclined polar surface** of a given pole in reference to a given primitive surface and for a given angle, the locus of a point whose polar plane in reference to the given primitive circle is inclined by the given angle to the line from the variable point to the pole.—**Indicatrix surface,** a quadric surface whose equation is

$$\left(\frac{x\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{y\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} + \frac{z\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z}\right)^2 \phi =$$

$$-\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}x)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}x}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}x}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}y}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}y)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}y}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}y} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}z}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}z}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}z)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}z} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}x}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}y}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi}{\mathrm{d}z}, & 0 \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}x)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}x}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}x} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}y}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}y)^2}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}z.\mathrm{d}y} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}x.\mathrm{d}z}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{\mathrm{d}y.\mathrm{d}z}, & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2\phi}{(\mathrm{d}z)^2} \end{vmatrix},$$

where $\phi = 0$ is a primitive surface.—**Jacobian surface,** the locus of points whose polar planes with regard to four surfaces meet in a point. See *Jacobian*[2].—**Kummer's surface** [invented by E. F. *Kummer* in 1864], a quartic surface having sixteen nodes. Its equation is $\phi^2 = Kspqr$, where $K = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2abc - 1$, a, b, and c being constant, where s, p, q, r are independent linear functions of the coördinates, and where $\phi = s^2 + p^2 + q^2 + r^2 + 2a(sp + qr) + 2b(sq + pr) + 2c(sr + pq)$.—**Level surface.** Same as *equipotential surface* (which see, under *equipotential*).—**Mean surface,** the locus of the point midway between the points of tangency of lines of an isotropic congruence which are simultaneously tangent to two mutually applicable surfaces.—**Minimal surface.** (*a*) A surface within which lies an area the least possible under given conditions. (*b*) An elassoidal surface (which see, above): an ordinary use, but not quite accurate.—**Molding surface,** a surface generated by a plane curve whose plane rolls upon a cylindrical surface. It is a species of canal surface.—**Monoidal surface,** a surface with a point having a degree of manifoldness one less than the order of the surface.—**Neutral surface,** a developable whose generators are the neutral axes of a beam.—**Normopolar surface,** the locus of the poles of a plane with reference to a given quadric surface—that plane containing three feet of normals from a variable point to that quadric.—**Octadic surface.** See *octadic.*—**Orange-skin surface.** See *orange*[1].—**Order of an algebraic surface.** See def. 2.—**Parallel surfaces.** See *parallel curves,* under *parallel.*—**Pencil of surfaces.** See *pencil*[1].—**Plane surface,** a surface in which if any two points are taken the straight line connecting them lies wholly in that surface.—**Polar, popliteal, prone, pseudospherical, quadric surface.** See the adjectives.—**Rank of a ruled surface,** the number of generators which cut any given line in the surface.—**Rank of a surface.** See *rank*[2].—**Ray surface,** a ruled surface generated by rays reflected or refracted at a skew curve.—**Reciprocal surface,** a surface every tangent plane of which is the polar of a point of a primitive surface relatively to an assumed quadric surface. Every point of the former surface is also the pole of a tangent plane of the latter.—**Rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve.** See *rectify.*—**Refracting surface.** See *refracting.*—**Respiratory surface.** See *respiratory.*—**Riemann's surface** [named from its inventor, the German mathematician G. F. B. *Riemann* (1826–66)], an imaginary surface to represent an n-valued function by n infinite planes crossing into one another along certain lines, each of these planes representing the whole spread of imaginary quantity, and one value of the function belonging to each point of each plane.—**Roman surface.** Same as *Steiner's surface* (*b*).—**Ruled surface.** See *rule*[1].—**Screw surface.** (*a*) A helicoidal surface. (*b*) A surface generated by the helicoidal motion of a right line.—**Self-reciprocal** or **sibireciprocal surface,** a surface whose reciprocal has the same order and singularities as itself.—**Singly connected surface,** a surface on which it is impossible to pass from the inside to the outside of an oval or closed curve drawn on the surface without crossing the surface.—**Skew surface.** See *skew*[1].—**Spiral surface,** a surface generated by a curve the plane of which rotates uniformly an axis in that plane, while the plane, and the curve with it, undergo expansion in a constant ratio per unit of time away from a center in the axis of rotation.—**Steinerian surface,** the locus of the vertices of cones which are polars quadrics of points with reference to a given primitive surface.—**Steiner's surface.** (*a*) A Steinerian surface. (*b*) The surface often originally, and better, called the *Roman surface* [discovered by Jacob *Steiner* (1796–1863), undoubtedly the greatest of all geometricians], being a quartic surface of the third class, having three double lines. In its symmetrical form its appearance is thus described: Take a tetrahedron, and inscribe in each face a circle. There will be, of course, two circles touching at the mid-point of each edge of the tetrahedron; each circle will contain, on its circumference, at angular distances of 120°, three mid-points; and the lines joining these with the center of the tetrahedron, produced beyond the center, meet the opposite edges . . . joining the mid-points. . . . Now truncate the tetrahedron by planes parallel to the faces, so as to reduce the altitudes, each to three fourths of the original value; and from the center of each new face round off symmetrically up to the adjacent three circles; and within each circle scoop down to the center of the tetrahedron, the bounding surface of the excavation passing through [that is, containing] the three right lines, and the sections by planes parallel to the face being in the neighborhood of the face nearly circular, but, as they approach the center, assuming a trigonal form, and being close to the center an indefinitely small equilateral triangle. We have thus the surface, consisting of four lobes united only by the lines through the mid-points of opposite edges—these lines being consequently nodal lines, the mid-points being pinch-points of the surface, and the faces singular planes, each touching the surface along the inscribed circle. (*Cayley,* Proceedings London Math. Soc., V. 14.)—**Surface of aberration,** the ruled surface described in a year by the line of apparent direction of a star as affected by aberration.—**Surface of centers.** See *center*[1].—**Surface of discontinuity,** a vortex sheet within a fluid over which slipping takes place.—**Surface of equal head.** See *head.*—**Surface of revolution,** a surface which is generated by the revolution of a curve round an axis.—**Surface of translation.** (*a*) A cylindrical surface. (*b*) More generally, a surface generated by a curve the plane of which moves in any way so that every line in it remains parallel to itself.—**Synclastic surface,** a surface which at each point has both its principal centers of curvature on the same side.—**System of surfaces,** a continuum of surfaces of a given order between the coördinates of whose point-equations a number of homogeneous equations subsist.—**Tabular surface,** a surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its center on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve.—**Tasimetric surface,** a quadric surface such that when it is represented by the equation

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Exz + 2Fyz = 1,$$

the coefficients are proportional to the components of a stress.—**Thlipsimetric surface,** the same as a tasimetric surface, except that it represents a strain instead of a stress.—**Transcendental surface,** a surface which is represented in analytical geometry by a transcendental equation.—**Tubular surface,** the envelop of spheres of constant radius having their centers on a primitive curve.—**Undevelopable surface,** a surface that cannot be developed in the plane: opposed to *developable surface.*—**Vicinal surface,** a surface every point of which is infinitely near (but not equally near) another surface.—**Syn. 1.** *Superficies, Exterior,* etc. See *outside.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the surface; external; hence, superficial; specious; insincere: as, mere *surface* politeness or loyalty.

> We were friends in that smooth *surface* way
> We Russians have imported out of France.
> *T. B. Aldrich,* Pauline Pavlovna.

Surface condensation, paper, etc. See the nouns.—**Surface right.** See *mineral right,* under *right.*

surface (sėr′fās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surfaced,* ppr. *surfacing.* [< *surface, n.*] To put a surface (of a particular kind) on, or give a (certain) surface to; specifically, to give a fine or even surface to; make plain or smooth.

> From Great Falls to Helena, . . . [the track] had not been *surfaced* all the way.
> *C. D. Warner,* Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 566.

Surfaced paper. See *paper.*

surface-car (sėr′fās-kär), *n.* A car moving on rails laid on the surface of the ground, as distinguished from one moving on an elevated or an underground railway. [U. S.]

> "Conie, now!" or "Now we're off!" are good starting commands, and the Americanisms one hears upon the front platforms of New-York *surface cars* should be carefully avoided. *New York Tribune,* May 11, 1890.

surface-chuck (sėr′fās-chuk), *n.* A face-plate chuck in a lathe, to which an object is fixed for turning.

surface-color (sėr′fās-kul″ọr), *n.* A color or pigment used in surface-printing.

surface-condenser (sėr′fās-kọn-den″sėr), *n.* 1. In *steam-engin.,* a condenser in which exhaust-steam is condensed by contact with surfaces of metal cooled by a flow of cold water on their sides opposite the condensing surfaces. Such condensers are of various forms, those principally used for marine service consisting of a large number of small brass tubes inserted at their opposite ends in the sides of steam-tight chambers, and inclosed in a compartment through which cold sea-water is constantly forced by the circulating pump. The exhaust-steam enters one of the chambers, and on its passage through the tubes to the other chamber is condensed. The condensed water is continuously pumped back into the boilers.

2. A metallic cone, or a series of pipes, heated by steam, over which a liquid is made to flow in a thin film to cause it to part with its water by evaporation. See *evaporating-cone.*

surfaced (sėr′fāst), *a.* [< *surface* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a surface of a specified kind, especially a fine surface; made smooth.

> A profound delight in the beauty of the universe and in that delicately *surfaced* nature of his [Spenser's] which was its mirror and counterpart.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 187.

2. Specifically, noting paper or cardboard that has received an additional thin coating or surface of filling to prepare it for a fine, sharp impression.

surface-enamel (sėr′fās-e-nam″el), *n.* See *enamel,* 3.

surface-fish (sėr′fās-fish), *n.* See *fish*[1].

surface-gage (sėr′fās-gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

surface-geology (sėr′fās-jē-ol″ō-ji), *n.* That branch of geological science which has to do with the distribution of the superficial or detrital formations, including also glacial geology, and the study of those erosive agencies which have given the earth's surface its present form. [Little used.]

surface-glaze (sėr′fās-glāz), *n.* In *ceram.,* glaze which is thin and wholly transparent, and covers the body and the decoration thinly.

surface-grub (sėr′fās-grub), *n.* The larva of any one of many different noctuid moths; a cutworm. Also *surface-worm.*

surface-integral (sėr′fās-in″tē-gral), *n.* See *integral.*

surface-joint (sėr′fās-joint), *n.* A joint which unites the margins of metallic sheets or plates. Such joints are generally formed by means of laps or flanges, soldered or riveted. *E. H. Knight.*

surfaceman (sėr′fās-man), *n.*; pl. *surfacemen* (-men). In *rail.,* a person engaged in keeping the permanent way in order. [Eng.]

surface-mining (sėr′fās-mī″ning), *n.* Shallow mining, or that carried on at an inconsiderable depth beneath the surface; placer-mining, as generally denominated in California. Under this head A. J. Bowie ("Hydraulic Mining in California," p. 79) includes the methods of dry-washing, beach-mining, river- or bar-mining, ground-sluicing, and booming.

surface-motion (sėr′fās-mō″shọn), *n.* Motion at the surface.

surface-plane (sėr'fās-plān), *n.* A power-machine for dressing lumber, finished stuff, etc. It consists of a traveling table in a frame to receive the material and feed it under a rotary cylindrical cutter. A form of the machine employing two or more revolving cutters is called a *surfacing-machine*. Also called *surface-planer*.

surface-printing (sėr'fās-prin″ting), *n.* 1. Printing from a raised surface, as from ordinary types and woodcuts: so called to distinguish it from copper- or steel-plate printing, in which the impression is made from lines incised or sunk below the surface.—2. In *calico-printing*, the process of printing from wooden rollers on which the design is cut in relief, or formed by inserting pieces of copperplate edgewise. The color is used thick, and is laid on a tightly drawn surface of woolen cloth, from which the cylinder takes it up as it revolves against the cloth surface.

surfacer (sėr'fā-sėr), *n.* [< *surface* + *-er*[1].] A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

surface-rib (sėr'fās-rib), *n.* See *rib*[1].

surface-road (sėr'fās-rōd), *n.* A railroad upon the surface of the ground, as distinguished from an elevated or an underground railroad.

surface-roller (sėr'fās-rō″lėr), *n.* The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

surface-tension (sėr'fās-ten″shon), *n.* The tension of the surface-film of a liquid due to cohesion. This serves to explain many of the phenomena of capillarity.

surface-towing (sėr'fās-tō″ing), *n.* The collecting of objects of natural history from the surface of the sea: distinguished from *dredging*. *Science*, V. 213. [Rare.]

surface-velocity (sėr'fās-vē-los″i-ti), *n.* Velocity at the surface.

surface-water (sėr'fās-wâ″tėr), *n.* Water which collects on the surface of the ground, and usually runs off into drains and sewers.

surface-working (sėr'fās-wėr″king), *n.* Same as *surface-mining*.

surface-worm (sėr'fās-wėrm), *n.* Same as *surface-grub*.

surfacing-machine (sėr'fā-sing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A power-machine for finishing metal surfaces by grinding with emery-wheels. One form consists of a large emery-wheel mounted on a stand that supports a table above the wheel. The periphery of the wheel projects slightly through an opening in the table. The work is laid on the table and fed to the wheel over the opening. Another form of machine has an emery-wheel suspended in a swinging frame like a swing-saw. The work is placed under the frame, and the wheel is made to pass over it by swinging the frame. Sometimes called *surface-grinding machine*.

2. See *surface-plane*.

surfacing-plane (sėr'fā-sing-plān), *n.* A plane for working flat surfaces; a bench-plane.

surfait†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

surf-bird (sėrf'bėrd), *n.* A plover-like bird of the family *Aphrizidæ* (*Aphriza virgata*), related to the sandpipers and turnstones. It is about 9½ inches long, dark-brown above, white below, nearly every-

Surf-bird (*Aphriza virgata*).

where streaked or spotted in full plumage; the tail is black with white base and tip. This bird inhabits the whole Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chili. It was originally called *boreal* and *streaked sandpiper* (which see, under *sandpiper*), and lately named *plover-billed turnstone*.

surf-boat (sėrf'bōt), *n.* A boat of a peculiarly strong and buoyant type, capable of passing safely through surf.

surf-boatman (sėrf'bōt″man), *n.* One who manages a surf-boat. *Scribner's Mag.*, Jan., 1880, p. 323.

surf-clam (sėrf'klam), *n.* The sea-clam, *Mactra* (or *Spisula*) *solidissima*. [Local, U. S.]

surf-duck (sėrf'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2], *surf-scoter*, and cuts under *Œdemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *scoter*.

surfeit (sėr'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surfait*, *surfet*; < ME. *surfait*, *surfet*, *surfett*, < OF. *surfait*, *surfet*, *sorfet*, *sorfait* (= Pr. *sobrefait*), excess, surfeit, < *surfait*, *sorfait*, pp. of *surfaire*, *sorfaire*, F. *surfaire*, augment, exaggerate, exceed, < L. *super*, above, + *facere*, make: see *fact*, *feat*.] 1. Excess; specifically (and now usually), excess in eating and drinking; a gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded and the digestion deranged.

> Mowth and tongge avoydyng alle outrage,
> A-gayne the vice of fals detraccion,
> To do no *surfett* in word ne langage.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.
>
> The sicknes that followeth our intemperate *surfait*.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 15.
>
> This daughter that I tell you of is fall'n
> A little crop-sick with the dangerous *surfeit*
> She took of your affection.
> *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, v. 1.
>
> Contentious suits . . . ought to be spewed out as the *surfeit* of courts. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).
>
> Thou tak'st a *surfeit* where thou should'st but taste.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 12.
>
> Your Loathing is not from a want of Appetite, then, but from a *Surfeit*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 7.

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking.

> Too much a *surfeit* breeds, and may our Child annoy;
> These fat and luscious meats do hut our stomachs cloy.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 49.

3. Disgust caused by excess; satiety; nausea.

> Matter and argument have been supplied abundantly, and even to *surfeit*, on the excellency of our own government. *Burke.*

=Syn. Repletion, plethora. See the verb.

surfeit (sėr'fit), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surfet*; < *surfeit*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To feed so as to oppress the stomach and derange the digestive functions; overfeed so as to produce sickness or uneasiness; overload the stomach of.

> The *surfeited* grooms
> Do mock their charge with snores.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 5.
>
> He that fares well, and will not bless the founders,
> Is either *surfeited* or ill taught, lady.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 4.

2. To fill to satiety and disgust; cloy; nauseate: as, to *surfeit* one with eulogies.

> Nor more would watch, when sleep so *surfeited*
> Their leaden eye-lids. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ii. 582.

=Syn. *Satiate*, etc. (see *satisfy*); glut, gorge.

II. *intrans.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

> They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 6.
>
> Within,
> The richer sort doe stand vp to the chin
> In delicates, & euen with excesse
> Are like to *surfet*.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

surfeiter (sėr'fit-ėr), *n.* [< *surfeit* + *-er*[1].] One who surfeits or riots; a glutton; a reveler. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 33.

surfeiting (sėr'fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surfeit*, *v.*] Excess in eating and drinking; surfeit. Luke xxi. 34.

surfeit-swelled (sėr'fit-sweld), *a.* Swelled with a surfeit, or excessive eating and drinking or other over-indulgence. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 54. [Rare.]

surfeit-water (sėr'fit-wâ″tėr), *n.* A water reputed to cure surfeits.

> *Flo.* Did you give her aught?
> *Rich.* An easy *surfeit-water*, nothing else.
> You need not doubt her health.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iii. 4.
>
> A little cold-stilled red poppywater, which is the true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abstinence, . . . often puts an end to several distempers in the beginning.
> *Locke*, Education, § 29.

surfelt†, **surfeling**†. See *surphul*, *surphuling*.

surfer (sėr'fėr), *n.* [< *surf*[1] + *-er*[1].] The surf-scoter, a duck. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Local, Massachusetts.]

surfett†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *surfeit*.

surf-fish (sėrf'fish), *n.* Any marine viviparous perch of the family *Embiotocidæ* (or *Holconotidæ*); an embiotocoid: so called on the Pacific coast of the United States, where many species of several genera abound in the surf. The *Amphistichus* (or *Holconotus*) *argenteus* and *Ditrema lateralis* and *D. jacksoni* are characteristic examples. See cuts under *alfiona*, *Ditremidæ*, and *eparada*.

surflet†, *v. t.* See *surphul*.

surfman (sėrf'man), *n.*; pl. *surfmen* (-men). A man experienced in handling boats amid surf; especially, one employed in the life-saving service.

> In addition to these men, there are crews of volunteer *surfmen*. *The American*, IX. 87.

surfmanship (sėrf'man-ship), *n.* The art or skill of a surfman; skill in managing a surf-boat. [Rare.]

> Until 1871 . . . *surfmanship* was not a standard of qualification. *The Century*, XIX. 334.

surfrappé (F. pron. sür-fra-pā'), *a.* [F., < *sur-*, over, + *frappé*, pp. of *frapper*, strike: see *frape*.] In *numis.*, restruck: noting a coin restruck, whether by the city or monarch that originally issued it, or by some other city or monarch, with new types and inscriptions, so as to obliterate wholly or partly the original designs on the coin.

surf-scoter (sėrf'skō″tėr), *n.* The surf-duck, (*Œdemia* (or *Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*, a large sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, common in North America, chiefly coastwise, and casual in Europe. The length is from 18 to 21 inches, the extent 31 to 36. The male is black, without white on the wings, but with a frontal and a nuchal white area; the bill is variegated with whitish, pinkish, and orange, and has a large black blotch on each side at the base. The female is sooty-brown, silvery-gray below, with whitish loral and auricular areas on the sides of the head. The young male resembles the female. It abounds in the United States in winter, and breeds in high latitudes. The flesh is fishy, and scarcely eatable. See *scoter*, and cut under *Pelionetta*.

surf-smelt (sėrf'smelt), *n.* An argentinoid fish, *Hypomesus pretiosus*, about 12 inches long, of a light olivaceous color with silvery lateral line, abundant on the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, spawning in the surf. See *Argentinidæ* and *smelt*.

surfult, **surfuling**†. See *surphul*, etc.

surfusion (sėr-fū'zhon), *n.* A state of liquefaction when existing at a temperature below that of the normal melting-point (that is, freezing-point) for the given substance. Thus, under certain conditions, water may be cooled a number of degrees below the usual freezing-point, and still remain liquid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 230.

surf-whiting (sėrf'hwī″ting), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Menticirrus littoralis*, of the coast of South Carolina, resembling the whiting (*M. alburnus*), but of a plain silvery color. See *whiting*.

surf-worn (sėrf'wōrn), *a.* Worn by the action of the surf.

> *Surf-worn* sheets of rock. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

surfy (sėr'fi), *a.* [< *surf*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming; marked by much surf.

> Scarce had they clear'd the *surfy* waves
> That foam around those frightful caves.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers.
>
> You shall be able to mark, on a clear, *surfy* day, the breakers running white on many sunken rocks.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

surge (sėrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surged*, ppr. *surging*. [Early mod. E. also *sourge*; < late ME. *surgen*, < OF. *surgir*, rise, ride (as a ship) near the shore, draw near the shore, arrive, land, F. *surgir*, rise, spring up, arrive, land, earlier in more vernacular form, OF. *sordre*, *sourdre* (> E. obs. *sourd*), F. *sourdre*, = Pr. *sorger*, *sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdir* = It. *sorgere*, rise, < L. *surgere*, contr. of *surrigere*, *subrigere* (pp. *surrectus*, *subrectus*), tr. lift up, raise, erect, intr. rise, arise, get up, spring up, grow, etc., < *sub*, under, from under, + *regere*, stretch: see *regent*. Hence *surge*, *n.*, and (from the L. verb) *surgent*, ult. *source*, *sourd*, *souse*[2], and in comp. *insurge*, *insurgent*, *insurrection*, etc., *resurge*, *resurgent*, *resurrection*, etc. In def. 2 the verb depends partly on the noun.] 1†. To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves; especially, to ride near the shore; ride at anchor.

> The same Tewsdaye at nyghte late we *surged* in ye Rode, not fer from Curfoo, for ye calme wolde not suffre vs to come into the hauyn that nyghte.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 71.
>
> Since thou must gee to *surge* in the gastfull Seas, with a sorrowfull kisse I bid thee farewell. *Greene*, Pandosto.

2. To rise high and roll, as waves: literally or figuratively.

> The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*
>
> As it drew to eventide,
> The foe still *surged* on every side.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, i. 370.
>
> What *surging* vigor! *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 330.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To slip back: as, the cable *surges*. (*b*) To let go a piece of rope suddenly; slack a rope up suddenly when it renders round a pin, a winch, windlass, or capstan.

> Captain Kane, she won't hold much longer [by the hawser]; it 'a blowing the devil himself, and I am afraid to *surge*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 70.

surge (sėrj), *n.* [< *surge*, *v.* The word has nothing to do, except that it comes from the same ult. source, with F. *surgeon*, OF. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, *sorgeon*, *sorjon*, a spring.] 1†. A spring; a fountain; a source of water.

All great ryners are gurged and assemblede of diuers *surges* and springes of water.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. i.

2. A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; also, such waves or swells collectively: literally or figuratively.

All the sea, disturbed with their traine,
Doth frie with fome above the *surges* hore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 15.

Caverns and tunnels into which the *surge* is for ever booming. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

Surge leaping after *surge*, the fire roared onward red as blood. *Lowell*, Incident of Fire at Hamburg.

3. The act of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.—4. In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which a rope may surge.—5. Any change of barometric level which is not due to the passage of an area of low pressure or to diurnal variation. *Abercromby.*=Syn. 2. See *wave*[1].

surgeful (sėrj'fûl), *a.* [< *surge* + *-ful.*] Full of surges. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 212.

surgeless (sėrj'les), *a.* [< *surge* + *-less.*] Free from surges; smooth; calm. *Mir. for Mags.*

surgent (sėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *surgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *surgere*, *surrigere*, rise: see *surge*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Rising; swelling; surging.

When the *surgent* seas
Have ebb'd their fill, their waves do rise again.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] In *geol.*, a division of the Paleozoic system, according to the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers, but not generally adopted. It is the equivalent of the Clinton group of the New York Survey, a formation of great economical importance on account of the iron ores associated with it.

surgeon (sėr'jon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surgian*, < ME. *sourgeon*, *surgien*, *surgeyn*, *surgen* (= MD. *surgijn*), a contraction of *cirurgian*, *cirurgien*, < OF. *cirurgien*, *serurgien*, F. *chirurgien*, a chirurgeon: see *chirurgeon.*] 1. One who practises surgery; one who performs manual operations on a patient; a chirurgeon.

A *surgyne* of Salerne enserches his wondes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4312.

Some liked not this leche, and lettres thei sent,
3if any *surgien* were in the sege that softer couth plastre.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 308.

2. In Great Britain, one who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, but has not the degree of M. D.; a general practitioner. Formerly a surgeon dispensed drugs and attended out-patients, in distinction from a physician, who was restricted to consulting practice. See *physician.*

Tell me about this new young *surgeon*. . . . Mr. Brooke says he is . . . really well connected. One does not expect it in a practitioner of that kind.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

3. A medical officer in the army, or in a military hospital.—4. A surgeon-fish.—**Acting assistant surgeon**, a civilian physician employed at a fixed compensation at a military post where there is no medical officer.—**Assistant surgeon**, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the United States army or navy.—**Fleet surgeon.** See *fleet*[2].—**Passed assistant surgeon**, a medical officer who has passed the grade of assistant surgeon, and is waiting for a vacancy in the corps of surgeons before being promoted to that grade.—**Post surgeon**, a medical officer of the army of any grade, or an acting assistant surgeon, who has charge of the medical department of any post, garrison, or camp. The post surgeon is generally, but not always, a member of the junior grade in the medical corps of the army.—**Royal College of Surgeons of England**, an institution for the training, examination, and licensing of practitioners of medicine, dating its origin from the year 1460. The buildings of the college, which include a museum, library, and lecture-theater, are situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

surgeon-apothecary (sėr'jon-a-poth'ē-kā-ri), *n.* In Great Britain, a medical practitioner who has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Apothecaries' Society of London. See also *general practitioner*, under *practitioner.*

One of the facts quickly rumored was that Lydgate did not dispense drugs. This was offensive both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the *surgeon-apothecaries* with whom he ranged himself; and only a little while before [before 1829] they might have counted on having the law on their side against a man who, without calling himself a London-made M. D., dared to ask for pay except as a charge on drugs. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlv.

surgeon-aurist (sėr'jon-â'rist), *n.* An otologist.

surgeoncy (sėr'jon-si), *n.* [< *surgeon* + *-cy.*] The office of surgeon, as in the army or navy.

surgeon-dentist (sėr'jon-den'tist), *n.* A dental surgeon; a qualified dentist.

surgeon-fish (sėr'jon-fish), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish of the family *Acanthuridæ* (or *Teuthididæ*), as *Acanthurus* (or *Teuthis*) *chirurgus*: so called from the lancet-shaped spine on each side of the base of the tail, and also named *sea-surgeon*, *doctor-fish*, *lancet-fish*, and *barber.* These fishes are found in most tropical waters, sometimes attaining a length of 18 inches. Many are adorned with bright and varied colors, and some of the larger ones are esteemed for food.

surgeon-general (sėr'jon-jen'e-ral), *n.* An officer of high rank in the army or navy service of a country. In the British army surgeon-generals rank with major-generals, and their grade is next to that of the director-general. In the United States army the grade corresponds to that of brigadier-general, and in the navy to that of commodore. In the United States Treasury Department the *supervising surgeon-general* is charged with the marine hospital service and the care of the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.—**Surgeon-general of the Army**, a principal officer of the United States War Department, head of a bureau, who has charge of medical and surgical supplies and records, the supervision of army-surgeons, of military hospitals, and of the army medical museum and library.—**Surgeon-general of the Navy**, an officer of the United States Navy Department, head of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

surgeon-generalship (sėr'jon-jen'e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *surgeon-general* + *-ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon-general. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1886.

surgeonry† (sėr'jon-ri), *n.* [< ME. *surgenrie*; as *surgeon* + *-ry.* Cf. *surgery*, *chirurgery.*] The practice of a surgeon; surgery; also, a surgery. *Imp. Dict.*

surgeonship (sėr'jon-ship), *n.* [< *surgeon* + *-ship.*] The office or post of a surgeon. *Med. News*, LII. 704.

surgery (sėr'jėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *surgerie*, contr. of **cirurgerie*, < OF. *cirurgerie*, a rare form of *cirurgie*, *sirurgie*, F. *chirurgie*, surgery, chirurgery: see *chirurgery*, and cf. *surgeon*, *chirurgeon.*] 1. The work of a surgeon; surgical care; therapy of a distinctly operative kind, such as cutting-operations, the reduction and putting up of fractures and dislocations, and similar manual forms of treatment. It is not, however, ordinarily used to denote the administration of baths, electricity, enemata, or massage.

Æsculapian *surgerie*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

2. Pl. *surgeries* (-iz). A place where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared; in Great Britain, the consulting-office and dispensary of a general practitioner.—**Antiseptic surgery**, surgery with antiseptic precautions.—**Clinical, plastic**, etc., **surgery.** See the adjectives.—**Conservative surgery**, the employment of surgical treatment with the aim of preserving and rendering serviceable a part, rather than removing it.—**Veterinary surgery.** See *farriery*, 1.

surgiant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surgeon.*

surgiant (sėr'ji-ant), *a.* [< OF. **surgiant*, **surgeant*, < L. *surgēn(t-)s*, rising: see *surgent.*] In *her.*, same as *rousant*: especially noting birds.

surgical (sėr'ji-kal), *a.* [For *chirurgical*, as *surgery* for *chirurgery.*] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery: as, *surgical* instruments; a *surgical* operation.—**Surgical anatomy.** See *anatomy.*—**Surgical drainage**, the use of some form of drainage-tube or tent to remove fluids, as pus, from a wound or an abscess.—**Surgical kidney.** See *kidney.*—**Surgical pathology**, the pathology of conditions demanding surgical treatment.—**Surgical triangle.** See *triangle.*—**Surgical typhus fever**, pyemia.

surgically (sėr'ji-kal-i), *adv.* In a surgical manner; by means of surgery.

surgient†, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon.*

surging (sėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surge*, *v.*] 1. A rising of waves, or as if of waves.

Surgings of paler peaks and cusps and jagged ridges.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 222.

2. In *elect.*, the undulatory movement of an electric charge, the motion being wave-like in character.

surgiont, *n.* An old spelling of *surgeon.*

surgy (sėr'ji), *a.* [< *surge* + *-y*[1].] Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by surges.

Do public or domestic cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main?
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 424.

The *surgy* murmurs of the lonely sea.
Keats, Endymion, i.

Suricata (sū-ri-kā'tä), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, before 1811): see *suricate.*] A genus of African *Viverridæ*, of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ*; the suricates or zenicks. They have thirty-six teeth, with three premolars above and below on each side, and four-toed hind feet. Also called *Rhyzæna* (Illiger, 1811).

suricate (sū'ri-kāt), *n.* [Also *suricat*, *surikate*; from a native S. African name.] An animal of the genus *Suricata*, *S. zenik* or *S. tetradactyla*, inhabiting South Africa, where it is known to the Dutch colonists as the *meerkat*; a zenick. It is yellowish-brown with dark bands across the back, the head whitish with black orbits and ears, the tail tipped with black. The fore claws are strong, enabling the animal to burrow well, and its habits are somewhat nocturnal. It is sometimes tamed, and is useful in destroying vermin.

Suricate (*Suricata tetradactyla*).

suriga (sö'ri-gä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian tree, *Ochrocarpus longifolius.* See *nagkassar.*

Surinam bark. [So called from *Surinam* in South America.] The bark of a cabbage-tree, *Andira retusa.* See *cabbage-tree*, 2.

Surinam cherry. A South American tree, *Malpighia glabra*, or its drupaceous fruit, which is aromatic and not generally liked.

Surinam poison. See *Tephrosia.*

Surinam quassia. See *quassia*, 2.

Surinam tea. See *tea*[1].

Surinam tern. See *tern.*

Surinam toad. See *toad*, and cut under *Pipa.*

surintendant† (sėr-in-ten'dant), *n.* [< F. *surintendant*, superintendent: see *superintendent.*] A superintendent. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

surlily (sėr'li-li), *adv.* In a surly manner; crabbedly; morosely. *Bailey*, 1731.

surliness (sėr'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill-nature.

To prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes. *Milton.*

surling† (sėr'ling), *n.* [< *sur-*, as in *surly*, + *-ling*[1].] A sour or morose fellow.

And as for these sowre *surlings*, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard. *Camden*, Remains, p. 176.

surloint, *n.* See *sirloin.*

surly (sėr'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *serly*, *syrly*, for **sirly*, lit. 'like a sir or lord,' 'lordly,' 'domineering,' and in these forms appar. < *sir*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[1]; but this appears to be a popular etymology, the more orig. form being prob. *surly*, < ME. **surly*, < AS. **sūrlīc* (= G. *säuerlich*), sourish, sour (adv. **sūrlice*, *sūrelīce* = MD. *suerlick* = G. *säuerlich*, sourly), < *sūr*, sour, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*: see *sour* and *-ly*[1].] 1. Sour in nature or disposition; morose; crabbed; churlish; ill-natured; cross and rude: as, a *surly* fellow; a *surly* dog.

It would have gall'd his *surly* nature. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 203.

He turn'd about wi' *surly* look.
And said, "What 's that to thee?"
The Fause Lover (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

Some *surly* fellows followed us, and seemed by their countenance and gestures to threaten me.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

It [Judea] would have lain in exile from the great human community, had not the circulation of commerce embraced it, and self-interest secured it a *surly* and contemptuous regard. *J. Martineau.*

2. Arrogant; haughty.

Faire du grobis, to be proud or *surly*; to take much state upon him. *Cotgrave.*

I will look gravely, Doll (do you see, boys?), like the foreman of a jury, and speak wisely, like a Latin school-master, and be *surly* and dogged and proud, like the keeper of a prison. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

3. Rough; dark; tempestuous; gloomy; dismal.

No longer mourn for me when I am dead
Than you shall hear the *surly* sullen bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxi.

And softened into joy the *surly* storms.
Thomson, Summer, l. 125.

These [Pilgrim Fathers] found no lotus growing upon the *surly* shore, the taste of which could make them forget their little native Ithaca.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

=Syn. 1. Cross, crusty, snappish, uncivil.

surly-boots (sėr'li-böts), *n.* A surly fellow. [Colloq.]

When *Surly-boots* yawn'd wide and spoke.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 22. (*Davies.*)

surma (sör'mä), *n.* [Also *soorma*; < Hind. Pers. *surma.*] Black sulphuret of antimony, used by Moslem and Hindu women for darkening the eyes. See *kohl.*

surmark (sėr'märk), *n.* [Also *sirmark*; appar. < *sur-* + *mark*[1].] In *ship-building*: (*a*) One of the stations of the rib-bands and harpings which are marked on the timbers. See

rib-band line, under *rib-band*. (*b*) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib to give a hold to the rib-band by which, through the shores, it is supported on the slipway.

sur-master (sėr'mas"tėr), *n.* [Appar. < *sur-* + *master*[1], and so called as being above the other masters except the head-master; but perhaps an altered form of *submaster*, q. v.] The vice-master, or second master, of a school. In St. Paul's School, London, the order of the staff is head-master, *sur-master*, third master, etc. [Rare.]

surmisal† (sėr-mī'zal), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-al*.] Surmise.

While green years are upon my head, from this needless *surmisal* I shall hope to dissuade the intelligent and equal auditor. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

surmisant (sėr-mī'zant), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-ant*.] One who surmises, in any sense; a surmiser. [Rare.]

He meant no reflection upon her ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them), be they who they would. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 179. (*Davies.*)

surmise (sėr-mīz'), *n.* [< OF. *surmise*, an accusation, fem. of *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, charge, accuse: see *surmit*.] 1. The thought that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence; speculation; conjecture.

Function
Is smother'd in *surmise*, and nothing is
But what is not. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 141.

Forced, too, to turn unwilling ear
To each *surmise* of hope or fear.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 28.

2†. Thought; reflection.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep *surmise* of others' detriment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1579.

=Syn. 1. See *surmise*, *v.*, and *inference*.

surmise (sėr-mīz'), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *surmised*, ppr. *surmising*. [< *surmise*, *n.*] 1†. To accuse; make a charge against; also, to bring forward as an accusation.

He *surmised* to the king . . . that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies beyond sea. *State Trials*, 3 Edw. III. (an. 1330).

And some gave out that Mortimer, to rise,
Had cut off Kent, that next was to succeed,
Whose treasons they avowed March to *surmise*,
As a mere colour to that lawless deed.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 26.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, to suggest; allege.—3. To infer or guess upon slight evidence; conjecture; suspect.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd* was true.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 451.

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 133.

A foot unknown
Is *surmised* on the garret-stairs.
Browning, Mesmerism.

=Syn. 3. *Imagine*, *Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*); fancy, apprehend, mistrust.

surmiser (sėr-mī'zėr), *n.* [< *surmise* + *-er*[1].] One who surmises. *Bp. Fell.*

surmising (sėr-mī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surmise*, *v.*] The act of suspecting; surmise: as, evil *surmisings*. 1 Tim. vi. 4.

surmit† (sėr-mit'), *v. t.* [< ME. *surmitten*, < OF. *surmettre*, charge, accuse, < L. *supermittere*, put in or upon, add, < *super*, over, + *mittere*, send, put: see *missile*.] I. To put forward; charge.

The pretens bargayn that John Paston yn hys lyffe *surmytted?* *Paston Letters*, ii. 323. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. To surmise.

That hy the breeche of cloth were chalenged,
Nor I thinke never were, for to my wyt
They were fantasticall, imagined;
Onely as in my dreame I dyd *surmit*.
Thynne's Debate, p. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

surmount (sėr-mount'), *v.* [< ME. *surmounten*, < OF. (and F.) *surmonter* (= It. *sormontare*), rise above, surmount, < *sur-*, above, + *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To mount or rise above; overtop; excel; surpass. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For it [the daisy] *surmounteth* pleynly alle odoures,
And eek of riche beaute alle floures.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 123.

Soche oon that shall *surmounte* alle the knyghtes that shull be in his tyme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 438.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas . . . *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

The gentiles supposed those princis whiche in vertue and honour *surmounted* other men to be goddes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 8.

The revenues will suffice to the driving of the enemy out of these countries forever, and afterwards . . . far *surmount* the receipts at home.
Cavendish, in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 62.

2. To mount up on; pass over by mounting.

The latter, covered with blood from the plume to the spur, drove his steed furiously up the breach, which Louis *surmounted* with the stately pace of one who leads a procession. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

3. To place something over or upon.

The spacious fireplace opposite to me . . . was *surmounted* by a large old-fashioned mantelpiece.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 207.

In cold weather he was distinguished by a fur cap, *surmounted* with a flaunting fox's tail.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

4. To overcome; pass over, as difficulties or obstacles; get the better of.

The English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place. *Sir J. Hayward.*

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day *surmount* a fear. *Emerson*, Courage.

II.† *intrans.* To rise up; hence, to surpass; exceed.

Ful gret joy of hert in hym gan *surmount*
Anon Raymounde called after Fromount.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2610.

The Richesse . . . *Surmounteth* in Venys a bove all places that ever I Sawe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

surmountable (sėr-moun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *surmount* + *-able*.] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; conquerable; superable. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, III. iv. 4.

surmountableness (sėr-moun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being surmountable. *Imp. Dict.*

surmounted (sėr-moun'ted), *p. a.* 1. Overcome; conquered; surpassed.—2. In *her.*, having another bearing of the same kind placed upon it: as, a chief *surmounted* by another. This and *supported* in the same sense are charges difficult rightly to explain; the representation of them can only be by narrow fillets or fimbriations which stand for the lower charge, and it would be better to blazon a chief charged with a fillet, a chief fimbriated, or the like. Also *somm'd*.—**Surmounted arch.** See *arch*[1].

surmounter (sėr-moun'tėr), *n.* [< *surmount* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surmounts, in any sense.

surmullet (sėr-mul'et), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *surmulet*, "a sore mullet, or the great sea-barbel" (Cotgrave); cf. equiv. OF. *sors mules* (pl.), lit. red mullet (cf. *sur*, *saur*, reddish, *barone saur*, a red herring); < *sor*, *saur*, red, sorrel, + *mullet*: see *mullet*[1].] A fish of the family *Mullidæ*; specifically, *Mullus surmuletus*, one of the choicest food-fishes of the Mediterranean (anciently the *mullus*, of gastronomic renown), red

Red Surmullet (*Mullus barbatus*).

in color with three yellow longitudinal stripes. The red or plain surmullet of Europe is *M. barbatus*. See *mullet*[1].

surn (sėrn), *n.* [< NL. *Surnia*.] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a day-owl or hawk-owl. See cut under *hawk-owl*.

surname (sėr'nām), *n.* [Formerly also *sirname*; as *sur-* + *name*[1], after F. *surnom*, OF. *surnom*, *surnon* (> E. *surnoun*) = Sp. *sobrenombre* = Pg. *sobrename* = It. *soprannome*, < ML. *supernomen*, a surname, < L. *super*, over, + *nomen*, name: see *name*[1], *nomen*.] An additional name, frequently descriptive, as in Harold *Harefoot*; specifically, a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and becoming a family name. See *to-name*. English surnames originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus, William *Rufus*, or *red*; Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*; William *Turner*. Many surnames are formed by adding the word *son* to the name of the father; thus, from *Thomas* the son of *William* we have *Thomas Williamson*. Surnames as family names were unknown before the middle of the eleventh century, except in rare cases where a family "established a fund for the deliverance of the souls of certain ancestors (Christian names specified) from purgatory." (*Encyc. Brit.*, X. 144.) The use of surnames made slow progress, and was not entirely established till after the thirteenth century.

My *surname*, Coriolanus. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 74.

About this time, Henry Fitz-Allen, Earl of Arundel, died, in whom the *Sir-name* of a most Noble Family ended.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 353.

Their own Wives must master them by their *Sirnames*, because they are Ladies, and will not know them from other men. *Brome*, Northern Lass, I. 6.

surname (sėr'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surnamed*, ppr. *surnaming*. [< *surname*, *n.*, after F. *surnommer*, OF. *surnomer* = Pg. *sobrenomear* = It. *soprannomare*, < LL. *supernominare*, name besides, < L. *super*, over, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name or call by an additional name; give a surname to. See *name*[1].

And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. Mark iii. 16.

Here was borne and lived . . . Maximinian, who *surnamed* himselfe Herculeus. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 128.

Elidure the next Brother, *surnam'd* the Pious, was set up in his place. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

surnamer (sėr'nā-mėr), *n.* [< *surname* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surnames.

And if this manner of naming of persons or things be not by way of misnaming as before, but by a convenient difference, and such as is true or esteemed and likely to be true, it is then called not metonimia, but antonomasia, or the *Surnamer*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 151.

surnape, *n.* [ME., < OF. **surnape*, < *sur-*, over, + *nape*, *nappe*, a cloth: see *nape*[2].] A second table-cloth laid over the larger cloth at one end, as before the master of the feast.

When the lorde hase eten, the sewer schalle bryng
Tho *surnape* on his schulder bryng,
A narew towelle, a brode be-syde,
And of hys hondes he lettes hit slyde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

surnay (sėr'nā), *n.* [Hind. Pers. *surnā*, *sarnā*, a pipe, hautboy.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

Surnia (sėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806).] A notable genus of *Strigidæ*, giving name to the *Surniinæ* or hawk-owls. The head is smooth, with no plumicorns and scarcely defined facial disk, in which the eyes are not centric; the wings fold far short of the end of the tail, which has twelve lanceolate graduated feathers. The feet are feathered to the claws. There is one species, *S. ulula* (*S. funerea*), the hawk-owl or day-owl, less nocturnal than most owls, and more like a hawk in aspect and habits. It is found in the northerly and arctic regions of both hemispheres. See cut under *hawk-owl*.

Surniinæ (sėr-ni-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Surnia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Strigidæ*, named from the genus *Surnia*, of undefinable character.

surnominal (sėr-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< F. *surnam*, surname (see *surname*), after *nominal*.] Of or relating to surnames. *Imp. Dict.*

surnount†, *n.* [< ME. *surnoun*, < OF. *surnom*, *surnon*, a surname: see *surname*, and cf. *noun*.] A surname.

Than seide Merlyn to Vter, "I will that thow haue *surnoon* of thi brother name; and for love of the dragon that appered in the ayre, make a dragon of goolde of the same semblaunce." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

surpass (sėr-pȧs'), *v. t.* [< F. *surpasser* (= It. *sorpassare*), pass beyond, < *sur-*, beyond, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*.] I. To exceed; excel; go beyond in any way or respect.

Hir pleasant speech *surpassed* mine somuch
That vayne Delight to hir adreat his suie.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 51.

She as far *surpasseth* Sycorax
As great'st does least.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 110.

His [Lincoln's] brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be *surpassed* by words on any recorded occasion.
Emerson, Lincoln.

2. To go beyond or past; exceed; overrun.

Nor let the sea
Surpass his bounds; nor rain to drown the world.
Milton, P. L., xi. 894.

High o'er the wond'ring crowds the whirling circle flew.
Leonteus next a little space *surpast*;
And third, the strength of god-like Ajax cast.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 906.

=Syn. To outdo, outstrip, outrun, transcend, overtop, beat.

surpassable (sėr-pȧs'a-bl), *a.* [< *surpass* + *-able*.] Capable of being surpassed or exceeded. *Imp. Dict.*

surpassing (sėr-pȧs'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surpass*, *v.*] Excelling in an eminent degree; greatly exceeding others; superior; extreme.

With *surpassing* glory crown'd. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 32.

On the threshold stood a Lady of *surpassing* beauty.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 72.

surpassingly (sėr-pȧs'ing-li), *adv.* In a surpassing manner; extremely.

surpassingness (sėr-pȧs'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being surpassing.

surphul†, *v. t.* [Also *surphal*, *surful*, *surfel*, *surfell*, *surfle*; prob. a corruption of *sulphur*, *v.*] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic supposed to have been prepared from sulphur or mercury, called *surphuling water*.

She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfle* her cheeks, . . . but she shall as often gaze on my picture.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

A muddy inside, though a *surphuted* face.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, i. 57.

surphuling†, *n.* [< *surphul*, *v.*] A cosmetic.

And now from thence [Venice] what hither dost thou bring,
But *surphulings*, new paints, and poisoning?
Marston, Satires, ii. 144.

surplice (sėr′plis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *surplis;* < ME. *surplise, surplyce, surplys,* < OF. *surplis, surpeliz, surpelis, surpellis,* F. *surplis* = Pr. *sobrepelitz* = Sp. *sobrepelliz* = Pg. *sobrepeliz* = It. *superpelliceo,* < ML. *superpelliceum,* a surplice, < L. *super,* over, + ML. **pelliceum, pellicia,* a garment of fur, a pelisse, < L. *pelliceus,* made of skins, < *pellis,* a skin: see *pelisse, pilch*[1].] A loose-fitting vestment of white linen, with broad and full sleeves, worn over the cassock by clergymen and choristers in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It is worn at almost all offices except when replaced by the alb. In England it is also worn on certain days known as *surplice-days* by the fellows and students at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The surplice was originally a variety of the alb, differing from it by the greater fullness of the sleeves. Early representations of the alb show, however, that it was often nearly as full in shape as the surplice. The name *surplice* (*superpelliceum*) first occurs in the eleventh century, and was derived from the practice of wearing this vestment over a pelisse, or dress of fur—a circumstance which also explains its great breadth and fullness. In its more ancient form the surplice reached the feet, and it retained till recently nearly its full length. At present, in the Anglican Church, it reaches to the knee or lower, while in the Roman Catholic Church it is usually much shorter than this and is ornamented with lace or is made of lace-like lawn or other material. The short or Italian surplice, especially as worn by choristers, is called a *cotta.* See *rochet*[1].

Anglican Surplice.

A man [the Canon] that clothed was in clothes blake,
And undernethe he wered a *surplys.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 5.

Princes and Queens will not disdain to kiss a Capuchin's Sleeve, or the *Surplice* of a Priest. *Howell,* Letters, iv. 36.

surpliced (sėr′plist), *a.* [< *surplice, n.,* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a surplice or surplices: as, a *surpliced* choir.

Commands and interdicts, uttered by a *surpliced* priest to minds prepared by chant and organ-peal.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 365.

surplice-fee (sėr′plis-fē), *n.* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms, marriages, funerals, etc.

With tithes his barns replete he sees,
And chuckles o'er his *surplice fees;*
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

surplus (sėr′plus), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *surplus,* < OF. *surplus, sorplus,* F. *surplus,* < ML. *superplus,* excess, surplus, < L. *super,* over, + *plus,* more: see *plus.* Cf. *superplus, overplus.*] **I.** *n.* 1. That which remains above what is used or needed; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; more than enough; overplus.

Of Pryamus was yeve at Grekes requeste
A tyme of trewe, and tho they gonnen trete
Here prisoneres to chaungen most and leste
And for the *surplus* yeve sommes grete.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 60.

It is a *surplus* of your grace, which never
My life may last to answer. *Shak.,* W. T., v. 3. 7.

2. In *law,* the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

II. *a.* Being above what is required; in excess: as, *surplus* labor; *surplus* population.

surplusage (sėr′plus-āj), *n.* [< OF. **surplusage* (ML. *surplusagium*); as *surplus* + *-age.* Cf. *superplusage.*] 1. Surplus; excess; redundancy.

Until men haue gotten necessarie to eate, yea until they haue obteyned also some *surplusage* also to giue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 82.

She bade me spare no cost,
And, as a *surplusage,* offer'd herself
To be at my devotion.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

A *surplusage* given to one part is paid out of a reduction from another part of the same creature. If the head and neck are enlarged, the trunk and extremities are cut short.
Emerson, Compensation.

Poetry was the *surplusage* of Bryant's labors.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 75.

2. In *law,* any allegation or statement in a pleading or proceeding not necessary to its adequacy. It implies that the superfluous matter is such that its omission would not impair the true meaning nor the right of the party, but that to attempt to give it effect would obscure the meaning or impair the right.

surprisal (sėr-prī′zal), *n.* [< *surprise* + *-al.*] The act of surprising, or coming suddenly and unexpectedly, or the state of being surprised, or taken unawares; a surprise.

She had caused that late darkness, to free Lorel from *surprisal,* and his prey from being rescued from him.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

Sins which men are tempted to by sudden passions or *surprisal.* *Baxter,* Self-Denial, xx.

June is the pearl of our New England year.
Still a *surprisal,* though expected long.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

surprise (sėr-prīz′), *n.* [Formerly also *surprize;* < ME. *surprise,* < OF. *sorprise, surprise, surprinse,* F. *surprise,* a taking unawares, surprise, fem. of *sorpris, surpris, surprins,* F. *surpris,* pp. of *sorprendre, surprendre,* F. *surprendre* = Pr. *sorprendre* = Sp. *sorprender* = Pg. *surprender* = It. *sorprendere,* < ML. *superprendere,* take unawares, seize upon, < L. *super,* over, upon, + *prendere, prehendere,* take, seize: see *prehend, prize*[1].] 1. The act of coming upon anything unawares, or of taking it suddenly and without warning or preparation: as, the fort was taken by *surprise.*

Æneas caried his Penates or houshold gods into Italy, after the *surprise* and combustion of Troy.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 81.

He [King John] won more of his Enemies by *Surprizes* than by Battels. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 75.

2. The state of being seized with astonishment; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; amazement.

We went on to the north, the Nile running through the rocks. The people knew I came to see the cataract, and stood still; I ask'd them when we should come to the cataract, and, to my great *surprise,* they told me that was the cataract. *Pococke,* Description of the East, I. 122.

Surprise can only come from getting a sensation which differs from the one we expect.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., II. 502.

3. Anything which causes the feeling of surprise, as an unexpected event or a novel and striking thought.

Her blue eyes upturned,
As if life were one long and sweet *surprise.*
Browning, Pippa Passes.

I have always contended, in addition, for the existence of states of neutral excitement, where we are mentally alive, and, it may be, to an intense degree. Perhaps the best example of these is the excitement of a *surprise.*
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 563.

4†. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents, or with contents of unexpected quality or variety.

A *surprise* is likewise a dish not so very common; which, promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety.
W. King, Art of Cookery, letter v.

5. Same as *back-scratcher,* 2.—**Surprise cadence,** in *music,* same as *interrupted* or *deceptive cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Surprise party,** a party of persons who assemble by mutual agreement, but without invitation, at the house of a common friend, bringing with them material for supper. [U. S.]

Now, then, for a *surprise-party!* A bag of flour, a barrel of potatoes, some strings of onions, a basket of apples, a big cake and many little cakes, a jug of lemonade, a purse stuffed with bills of the more modest denominations, may, perhaps, do well enough for the properties in one of these private theatrical exhibitions.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, iv.

=**Syn. 2.** See *surprise, v.,* and *surprising.*

surprise (sėr-prīz′), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *surprised,* ppr. *surprising.* [Formerly also *surprize;* < ME. *surprisen, supprisen;* < *surprise, n.*] 1. To come upon unexpectedly; fall upon or assail suddenly and without warning; take or capture one who is off his guard, by an unexpected movement.

The kynge wente toward hym with swerde in honde drawen a softe pas gripinge his shelde, for he wende hym to haue *supprised.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

He is taken prisoner,
Either betray'd by falsehood of his guard,
Or by his foe *surprised* at unawares.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 9.

Visited Sr Wm D'Oylie, *surprized* with a fit of apoplexie, and in extreame danger. *Evelyn,* Diary, April 10, 1666.

Two or three of the carsvan went before to observe them [the Arabs], that they might not *surprise* us.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 139.

2†. To seize suddenly; capture.

Is the traitor Cade *surprised?*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 8.

3. To disconcert; confuse; confound.

The ear-deafening voice o' the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so *surprised* my sense
That I was nothing. *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 1. 10.

We went to Dr. Mastricht's to inform him of what had passed; who, though of a kind disposition, and very friendly to us, yet seemed *surprized* with fear.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

4. To strike with sudden astonishment, as by something unexpected or remarkable either in conduct or in speech, or by the appearance of something unusual: often used in a weakened sense.

Mr. Hallam reprobates, in language which has a little *surprised* us, the nineteen propositions into which the Parliament digested its scheme.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

I should not be *surprised* if they were cried next Sabbath. *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 6.

Whatever happens, the practical man is sure to be *surprised;* for, of all the ways in which things may turn out, the way in which he expects them to turn out is always the one which is the least likely of all.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 450.

5. To lead or bring unawares; betray; lead (a person) to do or say something without previous intention: with *into:* as, to be *surprised into* making a confession or an explanation.

For if by chance he has been *surprised into* a short Nap at Sermon, upon recovering out of it he stands up and looks about him, and, if he sees any Body else nodding, either wakes them himself, or sends his Servant to them.
Addison, Spectator, No. 112.

It was not the new words he [Chaucer] introduced, but his way of using the old ones, that *surprised* them *into* grace, ease, and dignity in their own despite.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

6†. To hold possession of; hold.

Not with me,
That in my hands *surprise* the sovereignty.
Webster.

=**Syn. 4.** *Surprise, Astonish, Amaze, Astound,* startle. The italicized words are in the order of strength. They express the effect upon the mind of that which is unexpected and perhaps sudden. To *surprise* is, literally, to take unawares or suddenly, to affect with wonder: as, I am *surprised* to find you here. *Astonish* applies especially to that which is great or striking. *Amaze,* literally, to put into a maze, is used to express perturbation or bewilderment in one's surprise, and naturally therefore belongs to that which closely concerns one's self or is incomprehensible. To *astound* is to overwhelm with surprise, to make dumb, helpless, or unable to think. We are *surprised* at a thing because we did not expect it, *astonished* because of its remarkableness in some respect, *amazed* because we cannot understand how it came to pass, *astounded* so that we do not know what to think or do.

surprise-cup (sėr-prīz′kup), *n.* A drinking-vessel so arranged as to play some trick upon the drinker. (*a*) A cup that spills the liquid upon one suddenly, or allows it to disappear into a false bottom as the vessel is tipped. (*b*) A cup in which some object, as a small animal or a dwarf, starts into sight when liquid is poured in. (*c*) A glass goblet which, by means of double walls with liquid between them, presents the deceptive appearance of being two thirds full. Also called *conjuring-cup, puzzle-cup.*

surprisedly (sėr-prī′zed-li), *adv.* In the manner of one surprised; with surprise. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 649.

surprisement (sėr-prīz′ment), *n.* [Formerly also *surprizement;* < *surprise* + *-ment.*] Surprisal. [Rare.]

Many skirmishes interpassed, with *surprizements* of castles. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 55.

surpriser (sėr-prī′zėr), *n.* [< *surprise* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which surprises.

surprising (sėr-prī′zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *surprise, v.*] Exciting surprise; extraordinary; astonishing; of a nature to call out wonder or admiration: as, *surprising* bravery; a *surprising* escape.

It is *surprising* to observe how simple and poor is the diet of the Egyptian peasantry, and yet how robust and healthy most of them are.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 243.

=**Syn.** *Strange, Curious,* etc. See *wonderful.*

surprisingly (sėr-prī′zing-li), *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree; astonishingly.

surprisingness (sėr-prī′zing-nes), *n.* The character of being surprising. *Bailey.*

surprizet, *n.* and *v* An obsolete spelling of *surprise.*

surquedourt, surquedoust, etc. See *surquidour,* etc.

surquidantt, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *surcudant;* < ME. **surquidant,* < OF. *surcuidant, surquidant, sorcuidant,* presumptuous, arrogant, ppr. of *surcuider, surquider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening, < ML. as if **supercogitare,* < L. *super,* over, + *cogitare* (> OIt. *coitare* = Sp. Pg. *cuidar* = OF. *cuider, quider,* also *cuidier, quidier,* F. *cuider*), think: see *cogitate.*] Presumptuous; arrogant; proud.

Full of vaynglorious pompe and *surcudant* elacyon.
Skelton, A Replycacion.

surquidourt, *n.* [ME., also *surquedour, sourquidour, sorquidour,* < OF. **surcuidour, *sorcuidour,* < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening: see *surquidant.*] A haughty, arrogant, or insolent person.

And sente forth *sourquidours,* hus seriauns of armes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 341.

surquidoust, *a.* [ME., also *surquydous, surquedous,* < OF. **surcuidous, *sorcuidous,* presuming, presumptuous, < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume: see *surquidant.*] Presumptuous; proud; arrogant. *Gower,* Conf. Amant., i.

surquidry†, *n.* [Also *surquedry;* < ME. *surquidrye, surquidrie, surquedry, sourquydrye, succudry,* < OF. *surcuiderie, surquiderie,* **sorcuiderie,* presumption, arrogance, < *surcuider, sorcuider,* presume, be overweening: see *surquidant.*] 1. Presumption; arrogance; overweening pride.

What, is this Arthures hous, . . .
That al the rous rennes of, thurȝ ryalmes so mony?
Where is now your *sourquydrye,* & your conquestes,
Your gryndel-layk, & your greme, & your grete wordes?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

How often faileth al the effect contraire
Of *surquidrye* and foul presumpcioun.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 213.

2. A proud, haughty, or arrogant act.

Drunke with fuming *surquedries,*
Contempt of Heaven, untam'd arrogance.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

He conceits a kind of immortality in his coffers; he denies himself no satiety, no *surquedry.*
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 400.

surquidy†, *n.* Same as *surquidry.* *Scott,* Ivanhoe, xxvii.

surra (sur'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A malarial disease of horses in India, characterized by the presence of monad-like bodies in the blood.

surrebound (sur-ē-bound'), *v. i.* [< *sur-* + *rebound.*] To rebound again and again; hence, to give back echoes. [Rare.]

Thus these gods she made friends; th' other stood
At weightie difference; both sides ranne together with a sound,
That Earth resounded; and great heaven about did *surrebound.* *Chapman,* Iliad, xxi. 361.

surrebut (sur-ē-but'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *surrebutted,* ppr. *surrebutting.* [< *sur-* + *rebut.*] In *law,* to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

surrebuttal (sur-ē-but'al), *n.* [< *surrebut* + *-al.*] In *law,* the plaintiff's evidence submitted to meet the defendant's rebuttal.

surrebutter (sur-ē-but'ėr), *n.* [< *surrebut* + *-er*[1].] The plaintiff's reply in common-law pleading to a defendant's rebutter.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder, upon which the defendant may rebut, and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebutter.* *Blackstone,* Com., III. xx.

surrection† (su-rek'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *surrexyon;* < L. *surrectio*(*n-*), a rising, < *surgere,* pp. *surrectus,* rise: see *surge.* Cf. *insurrection.*] A rising; an insurrection.

This yere [viii. of Hen. VIII.] in ye nyght before Mayday was ye *surrexyon* of vacabondes and prentysys among the yong men of handy craftes of the cyte rose agaynst strangers. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 1.

surreined† (su-rānd'), *a.* [< *sur-* + *rein* + *-ed*[2].] Over-ridden; exhausted by riding too hard; worn out from excessive riding. [Rare.]

A drench for *surreined* jades. *Shak.,* Hen. V., iii. 5. 19.

surrejoin (sur-ē-join'), *v. i.* [< *sur-* + *rejoin.*] In *law,* to reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrejoinder (sur-ē-join'dėr), *n.* The answer of a plaintiff in common-law pleading to a defendant's rejoinder.

surrenal (su-rē'nal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *suprarenal.* See *adrenal.*

surrend†, *v.* Same as *surrender.*

surrender (su-ren'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *surrendre;* < ME. **surrendren, surrenden,* < OF. *surrendre,* give up, < ML. (after Rom.) *superreddere,* give up, < L. *super,* over, + *reddere,* give back, render: see *render*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give back; render again; restore.

"I can noght," he said, "werke ne labour soo
As the mortall ded ther lif to *surrend.*"
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4986.

2†. To give; offer; render.

And than great and noble men doth vse to here masse, & other men that can not do so, but muste applye theyr busynes, doth serue god with some prayers, *surrendrynge* thankes to hym for hys manyfolde goodnes, with askynge mercye for theyr offences. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

3. To yield to the power or possession of another; give or deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand: as, to *surrender* a fort or a ship.

Many that had apostatized came without fear and *surrendered* themselves, trusting to the clemency of the prince. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 178.

The court of Vienna was not in a mood to haggle about the precise terms of the Convention by which Venetia was to be finally *surrendered* to Italy.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 294.

4. To yield or resign in favor of another; cease to hold or claim; relinquish; resign: as, to *surrender* a privilege; to *surrender* an office.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.
Fairfax.

For a great city, perhaps a ruling city, to *surrender* the most cherished attribute of independence was no small sacrifice. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 268.

Dante . . . believed that the second coming of the Lord was to take place on no more conspicuous stage than the soul of man; that his kingdom would be established in the *surrendered* will. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 119.

5. In *law,* to make surrender of. See *surrender, n.,* 3.—6. To yield or give up to any influence, passion, or power: with a reflexive pronoun: as, to *surrender one's self* to indolence.

It is no disparagement to the art if those receive no great benefit from it who do not *surrender themselves* up to the methods it prescribes.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

II. *intrans.* To yield; give up one's self into the power of another: as, the enemy *surrendered* at the first summons.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

surrender (su-ren'dėr), *n.* [< *surrender, v.*] 1. The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning the possession of something into the power of another; a yielding or giving up: as, the *surrender* of a city; the *surrender* of a claim. —2. In *insurance,* the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a part of the premiums paid. The amount payable on surrender of a policy, called *surrender value,* depends on the number of years elapsed from the commencement of the risk.

3. In *law:* (*a*) The yielding up of an estate for life, or for years, to him who has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder. A *surrender* is of a nature directly opposite to a *release;* for, as that operates by the greater estate's descending upon the less, a surrender is the falling of a less estate into a greater. (*Broom and Hadley.*) (See *estate.*) A *surrender in fact* or *by deed* is a surrender made by conveyance. A *surrender in law* is a surrender implied or resulting by operation of law from the conduct of the parties, such as the accepting of a new and inconsistent lease; it generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, etc. (*b*) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. (*c*) The delivering up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state; extradition. (*d*) In the former English bankruptcy acts, the due appearance before the commissioners of one whom they had declared a bankrupt, in order that he might conform to the law and submit to examination if necessary. —**Noxal surrender.** See *noxal.*—**Surrender of copyhold,** in *law,* the relinquishment of an estate by the tenant into the lord's hands, for such purpose as is expressed in such surrender. It is the mode of conveying copyhold.

surrenderee (su-ren-dėr-ē'), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-ee*[1].] In *law,* a person to whom surrendered land is granted; the cestui que use; one to whom a surrender is made. Also called, in English common law, *nominee.*

As regards livery "by the rod," I have seen the steward of a manor use a common office ruler to pass the seisin into the body of the astonished *surrenderee.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 259.

surrenderer (su-ren'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-er*[1].] One who surrenders.

surrenderor (su-ren'dėr-ọr), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-or*[1].] In *law,* a tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord; one who makes a surrender.

surrendry†, **surrendery**† (su-ren'dri, -dėr-i), *n.* [< *surrender* + *-y*[3].] A surrender.

When they besiege a towne or fort, they offer much parle, and send many flattering messages to perswade a *surrendry.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 487.

There could not be a better pawn for the *surrendry* of the Palatinate than the Infanta in the Prince's Arms.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 27.

An entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God.
Decay of Christian Piety.

surrept† (su-rept'), *v. t.* [< L. *surreptus, subreptus,* pp. of *surripere, subripere,* take away secretly, < *sub,* under, + *rapere,* seize: see *rapine.*] To take stealthily; steal.

But this fonde newe founde ceremony was little regarded and lesse estemed of hym that onely studyed and watched howe to *surrept* and steale this turtle oute of her mewe and lodgynge. *Hall,* Henry VII., f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

surreption† (su-rep'shon), *n.* [Also *subreption;* < OF. *surreption, subreption* = Sp. *subrepcion* = Pg. *subrepção,* < LL. *surreptio*(*n-*), a stealing, a purloining, < L. *surripere, subripere,* pp. *surreptus, subreptus,* take away secretly: see *surrept.*] 1. The act or process of getting in a stealthy or surreptitious manner, or by craft.

Fame by *surreption* got
May stead us for the time, but lasteth not.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. A coming unperceived; a stealthy entry or approach. [Rare.]

I told you, frailties and imperfections, and also sins of sudden *surreption* . . . (so they were as suddenly taken and repented of), were reconcileable with a regenerate state. *Hammond,* Works, II. 23.

surreptitious (sur-ep-tish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *subreptitious;* = OF. *surreptice, subreptice* = Sp. *subrepticio, subreticio* = It. *surrettizio,* < L. *surreptícius, subreptícius, surreptítius, subreptítius,* stolen, clandestine, < *surripere, subripere,* take away secretly: see *surrept.*] 1. Done by stealth, or without legitimate authority; made or produced fraudulently; characterized by concealment or underhand dealing; clandestine.

Who knows not how many *surreptitious* works are ingraff'd into the legitimate writings of the Fathers?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

The tongues of many of the guests had already been loosened by a *surreptitious* cup or two of wine or spirits.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

But what were the feelings of Pope during these successive *surreptitious* editions?
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 91.

The bridegroom can scarcely ever obtain even a *surreptitious* glance at the features of his bride until he finds her in his absolute possession.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 198.

2. Acting in a crafty or stealthy way; guilty of appropriating secretly.

To take or touch with *surreptitious*
Or violent hand what there was left for vse.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxi. 345.

I have not been *surreptitious* of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark or asterism, as he has done.
Barnard, Heylin, p. 12.

surreptitiously (sur-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an underhand way. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, Pref.

surrey (sur'i), *n.* A light phaëton, with or without a top, and hung on side-bars with end-springs and with cross-springs extending from side to side, designed to carry four persons.

surrogate (sur'ọ-gāt), *v.* [< L. *surrogatus,* pp. of *surrogare* (> It. *surrogare* = Sp. Pg. *subrogar* = F. *subroger*), put in another's place, substitute, < *sub,* under, + *rogare,* ask: see *rogation.* Cf. *subrogate.*] To put in the place of another; substitute. [Rare.]

This earthly Adam falling in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his room, who is able to save to the utmost.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Writings, General Pref. 2.

surrogate (sur'ọ-gāt), *n.* [See *surrogate, v.*] 1. In a general sense, a substitute; a person appointed or deputed to act for another, particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor.

A helper, or a *surrogate,* in government.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 163.

The majority of their educated men [in Germany] . . . are disposed to view religion either with von Hartmann as a mere *surrogate* to morality, or with Wundt as an excrescence of the moral consciousness.
New Princeton Rev., I. 148.

2. In the State of New York, a judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and the administration of estates.

In England this probate jurisdiction was, from the first until a very recent date, a prerogative of the ecclesiastical courts, and in two of our states the probate courts retain the names of the officers who exercised this function in the place of the bishop: in Georgia the court is called the court of the "Ordinary," in New York the "*Surrogate's*" court. *W. Wilson,* State, § 958.

surrogateship (sur'ọ-gāt-ship), *n.* [< *surrogate* + *-ship.*] The office of surrogate.

surrogation (sur-ọ-gā'shon), *n.* [Another form of *subrogation.*] Same as *subrogation.* [Rare.]

I fear Samuel was too partial to nature in the *surrogation* of his sonnes; I doe not heare of God's allowance to this act.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Saul and Samuel at Endor.

The name was borrowed from the prophet David, in the prediction of the apostasy of Judas, and *surrogation* of St. Matthias. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

surrogatum (sur-ọ-gā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *surrogatus,* pp. of *surrogare,* substitute: see *surrogate.*] In *Scots law,* that which comes in place of something else.

surround (su-round'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *surrownd;* < ME. *surounden,* overflow, < OF. *surounder, suronder,* < LL. *superundare,* overflow, < L. *super,* over, + *undare,* rise in waves, surge, LL. inundate, overflow, deluge, < *unda,* wave, water: see *ound.* The verb is thus prop. *suround,* parallel with *ab-ound, red-ound;* in later use it has become confused with *round,* as if it meant 'go round,' and hence is usually explained as < *sur-* + *round*[1]. The correct explanation is given by Minsheu (1617) and by Skeat (Supp.).] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To overflow; inundate. *Minsheu.*

By thencrease of waters dyuers londes and tenementes in grete quantite ben *surounded* and destroyed.
Stat. of Hen. VII. (1489), printed by Caxton, fol. c 7.
(*Skeat.*)

The sea . . . hath decayed, *surrounded*, and drowned up much hard grounds. *Act 7 James I.*, c. 20. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. To encompass; environ; inclose on all sides, as a body of troops, surrounded by hostile forces, so as to cut off communication or retreat; invest, as a fortified place: as, to *surround* a city; to *surround* a detachment of the enemy.

Our men *surrounded* the swamp, being a mile about, and shot at the Indians.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 279.

3. To form an inclosure round; environ; encircle: as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

And an embroider'd zone *surrounds* her slender waist.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 48.

To Neptune, ruler of the seas profound,
Whose liquid arms the mighty globe *surround*.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 240.

On arriving [at the Pyramids] we were *surrounded* by a crowd of Arabs.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

4. To make the circuit of; circumnavigate.

I finde that my name-sake, Thomas Fuller, was pilot in the ship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish *surrounded* the world.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. xi. (Ded.). (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 3. To fence in, coop up.

II.† *intrans.* To overflow.

Streams if stopt *surround*.
Warner, Albion's England, viii. 129.

surround (su-round'), *n.* [< *surround*, *v.*] 1. A method of hunting some animals, such as buffaloes, by surrounding them and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine or other place from which they cannot escape. [Western U. S.]

The plan of attack [in hunting buffalo], which in this country is familiarly called a *surround*, was explicitly agreed upon.
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 481.

2. A cordon of hunters formed for the purpose of capturing animals by surrounding and driving them. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

surrounding (su-roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *surround*, *v.*] 1. An encircling or encompassing; a circuit.—2. Something connected with or belonging to those things that usually surround or environ; an accompanying or environing circumstance or condition: generally in the plural: as, a dwelling and its *surroundings;* fashionable *surroundings.*

surroundry (su-roun'dri), *n.* [< *surround* + *-ry.*] An encompassing; a circuit. [Rare.]

All this Iland within the *surroundry* of the foure seas.
Bp. Mountague, Diatribe, p. 128. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Surroy† (sur'oi), *n.* [< ME. *surroy*, < OF. *surroy*, *surroi*, < *sud*, south, + *roi*, king: see *south* and *roy*. Cf. *Norroy.*] In *her.*, the old title for the king-at-arms for southern England: opposed to *Norroy*, and now called *Clarenceux.*

sur-royal (sėr-roi'al), *n.* The crown-antler of a stag. See cut under *antler.*

surs†, *n.* A Middle English form of *source.*

sursanure†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **sursanure* (?), < *sur-*, over, + *saner*, heal, < L. *sanare*, heal, < *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*[1].] A wound that is healed only outwardly.

Wel ye knowe that of a *sursanure*
In surgerye is perilous the cure.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, i. 385.

[Harleian text has *sore sanure.*]

surseance† (sėr'sē-ans), *n.* [< OF. *surseance*, F. *surséance*, suspension, delay, < *surseoir*, delay: see *surcease.*] Subsidence; quiet.

All preachers, especially such as be of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to inculcate and beat upon a peace, silence, and *surseance.*
Bacon, Works, VII. 60.

sursize (sėr-sīz'), *n.* [< OF. *sursise*, *sursis* (ML. *sursisa*, *supersisa*), lit. delay, surcease: see *surcease.*] In the middle ages, a penalty imposed upon the tenant for failure to pay the castle-guard rent on the appointed rent-day.

Annual rents, sometimes styled wardpenny and wayt-fee, but commonly castle-guard rents, payable on fixed days, under prodigious penalties called *sursizes.*
Encyc. Brit., V. 198.

sursolid (sėr-sol'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *math.*, of the fifth degree.—**Sursolid problem.** See *problem.*

II. *n.* The fifth power of a quantity.

surstyle† (sėr'stīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *surstyled*, ppr. *surstyling.* [< *sur-* + *style*[1].] To surname.

Gildas, sirnamed the Wise, . . . was also otherwise *surstiled* Querulus, because the little we have of his writings is only "A Complaint."
Fuller, Worthies, Somerset, II. 286. (*Davies.*)

surtax (sėr'taks), *v. t.* [< F. *surtaxer*, overtax, < *sur-*, over, + *taxer*, tax: see *tax.*] To put a surtax, or extra tax, on.

surtax (sėr'taks), *n.* [= F. *surtaxe*, < *surtaxer*, overtax: see *surtax*, *v.*] A tax on something already taxed; additional tax on specific articles.

The free list is to be curtailed, and, as the 5 per cent. *sur-tax* on all import duties levied since July 1, 1886, for the emancipation fund was to be turned over to general revenue, the 60 per cent. additional taxes or *sur-taxes* are to be incorporated with the duty rate, so that the present 10 per cent. class will become 16 per cent., the 20 per cent. 32 per cent., the 30 per cent. 48 per cent., and the 40 per cent. 64 per cent. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 94.

surtout (sėr-tōt' or sėr-tō'), *n.* [< F. *surtout*, an overcoat, surtout, lit. 'over-all'; < *sur-*, over, + *tout*, all, < L. *totus*, all: see *total.*] 1. A man's overcoat; especially, in recent usage, such a coat cut like a frock-coat with full skirts.

I learned that he was but just arrived in England, and that he came from some hot country: which was the reason, doubtless, his face was so sallow, and that he sat so near the hearth, and wore a *surtout* in the house.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

A gentleman in a blue *surtout* and silken berlins accompanied us from the hotel. *Forster*, Dickens, vi.

2. In *fort.*, the elevation of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire.—**Surtout de table.** (*a*) A set of vessels, porcelain or faience, used for the decoration of a dinner-table or supper-table. Sets of Crown Derby biscuit ware containing groups of rustic figures, etc., and of great beauty, have been made for this purpose. (*b*) A single large piece, such as an epergne, a vase holding cut flowers, a decorative cache-pot with a growing plant, or a large and decorative tazza or compotière, used to form the central ornament of a dinner-table.

surtray†, *v. t.* [ME., an error for **subtray*, < OF. *soubtraire*, *soubstraire*, draw away: see *subtract.*] To take away. [Rare.]

A skeppe of palme thenne after to *surtray* is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

surtrete†, *v. t.* [ME., an error for **subtrete*, < OF. **soubtrait*, *soubstrait*, pp. of *soubtraire*, *soubstraire*, etc., subtract: see *surtray*, *subtract.*] To subtract.

Surtrete hem first, and after multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

surturbrand (sėr'tėr-brand), *n.* [< Icel. *surtarbrandr*, jet, lit. 'Surt's brand,' < *Surtar*, gen. of *Surtr*, Surt, a fire-giant (< *svartr*, swart, black, = E. *swart*), + *brandr*, brand (= E. *brand*): see *swart* and *brand*, *n.*] The Icelandic name for lignite, which occurs in considerable quantity in various parts of the island, intercalated between beds of volcanic rocks and tuffs. The vegetation of which it is composed proves that the climate of Iceland has grown much colder than it was in Tertiary times.

surucua (sö-rö-kö'ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American trogon, *Trogon surucua.* Also written *surukua.*

surucucu (sö-rö-kö'kö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American bushmaster, a venomous serpent, *Lachesis mutus.* *P. L. Sclater.*

surveance†, *n.* A Middle English form of *surveyance.*

surveillance (sėr-vāl'yans), *n.* [< F. *surveillance*, oversight, < *surveillant*, overseeing: see *surveillant.*] Oversight; superintendence; supervision; watch; spying.

That sort of *surveillance* of which, in all ages, the young have accused the old. *Scott*, Castle Dangerous, viii.

surveillant (sėr-vāl'yant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *surveillant*, ppr. of *surveiller*, oversee, watch, < *sur-*, over, + *veiller*, < L. *vigilare*, watch: see *vigilant.*] **I.** *a.* Keeping watch over another or others; overseeing; observant; watchful. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who keeps watch over another; a supervisor or overseer; also, a spy. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

survene† (sėr-vēn'), *v. t.* [< F. *survenir*, come upon, < L. *supervenire*, come upon, overtake: see *supervene.*] To supervene upon; come as an addition to.

A suppuration that *survenes* lethargies. *Harvey.*

survenue† (sėr've-nū), *n.* [< OF. *survenue*, a coming in suddenly, < *survenir*, come in suddenly: see *survene*, and cf. *venue.*] The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly.

The Danes or Normans in their *survenue.* *N. Bacon.*

survey (sėr-vā'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *survay;* < ME. **surveyen*, < AF. **surveier*, *surveer*, *survoir*, < L. *supervidere*, overlook, oversee, < *super*, over, + *videre*, see: see *supervise.* Cf. *purvey.*] 1. To overlook; view at large, as from a commanding position; take a comprehensive view of.

Now that we haue spoken of the first Authors of the principall and first Nations, let vs *survey* the Lands and Inheritance which God gaue unto them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire, and behold our home.
Byron, Corsair, i. 1.

When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul *surveys.* *Addison*, Hymn.

I am monarch of all I *survey.*
Cowper, Verses supposed to be written by Alexander Selkirk.

2. To oversee; view with a scrutinizing eye; examine; scrutinize.

I adventured not to approach near unto it to *survay* the particulars. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 6.

With such altered looks, . . .
All pale, and speechless, he *surveyed* me round.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

3. To inspect or examine with reference to situation, condition, and value; inspect carefully: as, to *survey* a building to determine its value, etc.

I am come to *survey* the Tower this day.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 1.

4. To determine the boundaries, extent, position, etc., of, as of any part of the earth's surface by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; determine the form and dimensions of, as of tracts of ground, coasts, harbors, etc., so as to be able to delineate their several shapes and positions on paper. See *surveying.*

Surveying a place, according to my idea, is taking a geometrical plan of it, in which every place is to have its true situation. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

The commissioners were also impowered to *survey* the lands adjoining to the city of London, its suburbs, and within two miles circuit.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 118.

5. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.—6†. To see; perceive; observe.

The Norweyan lord, *surveying* vantage,
With furbish'd arms and new supplies of men
Began a fresh assault. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2. 31.

survey (sėr-vā', now sometimes also sėr'vā), *n.* [< *survey*, *v.*] 1. A general view; a comprehensive prospect.

Time, that takes *survey* of all the world,
Must have a stop. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 82.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, i. 25.

What I purpose to do . . . is . . . to attempt a sketch or *survey* of the different forms and phases which gambling has assumed at the present day in this country.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 841.

2. A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship; a *survey* of roads and bridges; a *survey* of buildings intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire.

The Certyfycath of the *Suruey* of alle the iate Colliagys, Chauntryes, ffree chappelles, ffraternityes, brotherdes, and Guyldes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 503.

O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior *survey* of your good selves! *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 44.

3. In *insurance*, a plan or description, or both, of the present existing state or condition of the thing insured, including commonly in applications for fire-insurance the present mode of use so far as material to the risk; more loosely, the description or representations, including interrogatories and answers, constituting the application drawn up or adopted by the agent of the insurer.—4. The operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of any part of the earth's surface, coast, harbor, tract of land, etc., and representing the same on paper; also, the measured plan, account, or exposition of such an operation. See *surveying*, and *ordnance survey* (under *ordnance*).

The *survey* is not that which is required in order to obtain a patent, but merely the measuring off of the claim by metes and bounds and courses and distances.
Wade, Mining Law, p. 46.

5. A species of auction, in which farms are disposed of for a period covering three lives. [Prov. Eng.]—6. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. [U. S.]—**Coast and Geodetic Survey**, a survey of the coasts and rivers of the United States, carried out by an office of the Treasury Department, called by this name. The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is charged with this work, and with the publication of annual reports, tide-tables, sailing-directions, and maps and charts. On the other hand, the Director of the Geological and Mineralogical Survey is an officer of the Department of the Interior.—

Court of regard (or **survey**) **of dogs.** See *regard*.—**Medical survey**, in the navy, an examination by a medical officer, ordered in the case of a person disabled.—**Trigonometrical survey.** See *trigonometrical*.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Review, examination, inspection, retrospect.

surveyable (sėr-vā′ą-bl), *a.* Capable of being surveyed. *Carlyle.*

surveyal† (sėr-vā′al), *n.* [< *survey* + *-al*.] Survey. *Barrow*, Works, III., Serm. 39.

surveyance (sėr-vā′ans), *n.* [< ME. *surveiance*, *surveiaunce*, < OF. *surveiance*, F. *survéance*, oversight, < **surveir*, oversee: see *survey*.] Surveyorship; survey.

> Youre is the charge of al hir *surveiaunce*,
> Whil that they been under youre governaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 95.

> I give you the *surveyance* of my new-bought ground.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, To the Gentlemen-Readers.

surveying (sėr-vā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *survey*, *v.*] The art or the process of determining the boundaries and area of a part of the earth's surface from actual measurement of lines and angles; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, etc., of any section of the earth's surface, and delineating the same on a map or plan.

Surveying is the art of determining the relative positions of prominent points and other objects on the surface of the ground, and making a graphical delineation of the included area. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 695.

Land-surveying, the determination of the area, shape, etc., of tracts of land.—**Marine** or **hydrographical surveying**, the determination of the forms of coasts and harbors, the positions and distances of objects on the shore, of islands, rocks, and shoals, the entrances of rivers, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, etc.—**Military surveying.** See *reconnaissance*.—**Plane surveying.** See *plane*1.—**Topographical surveying**, the determination not only of the direction and lengths of the principal lines of a tract to be surveyed, but also of the undulations of the surface, the directions and locations of its watercourses, and all the accidents, whether natural or artificial, that distinguish it from the level plain.

surveying-vessel (sėr-vā′ing-ves″el), *n.* A vessel fitted for and engaged in the carrying on of a marine survey.

surveyor (sėr-vā′ọr), *n.* [< ME. *surveior*, < AF. *surveour*; as *survey* + *-or*1.] 1. One who surveys or views. [Rare.]

> The brightest of stars appear the most unsteady and tremulous in their light: not from any quality inherent in themselves, but from the vapors that float below, and from the imperfection of vision in the *surveyor*.
> *Landor*, Diogenes and Plato.

2. An overseer; a superintendent. [Rare.]

> Were 't not madness, then,
> To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 253.

3†. A household officer; a supervisor of the other servants. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.—4. One who views and examines something for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quantity, or quality: as, a *surveyor* of roads and bridges; a *surveyor* of weights and measures.—5. One who measures land, or practises the art of surveying.

> What land soe're the worlds *surveyor*, the Sun,
> Can measure in a day, I dare call mine.
> *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iii.

6. An officer of the British navy whose duty it is to supervise the building and repairing of ships for the navy.—**Marine surveyor.** See *marine*.—**Surveyor of the customs, surveyor of the port**, in *U. S. revenue laws*, an officer at many ports of entry who is subject in general to the direction of the collector of the port, if there be one, and whose duties are to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, and gagers; to report once a week to the collector absence from or neglect of duty of such officers; to visit or inspect vessels arriving and to make return in writing to the collector of all vessels arrived on the preceding day, specifying particulars of vessels; to put on board one or more inspectors immediately after arrival; to ascertain distilled spirits imported, and rate according to laws; to ascertain whether goods imported agree with permits for landing the same; to superintend lading for exportation; and to examine and from time to time, and particularly on the first Mondays in January and July in each year, try the weights, etc., and correct them according to the standards. At ports to which a surveyor only is appointed, it is his duty also to receive and record copies of all manifests transmitted to him by the collector, to record all permits granted by the collector, distinguishing gage, weight, measure, etc., of goods specified, and to take care that no goods be unladen without proper permit.—**Surveyors' chain.** See *chain*, 3.—**Surveyors' cross**, an instrument used by surveyors to establish perpendicular lines. It has four sights set at right angles on a brass cross which can be fastened to a tripod or single staff. When the adjustment of the instrument is such that one pair of sights coincides with a given or base line, a line perpendicular to this can be readily observed or traced by means of the other pair of sights.—**Surveyors' level.** See *level*1.—**Surveyors' pole**, a pole usually marked off into foot spaces for convenience in measuring, these being painted in strongly contrasted colors, that it may be readily distinguished from surrounding objects at a distance. It is used in ranging lines.

surveyor-general (sėr-vā′ọr-jen′e-ral), *n.* 1. A principal surveyor: as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England.—2. [*cap.*] An officer of the Interior Department of the United States government, who, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, supervises the surveys of public lands.

surveyorship (sėr-vā′ọr-ship), *n.* [< *surveyor* + *-ship*.] The office of surveyor.

surview† (sėr-vū′), *n.* [< *sur-* + *view*.] A survey; a looking on the surface only. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

surview† (sėr-vū′), *v. t.* [Cf. *survew*, *n.*, and *survey*.] To survey. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

survise† (sėr-vīz′), *v. t.* [Cf. *survey*, *supervise*.] To look over; supervise.

> It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye *survised*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

survivability (sėr-vī-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *survive* + *-ability*.] Capability of surviving.

> It must be held that these rules still determine the *survivability* of actions for tort, except where the law has been specially modified or changed by statute.
> 99 *N. Y. Reports*, 260.

survival (sėr-vī′val), *n.* [< *survive* + *-al*.] 1. The act of surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person; in general, the fact of living or existing longer than the persons, things, or circumstances which have formed the original and natural environment: often specifically applied to the case of a rite, habit, belief, or the like remaining in existence after what justified it has passed away.

> The occurrence of this D. M. [*Diis Manibus*, inscribed on tombs by ancient Romans] in Christian epitaphs is an often-noticed case of religious *survival*.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 110.

> No small number of what the English stigmatize as Americanisms are cases of *survival* from former good usage. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ix.

2. One who or that which thus survives, outlives, or outlasts.

> *Survivals* in Negro Funeral Ceremonies. Just before leaving, a woman, whom I judged to be the bereaved mother, laid upon the mound two or three infants' toys. Looking about among the large number of graves of children, I observed this practice to be very general.
> *The Academy*, Dec. 28, 1889, p. 442.

> Opinions belonging properly to lower intellectual levels, which have held their place into the higher by mere force of ancestral tradition; these are *survivals*.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 403.

3. In *biol.*, the fact of the continued existence of some forms of animal and vegetable life after the time when certain related forms have become extinct; also, the law or underlying principle of such continued existence, as by the process of natural selection: in either case more fully called *survival of the fittest*, and by implication noting the extinction of other organisms less fitted or unfit to survive the struggle for existence. *Survival* in this sense simply extends the ordinary application of the word from the individual organism to the species, genus, etc., and takes into account geological as well as historical times. See under *selection* and *species*.—**Survival of the fittest**, a phrase used by Herbert Spencer to indicate the process or result of natural selection (which see, under *selection*).

> Plants depend for their prosperity mainly on air and light. . . . Natural selection will favour the more upright-growing forms; individuals with structures that lift them above the rest are the fittest for the conditions; and by the continual *survival of the fittest* such structures must become established.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 193.

survivance (sėr-vī′vans), *n.* [< F. *survivance*, < *survivant*, ppr. of *survivre*, survive: see *survive*.] Survivorship. [Rare.]

> His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholder-ship.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times. (*Latham.*)

survivancy (sėr-vī′van-si), *n.* [As *survivance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *survivance*. *Bp. Burnet*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

survive (sėr-vīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *survived*, ppr. *surviving*. [< F. *survivre* = Pr. *sobreviure* = Sp. *sobrevivir* = Pg. *sobreviver* = It. *sopravvivere*, live longer than, < LL. *supervivere*, outlive, < L. *super*, over, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *devive*, *revive*.] I. *trans.* To outlive; live or exist beyond the life or existence of; outlast beyond some specified point of time, or some given person, thing, event, or circumstance: as, to *survive* one's usefulness.

> If thou *survive* my well-contented day,
> When that churl Death my bones with dust shall cover.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxii.

> Laborious hinds,
> Who had *surviv'd* the father, serv'd the son.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 748.

> It is unfortunate that so few early Eubœan inscriptions have *survived* the accidents of time.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 131.

=**Syn.** *Outlive*, *Survive*. See *outlive*.

II. *intrans.* To remain alive or in existence; specifically, to remain alive after the death or cessation of some one or something.

> Yea, though I die, the scandal will *survive*.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 204.

> Long as Time, in Sacred Verse *survive*.
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

> The race *survives* whilst the individual dies.
> *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

survivency (sėr-vī′ven-si), *n.* [< LL. *supervivent(t-)s*, ppr. of *supervivere*, outlive: see *survive* and *-cy*.] A surviving; survivorship. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

surviver (sėr-vī′vėr), *n.* [< *survive* + *-er*1.] Same as *survivor*.

survivor (sėr-vī′vọr), *n.* [< *survive* + *-or*1.] 1. One who or that which survives after the death of another.

> Death is what man should wish. But, oh! what fate
> Shall on thy wife, thy sad *survivor*, wait! *Rowe.*

> He was seventy years old when he was left destitute, the *survivor* of those who should have survived him.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. In *law*, that one of two or more designated persons who lives the longest: usually of two joint tenants, or any two persons who have a joint interest.

survivorship (sėr-vī′vọr-ship), *n.* [< *survivor* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of surviving; survival.

> We [an ill-assorted couple] are now going into the country together, with only one hope for making this life agreeable, *survivorship*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 53.

2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants and successive deaths occur, the whole estate remains to the survivors and finally to the last survivor.

3. An expectative to a specified benefice; the right and privilege to be collated in the future to a specified benefice not vacant at the time of the grant.—**Chance of survivorship**, the chance, according to tables of mortality, that a person of one age has of outliving a person of a different age.

Surya (sör′yä), *n.* [< Skt. *sūrya*, the sun: see *sun*1.] In *Hindu myth.*, the god of the sun.

Sus1 (sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sus* = Gr. ὗς, a hog, pig: see *sow*2, *swine*.] A Linnean genus of nonruminant hoofed quadrupeds, containing all the swine known to him, now restricted to *Sus scrofa*, the wild boar, and closely related forms, and made type of the family *Suidæ*. See cut under *boar*.

sus2, *n.* The Tibetan antelope, *Panthalops hodgsoni*. *E. P. Wright.*

susannite (sū-zan′īt), *n.* [< *Susanna* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral having the composition of leadhillite, but supposed to crystallize in the rhombohedral system. It is found at the Susanna mine, Leadhills, Scotland.

susceptibility (su-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *susceptibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *susceptibilité* = Sp. *susceptibilidad* = Pg. *susceptibilidade* = It. *suscettibilità*, < ML. *susceptibilita(t-)s*, ppr. of **susceptibilis*, susceptible: see *susceptible*.] 1. The state or character of being susceptible; the capability of receiving impressions or change, or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

> All deficiencies are supplied by the *susceptibility* of those to whom they [works of the imagination] are addressed. *Macaulay*, John Dryden.

> Every mind is in a peculiar state of *susceptibility* to certain impressions. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 219.

2. Capacity for feeling or emotion of any kind; sensibility: often in the plural.

> So I thought then; I found afterwards that blunt *susceptibilities* are very consistent with strong propensities.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, x.

> It has become a common-place among us that the moral *susceptibilities* which we find in ourselves would not exist but for the action of law and authoritative custom on many generations of our ancestors.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 205.

> Conscience includes not only a *susceptibility* to feeling of a certain kind, but a power or faculty of recognising the presence of certain qualities in actions (rightness, justness, &c.), or of judging an act to have a certain moral character. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

3. Specifically, a special tendency to experience emotion; peculiar mental sensitiveness.

> His [Horn's] character seems full of *susceptibility*; perhaps too much so for its natural vigour. His novels, accordingly, . . . verge towards the sentimental.
> *Carlyle*, German Literature.

> In these fits of *susceptibility*, every glance seemed to him to be charged either with offensive pity or with ill-repressed disgust. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, II. 4.

Magnetic susceptibility, the coefficient of induced magnetization; a quantity, constant for a given substance, which, multiplied by the total force acting upon a particle of a magnetic body, gives the intensity of the magnetization.—**Stimulus susceptibility.** See *stimulus.*

susceptible (su-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *susceptible* = Sp. *susceptible* = Pg. *susceptivel* = It. *suscettibile,* < ML. **susceptibilis,* capable, susceptible, < L. *suscipere,* pp. *susceptus,* take up, take upon one, undertake, receive: see *suscipient.*] 1. Capable of receiving or admitting, or of being affected; capable of being, in some way, passively affected; capable (of); accessible (to): commonly with *of* before a state and *to* before an agency: as, *susceptible of* pain; *susceptible to* flattery: but *of* is sometimes used also in the latter case.

This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most *susceptible of* remedy.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Hill, who was a very amiable man, was infinitely too *susceptible of* criticism; and Pope, who seems to have had a personal regard for him, injured those nice feelings as little as possible. *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Authors, II. 88.

It sheds on souls *susceptible of* light
The glorious dawn of an eternal day. *Young.*

It now appears that the negro race is, more than any other, *susceptible of* rapid civilization.
Emerson, Misc., West Indian Emancipation.

The end and object of all knowledge should be the guidance of human action to good results in all the varied kinds and degrees of goodness *of* which that action is *susceptible.* *Mivart,* Nature and Thought, p. 257.

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible; sensitive.

He was as tenderly grateful for kindness as he was *susceptible* of slight and wrong.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, x.

The jealousy of a vain and *susceptible* child.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, iii. 4.

susceptibleness (su-sep'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility. *Bailey.*

susceptibly (su-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* In a susceptible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

susception (su-sep'shon), *n.* [< F. *susception* = Sp. *suscepcion* = It. *suscezione,* < L. *susceptio(n-),* an undertaking, < *suscipere,* pp. *susceptus,* take up, undertake: see *suscipient.*] The act of taking upon one's self, or undertaking.

The descent of God to the *susception* of human nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

susceptive (su-sep'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *susceptivo* = It. *suscettivo,* < NL. **susceptivus,* < L. *susceptus,* pp. of *suscipere,* take up: see *suscipient.*] Capable of admitting; readily admitting; susceptible.

Thou wilt be more patient of wrong, quiet under affronts and injuries, *susceptive* of inconveniences.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214.

In his deep *susceptive* heart he [Goethe] felt a thousand times more keenly than anyone else could feel.
The Academy, April 20, 1889, p. 275.

susceptiveness (su-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being susceptive; susceptibility. *Imp. Dict.*

susceptivity (sus-ep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *susceptive* + *-ity.*] Capacity of admitting; susceptibility.

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural discerptibility, and *susceptivity* of various shapes and modifications.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

susceptor (su-sep'tor), *n.* [< L. *susceptor,* an undertaker, a contractor, < *suscipere,* pp. *susceptus:* see *suscipient.*] One who undertakes; a godfather; a sponsor. [Rare.]

The church uses to assign new relations to the catechumens, spiritual fathers, and *susceptors.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

suscipiency (su-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [< *suscipien(t)* + *-cy.*] The quality of being suscipient; susceptibility; reception; admission. [Rare.]

The assumed chasm between pure intellect and pure sense, between power to conceive and mere *suscipiency* to perceive. *Jour. Spec. Phil.,* XIX. 88.

suscipient (su-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *suscipien(t-)s,* ppr. of *suscipere,* take up, undertake, undergo, receive, < *sus-, subs-,* for *sub,* under, + *capere,* take: see *capable.*] **I.** *a.* Receiving; admitting. [Rare.]

It was an unmeasurable grace of providence and dispensation which God did exhibit to the wise men, . . . disposing the ministries of his grace sweetly, and by proportion to the capacities of the person *suscipient.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 48.

II. *n.* One who takes or admits; one who receives. [Rare.]

God gives the grace of the sacrament. But . . . he does not always give it at the instant in which the church gives the sacrament (as if there be a secret impediment in the *suscipient*). *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 126.

suscitability† (sus″i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suscitate* + *-ability.*] The state or quality of being readily roused, raised, or excited; excitability. *B. Jonson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

suscitate† (sus'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *suscitatus,* pp. of *suscitare* (> It. *suscitare* = Sp. Pg. *suscitar* = F. *susciter*), lift up, elevate, arouse, excite, < *sub,* under, + *citare,* cause to move, arouse, excite: see *cite.* Cf. *resuscitate.*] To rouse; excite; call into life and action.

They which do eate or drinke, hauyng those wisdomes [wise sentences, etc.] euer in sighte, . . . may *sussitate* some disputation or reasonynge wherby some part of tyme shall be saued whiche els . . . woide be idely consumed. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, ii. 3.

suscitation† (sus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *suscitation* = Sp. *suscitacion* = Pg. *suscitação* = It. *suscitazione,* < LL. *suscitatio(n-),* an awakening, resuscitation, < L. *suscitare,* pp. *suscitatus,* arouse, excite: see *suscitate.*] The act of arousing or exciting.

The temple is supposed to be dissolved, and, being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, v.

If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a *suscitation* of his fever, he might soon grow delirious.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

susi (sō'si), *n.* [< Hind. *sūsī.*] A fine cotton fabric striped with silk or other material of a different color, the stripes running in the direction of the warp.

suskin† (sus'kin), *n.* [Prop. *seskin;* < OFlem. *sesken, sisken,* a coin so called, same as *sesken,* a die with six spots, < *ses,* six, + dim. *-ken,* E. *-kin.*] A small silver, or base silver, coin of Flemish origin, current in England as a penny or a halfpenny in the fifteenth century.

Suskins, crocards, galley-pennies, and poliards were base coins, chiefly of the fifteenth century, whose value would depend upon that of the money they imitated, as well as upon the amount of the credulity of the persons upon whom they were palmed. Large quantities were manufactured in the Low Countries, and found their way here in balea of cloth. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 112.

suslik (sus'lik), *n.* [Also *souslik;* < Russ. *suslikŭ.*] A Eurasiatic spermophile, *Spermophilus*

Suslik (*Spermophilus citillus*).

citillus; hence, some related species of that genus; a kind of ground-squirrel.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *v.* [< F. *suspecter* = Pr. Sp. *sospechar* = Pg. *suspeitar* = It. *sospettare,* < L. *suspectare,* look up at, watch, observe, suspect, mistrust, freq. of *suspicere,* pp. *suspectus,* look up at, suspect, mistrust, < *sub,* under, + *spicere,* look at: see *spectacle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To imagine to exist; have a vague or slight opinion of the existence of, often on weak or trivial evidence; mistrust; surmise.

My heart *suspects* more than mine eye can see.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 213.

They *suspected* themselues discouered, and to colour their guilt, the better to delude him, so contented his desire in trade, his Pinnace was neere fraught.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 78.

Any object not well-discerned in the dark fear and phantasy will *suspect* to be a ghost.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 258.

Let us at most *suspect,* not prove our Wrongs.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To imagine to be guilty, upon slight evidence or without proof.

I do *suspect* thee very grievously.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 134.

In the way of Trade, we still *suspect* the smoothest Dealers of the deepest Designs.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, iv. 3.

3. To hold to be uncertain; doubt; mistrust; distrust.

Genebrard *suspects* the History of the Assyrian greatnesse. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 71.

Ophechanksnough will not come at vs, that causes vs *suspect* his former promises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 33.

In politics it is held *suspected,* or to be employed with judgment. *Bacon,* Physical Fables, vi.

4†. To look up to; respect; esteem. [A Latinism.]

Not *suspecting* the dignity of an ambassador, nor of his country. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 927. (*Trench.*)

Suspected bill of health. See *bill of health,* under *bill*3.

II. *intrans.* To imagine guilt, danger, or the like; be suspicious.

But, O, what damned minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts; *suspects,* yet strongly loves!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 170.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *a.* and *n.*1 [< ME. *suspect,* < OF. (and F.) *suspect* = OSp. *suspecto* = Pg. *suspeito* = It. *sospetto,* < L. *suspectus,* pp. of *suspicere,* suspect: see *suspect, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Suspected; suspicious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Suspect his face, *suspect* his word also.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, i. 485.

Be not curyous to wete or knowe what thin *suspect* women do. *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

Alle other *suspect* bokes, bothe in Englissh and in laten.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

2. Doubtful; uncertain.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial.
Glanville.

II. *n.*1 1. A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offense, or the like.

Whose case in no sort I do fore-judg, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a *suspect.* *Wilson,* James I. (*Nares.*)

Political *suspects* awaiting trial are not the only persons therein confined, nor are the casemates of the Trubetskoi bastion the only cells in that vast state prison.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 756.

2†. Something suspicious; something causing suspicion.

It is good . . . that the novelty, though it be not rejected, yet be held for a *suspect.*
Bacon, Innovations (ed. 1887).

suspect† (sus-pekt'), *n.*2 [< ME. *suspect,* < OF. *suspect,* < L. *suspectus,* a looking upward, regard, esteem, < *suspicere,* look up at, suspect: see *suspect, v.*] 1. Suspicion.

The pepie anon hath *suspect* of this thyng.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, i. 263.

You war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of *suspect*
The unviolated honour of your wife.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 87.

2. A vague or slight opinion. [Rare.]

There is in man the *suspect* that in the transient course of things there is yet an intimation of that which is not transient. *Mulford,* Republic of God, p. 243.

suspectable (sus-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *suspect* + *-able.*] Liable to be suspected. [Rare.]

It is an old remark that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with renders himself *suspectable.* *Quot. from Newspaper by Nares.*

suspectant (sus-pek'tant), *a.* [< L. *suspectan(t-)s,* ppr. of *suspectare,* look up at: see *suspect.*] In *her.,* same as *spectant.*

suspectedly (sus-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In a suspected manner; so as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 93.

suspectedness (sus-pek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being suspected or doubted. *Imp. Dict.*

suspecter (sus-pek'tėr), *n.* [< *suspect* + *-er*1.] One who suspects.

A base *suspecter* of a virgin's honour.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

suspectful† (sus-pekt'fûl), *a.* [< *suspect, n.*2, + *-ful.*] 1. Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Saunders,* Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares.*)

I will do much, sir, to preserve his life,
And your innocence; be not you *suspectful.*
Shirley, Traitor, iii. 2.

2. Exciting suspicion.

A diffident and *suspectfull* prohibition.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 34.

suspectible (sus-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *suspect* + *-ible.*] Liable to be suspected. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, II. lxxxi. [Rare.]

suspection† (sus-pek'shon), *n.* [A var. of *suspicion,* assuming the form of L. *suspectio(n-),* a looking up to, < *suspicere,* pp. *suspectus,* look up to, suspect: see *suspect.*] Suspicion.

Yet hastow caught a fals *suspection.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 306.

[This is the reading of the sixteenth-century edition and in Tyrwhitt for the *suspecioun* (modern *suspicion*) of the manuscripts.]

That yowe maye bee . . . owte of all *suspection* that yowe shal not bee deceaued, make me the guyde of this viage. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 117).

suspectiousness† (sus-pek'shus-nes), *n.* Suspicion; suspiciousness.

Se you any *suspectiousness* in this mater? I prsy you shewe me or I sende the money.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxvii.

suspectless† (sus-pekt'les), *a.* [< *suspect, n.*2, + *-less.*] 1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, III. 56.—2. Not suspected; not mistrusted.

This shape may prove *suspectlesse*, and the fittest
To cloud a godhead in.
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 272).

suspend (sus-pend'), *v.* [< ME. *suspenden*, < OF. (and F.) *suspendre* = Pr. *suspendre* = Sp. Pg. *suspender* = It. *sospendere*, < L. *suspendere*, hang up, hang, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub*, under, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to hang; make to depend from anything; hang: as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; hence, to hold, or keep from falling or sinking, as if by hanging: as, solid particles *suspended* in a liquid.

After III monethes do hem *suspende*,
And right goode licoure of hem wol descende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

A musquito-curtain is *suspended* over the bed by means of four strings, which are attached to nails in the wall.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.

Milk of Magnesia is not a *suspended* Magnesia, but a pure Hydrated Oxide of Magnesium.
Pop. Sci. News, XXIII., p. 5 of adv'ts.

2. To make to depend (on).

God hath . . . *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition: that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

This election . . . involves all the questions of mere policy which are ever *suspended* on the choice of a president. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 334.

3. To cause to cease for a time; hinder from proceeding; interrupt; stay; delay: as, all business was *suspended*.

If it shall please you to *suspend* your indignation against my brother till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you shall run a certain course.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 86.

Nature her self attentive Silence kept,
And Motion seem'd *suspended* while she wept.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. To hold undetermined; refrain from forming or concluding definitely: as, to *suspend* one's opinion.

We should not be too hasty in believing the tale, but rather *suspend* our judgments till we know the truth.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

I endeavour to *suspend* my belief till I hear more certain accounts than any which have yet come to my knowledge. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

5. To debar, usually for a time, from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income: as, a student *suspended* for some breach of discipline (rarely, in this use, *suspended* from college).

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent.
Bp. Sanderson.

Compton, the bishop of London, received orders to *suspend* Sharp till the royal pleasure should be further known.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect: as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act; to *suspend* the rules of a deliberative assembly. —7. In *music*, to hold back or postpone the progression of (a voice-part) while the other parts proceed, usually producing a temporary discord. See *suspension*, 5.—**To suspend payment or payments**, to declare inability to meet financial engagements; fail. =**Syn. 3.** To intermit, stop, discontinue, arrest.

II. *intrans.* To cease from operation; desist from active employment; specifically, to stop payment, or be unable to meet one's engagements.

suspended (sus-pen'ded), *p. a.* 1. Hung from something: as, a *suspended* ornament.—2. Interrupted; delayed; undecided.

Thus he leaves the scene
Divided and *suspended*, all uncertain.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

3. In *bot.*, hanging directly downward; hanging from the apex of a cell, as many seeds.—4. In *entom.*, attached in a pendent position by the posterior end, as the chrysalids of many butterflies. Also *adherent*. See *Suspensi*, 2.—**Suspended animation, cadence**, etc. See the nouns.—**Suspended note or tone.** See *suspension*, 5.—**Suspended organs**, in *entom.*, organs attached by means of ligatures, but not inserted in the supporting part, as the legs of a grasshopper.

suspender (sus-pen'dėr), *n.* [< *suspend* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which suspends or is suspended.

It was very necessary to devise a means of fastening the fibre rigidly to the *suspender* and to the vibrator.
Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXX. 109.

(*a*) One of the two straps worn for holding up trousers, etc.; one of a pair of braces: generally in the plural.

Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of *suspenders*; it is impossible to keep them up.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1841. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) A hanging basket or vase, as for flowers. *Jewitt*, Ceramic Art in Great Britain, II. 1.

2. One of a series of tanning-pits. See the quotation.

In these pits (also called *suspenders*) the hides are suspended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved daily from one to another of a series of four or six, this stage usually occupying about a week.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 384.

3†. One who remains in a state of suspense; a waverer.

I may adde thereunto—Or the cautelousnes of *suspenders* and not forward concluders in these times.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 5.

suspensation (sus-pen-sā'shon), *n.* [< *suspense* + *-ation*.] A temporary cessation. *Imp. Dict.*

suspense† (sus-pens'), *v. t.* [< L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang, suspend: see *suspend*.] To suspend. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1836), p. 101. (*Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 226.)

suspense† (sus-pens'), *a.* [< OF. *suspens* = Sp. *suspenso*, < L. *suspensus*, pp.: see *suspense*, *v.*] 1. Held or lifted up; suspended.

Whenne thai rooteth, raise hem with thi hande,
That thai *suspense* a partie so may standc.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

2. Held in doubt or expectation; also, expressing or proceeding from suspense or doubt.

All Minds are *suspense* with expectation of a new Assembly, and the Assembly for a good space taken up with the new setling of it self. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 418.

suspense (sus-pens'), *n.* [Formerly also *suspence*; < F. *suspense*, the act of suspending, < *suspens*, suspended: see *suspense*, *a.* and *v.*] 1. The state of being suspended; specifically, the state of having the mind or thoughts suspended; especially, a state of uncertainty, usually with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision.

I find my thoughts almost in *suspense* betwixt yea and no. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Without Preface, or Pretence,
To hold thee longer in *Suspence*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

2. Cessation for a time; stop. [Rare.]

A cool *suspense* from pleasure and from pain.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 250.

3. Suspension; a holding in an undetermined state.

Suspence of iudgement and exercise of charitie.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 14.

4. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.—**Suspense account**, in *bookkeeping*, an account in which sums received or disbursed are temporarily entered, until their proper place in the books is determined.

Suspensi (sus-pen'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *suspensus*, pp. of *suspendere*, hang: see *suspense*, *a.*] 1†. In *ornith.*, the humming-birds or *Trochilidæ*: so called from their habit of hovering on the wing, as if suspended in the air, in front of flowers. *Illiger*, 1811.—2. In *entom.*, a division of butterflies, including those whose chrysalids are simply suspended, not succinct: contrasted with *Succincti*.

suspensibility (sus-pen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *suspensible* + *-ity*.] The capacity of being suspensible, or sustainable from falling or sinking: as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water. *Imp. Dict.*

suspensible (sus-pen'si-bl), *a.* [< *suspense* + *-ible*.] Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking. *Imp. Dict.*

suspension (sus-pen'shon), *n.* [< F. *suspension* = Sp. *suspension* = Pg. *suspensão* = It. *sospensione*, < L. *suspensio(n-)*, the act or state of hanging up, a vaulting, < *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, hang up: see *suspend*.] 1. The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended; the act or state of hanging from a support; hence, the state of being held up or kept in any way from falling or sinking, as in a liquid.—2. The act of suspending, or delaying, interrupting, ceasing, or stopping for a time; the state of being delayed, interrupted, etc. (*a*) The act of stopping or ceasing: as, a *suspension* of pain.

He consented to enter into negotiations for a *suspension* of hostilities. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

(*b*) The act of refraining from decision, determination, sentence, execution, or the like: as, a *suspension* of judgment or opinion. (*c*) The act of causing the operation or effect of something to cease for a time: as, the *suspension* of the Habeas Corpus Act.

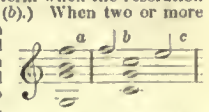
Practically, no bill escapes a commitment—save, of course, bills introduced by committees, and a few which may now and then be crowded through under a *suspension* of the rules, granted by a two-thirds vote.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*d*) The act of ceasing to pay debts or claims on account of financial inability; business failure: as, the *suspension* of a bank or commercial house. (*e*) Temporary deprivation of office, power, prerogative, or any other privilege: as, the *suspension* of an officer or of a clergyman. (*f*) In *law*: (1) The temporary stop of a man's right, as when a seigniory, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the seigniory, rent, etc., and of the land out of which they issue. (2) In *Scots law*, a process in the supreme civil or criminal court by which execution or diligence on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained on the point.

3. That which is suspended or hung up, or that which is held up, as in a liquid.

Certain very ferruginous clays under experiment, the later *suspensions* from which are amber-colored, change thus very decidedly and obviously from summer to winter in a vessel which is kept in the temperature of my study.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XXIX. 3.

4. The act of keeping a person in suspense or doubt.—5. In *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of prolonging or sustaining a tone in one chord into a following chord, in which at first it is a dissonance, but into which it is immediately merged by a conjunct progression upward or downward. The sounding of the tone in the first chord is called the *preparation* of the suspension, its dissonant sounding in the second the *percussion*, and its final passage into consonance the *resolution*. Usually the term *suspension* is used only when the resolution is downward, *retardation* being the common term when the resolution is upward. (See *retardation*, 4 (*b*).) When two or more voice-parts undergo suspension at once, the suspension is called *double*, *triple*, etc. Suspension was the earliest method selected for introducing dissonances into regular composition. (See *preparation*, 9 (*b*).) Its success depends largely on the exact harmonic relations of the suspended tone to the chord in which it is dissonant, and on the way in which its dissonance is rhythmically emphasized. (*b*) The tone thus suspended.—6. In a vehicle, any method of supporting the body clear of the axles, as by springs, side-bars, or straps.—**Bifilar suspension.** See *bifilar*.—**Critical suspension of judgment.** See *critical*.—**Indagatory suspension of opinion**†. See *indagatory*.—**Pleas in suspension**, in *Scots law*, those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.—**Points of suspension**, in *mech.*, the points, as in the axis of a beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.—**Sist on a suspension.** See *sist*.—**Suspension and interdict**, in *Scots law*, a judicial remedy competent in the bill chamber of the Court of Session, when the object is to stop or interdict some act or to prevent some encroachment on property or possession, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding. The remedy is applied for by a note of suspension and interdict.—**Suspension-bridge.** See *bridge*[1].—**Suspension hub.** See *hub*.—**Suspension of arms.** See the quotation.



Example of Suspension.
a, preparation; *b*, percussion; *c*, resolution.

If the cessation of hostilities is for a very short period, or at a particular place, or for a temporary purpose, such as for a parley, or a conference, or for removing the wounded and burying the dead after a battle, it is called a *suspension of arms*. *H. W. Halleck*, International Law, xxvii. § 3.

Suspension-railway, a railway in which the body of the carriage is suspended from an elevated track or tracks on which the wheels run.=**Syn. 2.** *Intermission*, etc. (see *stop*[1], *n.*), interruption, withholding.—2. (*d*) *Bankruptcy*, etc. See *failure*.

suspension-drill (sus-pen'shon-dril), *n.* A vertical drilling-machine carried by a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling or other support overhead: used in metal-work, as for boiler-plates. *E. H. Knight.*

suspensive (sus-pen'siv), *a.* [< F. *suspensif* = Sp. Pg. *suspensivo* = It. *sospensivo*, *sospensivo*, < ML. **suspensivus* (in deriv.), < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense*.] 1. Tending to suspend, or to keep in suspense; causing interruption; uncertain; doubtful; deliberative.

These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judgment. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 139.

And in *suspensive* thoughts a while doth hover.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 97.

2. Having the power to suspend the operation of something.

In every way the better plan may be to recognise the fact that power, under a democracy, will centre in the popular assembly, and . . . by subjecting it to a *suspensive* veto. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 821.

We are not to be allowed even a *suspensive* veto.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxv. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Suspensive conditions, conditions which make the commencement of a legal transaction or title dependent upon the happening or not happening of a future uncertain fact.

suspensively (sus-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In a suspensive manner.

We become aerial creatures, so to speak, reating *suspensively* on things above the world.
H. Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 56.

suspensor (sus-pen'sor), *n.* [= F. *suspenseur*, < ML. *suspensor*, < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspend*, *suspense*.] One who or that which suspends. (*a*) In *surg.*, a suspensory bandage.

(*b*) In *bot.*, the filament or chain of cells at the extremity of which the developing embryo is situated. Also called *proembryo*. (*c*) In *anat.*, the suspensory ligament of the liver, a fold of peritoneum by means of which the liver is attached to, as if suspended from, the diaphragm. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, a suspensorium.

suspensorial (sus-pen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *suspensori-um* + *-al.*] Serving to suspend; of the nature or having the function of a suspensor; specifically, of or pertaining to the suspensorium of the lower jaw: as, the hyomandibular or *suspensorial* cartilage. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 557.

suspensorium (sus-pen-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *suspensoria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of **suspensorius*, suspensory: see *suspensory.*] That which suspends; a suspensor or suspender. Specifically —(*a*) The bone or bones forming the means by which the lower jaw is indirectly articulated with the skull in vertebrates below mammals. It is morphologically the proximal bone or proximal element of the mandibular arch, and includes the representative of the malleus of *Mammalia*. In *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles) it is a single bone, the quadrate; in lower vertebrates it may consist of a series of bones, or be cartilaginous or ligamentous. (See cuts under *quadrate*, *Rana*, *Pythonidæ*, and *Crotalus*.) In fishes the hyomandibular bone is the principal suspensorium. (See cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost*.) (*b*) The suspensory ligament in the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchus*), a cord traversing the anenterous body-cavity, supporting the organs of generation in either sex. Also called *ligamentum suspensorium*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

suspensorius (sus-pen-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *suspensorii* (-ī). [NL.: see *suspensory.*] A suspensory muscle.—**Suspensorius duodeni**, a band of plain muscular fibers connecting the lower end of the duodenum with the connective tissue about the celiac axis.

suspensory (sus-pen′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *suspensoir*, *suspensoire* = Sp. Pg. *suspensorio* = It. *sospensorio*, < NL. **suspensorius*, < L. *suspendere*, pp. *suspensus*, suspend: see *suspense*, *suspend.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, adapted or serving to suspend a part or organ; suspending; suspensorial: as, the cremaster is a *suspensory* muscle; the quadrate is a *suspensory* bone.—2. In *surg.*, forming a special kind of sling, in which an injured or diseased part is suspended: as, a *suspensory* bandage or belt for the scrotum in orchitis.—3. Suspending; causing interruption or delay; staying effect or operation: as, a *suspensory* proposal.—**Suspensory bandage**, in *surg.*, a bag attached to a strap or belt, used to support the scrotum.—**Suspensory ligament.** See *ligament.*—**Suspensory ligament of the axis**, ligamentous fibers which pass from the summit of the odontoid process to the margin of the foramen magnum. Also called *middle odontoid ligament.*—**Suspensory ligament of the incus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the incus.—**Suspensory ligament of the lens**, the annular ligament, a differentiated section of the hyaline membrane of the vitreous body, which passes from the ciliary processes to the capsule of the lens. Also called *zone* or *zonule of Zinn.*—**Suspensory ligament of the malleus**, a delicate ligament descending from the roof of the tympanum to the head of the malleus.

II. *n.*; pl. *suspensories* (-riz). A suspensory muscle, ligament, bone, or bandage; a suspensorium.

sus. per coll. [Au abbr. of L. *suspensio per collum*, hanging by the neck: see *suspension*, *per*, *collar.*] Hanging by the neck.

suspercollate (sus-pėr-kol′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *suspercollated*, ppr. *suspercollating.* [< *sus. per coll.* + *-ate*[2].] To hang by the neck. [Ludicrous.]

None of us Duvals have been *suspercollated* to my knowledge. *Thackeray*, Denis Duval, i.

suspicability† (sus″pi-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *suspicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being suspicable. *Dr. H. More.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

suspicable† (sus′pi-ka-bl), *a.* [< LL. *suspicabilis*, conjectural, < L. *suspicari*, mistrust, suspect, < *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect.*] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

Suspicable principles and . . . extravagant objects. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 12t. (*Latham.*)

suspiciency† (sus-pish′en-si), *n.* [< **suspicien(t)* (< L. *suspicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *suspicere*, suspect) + *-cy.*] Suspiciousness; suspicion. [Rare.]

The want of it [perfect obedience] should not deject us with a *suspiciency* of the want of grace. *Bp. Hopkins*, Sermons, xiv.

suspicion (sus-pish′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *suspicion*, *suspecioun*, *susspecion*, < OF. *suspicion*, also *suspeçon*, *soupeson*, *souppechon*, *soupçon*, F. *suspicion*, *soupçon* (> E. *soupçon*) = OSp. *suspicion* = Pg. *suspeição* = It. *sospezione*, *sospizione*, < L. *suspicio(n-)*, *suspitio(n-)*, mistrust, distrust, suspicion, < *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect.*] 1. The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by signs of evil, danger, or the like, without sufficient proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, without proof or with but slight proof.

Alle saf Gawein and Elizer, thei wolde not slepe, but were euer in *susspecion* of the saisnes that were so many in the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind;
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 11.

2†. Thought.

Cordeilla, out of meer love, without the *suspicion* of expected reward, at the message only of her Father in distress, powrs forth true filial tears. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Suggestion; hint; small quantity; slight degree. [Colloq.]

He was engaged in brushing a *suspicion* of dust from his black gaiters. *Trollope*, Last Chron. of Barset, xlix.

A mere spice or *suspicion* of austerity, which made it [the weather] all the more enjoyable. *Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, near Oxford.

=**Syn.** 1. Jealousy, distrust, mistrust, doubt, fear, misgiving.

suspicion (sus-pish′ọn), *v. t.* [< *suspicion*, *n.*] To regard with suspicion; suspect; mistrust; doubt. [Chiefly colloq.]

The folks yereabouts didn't never like him 'cause he didn't preach enough about hell, and the weepin' and wailin' and gnashin' o' teeth. They somehow *suspicioned* he wasn't quite sound on hell. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

suspicional (sus-pish′ọn-al), *a.* [< *suspicion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to suspicion; especially, characterized by morbid or insane suspicions: as, a *suspicional* delusion. [Recent.]

She displayed the same emotional mobility and *suspicional* tendencies which characterized her gifted son. *Alien. and Neurol.*, XI. 347.

suspicious (sus-pish′us), *a.* [< F. *suspicieux* = Sp. *sospechoso* = It. *sospizioso*, < L. *suspiciosus*, *suspitiosus*, full of suspicion, < *suspicio(n-)*, suspicion: see *suspicion.*] 1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof; entertaining suspicion or distrust; distrustful; mistrustful.

The Chinians are very *suspitious*, and doe not trust strangers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 263.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

2. Indicating suspicion, mistrust, or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

3. Liable to cause suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; questionable: as, *suspicious* innovations; a person met under *suspicious* circumstances.

And for that we shall not seeme that we speake at large, and doe recounte an historie verie *suspicious*, briefely we will touche who were they that bought this horse, and did possesse him. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 128.

I spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 4.

In fact, Uncle Bill was Aunt Lois's weak point, and the corners of her own mouth were observed to twitch in such a *suspicious* manner that the whole moral force of her admonition was destroyed. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 349.

=**Syn.** 1. Jealous.—3. Doubtful, dubious.

suspiciously (sus-pish′us-li), *adv.* 1. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

Methought I spied two fellows
That through two streets together walk'd aloof,
And wore their eyes *suspiciously* upon us.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

2. So as to excite suspicion.

I should have thought the finished tense neither very common in the independent jussive nor *suspiciously* rare in the dependent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 161.

suspiciousness (sus-pish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being suspicious, in any sense. *Fuller.*

suspiral (sus′pi-ral), *n.* [< OF. *souspiral*, *souspirail*, F. *soupirail* = Pr. *sospirall*, < ML. **suspiraculum*, a breathing-hole, a vent, < L. *suspirare*, breathe out: see *suspire.* Cf. *spiracle.*] 1. A breathing-hole; a spiracle; a vent.

No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sesperals*, or windvents pertaining to the conduit, under pain of imprisonment. *Calthrop's Reports* (1670). (*Nares.*)

Suspyral of a cundyte, spiraculum, suspiraculum. *MS. Harl.* 221, f. 168. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare in both senses.]

suspiration (sus-pi-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *suspiratio(n-)*, a sighing, a deep breath, < *suspirare*, breathe out, sigh: see *suspire.*] The act of sighing, or fetching a long and deep breath; a deep respiration; a sigh.

Windy *suspiration* of forced breath. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 79.

suspire (sus-pīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *suspired*, ppr. *suspiring.* [< OF. *souspirer*, F. *soupirer* = Sp. Pg. *suspirar* = It. *sospirare*, < L. *suspirare*, breathe out, draw a deep breath, sigh, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fetch a long, deep breath; sigh.

Earth turned in her sleep with pain,
Sultrily *suspired* for proof.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

2†. To breathe.

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 80.

II.† *trans.* To sigh or long for.

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations, and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cryed, rend the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity! *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 269.

suspire† (sus-pīr′), *n.* [= F. *soupir* = Pr. *sospir*, *sospire* = Sp. Pg. *suspiro* = It. *sospiro*, a sigh (cf. L. *suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma); from the verb.] A deep breath; a sigh.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It doth not bid you laugh them to their graves.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, v. 1.

suspirious (sus-pir′i-us), *a.* [< ML. *suspiriosus*, breathing hard, asthmatic, < L. *suspirium*, a sigh, deep breathing, asthma: see *suspire*, *n.*] Sighing. [Rare.]

That condition of breathing called *suspirious*. *Reynolds*, Epidemic Meningitis, 1. 507.

suss (sus), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *soss*[1].

sussapinet, *n.* A kind of silk. *Fairholt.*

I'll deck my Alvida
In sendal, and in costly *sussapine*.
Greene, Looking Glass for London and England.

sussarara, *n.* Same as *siserary*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

Sussex marble. In *geol.*, a marble composed almost entirely of two or more species of *Paludina*, and forming thin beds intercalated in the so-called Wealden clay (see *Wealden*) in Kent and Sussex, England: it was formerly used to considerable extent, especially in ecclesiastical buildings, for slender shafts to support the triforia, as at Canterbury and Chichester.

Both these varieties of *marble* [the Purbeck and *Sussex*] have now generally fallen into disuse, being inferior, both in richness of colouring and durability, to the more ancient and crystalline marbles of the British Isles. *Hull*, Building and Ornamental Stones, p. 119.

Sussex pig. See *pig*[1].

sustain (sus-tān′), *v.* [< ME. *susteinen*, *susteynen*, *sustenen*, *susteenen*, < OF. *sustener*, *sostenir*, *soustenir*, F. *soutenir* = Pr. *sostener* = Sp. *sostener* = Pg. *soster* = It. *sostenere*, < L. *sustinere*, hold up, uphold, keep up, support, endure, sustain, < *sus-*, *subs-*, for *sub-*, under, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant.* Cf. *attain*, *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, etc., and *sustinent*, *sustenance*, *sustentate*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold up; bear up; uphold; support.

You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth *sustain* my house.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 376.

Foure very high marble pillars which *sustain* a very lofty vault. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 154.

2. To hold suspended; keep from falling or sinking: as, a rope *sustains* a weight; to *sustain* one in the water.—3. To keep from sinking in despondency; support.

But longe thei myght not this endure; but than com Bretell, and hem *sustened*, and moche he hem comforted. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

4. To maintain; keep up; especially, to keep alive; support; subsist; nourish: as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army; food insufficient to *sustain* life.

If you think gods but feigned, and virtue painted,
Know we *sustain* an actual residence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

O sacred Simples that our life *sustain*,
And, when it flies vs, call it back again!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,
Sustains and is the life of all that lives.
Cowper, Task, vi. 222.

5. To support in any condition by aid; vindicate, comfort, assist, or relieve; favor.

No man may serue tweyn lordis; for ethir he schal hate the toon, and loue the tother, ethir he schal *susteyne* the toon, and displise the tothir. *Wyclif*, Mat. vi. 24.

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*, . . .
He dooms to death deserv'd.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1121.

6. To endure without failing or yielding; bear up against; stand: as, able to *sustain* a shock.

But he *sustened* the batalle so that noon myght hym remeve more than it hadde ben a-dongon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

The old man, lying downe with his face vpward, *sustained* the Sunne and showers terrible violence.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

Ill qualified to *sustain* a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

At last she raised her eyes, and *sustained* the gaze in which all his returning faith seemed concentrated.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 176.

7. To suffer; have to submit to; bear; undergo.

You shall *sustain* moe new disgraces.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 5.

His subiects and marchants haue *sustained* sundry damages and oblations of their goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 148.

They *sustained* much trouble in Germanie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 161.

8. To admit or support as correct or valid; hold as well founded: as, the court *sustained* the action or suit.—**9.** To support or maintain; establish by evidence; bear out; prove; confirm; make good; corroborate: as, such facts *sustain* the statement; the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the charge.—**10.** In *music*, of tones, to prolong or hold to full time-value; render in a legato or sostenuto manner.—**Sustaining pedal.** See *pedal*.=**Syn. 1.** To prop.—**4.** See *living*.—**8** and **9.** To sanction, approve, ratify, justify.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To sustain one's self; rest for support.

She . . . thus endureth, til that she was so mate
That she ne hath foot on which she may *sustene*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 177.

2. To bear; endure; suffer. [Rare.]

Diogenes's opinion is to be accepted, who commended not them which abstained, but them which *sustained*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

sustain† (sus-tān′), *n.* [< *sustain*, *v.*] One who or that which upholds; a sustainer.

I lay and slept; I waked again;
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord. *Milton*, Ps. iii.

sustainable (sus-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *sustain* + *-able*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained: as, the action is not *sustainable*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 463.

sustained (sus-tānd′), *p. a.* 1. Kept up or maintained uniformly, as at one pitch or level, especially a high pitch, or at the same degree, especially a high degree.

Never can a vehement and *sustained* spirit of fortitude be kindled in a people by a war of calculation.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

Geniuses are commonly believed to excel other men in their power of *sustained* attention.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 423.

2. In *her.*, same as *supported*: see also *surmounted*.—**Sustained note** or **tone**, in *music*, a tone maintained for several beats or measures in a middle voice-part while the other parts progress. Compare *organ-point*.

sustainer (sus-tā′nėr), *n.* [< *sustain* + *-er*1.] One who or that which sustains. (*a*) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 170.
[(*Latham.*)

(*b*†) A sufferer.

But thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 524.

(*c*) In *entom.*, same as *sustentor*.

sustainment (sus-tān′ment), *n.* [< ME. *sustenement*, < OF. *soustenement*, < *soustener*, sustain: see *sustain* and *-ment*.] The act of sustaining; maintenance; support; also, one who or that which sustains or supports.

Whan Arthur hadde slain Magleras the kinge that was the *sustenement* of the saisnes, and the kynge looth hadde smyte of the hande of the kynge Syuarus, than fledde thei alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 591.

They beteek them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was thir only *sustainment*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Raising hand and head
Thither where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn
For all hope, all *sustainment*, all reward.
Browning, Ring and Book, Invocation.

sustenance (sus′tē-nans), *n.* [< ME. *sustenance*, *sustinance*, < OF. *soustenance*, *sustenance*, F. *soutenance* = Pr. *sostenensa* = It. *sostenenza*, < LL. *sustinentia*, a sustaining, enduranse, patience, < L. *sustinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sustinere*, sustain, endure: see *sustinent*, *sustain*.] 1. An upholding; the act of bearing. [Rare.]

The cheerful *sustenance* of the cross.
Barrow, Works (ed. 1831), VI. 80.

2. The act of sustaining; support; maintenance; subsistence: as, the *sustenance* of life.

So fre Hermeny chaced in-to Fraunce,
Full long the kyng ther gaf hym *sustinance*,
At Parys died as happned the cas.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5689.

There are unto one end sundry means: as, for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker*.

3. That which supports life; food; provisions; means of living.

Yet their backs need not envy their bellies; Basket, Olaves, Garlick, and Onions being their principall *sustenance*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

No want was there of human *sustenance*,
Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=**Syn. 2.** *Subsistence*, etc. See *living*.

sustentacle (sus-ten′ta-kl), *n.* [< L. *sustentaculum*, a prop, support, < *sustentare*, hold up, support: see *sustentate*.] 1†. A prop; support; foundation.

For first it will be a ground and seat for forms; and, being thus a *sustentacle* or foundation, be fitly represented by the term earth.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, App.

2. Same as *sustentaculum*.

sustentacular (sus-ten-tak′ū-lėr), *a.* [< *sustentacul*(*um*) + *-ar*3.] Supporting; of the nature of a sustentaculum.—**Sustentacular fibers of the retina**, a peculiar kind of non-nervous tissue, arranged in columns, passing through the thickness of the retina from the inner to the outer limiting membrane, binding together and supporting the more delicate nervous structures of that membrane, and conferring consistency upon the whole structure. Also called *Müllerian fibers* or *radial fibers*.—**Sustentacular process of the calcaneum**, the sustentaculum tali (which see, under *sustentaculum*).—**Sustentacular tissue**, connective tissue; especially, the Müllerian fibers (see above).

sustentaculum (sus-ten-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *sustentacula* (-lä). [NL.: see *sustentacle*.] A sustaining or supporting part or organ; specifically, a strong movable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders of the genus *Epeira*. *Blackwall*, 1839.—**Sustentaculum lienis**, the suspensory ligament of the spleen, a fold of peritoneum between that organ and the diaphragm.—**Sustentaculum tali**, the support of the talus or astragalus; the large sustentacular process of the calcaneum or heel-bone, upon which the astragalus or ankle-bone especially rests. See cuts under *foot* and *hock*.

sustentate (sus′ten-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sustentated*, ppr. *sustentating*. [< L. *sustentatus*, pp. of *sustentare*, hold up, support, freq. of *sustinere*, hold up, support, sustain: see *sustain*.] To sustain. [Rare.]

Sustentated, fortified, corroborated, and consoled.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

sustentation (sus-ten-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *sustentacion*, < OF. *sustentation*, *sustentacion*, F. *sustentation* = Sp. *sustentacion* = Pg. *sustentação* = It. *sustentazione*, *sostentazione*, < L. *sustentatio*(*n-*), delay, forbearance, sustenance, lit. 'a holding up,' < *sustentare*, pp. *sustentatus*, hold up, support: see *sustentate*.] 1. Support; preservation from falling or sinking.

These foure are the most notable pyllers or *sustentacions* that the earth hath in heauen.
R. Eden, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 349).

These steams, once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle*.

2. Maintenance; especially, support of life; sustenance.

Quat brothyr or systyr schal comyn into this fraternite, he schal payen, to the *sustentacion* of this gylde, v. s., quanne that he may resonabely.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Necessary provision of victuals, and whatsoever else mans life for the *sustentation* thereof shall require.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 307.

It [the chameleon] is . . . a very abstemious animal, and such as by reason of its frigidity, paucity of blood, and latitancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

Sustentation fund, a fund collected from various congregations, and employed in sustaining the clergy of a church; specifically, in the Free Church of Scotland, a fund out of which an equal dividend is paid to ministers in charge of congregations; this is generally supplemented by further contributions to the clergymen's stipends, paid either from the fund or by their congregations. In the Presbyterian churches in the United States contributions for sustentation are devoted to the supplementing of the incomes of pastors whose congregations are unable to afford them adequate support.

sustentative (sus-ten′ta-tiv), *a.* [< *sustentate* + *-ive*.] Sustaining; maintaining; affording nourishment or subsistence.

Each cell, or that element of a tissue which proceeds from the modification of a cell, must needs retain its *sustentative* functions so long as it grows or maintains a condition of equilibrium. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 28.

sustentator (sus′ten-tā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *sustentator*, < L. *sustentare*, pp. *sustentatus*, hold up: see *sustentate*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sustaining part or structure; a sustentaculum or sustentor (see these words).—**Sustentator tunicæ mucosæ**, a thin stratum of longitudinal muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the internal sphincter of the anus. Also called *corrugator cutis ani*.

sustention (sus-ten′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **sustentio*(*n-*), < *sustinere*, pp. *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain*.] The act of sustaining; sustainment. [Rare.]

A feeling capable of prolonged *sustention*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 277.

sustentor (sus-ten′tor), *n.* [< NL. *sustentor*, < L. *sustinere*, pp. *sustentus*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *entom.*, a sustentator; specifically, of the chrysalis of a butterfly, one of two projections (homologous with the soles of the anal prolegs of the larva) which assume various forms, but are always directed forward so as easily to catch hold of the retaining membrane. Also *sustainer*.—**Sustentor ridge**, one of two ridges leading to the sustentors; it is homologous with the limb of the anal proleg.

suster†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sister*.

sustinance†, *n.* An old spelling of *sustenance*.

sustinent† (sus′ti-nent), *n.* [< L. *sustinen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sustinere*, support, sustain: see *sustain*. Cf. *sustenance*.] Support.

And nur right arme the Weedowe's *sustinent*.
Davies, Microcosmus, p. 70. (*Davies*.)

sustren†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *sister*.

susu (sö′sö), *n.* [Beng.] The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*. Also *soosoo*. See cut under *Platanista*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 743.

susumber (sū′sum-bėr), *n.* The maeaw-bush. See *Solanum*.

susurrant (sū-sur′ant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurrante*, < L. *susurran*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *susurrare* (> It. *susurrare*, *sussurare* = Sp. Pg. *susurrar*). murmur, whisper, < *susurrus*, a murmuring, whispering: see *susurrus*.] Murmuring; sighing; whispering; susurrous.

The soft *susurrant* sigh, and gently murmuring kiss.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 146. (*Davies*.)

susurration (sū-su-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *susurration* = Sp. *susurracion* = It. *susurrazione*, < LL. *susurratio*(*n-*), a whispering, < L. *susurrare*, murmur, whisper: see *susurrant*.] A whispering; a soft murmur.

They resembled those soft *susurrations* of the trees wherewith they conversed.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 2. (*Latham*.)

Over all the dunes there is a constant *susurration*, a blattering and swarming of crustacea.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 736.

susurringly (sū-sur′ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a whisper; whisperingly. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

susurrous (sū-sur′us), *a.* [< L. *susurrus*, murmuring, whispering, < *susurrus*, a murmuring, a whispering: see *susurrus*.] Whispering; full of sounds resembling whispers; rustling.

There were eyes peering through, and a gentle, *susurrous* whispering. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 247.

susurrus (sū-sur′us), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *susurro*, < L. *susurrus*, a murmuring, humming, buzzing, whispering, an imitative reduplication of √ *sur* = Skt. *svar*, sound.] A soft murmuring or humming sound; a whisper; a murmur.

The chant of their vespers,
Mingling its notes with the soft *susurrus* and sighs of the branches. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

sute†, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *suit*.

sutely†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *suitly*.

suter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *suitor*.

Sutherlandia (su*th*-ėr-land′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after James *Sutherland*, a Scottish botanist (end of 17th century).] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Colutceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an erect banner-petal, prominent and somewhat acute keel, longitudinally bearded style, and small terminal stigma, followed by a membranous inflated ovoid pod, with reniform seeds. The only species, *S. frutescens*, is a hoary South African shrub, with odd-pinnate leaves of numerous entire leaflets, and handsome scarlet flowers grouped in short axillary racemes. It is known in English gardens as *Cape bladder-senna*; its powdered roots and leaves are said to have been useful in diseases of the eye.

Suthora (sū-thō′rä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1838).] A genus of babbling thrushes, of the group *Crateropodes*, or family *Timeliidæ*. The bill has much greater depth than breadth opposite the nostrils, the rictal bristles are nearly obsolete, the nostrils are hidden by antrorse plumules, the wings and tail are of about the same length, and the culmenal ridge is rounded and tapers to a point. About a dozen species inhabit the Himalayan regions, extending through the hills of Assam and Burma

to those of China and Formosa; *S. nipalensis* is a characteristic example. The genus is also called *Temnorhis*.

sutile (sū'til), *a.* [< L. *sutilis*, sewed or bound together, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join together: see *sew*[1].] Done by stitching.

Those [crowns and garlands] were made up after all ways of art, compactile, *sutile*, plectile.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, ii.

Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutile* pictures, which imitate tapestry. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 13.

sutlet, *v.* See *suttle*[2].

sutler (sut'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sutteler*; < MD. *soeteler*, later *soctelaer*, *zoetelaer*, D. *zoetelaar* (= MLG. *sudeler*, *suteler*, *sutteler*), a peddler, victualer, esp. a military victualer, a sutler, also a scullion, < *soetelen*, later *zoetelen*, D. *zoetelen*, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, peddle, tr. soil, sully, = LG. *suddeln* = MHG. *sudeln*, sully: see *suttle*[2].] A person who follows an army for the purpose of selling provisions, liquors, etc., to the troops.

The very *sutlers* and horse boyes of the Campe will be able to rout and chase them without the staining of any Noble sword. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

sutlership (sut'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *sutler* + *-ship*.] The office or occupation of a sutler. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 178.

sutlery (sut'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sutleries* (-iz). [< MD. *soetelrije*, later *zoetelrye*, dirty work, drudgery, sordid business, < *soetelen*, do dirty work: see *sutler*, *suttle*[2].] 1. The occupation of a sutler; drudgery.

Has my *sutlery*, tapstry, laundrie, made mee be tane upp at the court? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv. 7.

2. A place where provisions, liquor, etc., are sold; a sutler's shop.

sutling†, *p. a.* An obsolete spelling of *suttling*.

sutor (sū'tọr), *n.* [< L. *sutor*, a shoemaker, cobbler, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*[1]. Cf. *souter*.] A cobbler.

Sutoria (sū-tō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nicholson, 1851), < L. *sutor*, a cobbler: see *sutor*.] A genus of tailor-birds, having twelve tail-feathers, of which the middle pair are long-exserted beyond the rest and the others are graduated. They inhabit India and Ceylon, the Burmese countries, the Malay peninsula, southern China, and Java, and were formerly included in the genus *Orthotomus*. *S. sutoria* or *longicauda* is the long-tailed tailor-bird or tailor-warbler,

Tailor-bird (*Sutoria longicauda*).

very extensively distributed in the range of the genus; *S. edela* is Javanese; and *S. maculicollis* inhabits the Malay peninsula. Compare the cut under *Orthotomus*, and see cut under *tailor-bird*.

sutorial (sū-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *sutor*, a cobbler (see *sutor*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler; cobbling. [Rare.]

The intervals of his *sutorial* operations.
Daily Telegraph, March 13, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Sutra (sō'trạ), *n.* [= F. *soutra*, < Skt. *sūtra*, lit. a thread, string, < √ *sīv*, sew, cf. L. *suere* = E. *sew*[1]: see *sew*[1].] In *Sanskrit lit.*, a body of rules or precepts. In Brahmanic use, applied especially to collections of three classes: (1) *śrauta-sūtras*, directions concerning the more elaborate and important ceremonies; (2) *grihya-sūtras*, concerning minor or household rites and practices; (3) *dharma-sūtras*, concerning the conduct of life, the duties of the castes, etc. The first two are reckoned as part of the Veds. In Buddhist literature, applied to general expositions of doctrine, the sermons of Buddha, etc., constituting the second of the three principal divisions.

sutt (sut), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A species of sea-bird. *Whiteaves*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]

suttee (su-tē'), *n.* [Also, better, *sati*; F. *suttie*, *suttee* (< E.), < Hind. *satī*, a faithful wife, esp. one who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband; hence also the burning itself; Skt. *satī*, fem. of *sant*, existing, true, virtuous, abbr. from **asant*, ppr. of √ *as*, be, exist: see *am*, *is*, *sooth*.] 1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile, either with the body of her husband, or separately if he died at a distance.—2. The voluntary self-immolation of Hindu widows on the funeral pile of their husbands according to a Brahmanical rite. The custom is not known or commanded in the most ancient sacred books of the Hindus, but is early spoken of as highly meritorious. The practice is now abolished in British India, and is all but extinct in the native states.

One of the first acts of the Dharmasabhá was to petition Government against the abolition of *Suttee*—that is, in favour of the continuance of the burning of widows.
Max Müller, Biograph. Essays, p. 25.

sutteeism (su-tē'izm), *n.* [< *suttee* + *-ism*.] The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

suttle[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *subtle*.

suttle[2]† (sut'l), *v. i.* [Also *sutle*; < MD. *soetelen*, D. *zoetelen*, peddle, act as sutler, do dirty or mean work, tr. soil, sully, daub, = LG. *sudeln* = MHG. G. *sudeln* (Dan. *sudle* < G.), soil, sully; a freq. verb, akin to Sw. *sudda*, soil, daub, stain, G. *sudel*, a puddle, etc., from the root of MD. *sieden*, D. *zieden* = G. *sieden*, etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe*, *sod*[1], *sud*, *suds*. The sense of 'dirty work' seems to come from the notion of 'wet' involved in *sod*[1], *suds*, etc.] To peddle; act as sutler.

Zoetelen, to sullie, to *suttle* [var. *sutle*, ed. 1678] or to victuall. *Hexham*, Netherdutch and Eng. Dict. (1658).

suttle[3] (sut'l), *a.* [Perhaps < It. *sottile*, *sottile*, fine, subtle: see *suttle*[1], now *subtle*.] Light; in the light weight previous to the additional goods delivered for tret. Since *tret* went out of use, very long ago, though continued in the arithmetic books, it has come to be wrongly stated to be a deduction, instead of an addition not to the number of pounds but to the amount of goods delivered; and *suttle* is sometimes erroneously called a noun.

At 16 ponnd the 100 *suttle*, what shall 895 pound *suttle* be worth, in giving 4 pound weight upon every 100 for treat. *Mellis*, Rules of Practice (before 1600), viii.

suttling (sut'ling), *p. a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

A *suttling* wench, with a bottle of brandy under her arm.
Addison, Tatler, No. 260.

Sutton's quadrant. See *quadrant*.

sutural (sū'tū-rạl), *a.* [< *suture* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a suture: as, a *sutural* line; *sutural* articulation.—2. Situated in a suture; effecting suture: as, *sutural* ligament; *sutural* cartilage.—3. In *bot.*, taking place at, or otherwise relating to, a suture: as, the *sutural* dehiscence of a pericarp.—**Sutural bones**, the ossa triquetra, or Wormian bones, of the skull. See under *os*.—**Sutural cartilage**, the fibrocartilage which forms an edging to the flat bones of the skull.—**Sutural ligament**, a thin layer of fibrous tissue interposed between immovably articulated bones, as between the cranial bones.

suturally (sū'tū-rạl-i), *adv.* So as to be sutured; by means of a suture: as, bones *suturally* connected. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 511.

suturate† (sū'tū-rāt), *v. t.* [< *suture* + *-ate*[2].] To suture. [Rare.]

Six several bones, . . . *suturated* among themselves.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 93.

suturation (sū-tū-rā'shọn), *n.* The formation of a suture; the state of being sutured.

suture (sū'tūr), *n.* [= F. *suture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sutura*, < L. *sutura*, a seam, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew, stitch, join: see *sew*[1].] 1. The act of sewing; a sewing together, or joining along a line or seam; hence (rarely), the state of being connected; connectedness.

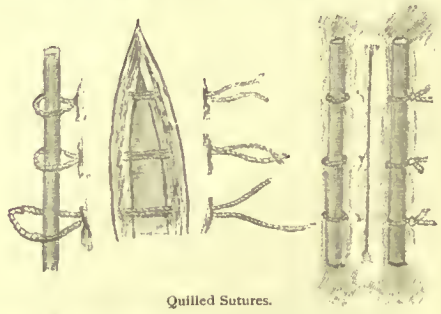
Alister was reading from an old manuscript volume of his brother's, which he had found in a chest. . . . It had abundance of faults, and in especial lacked *suture*.
George Macdonald, What's Mine's Mine, xiii.

2. A line of joining, uniting, or closure as if by sewing, stitching, or knitting together; a seam; a raphe. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a linear synarthrosis or immovable articulation, especially of the bones of the skull. In man and other mammals all the cranial bones excepting the lower jaw are united by joints technically called sutures, and in all vertebrates which have bony skulls the sutures are numerous, uniting most of the bones. Sutures are classified or described in various ways: (1) by the mode of apposition of the united surfaces or edges of the bones, as the *squamous* suture, the *harmonic* suture, the *dentate*, the *limbate*, etc. (see *synarthrosis*); (2) by the shape or position of the suture, as the *coronal*, *sagittal*, *lambdoid* suture (many of these sutures appear in the cuts under *cranium* and *skull*, and in most of the other skulls figured in this dictionary); (3) by the names of the two bones which are sutured, as the *frontoparietal*, *occipitoparietal*, *sphenoparietal* suture. See phrases following. (*b*) In *entom.*, the line along which the elytra of opposite sides meet and sometimes are confluent. (*c*) In *conch.*, the line of junction of the successive whorls of a univalve shell, or the line of closure of the opposite valves of a bivalve shell. (*d*) In cephalopods, the outline of the septa of the tetrabranchiates, which resemble in some respects the dentate sutures of the cranial bones. These lines are variously traced in different cases; when they are folded the elevations or salliences are called *saddles*, and the intervening depressions or reëntrances are called *lobes*.

3. In *bot.*, the seam or line of junction between two edges, as between the component carpels of a pericarp, there commonly marking the line of dehiscence.—4. In *surg.*: (*a*) The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching or stitches, or in some equivalent manner. (*b*) One of the stitches or fastenings used to make such a union of the lips of a wound.

This was excised from the cartilage, and the lips of the cut partly approximated by two metallic *sutures*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 48.

Basilar suture. See *basilar*.—**Biparietal suture.** Same as *sagittal suture*.—**Buccal, claval, clypeal suture.** See the adjectives.—**Clypeofrontal suture.** Same as *clypeal suture*.—**Coronary** or **coronal suture.** See *coronary*.—**Dentate suture**, a suture effected by interlocking teeth without beveling of either bone, as the interparietal suture.—**Dorsal, epicranial, facial suture.** See the adjectives.—**Ethmofrontal suture, ethmosphenoid suture**, the articulations, respectively, of the ethmoid with the frontal and with the sphenoid bone.—**False suture**, suture by mere apposition of rough surfaces, as in the harmonic and squamous varieties: little used.—**Frontal suture.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the serrate suture between the right and left halves of the frontal bone. In adult man it is usually obliterated by confluence of the bones: when it persists, it continues the line of the sagittal suture down the middle of the forehead to the root of the nose. More accurately called *interfrontal suture*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *clypeal suture*.—**Frontoparietal suture**, the coronal suture.—**Frontosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the frontal and sphenoidal bones, chiefly the line of apposition of each orbital plate of the frontal with the corresponding orbitosphenoid.—**Genal suture.** See *genal*.—**Great suture.** Same as *genal suture*.—**Gular sutures.** Same as *buccal sutures*.—**Harmonic suture**, suture by means of flat rough surfaces apposed without beveling: a variety of false suture.—**Interfrontal suture**, the frontal suture.—**Intermaxillary suture**, the harmonic suture between the right and left superior maxillary bones, effected chiefly by their palatal plates and alveolar borders.—**Internasal suture**, the suture between the right and left nasal bones.—**Interparietal suture**, the sagittal suture.—**Lambdoid suture**, the occipitoparietal suture: so called because in man it presents the shape of the Greek capital letter lambda (Λ). It is noted for its irregular zigzag course and deep dentations, often including Wormian bones.—**Limbose suture**, a suture with beveled edges and toothed processes, as the coronal or frontoparietal of man.—**Mastoccipital suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the occipital.—**Mastoparietal suture**, the suture between the mastoid part of the temporal bone and the parietal: it is short and deeply dentated in man, and non-existent in most animals.—**Mental, metopic, nasal, neurocentral suture.** See the adjectives.—**Occipitoparietal suture**, the lambdoid suture.—**Palatine, parietomastoid, parieto-occipital suture.** See the adjectives.—**Parietosquamosal suture**, the suture between the parietal bone and the squamous part of the temporal bone.—**Parietotemporal suture**, the suture between the parietal and temporal bones.—**Petroccipital suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal bone and the occipital: in man it is irregular and incomplete, interrupted by the posterior lacerate foramen.—**Petrosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the petrous part of the temporal and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; the suture between the petrosal and alisphenoid.—**Petrosquamous suture.** See *petrosquamous*.—**Prosternal sutures.** See *prosternal*.—**Quilled suture**, in



Quilled Sutures.

surg., a double interrupted suture drawn over a piece of bougie or quill at either end.—**Ramdohr's suture**, a form of suture used to unite a transversely divided intestine. The upper portion of gut is invaginated in the lower, and secured by a single point of suture, which also attaches the intestine to the abdominal wound.—**Sagittal, serrate, sphenofrontal suture.** See the adjectives.—**Sphenomalar suture**, the suture between the malar and any part of the sphenoid. It is a rare articulation, occasional in man.—**Sphenopalatine suture**, the suture of the palate bone with the sphenoid.—**Sphenoparietal suture**, the suture between the parietal and alisphenoid bones.—**Sphenopetrosal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and the petrous part of the temporal bone.—**Sphenotemporal suture**, the suture between the sphenoid and temporal bones.—**Squamosphenoidal suture**, the suture between the squamosal and sphenoidal bones.—**Squamous suture.** See *squamous*.—**Temporal suture.** Same as *petrosquamous suture*.—**Transverse suture**, of man, the series of articulations of the frontal bone with the sphenoid, ethmoid, and several facial bones, extending entirely across the upper part of the face, nearly on a level with the roof of the orbits of the eyes. The bones thus sutured with the frontal are the ethmoid and sphenoid in mid-line, and the nasal, lacrymal, malar, and superior maxillary on each side.—**True suture**, suture by indented borders of bones, as in the dentate, serrate, and limbose sutures. Compare *false suture*, above.

suture[2] (sū'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sutured*, ppr. *suturing*. [< *suture*, *n.*] To unite in a suture

or with sutures; sew up, or sew together; connect as if united by a suture.

According to Fick, the present text of Iliad, which rests on an Attic recension dating shortly after 500, is *sutured* together out of the following pieces.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 233.

suversed (su-vėrst'), *a.* [< L. *su-* for *sub-* + *versus*, turned, + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *subverse*.] Versed and belonging to the supplement: only in the phrase *suversed sine*, which is the versed sine of the supplement of the angle. Also *subversed*.

suwarrow (sṳ-war'ō), *n.* A corruption of *saguaro*.

suwarrow-nut (sṳ-war'ō-nut), *n.* Same as *butternut*, 2.

suwet†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *sue*[1].

Suya (sṳ'yą), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A genus of warblers, having a strongly graduated tail of only ten feathers, a short thick-set bill, and very stout rictal vibrissæ. Five species inhabit the Himalayan regions from Sind to Tenasserim, and Sumatra, of which *S. crinigera* is the best-known. The genus is also called *Decurus* and *Blanfordius*. Its affinities appear to be with *Sphenœacus*, *Sphenura*, and *Stipiturus*. See these words.

suzerain (sū'zę-rān), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *suzerain*, sovereign but not supreme; *seigneur suzerain*, a lord who holds a fief of which other fiefs are held, or who has exclusive jurisdiction (Roquefort); appar. formed, in imitation of *suverain*, *soverein*, etc., sovereign (with which Roquefort in fact identifies it), with term. *-er-ain* (as if < ML. **suseranus*, **surseranus*), < OF. *sus*, < L. *sursum*, above, for **suvorsum*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn (cf. *retrorse*, *introrse*): see *sub-* and *verse*, and cf. *subvert*.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount. Also used attributively.

"My lord," she replied, still undismayed, "I am before my *Suzerain*, and, I trust, a just one."
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

This prince, whether led by border enmity, by loyalty to his *suzerain*, or by preference to one domestic tie over another, had joined the call of King Henry to an invasion.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 91.

In 1459 the illegitimate pretender, James II., did homage to the Sultan of Egypt as *suzerain* of Cyprus.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 164.

Certain institutions of a primitive people, their corporations and village communities, will always be preserved by a *suzerain* state governing them, on account of the facilities which they afford to civil and fiscal administration.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 236.

suzerainty (sū'zę-rān-ti), *n.* [< OF. *suzerainete*, F. *suzeraineté*, the office or jurisdiction of a suzerain, < *suzerain*, suzerain: see *suzerain*.] The office or dignity of a suzerain; feudal supremacy; superior authority or command.

When Philip Augustus began his reign, his dominions were much less extensive than those of the English king, over whom his *suzerainty* was merely nominal.
Brougham.

No one would think of dignifying the heterogeneous mass of Arabs, Kopte, Kurds, Slavs, and Greeks who acknowledge the *suzerainty* of the Sultan with the name of a nation. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 85.

So its [the sovereign power's] character of nominal *suzerainty* is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 2.

s. v. An abbreviation of *sub voce*, under the word: used in referring to articles in glossaries and dictionaries.

svanbergite (svan'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after L. F. *Svanberg*, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals of a yellow, red, or brown color. It consists of sulphate and phosphate of aluminium and calcium.

swa†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *so*[1].

swab[1] (swob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swabbed*, ppr. *swabbing*. [Also *swob*; appar. first in the noun *swabber*, < MD. **swabber*, < **swabben* = G. *schwappen*, splash, = Norw. *svabba*, *subba*, splash; otherwise in freq. form: Sw. *svabla* = Dan. *svabre*, swab, = D. *zwabberen*, drudge. Cf. *swabble* and *swap*[1].] To clean with water and a swab, especially the decks of ships.

So he pick'd up the lad, *swabbed* and dry-rubb'd and mopp'd him. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

After we had finished, *swabbed* down decks, and coiled up the rigging, I sat on the spars, waiting for . . . the signal for breakfast. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 8.

swab[1] (swob), *n.* [Also *swob*; < *swab*[1], *v.* Cf. Sw. *svab*, a swab, fire-brush; Norw. *svabb*, *svabba*, a careless person.] 1. A utensil for cleaning. (*a*) A large mop used on shipboard for cleaning decks, etc. (*b*) A cleaner for the bore of a cannon. See *sponge*, 4.

2. The epaulet of a naval officer. [Colloq. and jocose.]—3. A bit of sponge, cloth, or the like fastened to a handle, for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment. Compare *probang*.—4. In *founding*, a small tapering tuft of hemp, charged with water, for touching up the edges of molds.—5. An awkward, clumsy fellow. [Naut. slang.]

He swore accordingly at the lieutenant, and called him . . . *swab* and lubbard.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

swab[2]†, *v.* Same as *swap*[2].

swab[3] (swob), *n.* Same as *swad*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

swabber (swob'ėr), *n.* [Also *swobber*; < MD. **swabber*, D. *zwabber*, a swabber, the drudge of a ship, = G. *schwabber*, a swabber; as *swab*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a swab; hence, in contempt, a fellow fit only to use a swab.

Go and reform thyself; prithee, be sweeter;
And know my lady speaks with no such *swabbers*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

Jolly gentleman!
More fit to be a *swabber* to the Flemish
After a drunken surfeit.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

I am his *swabber*, his chamberlain, his footman, his clerk, his butler, his book-keeper, his brawl, his errand boy.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 42.

2. A bakers' implement for cleaning the oven. It consists of a bunch of netting on the end of a long pole, and is wetted for use.—3. *pl.* Certain cards at whist the holder of which appears formerly to have been entitled to a part of the stakes. According to Grose (Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 1785), they were the "ace of hearts, knave of clubs, ace and duce of trumps."

At the commencement of last century, according to Swift, it [whist] was a favourite pastime with clergymen, who played the game with *swabbers*; these were certain cards by which the holder was entitled to part of the stake, in the same manner that the claim is made for the aces at quadrille. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

Whisk and swabbers, an old form of whist.

I suppose . . . the society of half a dozen of clowns to play at *whisk and swabbers* would give her more pleasure than if Ariosto himself were to awake from the dead.
Scott, Rob Roy, xiv.

Fielding . . . records that . . . the Count beguiled the tedium of his in-door existence by playing at *Whisk-and-Swabbers*, "the game then in the chief vogue."
Cavendish, Laws and Principles of Whist, p. 39.

swabble[1] (swob'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [< ME. *swablen* = G. *schwabbeln*, roll to and fro, as liquids; drink often; cf. *swab*[1].] To sway; wabble.

Swablynge or swaggynge. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

swabble[1] (swob'l), *n.* [< *swabble*[1], *v.*] A tall, thin person. [Scoteh.]

swabble[2] (swob'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swabbled*, ppr. *swabbling*. [A dial. form of *squabble*.] To squabble. *Halliwell*.

Swabian (swā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Suabian*; < *Swabia*, *Suabia*, F. *Souabe*, G. *Schwaben*, < L. *Suevi*, *Suebi*, a people of northeastern Germany.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Swabia or the Swabians.—**Swabian emperors**, the German-Roman emperors who reigned from 1138 to 1254 (the Hohenstaufen line): so called because the founder was Duke of Swabia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Swabia, an early duchy of Germany, corresponding nearly to the greater part of modern Würtemberg and southwestern Bavaria. The Swabian dialect is one of the principal High German idioms.

swab-pot (swob'pot), *n.* In *founding*, an iron pot in which a founder keeps his swab in water. *E. H. Knight*.

swab-stick (swob'stik), *n.* See the quotation.

If the powder is loose, the miner carefully wipes down the sides of the hole with a wet *swab stick* (a wooden rod with the fibres frayed at one end).
Encye. Brit., XVI. 445.

swad[1] (swod), *n.* [< late ME. *swad*, *swade*; cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, slice off, flake off: see *swath*. Cf. *swad*[2], *swab*[3].] A pod, as of beans or peas. Also *swab*. [Prov. Eng.]

swad[2] (swod), *n.* [A var. of *squat*: see *squat*[1].] 1†. A short, fat person.

There was one busy fellow was their leader,
A blunt squst *swad*, but lower than yourself.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

2. A rude, coarse fellow; a clown; a country bumpkin.

Let country swains and silly *swads* be still.
Greene, Madrigal.

3. A soldier. See *swaddy*[2]. [Slang.]

swad[3] (swod), *n.* [A dial. var. of *squad*[2].] 1. A crowd; a squad. [Local, U. S.]—2. A lump, mass, or bunch. [Vulgar.] *Imp. Dict.*

swad[4] (swod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, sooty or worthless coal. *Gresley*. [North. Eng.]

swadder† (swod'ėr), *n.* One who hawks goods; a peddler. [Slang.]

These *Swadders* and Pedlars be not all evil, but of an indifferent behaviour. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 72.

swaddle (swod'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swadle*, *swadit*, *swadell*; < ME. **swadel*, *swathel*, *swethel*, *suethel*, < AS. *swethel*, *swethil*, a swaddling-band (= MD. *swadel*), < *swethian*, bind, swathe: see *swathe*.] A bandage or long strip of cloth used for wrapping a child, or for bandaging in any similar manner; a swaddling-band.

O sacred Place, which wert the Cradle
Of th' only Man-God, and his happy *Swadle*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

They . . . ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my *swaddles*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 90.

swaddle (swod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaddled*, ppr. *swaddling*. [Formerly also *swathle*; < ME. *swathilen*, *swethlen*, *suedelen*; < *swaddle*, *n.*] 1. To bind with long and narrow bandages, or as if with bandages; swathe: said especially of young children, who are still bandaged in this manner in many parts of Europe to prevent them from using their limbs freely, owing to a fancy that those who are left free in infancy become deformed.

Their feet to this end so straitly *swadled* in their infancie that they grow but little. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 446.

I got on my best straw-coloured stockings,
And *swaddled* them over to save charges, I.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

2†. To beat; cudgel.

You are both, believe me,
Two arrant knaves; and, were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands
You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye
Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

swaddleband (swod'l-band), *n.* [< ME. *swethelband*; < *swaddle* + *band*[1].] Same as *swaddling-band*. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

swaddlebill† (swod'l-bil), *n.* The shoveler-duck, *Spatula elypeata*. *J. Lawson*, 1709; *T. Pennant*, 1785.

swaddler (swod'lėr), *n.* [< *swaddle* + *-er*[1].] A contemptuous name applied by Roman Catholics in Ireland to the early Methodists: said to have originated from a sermon preached on the infant Christ "wrapped in swaddling-clothes." [Slang.]

To revive Sir W. Petty's colony by importing northern Presbyterians and Cornish *Swaddlers*.
The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 317.

swaddling (swod'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swadling*; < ME. *swadiling*, *swatheling*; verbal n. of *swaddle*, *v.*] 1. The act of wrapping in a swaddle.—2. Swaddling-clothes: also in plural.

There he in clothes is wrapp'd, in manger laid,
To whom too narrow *swadlings* are our spheres.
Drummond, Flowers of Sion.

swaddling-band (swod'ling-band), *n.* [< ME. *swadiling-band*, *swatheling-bonde*; < *swaddling* + *band*[1].] A band or bandage, as of linen, for swaddling a young child.

When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a *swaddlingband* for it. Job xxxviii. 9.

One [People] from their *swadling Bands*
Releas'd their Infant's Feet and Hands.
Prior, Alma, ii.

swaddling-clothes (swod'ling-klōŦHz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-bands.

She brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in *swaddling clothes*. Luke ii. 7.

The duomo of Zara, if it were only stripped of its *swaddling clothes*, would be no contemptible specimen of its own style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 131.

swaddling-clout (swod'ling-klout), *n.* Same as *swaddling-band*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 401.

swaddy[1] (swod'i), *a.* [< *swad*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of swads or pods. *Cotgrave*, under *soussu*.

swaddy[2] (swod'i), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *swad*[2].] A soldier; especially, a soldier in the militia; originally, a discharged soldier. *Hotten*. [Colloq., Eng.]

swade†, *v.* See *suade*.

swaff[1]† (swof), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *swough*[1] (cf. *suff*[1], var. of *sough*[1] for *swough*[1]).] To roar (?); beat over, like waves (?).

Drench'd with the *swaffing* waves, and stew'd in sweat,
Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

swaff[2]†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *swath*[1].

swag (swag), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *swagge*; < Norw. *svaga*, sway: see *sway*, and cf. *swagger*[1].] 1†. To sink down by its weight; lean; sag.

I'll lie in wait for every glance she gives,
And poise her words i' th' balance of suspect;
If she but *swag*, she 's gone.
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 1.

For now these pounds are (as I feel them *swag*)
Light at my heart, tho' heavy in the bag.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

2. To move as something heavy and pendent; sway. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and pendilatory *swagging*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 43.

A timber dray . . . had passed not long ago, with a great trunk swinging and *swagging* on the road, and slurring the scallops of the horse track. *R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps, the Carrier, xxvi.

swag (swag), *n.* [< *swag*, *v.*] 1. An unequal, hobbling motion. [Local.]—2. Same as *swale*[1], 2. [Local, U. S.]—3. A bundle; the package or roll containing the possessions of a swagman. [Australia.]

Money or no money, are they not free as air, bar the weight of their *swags*? *Chambers's Journal*, 5th ser., II. 286.

4. A festoon. See the quotation.

The various sizes of festoons, or, as they are sometimes denominated by the trade, *swags*. *Paper-hanger*, p. 100.

5. In *decorative art*, an irregular or informal cluster: as, a *swag* of flowers in the engraved decoration of a piece of plate.—6. In *coal-mining*, a subsidence of the roof, in consequence of the working away of the coal: same as *weighting*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A large quantity; a lot; hence, plundered property; booty; boodle. [Slang.]

'Twas awful to hear, as she went along, . . .
The dark allusion, or bolder brag,
Of the dexterous dodge, and the lota of *swag*.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies.*)

swag-bellied† (swag'bel″id), *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly.

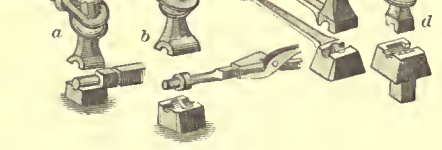
Your Dane, your German, and your *swag-bellied* Hollander . . . are nothing to your English. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 80.

swag-belly† (swag'bel″i), *n.* A prominent or projecting belly; also, a swag-bellied person.

Great overgrown dignitaries and rectors, with rubicund noses and gouty ancles, or broad bloated faces, dragging along great *swag-bellies*, the emblems of sloth and indigestion. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips, [Bath, May 17.

swage[1]†, *v.* See *suage*.

swage[2] (swāj), *n.* [Said to be < F. *suage*, a tool, lit. 'sweating,' < *suer*, sweat, < L. *sudare* = E. *sweat*: see *sudation* and *sweat*.] 1. A tool or die for imparting a given shape to metal when



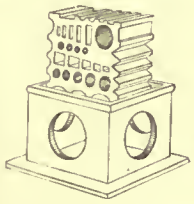
a, *b*, collar-swages; *c*, spring-swage; *d*, guide-swage.

laid hot on an anvil, or in a stamping-press or drop-press, or between rolls. It assumes many shapes, as an indenting- or shaping-tool, or as a die for striking up sheet-metal, or in stamps and presses. Stamping-presses are sometimes called *swaging-machines*.

2. A similar tool used for bending or twisting cold metal slightly, as for setting saws by bending one tooth at a time to the proper angle, or, in the making of vessels of tin-plate, for bending the metal slightly.

swage[2] (swāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swaged*, ppr. *swaging*. [< *swage*[2], *n.*] To shape by means of a swage. Also *swedge*.

swage-block (swāj'blok), *n.* A heavy block of iron, perforated with holes of different sizes and shapes, and variously grooved on the sides: used for heading bolts, and swaging objects of larger size than can be worked on an anvil in the ordinary way. *E. H. Knight*.



Swage-block.

swagger[1] (swag'ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *swag*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To strut with a defiant or insolent air, or with an obtrusive affectation of superiority.

Here comes *swaggering* along the pavement a military gentleman in a coat much befrogged. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 51.

2. To boast or brag noisily; bluster; bully; hector.

A rascal that *swaggered* with me [that is, tried to bully me] last night. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7. 131.

It was something to *swagger* about when they were together after their second bottle of claret. *Disraeli*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To influence by blustering or threats; bully.

Can we not live in compasse of the Law,
But must be *swaggered* out on't?
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 279).

He would *swagger* the boldest man into a dread of his power. *Swift*, Account of Court and Empire of Japan.

swagger[1] (swag'ėr), *n.* [< *swagger*[1], *v.*] The act or manner of a swaggerer; an insolent strut; a piece of bluster; boastfulness, bravado, or insolence in manner.

It requires but an impudent *swagger*, and you are taken upon your own representation. *Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, The Water-Carrier. [(*Latham.*)

swagger[1] (swag'ėr), *a.* [< *swagger*[1], *v.*] Swell; all the rage. [Slang.]

His [Prince Melissano's] gambling parties were so *swagger* that rich money-lenders who wanted to extend their social relations did not mind to what an extent they themselves or their sons lost money at them. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Nov. 2, 1886.

swagger[2] (swag'ėr), *n.* [< *swag* + *-er*[1].] Same as *swagman*, 2.

Under the name of the *swagger* or sundowner the tramp [in Australia], as he moves from station to station in remote districts in supposed search for work, is a recognized element of society. *The Century*, XLI. 694.

swaggerer (swag'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *swagger* + *-er*[1].] One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow.

Patience herself would startle at this letter,
And play the *swaggerer*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 14.

swaggering (swag'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swagger*[1], *v.*] The act of strutting; blustering; bravado.

I am very glad
You are not gulled by all this *swaggering*.
Browning, Paracelsus.

swaggering (swag'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swagger*[1], *v.*] Strutting; blustering; boasting.

Here 's a *swaggering* fellow, sir, that speaks not like a man of God's making, swears he must speak with you, and will speak with you. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 1.

swaggeringly (swag'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a swaggering manner; with bravado.

"I do not care what she says!" replies Lily, *swaggeringly*. *R. Broughton*, Dr. Cupid, xi.

swagging† (swag'ing), *p. a.* Swaggy; pendulous.

The belly [of the toad] is large and *swagging*. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, xi.

swaggy† (swag'i), *a.* [< *swag* + *-y*[1].] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight; pendulous.

His *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

swaging-machine (swā'jing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for shaping sheet-metal either by means of a blow or by pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

swaging-mallet (swā'jing-mal″et), *n.* A tool used in dental work to bring artificial plates to shape.

swagman (swag'man), *n.*; pl. *swagmen* (-men). [< *swag* + *man*.] 1. A seller of low-priced trashy goods, trinkets, etc. [Slang.]

It is the same with the women who work for the slop-shirt merchants, &c., or make cap-fronts, &c., on their own account, for the supply of the shopkeepers, or the wholesale *swag-men*, who sell low-priced millinery. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 93.

2. A man who travels in search of employment: so called because he carries his swag, or bundle of clothes, blanket, etc. Also *swagsman*, *swagger*. [Australia.]

Rememberin' the needful, I gets up an' quietly slips
To the porch to see a *swagsman*—with our bottle to his lips. *J. B. Stephens*, Drought and Doctrine.

swag-shop (swag'shop), *n.* A place where low-priced trashy goods are sold; formerly, a plunder-depot. *Hotten*. [Slang.]

swaimish, *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*.

swain (swān), *n.* [< ME. *swain*, *swayn*, *swein*, *sweyn*, < late AS. *swein*, < Icel. *sveinn*, a boy, lad, servant, = Sw. *sven* = Dan. *svend*, a swain, servant, = AS. *swān* = OS. *swēn* = LG. *sween* = OHG. *swein*, a herdsman, swain; perhaps ult. akin to *son*[1]; but not, as has been supposed, directly related to *swine*. Hence, in comp., *boatswain*, contr. *boson*, and *coxswain*, contr. *coxon*.] 1†. A young man or boy in service; a servant.

Worschipe me here, & bicome my *swayn*,
And y schal gene thee al this.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hym boes serve hymselne that has na *swayn*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 107.

2†. A young man in attendance on a knight; a squire.

Forth went knyght & *sueyn*, & fote men alle in fere.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 241.

gondyr ys Gayere, an harde *swayn*,
The emperowre sone of Almayn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A man dwelling in the country; a countryman employed in husbandry; a rustic.

There is a Back-gate for the Beggars and the meaner Sort of *Swains* to come in at. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8.

The *Swains* their Flocks and Herds had fed.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Haply some hoary-headed *swain* may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn."
Gray, Elegy.

Hence—4. A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel.
Pope, Spring, l. 95.

Swain moot. See *moot*[1].

swaining (swā'ning), *n.* [< *swain* + *-ing*[1].] Love-making. [Slang, Eng.]

His general manner had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swaining*. *Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, i. (*Davies.*)

swainish (swā'nish), *a.* [< *swain* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a swain; rustic; boorish. [Rare.]

Not to be sensible when good and faire in one person meet argues both a grosse and shallow judgement and withall an ungentle and *swainish* brest. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

swainishness (swā'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being swainish. [Rare.]

Others who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that *swainishness* is the only culture. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims (ed. 1876), p. 87.

swainling† (swān'ling), *n.* [< *swain* + *-ling*[1].] A small or young swain.

While we stand
Hand in hand,
Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

swainmote† (swān'mōt), *n.* [Also *sweinmote*; < ME. **swainmote* (ML. *swanimotum*); < *swain* + *mote*[3], *moot*[1].] See *swain moot*, under *moot*[1].

Swainsona (swān'son-ä), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1806), named after Isaac *Swainson*, a cultivator of plants at Twickenham in England, about 1790.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Coluteæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a roundish spreading or reflexed banner-petal, a broad incurved keel which is obtuse or produced into a twisted beak, a curving style which is bearded lengthwise and inwardly or rarely on the back, and by an ovoid or oblong swollen pod which is coriaceous or membranous and often longitudinally two-celled by the intrusion of the seed-bearing suture. There are about 28 species, all natives of Australia or (one species) of New Zealand. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth or clothed with somewhat appressed hairs. They have odd-pinnate leaves of many entire leaflets, commonly with broad leaf-like stipules, and bluish, purplish, or red, rarely white or yellowish flowers in axillary racemes. Several species are cultivated under the name *Swainson pea*; especially two species with large pink or red flowers, *S. Greyana* with a white cottony calyx and *S. galegifolia* with the calyx smooth, both also known as *Darling-river pea*, or as *poison-pea*, being said to poison stock; the latter is also called *indigo-plant* and *horse-poison plant*.

swaip (swāp), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *sweep* or *swoop*.] To walk proudly; sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

swaits, *n.* Same as *swats*.

swalt. An obsolete strong preterit of *swell*.

swale[1] (swāl), *n.* [< ME. *swale*, shade; perhaps connected with *swale*[2] or with *sweal*[1].] 1. A shade, or shady spot. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A low place; a slight depression in a region in general nearly level, especially one of the lower tracts of what is called in the western United States "rolling prairie." These depressions are usually moister than the adjacent higher land, and often have a ranker vegetation, due to the enrichment resulting from the washing down of the finer and richer part of the soil of the higher land about them.

swale[2] (swāl), *a.* [< Icel. *svalr* = Sw. Dan. *sval*, cool; cf. Icel. *sval*, a cool breeze, *svalar*, n. pl., a kind of balcony running along a wall, = Sw. Dan. *svale*, a gallery.] Bleak; windy. [Prov. Eng.]

swale[3] (swāl), *v.* [< ME. *swalen*; a secondary form of *swelen*: see *sweal*[1].] I. *intrans.* To melt and run down, as from heat; show the effects of great heat, whether by melting or by burning slowly.

II. *trans.* To burn, whether by singeing or by causing to melt or to run down; especially, to dress, as an animal killed for food, by singeing off the hair. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

swale[3] (swāl), *n.* [< *swale*[3], *v.*] A gutter in a candle. [Prov. Eng.]

swallow[1] (swol'ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swalow*, *swolow*; < ME. *swolowen*, *swolwen*, *swolgen*, *swolezhen*, *swolhen*, orig. a strong verb, *swel-*

wen, swelzen, ⟨ AS. *swelgan* (pret. *sweall*, pp. *swolgen*) (also deriv. *swolgettan*), swallow, = OS. (*far-*)*swelgan* = MD. *swelgen*, D. *zwelgen* = MLG. *swelgen* = OHG. *swelgan, swelahan*, MHG. *swelgen, swelhen*, G. *schwelgen* = Icel. *svelgja* (also deriv. *svolgra*) = Sw. *svälja* = Dan. *svælge* = Goth. **swilhan* (not recorded), swallow. Hence *swallow*[1], *n.*, and ult. the second element of *groundsel*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take into the stomach through the throat, as food or drink; receive through the organs of deglutition; take into the body through the mouth.

To the Scribes and Pharisees woe was denounc'd by our Saviour for straining at a Gnatt and *swallowing* a Camel.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Occasionally, in trance, the patient, though insensible, *swallows* morsels put into his mouth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 84.

2. Hence, in figurative use, to draw or take in, in any way; absorb; appropriate; exhaust; consume; engulf: usually followed by *up*.

Faith, hope, and love be three sisters; they never can depart in this world, though in the world to come love shall *swallow up* the other two.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 95.

The first thing is the tender compassion of God respecting us drowned and *swallowed up* in misery.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

The earth opened her mouth and *swallowed* them *up*.
Num. xvi. 32.

The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time.
Locke.

In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now *swallow'd up* by Arab Sheiks, so that on the west side I could hear of none but Girge, Esne, and Manfalouth.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 162.

Specifically—**3.** To take into the mind readily or credulously; receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; receive implicitly; drink in: sometimes with *down*.

I saw a smith stand . . .
With open mouth *swallowing* a tailor's news.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 195.

Here men are forced, at a venture, to be of the religion of the country, and must therefore *swallow down* opinions, as silly people do empiric pills, without knowing what they are made of.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 4.

4. To put up with; bear; take patiently: as, to *swallow* an affront.

The mother (not able to *swallow* her shame and griefe) cast herselfe into the lake to bee swallowed of the water, but there, by a new Metamorphesis, was turned into a Fish, and hallowed for a Goddesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 92.

Will not the proposal of so excellent a reward make us *swallow* some more than ordinary hardships that we might enjoy it?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

5. To retract; recant.

Isab. Did Angelo so leave her?
Duke. Left her in her tears; . . . *swallowed* his vows whole, pretending in her discoveries of dishonour.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 235.

=**Syn. 1-3.** *Engross, Engulf*, etc. See *absorb*.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of swallowing; accomplish deglutition.

swallow[1] (swol'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swalow, swolow*; ⟨ ME. *swalowe, swolwe, swelowe, swelowhe, swolouz, swoluz, swolz, swalgh* = LG. *swalg*, G. *schwalg* = Icel. *svelgr* = Sw. *svalg* = Dan. *svælg*, the gullet, a gulf, whirlpool; from the verb: see *swallow*[1], *v.* In the later senses the noun is from the mod. verb.] **1.** The cavity of the throat and gullet, or passage through which food and drink pass; the fauces, pharynx, and gullet or esophagus leading from the mouth to the stomach; especially, the organs of deglutition collectively.

Swyftely swenged hym to swepe & his *swolȝ* opened.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 250.

The *swallow* of my conscience
Hath but a narrow passage.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

No tale was too gross or monstrous for his capacious *swallow*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 424.

2. A yawning gulf; an abyss; a whirlpool.

This Eneas is come to paradys
Out of the *swolow* of helle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1104.

The thirde he caste . . . in a *swalowe* of ye see called Mare Adriaticum.
Fabyan, Chron., lxix.

3. A deep hollow in the ground; a pit.—**4.** The space in a block between the groove of the sheave and the shell, through which the rope reeves.—**5.** A funnel-shaped cavity occurring not uncommonly in limestone regions, and especially in the chalk districts of France and England. Also called *swallow-hole* or *sink-hole*. See *sink-hole*.—**6.** The act of swallowing.

Attend to the difference between a civilized *swallow* and a barbarous bolt.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Dec., 1834.

7. That which is swallowed; as much as is swallowed at once; a mouthful.

A *swallow* or two of hot milk sometimes aids in coughing up tenacious mucus.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 4.

8. Taste; relish; liking; inclination: as, "I have no *swallow* for it," *Massinger*.—**9.** A swallower; a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; a puffer or swell-fish.

swallow[2] (swol'ō), *n.* [⟨ ME. *swalowe, swalwe, swalu, swalo*, ⟨ AS. *swalewe* = MD. *swaluwe, swalcke*, D. *zwaluw* = MLG. *swalc, swalike* = OHG. *swalawa*, MHG. *swalwe*, G. *schwalbe* = Icel. Sw. *svala* = Dan. *svale* = Goth. **swalwō* (not recorded), a swallow; orig. Teut. **swalgwon*, perhaps = Gr. *ἀλκυών* (written also *ἀλκυών*, and erroneously associated with *ἅλς*, sea), a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] **1.** A fissirostral oscine passerine bird with nine primaries; any member of the family *Hirundinidæ*, of which there are numerous genera and about 100 species, found in all parts of the world. The leading species of swallows are the barn-swallows of the genus *Hirundo*, with long deeply forked tail having the lateral feathers elongated and linear toward their ends, and with lustrous steel-blue plumage on the upper parts, and more or less rufous plumage below. The common bird of Europe is *H. rustica*; that of America is *H. erythrogastra*. They are called *barn-swallows* because they usually build their nests of straw and mud on the rafters of barns. The house-swallow or martin of Europe is *Chelidon urbica*, of a genus not represented in America. The purple martin of North America is a very large swallow, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea*, the male of which is entirely lustrous steel-blue; several similar species of the same genus inhabit other parts of America. The most widely diffused species of the family is the bank-swallow or sand-martin, *Cliricola* or *Cotile riparia*, common to both hemispheres, of a mouse-gray and white coloration, without luster, breeding in holes in banks. Cliff-swallows are several species of the genus *Petrochelidon*, found in various parts of the world. That of the United States is *P. lunifrons*, also called *republican swallow, mud-swallow*, and *eaves-swallow*. These build nests almost entirely of pellets of mud stuck together in masses on the sides of cliffs, under eaves, etc. Rough-winged swallows are several forms of the genera *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*, as *S. serripennis* of the United States, having the outer web of the first primary serrate with a series of recurved hooks. It is of dull-grayish coloration, resembling the bank-swallow. The white-bellied swallow of the United States is *Tachycineta* or *Iridoprocne bicolor*, of a lustrous greenish-black above and snowy-white below. A still more beautiful related species is the violet-green swallow of western North America, *Tachycineta thalassina*. The Bahaman swallow, *Callichelidon cyaneiviridis*, is a beautiful swallow resembling the violet-green, with sheeny upper parts and white under parts, belonging to the Bahamas and rarely found in Florida. Swallows are mainly insectivorous birds (though some of them eat berries also), and usually capture their prey on the wing with great address. Their wings are long, pointed, and narrow-bladed, giving great buoyancy, speed, and extension of flight. The feet are small and weak, and scarcely used for progression, but chiefly for perching and clinging. The song is a varied and voluble twittering, but the American martin has a strong, rich, musical note. Swallows are in most countries migratory; and those of Europe and America have long been noted, not only for the extent, but also for the regularity, of their migratory movements. Each species has its regular time of appearing in the spring, which may be predicted with much confidence; it is, however, to some extent dependent upon the weather, or the general advancement or retardation of the opening of the season. In the autumn swallows are often governed in leaving their summer resorts by the approach of storms or cold weather, and they are thus to some extent weather-prophets. Their modes of nesting are more variable than is usually the case among birds so intimately related in other habits and in structure; and swallows also show, to an extent unequaled by other birds, a readiness to modify their primitive nesting-habits in populous regions. Thus, the nidification of the seven species of swallows which are common in the United States shows four distinct categories: (1) holes in the ground, dug by the birds, slightly furnished with soft materials: bank-swallow, rough-winged swallow; (2) holes in trees or rocks, not made by the birds, fairly furnished with soft materials: white-bellied and violet-green swallows and purple martin; (3) holes or their equivalents, not made by the birds, but secured through human agency, and more or less furnished with soft materials by the birds: formerly no species, now six of the seven species (all excepting the bank-swallow); (4) nests elaborately constructed by the birds, plastered to natural or artificial surfaces, and loosely furnished with soft materials: the cliff-swallow and the barn-swallow, especially the former. The eggs of the swallows likewise differ more than is usual in the same family, some being pure-white, others profusely spotted. Among species in the United States, two, the barn-swallow and the cliff-swallow, lay spotted eggs; the other five, white-colored eggs. This difference is interesting, taken in connection with the mode of breeding, since it is the general rule with birds that hole-breeders lay white eggs, and that nest-builders, especially those whose nests are elaborate and open, lay colored eggs. See also cuts under *bank-swallow, barn-swallow, eaves-swallow, hive-nest, Progne, rough-winged*, and *three-tailed*.


White-bellied Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*).


Nest of a Swallow.

2. Some bird likened to or mistaken for a swallow. Thus, the swifts, *Cypselidæ*, belonging to a different order of birds, are commonly miscalled *swallows*, as the chimney-swallow of the United States, *Chætura pelagica*. (See cut under *Chætura*.) The so-called edible swallows' nests are built by swifts of the genus *Collocalia*. See *Collocalia* (with cut) and *swift*[1], *n.*, 4.

3. A breed of domestic pigeons with short legs, squat form, white body, colored wings, and shell-crest. Numerous color-varieties are noted. The birds sometimes called *fairies* are usually classed as swallows.—**4.** The stormy petrel. Also *sea-swallow*. [Prov. Eng.]

swallowable (swol'ō-a-bl), *a.* [⟨ *swallow*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being swallowed; hence, capable of being believed; credible. [Rare.]

The reader who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and *swallowable* form, may very naturally receive it in simple good faith.
Maitland, Reformation, p. 315. (*Davies*.)

swallow-chatterer† (swol'ō-chat'ėr-ėr), *n.* A waxwing; a bird of the genus *Bombycilla*, or restricted genus *Ampelis*. See cut under *waxwing*. *Swainson*.

swallow-day (swol'ō-dā), *n.* The 15th of April. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

swallower (swol'ō-ėr), *n.* [⟨ *swallow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which swallows; specifically, a voracious fish, more fully called *black swallower*. See *Chiasmodon* (with cut).

I have often considered these different people with very great attention, and always speak of them with the distinction of the Eaters and *Swallowers*.
Tatler, No. 205. (*Latham*.)

swallow-fish (swol'ō-fish), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*; the red-tub.

swallow-flycatcher (swol'ō-flī'kach-ėr), *n.* Same as *swallow-shrike*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 38.

swallow-hawk (swol'ō-hâk), *n.* The swallow-tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus*, formerly *Nauclerus furcatus*: so called from its shape and mode of flight. See cut under *Elanoides*.

swallow-hole (swol'ō-hōl), *n.* Same as *swallow*[1], 5, and *sink-hole*.

Sometimes a district of limestone is drilled with vertical cavities (*swallow-holes* or sinks).
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 271.

swallowing (swol'ō-ing), *n.* [⟨ ME. *swolwyng*, etc.; verbal n. of *swallow*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of deglutition; the reception, as of food, into the stomach through the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.—**2**†. A yawning gulf; a whirlpool: same as *swallow*[1], 2.

swallow-pear (swol'ō-pār), *n.* See *pear*[1].

swallow-pipe† (swol'ō-pīp), *n.* The gullet. [Slang.]

Each paunch with guttling was so swelled,
Not one bit more could pass your *swallow-pipe*.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Works, p. 147. (*Davies*.)

swallow-plover (swol'ō-pluv'ėr), *n.* A grallatorial bird of the family *Glareolidæ*, related to the plovers, and having a forked tail like that of a swallow; a pratincole. See cut under *Glareola*.

swallow-roller (swol'ō-rō'lėr), *n.* A roller of the family *Coraciidæ* and genus *Eurystomus*. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

swallow-shrike (swol'ō-shrīk), *n.* Any bird of the family *Artamidæ*; a wood-swallow, as the Indian toddy-bird, *Artamus fuscus*, or the rare *A. insignis* of New Britain and New Ireland. The name may have been given


Swallow-shrike (*Artamus insignis*).

to certain fork-tailed drongo-shrikes (as that figured under *drongo*) when the two families *Dicruridæ* and *Artamidæ* were not separated, or were differently constituted; but in present use it applies only to the restricted *Artamidæ*. Also *swallow-flycatcher*.

swallow's-nest (swol'ō-nest), *n.* In *anat.*, the nidus hirundinis (which see, under *nidus*).

swallow-stone (swol'ō-stōn), *n.* A stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young, and to be found in the stomachs of the latter. The myth is noticed by various writers, from Pliny or earlier to Longfellow.

swallow-struck (swol'ō-struk), *a.* Bewitched or injured by a swallow. Among many superstitions connected with swallows are those to the effect that if the bird flies under one's arm the limb is paralyzed, and if under a cow the milk becomes bloody. See *witch-chick*, and compare *shrew-struck*.

swallowtail (swol'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A swallow's tail; hence, a long and deeply forked or forficate tail, like that of the barn-swallow. — 2. A swallow-tailed animal. (*a*) Any swallow-tailed butterfly of the restricted family *Papilionidæ*, the species of which have more or less lengthened processes of the hind wings, which together compose a swallowtail. See cut under *Papilio*. (*b*) A humming-bird of the genus *Eupetomena*, as *E. hirundo* or *E. macrura*, having a long, deeply forked tail. (*c*) The swallow-tailed kite. See cut under *Elanoides*.

3. Something resembling in form or suggesting the forked tail of a swallow. (*a*) A plant, a species of willow.

> The shining willow they call *swallow-tail*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) In *joinery*, same as *dovetail*. (*c*) In *fort.*, same as *bonnet à prêtre* (which see, under *bonnet*). (*d*) A swallow-tailed coat; a dress-coat. [Colloq.] (*e*) The points of a burgee. (*f*) A broad or barbed arrow-head.

> The English . . . sent off their volleys of *swallow-tails* before we could call on St. Andrew.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

Tiger swallowtail, the turnus, *Papilio turnus*, a large yellow swallow-tailed butterfly, streaked with black, common in the United States. See cut under *turnus*.

II. *a.* Same as *swallow-tailed*.

> Here is one of the new police, with blue *swallow-tail* coat tightly buttoned, and white trousers.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

swallow-tailed (swol'ō-tāld), *a.* 1. Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts: applied particularly to a coat. — 2. In *joinery*, dovetailed. — 3. Having a long, deeply forked tail, like the barn-swallow's. — **Swallow-tailed butterfly**, a swallowtail, as *Papilio machaon*, a large European species, expanding from 3½ to 4 inches, of a yellow color banded and spotted with black, and having a brick-red spot at the anal angle of the hind wings, which are prolonged into tails. See cuts under *Papilio* and *turnus*. — **Swallow-tailed duck.** See *duck*[2]. — **Swallow-tailed flycatcher**, a bird of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Milvulus*; a scissortail. There are two species in the United States, *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus*. See cuts under *Milvulus* and *scissortail*. — **Swallow-tailed gull**, *Creagrus furcatus*, a very rare species of gull inhabiting the Galapagos Islands and the Peruvian coast. It is a large gull, the wing 16½ inches, white, with pearl-gray mantle, dark-colored primaries in most of their extent, and a sooty hood with white frontal spots, the bill blackish tipped with yellow, the feet red, and the tail deeply forked. It has been erroneously considered arctic, and also attributed to California. — **Swallow-tailed kingfisher.** See *kingfisher*. — **Swallow-tailed kite.** See *swallow-hawk*, and cut under *Elanoides*. — **Swallow-tailed moth**, *Urapteryx sambucaria*, a European moth of a pale-yellowish color, with olive markings, and a red spot at the base of the tail into which the hinder wings are prolonged. — **Swallow-tailed sheldrake**, the swallow-tailed duck. See cut under *Harelda*. *C. Swainson*, 1885. [Local, British.]

swallow-wing (swol'ō-wing), *n.* A South American fissirostral barbet of the genus *Chelidoptera*. See cut under *Chelidoptera*. *P. L. Sclater*.

swallow-woodpecker† (swol'ō-wụ̈d″pek-ėr), *n.* A woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes* in a broad sense. *Swainson*.

swallowwort (swol'ō-wėrt), *n.* [< D. *zwaluwwortel*, trans. of *Hirundinaria*, name in Brunfelsius, etc., of *Vincetoxicum*, on account of some resemblance of the pod or seeds to a flying swallow, G. *schwalbenwurz*, *schwalbenkraut*. Also, for def. 3, trans. of *Chelidonium*. See *celandine*.] 1. The European herb *Cynanchum* (*Asclepias*) *Vincetoxicum*, or white swallowwort, the plant anciently called *asclepias*. Also called *vincetoxicum* (which see) and *tame-poison*. — 2. Hence, as a book-name, any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, the milkweed: applied also to the soma-plant, as formerly classed in *Asclepias*, and to an umbellifer, *Elæoselinum* (*Thapsia*) *Asclepium*, perhaps from its external resemblance to an asclepiad. — 3. The celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, once fancied to be used by swallows as a sight-restorer. Compare *swallow-stone*.

swalowe†, **swalwe**†. Middle English forms of *swallow*[1], *swallow*[2].

swam (swam or swom). Preterit of *swim*.

swame[1]†, *n.* See *sweam*.

swame[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *squame*.

> In whose bloodde bathed he should have been,
> His leproua *swames* to have weshed of clene.
> *Harding*, Chronicle, f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

swamp[1] (swomp), *n.* [Formerly also *swomp;* not found in early use; prob. a dial. var. or more orig. form of (*a*) *sump* = D. *somp* = MHG. G. *sumpf* (also OHG. *sumpft*) = Sw. Dan. *sump*, a swamp; related to (*b*) AS. *swam*, *swamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp* = OHG. *swam* (*swamb-*), MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = Icel. *svöppr* (for **svampr*) = Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a fungus, sponge, = Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; (*c*) cf. Goth. *swumsl*, a ditch; (*d*) cf. also E. dial. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; akin to Gr. *σομφός*, spongy, *σπόγγος*, sponge, L. *fungus*, fungus: see *fungus* and *sponge*. Not connected with *swim*[1].] 1. A piece of wet, spongy land; low ground saturated with water; soft, wet ground which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is unfit for agricultural or pastoral purposes.

> The first three Days we marched thro' nothing but *Swamps*, having great Rains, with much Thunder and Lightning.
> *Wafer*, A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of [America (1699), p. 13.

> *Swamp* seems peculiarly an American word.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 211.

2. In *coal-mining*, a local depression in a coal-bed, in which water may collect. [Pennsylvania bituminous-coal districts.] — 3. A shallow lake. [Australia.] — **Swamp fly-honeysuckle**, a shrub, *Lonicera oblongifolia*, of the northern United States and Canada. — **Swamp globe-flower.** Same as *spreading globe-flower* (which see, under *spread, v.*). — **Swamp pea-tree.** See *pea-tree*, 2. — **Swamp post-oak.** See *post-oak*. — **Swamp rose-mallow.** See *Hibiscus*. — **Swamp Spanish oak.** Same as *pin-oak*. — **Swamp tea-tree.** See *tea-tree*. — **Swamp white oak.** See *white oak*, under *oak*. = **Syn. 1.** *Morass*, etc. See *marsh*.

swamp[1] (swomp), *v.* [< *swamp*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp.

> Meat, which is abundant, is rarely properly cooked, and game, of which Sweden has a great variety, is injured by being *swamped* in sauces.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 201.

2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties; overwhelm; ruin; hence, to outbalance; exceed largely in numbers.

> Having *swamped* himself in following the ignis fatuus of a theory. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

> Before the Love of Letters, overdone,
> Had *swampt* the sacred poets with themselves.
> *Tennyson*, Old Poets foster'd under friendlier skies.

> A circular tin bath-tub, concerning which the Mohammedan mind had *swamped* itself in vain conjecture.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 207.

> *Swamped* with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen. *The Portfolio*, April, 1888, p. 68.

3. *Naut.*, to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water; whelm. — 4. To cut out (a road) into a forest. See *swamper*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To sink or stick in a swamp; hence, to be plunged in inextricable difficulties. — 2. To become filled with water and sink, as a boat; founder; hence, to be ruined; be wrecked.

swamp[2] (swomp), *a.* [Cf. *swank*[1].] Thin; slender; lean. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Our why is better tidded than this cow,
> Her ewr'a but *swampe;* shee'a nut for milk I trow.
> *A Yorkshire Dialogue* (1697), p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

swamp-apple (swomp'ap″l), *n.* Same as *honeysuckle-apple*.

swamp-ash (swomp'ash), *n.* Same as *hoop-ash*.

swamp-beggarticks (swomp'beg″ăr-tiks), *n.* A plant, *Bidens connata*, with adhesive seeds.

swamp-blackberry (swomp'blak″ber-i), *n.* A blackberry which grows in swamps. See *running swamp-blackberry*, under *running*.

swamp-blackbird (swomp'blak″bėrd), *n.* Same as *marsh-blackbird*.

swamp-blueberry (swomp'blö″ber-i), *n.* See *blueberry*.

swamp-broom (swomp'bröm), *n.* Same as *swamp-oak*, 2 (*a*).

swamp-cabbage (swomp'kab″āj), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*. See *cabbage*[1].

swamp-cottonwood (swomp'kot″n-wụ̊d), *n.* Same as *downy poplar* (which see, under *poplar*).

swamp-crake (swomp'krāk), *n.* An Australian crake, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, about 7 inches long, of a chocolate-brown and slate-gray color. *W. L. Buller*.

swamp-cypress (swomp'sī″pres), *n.* The bald cypress, *Taxodium distichum;* also, a tree of the genus *Chamæcyparis*, sometimes called *ground-* or *marsh-cypress*.

swamp-deer (swomp'dēr), *n.* A rucervine deer of India, *Rucervus duvaucelli*, of a light-yellowish color, about 4 feet high, with long-beamed simply dichotomous antlers, inhabiting swampy places.

swamp-dock (swomp'dok), *n.* See *dock*[1], 1.

swamp-dogwood (swomp'dog″wụ̊d), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

swamp-elm (swomp'elm), *n.* Same as *rock-elm*.

swamper (swomp'ėr), *n.* [< *swamp* + *-er*[1].] One engaged in breaking out roads for lumbermers, or clearing away underbrush, especially in swamps; one who cuts trees in a swamp. [U. S.]

> But when the swamps are deep in water the *swamper* may paddle up to these trees whose narrowed waists are now within the swing of his ax, and standing up in his canoe, by a marvel of balancing skill, cut and cut until at length his watchful up-glancing eye sees the forest giant bow his head. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 550.

> After the trees are sawn off, as near the roots as possible, the trunks are cut into logs of various lengths — the shortest being, as a rule, sixteen feet long. The men called *swampers* then clear away the underbrush.
> *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 583.

swamp-fever (swomp'fō″vėr), *n.* A malarial fever (which see, under *fever*).

swamp-gum (swomp'gum), *n.* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*, of various species, including *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, a mountain form of which in Tasmania is called *cider-tree* (which see); *E. pauciflora*, white or drooping gum; *E. rostrata*, red-gum; *E. paniculata*, white ironbark; *E. amygdalina*, giant gum or peppermint-tree; etc. The last species embraces perhaps the loftiest trees on the globe, one specimen having measured 471 feet. Another at a height of 210 feet had still a diameter of 5 feet.

swamp-hare (swomp'hār), *n.* A large, long-limbed hare or rabbit, *Lepus aquaticus*, inhabiting the fresh-water swamps and bayous of the

Swamp-hare (*Lepus aquaticus*).

southern United States, as in Mississippi and Louisiana, where it is locally known as the *water-rabbit*. It is one of the few species of this extensive genus which are to any extent aquatic in habits. It is quite distinct from the small marsh-hare, *L. palustris*, which is found in the salt-marshes of the Southern States as far north as North Carolina. The range of the swamp-hare extends in the cane-brakes of the Mississippi valley as far at least as Cairo in Illinois. It is one of the larger species, 18 or 20 inches long, the ears 3 inches, the hind foot 4. The tail is very short, and the skull is less than half as wide as it is long, with confluent postorbital processes. In color the swamp-hare resembles the common gray wood-rabbit.

swamp-hellebore (swomp'hel″e-bōr), *n.* See *hellebore*, 2 and 3.

swamp-hen (swomp'hen), *n.* A marsh-hen. Specifically — (*a*) The swamp-crake. (*b*) The European purple gallinule. (*c*) A large blackish gallinule of Australia and New Zealand, *Porphyrio melanotus*, about 21 inches long. See cut under *Porphyrio*. *Walter L. Buller*.

swamp-hickory (swomp'hik″ọ̊-ri), *n.* Same as *bitternut;* also, same as *bitter pecan* (see *pecan*).

swamp-honeysuckle (swomp'hun″i-suk-l), *n.* The clammy azalea, *Rhododendron viscosum*, a shrub found in swamps in eastern North America. The flowers are white, showy, and fragrant; the corolla has a slender tube longer than the lobes of the border, and is very viscid.

swamp-land (swomp'land), *n.* Land covered with swamps.

> The so-called "*swamp lands*" forming a portion of the national domain have been freely bestowed on the various States in which they occur, and have been the source of endless fraud and deceit, since large areas of the most valuable agricultural land in the country have been claimed and held as "*swamp land.*"
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 212.

swamp-laurel (swomp'lâ″rel), *n.* The pale laurel, *Kalmia glauca;* also, the laurel magnolia, *Magnolia glauca*.

swamp-lily (swomp'lil″i), *n.* 1. See *lily*, 1. — 2. A plant of the genus *Zephyranthes*.

swamp-locust (swomp'lō″kust), *n.* Same as *water-locust*.

swamp-loosestrife (swomp'lös″strīf), *n.* See *Nesæa*.

swamp-lover (swomp'luv″ėr), *n.* Same as *stud-flower*.

swamp-magnolia (swomp'mag-nō″li-ă), *n.* The swamp-laurel *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.

swamp-mahogany (swomp'mą-hog″ą-ni), *n.* An Australian timber-tree of the species *Euca-*

lyptus botryoides and *E. robusta;* also, *Tristania suaveolens*, and perhaps species of *Angophora*.

swamp-maple (swomp′mā′pl), *n.* The red maple (see *maple*[1]); also, *Negundo Californicum*, of the Coast Range in California.

swamp-milkweed (swomp′milk′wēd), *n.* See *milkweed*, 1.

swamp-moss (swomp′môs), *n.* A common name for moss of the genus *Sphagnum*.

swamp-muck (swomp′muk), *n.* See *muck*[1].

swamp-oak (swomp′ōk), *n.* 1. In America—(*a*) the swamp white oak (see *white oak*, under *oak*); (*b*) the swamp post-oak (see *post-oak*); (*c*) the swamp Spanish oak (see *pin-oak*).—2. In Australia—(*a*) a broom-like leguminous shrub or small tree, *Viminaria denudata* (also called *swamp-broom*); (*b*) a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, as *C. suberosa*, *C. equisetifolia*, or *C. paludosa*. (See *she-oak*.) These trees are of a handsome but funereal aspect.

The train had stopped before a roadside station standing in a clearing against a background of shivering *swamp-oak* trees. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head Station.

swamp-ore (swomp′ōr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore* (which see, under *bog*[1]).

swamp-owl (swomp′oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, or marsh-owl, *Brachyotus palustris;* also, sometimes, the barred owl, *Strix nebulosa*. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-partridge (swomp′pär′trij), *n.* The spruce-partridge, or Canada grouse. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-pine (swomp′pīn), *n.* Same as *slash-pine*.

swamp-pink (swomp′pingk), *n.* Same as *swamp-honeysuckle;* also extended to other azaleas.

swamp-quail (swomp′kwāl), *n.* See *Synœcus*, 1.

swamp-robin (swomp′rob′in), *n.* The towhee bunting, chewink, or marsh-robin. [Local, U. S.]

swamp-rose (swomp′rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1].

swamp-sassafras (swomp′sas′a-fras), *n.* See *Magnolia*.

swamp-saxifrage (swomp′sak′si-frāj), *n.* See *saxifrage*.

swamp-sparrow (swomp′spar′ō), *n.* A fringilline bird, *Melospiza palustris*, abundant in eastern North America, related to and much resembling the song-sparrow, inhabiting the shrubbery of swamps, marshes, and brakes (whence the name). It is 5¾ inches long, and 7¾ in extent, with the plumage streaked above with black, gray, and bright

Swamp-sparrow (*Melospiza palustris*).

bay, below mostly ashy and little streaked, the throat whitish, the crown bright-chestnut, and the forehead black. This sparrow is a sweet songster; it nests in low bushes, and lays four or five speckled and clouded eggs. It is a migratory bird, breeding in New England and Canada, and wintering in the Southern States. More fully called by Coues *swamp song-sparrow*.

swamp-sumac (swomp′shū′mak), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

swamp-thistle (swomp′this′l), *n.* See *thistle*.

swamp-warbler (swomp′wâr′blėr), *n.* One of several small sylvicoline birds of the United States, inhabiting shrubbery and tangle in swampy places, as the prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*, the worm-eating warbler, *Helmintherus vermivorus*, and some related species, formerly all referred to Audubon's genus *Helinaia* (or *Helonæa*), the type of which is Swainson's warbler, *H. swainsoni*. See cuts under *prothonotary* and *Helminthophaga*.

swampweed (swomp′wēd), *n.* A prostrate or creeping perennial herb, *Selliera radicans*, of the *Goodeniaceæ*, found in Australia: more fully called *Victorian swampweed*.

swamp-willow (swomp′wil′ō), *n.* Same as *pussy-willow*.

swampwood (swomp′wůd), *n.* The leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*.

swampy (swom′pi), *a.* [< *swamp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to a swamp; consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy: as, *swampy* land.

Susquehanna's *swampy* ground. *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 9.

swan[1] (swon), *n.* [< ME. *swan*, *swon*, < AS. *swan* = MD. *swaen*, D. *zwaan* = MLG. *swan*, *swane* = OHG. *swan*, m., *swana*, f., MHG. *swan*, *swanc*, G. *schwan* = Icel. *svanr* = Sw. *svan* = Dan. *svane* = Goth. **swans* (not recorded), a swan; perhaps allied to Skt. √ *svan*, L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. AS. *hana* = G. *hahn*, etc., a cock, as related to L. *canere*, sing: see *hen*[1].] 1. A large lamellirostral palmiped bird, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*, with a long and flexible neck, naked lores, reticulate tarsi, and simple or slightly lobed hallux. The neck is usually held in a graceful curve while the bird is swimming; the inner flight-feathers are usually enlarged, and capable of being erected or set like sails to waft the bird over the water; and in most of the species the plumage of the adults is snow-white in both sexes. The young of the white species are usually grayish or brownish; they are called *cygnets*. Swans walk awkwardly on land, in consequence of the backward position of the legs, but their movements on the water are exceptionally graceful and stately. Hence they are very ornamental, and some of them have been kept from time immemorial in a state of domestication. Swans are chiefly herbivorous. The flesh is edible, and the plumage furnishes the valuable swan's-down. There are 8 or 10 species, found in most parts of the world, except Africa. The ordinary white swans fall into two groups—*Cygnus* proper, with a knob on the beak, and *Olor*, without a knob; the latter are also distinguished by the resonant quality of the voice, due to the convolutions of the windpipe in the cavity of the breast-bone. In Europe four kinds of swans are found: (1) the common "tame" or mute swan, usually seen in domestication, *C. gibbus* (by the rules of nomenclature also

European White Swan (*Cygnus olor*).

called *C. olor*), with a knob on the beak, wedge-shaped tail, and no tracheal convolutions; (2) the elk, hooper, whooper, or whistling-swan, *Olor cygnus* or *Cygnus* (*O.*) *musicus* or *ferus*, sometimes specified as the "wild" swan; (3) Bewick's swan, *C.* (*O.*) *bewicki;* (4) the Polish swan, *C.* (*O.*) *immutabilis*. Two kinds of swans are common in North America, both belonging, like the three named last, to *Olor:* these are the whistling-swan, *C.* (*O.*) *americanus* or *columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *C.* (*O.*) *buccinator;* the former has a small yellow spot on each side of the beak, and is smaller than the latter, of which the beak is entirely black. The black-necked swan of South America

Black-necked Swan (*Sthenelides melanocoryphus*).

is *C.* (*Sthenelides*) *nigricollis* or *melanocoryphus*, with a frontal knob, and the body, wings, and tail pure-white. The black swan of Australia is *Chenopsis* (usually miscalled *Chenopis*) *atratus*, almost entirely black, with white

Black Swans (*Chenopsis atratus*).

on the wing (some feathers of which are curly), carmine and white bill, and red eyes; it is easily acclimatized, and is often seen in domestication. A gigantic fossil swan, or swan-like goose, from the bone-caves of Malta, is known as *Palæocygnus falconeri*. The popular notion that the swan sings just before dying has no foundation in fact.

The jelous *swan* agens hire deth that syngeth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 342.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a swan, usually with the wings raised as it carries them when swimming. It is therefore not necessary to say in the blazon "with wings indorsed." See below.—3. In *astron.* See *Cygnus*, 2.—**Black swan.** (*a*) Something very rare, or supposed to be non-existent; a rara avis: used like "white crow," and some other apparent contradictions in terms. [The phrase arose at a time when only white swans were known.]

The abuse of such places [theaters] was so great that for any chaste liver to haunt them was a *black swan*, and a white crowe. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

(*b*) See def. 1.—**Chained swan**, in *her.*, a swan represented with some kind of collar about its neck, to which a chain is secured, which may be either carried to a ring or staple, or passed in a curve over the bird's neck, between its wings, or the like. The swan ducally gorged and chained is the well-known badge of the Bohuns, adopted by the Lancastrian kings.—**Demi-swan**, in *her.*, a swan with only so much of the body showing as rises above the water when it is swimming, the wings either indorsed or expanded.—**Order of the Swan**, a Prussian order founded by the elector Frederick II., Margrave of Brandenburg, in 1440, renewed by Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, in 1843.—**Swan close**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a swan with the wings close to its side.—**Wild swan**, any feral swan; specifically, *Cygnus ferus* (*C. musicus*): so called in distinction from the "tame" or mute swan. See def. 1.

A melody loud and sweet,
That made the *wild-swan* pause in her cloud.
Tennyson, The Poet's Song.

swan[2] (swon), *v. i.* [A euphemistic variation of *swear*[1]; cf. *swow*, a similar evasion.] To swear: used in the phrase *I swan*, an expression of emphasis. Also *swon*. [Rural, New Eng.]

Pines, ef you're blue, are the best friends I know,
They mope an' sigh an' sheer your feelin's so;—
They hesh the ground beneath so, tu, *I swan*,
You half forgit you've got a body on.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.

I swan to man, a more emphatic form of *I swan:* mitigated form of *I swear to God*.

But they du preach, *I swan to man*, It 's puf'kly indescrib'le! *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

swan-animalcule (swon′an-i-mal′kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, or of the family *Trachelidæ*, having a sort of neck, as *Trachelocerca olor* of the former group, and *Amphileptus cygnus* of the latter. See the family names.

swan-down (swon′doun), *n.* Same as *swan's-down*, 1.

swan-flower (swon′flou′ėr), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Cycnoches*, particularly *C. Loddigesii:* so called in allusion to the long arched column. The species named has flowers four inches across. Also *swanwort* and (translating the genus name) *swanneck*.

swang[1] (swang), *n.* [Also *swank:* see *swamp*[1].] A piece of low land or greensward liable to be covered with water; also, a swamp or bog. [Prov. Eng.]

swang[2]†. Obsolete preterit of *swing*.

swan-goose (swon′gös), *n.* The China goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, a large, long-necked goose of somewhat swan-like aspect, often seen in domestication. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.

swanherd (swon′hėrd), *n.* [< *swan*[1] + *herd*[2].] One who tends swans.

No person having swans could appoint a *swanherd* without the king's *swanherd's* license. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

swan-hopping (swon′hop′ing), *n.* A corruption of *swan-upping*.

Then whitebait down and *swan-hopping* up the river.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

swanimote†, *n.* See *swain moot*, under *moot*[1].

swank[1] (swangk), *a.* [Not found in ME.; in AS. only in the form *swancor*, *swoncar* = MHG. *swankel*, pliant, bending; in the simpler form, MHG. *swanc*, *swank*, G. *schwank*, pliant, = Icel. *svangr*, thin, slender, slim; cf. MD. *swanck*, swinging, vibration, *swancken*, bend, swing, vibrate; from the root of AS. *swingan*, *swincan*, etc., swing: see *swing*, *swink*. Cf. *swamp*[2].] 1. Thin; slender; pliant.—2. Agile.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
A filly buirdly, steeve, an' *swank*.
Burns, Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

[Scotch in both senses.]

swank[2] (swangk), *n.* See *swang*[1].

swanking (swang′king), *a.* [< *swank*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Supple; active. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv. [Scotch.]

swanky[1] (swang′ki), *n.*; pl. *swankies* (-kiz). [Dim. of *swank*[1].] An active or clever young fellow. *Skinner*. [Scotch.]

swanky[2], **swankie** (swang'ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Any weak fermented drink; cheap beer. [Slang.]—2. A drink composed of water, molasses, and vinegar. [Fishermen's slang.]

swan-maiden (swon'mā″dn), *n.* One of the maidens who, in many Indo-European legends, were believed in the guise of swans to have supernatural power, traveling at will through air or water Their power depended on the possession of a robe or shift of swan's feathers, or, according to other narratives, a ring or chain, on the loss of which the maidens became mortal. The swan-maidens or swan-wives are found in Teutonic mythology as the valkyrs or wish-maidens of Odin (Wuotan), riding through the air at the will of the god. The influence of this myth is also seen in the medieval conception of angels.

swan-mark (swon'märk), *n.* A mark indicating the ownership of a swan, generally cut on the beak in the operation known as swan-upping. Also called *cigninota.*

The *swan-mark,* called by Sir Edward Coke cigninota, was cut in the skin of the beak of the swan with a sharp knife or other instrument. *Yarrell,* British Birds.

swan-marking (swon'mär″king), *n.* Same as *swan-upping.*

swan-mussel (swon'mus″l), *n.* A kind of pond-mussel, or fresh-water bivalve, *Anodonta cygneus.*

swanneck (swon'nek), *n.* 1. The end of a pipe, a faucet, or the like, curved in some resemblance to the neck of a swan when swimming. See *gooseneck.*—2. See *swan-flower.*

swanner (swon'ėr), *n.* [< *swan*[1] + *-er*[1].] A swan-keeper. *Municip. Corporation Reports,* p. 2465. [Local, Eng.]

swannery (swon'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *swanneries* (-iz). [< *swan*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where swans are bred and reared.

Anciently the crown had an extensive *swannery* attached to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. *Yarrell,* British Birds.

swanny (swon'i), *a.* [< *swan*[1] + *-y*[1].] Swan-like.

Once more bent to my ardent lips the *swanny* glossiness of a neck late so stately. *Richardson,* Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 22. (*Davies.*)

swanpan, *n.* See *shwanpan.*

Swan River daisy. [< *Swan River* in Western Australia.] A pretty annual composite plant, *Brachyeome iberidifolia,* of Western Australia. The heads are about an inch broad, and have bright-blue rays with paler center. It is cultivated in flower-gardens, and is well suited for massing.

Swan River everlasting. A composite plant, *Helipterum* (*Rhodanthe*) *Manglesii.* See *Rhodanthe.*

swan's-down (swonz'doun), *n.* 1. The down or under-plumage of a swan. It is made into a delicate trimming for garments, but it is principally used for powder-puffs. Also *swan-down.*

With his plumes and tufts of *swan's down.* *Longfellow,* Hiawatha, xvi.

2. (*a*) A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth.

If a gold-laced waist-coat has an empty pouch, the plain *swan's-down* will be the brawer of the twa. *Scott,* St. Ronan's Well, xv.

Chillon, the chief musician, had on a pearl-colored coat, buff *swansdown* vest, white worsted breeches, and ribbed stockings. *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 10.

(*b*) A thick cotton cloth with a soft pile or nap on one side: more commonly called *Canton* or *cotton flannel.*

Swansea porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

swan-shot (swon'shot), *n.* A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans. It is of about the same size as buckshot.

Large *swanshot,* as big as small pistol-bullets. *Defoe,* Robinson Crusoe (ed. Kingsley), p. 235.

swanskin (swon'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.—2. A kind of fine twilled flannel; also, a kind of woolen blanketing used by letterpress printers and engravers.

swan-song (swon'sông), *n.* The fabled song of a dying swan; hence, a last poem or musical work, written just before the composer's death.

But the *swan-song* he sang shall for ever and ever abide In the heart of the world, with the winds and the murmuring tide. *R. W. Gilder,* The Celestial Passion, Mors Triumphalis.

swan-upping (swon'up″ing), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *swanhopping* (simulating *hopping,* as if in allusion to the struggling of the swans); < *swan*[1] + *upping.*] The custom or practice of marking the upper mandible of a swan, on behalf of the crown, of Oxford University, and of several London companies or gilds. The mark is made with a cutting-instrument, and the operation is still annually performed upon the swans of the river Thames. Also called *swan-marking.*

The taking of swans, performed annually by the swan companies, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head, for the purpose of marking them. The king's swans were marked with two nicks or notches, whence a double animal was invented, unknown to the Greeks, called the swan with two necks. A MS. of swan marks is in the library of the Royal Society, described in Arch. xvi. *Upping the swans* was formerly a favorite amusement, and the modern term swan-hopping is merely a corruption from it. The struggle of the swans when caught by their pursuers, and the ducklings which the latter received in the contest, made this diversion very popular. *Halliwell.*

swanwort (swon'wėrt), *n.* See *swan-flower.*

swap[1] (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped,* ppr. *swapping.* [Also *swop;* < ME. *swappen;* cf. G. *schwappen,* swap; a secondary form, prob. connected with AS. *swāpan,* swoop, etc.: see *sweep, swoop.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To strike; beat.

To haue with his swerd *swapped* of his hed. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3609.

His hed to the walle, his body to the grounde, Ful ofte he *swapte,* hymselven to confounde. *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 245.

If any do but lift up his nose to smell after the truth, they *swap* him in the face with a fire-brand, to singe his smelling. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 73.

2. To chop: used with reference to cutting wheat in a peculiar way. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To strike; aim a blow.

He *swapt* at hym swyth with a sword fell; Hit brake thurgh the basnet to the bare hed. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6921.

2. To move swiftly; rush.

Beofs to him *swapte.* *Layamon,* l. 26775.

3. To fall down.

swap[1] (swop), *n.* [< ME. *swap, swappe;* cf. G. *schwapp,* a blow; from the verb.] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

With *swappes* sore thei hem swong. *Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

It 't be a thwack, I make account of that; There 's no new-fashion'd *swap* that e'er came up yet, But I've the first on 'em, I thank 'em for 't. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

2†. A swoop.

Me fleing at a *swappe* he hente. *Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 543.

3. A fall. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swap[1] (swop), *adv.* [Also *swop;* an elliptical use of *swap*[1], *v.*] At a snatch; hastily; with hasty violence. [Prov. Eng.]

swap[2] (swop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swapped,* ppr. *swapping.* [Also *swop,* and formerly *swab* (see *swab*[2]); a particular use of *swap*[1], appar. in allusion to 'striking' a bargain.] I. *trans.* To exchange; barter.

They *swapped* swords, and they twa swat, And sye the blood ran down between. *Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in *swapping* horses. *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, x.

To swap off, to cheat; "sell." [Slang, U. S.]

Den Brer Fox know dat he been *swap off* mighty bad. *J. C. Harris,* Uncle Remus, iv.

II. *intrans.* To barter; exchange.

Of course not! What you want to do is to *swap.* I seed that in your eyes the minit you rode up. *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 186.

swap[2] (swop), *n.* [< *swap*[2], *v.*] An act of swapping; a barter; an exchange. [Colloq.]

For the pouther, I e'en changed it . . . for gin and brandy— . . . a gude *swap* too. *Scott,* Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

We'd better take maysures for shettin' up shop, An' put off our stock by a vendoo or *swop.* *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

Not even the greasy cards can stand against the attractions of a *swap* of horses, and these join the group. *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 187.

swape (swāp), *v. i.* and *t.* [An obs. or dial. form of *swoop* or *sweep.*] 1. To sweep.—2. To place aslant. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

swape (swāp), *n.* [A var. of *sweep;* cf. *swape, v.*] 1. Same as *sweep,* 7.—2. A sconce or light-holder.—3. A pump-handle.—4. Same as *sweep,* 10. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

swape-well (swāp'wel), *n.* A well from which water is raised by a well-sweep. [Prov. Eng.]

Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a *swape-well* is, though most of them have now given way to the prosaic, but far more useful, pump. A *swape-well* is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., X. 240.

swapping (swop'ing), *a.* [Orig. ppr. of *swap*[1], *v.*] Large; big; "whopping." [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Oh! by the blood of King Edward! It was a *swapping, swapping* mallard! *Old Song of All Souls, Oxford.*

Ay, marry, sir, here 's *swapping* sins indeed! *Middleton,* Game at Chess, iv. 2.

sward (swârd), *n.* [Also dial. or obs. *sword, sord, soord;* < ME. *sward, sword, swart, swarth,* < AS. *sweard,* skin, rind, the skin of bacon, = OFries. *swarde* = MD. *swarde,* D. *zwoord,* rind of bacon. = MLG. *swarde,* LG. *swaarde, sware* = OHG. **swarta,* MHG. *swarte, swart,* skin with hair or feathers, G. *schwarte,* skin, rind, bark, = Icel. *svörðr,* skin, sward (*grassvörðr,* 'grass-sward,' *jarthar-svörðr,* 'earth-sward'), = Dan. *sværr* (in *fleskesværr,* 'flesh-sward,' *grönsværr,* 'greensward,' *jordsværr,* 'earth-sward') = Goth. **swardus* (not recorded).] 1†. A skin; a covering; especially, the hide of a beast, as of a hog.

Swarde or *sworde* of flesch. Coriana. *Prompt. Parv.*

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty, Reez'd bacon-*soords* shall feast his family. *Bp. Hall,* Satires, IV. ii. 36.

2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass it is called *greensward.*

The *sward* was trim as any garden lawn. *Tennyson,* Princess, Prol.

sward (swârd), *v.* [< *sward, n.*] I. *trans.* To produce sward on; cover with sward. *Imp. Dict.*

This *swarded* circle into which the lime-walk brings us. *Mrs. Browning,* Lady Geraldine's Courtship, st. 23.

The smooth, *Swarded* alleys, the limes Touch'd with yellow by hot Summer. *M. Arnold,* Helne's Grave.

II. *intrans.* To become covered with sward.

The clays that are long in *swarding,* and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

sward-cutter (swârd'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A form of plow for turning over grass-lands.—2. A lawn-mower. *Imp. Dict.*

swardy (swâr'di), *a.* [< *sward* + *-y*[1].] Covered with sward or grass: as, *swardy* land.

sware[1] (swār). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *swear*[1].

sware[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *swaren,* < Icel. *svara* = Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare,* answer: see *swear*[1].] To answer.

He called to his chamberlayn, that cofly hym *swared,* & bede hym hryng hym his bruny & his blonk sadel. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2011.

sware[3]†, *a.* [< MLG. *swar,* lit. heavy: see *sweer.*] An old spelling of *sweer.*

sware[4]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *square.*

swarf[1] (swärf), *v. i.* [< Sw. *svarfva* = Dan. *svarve,* turn, = E. *swerve:* see *swerve.*] To faint; swoon. [Scotch.]

And monie a huntit poor red coat For fear amaist did *swarf,* man! *Burns,* Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

The poor vermin was likely at first to *swarf* for very hunger. *Scott,* Kenilworth, ix.

swarf[1] (swärf), *n.* [< *swarf*[1], *v.*] Stupor; a fainting-fit; a swoon. [Scotch.]

swarf[2] (swärf), *n.* [< ME. **swarf,* < AS. *geswearf, geswyrf,* filings, < *sweorfan* (pret. **swearf,* pp. *sworfen*) = Icel. *sverfa* (pret. *svarf*), file; cf. Sw. *svarfva,* Dan. *svarve,* turn in a lathe, = Goth. *bi-swairban,* wipe; cf. E. *swarve,* creep and scrape up a tree, climb, swerve: see *swerve,* and cf. *swarf*[1].] The grit mixed with particles of iron or steel worn away in grinding cutlery wet.

swarf-money (swärf'mun″i), *n.* In *feudal law,* money paid in lieu of the service of castleward. *Blount.*

swarm[1] (swârm), *n.* [< ME. *swarm,* < AS. *swearm* = MD. *swerm,* D. *zwerm* = OHG. *swaram,* MHG. *swarm,* G. *schwärm* = Icel. *svarmr* = Sw. *svärm* = Dan. *sværm,* a swarm; prob. orig. a swarm of bees, so called from their humming; akin to L. *susurrus,* a murmuring, humming (see *susurrus*), Gr. *σειρήν,* a siren (see *siren*), Lith. *surma,* a pipe, Russ. *sviriele,* a pipe, G. *schwirren,* whir, Sw. *svirra,* hum, Dan. *svirre,* whirl, etc., from the root seen in Skt. *svar,* sound: see *swear*[1].] 1. A large number or body of insects or other small creatures, particularly when moving in a confused mass.

Many great *swarmes* [of butterflies] . . . lay dead upon the high wales. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 87.

A *swarm* of flies in vintage time. *Milton,* P. R., iv. 15.

2. Especially, a cluster or great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; also, a like body of bees settled permanently in a hive.

Not runnynge on heapes as a *swarme* of bees.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 341.

3. In general, a great number or multitude; particularly, a multitude of people in motion: often used of inanimate objects: as, a *swarm* of meteors.

They are not faithful towards God that burden wilfully his Church with such *swarms* of unworthy creatures.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

This *swarm* of fair advantages.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 55.

A night made hoary with the *swarm*
And whirl-dance of the blinding storm.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 3. Crowd, throng, cluster.

swarm[1] (swârm), *v.* [< ME. *swarmen*, *swermen*, < AS. *swirman* = MD. *swermen*, D. *zwermen* = MHG. *swärmen*, G. *schwärmen* = Sw. *svärma* = Dan. *sværme*, swarm; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move in a swarm or in large numbers, as insects and other small creatures; specifically, to collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees.

We were sometimes shivering on the top of a bleak mountain, and a little while after basking in a warm valley, covered with violets and almond-trees in blossom, the bees already *swarming* over them, though but in the month of February.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 415).

2. To appear or come together in a crowd or confused multitude; congregate or throng in multitudes; crowd together with confused movements.

All the people were *swarmed* forth into the streets.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

After the Tartars had sacked Bagdat in the yeare of the Hegeira 656. these Sectaries *swarmed* all ouer Asia and Africa. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 619.

O, what a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm!* *Milton*, P. R., i. 197.

3. To be crowded; be overrun; be thronged with a multitude; abound; be filled with a number or crowd of objects.

Every place *swarming* with souldiours.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The whole land
Is full of weeds, . . . and her wholesome herbs
Swarming with caterpillars.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 47.

Therefore, they do not only *swarm* with errors, but vices depending thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.

II. *trans.* 1. To crowd or throng. [Rare.]

The barbarians, maruellyng at the huge greatnesse and monynge of owre shyppes, came *swarmyng* the bankes on bothe sydes the ryuer.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 188).

And cowled and barefoot beggars *swarmed* the way,
All in their convent weeds, of black, and white, and gray.
Bryant, The Ages.

2. To cause to breed in swarms.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
He flash'd his random speeches;
Ere days, that deal in ana, *swarm'd*
His literary leeches.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

swarm[2] (swârm), *v.* [< ME. *swarmen* (for *swarven* ?); appar. a var. of *swarve*, simulating *swarm*[1], and perhaps associated with *squirm*.] **I.** *intrans.* To climb a tree, pole, or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs; shin: often with *up*. [Colloq.]

He *swarmed up* into a tree,
Whyle eyther of them might other se.
Syr Isenbras, l. 351. (*Halliwell.*)

Swarming up the lightning-conductor of a great church to fix a flag at the top of the steeple.
The Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1142.

II. *trans.* To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling up. [Colloq.]

swarm-cell (swârm'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a naked motile protoplasmic body; a zoöspore.

swarming (swâr'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swarm*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of moving in a swarm, as bees from a hive.—2. In *bot.*, a method of reproduction observed in some of the *Confervaceæ* and *Desmidiaceæ*, in which the granules constituting the green matter become detached from one another and move about in their cells; then the external membrane swells and bursts, and the granules issue forth into the water to become new plants.

swarm-spore (swârm'spōr), *n.* 1. A naked motile reproductive body produced asexually by certain *Fungi* and *Algæ;* a zoöspore. See *microcyst.*—2. The peculiar gemmule (see *gemmule*) of sponges; the so-called planula or ciliated sponge-embryo, regarded not as an embryonic body, but as a coherent aggregate of monadiform spores.

swart (swârt), *a.* [Also improp. *swarth;* < ME. *swart*, *swarte*, < AS. *sweart* = OS. OFries. *swart* = MD. *swart*, D. *zwart* = MLG. LG. *swart* = OHG. MHG. *swarz*, G. *schwarz* = Icel. *svartr* = Sw. *svart* = Dan. *sort* = Goth. *swarts*, black; akin to L. *sordere*, be dirty, *sordidus*, dirty, *sordes* (**swordes*), dirt (see *sordid*).] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin or complexion.

Men schalle then sone se
Att mydday hytt shalle *swarte* be.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

A nation straunge, with visage *swart*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 15.

Lame, foolish, crooked, *swart*. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 46.

swart† (swârt), *v. t.* [< ME. *swarten*, < AS. *sweartian* = MD. *swerten*, D. *zwarten* = OHG. *swarzjan*, *swarzan*, make black, *swarzēn*, be or become black, MHG. *swerzen*, make black, *swarzen*, be or become black, G. *schwärzen*, make black, = Icel. *sverta*, *sorta* = Sw. *svärta* = Dan. *sværte*, make black; cf. Dan. *sortne*, become black; from the adj.] To make swart; blacken; tan.

The sun, whose fervour may *swart* a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

swartback (swârt'bak), *n.* The great black-backed gull, or coffin-carrier, *Larus marinus*. [Orkney.]

swarth[1] (swârth), *n.* [A var. of *sward*.] A sward.

Dance them down on their own green-*swarth*.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Grassy *swarth*, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep.
Cowper, Task, i. 110.

swarth[2] (swârth), *n.* A corruption of *swath*[1].

An affectioned ass, that cons state without book and utters it by great *swarths*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 162.

Here stretch'd in ranks the level'd *swarths* are found,
Sheaves heap'd on sheaves here thicken up the ground.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 639.

swarth[3] (swârth), *a.* A corrupt form of *swart*.

Your *swarth* Cimmerian
Doth make your honour of his body's hue,
Spotted, detested, and abominable.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 72.

He 's *swarth* and meagre, of an eye as heavy
As if he had lost his mother.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

swarth[4] (swârth), *n.* [Perhaps < *swarth*[3], a form of *swart*, black; cf. *swart-rutter*, a black rider, German horseman, whose strange apparel may have originated the superstition: see *swart*.] An apparition of a person about to die; a wraith. [Prov. Eng.]

These apparitions are called Fetches or Wraiths, and in Cumberland *Swarths*. *Grose*, Pop. Superstitions, Ghosts.

swarthily (swâr'thi-li), *adv.* With a swarthy hue.

swarthiness (swâr'thi-nes), *n.* The state of being swarthy; tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

swarthness (swârth'nes), *n.* Same as *swarthiness*.

swarthy (swâr'thi), *a.* [A corrupt and now more common form of *swarty*.] Dark; tawny; swart.

Silvia . . .
Shows Julia but a *swarthy* Ethiope.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 26.

Hard coils of cordage, *swarthy* fishing-nets.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

swarthy† (swâr'thi), *v. t.* [< *swarthy*, *a.*] To blacken; make swarthy or swart.

Now will I and my man John *swarthy* our faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em so. *Cowley.*

swartiness (swâr'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being swart or swarthy; swarthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

swartish (swâr'tish), *a.* [< ME. *swartish;* < *swart* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat swart, dark, or tawny.

Blak, bloo, grenyssh, *swartish*, rede.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1647.

swartness (swârt'nes), *n.* Swarthiness. *Scott.*

swart-rutter (swârt'rut'ėr), *n.* [< MD. *swert-ruyter*, a black trooper, < *swert*, black, + *ruyter*, trooper, horseman: see *swart* and *rutter*[1].] A black trooper; one of a class of irregular troopers who infested the Low Countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They wore a black dress, carried black arms, blackened their faces, and called themselves *devils*.

swart-star (swârt'stär), *n.* The dog-star: so called because it appears in the heat of summer, which darkens or makes swart the complexion. [Rare.]

Shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,
On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* sparely looks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 138.

swart-visaged (swârt'viz'ājd), *a.* Swarthy. [Rare.]

Bare-armed, *swart-visaged*, gaunt, and shaggy-browed.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

swarty† (swâr'ti), *a.* [< *swart* + *-y*[1]. Now usually in the altered form *swarthy*.] An obsolete form of *swarthy*.

And proudly roll'st thy *swarty* chariot-wheels
Over the heaps of wounds and carcasses.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 1.

Swartzia (swärt'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1789), named after Olaus *Swartz* (born 1760, died about 1818), a Swedish botanist.] A genus of leguminous trees, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Swartzieæ*. It is characterized by a variously ruptured calyx, which is entire and roundish in the bud; a corolla usually consisting of a single broad corrugated banner-petal or sometimes wanting; numerous declined and curving stamens which are nearly or quite free; and a coriaceous or fleshy ovoid or elongated pod. There are nearly 60 species, natives of tropical America, except one which is African. The leaves are odd-pinnate or sometimes reduced to a single leaflet; the flowers are commonly borne in clustered or panicled racemes. They are mostly large forest-trees yielding a very hard and durable timber. *S. tonnentosa*, the panococo or palo santo tree of Guiana, becomes 60 feet high and 3 feet thick. Its bark, called *panococo-bark*, is a powerful sudorific, and yields a red juice which hardens into a blackish resin. *S. grandiflora*, of the West Indies and southward, a small tree or shrub known as *naranjillo amarillo*, also yields a valuable and very heavy wood.

Swartzieæ (swart-zī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Swartzia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, intermediate between the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and the *Papilionaceæ*, and formerly itself regarded as a distinct suborder. From the former it differs in its usually exterior upper petal and its inflexed instead of straight radicle. It is now classed with the *Papilionaceæ*, but differs from their usual character in its numerous and separate stamens, and corolla not at all papilionaceous but composed of five nearly equal petals, or of a single broad one, or wholly without petals. From the tribe *Sophoreæ*, its nearest ally, it is also distinguished by its calyx, which is closed and entire in the bud. It consists of 6 genera, of which *Swartzia* is the type, and includes about 70 species, mainly trees with pinnate leaves, natives of tropical Africa and South America, especially of Brazil. Five or six exceptional Brazilian species have usually only ten stamens, like the type of the order.

swarve (swârv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swarved*, ppr. *swarving*. [< ME. *swerven*, a var. of *swerven*, awerve: see *swerve*. Cf. *swarf*.] **I.** *intrans.* To awerve; incline to one side.

In the *swarvinge*, the stroke, that was grete, descended be-twene the shelde, and kutte asonder the gyge with all the honde that it fly in to the felde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 216.

The sword, more merciful than he to himself, with the slipping of the pommel the point *swarved* and rased him but upon the side. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

The horse *swarved* round, and I fell aff at the tae side as the ball whistled by at the tither.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

II. *trans.* To climb.

Then Gordon *swarved* the mainmast tree.
Percy's Reliques. (*Halliwell.*)

[Old Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

swash[1] (swosh), *v.* [Cf. Sw. dial. *svasska*, make a swashing noise, as when one walks with water in his shoes; cf. Sw. *svassa*, speak or write bombast, Norw. *svakka*, make a noise like water under the feet.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To spill or splash water about; dash or flow noisily; splash.

The nightmared ocean murmurs and yearns,
Weltera, and *swashes*, and tosses, and turns.
Lowell, Appledore, i.

2†. To fall violently or noisily.

They offered to kisse hir, and *swasht* downe vpon hir bed. *Holinshed*, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1381.

3. To bluster; make a great noise; make a show of valor; vapor; brag.

To fence, to *swash* with swords, to swagger. *Florio.*

II. *trans.* To dash about violently; strike violently.

swash[1] (swosh), *n.* [< *swash*[1], *v.*] 1. A dashing or splashing of water; splash. *Coles.*—2. Liquid filth; wash; hogwash.

His stomacke abhorreth longyn after slibber, sause, and *swashe*, at which a whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 65.

Swine . . . refuse partriges and other delicats, and doe greedily hunt after Acornes and other *swash*.
Meres, Wits Commonwealth (1634), ii. 50.

3. A narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. Also *swash channel*, *swashway*.

The Minnesota taking the middle or *swash channel*.
The Century, XXIX. 742.

4. A low coast-belt or tract of country covered with mangroves, and liable to be submerged or inundated at certain seasons. [Bahamas.]

The country described by the natives as either coppet, pine-yard, or *swash*. . . . Here the ground is soft, and in wet weather almost entirely under water; hence the peculiar appropriateness of the local term *swash*.
The Auk, Jan., 1891, pp. 64, 65.

5. A blustering noise; a vaporing. [Slang.] —6. A roaring blade; a swaggerer; a swasher.

With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*.
Britannia Triumphans (1637). (*Nares.*)

swash[2] (swosh), *a.* [Cf. *squash*[2].] Soft; watery, like fruit too ripe. Also *swashy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swash[3]† (swosh), *n.* In *arch.*, an oval figure formed by moldings which are placed obliquely to the axis of the work.

Swash [is] a figure whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.
Moxon, Mechanical Exercises. (*Latham.*)

swash-bank (swosh'bangk), *n.* The crowning part of a sea-embankment. *E. H. Knight.*

swash-bucket (swosh'buk″et), *n.* The common receptacle of the washings of the scullery; hence, a mean, slatternly woman. [Prov. Eng.]

swash-buckler (swosh'buk″lėr), *n.* [< *swash*[1], *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swaggering blade; a bravo; a bully or braggadocio.

A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called because endeavoring that side to swag or weigh down whereon he engageth. The same also with *swash-buckler*, from washing, or making a noise on buckler.
Fuller, Worthies of England, III. 347.

Their men [Egyptians] are very Ruffians and *Swashbucklers*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

swasher (swosh'ėr), *n.* [< *swash*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swashes, or makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms; a braggart; a bully.

I have observed these three *swashers*; . . . three such antics do not amount to a man. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2. 30.

swashing (swosh'ing), *p. a.* 1. Having the character of a swasher; swaggering; slashing; dashing.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside.
Shak., As you Like it, I. 3. 122.

2. Having great force; crushing.

Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 70.

The Britans had a certain skill with their broad *swashing* Swords and short Bucklers, either to strike aside or to bear off the Darts of their Enemies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

swash-letters (swosh'let″ėrz), *n. pl.* Italic capital letters of the old style with flourished projections: first made by Claude Garamond of Paris, about 1540, to fill unsightly gaps attending the use of some plain inclined letters.

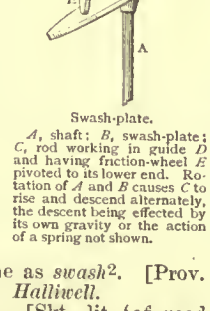
A B D M N P Q R T V QU &

Specimen of Swash-letters.

swashly† (swosh'li), *adv.* [< *swash*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a swashing manner.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting *swashlye* they wrigled. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 221.

swash-plate (swosh'plāt), *n.* In *mech.*, a disk, fixed in an inclined position on a revolving axis, for the purpose of communicating a reciprocating motion to a bar in the direction of its length. The excursion of the bar varies with the inclination of the plate to the axis.



Swash-plate.

A, shaft; *B*, swash-plate; *C*, rod working in guide *D* and having friction-wheel *E* pivoted to its lower end. Rotation of *A* and *B* causes *C* to rise and descend alternately, the descent being effected by its own gravity or the action of a spring not shown.

swashway (swosh'wā), *n.* 1. A deep swampy place in large sands in the sea. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *swash*[1], 3.

swash-work (swosh'wėrk), *n.* In *turnery*, cuttings inclined to the axis of the cylinder which is being worked.

swashy (swosh'i), *a.* [< *swash*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Same as *swash*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Swaggering. *Halliwell.*

swastika (swas'ti-kä), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'of good fortune,' < *svasti* (< *su*, well, + *asti*, being), welfare.] Same as *fylfot*. Compare *crux ansata* (under *crux*), and *gammadion*.

swat[1] (swot), *n.* and *v.* An old and dialectal form of *sweat*.

swat[1] (swot). An old and dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *sweat*.

swat[2] (swot), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *swap*[1].] To strike; hit. [Slang.]

swat[2] (swot), *n.* [< *swat*[2], *v.*] A blow. [Slang.]

swatch (swoch), *n.* [Cf. *swath* (?).] 1†. A swath.

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby.
Tusser, August's Husbandry, st. 18.

2. A piece or strip, as of cloth, especially one cut off for a pattern or sample: now only in trade use.

Consider but those little *swatches*
Us'd by the fair sex, called patches.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 16.

The weighed hank of yarn or *swatch* of cloth to be used in the experiment is then thoroughly wetted, and immersed in the liquid.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 58.

swatchway, *n.* Same as *swash*[1], *n.*, 3. *Nature*, XLI. 539.

swath[1] (swâth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also and prop. *swathe* (a bundle of grass); < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a swath, a track, foot-track, trace, = MD. *swade*, D. *zwad*, *zwade* = MLG. *swat*, LG. *swad* = MHG. *swadem*, G. *schwad*, *schwaden*, a swath, prob. 'that which has been mown,' and related to East Fries. *swade*, *swac*, *swah* = MD. *swade* = MLG. LG. *swade*, a scythe, sickle, and to Icel. *svethja*, a large knife, *svath*, a slippery place, *svethja*, slide or glance off; cf. Norw. *svad*, smooth, slippery, *svada*, shred or slice off, flake off (see *swad*[1]). Cf. *swathe*[2]. The AS. form *swathu* requires a mod. E. *swathe*; the form *swath* is due to some interference, which is indicated also in the erroneous forms *swarth*[2] and *swatch*.] 1. A line or ridge of grass, or grain, or the like, cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine: often used figuratively.

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 25.

The farmer swung the scythe or turned the hay,
And 'twixt the heavy *swaths* his children were at play.
Bryant, After a Tempest.

2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or cut of a mowing-machine; also, the path or passage so cut: as, a wide *swath*: often used figuratively.

Merry mowers, hale and strong,
Swept, scythe on scythe, their *swaths* along.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

At last they drew up before the station at Torresdale. It was quite deserted, and only a single light cut a *swath* in the darkness. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 161.

3†. A track; trace.

Cam him no fieres *swathe* ner [near].
Genesis and Exodus, l. 3786.

To cut a wide swath, to make ostentatious display; splurge; cut a swell. [Colloq. or slang.]

swath[2], *n.* Same as *swathe*[2].

swathband†, **swathbond**†, *n.* A swaddling-band.

Sypers, *swathbonds*, rybandes, and sleevelaces.
J. Heywood, Four P's, in Dodsley's Old Plays, I. 64.

Wash'd sweetly over, swaddled with sincere
And spotless *swathbands*.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo, l. 179.

swathe[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *swath*[1].

swathe[2] (swāŦH), *n.* [Also *swath*; < ME. *swathe*, < AS. *swathu*, a bandage, band, fillet; perhaps the same as *swathu*, a swath (orig. a row? or a shred?): see *swathe*[1]. Cf. *swathe*[2], *v.*] A bandage; a band of linen or other fabric; a swaddling-band; a winding, as of a bandage.

Which [the Moule and Bray] on her dainty breast, in many a silver *swathe*,
She bears. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, l. 286.

Hast thou not seen (Apollo) the yong Brat
So late brought forth by lovely Maia? that
Looks in his *swathes* so beautifully faire?
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 210).

swathe[2] (swāŦH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swathed*, ppr. *swathing*. [< ME. *swathen*, an altered form, reverting to the form of the noun, of *swethen*, < AS. **swethian*, in comp. *be-swethian*, swathe, inwrap (= Icel. *svatha*, swathe), < *swathu*, a bandage: see *swathe*[2], *n.* Hence freq. *swaddle*.] 1. To bind with a bandage or bandages; swaddle; bind; wrap.

And *swathe* a tender vyne in bondes softe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

His legs were *swathed* in flannel. *Macaulay*, Chatham.

2†. To make a bundle of; tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn.

Swathed, or made into sheaves. *Cotgrave.*

3. To bind about; inclose; confine. [Rare.]

Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean with a girdle of sand?
Bp. Hopkins, Exposition, p. 276. (*Latham.*)

swathel†, *v. t.* Same as *swaddle*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 104.

swathel-binding†, *n.* Linen used for swathing infants.

I swaddled him in a scurvy *swathel-binding*, . . . and with my cords tied him royster-like both hand and foot, in such sort that he was not able to wince.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 14.

swather (swâ'thėr), *n.* [< *swath*[1] + *-er*[1].] A device with curved arms extending diagonally backward, fixed to the end of the cutter-bar of a reaper or mower to lift up uncut stalks, and throw those that are cut in such a way as to mark a line of separation between the uncut and the cut.

swathing (swā'ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swathe*[2], *v.*] A band; a bandage.

When I was yet in baby *swathings*, a genius came to my cradle and bestowed on me some whimsical caresses.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 630.

swathling-clothes† (swāŦH'ling-klōŦHz), *n. pl.* Swaddling-clothes. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 112.

swathy (swâ'thi), *a.* [Also *swathey*; < *swath*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to a swath; consisting of or lying in swaths. [Rare.]

Forth hies the mower with his glittering scythe, . . .
And lays the grass in many a *swathey* line.
J. Baillie, A Summer's Day.

swats (swats), *n.* [Also *swaits*; said to be ult. < AS. *swātan*, beer.] Ale or beer. [Scotch.]

Reaming *swats* that drank divinely.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

swatte. Same as *swat*[2].

swatter (swat'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *squatter*, E. dial. var. *swattle*; < D. *swaddren*, dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra*, squirt, Sw. *sqvattra*, squander; freq. of the verb appearing in Dan. *skvatte*, splash, spirt, squander, Sw. *sqvatta*; cf. Sw. dial. *skvatta*, squirt, = Icel. *skvetta*, squirt. Cf. *swat*[2], throw down violently, *swash*, a torrent of water. Cf. also *squander*.] To splutter; flounce; move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. *Sir D. Lyndsay.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sway (swā), *v.* [(*a*) < ME. *sweyen*, *swegen*, *sweigen*; prob. < Icel. *sveigja*, bend aside, swing (a distaff); cf. *sveggja*, sway, swing, = Norw. *sveigja*, bend (cf. *sveg*, switch), = Dan. *svcie*, bend; causal of Icel. **svīga*, bend (> *svigna*, give way, *svigi*, a bending switch, *svig*, a bend), = Sw. dial. *sviga* (pret. *sveg*), bend. (*b*) Cf. Sw. *svaja* = Dan. *svaie*, jerk, = D. *zwaaijen*, sway, swing, brandish, = LG. *swajen*, waver in the wind. Cf. *swag*[1], a collateral form of *sway*, and see *swing*. The Sw. Dan. *svag*, weak, pliant, is appar. of LG. or G. origin, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach*, weak: a word of a different root (see *sick*[1]).] I. *intrans.* 1. To bend to one side, as by excess of weight; hang in a heavy, unsteady manner; lean away from the perpendicular; swag: as, a wall that *sways* to the west; also, to bend or lean first to one side and then to the other; swing backward and forward.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

The branches
Swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible whispers.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 4.

While her dark tresses *swayed*
In the hot breath of cannon!
Whittier, St. John.

2. To move or incline to one side, or to one side and then to the other, literally or figuratively; incline to one side, party, etc., or to one and then to the other; vacillate, as judgment or opinion.

This battle fares like to the morning's war; . . .
Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea, . . .
Now *sways* it that way. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 5.

But yet success *sways* with the breath of Heaven.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

3. To have weight or influence; bear rule; govern.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do, . . .
They never then had sprung as summer flies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 14.

The example of sundry churches . . . doth *sway* much.
Hooker.

Donna Olympia *sways* most, and has the highest Ascendant over him. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 48.

4†. To advance steadily.

Let us *sway* on and face them in the field.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 24.

To sway up (*naut.*), to pull a rope so as to raise something; throw a strain on a mast-rope, to start the mast upward, so that the fid may be taken out before lowering the mast.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move backward and forward; wave or swing; hence, to wield with the hand.

Here, there, and every where about her *sweyd*
Her wrathfull steele, that none mote it abyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 66.

And your impartial undeceived Hand
Sway its own Sceptre.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 154.

And the wind of night is *swaying*
The trees with a heavy sigh.
Bryant, A Lifetime.

2. To cause to bend or move aside; bias, literally or figuratively; cause to lean or incline to one side; prejudice.

God forgive them that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 130.

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 635.

As bowls run true, by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1368.

The colonies were *swayed* by no local interest, no partial interest, no selfish interest.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

3. To rule; govern; influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force; manage.

She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3. 17.

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.
Dryden.

Swaying the long-hair'd goats with silver'd rein.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

4. *Naut.*, to hoist; raise: particularly said of yards and topmasts.—**To sway across**, to sway (a yard) to a horizontal position.—**Syn.** 1. To brandish.—3. *Guide*, *Direct* (see *guide*), control.

sway (swā), *n.* [< *sway*, *v.*] 1. Inclination; preponderance; movement toward one side or the other, or toward both alternately; swing.

Whan that the sturdy ok,
On which men hakketh ofte for the nones,
Receyved hath the happy fallyng strok,
The grete *sweigh* [var. *swough*] doth it to come al atones.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1383.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battel. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 234.

With huge two-handed *sway*
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down
Wide-wasting. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 251.

2. Weight; force, as of some heavy or powerful agent.

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes, . . .
Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's *sway*,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey.
Gray, The Bard, ii.

3. Rule; control; government: probably in allusion to the sway of the scepter, or of the sword, embodying and illustrating government.

The whole *sway* is in the people's hands, who voluntarily appoint those magistrates by whose authority they may be governed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

Five chosen leaders the fierce bands obey,
Himself supreme in valour, as in *sway*.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 200.

The *sway*
Of habit form'd in early day.
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

Horrible forms of worship, that, of old,
Held o'er the shuddering realms unquestioned *sway*.
Bryant, The Ages, xxv.

4. An instrument of rule or management. [Rare.]

The Sword is the surest *Sway* over all People, who ought to be cudgeled rather than cajoled to Obedience.
Howell, Letters, iv. 47.

5. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.—**Syn.** 3. *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

sway-backed (swā′bakt), *a.* 1. Same as *swayed*. —2. Having the back naturally sagged or hollowed to an unusual degree, as a horse.

The Ts'aidam ponies are of a very poor breed, mostly *sway-backed*, and with such long hoofs that they are bad mountain animals. *The Century*, XLI. 357.

sway-bar (swā′bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar on the hinder end of the fore hounds, resting on the coupling-poles, and sliding on them when the wagon turns. Also called *slider*, *sweep-bar*. *E. H. Knight*.

sway-bracing (swā′brā″sing), *n.* The horizontal bracing of a bridge, to prevent lateral swaying. *Imp. Dict.*

swayed (swād), *p. a.* Strained and weakened in the back or loins: noting horses that have been injured by overwork.

Swayed in the back and shoulder-shotten.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

swayful (swā′fûl), *a.* [< *sway* + *-ful*.] Able to sway; swaying; powerful. [Rare.]

Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worshipp'd in the reedy bower.
Fawkes, tr. of the Idylls of Theocritus, The Distaff.

sweak (swēk), *v.* A dialectal form of *squeak*.

sweal[1] (swēl), *v.* [Also dial. *swale*; < ME. *swelen*, < AS. *swelan* (pret. **swæl*, pp. **swolen*), burn, = MD. *swelen* = LG. *swelen*, > G. *schwelen*, burn slowly; cf. deriv. AS. *for-swælan*, burn up; OHG. *swilizzōn*, burn slowly; AS. *swōl*, heat; MD. **swoel*, *soel*, D. *zwoel*, *zoel* = LG. *swul*, > G. *schwül*, sultry; cf. also Lith. *swelu*, singe, scorch, etc. Cf. *swelter*, *sweltry*, *sultry*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To burn slowly.—2. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; waste away without feeding the flame.

II. *trans.* To singe; scorch; dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing.

sweal[2]† (swēl), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *squeal*[1].

And ill-shap't Loon who his harsh notes doth *sweal*.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 35.

sweam† (swēm), *n.* [Also dial. *sweem*, *swaim*, *swamo*; < ME. *sweem*, *sweme*, *swem*, a dizziness, < Icel. *sveimr*, a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim*, a hovering about, a sudden sickness, a slight intoxication; akin to Icel. *svimi* = Dan. *svime* = AS. *swima*, a fainting-fit, a swoon: see *swim*[2]. Hence ult. *sweamous*, *sweamish*, *squeamous*, *squeamish*.] 1. A swimming of the head; a fainting-fit; a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 482.—2. A sudden qualm of sickness.

By blindnesse blunt, a sottishe *sweame* hee feeles:
With foyes bereapte, when death is hard at heeles.
Mir. for Mags. (ed. Haslewood), I. 307.

sweamish (swē′mish), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *squeamish*.

sweamoust†, *a.* [ME. *sweymous*, *sweymowse*, etc.: see *squeamous*.] Same as *squeamous*.

swear[1] (swãr), *v.*; pret. *swore*, archaically *sware*, pp. *sworn*, ppr. *swearing*. [< ME. *sweren*, *swerien* (pret. *swor*, *sware*, pl. *sweren*), < AS. *swerian* (pret. *swōr*, pp. *sworen*) = OS. *swerian* = OFries. *swera* = MD. *sweren*, D. *zweren* = MLG. *sweren*, LG. *swören* = OHG. *sweren*, *swerien*, MHG. *swern*, *sweren*, G. *schwören* = Icel. *sverja* = Sw. *svärja* = Dan. *sværge* = Goth. *swaran* (pret. *swōr*), swear; cf. Icel. *svar*, pl. *svör*, = Sw. Dan. *svar*, answer, Icel. Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer, AS. *andswaru*, answer, *andswarian*, *andswerian*, answer, etc. (see *answer*); prob. orig. declare, affirm, assert, hence answer; cf. Skt. *svara*, sound, voice, √ *svar*, sound. To the same root is referred *swarm*. Hence, in comp., *forswear*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God or to some superhuman being in confirmation of what is affirmed; declare or affirm something in a solemn manner by some sacred being or object, as the Bible or the Koran.

Man, hytt was the fulle ryve
To *swere* be my wowndys fyve.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

By this pale queen of night I *swear*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 100.

2. To promise something upon oath; vow; make a promise in a solemn manner.

Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *sware* unto him. Gen. xxv. 33.

3. To give evidence or make any statement on oath or with an oath; also, to declare solemnly, without an oath, as to the truth of something.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 133.

4. To use profane language; be profane; practise profaneness; use the name or names of God irreverently in common conversation; utter profane oaths; curse.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and *swear* but now and then,
. . . never trust me more. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 200.

The swearer continues to *swear*; tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to *swear* on.
W. Gilpin, Sermons, II. xxvii.

"But whom did he *swear* at?" was the enquiry made of the narrator [a Scottish Highlander], who replied, "Oh, he didna *sweer* at ony thing particular, but juist stude in ta middle of ta road sod *swoor* at lairge."
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 10.

5. To be incongruous or inharmonious (with): followed by *at*: often said of colors. [Colloq.]

What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-à-brac may not be in the best taste, and may *swear at* the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 258.

To swear by, to treat as an infallible authority; place great confidence in. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid: . . . Mrs. Charles quite *swears by* her, I know.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, vi.

To swear off, to swear out, to renounce solemnly: as, to *swear off* drinking.

I hear your grace hath *sworn out* house-keeping.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God, a divinity, or something held to be sacred for the truth of the declaration: as, to *swear* an oath.

I dare saye, and saufly *swere*,
The knyght is trewe and trust.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 80).

The Scots without refusal *swore* him Allegiance.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To promise in a solemn manner; vow.

Well, tell me now what lady is the same
To whom you *swore* a secret pilgrimage?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 120.

Come join thy hands to mine,
And *swear* a firmness to what project I
Shall lay before thee.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

And Galahad *sware* the vow,
And good Sir Bors, our Lancelot's cousin, sware.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Let me put mine hand in thine and *swear*
To serve thee faithfully a changing year.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 204.

3. To put to an oath; cause to take an oath; bind by an oath: as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury.

I'll kiss thy foot; I'll *swear* myself thy subject.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 156.

Are we not all his subjects, all *sworn* to him?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

He *swore* also certaine of the chiefe men of euery tribe to bee Baillifes thereof.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 136.

My worthy colleague, Mr. James Buller, began to *swear* privy councillors in the name of "King George IV.—William, I mean," to the great diversion of the council.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

4. To declare or charge upon oath: as, to *swear* treason against a man.—5. To appeal to by an oath; call to witness. [Rare.]

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 163.

6. To utter in a profane manner.

Being thus frighted, *swears* a prayer or two,
And sleeps again. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 87.

To swear in, to induct into office by administering an oath.

I was *sworn in* the day before yesterday, and kissed hands at a council at Carlton House yesterday morning as clerk of the council. *Greville*, Memoirs, March 22, 1821.

To swear the peace against one, to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person may be required to give sureties of the peace. See *surety*.

You must let his Clerk, Jonathan Item, *Swear the Peace against you* to keep you from Duelling, or insure your life, which you may do for Eight per cent.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 198.

swear[1] (swãr), *n.* [< *swear*[1], *v.*] An oath. [Colloq.]

swear[2] (swãr), *a.* See *sweer*.

swearer (swãr′ėr), *n.* [< *swear*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swears, in any sense; one who utters or takes an oath.

She'll . . . make our *swearers* priests.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 13.

For it is the opinion of our most refined *swearers* that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person, and at one sitting.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

swear-word (swãr′wėrd), *n.* A profane word; an oath. [Colloq.]

There has been in the past an immense quantity of scolding, occasionally a *swear word*.
Elect. Review (Amer.), XII. i. 11.

sweat (swet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swet*; dial. *swat*; < ME. *swette*, *swete*, *swoot*, *swot*, *swote*, < AS. *swāt* = OS. *swēt* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *sweet*, D. *zweet* = MLG. *swēt*, LG. *sweet* = OHG. MHG. *sweiz*, G. *schweiss* = Icel. **sveit*, in secondary form *sveiti* (cf. also *sviti*) = Sw. *svett* = Dan. *sved* = Skt. *sveda*, sweat; cf. L. *sudor*, n., *sudare*, v., Gr. ἱδρώς, ἵδος, Lith. *swidrs*, sweat, Skt. √ *svid*, sweat. From the L. root are ult. E. *sudation*, *sudatory*, *sudorific*, *exude*, *transude*, etc.] 1. Moisture exuded from the skin, an excretion containing from one to two per cent. of solids, consisting of sodium chlorid, formic, acetic, butyric, and other fatty acids, neutral fats, and cholesterin; sensible perspiration: especially, the excessive perspiration produced by exertion, toil, the operation of sudorific medicines, etc.

As wittnesseth genesis,
That seith, with swynke and with *swot* and swetynge face
By-tulye and by-trauaille treuly oure lyf-lode.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 241.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread.
Gen. iii. 19.

All drown'd in *sweat* the panting mother flies.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 159.

I found the patient almost pulseless, pale, cold, and covered with clammy *sweat*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 60.

2. The state of one who sweats or perspires; sweating; especially, such a state produced medicinally; diaphoresis.

Indeed your worship should do well to advise him
To cleanse his body, all the three highways;
That is, by *sweat*, purge, and phlebotomy.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid,
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 255.

3. That which causes sweat; labor; toil; drudgery; also, a sudorific medicine.

This painful labour of abridging . . . was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 Mac. ii. 26.

Ease and leisure was given thee for thy retired thoughts, out of the *sweat* of other men.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

4. That which resembles sweat, as dew; also, moisture exuded from green plants piled in a heap: as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

The Muse's friend (gray-eyde Aurora) yet
Held all the meadows in a cooling *sweat*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

5. A sweating process, as in tanning hides.—6†. Sweating-sickness.

Certain this yere, and of late, have had the *Swet;* the oonly name and voyce wherof is soo terrible and fearful in his Highnes [Henry VIII.'s] eeres that he dare in noowise approch vnto the place where it is noysed to have been.
Stephen Gardener, To Cardinal Wolsey (Ellis's Hist. [Letters, 3d ser., I. 346).

Bradford, being at Cambridge, "prophesied truly" to the people there "before the *sweat* came, what would come if they repented not their carnal gospelling."
Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. xxiv.

Thus, what with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-shrunk. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 84.

7. A short run of a horse in exercising him.—8. In the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., that stage in the burning in which the hydrated oxid of alumina in the clay parts with its water.—**Bloody sweat,** the exudation of sweat mixed with blood; hematidrosis: a very rare affection.—**English sweat.** Same as *sweating-sickness.*—**Gipsy sweat.** See *Gipsy.*=**Syn. 1.** See *perspiration.*

sweat (swet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sweat* or *sweated*, ppr. *sweating*. [Also dial. *swat;* < ME. *sweten, sweete* (pret. *swette, swatte*), < AS. *swǣtan* = MD. *sweten*, D. *zweeten* = MLG. *sweten*, LG. *sweten*, sweat, = OHG. *sweizzan*, roast, MHG. *sweizen*, G. *schweissen*, hammer or weld red-hot metal together (cf. OHG. *swizzen*, MHG. *switzen*, G. *schwitzen*, sweat), = Icel. *sveita* = Sw. *svettas* = Dan. *svede*, sweat; cf. L. *sudare* (> It. *sudare* = Sp. *sudar* = Pg. *suar* = Pr. *suar, suzar* = F. *suer*), sweat, Gr. *ἱδροῦν*, Skt. √ *svid*, sweat: see *sweat, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin, or as if from the skin; perspire; especially, to perspire excessively.

His hakeney, that was al pomely grys,
So *swatte* that it wonder was to see.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

And notwithstanding that these Winds [on the Coast of Coromandel] are so hot, yet the Inhabitants don't *sweat* while they last, for their Skins are hard and rough.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 47.

2. To exude moisture, as green plants piled in a heap; also, to gather moisture from the surrounding air by condensation: as, a new hay-mow *sweats;* the clay of newly made bricks *sweats;* a pitcher of ice-water *sweats.*

A pitcher filled with cold water and placed in a room in summer will *sweat*—at least, that is what it is commonly called. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 228.

3. To exude as or in the manner of perspiration.

In the same Ilande they gather pytche whiche *sweateth* owte of the rockes, beynge muche harder and sourer then the pitche of the tree.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 174).

4. To toil; labor; drudge.

Utterly rejecting the pleasures of this present life as hurtful, they be all wholly set upon the desire of this life to come, by watching, waiting, and *sweating;* hoping shortly to obtain it.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

If you do *sweat* to put a tyrant down,
You sleep in peace the tyrant being slain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 255.

I could out-plead
An advocate, and *sweat* as much as he
Does for a double fee, ere you should suffer
In an honest cause.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

Henceforth, said God, the wretched Sons of Earth
Shall *sweat* for Food in vain.
Cowley, Tree of Knowledge, st. 4.

5. To labor under a burden as of punishment or extortion; suffer; pay a penalty. [Slang.]—6. To work for starvation wages; also, to carry on work on the sweating or underpaying system.

I have many a time heard both husband and wife—one couple especially, who were *sweating* for a gorgeous clothes' emporium—say that they had not time to be clean.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 64.

To sweat for it, to suffer for an offense; pay the penalty for a wrong done. [Colloq.]

Well, Jarvis, thou hadst wrongs, and, if I live,
Some of the best shall *sweat for't.*
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, or, figuratively, as if from the skin.

The imagination, *sweated* by artificial fire, produces nought but vapid bloom. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

2. To emit, as from the pores; exude; shed.

Fro thens a Stones cast toward the Southe is another Chapelle, where oure Lord *swette* droppes of Blood.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 96.

To make
Mine eyes to *sweat* compassion.
Shak., Cor., v. 3. 196.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*

3. To saturate with sweat; spoil with sweat: as, to *sweat* one's collar.

He dares tell 'em how many shirts he has *sweat* at tennis that week. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

I trust gentlewomen their diet sometimes a fortnight, lend gentlemen holland shirts, and they *sweat* 'em out at tennis, and no restitution.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

4. To extort money from; fleece; bleed; oppress by exactions; underpay, as shop-hands. [Slang or cant.]

In 1880 the canals struck against this system [of small contractors]. They declared that they were being *sweated;* that the hunger for work induced men to accept starvation rates. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 489.

5. To put in pledge; pawn. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was stretched,
The boys they all paid him a visit.
A bit in their sacks too they fetched;
They *sweated* their duds till they riz it.
R. Burrowes, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

6. To dry or force moisture from, as the wood in charcoal-burning by covering over the heap closely.—7. In *leather-manuf.*, to loosen the hair from, as a hide, by subjecting it to putrefactive fermentation in a smoke-house.—8. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to render elastic, as the leaves, by subjecting them to a slight fermentation.—9. To join by applying heat after soldering.

The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the commutator is made through large copper plugs, which are *sweated* in to secure perfect contact.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 112.

Cold sweating, in *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the hair and outer skin. It consists in soaking the hides in tanks from six to twelve days, in a flow of fresh cold water.—**To sweat coins,** more especially gold coins, to remove a part of the metal from the surface and edges by shaking the coins together in bags, so that particles of the metal are worn off, yet the diminution of the value is not readily perceived. *R. Cobden.*

His each vile sixpence that the world hath cheated—
And his the art that every guinea *sweated.*
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

sweat-band (swet'band), *n.* The leather lining, usually enameled, of a hat or cap, inserted for protection against the sweat of the head and brow; a sweat-leather.

sweat-box (swet'boks), *n.* 1. A box in which hides are sweated in the process of tanning.—2†. A narrow cell for prisoners.

sweat-canal (swet'ka-nal″), *n.* Same as *sweat-duct.*

sweat-center (swet'sen″tėr), *n.* A center situated in the medulla on either side of the middle line. It may be excited by eserine, nicotine, and picrotoxin.

sweat-cloth (swet'klôth), *n.* A cloth for wiping sweat from the face, as a towel or a handkerchief; a sudarium.

sweat-duct (swet'dukt), *n.* The excretory duct of a sweat-gland. See cut under *sweat-gland.*

sweated (swet'ed), *a.* 1. Made under the sweating system: as, a *sweated* coat.—2. Underpaid, as a shop-hand under the sweating system.

It was a poor consolation to the *sweated* waistcoat-hand to be told that the Amalgamated Engineers had a quarter of a million in the bank.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 725.

It is possible that several of the minor industries of the East End are absolutely dependent upon the fact that a low type of *sweated* and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages. *Contemporary Rev.*, LVI. 880.

sweater (swet'ėr), *n.* [< *sweat* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sweats.—2. One who or that which causes to sweat. Specifically—(*a*) A sudorific. (*b*) A grinding employer, or a middleman between the employer and the workmen; one who sweats his work-people; especially, one who employs working tailors at the lowest wages. [Slang.]

The greater part of the work, if not the whole, is let out to contractors or middle-men—*sweaters*, as their victims significantly call them—who, in their turn, let it out again, sometimes to the workmen, sometimes to fresh middle-men, so that, out of the price paid for labor on each article, not only the workmen, but the *sweater*, and perhaps the *sweater's sweater*, and a third, and a fourth, and a fifth, have to draw their profit.
C. Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (*Davies.*)

A Royal Commission has been collecting evidence on the subject [of "sweating"], and has established the fact that the victims of the system are not employed in factories or ordinary workrooms, but in *sweaters'* dens.
New York Tribune, June 11, 1888.

(*c*) One of a gang of street ruffians of the time of Queen Anne, who, forming a circle around an inoffensive wayfarer, pricked him with their swords, and compelled him to dance till he sweated.

These *sweaters* . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 332.

(*d*) A woolen jacket or jersey, especially one worn by men in training for athletic contests or by acrobats after performing.

Contestants with a proper regard for their health usually have thick coats (or *sweaters*) handy at the finish line, and are vigorously rubbed with crash towels immediately after a race. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 355.

3. One who sweats coin.

No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business, so that the *sweater*, if he exists at all, has all the opportunities he can desire.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 115.

sweat-fiber (swet'fī″bėr), *n.* One of the nervous fibers which run to the sweat-glands and on stimulation cause a flow of sweat.

sweatful (swet'fûl), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-ful.*] 1. Covered with sweat; hence, laborious; toilsome.

See here their antitype—a crude block raised
By *sweatful* smelters on this wooded strand.
Blackie, Lays of Highlands, p. 196. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Expressive of hard work; indicating laborious struggle.

The bloated armaments under which all Europe is bending to the earth with *sweatful* groans.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 403.

sweat-gland (swet'gland), *n.* One of those glands of the skin which secrete sweat. Such a gland consists of an epithelial tube, single or dividing into two (or in the larger glands, as in the axilla, into four or more) branches, and coiled up at its lower end in a loose irregular glomerulus. Also called *perspiratory, sudoriparous,* and *sudoriferous gland.* See also cut under *skin.*

Section of Skin, showing two Sweat-glands. *a*, epidermis; *b*, its deeper layer, or rete Malpighii; *c* to *d*, corium, dermis, or true skin; *f*, fat-cells; *g*, coiled end of a sweat-gland; *h*, its duct, opening on the surface at *i*.

sweat-house (swet'hous), *n.* 1. See the quotation.

Each building [of a Pueblo town], if of any considerable size, is provided with one or more estufas, or subterranean chambers, where a fire is kept constantly burning, and where the men of the community meet for social, deliberative, and religious purposes. A similar usage existed among the Floridian tribes; in fact, the rudiments of it may be found among most tribes of the continent, where the *sweat-house*, in one form or another, is usually a conspicuous feature.
Francis Parkman, in N. A. Rev., [CXX. 46.

2. In *tanning*, a building in which the depilation of hides and skins is performed by sweating.

sweatily (swet'i-li), *adv.* In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.

sweatiness (swet'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sweaty, or moist with sweat.

sweating (swet'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sweat, v.*] 1. The act of perspiring; profuse perspiration; also, the process of producing profuse perspiration by means of sudorifics, hot baths, etc.

Why, sir, I thought it duty to informe you
That you were better match a ruin'd bawd,
One ten times cured by *sweating* and the tub.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, v. 3.

Sweatings in the night were frequent, and sometimes her sufferings ceased when these occurred.
Alien. and Neurol., XI. 148.

2. Same as *sweating system* (which see, under *sweating, p. a.*).

The House of Lords Committee on *Sweating* . . . had made men think and given them matter for thought.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 730.

3. The process of producing exudation or oozing of moisture by application of heat either dry or moist.—4. Specifically, in *tanning*, a process of removing hair from hides by exposing them to moist air. There are various ways of carrying out the process. In one method the hides are hung in a pit, vault, or building, and exposed to air at a temperature of from 40° to 50° F., the air being kept cold, and saturated with moisture by the injection of a spray of cold spring-water. A ventilator in the roof permits of circulation of air, and an underground drain from the bottom of the pit permits outflow of water and inflow of cold air.

sweating (swet'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweat*, *v.*] 1. Perspiring freely or profusely.—2. Of or pertaining to the employment of persons, as to make clothes, at the lowest wages.—**Sweating system**, the practice, particularly in the tailoring trade, of employing men, women, and children to make up clothes in their own houses for scant pay. See *sweater*.

Sub-contracts known as the *sweating system*.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 167.

The *sweating system*, by which working people are furnished with employment in various trades at starvation wages, is attracting much attention in England.
New York Tribune, June 11, 1888.

sweating-bath (swet'ing-bȧth), *n.* A bath for producing sensible sweat; a sudatory; a stove.

sweating-cloth (swet'ing-klȯth), *n.* Same as *sweat-cloth*. *Nares*.

sweating-fever (swet'ing-fē′vėr), *n.* Same as *sweating-sickness*.

sweating-house (swet'ing-hous), *n.* 1. A house for sweating persons as a hygienic or curative process.

At the Hummum's in Covent Garden are the best accommodations for Persons of Quality to Sweat or Bath every day in the week, the Conveniences of all kinds far exceeding all other Bagnios or *Sweating-Houses* both for Rich and Poor.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 117.

2. In Spain, a long low hut in which sheep are closely packed the night before they are shorn, in order that the animal heat may soften the fleece and make it easier to cut.

sweating-iron (swet'ing-ī′ėrn), *n.* A kind of knife-like scraper to remove sweat from horses.

sweating-pit (swet'ing-pit), *n.* In *tanning*, a pit or inclosure wherein the depilation of hides is accomplished by the process called sweating.

sweating-room (swet'ing-röm), *n.* 1. A room for sweating persons, as in the Turkish bath.

As the theory had been advanced that a Turkish bath was an excellent preventive [of hydrophobia], he submitted to several hours in the *sweating-room*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 8.

2. In dairy business, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

sweating-sickness (swet'ing-sik′nes), *n.* Sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna: a febrile epidemic disease, in some places extremely fatal, which made its appearance in England in August, 1485, and at different periods until 1551, and spread extensively on the Continent. It was characterized by profuse sweating, and was frequently fatal in a few hours. It seems to have resembled somewhat the later epidemics of miliary fever. Also called *English sweat*, *sweating-fever*.

This Year, by reason of a *Sweating-sickness*, Michaelmas Term was adjourned. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 265.

The king [Richard III.] was now seriously alarmed, and sent another summons to Lord Stanley requiring his own immediate presence; to which he replied by sending an excuse that he was ill of the *sweating sickness*.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., vi.

Malwa sweating-sickness, a disease occurring in India, notably in the province of Malwa, which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. *Dunglison*.

sweating-tub (swet'ing-tub), *n.* A tub used for a hot bath, or sweating-bath.

These new Fanatics of not the preaching but the *sweating-tub*. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

sweat-leather (swet'leтн′ėr), *n.* 1. A leather flap attached to a stirrup-leather to protect the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse.—2. A sweat-band.

sweatless (swet'les), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-less*.] Without sweat; hence, without labor.

Thou for whom Harvest all the yeer doth last,
That in poor Desarts rich aboundance heap'st,
That *sweat-less* eat'st, and without sowing reap'st.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe. (*Davies*.)

sweat-lodge (swet'loj), *n.* Same as *sweat-house*. *Amer. Soc. Psychical Research*, I. 141.

sweat-stock (swet'stok), *n.* In *tanning*, a collective term for skins or hides which have been unhaired by treatment in the sweating-pit.

sweaty (swet'i), *a.* [< *sweat* + *-y*1.] 1. Moist or stained with sweat: as, a *sweaty* skin.

The rabblement . . . threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 247.

2. Consisting of sweat.

No humours gross, or frowzy steame,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streame.
Swift, Strephon and Chloe.

3. Causing sweat; laborious; toilsome.

This *sweaty* haste
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 77.

If he would needs put his foot to such a *sweaty* service, the odour of his Sock was like to be neither musk nor benjamin. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

sweddle (swed'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sweddled*, ppr. *sweddling*. [Appar. a var. of *swaddle*, with sense due to *swell*.] To swell; puff out. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Swede (swēd), *n.* [Formerly also *Sweed*; = F. *Suède* = MD. *Swede*, D. *Zweed* = MHG. *Sweide*, *Swede*, G. *Schwede* = Goth. **Swēlha* (pl. *Swethans*, in Jornandes); cf. L. *Sitones*, a people of northern Germany, near the Suiones; cf. Icel. *Svíar* = Sw. *Svear*, Swedes; Icel. *Svenskr*, *Swenskr* = Sw. Dan. *Svensk*, Swedish; Icel. *Svíaríki* = Sw. *Sverige* = Dan. *Sverrig* = AS. *Sweórice*, *Swiórice*, Sweden, lit. 'kingdom of the Swedes'; as *Sweón*, *Swión* (L. *Suiones*), the Swedes, + *rice*, kingdom. The name *Sweden*, D. *Zweden*, G. *Schweden*, was orig. dat. pl. of *Swede*.] 1. A native of Sweden, a kingdom of Europe which occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Since 1814 it has been united with Norway under a common sovereign.—2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A Swedish turnip.

Past rhododendron shrubberies, broad fields of golden stubble, sweet clover, and gray *swedes*, with Ogwen making music far below. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxi.

3†. A cannon consisting of a thin metal tube wound around with rope and covered with leather. Such cannon are said to have carried about a quarter of the load of an iron cannon. They were introduced by the Swedes, and used until the battle of Leipsic.

Swedenborgian (swē-dn-bôr′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Swedenborg*, the name of a Swedish family, changed from *Svedberg* when it was ennobled in 1719.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish scientific and religious author, or to Swedenborgianism.

II. *n.* A believer in the theology and religious doctrines of Swedenborg; a New Churchman. Swedenborg held Rev. xxi. 2, "And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven," to be a prediction of the establishment of a new dispensation, the initiation of which took place by the execution of the last judgment in the spiritual world in the year 1757, whereby man was restored to moral freedom by the restriction of evil infestations, the power of which had threatened its utter extinction. In proof of this belief, his followers point to the unparalleled spiritual and material progress of mankind since that date. They were first organized in London (where Swedenborg long resided) in 1788, under the name of the "Society of the New Church signified by the New Jerusalem," usually abbreviated to New Church. Professed Swedenborgians, though widely scattered, have never been numerous; but Swedenborg himself appears not to have contemplated the formation of a separate church, trusting to the permeation of his doctrines through the existing churches. Swedenborgians believe that this process is going on, and that thus the new dispensation is making its way independently of their own organization or efforts, and even without the conscious knowledge of most of those affected by it. Swedenborg considered himself the divinely appointed herald and expounder of this dispensation, being prepared for the office by open intercourse during many years with spirits and angels (all originally human beings), and with God himself, who revealed to him the spiritual or symbolic sense of the Divine Word (which the world had not previously been in a state to receive or apprehend), setting forth spiritual and celestial truths in every part through the correspondence of all material things with the spiritual principles, good or evil, of which they are the outgrowth and manifestation. This doctrine of correspondences is the foundation of his system, which he elaborated with uniform consistency in many volumes, all first published in Latin. In this correspondence consists the plenary inspiration of the Word, which includes only the Pentateuch, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, the Prophets and Psalms, the four Gospels, and the Apocalypse; the other books of the Bible are valuable for instruction, but lack this divine character.

Swedenborgianism (swē-dn-bôr′ji-an-izm), *n.* [< *Swedenborgian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

swedge (swej), *v. t.* Same as *swage*2.

Swedish (swē′dish), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Zweedsch* = G. *Schwedisch*; as *Swede* + *-ish*1.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.—**Swedish beam-tree.** See *Pyrus*.—**Swedish coffee.** See *coffee*.—**Swedish feather.** (*a*) A weapon of the type of the partizan. (*b*) An iron-pointed stake: same as *palisade*, 2. Compare *swine's-feather*.

I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances "the *Swedish feathers*," whilk your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

Swedish fir, a commercial name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*1.—**Swedish gloves**, gloves of undressed kid — that is, gloves made with the smooth side of the skin next the hand, and the rough or split surface outside. Commonly called by the French name, *gants de Suède*.—**Swedish juniper.** See *juniper*.—**Swedish leech**, the common medicinal leech, *Hirudo medicinalis*.—**Swedish turnip.** See *rutabaga*.—**Swedish work**, a kind of hand-weaving by which flat, narrow webbing is produced, which is a good substitute for braid, and can be done in various colors and patterns.

II. *n.* The language of the Swedes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Danish, and Icelandic.

Sweedt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Swede*.

sweeny (swē′ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Wasting of the shoulder-muscles in the horse, resulting from disuse of the corresponding limb. This disuse may be due to a variety of injuries, ending in lameness. Also *swinney*.

The shrinkage . . . commonly called *sweeny* is due to some lameness of the foot or limb, which induces the horse to favor the shoulder and throw the muscles out of use. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 72.

sweep (swēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swept*, ppr. *sweeping*. [Early mod. E. also *swepe*; < ME. *swepen* (pret. *swepte*), < AS. **swēpan* (pret. **swēpte*), a secondary form of *swāpan* (pret. *swēp*), sweep; = OFries. *swepa* = LG. *swepen*, sweep (with a broom), = OHG. *sweifan*, MHG. *sweifen*, G. *schweifen*, intr. slip, sweep, ramble, etc., tr. sweep, turn, = Icel. *sveipa*, sweep, swoop; cf. *swape*, *swipe*, *swoop*. The forms and senses are much involved, and the verb is now usually treated as if meaning primarily 'sweep with a broom.'] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass along with a swift waving or surging movement: as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain; pass with overwhelming force or violence, especially over a surface: as, a *sweeping* flood.

A *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. Prov. xxviii. 3.

The sky blackened, and the storm *swept* down.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 246.

One day the poet's harp lay on the ground,
Though from it rose a strange and trembling sound,
What time the wind *swept* over with a moan.
R. W. Gilder, Poet and his Master, ii.

2. To pass with pomp, as if with trailing garments: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 80.

Why do we not say, as to a divorc't wife, those things which are yours take them all with you, and they shall *sweepe* after you? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. To move with a long reach; move with a prolonged sliding or trailing motion: as, a *sweeping* stroke.

The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies;
And, shooting through the darkness, gild the night
With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 504.

4. To pass systematically over a surface in search of something; especially, to move the line of vision in such a way as to search every part of a given angular area: a modification of the transitive use II., 5. Hence, in *astron.*, to search systematically any part of the heavens by moving the telescope, or, especially, by allowing it to remain motionless until the diurnal motion has carried a certain part of the heavens through the field, when the telescope is carried back to the west and set to the next adjacent zone.

Far as the ranging eye can *sweep*,
A dazzling deluge reigns. *Thomson*.

5. To pass over a surface with a broom or besom; clean up: as, a servant engaged to *sweep* and scrub.—6. To swing or slat the flukes from side to side, as a whale when wounded or attacked. It is the characteristic method of defense. The fullest action of the flukes is called *sweeping* (or *slatting*) *from eye to eye*.—**To sweep for an anchor.** See *anchor*1.

II. *trans.* 1. To move, drive, or carry forward or away by overwhelming force or violence; remove or gather up by a long brushing stroke: literally or figuratively: as, the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house.

Death 's a devouring gamester,
And *sweeps* up all. *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

You seem'd that wave about to break upon me,
And *sweep* me from my hold upon the world.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Friends, companions, and train
The avalanche *swept* from our side.
M. Arnold, Rugby Chapel.

To avoid being *swept* on the rocks, which were all afoam, we had to row direct eastward.
H. M. Stanley, Through the Dark Continent, July 24, 1876.

2. To carry with a long swinging or dragging movement; trail pomposly.

Let frantic Talbot triumph for a while,
And like a peacock *sweep* along his tail.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 6.

3. To strike with a long sweeping stroke; brush or traverse quickly with the fingers; pass with a brushing motion, as the fingers; hence, to produce, as musical sounds, by such a motion or stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

The wind began to *sweep*
A music out of sheet and shroud.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciii.

If the fingers be repeatedly *swept* rapidly over something covered by numerous small prominences, as the papillated surface of an ordinary counterpane, a peculiar feeling of numbness in them results.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

4. To move over or along: as, the wind *swept* the surface of the sea.

As . . . chougha . . . madly *sweep* the sky.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 23.

Troy's proud dames, whose garments *sweep* the ground.
Pope, Iliad, vi. 563.

5. To direct the eye over in a comprehensive glance; view with the eye or an optical instrument in a rapid and general survey: as, to *sweep* the heavens with a telescope.

Here let us *sweep*
The boundless landscape.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1408.

To see distinctly a wide field, as in looking at a landscape or a picture, we unconsciously and rapidly *sweep* the line of sight over every part, and then gather up the combined impression in the memory.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 74.

6. To brush over, as with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; make clean by brushing: as, to *sweep* a floor or a chimney.

What woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? Luke xv. 8.

The besom that must *sweep* the court clean of such filth.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 34.

7. To rid as by sweeping; clear.

But first seven ships from Rochester are sent,
The narrow seas of all the French to *sweep*.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 46.

8. To draw or drag something over: as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope to hook an anchor.—9. To propel by means of sweeps or long oars.

Briga of 386 tons have been *swept* at three knots or more.
Admiral Smyth. (*Imp. Dict.*)

10. To have within range of fire; clear of enemies or a mob by a discharge of artillery or musketry, as a street or square.

Sections or full batteries of the Division artillery were posted to *sweep* the avenues of approach, and the fields on which these avenues opened. *The Century*, XXX. 315.

The French are now transporting heavy siege artillery to their new or remodeled works commanding the highways that lead to France, and so arranged as to be capable of *sweeping* them from two sides.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 129.

To sweep away, to scatter; disperse; get rid of.

A broom is hung at the mast-head of ships about to be sold, to indicate that they are to be *swept away*.
Brewer, Dict. Phrase and Fable (Broom).

To sweep the board or **the stakes**. See *board*.—**To sweep the deck** or **the decks**. See *deck*.

sweep (swēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepe;* = OHG. MHG. *sweif*, G. *schweif*, a ramble, = Icel. *sveipr*, a fold, swoop, twirl; from the verb.] 1. The act of sweeping; the act of effecting something by means of a sweeping or clearing-out force; hence, wholesale change or removal.

Here has been a great *sweep* of employments, and we expect still more removals. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xlix.

The hope that the few remaining hundreds of the aboriginea might be captured in one *sweep*.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 758.

2. The reach or range of a continued motion or stroke: as, the long *sweep* of a scythe; direction or extent of any motion not rectilinear: as, the *sweep* of a compass; hence, range, in general; compass.

Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble *sweep* of all their privilege.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 475.

Feelings of calm power and boundless *sweep*.
Bryant, The Poet.

An incision was commenced on the mesial line . . . and carried backward and downward . . . in a semicircular *sweep*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 81.

Specifically—(*a*) The compass of anything flowing or blowing: as, the flood or the storm carried away everything within its *sweep*. (*b*) Reach; extent; prevalence, as of a disease: as, the *sweep* of an epidemic.

3. A turn, bend, or curve.

The St. Just miners . . . use a hammer . . . which is a long bloathead with a little *sweep*.
Morgans, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 65.

The cavalcade, following the *sweep* of the drive, quickly turned the angle of the house, and I lost sight of it.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a *sweep* of brown hair that fell across his forehead. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 353.

The stream twists down through the valley in long *sweeps*, leaving oval wooded bottoms, first on one side and then on the other. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

4. A circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive in front of a house.

Down the little carriage-drive past the pigeon-house elevated on a pole, . . . up the *sweep*, and so to the house-door. *E. Yates*, Broken to Harness, I. 311.

5. A rapid survey or inspection by moving the direction of vision in a systematic manner so as to search the whole of a given angular area; especially, in *astron.*, the act of sweeping (see *sweep*, *v. i.*, 4); hence, the immediate object of such a view; hence, again, the external object, the country, or section of the heavens viewed.

Beyond the farthest *sweep* of the telescope.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 173.

By continuing my *sweeps* of the heavens my opinion of the arrangement of the stars and their magnitudes, and of some other particulars, has undergone a gradual change.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 26.

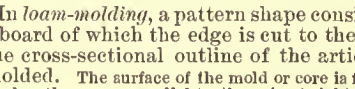
A magnificent *sweep* of mountain country was in sight.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 93.

6. In *ship-building*, any arc of a circle used in the body-plan to describe the form of the timbers.—7. *Naut.*, a large oar, used in small vessels sometimes to assist the rudder in turning the vessel in a calm, but usually to propel the craft. Also *swape*.—8. A metal frame on which the tiller or rudder-yoke of a ship travels.—9. An engine formerly used in war for throwing stones into fortresses; a ballista. [Still used in heraldry.]—10. A device for drawing water from a well by means of a long pole resting on a tall upright as a fulcrum; also, one of various somewhat similar levers performing other functions, as the lever of a horse-power. Also *swipe*, *swape*.

A great poste and high is set faste; then over it cometh a longe beame whiche renneth on a pynne, so that the one ende havynge more poyse then the other causeth the lyghter ende to ryse; with such beere brewers in London dooe drawe up water; they call it a *sweepe*.
Elyot. (*Halliwell.*)

The well, its long *sweep* piercing the skies, its bucket swinging to and fro in the wind. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

11. In *loam-molding*, a pattern shape consisting of a board of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be molded. The surface of the mold or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are



Sweeps for Molding.

made in pairs, one for "running up" the core and the other for forming the interior of the mold. They are consequently the reverse of each other, and the radii differ by a quantity equal to the thickness of the metal of the pipe to be cast. Thus, supposing the internal diameter of the pipe to be 24 inches, and the thickness of the metal 1 inch, the radius of each core and sweep (see *a*) will be 12 inches, and the radius of the mold-sweep (see *b*) 13 inches. Sweeps are employed for many other symmetrical forms besides cylinders.

12. A form of light plow or cultivator used for working crops planted in rows, as cotton or maize; a cotton-sweep.—13. In *card-playing:* (*a*) In the game of casino, a pairing or combining of all the cards on the board and so removing them all. (*b*) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand.—14. Same as *sweepstakes*. [Colloq.]—15. *pl.* The sweepings of an establishment where precious metals are worked, as a goldsmith's or silversmith's shop, or a mint.

The silver wasted by the operative officers and sold in *sweeps* during the year was 44,413.20 standard ounces.
Rep. Sec. Treasury, 1886, p. 168.

Wastage and loss on sale of *sweeps*. [U. S. mints.]
Rep. Sec. Treasury, 1886, p. 252.

16. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, a chimney-sweeper.

We positively deny that the *sweeps* have art or part in these proceedings. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xx.

It was in country places, however, that the stealing and kidnapping of children was the most frequent, and the threat of "the *sweeps* will get you" was often held out, to deter children from wandering.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 394.

17. See the quotation.

Four broad, curved pieces of iron, called *sweeps*, pressers, or pushers, which terms are synonymous, and their use is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 109.

Sweep of a seine, the reach or compass of a seine that is swept.—**To make a clean sweep**, to sweep away anything completely; remove entirely; clean out: often used in politics: as, to *make a clean sweep* of office-holders.

They burnt thirty-two houses in Springfield,—the minister's house and all, with all his library (and books was scarce in them days); but the Indians *made a clean sweep* on't. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 163.

sweepage (swē'pāj), *n.* [< *sweep* + *-age*.] The crop of hay got in a meadow. [Prov. Eng.]

sweep-bar (swēp'bär), *n.* Same as *sway-bar*.

sweeper (swē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *swepare;* < *sweep* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which sweeps; a sweeping-machine.

Oxygen, the *sweeper* of the living organism, becomes the lord of the dead body.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 35.

It was late in the day when the big *sweepers* with six teams of horses came down to clear the track.
New York Times, Jan. 26, 1891.

2. A tree growing on the margin of a stream, and overhanging the water at a sharp angle from the bank. It sometimes forms an excellent fishing-place.

sweeping (swē'ping), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swepyng;* verbal n. of *sweep*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which sweeps, in any sense; also, the result of such act.

With a *sweeping* of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

Within the flowery swarth he heard
The *sweeping* of the scythe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 379.

2. *pl.* Whatever is gathered together by or as by sweeping; rubbish; refuse.

They shulde bee dryuen togyther on heapes by th[e]ympulsyon of the shyppes, euen as a beaome gathereth the *swepynges* of a house.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 157).

The *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber.
Swift, Meditation upon a Broomstick.

The population [of Armenia] was composed largely of the *sweepings* of Asia Minor, Christian tribes which had taken refuge in the mountains.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 159.

Specifically—(*a*) In *stereotyping* and *electrotyping*, the bits of metal thrown on the floor by sawing- and planing-machines. (*b*) In *printing*, the waste paper swept up from the floor of a press-room. (*c*) In *bookbinding*, the bits of gold-leaf gathered up by the cotton cloth that is used to remove the surplus gold of a gilded book.

sweeping (swē'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sweep*, *v.*] 1. Carrying everything before it; overwhelming: as, a *sweeping* majority.

Regardless of the *sweeping* whirlwind's away.
Gray, The Bard, II. li. 13.

2. Including or comprehending many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; comprehensive; all-including: as, a *sweeping* charge; a *sweeping* declaration.

One *sweeping* clause of ban and anathema.
Burke, Rev. in France.

This has the manifest drawback of most generalizations: it is far too *sweeping*. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xi.

There is no doubt that the Roman commonwealth in its last days . . . needed the most *sweeping* of reforms.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 336.

Sweeping resolution, in *U. S. hist.*, a resolution passed by the Ohio legislature in 1810, declaring vacant the seats of all the State judges.

sweeping-car (swē'ping-kär), *n.* A car carrying mechanical rotary brooms for sweeping snow and dirt from a railroad-track.

sweeping-day (swē'ping-dā), *n.* The day on which sweeping is regularly done, as in a house.

Friday, the anniversary of the Assembly Ball, was general *sweeping-day* at Mrs. Dansken's.
The Century, XXXVIII. 180.

sweepingly (swē'ping-li), *adv.* In a sweeping or comprehensive manner.

It seemed all so *sweepingly* intelligible.
E. Montgomery, Mind, IX. 372.

sweepingness (swē'ping-nes), *n.* The character of being sweeping or comprehensive: as, the *sweepingness* of a charge.

sweep-net (swēp'net), *n.* 1. A large net admitting of making a wide compass in drawing it.—2. A net used by entomologists to take insects by drawing it over herbage with a sweeping motion. It generally consists of a bag of light strong cloth attached to an iron or brass ring set in a short handle.

sweep-piece (swēp'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved piece of timber fastened to the inner side of a port-sill to assist in training a gun.

sweep-rake (swēp'rāk), *n.* The rake that clears the table of a self-raking reaper. *E. H. Knight.*

sweeps (swēps), *n. pl.* The arms of a mill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sweep-saw (swēp'sâ), *n.* A saw with a thin blade in a frame or bow, capable of cutting in a sweep or curve; a bow-saw or turning-saw.

sweep-seine (swēp'sān), *n.* A large seine for making a wide sweep in drawing.

sweep-seining (swēp'sā'ning), *n.* The act or process of sweeping a net, paid out from the stern of a boat, which describes a circle starting from and returning to the shore, one end of the rope being left on shore and the other brought in by the boat. The net is then hauled in by the men on shore.

sweepstake (swēp'stāk), *n.* [< *sweep*, *v.*, + obj. *stake*[2].] 1†. A game of cards, in which apparently a player could take all the tricks or win all the stakes.

To play at *sweepstake*, and take all together.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 439. (*Latham.*)

2. Same as *sweepstakes*.—**To make sweepstake**†, to make a clean sweep.

If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they would, I trow, *make sweep-stake* at once with purgatory.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 292.

sweepstake (swēp'stāk), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *sweepstake*, *n.*] By winning and taking all the stakes at once; hence, by wholesale; indiscriminately.

sweepstakes (swēp'stāks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A gaming transaction, in which a number of persons contribute a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions. Thus, in horse-racing each of the contributors has a horse assigned to him (usually by lot), and the person to whom the winning horse is assigned takes the whole stakes, or the stakes may be divided between two or three who draw the first two or three horses in the race.

There was a general notion that a *sweepstakes* differed from a lottery in that the winner swept away the whole of the stakes (hence the name), whereas in a lottery the person who held the bank made a large profit. . . . This distinction existed in theory rather than in fact, and . . . the *sweepstakes* were declared illegal as lotteries by a decision of the courts in 1845.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 842.

2. A prize in a horse-race or other contest, made up of several stakes.—3†. Same as *sweepstake*, I.—4. A race for all the stakes contributed, sometimes with money added.

The Time Test Stakes is a *sweepstakes* for all ages at three-quarters of a mile, with $1,250 added.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

sweep-washer (swēp'wosh[ᵉ]èr), *n.* In *gold-* and *silver-refining*, a person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., the small particles of gold or silver contained in them.

sweep-washings (swēp'wosh[ᵉ]ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse or sweepings of gold- and silver-working shops. *E. H. Knight.*

sweepy (swē'pi), *a.* [< *sweep* + *-y*[1].] 1. Bending or swaying; sweeping.

They [the waters], . . .
. . . rushing onwards with a *sweepy* sway,
Bear flocks, and folds, and lab'ring hinds away.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 395.

A *sweepy* garment, vast and white.
Browning, Christmas Eve.

2. Protuberant; bulging; strutting.

Behold their swelling dugs, the *sweepy* weight
Of ewes that sink beneath their milky freight.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid.

3. Curving; having long bends or turns.

And its fair river gleaming in the light,
With all its *sweepy* windings. *J. Baillie.*

sweer (swēr), *a.* [Also *swear*, Sc. *sweir*; < ME. *swer*, *sware*, < AS. *swēr*, *swār*, heavy, = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swar* = OHG. *swār*, *swāri*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer* = Icel. *svārr* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær* = Goth. *swērs*, heavy, = Lith. *swarus*, heavy.] 1. Heavy.—2. Dull; indolent; lazy.—3. Reluctant; unwilling. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

sweet (swēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *swete*, *suete*, *swoote*, also *swote*, *soot*, *soote*, *sote*, < AS. *swēte* = ONorth. *swæte*, *swōte* = OS. *swōti*, *suoti* = OFries. *swēt* = MD. *soet*, D. *zoet* = MLG. *sote*, *sute*, LG. *sōte*, *sōt* = OHG. *suozi*, *swuazi*, MHG. *sueze*, G. *süss* = Icel. *sætr* (*sœtr*) = Sw. *söt* = Dan. *sød* = Goth. **swōtus*, *suts* = L. *suāvis* (for **suadvis*) = Gr. *ἡδύς* = Skt. *svādu*, sweet; from a root seen in Gr. *ἡδεσθαι*, be pleased, *ἡδονή*, pleasure, *ἀνδάνειν*, please, Skt. √ *svad*, *svād*, be savory, make savory, take pleasure. From the L. adj. is the E. *suave*, with its derivatives, also *suade*, *dissuade*, *persuade*, etc., *suasion*, *suasive*; from the Gr., *hedonism*, *hedonist*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Pleasing to the taste; having a pleasant taste or flavor like that of sugar or honey; also, having a fresh, natural taste, as distinguished from a taste that is stale, sour, or rancid.

Ther was brid and ale *suete*,
For riche men ther etc.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1257.

Thei [apples] ben righte *swete* and of gode Savour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the *sweet* poison of misused wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; perfumed.

Burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 49.

The wind of May
Is *sweet* with breath of orchards.
Bryant, Among the Trees.

3. Pleasing to the ear; making agreeable music; musical; soft; melodious; harmonious: as, a *sweet* singer; a *sweet* song.

And there a noyse allureth sleepe soft trembled,
Of manie accords more *sweete* than Mermaids song.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 162.

Sweet instruments hung up in cases.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 102.

Sweet was thy song, but *sweeter* now
Thy carol on the leafless bough.
O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; attractive; charming.

Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 43.

I went to see the palace and gardens of Chevereux, a *sweete* place. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 28, 1644.

I forgot to tell you of a *sweet* house which Mr. Montagu carried me to see. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 349.

The *sweetest* little inkstand and mother-of-pearl blotting-book, which Becky used when she composed her charming little pink notes. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lv.

5. Pleasing, agreeable, grateful, or soothing to the mind or emotional nature; exciting pleasant or agreeable feelings; charming; delightful; attractive; hence, dearly loved; precious.

And [they] asketh leue and lycence at Londun to dwelle,
To singe ther for almonye for aelmer is *swete*.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 83.

Aprille with hise shoures *soote*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades?
Job xxxviii. 31.

I have vowed to Jaquenetta to hold the plough for her *sweet* love three years. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 893.

The merry month of June, the *sweetest* month in all the year. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

But the high soul burns on to light men's feet
Where death for noble ends makes dying *sweet*.
Lowell, Memoriæ Positum.

6. Gracious; kind; amiable: as, *sweet* manners: formerly often used as a term of complimentary address: as, *sweet* sir.

Young I know she was,
Tender, and *sweet* in her obedience.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Give, if thou canst, an almes; if not, afford,
Instead of that, a *sweet* and gentle word.
Herrick, Almes.

7. Free from sour or otherwise excessive taste.

Chymists oftentimes term the calces of metals and other bodies dulcified, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of taste, *sweet*, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness.
Boyle, Origin of Forms, § II. Exp. 4.

8. Fresh; not salt or salted.

Than the waters whereof [the Nile] there is none more *sweet*, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so concocted by the Sun.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 78.

The sails are drunk with showers, and drop with rain;
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 156.

9. Being in a sound or wholesome state; not sour or spoiled; not putrescent or putrid: as, *sweet* meat.

At the fote of this mounte is the fountayne yt Helyseus helyd and made *suete* with puttynge in of salte and holy wordes in the name of Almyghty God.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

I could heartily wish their Summer cleanliness was as great; it is certainly as necessary to keep so populous a City *sweet*. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

This is the salt unto humanity,
And keeps it *sweet*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

10. In *archery*, of a bow, soft in flexure and recoil. See the last quotation under *sweetness*.—**A sweet tooth.** See *tooth*.—**Sweet acorn, almond, alyssum, amber, ash, balm.** See the nouns.—**Sweet balsam.** See *balsam-weed*.—**Sweet basil, birch, broomweed, buckeye, calabash, cassava, chervil, chestnut, cicely, cider.** See the nouns.—**Sweet calamus, sweet cane.** Same as *calamus*, 2.—**Sweet cistus,** the shrub *Cistus villosus*.—**Sweet clover.** See *Melilotus*.—**Sweet coltsfoot.** See *coltsfoot*.—**Sweet corn,** a variety of maize of a sweet flavor, preferred for eating green.—**Sweet cumin, cypress, dock, fennel.** See the nouns.—**Sweet fucus.** Same as *sea-belt*.—**Sweet glove**†, a perfumed glove of any sort: a phrase often occurring in schedules, etc., of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Gloves as *sweet* as damask roses.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 222.

Sweet goldenrod. See *Solidago*.—**Sweet gum.** See *gum*[2], and compare *sweet-gum*.—**Sweet herbs,** fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes, as thyme and sweet marjoram.—**Sweet horsemint, lemon, marjoram, maudlin.** See the nouns.—**Sweet locust.** Same as *honey-locust*.—**Sweet marten,** the pine-marten, *Mustela martes*: apparently so called in comparison with *foul marten*, the foulmart or polecat. [Eng.]—**Sweet mountain-fern.** See *Lastrea*.—**Sweet oleander.** See *oleander*.—**Sweet orange,** the common as opposed to the bitter or Seville orange.—**Sweet pea.** See *pea*[1].—**Sweet pepper-bush.** See *Clethra*.—**Sweet pine-sap.** See *Schweinitzia*.—**Sweet pishamin.** See *pishamin*.—**Sweet plum.** See *Owenia*.—**Sweet potato, precipitate, sack**†, **scabious, shrub.** See the nouns.—**Sweet sedge.** Same as *sweet-flag*.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.—**Sweet stuff,** candy; sweetmeats. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

The *sweet-stuff* maker (I never heard them called confectioners) bought his "paper" of the stationers, or at the old book-shops.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 216.

Sweet sultan. See *sultan*, 4.—**Sweet tea.** See *Smilax*, 1.—**Sweet tincture of rhubarb.** See *tincture*.—**Sweet vernal-grass.** See *vernal grass*, under *vernal*.—**Sweet viburnum.** Same as *sheepberry*, 1.—**Sweet violet, woodruff.** See the nouns.—**To be sweet on** or **upon,** to be in love with; have an especial fondness for. [Colloq.]

That Missis is *sweet* enough *upon* you, Master, to sell herself up, slap, to get you out of trouble.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 15.

=Syn. 1. Luscious, sugary, honeyed.—2. Redolent, balmy.—3. Dulcet.—5. Engaging, winning, lovely.—6. Lovable.

II. *n.* 1. The quality of being sweet; sweetness.

Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish *sweet*, without any tartness.
Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

It seems tolerably well established that *sweet* and sour are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 313.

It is but for a moment, comparatively, that anything looks strange or startling: a truth that has the bitter and the *sweet* in it. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2. Something sweet to the taste: used chiefly in the plural.

The fly that sips treacle is lost in the *sweets*.
Gay, Beggars' Opera, ii. 2.

From purple violets and the teile they bring
Their gathered *sweets*, and rifle all the spring.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*a*) Confections; bonbons: as, he brought a box of *sweets* for the children. (*b*) Sweet dishes served at table, as puddings, tarts, creams, or jellies: as, a course of *sweets* preceded fruit and coffee. (*c*) Home-made fermented or unfermented liquors, as meads or metheglin.

3. That which is pleasant to the sense of smell; a perfume.

Whence didst thou [violet] steal thy *sweet* that smells,
If not from my love's breath? *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcix.

4. Something pleasing or grateful to the mind, heart, or desires: as, the *sweets* of domestic life; the *sweets* of office.

Sweets grown common lose their dear delight.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

It was at Streatham that she tasted, in the highest perfection, the *sweets* of flattery, mingled with the *sweets* of friendship. *Macaulay*, Mme. D'Arblay.

5. One who is dear to another; a darling: a word of endearment.

Wherefore frowns my *sweet*? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

sweet† (swēt), *v. t.* [< ME. *sweten*, < AS. *swētan* (= OHG. *suozan*), < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet*, *a.*] To make sweet; sweeten.

She with face and voice
So *sweets* my pains that my pains me rejoice.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 531).

Heaven's tones
Strike not such musick to immortall soules
As your accordance *sweetes* my breast withall.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 3.

sweet (swēt), *adv.* [< ME. *swete*; < *sweet*, *a.*] Sweetly; in a sweet manner; so as to be sweet.

He kiste hire *sweete* and taketh his sawtrie.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 119.

To roast sweet, in *metal.*, to roast thoroughly.

sweet-and-twenty (swēt'and-twen'ti), *a.* Both attractive and young: a Shaksperian term of endearment.

Then come kiss me, *sweet-and-twenty*,
Youth's a stuff will not endure.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 52.

sweet-apple (swēt'ap'l), *n.* 1. A sweet-flavored apple.—2. Same as *sweet-sop*.

sweet-ball†, *n.* A sweetmeat.

This *sweet-Ball*,
Take it to cheere your heart.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 130).

sweet-bay (swēt'bā), *n.* 1. The noble or victor's laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, which is also the

common bay-tree, in southern Europe becoming a tree of 40 or 50 feet, in cooler regions grown as a shrub. It has lanceolate evergreen leaves with a pleasant scent and an aromatic taste, which are used for flavoring in cookery, form an ingredient in several ointments, and are placed between the layers of Smyrna figs. See *laurel*[1].

2. The swamp-laurel *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.—**Sweet-bay oil.** See *oil*.

sweet-box (swēt'boks), *n.* A small box or dish intended to hold sweets.

sweetbread (swēt'bred), *n.* 1. The pancreas of an animal, used for food; also, the thymus gland so used. Butchers distinguish the two, the former being the *stomach-sweetbread*, the latter the *neck-sweetbread* or *throat-sweetbread*. —2†. A bribe or douceur.

I obtain'd that of the fellow . . . with a few *sweetbreads* that I gave him out of my purse.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 163. (*Davies.*)

3. A part of the lobster taken from the thorax for canning. [Maine.]

sweet-breasted† (swēt'bres″ted), *a.* Sweet-voiced: from *breast*, in the old sense of musical voice.

Sweet-breasted as the nightingale or thrush.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 1.

sweet-breathed (swēt'bretht), *a.* Fragrant; odorous; sweet-smelling.

The *sweet-breathed* violet of the shade.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.


Sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*).

sweetbrier (swēt'brī″ėr), *n.* The eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa*, a native of Europe and central Asia, introduced in the eastern United States. It is a tall-stemmed rose armed with strong and hooked, also slender and straight, prickles, the leaves and flowers small, the former aromatic-scented, especially in cultivation, from copious resiniferous glands beneath and on the margins. Also *sweetbriar*.

Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of *sweetbriar* and honeysuckle.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Sweetbrier-sponge. Same as *bedegar*.

sweeten (swē'tn), *v.* [< *sweet* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become sweet, in any sense.

Set a rundlet of verjuice over against the sun in summer, . . . to see whether it will ripen and *sweeten*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 898.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sweet to any of the senses.

With fairest flowers . . .
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 220.

Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast.
Swift, Panegyric to the Dean.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind: as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.

Distance sometimes endears Friendship, and Absence *sweeteneth* it.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 6.

3. To make mild or kind; soften.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper.
W. Law.

4. To make less painful or laborious; lighten.

Thus Noah *sweetens* his Captivity,
Beguiles the time, and charms his misery,
Hoping in God alone.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

And hope of future good, as we know, *sweetens* all suffering.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 390.

5. To increase the agreeable qualities of; also, to render less disagreeable or harsh: as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy. (*Johnson.*)

6. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious or offensive matter; bring back to a state of purity or freshness; free from taint: as, to *sweeten* apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air; to *sweeten* water.

The one might be employed in healing those blotches and tumours which break out in the body, while the other is *sweetening* the blood and rectifying the constitution.
Addison, Spectator, No. 16.

7. To make mellow and fertile: as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.

sweetener (swē'nėr), *n.* [< *sweeten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sweetens, in any sense.

Powder of crab's eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are often prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours.
Sir W. Temple, Health and Long Life.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the *sweetener* and ennobler of the street and the fireside.
Lowell, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 357.

sweetening (swēt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sweeten*, *v.*] That which sweetens; a substance, as sugar, used to sweeten something. —**Long sweetening**, molasses. [Local, U. S.]

Long sweetening (molasses), he says, came to them from Virginia, and is still used in remote districts.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 34.

An' pour the *longest sweetnin'* in.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., viii.

Short sweetening, sugar. [Local, U. S.]

sweet-fern (swēt'fėrn'), *n.* 1. A fragrant shrub, *Myrica* (*Comptonia*) *asplenifolia*. Its leaves,


Branch with Fruit of Sweet-fern (*Myrica asplenifolia*).
a, male catkins; *b*, scale of male flower; *c*, the fruit, with the eight bristles; *d*, part of the leaf, showing the nervation.

which are fern-like in aspect, contain 9 or 10 per cent. of tannin. See *Comptonia*.—2. The European sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*, which has leaves dissected like those of a fern. [Prov. Eng.]

sweet-flag (swēt'flag'), *n.* An araceous plant, *Acorus Calamus*, with sword-shaped leaves and two-edged leaf-like scapes, from one edge of which emerges a cylindrical spadix. It has a pungent and aromatic property, especially its thick creeping rootstock, which forms the officinal calamus aromaticus. This is now sparingly used as a stomachic, also in confectionery and in kinds of distilling and brewing. Also *calamus*, *sweet-rush*, *sweet sedge*.


Flowering Plant of Sweet-flag (*Acorus Calamus*).
a, the spadix; *b*, a flower; *c*, one of the anthers with the perianth-scale.

sweet-gale (swēt'gāl), *n.* See *gale*[3].

sweet-grass (swēt'-gras), *n.* A grass of the genus *Glyceria*: so called doubtless from the fondness of cattle for *G. fluitans*. Locally applied also to the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*. [Great Britain.]

sweet-gum (swēt'-gum), *n.* The American liquidambar, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, or its exuding balsam. See *Liquidambar*, and *liquid storax* (under *storax*).

sweetheart (swēt'härt), *n.* [< ME. *sweteherte*; orig. two words, *swete herte*, 'sweet heart,' i. e. 'dear love': see *sweet* and *heart*.] A person beloved; a lover; more commonly, a girl beloved. [Colloq.]

For thow hast lengthed my lif, & my langour schortet,
Thurth the solas & the sigt of the, my *swete hert!*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1550.

Mistress, . . . you must retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweetheart's* hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 664.

sweetheart (swēt'härt), *v.* [< *sweetheart*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To act the part of a lover to; pay court to; gallant: as, to *sweetheart* a lady. [Colloq.]
Imp. Dict.

II. *intrans.* To perform the part of a lover; act the gallant; play the wooer: as, he is going a *sweethearting*. [Colloq.]

I see he 's for taking her to sit down, now they're at the end o' the dance; that looks like *sweet-hearting*, that does.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

sweeties (swē'tiz), *n. pl.* [Dim. of *sweets*.] Confections; candies; sweets. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

Sweeties to bestow on lasses.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 547. (*Jamieson.*)

Instead of finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packets which we pluck off the boughs, we find enclosed Mr. Carnifex's review of the quarter's meat.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, x. (*Davies.*)

sweeting (swē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *sweting*, *swetyng*; < *swēet* + *-ing*[3].] 1. A sweet apple.

Swetyng, an apple, pomme doulce.
Palsgrave.

2. A term of endearment.

"Nai sertes, *sweting*," he seide, "that schal I neuer."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 916.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 43.

sweet-john (swēt'jon), *n.* A flower of the narrow-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from other varieties called *sweet-william*.

Armoires. . . . The flowers called *Sweet-Johns*, or Sweet-Williams, Tolmeyners, and London-tufts.
Cotgrave.

sweetkin† (swēt'kin), *a.* [< *sweet* + dim. *-kin*. Cf. MD. *soetken*, a sweetheart.] Sweet; lovely.

The consistorians, or setled standers of Yarmouth . . . gather about him, as flocking to hansell him [a Londoner] and strike him good luck, as the *sweetkin* madams did about valiant Sir Walter Manny.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

sweetleaf (swēt'lēf), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, found in deep woods or on the borders of cypress-swamps in the southern United States. Its leaves are sweet to the taste, greedily eaten by cattle and horses, and they yield, as does also the bark, a yellow dye. Also called *horse-sugar*.

sweetlips (swēt'lips), *n.* 1. One who has sweet lips: a term of endearment.—2†. An epicure; a glutton. *Halliwell.*—3. The ballanwrasse, *Labrus maculatus*. Also called *Servellan wrasse*. See cut under *Labrus*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

sweetly (swēt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sweteliche*, *suetlly*, *swetlike*; < AS. *swētlīce*, < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ly*[2].] In a sweet manner, in any sense of the word *sweet*.

Smelling so *sweetly*, all musk.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 67.

sweetmeat (swēt'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *swete mete*, < AS. *swēte mete*, usually in pl. *swete metas*, sweet meats: see *sweet* and *meat*[1].] 1. A sweet thing to eat; an article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; a bonbon: usually in the plural.—2. Fruit preserved with sugar, either moist or dry; a conserve; a preserve: usually in the plural.

For the servants . . . thrust aside my chair, when they set the *sweetmeats* on the table.
Addison, Guardian, No. 163.

The little box contained only a few pieces of candied angelica, or some such lady-like *sweetmeat*.
Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, vi.

3. One of the common slipper-limpets of the United States, *Crepidula fornicata*. See *Crepidula*. [Local, U. S.]—4. A varnish for patent leather.

sweet-mouthed† (swēt'mouthd), *a.* Fond of sweets; dainty.

Plato checked and rebuked Aristippus, for that he was so *swete mouthed* and drouned in the voluptuousnes of high fare.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 49.

sweet-nancy (swēt'nan'si), *n.* The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

In his button-hole was stuck a narcissus (a *sweet Nancy* is its pretty Lancashire name).
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.

sweetness (swēt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *swetnesse*, *swotnesse*, < AS. *swētnes* (= OHG. *suoznassi*, *suaznissi*, *swuaznissa*), < *swēte*, sweet: see *sweet* and *-ness*.] The quality of being sweet, in any sense.

Where the new-born brier
Breathes forth the *sweetness* that her April yields.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7.

Be a princess
In *sweetness* as in blood; give him his doom,
Or raise him up to comfort.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

We [the bees] have rather chose to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are *sweetness* and light.
Swift, Battle of the Books.

The charm of a yew bow is what archers call its *sweetness*—that is, its softness of flexure and recoil.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 13.

sweet-oil (swēt'oil'), *n.* Olive-oil.

sweet-pea (swēt'pē'), *n.* See *sweet pea*, under *pea*[1].

sweet-potato (swēt'pō-tā'tō), *n.* See *sweet potato*, under *potato*.

sweet-reed (swēt'rēd), *n.* Sorghum. [South Africa.]

sweetroot (swēt'rōt), *n.* The licorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

sweet-rush (swēt'rush), *n.* 1. See *rush*[1].—2. Same as *sweet-flag*.

sweet-scented (swēt'sen″ted), *a.* Having a sweet smell; fragrant.—**Sweet-scented cedar.** See *cedar*, 3.—**Sweet-scented crab**, the American crab, *Pyrus coronaria*, a small somewhat thorny tree with sweet and elegant rose-colored flowers and hard greenish-yellow fragrant fruit, sometimes made into preserves.—**Sweet-scented grass.** Same as *vernal grass* (which see, under *vernal*).—**Sweet-scented melon, shrub**, etc. See the nouns.—**Sweet-scented olive.** See *fragrant olive*, under *olive*.

sweet-sop (swēt'sop), *n.* An evergreen tree or shrub, *Anona squamosa*, native in tropical America, cultivated and naturalized in hot climates elsewhere; also, its fruit, which consists of a thick rind with projecting scales, containing a sweet pulp. In India called *custard-apple*, a name properly belonging to *A. reticulata*. Also *sweet-apple*.

sweet-sucker (swēt'suk″ėr), *n.* The chub-sucker, *Erimyzon succeta*.

sweet-tangle (swēt'tang″gl), *n.* Same as *kambou*.

sweet-tempered (swēt'tem″pėrd), *a.* Having a gentle or pleasant temper.

sweet-water (swēt'wâ″tėr), *n.* A white variety of the European grape, with notably sweet juice. It is among those varieties which are most grown in hothouses.

sweetweed (swēt'wēd), *n.* 1. See *West Indian tea*, under *tea*[1].—2. Same as *sweet broomweed*. See *broomweed* and *Scoparia*, 2.

sweet-william (swēt'wil'yam), *n.* 1. The bunch-pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, a garden flower, hardy and of vigorous growth, bearing in close clusters a profusion of brightly and variously colored flowers, generally party-colored in zones. Compare *sweet-john*.

> Some with *sweet-williams* red, some with bear's-foot, and the like low flowers, being withal sweet and sightly.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).
>
> Soon shall we have gold-dusted snapdragon,
> *Sweet-William* with its homely cottage-smell.
> *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

2. The Deptford pink, or sweet-william catch-fly, *Dianthus Armeria*. See *pink*[2].—3. See *Lychnis*. [U. S.]—4. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*. [Eng.]—**Barbados sweet-william.** See *Ipomœa*.—**Wild sweet-william.** See *Phlox*.

sweet-willow (swēt'wil″ō), *n.* The sweet-gale: so named from its willow-like habit and scented leaves.

sweetwood (swēt'wůd), *n.* A name of several chiefly laurineous trees and shrubs found in the West Indies and South America. The black sweetwood is *Ocotea* (*Strychnodaphne*) *floribunda*, a small tree or shrub of Jamaica; the loblolly-sweetwood or Rio Grande sweetwood, *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*) *Leucoxylon*, of the West Indies and South America (loblolly-sweetwood is also the local name of the West Indian *Sciadophyllum Jacquini*); the long-leafed, *Nectandra leucantha;* the lowland, pepper, white, or yellow, *N. sanguinea*, a timber-tree 50 feet high, of the islands and continent; the mountain, *Acrodiclidium Jamaicense*, a small tree of mountain woods in Jamaica; the shrubby, the rutaceous genus *Amyris;* the timber-sweetwood, *Nectandra exaltata*, a tall tree with a hard yellow durable wood, found especially in Jamaica, also *N. leucantha* and *Acrodiclidium Jamaicense;* the white, *N. sanguinea* and *N. leucantha*. The sweetwood of the Bahamas is *Croton Eleuteria*, the source of cascarilla or sweetwood bark.—**Sweetwood bark.** Same as *cascarilla*.

sweetwort (swēt'wėrt), *n.* [< *sweet* + *wort*[1].] Any plant of a sweet taste.

sweight†, *n.* See *sway*.

sweint, sweinmote†, *n.* See *swain, swainmote*.

sweir, *a.* A Scotch spelling of *sweer*.

swell (swel), *v.*; pret. *swelled*, pp. *swelled* or *swollen*, ppr. *swelling*. *Swollen* is now more frequently used as an adjective. [< ME. *swellen* (prot. *swal*, pp. *swollen*), < AS. *swellan* (pret. *sweall*, pp. *swollen*) = OS. *swellan* = OFries. *swella* = MD. *swellen*, D. *zwellen* = MLG. *swellen*, LG. *swellen, swillen* = OHG. *swellan*, MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen* = Icel. *svella* = Sw. *svälla* = Goth. **swillan* (not recorded), swell; prob. akin to Gr. σαλεύειν, toss (cf. σάλος, σάλη, tossing motion, σάλαξ, a sieve, σόλος, a quoit; L. *salum*, the open, tossing sea).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow in bulk; bulge; dilate or expand; increase in size or extent by addition of any kind; grow in volume, intensity, or force: literally or figuratively, and used in a great variety of applications.

> His thoughte it *weal* so soore aboute hire herte
> That nedely som word hire moste asterte.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 111.
>
> Thus doth this Globe *swell* out to our use, for which it enlargeth it selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 11.
>
> Brooks, Lakes, and Floods, Rivers and foaming Torrents Suddenly *swell*. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
>
> If he [Constantine] had curb'd the growing Pride, Avarice, and Luxury of the Clergie, then every Page of his Story should have *swel'd* with his Faults.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.
>
> No, wretched Heart, *swell* 'till you break!
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Concealment.
>
> The murmur gradually *swelled* into a fierce and terrible clamour. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.
>
> Every burst of warlike melody that came *swelling* on the breeze was answered by a gush of sorrow.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 107.
>
> When all the troubles of England were *swelling* to an outburst. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, v.

2. To belly, as sails; bulge out, as a cask in the middle; protuberate.—3. To rise in altitude; rise above a given level.

> Just beyond *swells* the green knoll on which stands the whitewashed church. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 450.

4. To be puffed up with some feeling; show outwardly elation or excitement; hence, to strut; look big: as, to *swell* with pride, anger, or rage.

> The Apostle said that when he was sicke then was he most strong: and this he said because the sicke man doth neither *swel* by pride, . . . either overwatch him selfe with ambition.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 132.
>
> I . . . will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xii. 6.
>
> Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 15.
>
> There was the portly, florid man, who *swelled* in, patronizing the entire room.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 6.

5. To rise and gather; well up.

> Do but behold the tears that *swell* in me.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 37.
>
> *Swelling* over the rim of moss-grown stones, the water stole away under the fence. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

II. *trans.* 1. To increase the bulk, size, amount, or number of; cause to expand, dilate, or increase.

> Gers hym swolow a swete, that *swellis* hym after.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13680.
>
> The water *swells* a man; and what a thing should I have been when I had been *swelled!*
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 18.
>
> And Int'rest guides the Helm, and Honour *swells* the Sail.
> *Prior*, Celia to Damon.
>
> What gentle Sorrow
> *Swells* thy soft Bosom?
> *Congreve*, Semele, ii. 3.
>
> The debt of vengeance was *swollen* by all the usury which had been accumulating during many years.
> *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

2. To inflate; puff up; raise to arrogance.

> If it did infect my blood with joy,
> Or *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.
>
> They are *swoln* full of pride, arrogancy, and self-conceit.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 185.
>
> What other notions but these, or such like, could *swell* up Caligula to think himself a God?
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

3. To increase gradually the intensity, force, or volume of: as, to *swell* a tone. See *swell*, *n.*, 4.

swell (swel), *n.* [< *swell*, *v.*] 1. The act of swelling; augmentation in bulk; expansion; distention; increase in volume, intensity, number, force, etc.

> It moderates the *Swell* of Joy that I am in to think of your Difficulties. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.
>
> The rich *swell* of a hymn, sung by sweet Swedish voices, floated to us over the fields as we drove up to the post-station. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 413.

2. An elevation above a level, especially a gradual and even rise: as, a *swell* of land.

> Soft mossy lawns
> Beneath these canopies extend their *swells*.
> *Shelley*, Alastor.
>
> Beside the crag the heath was very deep; when I lay down, my feet were buried in it; . . . a low, mossy *swell* was my pillow. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

3. A wave, especially when long and unbroken; collectively, the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm, often called *ground-swell;* billows; a surge: as, a heavy *swell*.

> A fisherman stood on the beach in a statuesque attitude, his handsome bare legs bathed in the frothy *swells*.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.
>
> Up! where the airy citadel
> O'erlooks the surging landscape's *swell*.
> *Emerson*, Monadnoc.

4. In *music:* (*a*) A gradual increase and following decrease in loudness or force; a crescendo combined with a diminuendo. Compare *messa di voce*. (*b*) The sign < or >, used to denote the above. (*c*) A mechanical contrivance in the harpsichord and in both the pipe-organ and the reed-organ by which the loudness of the tones may be varied by opening or shutting the lid or set of blinds of a closed box, case, or chamber within which are the sounding strings, pipes, or vibrators. Its most common modern form is that of Venetian blinds, which are controlled by a pedal or knee-lever. The swell was introduced into the organ from the harpsichord about 1712. (*d*) Same as *swell-box, swell-keyboard, swell-organ*, or *swell-pedal*. See also *organ*[1], 6.—5. In a cannon, an enlargement near the muzzle: it is not present in guns as now made.—6. In a gunstock, the enlarged and thickened part. *E. H. Knight.*—7. In *geol.*, an extensive area from whose central region the strata dip quaquaversally to a moderate amount, so as to give rise to a geologically and topographically peculiar type of structure.

> This central spot is called the San Rafael *swell*, and it is full of interest and suggestion to the geologist. From its central point the strata dip away in all directions, the inclination, however, being always very small.
> *C. E. Dutton*, Sec. Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 56.

8. In *coal-mining*, a channel washed out or in some way eroded in a coal-seam, and afterward filled up with clay or sand. Also called, in some English coal-fields, a *horse*, and in others a *want;* sometimes also a *horse-back*, and in the South Wales coal-field a *swine-back*.—9. A man of great claims to admiration; one of distinguished personality; hence, one who puts on such an appearance, or endeavors to appear important or distinguished; a dandy: as, a howling *swell* (a conspicuously great *swell*). [Colloq.]

> The abbey may do very well
> For a feudal "Nob," or poetical *Swell*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 110.
>
> Selina remark'd that a *swell* met at Rome
> Is not always a *swell* when you meet him at home.
> *F. Locker*, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.
>
> Presently, from the wood in front of us, emerged the head of the body of cavalry, a magnificent *swell*, as he was called, in yellow shawls, with a green turban, mounted on a white arab, leading them.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 271.
>
> Bruce can't be half such a *swell* as one fancied. He's only taken a second. *Farrar*, Julian Home.

10. In a stop-motion of a loom, a curved lever in the shuttle-box, which raises a catch out of engagement with the stop or stop-finger whenever the shuttle fairly enters the shuttle-box, but which, when the shuttle fails to enter, permits such engagement, thus bringing into action mechanism that stops the loom. Compare *stop-motion*.—**Full swell**, the entire power of the swell-organ.=**Syn.** 3. See *wave*[1].

II. *a.* First-rate of its kind; hence, elegant; stylish. [Colloq.]

> They narrate to him the advent and departure of the lady in the *swell* carriage, the mother of the young swell with the flower in his button-hole.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

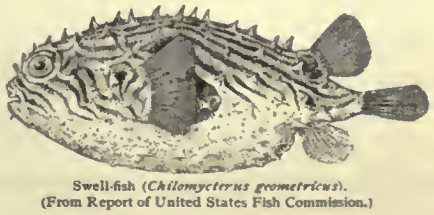
swell-blind (swel'blīnd), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the movable slats or blinds forming the front of the swell-box. These slats are now usually arranged vertically.

swell-box (swel'boks), *n.* In *organ-building*, the box or chamber in which the pipes of the swell-organ are placed, the front being made of movable blinds or slats, which can be opened or shut by means of a pedal. Some of the pipes of the great organ are occasionally included in the swell-box, and the entire choir-organ is sometimes inclosed in a swell-box of its own with a separate pedal. See cut under *organ*.

swelldom (swel'dum), *n.* [< *swell* + *-dom*.] Swells collectively; the fashionable world. [Colloq.]

> This isn't the moment, when all *Swelldom* is at her feet, for me to come forward. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliii.

swell-fish (swel'fish), *n.* A plectognath fish, of any of the several genera *Tetrodon, Diodon*, and related forms, capable of inflating itself like a ball, or swelling up by swallowing air: the name is given to the globe-fish, bur-fish,



Swell-fish (*Chilomycterus geometricus*).
(From Report of United States Fish Commission.)

puffing-fish, porcupine-fish, rabbit-fish, tambor, puffer, etc. Numerous species are found in the seas of most parts of the world. Also *swell-toad*. See also cuts under *balloon-fish*, *Diodon*, and *Tetrodontidæ*.

swelling (swel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *swellinge*, *swellynge*; verbal n. of *swell*, *v.*] **1.** A tumor, or any morbid enlargement: as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

I saw men and women have exceeding great bunches or *swellings* in their throates. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 87.

Sometimes they are troubled with dropsies, *swellings*, aches, and such like diseases. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

2. A protuberance; a prominence.

The superficies of such [thin] plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*. *Newton*, Opticks, ii. 2.

3. A rising or inflation, as by passion or other powerful emotion: as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

Ther is inobedience, avauntyng, ypocrisye, despit, arragaunce, impudence, *swellyng* of hert, insolence, elacioun, impatience, and many another twigge that I can not tell ne declare. . . . *Swellyng* of hert is whan a man rejoyaith him of harm that he hath don. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Down all the *swellings* of my troubled heart. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

4. The state of being puffed up; arrogance; pride.

I fear lest . . . there be debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, *swellings*, tumults. 2 Cor. xii. 20.

5. An overflow; an inundation.

Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the *swelling* of Jordan. Jer. xlix. 19.

Blue swelling, in *fish-culture*, same as *dropsy*, 3.—**Cloudy swelling.** See *cloudy*.—**Glassy swelling**, Weber's name for *amyloid infiltration*.—**Lactiferous swelling, lacteal swelling**, distention of the breast with milk, caused by obstruction of one or more lactiferous ducts.—**White swelling**, milk-leg; phlegmasia alba dolens. See *phlegmasia*.

swelling (swel'ing), *p. a.* Grand; pompous; inflated; bombastic: as, *swelling* words.

'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,
How much I have disabled mine estate
By something showing a more *swelling* port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 124.

Let him follow the example of Peter and John, that without any ambitious *swelling* termes cured a lame man. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 722.

swellish (swel'ish), *a.* [< *swell* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a swell or dandy; foppish; dandified; stylish. [Colloq.] *Imp. Dict.*

swell-keyboard (swel'kē″bōrd), *n.* The keyboard of the swell-organ. It is usually placed next above that of the great organ.

swell-mob (swel'mob′), *n.* A class of pickpockets who go about genteelly dressed in order to mix in crowds, etc., with less suspicion or chance of recognition. [Slang.]

Some of the *Swell Mob*, on the occasion of this Derby, . . . so far kiddied us as to . . . come into Epsom from the opposite direction; and go to work, right and left, on the course, while we were waiting for 'em at the Rail. *Dickens*, Three Detective Anecdotes, ii.

swell-mobsman (swel'mobz'man), *n.* A member of the swell-mob; a genteelly clad pickpocket. Sometimes *mobsman*. [Slang.]

Others who went for play-actors, and a many who got on to be *swell-mobsmen*, and thieves, and housebreakers, and the like o' that ere. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 417.

swell-organ (swel'ôr″gan), *n.* In *organ-building*, one of the partial organs, next in importance to the great organ. It is so named because its pipes are inclosed in a swell-box, so that the loudness of their tone can be varied at will. The stops of this organ are usually among the most delicate and individual in the whole instrument, since the finer gradations of tone, especially in solo effects, are produced by them.

swell-pedal (swel'ped″al), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pedal whereby the opening and shutting of the swell-blinds are controlled. It usually embodies the principle of a ratchet, which holds the blinds at one of two or three degrees of openness, or that of a balanced lever operated by the toe or heel of the player's foot. Other devices for controlling the blinds have also been tried.

swell-rule (swel'röl), *n.* In *printing*, a dash swelling usually into a diamond form in the center, and tapering toward the ends. See *dash*, 7 (*b*).

swell-shark (swel'shärk), *n.* A small shark, *Scyllium ventricosum*.

swell-toad (swel'tōd), *n.* Same as *swell-fish*.

swelly (swel'i), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a thickening or swelling out of a coal-seam over a limited area. Also called *swally* and *swilley*. [North. Eng.]

swelt† (swelt). An obsolete preterit and past participle of *swell*.

swelt† (swelt), *v.* [< ME. *swelten* (pret. *swalt*, pl. *swulten*, also weak pret. *swelte*), < AS. *sweltan* (pret. *swealt*, pl. *swulton*, pp. *swolten*), die, faint, consume with heat, = OS. *sweltan* = MD. *swelten* = OHG. *sweltzan*, MHG. *swelzen* = Icel. *svelta*, die, starve, also put to death, = Sw. *svälta* = Dan. *sulte* = Goth. *swiltan*, die. Hence the freq. *swelter*, whence *sweltry*, *sultry*, etc. The sense 'faint with heat' is prob. due in part to the influence of *sweal*[1], *swale*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become faint; faint; die.

Almost he *swelte* and swowned ther he stood. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 532.

Nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy, which did all into pitty melt.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 21.

2. To faint with heat; swelter.

No wonder is thogh that I *swelte* and swete. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 517.

He that . . .
Seeks in the Mines the baits of Avarice,
Or, *swelting* at the Furnace, fineth bright
Our soules dire sulphur.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Euer thirstie, and ready to *swelt* for drinke. *Nashe*, Pierce Pennilesse, p. 65.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to die; kill; destroy. —**2.** To cause to faint; overpower, as with heat; swelter.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swelts* him with heat? *Bp. Hall*, Soliloquies, ixxiv.

swelter (swel'tėr), *v.* [< ME. **swelteren*, *swelteren*, *swalteren*, freq. of *swelten*, die, faint: see *swelt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To faint with heat; be ready to perish with heat.

I behold the darken'd sun bereav'n
Of all his light, the battlements of Heav'n
Swelt'ring in flames. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

If the Suns excessive heat
Make our bodies *swelter*,
To an Osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter.
Song, in Walton's Complete Angler, xi.

2. To perspire freely; sweat.

They bathe their coursers' *sweltering* sides. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 18.

II. *trans.* **1.** To oppress with heat.

One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days. *Bentley*.

2†. To cause to exude like sweat, by or as if by heat.

Toad, that under cold stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one
Swelter'd venom sleeping got.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 8.

[*Sweltered venom* is also explained as venom moistened with the animal's sweat.]

3†. To soak; steep.

And all the knights there dubbed the morning but before,
The evening sun beheld there *sweltered* in their gore.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

sweltering (swel'tėr-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Sweltry; sultry; suffocating with heat.

Hark how the direful hand of vengeance tears
The *swelt'ring* clouds. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 9.

We journeyed on in a most *sweltering* atmosphere. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 109.

2. Ready to perish with heat; faint with heat.

Swalteryn for hete, or febylnesse, or other cawsys, or awownyn. Exalo, sincopizo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 481.

swelth†, *n.* [Appar. < *swell* + *-th*[1].] Swelling; bubbling (?).

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish growes,
With fowle blacke *swelth*, in thickned lumpes that lies.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 31.

sweltry (swel'tri), *a.* [For **sweltery*, < *swelter* + *-y*[1]. Hence, by contraction, the present form *sultry*, q. v.] **1**†. Suffocating with heat; sweltering; oppressive with heat; sultry. *E. Phillips.*—**2.** Oppressed with heat; sweltering.

Along the rough-hewn Bench
The *sweltry* man had stretch'd him.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

swelwet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *swallow*[1].

swepet, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sweep*.

swept (swept). Preterit and past participle of *sweep*.

swerdt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sward*.

Swertia (swėr'ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Emanuel *Sweert* (*Swert*, *Sweerts*), an herbalist, who published a "Florilegium" in 1612.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceæ* and tribe *Swertieæ*. It is characterized by a wheel-shaped corolla with five or more nectaries and four or five dextrorsely twisted lobes, a very short style, and a two-valved capsule with its sutures not intruded. There are about 55 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially of mountain regions. They are erect herbs, with or without branches; the annual species bear opposite, the perennial radical leaves; their flowers are blue or rarely yellow, borne in a crowded or loose panicle. *S. perennis* of Europe and northeastern Asia occurs also in the Rocky Mountains from Colorado and Utah to Alaska; the Tatars apply its leaves to wounds, and the Russians use an infusion of them as a medicinal drink. Many medicinal Indian species known as *chiretta* have been sometimes separated as a genus, *Ophelia*. See *chiretta* and *bitter-stem*.

Swertieæ (swėr-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Alphense de Candolle, 1845), < *Swertia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gentianaceæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary with ovules covering the whole inner surface more or less completely, or confined to a double row at the sutures, and by a usually short or obscure style ending in a stigma which commonly divides into two lobes crowning the valves of the capsule. It includes 9 genera, of which *Swertia* is the type, chiefly herbs of north temperate regions. The other North American genera are *Gentiana*, *Frasera*, *Halenia*, *Obolaria*, and *Bartonia*. See cuts under *gentian* and *Obolaria*.

swerve (swėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swerved*, ppr. *swerving*. [< ME. *swerven*, *swarven*, turn aside, etc., < AS. *sweorfan* (pret. *swearf*, pp. *sworfen*), rub, file, polish, = OS. *swerban*, wipe, = OFries. *swerva*, creep, = MD. *swerven*, D. *zwerven* = LG. *swarven*, swerve, wander, riot, = OHG. *swerban*, MHG. *swerben* = Icel. *sverfa*, file, = Goth. **swairban*, in comp. *biswairban*, wipe; cf. Dan. *svarbe* = Sw. *svarfva*, turn in a lathe (< LG. ?). The development of senses appears to have been 'rub, wipe, polish, file, move to and fro, turn, turn aside, wander'; but two orig. diff. words may be concerned. Skeat assumes a connection with Dan. dial. *svirre*, move to and fro, swerve, turn aside, Dan. *svirre*, whirl round, *svire*, revel, = Sw. *svirra*, murmur, hum. Cf. *swarve*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn aside suddenly or quickly; turn suddenly aside from the direct course or aim: used of both physical and moral action.

And, but the awerde hadde *swarved*, he hadde ben deed for euer-more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 137.

Rend not thy meate asunder,
For that *swarues* from curtesy.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

From this dignified attitude . . . she never *swerved* for a moment during the course of her long reign. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 15.

Wheresoe'er my feet have *swerved*,
His chastening turned me back.
Whittier, My Psalm.

2. To wander; rove; stray; roam; ramble. [Obsolete or rare.]

A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve*.
Sir P. Sidney.

3†. To climb or move upward by winding or turning.

(The tree was high)
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idyls, iii.

Then up [the] mast tree *swarved* he.
Sir Andrew Barton (Child's Ballads, VII. 207).

II. *trans.* To turn aside; cause to change in course.

Those Scotish motions and pretentions . . . *swerved* them . . . from the former good constitution of the Church of England.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 460. (*Davies.*)

To that high mind, by sorrow *swerved*,
Gave sympathy his woes deserved.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 29.

swerve (swėrv), *n.* [< *swerve*, *v.*] A turning aside.

Presently there came along a wagon laden with timber; the horses were straining their grand muscles, and the driver, having cracked his whip, ran along anxiously to guide the leader's head, fearing a *swerve*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, viii.

All this star-poised frame,
One *swerve* allowed, were with convulsion rackt.
Lowell, The Brakes.

swet† (swet). An old spelling of the noun *sweat*, and of the preterit and past participle of the verb *sweat*. [Rare.]

swete[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *sweat*.

swete[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An old spelling of *sweet*.

sweven†, *n.* [< ME. *sweven*, *swevene*, *swefn*, < AS. *swefen*, sleep, dream, = OS. *swebhan* = Icel. *svefn* = Sw. *sömn* = Dan. *søvn* = L. *somnus* (**sopnus*), sleep, = Gr. *ὕπνος* = Lith. *sapnas* = Skt. *svapna*, sleep, < √ *svap*, sleep. Cf. *Somnus*, *somnolent*, etc., *sopor*, *soporific*, etc., *hypnotic*, etc.] A dream.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I slombred in a slepyng it sweyned so merye.
Thanne gan I to meten a merueilouse *sweuene*.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 11.

Swevenes engendren of repleccioune,
And ofte of fume and of compleccioune,
Whan humours ben to abundant in a wight.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 103.

swevening†, *n.* [ME.; as if verbal n. of *sweven*.] A dream.

Many men sayen that in *sweevenynges*
Ther nis but fables and lesynges.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1.

swich[1]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *such*.

swich[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *switch*.

swidder (swid'ėr). Same as *swither*[1], *swither*[3].

Swietenia (swē-tē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after Gerard van *Swieten* (1700–1772), an Austrian physician.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Swieteniceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, a ten-toothed urn-shaped stamen-tube, annular disk, and numerous pendulous ovules, ripening into broadly winged seeds with fleshy albumen. There are 3 species, natives of Central America, Mexico, and the Antilles. The chief of these, *S. Mahagoni*, a large tree furnishing the mahogany of commerce, extends in a reduced form (50 feet high or under) to the Florida keys. It bears smooth abruptly pinnate leaves composed of obliquely ovate tapering opposite leaflets. The small flowers are borne in axillary and subterminal panicles, and are followed by five-celled septicidal capsules. See *mahogany*.

Swieteniеæ (swē-te-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1831), < *Swietenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees or rarely shrubs, of the order *Meliaceæ*. It is characterized by stamens united into a tube, ovary-cells with numerous ovules, and septifragal capsules with their three to five valves usually separating from an axis with as many wings. The 5 genera are mostly tropical trees with pinnate leaves. See *Swietenia*, *Soymida*, and cut under *mahogany*.

swift[1] (swift), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *swift*, *swyft*, < AS. *swift*, swift, fleet; prob. for **swipt*, akin to Icel. *svipta*, pull quickly, *svipa*, swoop, flash, whip, *svipall*, shifty, *svipligr*, swift: see *swipe*, *swivel*, etc. Cf. *swift*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving with great speed, celerity, velocity, or rapidity; fleet; rapid; speedy.

The same euynnynge ye wynde come well and fresshely in our way, wherwith we made right fast and *swyfte* spede.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

The race is not to the *swift*, nor the battle to the strong.
Eccl. ix. 11.

The *swift* and glad return of day.
Bryant, Lapse of Time.

2. Ready; prompt; quick.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. Jas. i. 19.

Having so *swift* and excellent a wit.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 89.

3. Of short continuance; swiftly or rapidly passing.

My days are *swifter* than a weaver's shuttle. Job vii. 6.

Make *swift* the pangs
Of my queen's travails!
Shak., Pericles, iii. 1. 13.

Line or curve of swiftest descent. Same as *brachistochrone*.—**Swift garter-snake.** See *snake*.

II. *n.* **1.** The swifter part of a stream; the current. [Rare.]

He [the barbel] is able to live in the strongest *swifts* of the water; and in summer they love the shallowest and sharpest streams. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 167.

2. An adjustable machine upon which a skein of yarn, silk, or other thread is put, in order that it may be wound off. It consists of a cylinder of separate strips, arranged on the principle of the lazy-tongs, so that its diameter can be increased or decreased at pleasure; the strips that form the cylinder are supported from a central shaft which revolves in a socket.

Two horses were the stock to each [silk-]mill. Above-stairs the walls were lined on three sides with the reels, or, as the English manufacturers call them, *swifts*, which received the silk as it was devolved from certain bobbins.
Godwin, Fleetwood (1805), xi.

In the centre sits Brown Moll, with bristling and grizzly hair, with her inseparable pipe, winding yarn from a *swift*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

3. The main card-cylinder in a flax-carding machine.—**4.** A bird of the family *Cypselidæ*: so called from its rapidity of flight. The common swift of Europe is *Cypselus* (or *Micropus*) *apus*, with many local names, as *black swift*, *swallow*, or *martin*, *screech-martin*, *shrieker* or *shriek-owl*, *swing-devil*, *devil-bird*, etc. The Alpine swift of Europe is *Cypselus melba*, white below, and resembling the rock-swift. There are several United States species, of which the best-known is the chimney-swift, *Chætura pelagica*, popularly called *chimney-swallow*, though it is in no sense a swallow. Rock-swifts belong to the genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* of western North America. Cloud-swifts constitute the genus *Nephœcetes*. Swifts of the genus *Collocalia* build the edible bird's-nests; they are small species, sometimes called *salanganes* and *swiftlets*. Palm-swifts are small species of the genus *Tachornis*, as *T. phœnicobia* of the West Indies. Spine-tailed swifts have the tail-feathers mucronate, as in the genus *Chætura*. See also *tree-swift*, and cuts under *Chætura*, *Collocalia*, *Cypselus*, and *Panyptila*.

5. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are several color-varieties.—**6.** (*a*) The common newt or eft. [Eng.] (*b*) One of several small lizards which run with great swiftness, as the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.—**7.** A ghost-swift, ghost-moth, or goat-moth; one of the *Epialidæ*: so called from the rapid flight. The ghost-moth or -swift is *Epialus humuli*; the golden swift is *E. hectus*; the evening swift is *E. sylvinus*; the common swift is *E. lupulina*. All these are British species. See cut under *Cossus*.—**Northern swift.** (*a*) A large blackish cloud-swift of northwestern parts of the United States, *Nephœcetes niger* (or *borealis*). (*b*) A goat-moth, *Epialus vellida*.

swift[1] (swift), *adv.* [< *swift*[1], *a.*] In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly.

Light boats sail *swift*, though greater hulks draw deep.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 277.

swift[2] (swift), *v. t.* [< Icel. *sripta*, reef (sails), pull quickly: see *swift*[1]. Hence *swift*[2], *n.*, *swifter*.] To reef (a sail). [Scotch.]

swift[2] (swift), *n.* [< *swift*[2], *v.*] A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

swift-boat (swift'bōt), *n.* Same as *flyboat*, 3.

swifter (swif'tėr), *n.* [< *swift*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. Icel. *sviptungr*, *sviptingr*, Sw. *svigt-linor*, Dan. *svöft*, reefing-ropes: see *swift*[2].] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The forward shroud of the lower rigging.

The line is snatched in a block upon the *swifter*, and three or four men haul it in and coil it away.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 421.

(*b*) *pl.* Formerly, in English ships, the after pair of shrouds. (*c*) A small line joining the outer ends of capstan-bars to confine them to their sockets while the capstan is being turned. (*d*) A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides in collision.—**2.** Tackling to fasten a load to a wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A strong short stick inserted loop-wiso into a rope or chain that goes round a load, acting as a lever to bind the load more tightly together. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

swifter (swif'tėr), *v. t.* [< *swifter*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to tighten by binding together, as the shrouds of the lower rigging.—**Swiftering-in line,** a rope used to girt in the shrouds before the ratlines are hitched on.—**To swifter a ship,** to haul a ship ashore or careen her.—**To swifter the capstan-bar.** See *capstan-bar*.

swiftfoot (swift'fůt), *a.* and *n.* [< *swift*[1] + *foot*.] **I.**† *a.* Swift of foot; nimble.

Where now . . .
The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot* hare?
Mir. for Mags., II. 669.

II. *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*; one of the coursers. See cut under *Cursorius*.

swift-footed (swift'fůt'ed), *a.* Fleet; swift in running.

The *swift-footed* martin pursued him. *Arbuthnot.*

swift-handed (swift'han'ded), *a.* Prompt in action; quick.

A *swift-handed*, deep-hearted race of men. *Carlyle.*

In this country, corruption or maladministration in judicial procedure would be followed by *swift-handed* retribution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 673.

swift-heeled (swift'hēld), *a.* Swift of foot.

She takes delight
The *swift-heel'd* horse to praise.
Congreve, Ode to Lord Godolphin.

swiftlet (swift'let), *n.* [< *swift*[1] + *-let*.] A small kind of swift; a member of the genus *Collocalia*; a salangane. See cut under *Collocalia*.

swiftly (swift'li), *adv.* [< ME. *swiftliche*, *swiftlik*; < *swift*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a swift or rapid manner; fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; quickly.

Swiftly seize the Joy that *swiftly* flies.
Congreve, Ovid's Art of Love.

swift-moth (swift'môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*); a goat-moth; a swift. See *swift*[1], *n.*, 7, and cut under *Cossus*.

swiftness (swift'nes), *n.* [< ME. *swiftnesse*, *swyftnes*, *swiftnes*, < AS. *swiftnes*, < *swift*, swift: see *swift*[1].] The state or quality of being swift; speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; expedition.

The other River is called the Rhodanus, much famoused by the ancient Latine Poets for the *swiftnesse* thereof.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 61.

This King [Harold] for his *Swiftness* in Running was called Harefoot. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 18.

=**Syn.** *Rapidity*, *Speed*, etc. See *quickness*.

swift-shrike† (swift'shrīk), *n.* [< *swift*[1], *n.*, 4, + *shrike*.] A bird of the genus *Ocypterus*; a kind of swallow-shrike or wood-swallow. *Swainson.*

swift-winged (swift'wingd), *a.* Rapid in flight.

Nor staying longer than one *swift-wing'd* Night.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

swifty† (swif'ti), *a.* [< *swift*[1] + *-y*[1].] Swift.

Googe, Epitaph of M. Shelley. [Rare.]

swig[1] (swig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Perhaps ult., through dial. corruption, < AS. *swelgan* (pret. *swealg*), swallow: see *swallow*[1]. Cf. *bag*[1] as related to AS. *bælg*. In sense the word is associated with *swill*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drink by large draughts; drink off rapidly and greedily: as, to *swig* one's liquor. [Colloq.]

There 's a barrel of porter at Tammany Hall,
And the bucktails are *swigging* it all the night long.
Halleck, Fanny.

2. To suck, or suck at, eagerly, as when liquid will not come readily.

The lambkins *swig* the teat,
Bet find no moisture, and then idly bleat.
Creech, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. (*Richardson.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take a swig, or deep draught. [Colloq.]

The jolly toper *swigged* lustily at his bottle.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

2. To leak out. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swig[1] (swig), *n.* [< *swig*[1], *v.*] **1.** A large or deep draught. [Colloq.]

But one *swig* more, sweet madam.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Take a little lunch, . . . and a *swig* of whiskey and water. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 192.

2. Ale and toasted bread. *Latham.*

swig[2] (swig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swigged*, ppr. *swigging*. [Appar. a var. of *swag*.] **1.** Same as *swag* or *sway*. Specifically—**2.** To pull a rope fast at both ends upon, by throwing the weight on the bight of it.

In hoisting sails after reefing, be careful (particularly if it be blowing fresh) not to *swig* them up too taut.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 454.

3. To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string so that they slough off. [Local, Eng.]—**To swig off,** to pull at right angles at a rope secured at both ends.

What is called *swigging off*—that is, pulling at right angles to a rope—is, at first, a very great power; but it decreases as the rope is pulled out of the straight line.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 79.

swig[2] (swig), *n.* [< *swig*[2], *v.*] **1.** A pull on a rope fast at both ends.—**2.** *Naut.*, a tackle the falls of which are not parallel.

swile (swil), *n.* [Prob. a dial. corruption of *seal*[1].] A seal. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* [Newfoundland.]

swill[1] (swil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *swyll*; < ME. *swilien*, *swele*, *swilen*, < AS. *swilian*, wash; cf. Sw. *sqvala*, gush, Icel. *skyla*, Dan. *skylle*, swill, rinse, wash (see *squall*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rinse; drench; wash; bathe. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I *swyll*, I rynce or clense any maner vessell.
Palsgrave, p. 745.

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1. 14.

Previous to every dip the work should be well rinsed in fresh boiling water, and at the conclusion it should be *swilled* in the same manner and dried in boxwood sawdust. *G. E. Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 164.

2. To drink greedily or to excess.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like wash.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 9.

Let Friar John, in safety, still . . .
Roast hissing crabs, or flagons *swill*.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

3. To fill; swell with fullness.

Swell me my bowl yet fuller. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 178.

Till they can shew there 's something they love better than *swilling* themselves with ale, extension of the suffrage can never mean anything for them but extension of boozing. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To wash; rinse.

Kezia, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid, . . . had begun to scrub and *swill*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

2. To drink greedily; drink to excess.

They which on this day dee drink & *swill*
In such lewd fashion.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Ye eat, and *swill*, and sleep, and gormandize, and thrive, while we are wasting in mortification.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 5.

swill[1] (swil), *n.* [< *swill*[1], *v.*] **1.** Drink; liquor, as drunk to excess: so called in contempt.—**2.** Liquid food for animals; specifically, the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*

3†. A keeler to wash in, standing on three feet. *Ray* (ed. 1674, p. 47). (*Halliwell.*)

swill[2] (swil), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *swill*[1], *n.*, 3.] **1.** A wicker basket of a round or globular form, with open top, in which red herrings and other fish and goods are carried to market for sale. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Baskets of a peculiar shape, called *swills*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 252.

Specifically—**2.** A basket of 100 herrings. [Prov. Eng.]

swill[3] (swil), *n.* [Cf. *swale*[1].] A shade. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swill-bowl† (swil'bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *swilbol, swielbolle;* < *swill*[1] + *bowl*[1].] A drunkard. [Slang.]

Lucius Cotta . . . was taken for the greatest *swielbolle* of wyne in the wooride.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 367.

swiller (swil'ėr), *n.* [< *swill*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swills. (*a*) One who washes dishes, etc.; a scullion. *Halliwell.* (*b*) A glutton or drunkard.

swilley[1] (swil'i), *n.* [< *swill*[1], *v.*] An eddy or whirlpool. [Prov. Eng.]

swilley[2] (swil'i), *n.* [< *swell.*] Same as *swelly;* also, in the Yorkshire coal-fields, an area of coal separated from the main basin, forming a kind of detached coal-field, very subordinate in size to the main one.

swilling (swil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swill*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of drinking to excess.—2. *pl.* Same as *swill*[1], 2.

Now they follow the fiend, as the bear doth the train of honey, and the sow the *swillings,* till they be brought into the slaughter-house.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 79.

swill-milk (swil'milk), *n.* Milk produced by cows fed on swill, especially on slops from distilleries. [Local, U. S.]

Parties who produce *swill-milk* for sale in large cities find swill to be the cheapest food for the production of milk, and consequently use it to excess. *Science,* X. 72.

swill-pot† (swil'pot), *n.* A drunkard; a sot. [Slang.]

What doth that part of our army in the meantime which overthrows that unworthy *swill-pot* Grangousier?
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 33. (*Davies.*)

swill-tub† (swil'tub), *n.* A drunkard; a swill-pot. *N. Bailey,* tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 261. [Slang.]

swim[1] (swim), *v.*; pret. *swam* or *swum,* pp. *swum,* ppr. *swimming.* [< ME. *swimmen, swymmen* (pret. *swam,* pl. *swummen, swommen*), < AS. *swimman* (pret. *swam, swom,* pl. *swummon,* pp. *swummen*) = OS. *swimman* = MD. *swimmen, swemmen,* D. *zwemmen* = MLG. *swemmen,* LG. *swimmen* = OHG. *swimman,* MHG. *swimmen,* G. *schwimmen* = Icel. *svimma, symja* = Sw. *simma* = Dan. *svömme* (Goth. not recorded), swim; cf. Icel. *svamla,* swim, *swala,* be flooded; Goth. *swumsl,* a pond. Hence ult. *sound*[2]; cf. *swamp, sump.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To float on or in water or other fluid.

He lep in the water, . . .
& *swam* swiftili awei.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 2760.

Plankes and lighter things *swimme* and are preserved, whereas the more weighty sinke and are lost.
Aubrey, Lives (Thomas Hobbes).

Five or six Heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, Turnips, or some other Herbs or Roots, well pepper'd and salted, and *swimming* in Butter. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, I. 186.

2. To move on or in water by natural means of locomotion, as an animal, many of which can so move, though the water be not their natural element, and swimming not their habit. The act is accomplished in many ways, by different movements of the body or of the limbs, or by various combinations of such motions. Man swims with the arms and legs, or with the legs alone, in an attitude and with an action most like that of the frog. Ordinary quadrupeds can swim with movements of the legs much like walking. Some of these are specially fitted for swimming without decided modification of structure, as the otter, the beaver, the muskrat, though often in these cases the tail takes some part in propelling or guiding the animal; other mammals, as the pinnipeds, and especially the cetaceans and sirenians, swim more or less exactly like fishes, the propulsion being mainly from the movements of the tail and hinder part of the body, and the flippers or fins being mainly used for steadying the body or guiding the course. All such mammals swim under as well as on the water. Web-footed birds, and some whose feet are scarcely or not webbed, swim on or under water, chiefly by means of the feet; but many of them accomplish a kind of flight under water with the wings, and use the feet chiefly as rudders. Such is especially the case with penguins, whose wings are flipper-like; and with the dippers (*Cinclidæ*), which are thrush-like birds, and fly under water as they do in the air, without using their feet at all. Aquatic serpents swim with a wriggling or writhing motion of the whole body like that with which they crawl on land; in some of these, however, the tail is flattened to serve as a fin. (See *Hydrophidæ,* and cuts under *sea-serpent, Hydrophis,* and *Platurus.*) Aquatic anurous batrachians swim with their legs alone, when adult; their larvæ (tadpoles), and all tailed batrachians, swim like fishes, by movements of the hind part of the body and tail. Aquatic turtles swim with all four legs, and especially, in the cases of the marine forms, with their enlarged fore flippers. Nearly all crustaceans are aquatic, and swim with very variously modified limbs and tail, their natatorial organs being usually abdominal or postabdominal. (See *swimmeret, pleopod, rhipidura.*) Many insects swim by the movement of specially modified legs which serve as oars, or in the cases of larvæ by undulatory movements of the whole body; some swim only on their backs, and others float, walk, or run on the surface of the water. A few molluska, without shells, swim with an undulation of the body or of processes of the mantle, but their usual modes of swimming are unlike those of animals with ordinary limbs or tail; some swim by energetic flapping of bivalved shells, others by ejecting a stream of water through siphons, or by setting a sort of sail which wafts them over the water. Aquatic worms swim by wriggling the whole body, and also by the action of multitudinous parapoda or cilia. Jellyfishes and comb-jellies swim by rhythmical pulsations of a swimming-bell, or of the whole body, assisted or not by the action of some special organs. Animalcules swim mainly by ciliary action, but also by changes in the shapes of their bodies, and in some cases by special formations. See *swimming-belt, -bladder, -fin, -foot.*

Tyranta *swim* safest in a crimson flood.
Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.,* J. C., i. 2. 104.

3. Hence, to move or be propelled on or through water by any means.

Ure schip bigan to *swymme*
To this londes brymme.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 189.

4. To glide with a smooth motion, literally or figuratively.

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight.
Dryden.

Life, death, time, and eternity were *swimming* before his eyes. *Scott,* Quentin Durward, vi.

Beautiful cloud! with folds so soft and fair,
Swimming in the pure quiet air!
Bryant, To a Cloud.

5. To be flooded; be overflowed or drenched.

All the night make I my bed to *swim;* I water my couch with my tears. Ps. vi. 6.

The most splendid palace in the world, which they left *swimming* in blood. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

She sprang
To meet it, with an eye that *swum* in thanks.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

6. To overflow; abound; have abundance.

Colde welle stremes, nothyng dede,
That *swymen* ful of smale fishes lite.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 188.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass or cross by swimming; move on or in by swimming: as, to *swim* a stream.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 966.

2. To immerse in water, that the lighter parts may swim: as, to *swim* wheat for seed.—3. To cause to swim or float: as, to *swim* a horse across a river.—4. To furnish with sufficient depth of water to swim in.

The water did not quite *swim* the horse, but the banks were so steep that he could not get out of it till he had ridden several hundred yards and found the bank less steep. *The Century,* XXX. 286.

swim[1] (swim), *n.* [< *swim*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming: as, to take a *swim.*—2. A smooth swaying gliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; everybody will affirm it that has any judgment in dancing.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon Joints. Not with a *Swim* of the whole Person.
Steele, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. The sound or swimming-bladder of a fish.

There was a representation of innumerable distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the *swims* of some fish. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 328.

4. A part of a stream, or other piece of water, deep and free from rocks and other obstructions, and much frequented by fish. [Eng.]

Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper *swims,* and will soon be lost sight of for the winter.
The Field, Oct. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In or into the swim, in the current; on the inside; identified with the current of events; in the secret: as, to be *in the swim* in business or in society. [Colloq.]

His neighborhood is getting *into the swim* of the real-estate movement. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 313.

The confidential communications constantly made by those *in the swim* to journalists in their confidence.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 668.

A girl *in the swim* hasn't time to paint or to draw, and there is no music listened to from amateurs.
The Century, XL. 275.

swim[2] (swim), *n.* [< ME. *swime, sweme, swaime,* a dizziness, swoon, trance, < AS. *swima,* a swoon, swimming in the head, = OFries. *swima* = MD. *swijme,* D. *zwijm,* a swoon, = Icel. *svimi,* dizziness (*sveimr,* a bustle, stir, = Norw. *sveim,* sickness: see *sweam*), = Dan. *svime,* a fainting-fit; cf. Sw. *svimma,* be dizzy, *svindel,* dizziness, *svimning,* a swoon, Dan. *svimle,* be giddy, *besvime,* sweon, *svimmel,* giddiness; with formative *-m* (*-ma*), from the root of OHG. *swinan,* MHG. *swînen,* fade away, vanish, swoon, OHG. *swintan,* swoon, vanish, MHG. *swinden,* faint, swoon, G. *schwinden,* vanish, fade away, *schwindel,* vertigo, Icel. *svia, svina,* subside, as a swelling, Sw. *svindel,* giddiness, *svinna,* disappear, Dan. *svinde,* fade away, etc. Cf. *sweam, sweamous, sweamish, squeamous, squeamish.*] A dizziness; swoon.

Ile swounnes one the swrathe [sward], and one *swym* fallis. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4247.

swim[2] (swim), *v. i.*; pret. *swam* or *swum,* pp. *swum,* ppr. *swimming.* [< *swim*[2], *n.* This verb is now usually confused with *swim*[1] (used as in quots. under I., 4), from which it takes its principal parts.] To be dizzy or vertiginous; have giddiness; have a sensation as if the head were turning round; also, to have, or appear to have, a whirling motion: as, everything *swam* before his eyes.

At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes *swam* in his head, his head gradually declined, and he fell into a deep sleep. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 55.

I read . . .
Till my head *swims.* *Tennyson,* Holy Grail.

swimbel†, *n.* [Also *swymbel;* ME., for **swimel;* cf. Dan. *svimle,* be giddy: see *swim*[2].] A giddy motion.

A moaning or sighing noise caused by the wind,
In which ther ran a *swymbel* in a swough,
As though a storm schulde beraten every bough.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 1121.

swim-bladder (swim'blad″ėr), *n.* Same as *swimming-bladder.*

swimet†, *n.* See *swim*[2], *n.*

swimmable (swim'a-bl), *a.* [< *swim*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being swum. [Rare.]

I . . . swam everything *swimmable.*
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

swimmer (swim'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *swimmere, swymmere;* < *swim*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who swims.

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong *swimmer* in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

2. An animal which is well adapted for swimming, or which swims habitually. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.,* a swimming bird; a natatorial web-footed or fin-footed bird; any member of the old order *Natatores;* a water-fowl. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) A swimming beetle; an aquatic carnivorous pentamerous coleopter; a member of the group *Hydradephaga* or *Hydrocanthari.* (2) A swimming-spider; a water-spider; a member of the araneidan group *Natantes,* which spins a web under water. See cut under *Argyroneta.*

3. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.—4. Something that swims or floats or is used as a float.

Then take good cork, so much as shall suffice
For every line to make his *swimmer* fit.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 151).

5. In *brewing,* a metallic vessel floated on the wort in a fermenting-tun, and used to hold ice or iced water for absorbing the heat produced by the fermentation.—6. A swimming-bladder.

A thing almost like the *swimmer* of a fish in colour and bigness. *T. Stevens* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 131).

Short-tailed swimmers. See *short-tailed.*

swimmeret (swim'ėr-et), *n.* [< *swimmer* + *-et.*] In *Crustacea,* a swimming-foot; a pleopod; an abdominal limb or appendage usually adapted for swimming, and thus distinguished from the ambulatory or chelate thoracic limbs, fitted for walking or seizing. In the lobster there are five pairs of swimmerets, each consisting of a developed endopodite and exopodite, the last pair, more highly modified than the rest, forming with a median piece or telson the large flaps or tail. (See *rhipidura.*) Swimmerets are also used for other purposes, as the carrying of the spawn, coral, or berry of the female.

swimming[1] (swim'ing), *n.* [< ME. *swymmynge;* verbal n. of *swim*[1], *v.*] The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.

Peacham, describing the requisites for a complete gentleman, mentions *swimming* as one.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 151.

swimming[1] (swim'ing), *p. a.* 1. Able to swim; habitually moving in or on the water; natatorial, as a bird or an insect.—2. Adapted to, used for, or connected with swimming: as, a *swimming* action or progression.—3. Filled to overflowing.

From her *swimming* Eyes began to pour
Of softly falling Rain a Silver Show'r.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. Floating; fluctuating; wavering.

Proceeding to comment on the novelty of his method, he admits however this "freeing of a direction" to be discernible in the received philosophies as far as a *swimming* (i. e., vague and shifting) anticipation could take hold.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 351.

swimming[2] (swim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swim*[2], *v.*] Dizziness.

Corb. How does he with the *swimming* of his head?
Mos. O, sir, 'tis past the scotomy.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

swimming-bath (swim'ing-bâth), *n.* A bath large enough for swimming.

swimming-bell (swim'ing-bel), *n.* 1. A nectocalyx.—2. Some bell-shaped part or organ whose motions serve to propel an animal through the water.

In the Octopoda they [the arms] are not unfrequently connected by a web, and form an efficient *swimming-bell*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 675.

swimming-belt (swim'ing-belt), *n.* A kind of life-preserver arranged so as to be worn around the body as a support in the water.

swimming-bladder (swim'ing-blad'ėr), *n.* The swim, sound, or air-bladder of a fish. It is homologically a rudimentary lung, though not an organ of respiration, that function being accomplished by the gills. See *air-bladder* and *sound*[3] (*a*).

swimming-crab (swim'ing-krab), *n.* A shuffle-crab or shuttle-crab; a paddle-crab; any crab one or more pairs of whose legs are expanded and fin-like or fitted for swimming, as in the family *Portunidæ*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

swimming-fin (swim'ing-fin), *n.* The flap of the foot with which a heteropod or a pteropod swims. *P. P. Carpenter*.

swimming-foot (swim'ing-fůt), *n.* A foot or leg fitted for swimming: a natatorial limb; in crustaceans, a swimmeret: correlated with *walking-foot* and *foot-jaw*. Such feet are usually abdominal, and are technically called *pleopods*. See cut under *Apus*.

swimmingly (swim'ing-li), *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; easily; without obstruction; with great success; prosperously. [Colloq.]

Max. Can such a rascal as thou art hope for honour? . . .
Geta. Yes; and bear it too,
And bear it *swimmingly*.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

And now, for a time, affairs went on *swimmingly*; money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, "a wonderful impulse was given to public prosperity."
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 233.

swimmingness (swim'ing-nes), *n.* The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming; especially, tearfulness; a melting look.

You see that picture has a sert of a—ha, Foible! a *swimmingness* in the eye—yes, I'll look so.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

His eyes were black too, but had nothing of fierce or insolent; on the contrary, a certain melancholy *swimmingness*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 62.

swimming-plate (swim'ing-plāt), *n.* A wooden plate fitted to the hand or foot for assistance in swimming. It is little used.

swimming-pond (swim'ing-pond), *n.* An artificial pond, generally with a sloping bottom, in which swimming is learned or practised.

swimming-school (swim'ing-skōl), *n.* A place where persons are taught to swim.

swimming-spider (swim'ing-spī'dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider able to swim; a water-spider; a member of the old division *Natantes*. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

swimming-stone (swim'ing-stōn), *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *schwimmstein*.] A very cellular variety of flint; an imperfectly formed flint: sometimes called *floatstone*, also in German *schwimmkiesel*, and in French *quartz nectique*.

swimming-tub (swim'ing-tub), *n.* In *calico-printing* and *wall-paper manuf.*, a tub used to hold the color, fitted with a floating diaphragm of fabric on which the printing-block is laid to take up color.

swindle (swin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swindled*, ppr. *swindling*. [A back-formation < *swindler*, taken as 'cheater,' < *swindle*, *v.*, cheat, + *-er*[1]; but the noun precedes the verb in E.] To cheat or defraud. The word implies, commonly, recourse to petty and mean artifices for obtaining money which may or may not be strictly illegal.

Lamette, . . . under pretext of finding a treasure, . . . had *swindled* one of them out of 300 livres.
M. de la Varenne, quoted in Carlyle's Diamond Necklace, [xvi., note 9.

swindle (swin'dl), *n.* [< *swindle*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme; an act of cheating; an imposition; a fraud.

There were besides—and they sprang up as if by magic—insurances for everything: for marriages, for births, for baptisms—rank *swindles* all.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 113.

2. Anything that is deceptive or not what it is said or thought to be. [Colloq.]

Let us take, for example, that pathetic *swindle*, the Bridge of Sighs. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

swindleable (swin'dl-a-bl), *a.* [< *swindle* + *-able*.] Capable of being swindled; easily duped. [Rare.]

I look easily *swindleable*.
M. Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 283. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

swindler (swin'dlėr), *n.* [< G. *schwindler* (= D. *zwendelaar*), an extravagant projector, a swindler, < *schwindeln*, be dizzy, act thoughtlessly, cheat, freq. of *schwinden*, decay, sink, vanish, fall, = AS. *swindan*, languish. Cf. *swim*[1].] One who swindles; one who defrauds or makes a practice of defrauding others; a cheat; a rogue.

After that you turned *swindler*, and got out of gaol by an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.
Foote, The Capuchin, ii.

swindlery (swin'dlėr-i), *n.* The acts or practices of a swindler; roguery. [Rare.]

Swindlery and Blackguardism have stretched hands across the Channel, and saluted mutually.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii. 6.

swindling (swin'dling), *p. a.* Fraudulent; cheating: as, a *swindling* operation.

swine (swīn), *n.*; pl. *swine*. [< ME. *swine*, *swyne*, *swin* (both sing. and pl.), < AS. *swīn* (pl. *swīn*), a pig, swine, = OS. *swīn* = OFries. *swīn* = MD. *swijn*, D. *zwijn* = MLG. *swīn*, LG. *swīn* = OHG. MHG. *swīn*, G. *schwein* = Icel. *svīn* = Sw. Dan. *svin* = Goth. *swein*, a swine; cf. Pol. *swinia* = Bohem. *swine*, Russ. *svineya*, a swine (*svinka*, a pig, *svinoi*, swinish, etc.); orig. adjectival forms (cf. Pol. *swini*, adj.), like L. *suinus* (> E. *suine*), of or pertaining to swine; with adj. formative *-n*, from the form seen in L. *sus* = Gr. σῦς, ὑς, a sow: see *sow*[2].] 1. An ungulate non-ruminant quadruped, of the family *Suidæ* in a broad sense; any hog, pig, sow, or boar; in the plural, these animals collectively. The word is commonly used in the plural, *swine*, as a collective noun, meaning several individuals of a given species, as of the domestic hog, or several kinds of swinish animals, as the hog, the wart-hog, the peccary, the babirussa, etc. The most important breeds of swine are those originated in England during the present century. Some have been produced by crossing native hogs with China and Italian (Neapolitan) breeds. Among the most prominent are the following: the Berkshires, black pigs, with white on the feet, face, tip of the tail, and occasionally on the arm, and erect ears of medium size; the Essex, black pigs of small to medium size, with small ears at first erect, later drooping; and the Yorkshires, a well-established breed of large and small hogs of white color, resembling the Suffolk breed, also with white skin and small upright ears. Neapolitans represent a breed of rather small Italian swine, seldom bred in the United States. They are described as having a bluish-plum or slaty color, the skin nearly free from hair, and the ears small, standing forward horizontally. The English varieties, especially the Berkshires, are largely bred in the United States, where are also raised a number of native breeds. The Poland-China originated during the present century in Ohio from several breeds, including some so-called China hogs. They are characterized by a dark spotted or black color, small, broad, slightly concave face, and fine, drooping ears. The Duroc-Jersey, of unknown origin, has been bred in New Jersey for many years; they are large red animals with lopped ears. The Chester white originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Cheshires and Victorias are white swine, originating in New York State, which do not represent distinct breeds. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *Artiodactyla*, *gyrus*, *sulcus*, *mesosternum*, *peccary*, and *Potamochærus*.

Sche brought fram the kychene
A scheld of a wylde *swynne*,
Hastelettus in galantyne.
Sir Degrevant, l. 1398.

We never kill'd so large a *swine*; so fierce, too,
I never met with yet.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

One great Hogg may doe as much mischief in a Garden as many little *Swine*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

2. A mean, degraded person; a hoggish individual. [Slang.]—**Intestinal fever of swine.** Same as *hog-cholera* (which see, under *cholera*). Compare *swine-plague*.

swine-backed†, *a.* Convex; hog-backed.

Feorthly [a question may be asked], in couling or sheering, whether high or low, whether somewhat *swine-backed* (I must use shooters' words) or saddle-backed, whether round or square shorn?
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

swine-bread (swīn'bred), *n.* 1. The earthnut or hawknut. See *hawknut*.—2. Same as *sow-bread*.—3. The truffle.

swine-cote†, *n.* A pigsty. *Palsgrave*.

swine-cress (swīn'kres), *n.* See *Senebiera*.

swine-drunk†, (swīn'drungk), *a.* Very drunk, as if brought to the level of a swine by intoxication.

Drunkenness is his best virtue, for he will be *swine-drunk*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 286.

swine-feather (swīn'feтн'ėr), *n.* Same as *swine's-feather*.

swinefish (swīn'fish), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*: so called from the way it works its snout. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.—2. The banded rudder-fish, *Scriola zonata*. [Narragansett Bay, U. S.]

swine-flesh (swīn'flesh), *n.* [< ME. *swinflesch* (= G. *schweinfleisch*); < *swine* + *flesh*.] Pork.

swine-grass (swīn'gràs), *n.* Same as *knot-grass*, 1.

swineherd (swīn'hėrd), *n.* [< *swine* + *herd*[2].] A herder or keeper of swine. Also *swineward*.

"The curse of St. Withold upon these infernal porkers!" said the *Swine-herd*. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, i.

swineherdship (swīn'hėrd-ship), *n.* [< *swineherd* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a swineherd.

The needie king . . .
An vnder-*swineheardship* did serue.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 84.

swine-oat (swīn'ōt), *n.* The naked oat, *Avena nuda*, grown for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall.

swine-penny (swīn'pen'i), *n.* A piece of money rooted up by swine. [Local, Eng.]

Here [Littleborough] . . . great numbers of coins have been taken up in ploughing and digging, which they call *Swine-pennies*, because those creatures sometimes rout them up. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 9. (*Davies.*)

swine-plague (swīn'plāg), *n.* An infectious disease of swine, appearing in more or less extensive epizoötics, in which usually most of the animals exposed to the infection succumb. The disease is caused by specific bacteria, and is localized in the lungs, giving rise to pneumonia and pleurisy. The digestive tract may be secondarily involved. In such cases diphtheritic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine is present. Swine-plague is not readily distinguished from hog-cholera. In the latter disease the lesions, chiefly limited to the large intestine, are in the form of round button-shaped ulcers and diphtheritic patches. Lung-disease is slight or absent. The specific bacteria causing hog-cholera are readily distinguished from those of swine-plague, and upon this distinction the diagnosis is mainly based. The introduction of diseased swine into a herd is probably the main cause of the spreading of both maladies.

swine-pox (swīn'poks), *n.* Chicken-pox. Also *swine's pox*.

The *swine's-pox* overtake you! there's a curse
For a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh.
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

It did not prove the small-pox, but only the *swine-pox*.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 13, 1659.

swinery (swī'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *swineries* (-iz). [< *swine* + *-ery*.] A place where swine are kept; a piggery; hence, a horde of swine or swinish persons.

Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew
Dug up for bull, and cow, and ram, and ewe,
And Windsor-Park so glorious made a *swinery*.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Works, p. 216. (*Davies.*)

The enlightened public one huge Gadarenes-*swinery*.
Carlyle, Nigger Question.

swine's-bane (swīnz'bān), *n.* Same as *sow-bane*.

swine's-cress (swīnz'kres), *n.* Same as *swine-cress*.

swine's-feather† (swīnz'feтн'ėr), *n.* (*a*) A broad-bladed spear used in the boar-hunt. See *boar-spear*. (*b*) A similar weapon used in war, to which many different forms were given.


Swine's-feather, 16th century.

swine's-grass (swīnz'gràs), *n.* Same as *knot-grass*, 1.

swineshead† (swīnz'hed), *n.* [ME. *swynesheed*, < AS. *swines hēafod*, a swine's head: see *swine* and *head*.] A stupid person; a dolt.

He seyde, "Thou John, thou *swynesheed*, awak." *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 342.

swine's-snout (swīnz'snout), *n.* The dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*: so called from the form of its receptacle after fruiting.

swine's-succory (swīnz'suk'ọ̄-ri), *n.* See *succory*.

swinestone (swīn'stōn), *n.* Same as *stinkstone*.

swine-sty (swīn'stī), *n.* [< ME. *swinsty* (= MD. *swijnstije* = OHG. *swīnstīge* = Icel. *svīnstī*); < *swine* + *sty*[2].] A pigsty.

swine-thistle (swīn'this'l), *n.* Same as *sow-thistle*.

swineward (swīn'wârd), *n.* [Formerly also *swinward*; < *swine* + *ward*.] Same as *swineherd*.

Neere to the May-pole on the way
This sluggish *swinward* met me.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

swineyard† (swīn'yärd), *n.* [A corruption of *swineward*.] 1. A swineherd or swineward.

Herds-men, or *swinyards*.
Bishop, Marrow of Astrology, p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A boar, as the chief or master of the herd.

Then sett down the *swineyard* [the boar's head],
The foe to the vineyard,
Let Bacchus crowne his fall.
Christmas Prince, p. 24. (*Nares.*)

swing (swing), *r.*; pret. *swung* or *swang*, pp. *swung*, ppr. *swinging*. [< ME. *swingen*, *swyngen* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*, *swongen*), < AS. *swingan* (pret. *swang*, pp. *swungen*), intr. fly, flutter, flap with the wings, tr. beat, dash, scourge, = OS. *swingan* = OFries. *swinga* = D. *swingen* = MLG. *swingen*, fly, flutter, swing, throw, beat, scourge, = OHG. *swingan*, MHG. *swingen*, G. *schwingen*, swing, rise, soar, = Sw. *swinga* = Dan. *svinge*, swing, whirl, = Goth. **swiggwan* (indicated by the above forms, and by the deriv. **swaggwjan*, in comp. *uf-swaggwjan*); akin to *swink* and *swank*[1], and perhaps ult. to *sway*, *swag*. Hence *swinge*[1], *swingle*[1], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended from a fixed point or line of support; vibrate; oscillate.

We thought it not amiss to try if a pendulum would *swing* faster or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exhaustion of the air, than otherwise.
Boyle, Spring of the Air, xxvi.

In the towers I placed great bells that *swung*,
Moved of themselves, with silver sound.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To move or oscillate in any plane about a fixed point or line of support: often with *round*: as, a gate *swings* on its hinges; the boom of a vessel *swings round*.

Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground
In cadence, and Silenus *swang*
This way and that, with wild flowers crowned.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, st. 10.

The gates *swung* backward at his shouted word.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 254.

3. To move with a free swaying motion, as soldiers on the march; sometimes, to move with a bouncing motion. See *swinging*[1], *p. a.*

The boy, . . . with an indignant look and as much noise as he could make, *swung* out of the room.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 6.

They [the Prussian troops] *swung* along the road to Metz, across the grave-besprinkled plain of Mars-la-Tour and through the ensanguined gorge of Gravelotte.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 51.

From another street *swings* in a truck piled high with ladders. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 54.

4. To move backward and forward on a suspended rope or on a seat suspended by ropes; ride in a swing.

On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,
Now high, now low, my Blouzelinda *swung*.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 104.

5. *Naut.*, to move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.

A ship of Tyre was *swinging* nigh the shore.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 5.

6. To be hanged; be suspended by the neck till dead. [Colloq.]

For this act
Did Brownrigg *swing*.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

And now they tried the deed to hide;
For a little bird whisper'd, "Perchance you may *swing*."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

Swinging substage. See *substage*.—**To swing around or round the circle**, to make a complete circuit, as in going from place to place; also, to veer about like a weathercock in one's opinions; trim continually. [Colloq.]

After the trial began, the president [Andrew Johnson] made a tour through the northwest, which was called *swinging round the circle*, because in his speeches he declared that he had *swung around the* entire *circle* of offices, from alderman to president.
Appleton's Cyc. Amer. Biog., III. 439.

To swing clear, to ride at anchor, as a vessel, without colliding with any object: often used figuratively. = **Syn. 1.** *Roll*, etc. See *rock*[2].

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to sway or oscillate; cause to vibrate, as a body suspended in the air; cause to move backward and forward below or about a fixed point or line of support.

They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are *swung* by their men visitants.
Steele, Spectator, No. 492.

The pendulums were *swung* through six consecutive days and nights at each place.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 481.

2. To support and move in some way resembling or suggesting the movement of a suspended body, as a pendulum; move freely through the air: used of a great variety of acts: as, to *swing* one's arms in walking; to *swing* a club about one's head; to *swing* a stone with a crane.

The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepared,
Which, as he breathed defiance to my ears,
He *swung* about his head and cut the winds.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 118.

'Go, baffled coward! lest I run upon thee, . . .
Or *swing* thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.
Milton, S. A., l. 1240.

I chanced to see a year ago men at work . . . *swinging* a block of granite of the size of the largest of the Stonehenge columns with an ordinary derrick.
Emerson, English Traits, xvi.

3. Hence, to manage; control: as, to *swing* a large business. [Colloq.]—4. To move as if by swinging about an axis or fixed point; cause to move in a way resembling in some degree the motion of a spoke of a wheel.

By means of the railroad, troops can be *swung* across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.
Jour. Mil. Service Inst., X. 588.

5. To suspend so as to hang freely between points of support; suspend freely.

Fair the trellised vine-bunches
Are *swung* across the high elm-trees.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 354.

6†. To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels.

Wee call it the *swinging* of herrings, when hee [we?] cade them. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

Hoisted and swung. See *hoist*.—**To swing a ship**, to bring the ship's head to every point of the compass in succession in order to ascertain the amount of local deviation or compass-error on each heading by comparing the apparent and true bearings of some distant object.—**To swing the base-line**, to transfer a number of registered claims bodily to a fresh base-line. [Australia.]

swing (swing), *n.* [< ME. *swing*, < AS. *swing*, a blow, = OFries. *swinge* = OHG. *swing*, MHG. *swinc* = Sw. Dan. *sving*, a swing, flourish; from the verb.] 1. The act of swinging; an oscillation or vibration; the sweep of a body moving in suspension from or about a fixed support: used with much latitude and often figuratively.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 207.

All states have changes hurried with the *swings*
Of chance and time, still riding to and fro.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

On the savage beast look'd he;
Her breath was strang, her hair was lang,
And twisted was about the tree,
And with a *swing* she came about.
Kemp Owyne (Child's Ballads, I. 144).

A bitter politician, . . . he [W. Hazlitt] smote with the same unexpected *swing* of his flail Tory, Whig, Radical, Reformer, Utopianist, Benthamite, Churchman, Dissenter, Free-thinker. *Bulwer*, Charles Lamb.

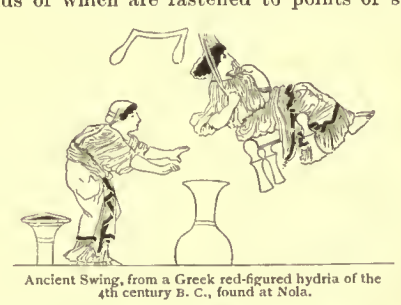
2. A free or swinging movement or gait: often used figuratively.

He made up the Cowgate at a rapid *swing*; he had forgotten some engagement.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends.

The composition is distinguished by the true Rubensian *swing* and emphatic movement.
Athenæum, No. 3247, p. 90.

In the Shepherd's Calender we have, for the first time in the century, the *swing*, the command, the varied resources of the real poet. *R. W. Church*, Spenser, ii.

3. A line or cord, suspended and hanging loose, on which something may swing or oscillate; especially, a seat slung by a rope or ropes, the ends of which are fastened to points of support at the same distance above the ground, between which the seat hangs freely, used in the sport of swinging backward and forward. Swings are also made in which strips of wood take the place of the rope.



Ancient Swing, from a Greek red-figured hydria of the 4th century B. C., found at Nola.

Some act up *swings* in the street, and get money of those who will swing in them. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

4. Free course; abandonment to any motive; one's own way; unrestrained liberty or license.

Ha' you done yet? take your whole *swing* of anger;
I'll bear all with content.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Let them have their *swing* that affect to be terribly singular. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

The man who . . . desired to thrust the world aside and take his *swing* of indulgence uninterrupted and unchecked. *Godwin*, Fleetwood, vii.

5. Unrestrained tendency; natural bent: as, the *swing* of propensities.

Were it not for these, civil governments were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*

6. In a lathe, the distance between the head-center and the bed or ways of the machine, this distance limiting the diameter of the work placed in the lathe: hence a lathe may be described as having a 6-inch *swing*, an 18-inch *swing*, etc. In order to increase the swing, a gap or depression is sometimes made in the bed of a lathe, when the machine is called a *gap-bed lathe*. See *lathe*[1].

7. In a carriage-wheel, the apparent cant or leaning outward of the upper half of the wheel; the dish or dishing of the wheel. See *dish*, *v. t.*, 2.—8. The rope or chain reaching forward from the end of the tongue of a wagon along which a team in front of the wheelers is hitched by a swingletree. This team is said to be *in the swing*. Hence—9. The team so harnessed; in a six-horse or six-mule team, the pair of animals between the wheelers and the leaders; also, the position of this pair of animals, or their relation to the rest of the team.—10. In *photog.*: (*a*) A swing-back. (*b*) The motion or function of a swing-back, including the *single swing* and the *double swing*. The *single swing* provides for a change of the vertical angle of the sensitive plate; the *double swing*, in addition to the motion of the single swing, admits of a change in the horizontal angle. See *swing-back*.—**Full swing.** (*a*) Same as *swing*, *n.*, 4.

In the great chorus of song with which England greeted the dawn of this century, individuality had *full swing*.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 132.

(*b*) With eager haste; with violence and impetuosity: an elliptical quasi-adverbial use.—**In full swing**, in full operation or working; in full blast.

And in the reign of Henry's son, when every kind of alteration, alienation, and sacrilege was *in full swing*, Latimer became the Jeremiah of the Reformation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

swing-back (swing'bak), *n.* In a photographic camera, a device, varying in its details, whereby the back of the camera, which carries the ground glass and the sensitized plate on which the picture is taken, can be made to oscillate and then be fixed in a desired position. Its chief object is to admit of bringing the plate more nearly into parallelism with the object to be photographed than can often be accomplished without this device, the result being a better focus, and the avoidance of exaggerated convergence of parallel lines, such as occurs in the picture when the camera must be tilted to take in objects placed much above or much below it. See *swing*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

swing-beam (swing'bēm), *n.* Same as *swing-bolster*.

swing-boat (swing'bōt), *n.* A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, swinging in which is a favorite amusement with young people at fairs, etc.

All the caravans and *swing-boats*, and what not, used to assemble there.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 107.

swing-bolster (swing'bōl'stėr), *n.* A truck-bolster which bears on springs that are supported by a transverse timber called a *spring-plank*, which is suspended by hangers or links, so that it can swing laterally to the truck: so called in distinction from a *rigid bolster*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* See cut under *car-truck*.

swing-bridge (swing'brij), *n.* A bridge that may be moved aside by swinging (either as a whole or in sections), so as to afford passage for ships on a river or a canal, at the mouth of docks, or the like. See cuts under *bridge* and *castle*.

swing-churn (swing'chėrn), *n.* A form of box-churn slung in a frame and worked by swinging.

swing-devil (swing'dev'l), *n.* A local name of the swift, a bird. See *swift*, *n.*, 4.

swinge[1] (swinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swinged*, ppr. *swingeing*, sometimes, *swindge*; [Formerly, sometimes, *swindge*; < ME. *swengen*, < AS. *swengan* (= OFries. *swenga*), shake, toss, causal of *swingan*, swing, beat: see *swing*. *Swinge* (< AS. *swengan*) is related to *swing* (< AS. *swingan*), as *singe* (< AS. *sengan*) is related to *sing* (< AS. *singan*).] 1. To beat; strike; whip; of persons, to chastise; punish.

Once be *swing'd* me till my bones did ake.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

Be not too bold; for, if you be, I'll *swinge* you,
I'll *swinge* you monstrously, without all pity.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

Walpole, late secretary of war, is to be *swinged* for bribery. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxix.

2†. To move, as a lash; lash; swing.

The Lion rowz'd, and ruffles vp his Crest, . . .
Then often *swindging*, with his sinnewy train,
Somtimes his sides, somtimes the dusty Plain,
He whets his rage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swindges the scaly horrour of his folded tail.
Milton, Ode, Nativity, l. 172.

When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged* a sword and buckler.
Devil's Charter (1607), quoted by Stevens. (*Nares.*)

3. To forge; weld together, as by beating with a hammer; swage.

swinge[1] (swinj), *n.* [< *swinge*[1], *v.*] 1. A lashing movement; a lash.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, iii.

2†. Sway; control.

That whilome here bare *swinge* among the beat.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 26.

Holy church hath borne a great *swinge*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12, side-note.

swinge[2]† (swinj), *v. t.* [An irreg., appar. forced, form, with inserted *e*, of *singe*: see *singe*.] To singe.

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 26.

swinge[2]† (swinj), *n.* [< *swinge*[2], *v.*] A singe.
Beau. and Fl.

swinge-buckler (swinj'buk$^{\prime}$lėr), *n.* [< *swinge*[1], *v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swash-buckler.

You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns o' court again.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 24.

swingeing (swin'jing), *p. a.* [Also *swinging*; ppr. of *swinge*[1], *v.*] Great; huge. [Colloq.]

When I said now I will begin to lie, did I not tell you a *swinging* Lie then, when I had been accustomed to lie for so many Years, and I had also told a Lie just the Moment before?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 271.

A *swinging* storm will sing you such a lullaby.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

I don't advise you to go to law; but, if your jury were Christians, they must give *swingeing* damages, that 's all.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, iii. 5.

Christmas eve was a shiny cold night, a creaking cold night, a placid, calm, *swingeing* cold night.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 264.

swingeingly (swin'jing-li), *adv.* Hugely; vastly; greatly. Also *swingingly*. [Colloq.]

swingel (swing'gl; sometimes swin'jel, with reference to *swinge*), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *swingle*[1].—2. Same as *swingle*[1], 2.

Floors send up the sound
Of the *swingel's* measured stroke.
F. Lucas, quoted in The Academy, Jan. 25, 1890, p. 59.

swinger[1] (swing'ėr), *n.* [< *swing* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which swings.

swinger[2] (swin'jėr), *n.* [< *swinge*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which swinges.—2. Anything very great or astonishing; a stunner; hence, a bold lie; a whopper. [Colloq.]

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle lambs-wool;
Adde sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
With store of ale too;
And thus ye must doe
To make the wassaile a *swinger*.
Herrick, Twelfe Night.

How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!
Echard, Obs. on Ans. to Cont. of Clergy, p. 150.

swing-handle (swing'han$^{\prime}$dl), *n.* A handle of any utensil fitted on one or more pivots; especially, a bail, or upright arched handle, so arranged as to be dropped or raised at pleasure.

swinging[1] (swing'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *swing*, *v.*] The act of moving back and forth; especially, the sport or pastime of moving in a swing.

Swinging . . . is a childish sport, in which the performer is seated upon the middle of a long rope, fastened at both ends, a little distance from each other, and the higher above his head the better.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.

swinging[1] (swing'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *swing*, *v.*] Having or marked by a free sweeping movement like or suggesting that of a pendulum: as, a *swinging* step. See cuts under *sign* and *phonograph*.

swinging[2] (swin'jing), *p. a.* See *swingeing*.

swinging-block (swing'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *swing-stock*.

swinging-boom (swing'ing-bōm), *n.* A boom having one end fastened to the side of the ship abreast of the fore swifter, used at sea to extend the foot of the lower studdingsail. In port it is swung out at right angles so that boats may be fastened to it. Also called *lower boom*.

swingingly[1] (swing'ing-li), *adv.* In an oscillating or swaying manner.

The fiendish groans of the camels, as they stalked *swingingly* along.
O'Donovan, Merv, x.

swingingly[2] (swin'jing-li), *adv.* See *swingeingly*.

swinging-post (swing'ing-pōst), *n.* The post to which a gate is hung.

swinging-saw (swing'ing-sâ), *n.* A saw swinging from an axis overhead; a swing-saw.

swingism (swing'izm), *n.* [< *Swing* (see def.) + *-ism*.] In *Eng. hist.*, the practices of those agitators who, from 1830 to 1833, were in the habit of sending threatening letters signed "*Swing*" or "Captain *Swing*" to farmers, landed proprietors, etc., commanding them to give up the use of the threshing-machine, to pay higher wages to their employees, etc., and in case of non-compliance threatening the destruction of the obnoxious person's property; incendiarism in the fancied promotion of the interests of agricultural laborers.

Thus, at one time, we have hurking — at another, *swingism* — now suicide is in vogue.
Bulwer, Night and Morning.

swing-jack (swing'jak), *n.* A jack used to replace derailed cars on a railway-track.

swing-knife (swing'nīf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swingle[1] (swing'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *swingel*; < ME. *swingle*, *swingel*, *swengyl*, < AS. *swingel* (pl. *swingla*, *swinegla*), a whip, scourge, flail, a blow, *swingele*, a scourging (= MD. *swinghel*, *sweenghel*, a swingle, = MHG. *swenkel*, *swengil*, G. *schwengel*, a clapper (of a bell), handle (of a pump), beam, bar, lever, etc.), with noun formative *-el* (*-le*), < *swingan*, swing: see *swing*, *swinge*[1]. Cf. G. *schwinge*, *schwing-stock*, a swingle.] 1. A wooden instrument used for beating flax and scraping from it the woody parts. Also *swing-knife*, *swingle-staff*, *swingling-knife* or *-staff*.

Swengyl, for flax or hempe. Excudium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 482.

2. That part of a flail which falls upon the grain in threshing; a swipple. [Local.]—3. A kind of spoke or lever, like the hand-spike of a capstan, used in turning the barrel in wire-drawing.—4. One of the radiating arms by which the roller of a plate-press is turned.

swingle[1] (swing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [< ME. *swinglen*, *swingilen* = MD. *swinghelen*. D. *zwingelen*; from the noun.] 1. To clean, as flax, by beating and scraping with a swingle or swing-knife.

I bete and *swyngylle* flex.
Rel. Antiq., II. 197.

Following the dog, approached the jelly-faced father of Margaret from the barn, where he had been *swingling* flax.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

2. To cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots, as weeds.

swingle[2] (swing'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *swingled*, ppr. *swingling*. [A freq. from *swing*. Cf. Icel. *svingla*, stray to and fro, = Dan. *svingle*, reel.] 1. To dangle; wave hanging. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. To swing for pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

swingle-bar (swing'gl-bär), *n.* Same as *swingletree*. *De Quincey*, Vision of Sudden Death.

swingle-staff (swing'gl-stâf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swingletail (swing'gl-tāl), *n.* The thrasher or fox-shark, *Alopias vulpes*. See cut under *Alopias*.

swingletree (swing'gl-trē), *n.* [< ME. *swingletre*, *swyngletre*; < *swingle*, swingle, lit. 'a swinger,' or that which swings, + *tree*: see *swingle*[1] and *tree*. This word is also used in the corrupted form *singletree*. Cf. *axletree*.] A cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, plow, etc. From *singletree*, a corruption of *swingletree*, arose the name *doubletree* for the equalizing-bar to which a pair of animals is hitched by means of a pair of swingletrees, each centerbolted and swinging freely like the doubletree itself. The extent of swing of the doubletree is generally limited by a chain or strap passing to the fore axle on each side. The swingletree gives freedom of alternating action to the shoulders of the horse, and also prevents that motion from being communicated to the vehicle. In the case of the doubletree it further correlates and equalizes the traction of the two animals composing the team. Also *swingtree*, *whiffletree*.

swingletree-hook (swing'gl-trē-hůk), *n.* A curved metallic hook joined to a ring which is fitted over the end of a swingletree. The hook receives the trace coming on its side.

swingling-knife (swing'gling-nīf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swingling-machine (swing'gling-ma-shēn$^{\prime}$), *n.* A machine for swingling flax.

swingling-staff (swing'gling-stâf), *n.* Same as *swingle*[1], 1.

swingling-tow (swing'gling-tō), *n.* The coarsest fiber yielded by the stalks of flax. It includes that from which the woody particles cannot be perfectly removed in the process of swingling.

swing-motion (swing'mō$^{\prime}$shon), *n.* In railway rolling-stock, an arrangement of springs, hangers, swinging-bolster, and other parts of a car-truck that enables the car-body to sway or swing laterally on the truck. A car-truck arranged in this way is called a *swing-motion truck*. See cut under *car-truck*.

swing-pan (swing'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a sugar-pan with a spout, hinged at one side so that it can be tipped to pour out the syrup by lifting the opposite edge.

swing-plow (swing'plou), *n.* 1. Any plow without wheels.—2. A turn-wrest plow, or side-hill plow.

swing-press (swing'pres), *n.* A baling-press the box of which is suspended from above by a screw on which it winds as it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

swing-saw (swing'sâ), *n.* A circular saw suspended at the lower end of a swinging frame over a bench, used by moving it over blocks which, from their weight or shape, cannot conveniently be fed to the saw. *E. H. Knight.*

swing-shelf (swing'shelf), *n.* A hanging shelf, or set of hanging shelves.

A *swing-shelf* was loaded with shot-pouches, bullet-moulds, powder-horns, and fishing-tackle.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 3.

swing-stock (swing'stok), *n.* In *flax-dressing*, an upright piece of timber set in a foot-piece, and having a blunt edge at the top, over which flax is laid to be beaten with a sword-shaped wooden implement called a swingle, in the operation known as swingling, whereby the shives are beaten out of previously retted and broken flax to separate the harl. This method has been superseded by modern flax-dressing machines. Also called *swinging-block*.

swing-swang (swing'swang), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *swing*.] Swinging; drawling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

swing-swang (swing'swang), *n.* [Cf. *swing-swang*, *a.*] A swing back and forth; an oscillation, as of a pendulum: an imitative word. [Colloq.]

The time taken by a simple pendulum to effect one complete oscillation — one *swing-swang* — depends on the square root of its length, and varies inversely as the square root of the local acceleration of gravity.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, viii.

swing-table (swing'tā$^{\prime}$bl), *n.* In a machine for polishing plate-glass, a movable table or bed to which a plate of glass is cemented for polishing. Also called *runner*.

swing-tool (swing'tōl), *n.* In fine metal-work, a holder which swings on horizontal centers, so that it will yield to unequal pressures, and hold a plate resting on it flat against the face of a file. *E. H. Knight.*

swingtree (swing'trē), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

swing-trot (swing'trot), *n.* A swinging trot. [Rare.]

With an appearance of great hurry and business, and smoking a short travelling-pipe, he proceeded on a long *swing trot* through the muddy lanes of the metropolis.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 205.

swing-wheel (swing'hwēl), *n.* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance-clock it is called the *balance-wheel*.

swinish (swī'nish), *a.* [< ME. **swinish* (Sc. *swinis*) (= MHG. *swinisch*, G. *schweinisch* = Dan. *svinsk*); < *swine* + *-ish*[1].] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; beastly: as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast.
Milton, Comus, l. 776.

swinishly (swī'nish-li), *adv.* In a swinish manner. *Bailey*, 1731.

swinishness (swī'nish-nes), *n.* The character of being swinish. *Bailey*, 1731.

swink† (swingk), *v.* [< ME. *swinken*, *swynken* (pret. *swank*, *swanc*, *swonc*, pp. *swunken*, *swonken*), < AS. *swincan* (pret. *swanc*, pp. *swuncen*), labor, work hard; appar. another form, differentiated in use, of *swingan*, swing: see *swing*.] I. *intrans.* To toil; labor; drudge; slave.

Clerkes that aren crouned [tonsured clerks] of kynde vnderstondyng
Sholde nother *swynke* ne swete ne swere at enquestes.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 57.

If he be poure, she helpeth hym to *swynke*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 98.

Honour, estate, and all this worldes good,
For which men *swinck* and sweat incessantly,
Fro me do flow into an ample flood.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 8.

II. *trans.* To cause to toil or drudge; tire with labor; overlabor.

> The *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 293.

swink† (swingk), *n.* [< ME. *swink*, < AS. *geswinc*, labor; from the verb.] Toil; labor; drudgery.

> Of my *swink* yet blered is myn ye.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 176.

swinker† (swing'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *swinkere*; < *swink* + *-er*[1].] A laborer.

> A trewe *swynkere* and a good was he.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 531.

swinney, *n.* Same as *sweeny*.

swipe (swīp), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *swiped*, ppr. *swiping*. [In earlier use with a short vowel, as if mod. **swip*; < ME. *swippen* (pret. *swipte*), < AS. *swipian*, move quickly, = Icel. *svipa*, move quickly, swoop, also whip; akin to *sweep*, *swoop*, swift.] **1.** To strike with a long or wide sweeping blow; deliver a hard blow or stroke with the full swing of the arms; strike or drive with great force. [Colloq.]

> *Swipte* hire of that heaued.
> *Life of St. Katherine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

> The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, *swiping* with all his force.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

> A vulgar but strong expression in the South for a severe beating is "He *swiped* up the very earth with him," or "He *swiped* the whole thing out"—in these cases meaning about the same as sweep.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 45.

2†. To drink, or drink off, hastily.

swipe (swīp), *n.* [< ME. *swipe* = Icel. *svipr*, a swoop, a glimpse, look: see *swipe*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *sweep*, 10.—**2.** A hard blow; a stroke with the full swing of the arms, as in cricket or golf. [Colloq.]

> *Swipe*, "a blow," as "Jack made a *swipe* at him with his knife," though not very elegant, is not uncommon in some parts of the South, and doubtless West also.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 44.

> In driving for Tel-el-Kebir [a golf-hole], Kirk had a long *swipe* off the tee. *The Field*, Sept. 4, 1886, p. 377.

swipe-beam (swīp'bēm), *n.* The counterpoise lever of a drawbridge.

swiper (swī'pėr), *n.* [< *swipe* + *-er*[1].] One who swipes; one who gives a strong blow. [Colloq.]

> Jack Ragglea, the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called "*Swiper* Jack."
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

swipes (swīps), *n.* [Also *swypes*; < *swipe*, *v.*] Poor, washy beer; a kind of small beer; hence, by extension, malt liquor in general. [Vulgar.]

> The twopenny is undeniable; but it is small *swipes*—small *swipes*—more of hop than malt—with your leave I'll try your black bottle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xiii.

swipey (swī'pi), *a.* [< *swipe* + *-y*[1].] Drunk, especially with malt liquor. [Slang.]

> "He ain't ill. He 's only a little *swipey*, you know." Mr. Bailey reeled in his boots to express intoxication.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

swiple, *n.* See *swipple*.

swippet, *v.* See *swipe*.

swipper (swip'ėr), *a.* [Sc., also *swippert*; < ME. *sweper*, *swypyr*; cf. Icel. *svipall*, *svipull*, agile (?), shifty, changeable, < *svipa*, swoop: see *swipe*.] Nimble; quick. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> *Swypyr*, or delyvyr. Agilis. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 484.

swipple (swip'l), *n.* [Also, less prop., *swiple*, also *swipel*, Sc. contr. *souple*, *soople*; < *swipe* + *-le*, a formative.] That part of the flail that falls upon the grain in threshing. Also *swingle*.

swire (swīr), *n.* [< ME. *swire*, *swyre*, *sweore*, *swere*, *sweere*, *swiere*, *swyer*, < AS. *swȳra*, *swīra*, *swūra*, *sweóra* = Icel. *sviri*, the neck.] **1**†. The neck.

> Heo makede him falre chere,
> And tok him abute the *swere*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

> For to rent in many place
> Hir clothis, and for to tere bir *swire*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 325.

2. A depression on the crest of a mountain or hill; a hollow between two hills. Also written *swyre*, *sware*.

swirl (swėrl), *v.* [< Norw. *svirla*, whirl round, freq. of *sverra* = Sw. *svirra* = Dan. *svirre*, whirl, orig. hum, = G. *schwirren*, whir, chirp. Cf. *whirl* as related to *whir*.] **I.** *intrans.* To form eddies; whirl in eddies; have a whirling motion; whirl about.

> He . . . sat for several hours on a bench looking at the muddy current as it *swirled* by.
> *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 337.

> And the straw in the yard *swirling* round and round.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xli.

II. *trans.* To give a whirling motion to.

> The lower fall, though less exposed, was yet violently *swirled* and torn and thrashed about in its narrow cañon.
> *The Century*, XL. 498.

swirl (swėrl), *n.* [< *swirl*, *v.*] **1.** A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; gyration; whirl.

> Headlong I darted; at one eager *swirl*
> Gain'd its bright portal. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

> There was a rush and a *swirl* along the surface of the stream, and "Caiman! caiman!" shouted twenty voices; . . . the moonlight shone on a great swirling eddy, while all held their breaths. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxv.

Hence—**2.** Specifically, in *angling*, the rush of a fish through the water when it rises to a fly. —**3.** A twist or convolution, as in the grain of wood; a curl; a spot marked by swirling.—**4.** Same as *swire*, 2.

> Another word used in the Lake District with the meaning of "pass," or depression in a mountain range, is *swirl* (spelled also *swirrel*), as seen in the names "*Swirl* Band," Helvellyn, and "*Swirl* Edge," near Coniston.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 138.

swirly (swėr'li), *a.* [Also *swirlie*; < *swirl* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Whirling; eddying, as a stream.—**2.** Full of contortions or twists; entangled: applied to grass, etc. [Scotch.]—**3.** Full of knots; knaggy. *Burns*, Halloween.

swirt (swėrt), *v.* A dialectal form of *squirt*.

swish (swish), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *swash*[1], *switch*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To flog; lash. [Slang.]

> Having to hide behind a hayatack to smoke a penny cigar, with constant anticipation of being caught and *swished*. *E. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

2. To flourish; brandish; make quick, cutting motions with; switch.

> And backward and forward he *swished* his long tail
> As a gentleman *swishes* his cane.
> *Coleridge*, The Devil's Thoughts (ed. 1799).

3. To affect by swishing: as, to *swish* off the heads of flowers with a cane.

II. *intrans.* To move, or make a movement, with a swash or flourish, or with a sound like the washing of small waves on the shore, or of swift movement through the air, of which the word *swish* is imitative.

> The rustic who was . . . *swishing* through the grass with his scythe . . . looked up.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, x.

> I lingered in the lane, where the ferns began to have a newer look, and on the bridge over the little river, bordered by yellow-tasseled willows and *swishing* with a pleasant murmur against its grassy banks.
> *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 718.

swish (swish), *n.* [< *swish*, *v.*] **1.** A sound as of water lapping the shore, or of swift movement through the air; a rustling.

> The air was musical with the song of birds, the *swish* of the scythe. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 2, 1879.

> The *swish* and splash of the waves.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 275.

2. A swish-broom.

swish (swish), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *swish*, *n.*] In a swishing manner, or with a swishing sound; with a swish. [Colloq.]

> *Swish* went the whip; the buggy gave a jerk and whirled quickly past her. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 565.

swish-broom (swish'bröm), *n.* A small broom, usually made of cane-cuttings or of twigs bunched together, and having a handle like that of a hearth-broom. It is used for various purposes in the arts, as for sprinkling water upon fires by blacksmiths, for cleaning pots and vessels by varnish-makers, etc.

swisher (swish'ėr), *n.* [< *swish* + *-er*[1].] One who swishes or flogs. [Colloq.]

> A desperate *swisher* the doctor, as I had cause to know, and not overburdened, to my thinking, with tact, judgment, or impartiality.
> *E. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

swish-swash (swish'swosh), *n.* [< *swish* + *swash*; or a varied reduplication of *swish*. Also *swish-swish*.] **1.** A swishing action or sound; a swish.

> The frequent *swish-swash* of the water.
> *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

2. Slops; a wishy-washy beverage.

> There is a kind of *swishswash* made also in Essex, and diuerse other places, with honicombs and water, which the homelie countrie wiues, putting some pepper and a little other spice among, call mead.
> *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 6.

> The small sour *swish-swash* of the poorer vintages of France. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 55.

Swiss (swis), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Suisse*, < G. *Schweiz*, Switzerland, *Schweizer*, a Swiss. Cf. *Swisser*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Switzerland or the Swiss.—**Swiss cambric**, a fine variety of Swiss muslin.—**Swiss darning**, a kind of darning in which the peculiar texture of stockinet is imitated.—**Swiss drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Swiss embroidery.** (*a*) Needlework in white on white, especially in washable materials: common in Switzerland. (*b*) An imitation of this, made by machinery, which has to a great extent superseded the real needlework.—**Swiss guards**, bodies of mercenary soldiers recruited from Switzerland, long in the service of France and other countries. These mercenaries continued to be employed in Naples and elsewhere in the nineteenth century, although the practice was disapproved by the Swiss federal and cantonal authorities. A small company of Swiss guards is still in the pay of the Pope at Rome.—**Swiss headdress**, a head-dress supposed to be imitated from the customary way of wearing the hair of the peasant women in some cantons of Switzerland: as usually understood, it consists of two long plaits behind tied with ribbons, as is usual in many parts of Germany. In France the wearing of the hair loose over the shoulders is often similarly designated.—**Swiss mellilot**, a plant, *Trigonella cærulea*.—**Swiss muslin**, light and thin cotton cloth made in Switzerland, where the manufacture has been established for a long period; especially, such cloth having a simple pattern of dots or small sprigs.—**Swiss pine.** See *pine*[1].—**Swiss plover** or **sandpiper**, *Squatarola helvetica*, a large plover having four toes like a sandpiper: an old book-name. See cut under *Squatarola*.—**Swiss stone-pine.** See *stone-pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Swiss sword.** See *sword*[1].—**Swiss tapeworm**, the broad tape, *Bothriocephalus latus*.—**Swiss tea.** See *tea*[1].

Uniform of the Papal Swiss Guard about 1800.

II. *n.* [Plural formerly *Swisses*, now *Swiss*.] A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland, a republic of Europe, surrounded by France, Italy, and the Austrian and German empires.

> The fortune of the *Swisses* of late years, which are bred in a barren and mountainous country, is not to be forgotten. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization, Works (ed. [Spedding), X. 324.

Swisser† (swis'ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *Switzer*.

> Leading three thousand muster'd men in pay,
> Of French, Scots, Alman, *Swisser*, and the Dutch;
> Of native English, fled beyond the sea,
> Whose number neer amounted to as much.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv. 17.

swissing (swis'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **swiss*, *v.*] In *bleaching*, the calendering of bleached cloths after dampening the goods, as performed by passing them between pairs of rollers technically called bowls. One of each pair is made of compressed paper sheets, and the other is a hollow steam-heated iron cylinder—the action of these rollers being that of pressure or friction, or both.

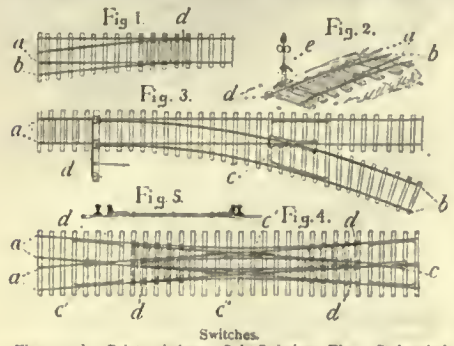
switch (swich), *n.* [Formerly also *swich*; an assibilated form of **swick*, < MD. *swick*, a whip, a switch, also a brandishing, < *swicken*, swing, wag; cf. Icel. *sveigr*, *svigi* = Norw. *svige*, *sveg* = Sw. *sveg*, a switch; connected with Sw. *sviga*, bend; cf. *sway*, *swing*. With *swing* is ult. connected MD. *swanck*, a switch, < *swancken*, D. *zwanken*, bend.] **1.** A small flexible twig or rod.

> *Bell.* Shall 'a to horse? here 'a a tickler; heigh, to horse!
> *May.* Come, *switch* and spurs! let 's mount our chevals; merry, quoth a'. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 3.

> She had cut a willow *switch* in her morning's walk, almost as long as a boy's fishing-rod.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxi.

2. A mechanical device for shifting a moving body, or a current of electricity, etc., from one course or track to another. Specifically—(*a*) In railroads, in its simplest form, two parallel lengths of rails joined together by rods, pivoted at one end, and free to move at the other end, forming a part of the track at its junction with a branch or siding. The switch-rails rest on metal plates laid on the sleepers, and, by means of a rod fastened to their free ends, can be moved sidewise. The ends of the next pair of rails and the ends of the first pair of the siding or branch are placed side by side, so that by the movement of the switch either pair may be brought in line with the track, and any car or engine passing the switch will be guided upon the rails to which the switch is directed. Such a switch may be used to connect several lines of rails. The objection to this form of switch is that a car moving on a track not connected with the switch is liable to be derailed by running off the open ends of the track. This has led to the adoption of safety-switches, of which there are various forms. One of the most common of these is the *split switch*, in which the ends of the rails, instead of being square, are drawn out (split) to a thin edge so as to lie close against the side of the next rail. The narrow rails used are flexible and are fitted with springs, so that in the event of a displacement of the switch the lateral pressure of the wheels will cause the points to move back and thus keep the wheels on the line, the points returning to their original position by the recoil of the springs. Another form of safety-switch is designed to keep unbroken the

track of the main line, so that the main-line rails are not cut at all. To use this form of switch the levers are moved, and the car rises on an inclined rail and passes over the main rails to the siding. A great number of devices have



Switches.

Figs. 1 and 2. Point-switches, or Split Switches. Fig. 3. Stub-switch. Fig. 4. Double-slip Switch. Fig. 5. Section of fig. 1. *a*, *a*, main tracks; *b*, *b*, branch tracks, or sidings; *c*, *c*, single frogs; *c'*, *c'*, double frogs; *d*, switch-bar or rod (that nearest the point is called the *front rod*); *e*, switch-stand, with butterfly-signal and lamp. In fig. 4 the switches are shown as arranged at a crossing for shifting a train from one track to another in either direction. The outer rails in point-switches are full rails and rigidly spiked to the ties, while the inner are movable and taper to a point (whence the term *split*, as applied to them, is derived). In stub-switches the rails are full, and the rails of the main track adjacent to the branch as well as the branch rails are rigid, while the movable rails are on that part of the main track which meets the branch. The double-slip switch is simply composed of four point-switches.

been invented to make switches more safe, to render them automatic (as at the terminus of a line where the engine is to be shifted to the other end of a train), to render them interlocking, so that no one switch of a system can be opened without locking all others, and to connect them with signals and annunciators. Switches in one yard are now commonly controlled by means of long levers with a central tower from which one switchman can see and control them all. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a device used to make or break a circuit, to join two lines of wire or a main wire with a branch wire, or to connect any telegraph, telephone, electric-light, or electric-signal wires in any manner. The most simple form of switch is a lever pivoted at one end and connected with one circuit, and, by its movement laterally, used to connect that circuit with one of several others. Another simple form, called the *plug-* or *peg-switch*, consists of a metal plug or peg that may be inserted in openings or spaces between metal rods connected with different circuits. The peg serves as a bridge to join different circuits. The peg may also be connected with a short piece of flexible wire, the wire serving as a bridge for the current. By moving the peg from place to place on the switchboard, the wire serves as a switch to divert the current from one line to another. See *switchboard*.

3. In some forms of gas-burner, a key for controlling the amount of gas allowed to pass through.—4. The act of operating a switch: as, to make a flying *switch*. See phrase below.—5. A quantity of long hair, secured together at one end, worn by women with their own hair to make it look thicker. Jute or yak is sometimes used with or in place of hair, being cheaper.—**Flying switch**, a switch operated or effected in such a way, while a train is in motion, as to send different parts of the train (previously disconnected) along different lines.—**Pole-changing switch.** Same as *pole-changer*. (See also *pin-switch*, *replacing-switch*.)

switch (swich), *v.* [Formerly also *swich*; < *switch*, *n.*; in part prob. of more orig. standing, representing the verb from which *switch* is ult. derived.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a small twig or rod; beat; lash; hence, to cut or drive as with a switch.

> Go, *switch* me up a covey of young scholars.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

> You must truss up a cow's tail if you don't want to be *switched* when you're milking. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

2. To swing; whisk.

> The elephant was standing swaying his trunk backwards and forwards, and *switching* his tail in an angry manner. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 846.

3. To trim, as a hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *rail.*, to transfer by a switch; transfer from one line of rails to another.—5. In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit; shunt.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cut at; strike at.

> Whilst those hardy Scots upon the firm earth bled,
> With his revengeful sword *swich'd* after them that fled.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 390.

2. To move off on a switch, or as if on a switch.

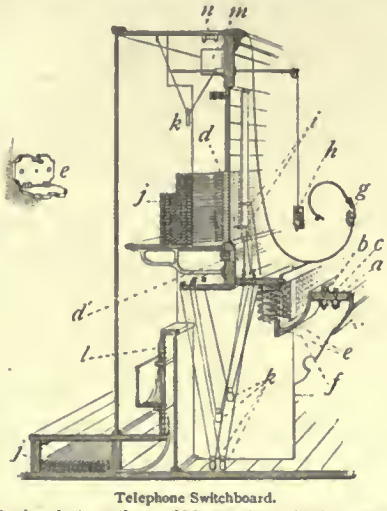
> Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg [railway] line *switch* off to enter the Valley of Virginia.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 230.

switchback (swich'bak), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Characterized by alternate motion, or by motion back and forth; pertaining to or adapted to use on a switchback: as, a *switchback* method of ascent; a *switchback* series of inclines; a *switchback* railway.—**Circular switchback railway**, a switchback railway which is circular in plan: a form much employed at pleasure-resorts.

II. *n.* 1. A railway for ascending or descending steep acclivities, in which a practicable grade is obtained by curving the track alternately backward and forward along the side of the slope. Also called *switchback railway*.—2. By extension, an inclined railway in which the movement of a train or of a car is partly or wholly effected by gravity, as in the switchback railway at Manch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and railways constructed for purposes of amusement at watering-places, fairs, and pleasure-resorts. In many of these the car first runs down a steep incline, and by its momentum is carried up a lesser incline, alternate ascents and descents being made till the end of the course is reached.

switch-bar (swich'bär), *n.* 1. The bar or rod that connects the movable rails of a switch with a switch-lever at the side of the track.—2. The movable bar of a switch by which an electric circuit is made or broken.

switchboard (swich'bōrd), *n.* A device by means of which interchangeable connections can be established readily between the many circuits employed in systems of telegraphy, telephony, electric lighting, or electric-power distribution. A common form consists of two sets of rods or plates of brass set at right angles to each other,



Telephone Switchboard.

a, keyboard; *b*, cam-lever, which puts the station into connection with lines; *c*, ringing-key, which is used to ring up subscribers; *d*, *d'*, spring-jacks, in which the lines terminate; *e*, annunciators, which announce the call; *f*, hog-trough, which enables the annunciators to be placed in a conveniently low position; *g*, receiver; *h*, transmitter; *i*, switchboard-plugs, used in pairs and attached to flexible wires, by which one line is connected with another; *j*, *j'*, switchboard-cables, carrying the wires to the spring-jacks; *k*, weights and pulleys, which take up the slack in the flexible wires; *l*, intermediate distributing-board; *m*, condenser, which prevents the current from passing from one side of the plug to the other, thereby preventing false tests; *n*, induction-coil for transmitter.

each rod carefully insulated, the end of each plate or strip being joined to one of the lines. Any one of these may be joined to any other by means of metal plugs inserted at the point where the corresponding strips cross each other. A great variety of switchboards are made, each being adapted to the particular use for which it is intended.

switchel (swich'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A drink made of molasses and water, and sometimes a little vinegar and ginger; also, rum and water sweetened with molasses, formerly a common beverage among American sailors; hence, in sailors' use, any strong drink, sweetened and flavored. [U. S.]

> "Come, Molly, pretty dear," set in her father, "no black-strap to-night; no *switchel*, or ginger-pop."
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

switcher (swich'ėr), *n.* [< *switch* + *-er*[1].] 1. A small switch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A switchman. *Philadelphia Times*, March 11, 1886. [Rare.]—3. A switching-engine. [U. S.]

switcher-gear (swich'ėr-gēr), *n.* A switch with the mechanism by which it is operated. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 220.

switch-grass (swich'gras), *n.* A kind of panic-grass, *Panicum virgatum*, found from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains in the United States. It is a tall species with a large panicle, of some use among wild grasses.

switching (swich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *switch*, *v.*] 1. A beating with a switch.

> The *switching* dulled him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Fair Maid of the Inn, i.

2. Trimming.—3. Shunting.—**Switching of hedges**, the cutting off of the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

switching-bill (swich'ing-bil), *n.* An instrument used in pruning hedges.

switching-engine (swich'ing-en'jin), *n.* On a railroad, a drilling- or yard-locomotive used for shifting cars, making up trains, and other yard-work. It is usually a tank-engine, and is often carried without trucks on a rigid wheel-base, or has only a pony-truck.

switching-eye (swich'ing-ī), *n.* On a railroad, a cast-iron socket at the corner of a car, used for the attachment of a chain or pushing-bar, to admit of moving the car by an engine on a parallel track, or of moving the car by horse-power. Also called *pull-iron*.

switching-ground (swich'ing-ground), *n.* A piece of ground, open or inclosed, where cars are switched from one track to another and trains are made up. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 266.

switching-locomotive (swich'ing-lō-kō-mō'-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

switching-neck (swich'ing-nek), *n.* The Louisiana heron, as found in the Bahamas. *The Auk*, Jan., 1891, p. 77.

switching-plug (swich'ing-plug), *n.* A small insulated plug used to connect loops or circuits on the switchboard of a telegraph or telephone central station.

switch-lantern (swich'lan'tėrn), *n.* On a railway, a lantern fixed to the lever of a switch, indicating by its position, or the color of the light displayed, the condition of the switch and the particular track which is open.

switch-lever (swich'lev'ėr), *n.* The handle and lever which control a switch.

switchman (swich'man), *n.*; pl. *switchmen* (-men). One who has charge of one or more switches on a railway; a pointsman.

switch-motion (swich'mō'shon), *n.* In a bobinet-frame, the mechanism which reverses the motion of the bobbin after it has passed a selvage, and causes it to return to the opposite selvage.

switch-signal (swich'sig'nal), *n.* On a railway, a flag, lantern, or sign-board used to indicate the position of a switch. Such a signal is often so arranged that the movement of the switch sets it automatically.

switch-sorrel (swich'sor'el), *n.* See *sorrel*[1].

switch-stand (swich'stand), *n.* A stand which supports the levers by which railway-switches are moved, together with the locking-arrangements, etc.

switch-tender (swich'ten'dėr), *n.* A switchman.

> Her husband, who is now *switch-tender*, lost his arm in the great smash-up. *E. E. Hale*, Ten Times One, i.

switchy (swich'i), *a.* [< *switch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a switch. [Rare.]

> It 's a slender, *switchy* stock, Mr. Graven; may bend, may break. You should take care of yourself.
> *E. S. Phelps*, Sealed Orders, p. 157.

2. Whisking. [Rare.]

> And now perhaps her *switchy* tail
> Hangs on a barn-door from a nail.
> *Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20. (*Davies.*)

swith†, *a.* [< ME. *swith*, *swyth*, < AS. *swith*, strong, quick, = OS. *swith* = MHG. *swind*, G. *geschwind* = Icel. *svidhr*, *svinnr*, quick, prompt, = Goth. *swinths*, strong.] Strong: used only in the comparative *swither*, in the phrases *swither hand*, the right hand, *swither half*, the right side. *Layamon.*

swith, swithe[1] (swith, swiтн), *adv.* [Sc. also *swyth*; < ME. *swith*, *swithe*, *swythe*, *swuthe*, < AS. *swithe*, strongly, quickly, < *swith*, strong, quick: see *swith*, *a.*] 1. Quickly; speedily; promptly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Therwith the teres from hire eyen two
> Doun felle, as shoures in Aprille, *swithe*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 751.

> *Swith* to the Laigh Kirk ane and a',
> And there tak up your stations.
> *Burns*, The Ordination.

2†. Strongly; very.

> And [they] mown nouȝt swynken ne sweten but beo *swythe* febie,
> Other maymed at myschef or meseles syke.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 622.

> Of this swift answer thei wer *swith* glad.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 567.

3. Interjectionally, quick! off! begone! [Obsolete or Scotch.]

swithe[2]†, *v.* [= ME. *swithen*, < Icel. *svidha*, burn, = Sw. *svida*, smart, pain, ache, = Dan. *svide*, *svie*, singe, burn. Cf. *swither*[2].] To burn.

swither[1] (swiтн'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *swidder*; < ME. **swetheren*, < AS. *swetherian*, *swethrian*, also *swetholian*, grow faint, fail, decay, abate.] 1. To fail; falter; hesitate.

But the virlue o' a leal woman
I trow wad never *swither* O.
Johnnie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 285).

The . . . disordered line all but reached the lip of the glacis. But there it *swithered*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 27.

2. To fear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

swither[1] (swiтн'ėr), *n.* [Also *swidder;* < *swither*[1], *v.*] 1. Doubt; hesitation; perplexity; a state of irresolute wavering.

He put the house in sic a *swither*
That five o' them he sticket dead.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 236).

That put me in an eerie *swither*.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. A fright. *Halliwell.*—3. A perspiration. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

swither[2] (swiтн'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **swithren*, < Icel. *svidhra*, scorch, freq. of *svidha*, burn: see *swithe*[2].] To burn; scorch. *Halliwell.*

swither[3] (swiтн'ėr), *v. i.* [Also *swidder;* perhaps imitative; cf. *swirl.*] To emit a whirring sound; whizz. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

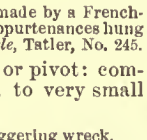
Switzer (swit'sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *Swisser;* < G. *Schweizer*, a Swiss, < *Schweiz*, Switzerland, a name extendod from *Schwyz*, one of the cantons which, with the other Forest Cantons, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne, took the leading part in developing the Swiss confederacy: see *Swiss.*] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss; specifically, one of a hired body-guard of Swiss (or, by extension, soldiers of other nationality incorporated in this body) attendant on a king or the Pope.

Where are my *Switzers?* Let them guard the door.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 97.

Boterus ascribeth vnto China seuentie millions of people, whereas he alloweth to Italy scarce nine, and to Spaine lesse, to England three, to all Germany, with the *Switzers* and Low Countries, but fifteene, and as many to all France. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 449.

swivet, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *swiven*, appar. < AS. *swifan* (pret. *swāf*, pp. *swifen*), move quickly, turn round, = OFries. *swiva*, be unsteady, move about, = OHG. *swīfan*, MHG. *swīfen*, turn round, = Icel. *svīfa*, rove, ramble, turn, drift; cf. OHG. *sweibōn*, MHG. *sweiben*, also OHG. *swebōn*, MHG. *sweben*, G. *schweben*, hover.] To perform the act of copulation with; have sexual intercourse. *Chaucer.*

swivel (swiv'l), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; prob. ult. < AS. *swifan*, turn around: see *swire.* Cf. Icel. *sveifla*, set in circular motion.] 1. A fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a piece fixed to a similar piece, or to any body, by a pin or otherwise, so as to revolve or turn freely in any direction; a twisting link in a chain, consisting of a ring or hook ending in a headed pin which turns in a link of the chain so as to prevent kinking. See also cut under *rowlock.*



Swivel.
a, swivel; *b*, hook, turning freely in *a*; *c*, *c*, chain.

A large new gold repeating watch made by a Frenchman; a gold chain, and all the proper appurtenances hung upon steel *swivels.* *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

2. A gun mounted on a swivel or pivot: commonly, but not always, limited to very small and light guns so mounted.

When his long *swivel* rakes the staggering wreck.
O. W. Holmes.

3. A rest on the gunwale of a boat for supporting a piece of ordnance or other article that requires swinging in a horizontal plane.—4. A small gun on the deck of a fishing-schooner, used in foggy weather to signal to the dories the position of the vessel.—5. A diminutive shuttle used in the figure-weaving of silk, etc., and moved to and fro by slides or by hand. They carry threads of various tints, used to obtain special effects, as in the shading of figures or flowers, etc.

6. A small shuttle for use in a swivel-loom for weaving ribbons.—**Swivel table-clamp.** See *table-clamp.*

swivel (swiv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *swiveled, swivelled*, ppr. *swiveling, swivelling.* [< *swivel, n.*] I. *intrans.* To turn on or as on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Until at last, at the mention of the name of a girl who was strongly suspected, the sieve violently *swivelled* round and dropped on the ground. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 333.

II. *trans.* To turn (anything) on or as on a swivel of any kind.

The tripod possesses an elevating arrangement, and the piece can be *swivelled* in any desired direction.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 365.

swivel-bridge (swiv'l-brij), *n.* A swing-bridge.

swivel-eye (swiv'l-ī), *n.* A squint-eye. [Slang.]

She found herself possessed of what is colloquially termed a *swivel-eye.* *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

swivel-eyed (swiv'l-īd), *a.* Squint-eyed. [Slang.]

swivel-gun (swiv'l-gun), *n.* Same as *swivel*, 2.

swivel-hanger (swiv'l-hang″ėr), *n.* A hanger for shafting, with pivoted boxes for permitting a certain amount of play in the motion of the shaft.

swivel-hook (swiv'l-hůk), *n.* A hook secured to anything by means of a swivel.—**Swivel-hook block**, a pulley-block in which the suspending-hook is swiveled to the block so that the latter may turn to present the sheave in any direction.

swivel-joint (swiv'l-joint), *n.* One member of a chain or tie of rods, or the like, which is fitted to move freely on a swivel, to prevent twisting and kinking in the case of uneven strain.

swivel-keeper (swiv'l-kē″pėr), *n.* A ring or hook, from which keys, etc., are hung, fitted with a swivel, to avoid the twisting of the chain which suspends it.

swivel-loom (swiv'l-löm), *n.* In *weaving*, a ribbon-loom fitted to use swivels carried in frames on the batten, and adapted to weave from ten to thirty ribbons simultaneously.

swivel-musket (swiv'l-mus″ket), *n.* Same as *jingal.*

swivel-plow (swiv'l-plou), *n.* A hillside-plow; a reversible mold-board plow. See under *plow.*

swivel-sinker (swiv'l-sing″kėr), *n.* A combination of swivel and sinker, used in angling, which allows the snood and bait to revolve. *Norris.*

swizzle (swiz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *swizzled*, ppr. *swizzling.* [A popular word, perhaps a fusion of *swill* and *guzzle.*] To drink habitually and to excess; swill. *Halliwell.* [Colloq.]

swizzle (swiz'l), *n.* [< *swizzle, v.*] One of various differently compounded drinks. [Colloq.]

So the rum was produced forthwith, and, as I lighted a pipe and filled a glass of *swizzle*, I struck in, "Messmates, I hope you have all shipped?"
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, ii.

swizzle-stick (swiz'l-stik), *n.* A stick or whisk used in making swizzles and other drinks: in China and Japan usually made of bamboo. [Colloq.]

Fallen from their high estate, they [the West India Islands] are to-day chiefly associated with such petty transactions as the production of *swizzle-sticks* and guava jelly. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVII. 777.

swob, *v.* and *n.* See *swab*[1].

swobber, *n.* See *swabber.*

swolet, *v.* A variant of *swcal, swale.*

The reader may not have a just idea of a *swoled* mutton, which is a sheep roasted in its wool, to save the labour of flaying. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

swollen, swoln (swōln), *p. a.* [Formerly also *swellen;* pp. of *swell.*] Swelled; marked by swelling, in any sense, or by a swelling: as, a *swollen* river.

Those men which be merie and glad be always fat, whole, and well coloured; and those that be sad and melancholike alwaies go heatie, sorrowful, *swellen*, and of an euill colour.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

Thick sighs and tears from her *swoln* mouth and eyes
Echo the storms which in her bosom rise.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 219.

swolowt, swolowet, swolwet. Middle English forms of *swallow*[1], *swallow*[2].

swomt. An old preterit of *swim*[1].

swompt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *swamp.*

swonkent. Past participle of *swink.*

swoon (swön), *v. i.* [Formerly or dial. also *swoun, swoun* (and *swound, sound:* see *swound*); < ME. *swounen, swowenen, swowenen, swonen, swoghenen*, swoon; with passive formative *-n*, < *swowen, swoghen*, swoon, sigh deeply: see *swough*[1], *sough*[1]. Cf. *swound.*] 1. To faint.

And *swonynge* schee fylle.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Sometimes froward, and then frowning,
Sometimes sickish, and then *swowning.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

She was ready to *swoon* with hunger.
Macaulay, Mme. D'Arblay.

2. To steal upon like a swoon; approach like faintness. [Rare.]

A sudden sense of some strange subtile perfume beating up through the acrid, smarting dust of the plain . . . came *swooning* over him.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxii.

swoon (swön), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *swown, swoun* (and *swound, sound:* see *swound*); < ME. *swoune, swowne, sowne, soun;* from the verb.] The act of swooning, or the state of one who has swooned; a fainting-fit; syncope; lipothymy.

Wher for over myche Sorow and Dolor of harte She Sodenly fell in to a *sowne* and forgetfullnease of hyr mynde. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

A *swoune* meane-while did Rome sustaine; and easily in fine dayes might Hannibal haue dined in the Capitoll. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 602.

As in a *swoon*,
With dinning sounds my ears are rife.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

swooning (swö'ning), *n.* [< ME. *swounyng, swonyng;* verbal n. of *swoon, v.*] The act of fainting; syncope.

He was so agast of that grysyly goste
That yn a *swonyng* he was almoste.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 85.

Thence faintings, *swoonings* of despair,
And sense of Heaven's desertion.
Milton, S. A., l. 631.

swooningly (swö'ning-li), *adv.* In a swooning manner; in a swoon.

After hir sustain forsoth she ne myght;
Zowynyngly she fil wofully to grounde.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3566.

swoop (swöp), *v.* [An altered form of **swope* (pron. swōp), < ME. *swopen*, sweep, cleanse, < AS. *swāpan* (pret. *swcōp*, pp. *swāpen*), sweep along, rush, swoop; cf. Icel. *sōpa*, sweep. See *sweep*, and also *swape, swipe.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To move along with a rush; sweep; pass with pomp.

Thus as she [Severne] *swoops* along, with all that goodly train. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vi. 353.

2. To descend upon, or as if upon, prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; stoop.

Like the king of birds *swooping* on his prey, he fell on some galleya separated by a considerable interval from their companions. *Prescott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

While alarm beacons were flaming out on hill and headland, while shire-reeve and town-reeve were mustering men for the fyrd, the Dane had already *swooped* upon abbey and grange. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

II. *trans.* 1. To fall on at once and seize; dash upon and seize while on the wing: often with *up:* as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops up* a mouse.

Pasture-fields
Neighbouring too near the ocean are *swoop'd up*,
And known no more. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. To seize; catch up; take with a sweep.

The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

swoop (swöp), *n.* [< *swoop, v.*] The sndden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey; hence, a sudden descent, as of a body of troops; a sweeping movement.

O hell-kite! All?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam
At one fell *swoop?* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 219.

As swift as the *swoop* of the eagle.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 1.

They were led that day with all the insight and the *swoop* that mark a great commander.
F. Harrison, Oliver Cromwell, ix.

No longer will a Russian *swoop* upon Herat send a wave of panic from one end of India to the other.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 916.

swoopstake (swöp'stāk), *n.* [< *swoop* + *stake*[2].] Same as *sweepstake.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

Fraud with deceit, deceit with fraud outfacde,
I would the diuel were there to cry *swoopstake.*
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 116).

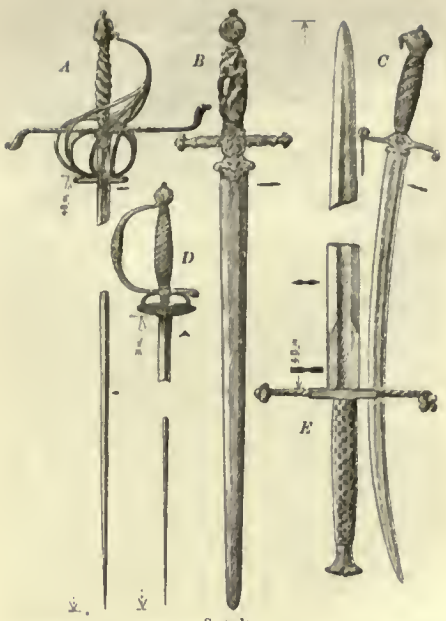
swoopstake† (swöp'stāk), *adv.* Same as *sweepstake.*

Is 't writ in your revenge
That *swoopstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 142.

swoot†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sweat.*

swop. See *swap*[1], *swap*[2].

sword[1] (sōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *swerd;* < ME. *sword, swerd, sweord*, < AS. *sweord* = OS. *swerd* = OFries. *swerd, swird* = MD. *sweerd, swaerd*, D. *zwaard* = MLG. *swert*, LG. *swcerd* = OHG. MHG. *swert*, G. *schwert* = Icel. *sverdh* = Sw. *svärd* = Dan. *sværd*, a sword; root unknown. An appar. older Teut. name appears in AS. *heoru* = Goth. *hairus*, a sword; cf. Skt. *çāru*, spear or arrow.] 1. An offensive weapon consisting of an edged blade fixed in a hilt composed of a grip, a guard, and a pommel. See *hilt.* The sword is usually carried in a scabbard, and in the belt or hanging from the belt (see *belt, hanger, carriage*), but sometimes in a baldric, or, as in the middle ages, secured to the armor. The word includes weapons with straight, slightly curved, and much-curved blades; weapons with one or two edges, or triangular in section; the blunt or unpointed weapons used in the tourney, which were sometimes even of whalebone; and the modern schläger. But, in contradistinction to the saber, the sword



Swords.

A, rapier, 16th century; *B*, Italian sword, wrought-bronze hilt; *C*, French hunting-sword, 18th century; *D*, small sword, 18th century; *E*, knights' sword, 15th century.

is specifically considered as double-edged, or as used for the point only, and therefore having no serviceable edge. See *broadsword*, *claymore*, *rapier*, and cuts under *saber*, *second*, *similar*, and *tourney-sword*.

Than he leide honde to his *swerde*, that was oon of the beste of the worlde, ffor, as the booke saith, it was som tymn Hercules. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

His bootelesse *sword* he girded him about,
And ran amid his foes redy to dye.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

The Earl of Northumberland bore the pointless *sword* [at Richard III.'s coronation], which represents the royal attribute of mercy. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

2. Figuratively, the power of the sword—that is, the power of sovereignty, implying overruling justice rather than military force.

For he beareth not the *sword* in vain. Rom. xiii. 4.

Justice to merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*.
Dryden.

3. Specifically, military force or power, whether in the sense of reserved strength or of active warfare; also, the military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

It hath been told him that he hath no more authority over the *sword* than over the law. *Milton*.

4. The cause of death or destruction. [Rare.]

This avarice
. . . hath been
The *sword* of our slain kings.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 87.

5. Conflict; war.

I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. Mat. x. 34.

6. Any utensil or tool somewhat resembling a sword in form or in use, as a swingle used in flax-dressing.—7. The prolonged snout of a swordfish or a sawfish.—**City sword**†. See *city*.—**Flaming sword**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword from the blade of which small puffs of flame emerge, usually several on each side.—**Leaf-shaped sword**. See *cleddyo*.—**Letters of fire and sword**. See *fire*.—**Messenger sword**. See *messenger*.—**Order of St. James of the Sword**. See *order*.—**Order of the Sword**, a Swedish order founded in the sixteenth century, and revived by Frederick I. in the eighteenth century. It is the national order for military merit. The badge is a cross of eight points saltierwise, surmounted by a crown. The center of the cross is a blue medallion, having represented upon it a sword wreathed with laurel. The arms are white enamel, and between them are ducal coronets. Crossed swords in gold are also arranged between the arms of the cross, more or fewer according to the class. The ribbon is yellow bordered with blue.—**Provant sword**†, a regulation sword; a plain unornamented sword, such as is issued to troopers.

If you bear not
Yourselves both in, and upright, with a *provant sword*
Will slash your scarlets and your plush a new way.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

Small sword. (*a*) A sword worn for ornament or on dress-occasions. (*b*) A light sword used for modern fencing with the point only, introduced about the middle of the seventeenth century and replacing, about 1700, all other blades except the heavy saber used in warfare. The small sword proper has a blade of triangular section, usually concave on each of the three sides, so as to be extremely light in proportion to its rigidity, and its hilt is usually without quillons, but has always a knuckle-bow and usually two shells.—**Spanish sword**†, the rapier: a name dating from the time when the Spaniards in the train of Philip II. brought this weapon into England.—**Swiss sword**, a basket-hilted sword used in the sixteenth century by foot-soldiers, such as the Swiss mercenaries. *Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, III. 617.—**Sword and purse**. See *purse*.—**Sword-and-scepter piece**, a Scottish gold coin of the reign of James VI., weighing 79½ grains, and worth

Obverse. Reverse.

Sword-and-scepter piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

£6 Scotch or 10*s*. English at the time of issue: so called from the sword and scepter on its reverse.—**Sword of state**, a sword used on state occasions, being borne before a sovereign by a person of high rank; it is expressive of the military power, the right and duty of doing justice, etc.; also, a sword considered as the embodiment of national or corporate jurisdiction, sometimes a royal gift to a community or corporation.—**Sword wavy**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a sword with a waved blade; a flamberge.—**The Order of the Brothers of the Sword** [G. *Schwert-Brüder*], a military order resembling the Templars, founded about 1200, and very powerful in Livonia and adjacent regions. Its last Master ceded the territory of the order to Poland about 1561.—**To be at swords' points**, to be in a hostile attitude; be avowed enemies.—**To cross swords**. See *cross*!.—**To measure swords**. See *measure*.—**To put to the sword**, to kill with the sword; slay.—**To sheathe the sword**. See *sheathe*.—**Trutch sword**†, apparently, a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals.

Above my hearse,
For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up!
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

sword[1] (sôrd), *v. t.* [< *sword*[1], *n.*] To strike or slash with a sword. [Rare.]

Nor heard the King for their own cries, but sprang
Thro' open doors, and *swording* right and left
Men, women, on their sodden faces, hurl'd
The tables over and the wines.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

sword[2]† (swôrd), *n.* Another spelling of *sward*.

sword-and-buckler (sôrd'and-buk'lėr), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sword and buckler; fought with the sword and buckler—that is, not with small swords (said of a combat, especially a single combat).

I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of *swoord and buckler* fight begins to grow ont: I am sorrie for it; I shall neuer see good manhood againe, if it be once gone; this poking fight of rapier and dagger will come vp then; then a man, a tall man, and a good *sword and buckler* man, will be spitted like a cat or a conney.
H. Porter, Two Angry Women of Abington (ed. Dyce), p. 61.

2. Armed with sword and buckler (the arms of the common people).

That same *sword-and-buckler* prince of Wales.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 230.

sword-arm (sôrd'ärm), *n.* The arm with which the sword is wielded; hence, the right arm.

sword-bayonet (sôrd'bā'o-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

sword-bean (sôrd'bēn), *n.* 1. See *horse-bean*, under *bean*.—2. Same as *similar-pod*.

sword-bearer (sôrd'bār'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sweordberare*; < *sword*[1] + *bearer*.] A person who carries a sword. Especially—(*a*) An attendant upon a military man of rank, or upon a prince or chief in some countries, to whom his master's sword is intrusted when not worn, or who carries it before him on certain state occasions. (*b*) An official who carries a sword of state as an emblem of justice or supremacy on ceremonial occasions.

The *Sword Bearer* [at Norfolk] exercises much more important functions than merely carrying a sword before the mayor. He attends on the mayor and magistrates daily, and acts as their clerk. The whole of his emoluments in salary and fees is about 480*l*. a year.
Municip. Corp. Reports, p. 2465.

Sword-belt for mounted man-at-arms, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

(*c*) An American long-horned grasshopper, *Conocephalus ensiger*: so called from the long, straight, sword-shaped ovipositor. Also called *swordtail*. *T. W. Harris*.

sword-belt (sôrd'belt), *n.* A military belt from which the sword is suspended. It varies in form and arrangement according to the weight and shape of the weapon, and the rest of the military dress, but from the middle ages to the present time it has tended toward the form of a simple girdle from which, on the left side, a longer strap and a shorter serve to suspend the scabbard of the sword, the shorter one securing it near the top or opening, and the longer one about half-way toward the chape. The most important variation of this type was that of the last years of the thirteenth century, when the broad belt passed diagonally from the waist downward over the left hip, and suspended the scabbard of the sword in front of the left thigh, with a complicated arrangement of narrow straps by which the scabbard was held. In the belt of this form a very narrow strap formed the girdle proper, and was buckled around the waist, the broad sword-belt being attached to it behind the right hip. See also *hanger*, *baldric*, *hip-girdle*.

swordbill (sôrd'bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Docimastes*, as *D. ensiferus*, having the bill about as long as the rest of the bird. See cut under *Docimastes*.

sword-blade (sôrd'blād), *n.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

sword-breaker (sôrd'brā'kėr), *n.* 1. An implement formerly carried in the left hand, to break the blade of the adversary's sword, usually a hook attached to the front of a small buckler or to the guard of a stout dagger.—2. A dagger fitted with such a device, or having the blade shaped with a notch or recess, or even several notches, in which the adversary's sword-blade could be seized; also, a buckler similarly provided.

sword-brother†, *n.* [ME. *sweord-brother* (= MHG. *swertbruoder*, G. *schwertbruder*); < *sword*[1] + *brother*.] A comrade in arms. *Layamon*.

sword-cane (sôrd'kān), *n.* A walking-stick hollowed to form the sheath of a steel blade, of which the handle or grip is generally the upper or thicker end of the cane; also, a cane from which a short blade like that of a dagger may be drawn, or caused to shoot out on touching a spring.

sword-carriage (sôrd'kar'āj), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 5 (*d*).

swordcraft (sôrd'kräft), *n.* Knowledge of or skill in the use of the sword; management by the sword or military power; military compulsion. [Rare.]

They learn to tremble as little at priestcraft as at *swordcraft*. *Motley*, Rise of Dutch Republic, I. 31.

sword-cut (sôrd'kut), *n.* 1. A blow with the edge of a sword. In the language of fencing usually *cut*.—2. A wound or scar produced by a blow of the edge of a sword.

Seam'd with an ancient *swordcut* on the cheek.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

sword-cutler (sôrd'kut'lėr), *n.* One who makes sword-blades; hence, a maker of swords.

sword-dance (sôrd'dâns), *n.* A dance in which the display of naked swords, and in some cases movements made with them, form a part. Especially—(*a*) A dance in which the movements of a sword-combat are imitated. (*b*) A dance in which the men, crossing their swords overhead, form a sort of archway under which the women pass at one point in the dance. (*c*) A dance in which naked swords are laid on the ground, or set with the points up, the performer showing his agility and skill by dancing among them without cutting himself.

sword-dollar (sôrd'dol'ėr), *n.* A Scottish silver coin of the reign of James VI., weighing

Obverse.

Reverse.

Sword-dollar.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

472½ grains, and worth 30*s.* Scotch or 2*s.* 6*d.* English at the time of issue: so called from the sword on its reverse.

sworded (sōr'ded), *a.* [< *sword*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a sword; armed with a sword.

> The helmed Cherubim,
> And *sworded* Seraphim.
> *Milton*, Ode, Nativity, l. 113.

sworder† (sōr'dėr), *n.* [< *sword*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a sword habitually; a swordsman; hence, by extension, one who is nothing but a swordsman; a gladiator or bravo.

> A Roman *sworder* and handitto slave
> Murder'd sweet Tully.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 135.

2. A game-cock that wounds its antagonist freely with the gaffs; a cutter. *Halliwell.*

sword-fight (sōrd'fīt), *n.* A combat or fight with swords.

> Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight with one another. These they called gladiatores, sword-players; & this spectacle, munus gladiatorium, a *sword-fight*.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, IV. iv. § 8.

swordfish (sōrd'fish), *n.* 1. A common name of various fishes. (*a*) Originally, *Xiphias gladius*, the common swordfish of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, having the upper jaw elongated into a sharp sword-like weapon (whence the name); hence, any xiphioid fish; any member of the *Xiphiidæ*. The common swordfish resembles and

Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

is related to the sailfish and spearfish (compare cuts under these words). It measures from 10 to 15 feet in length, the sword forming about three tenths of this length, and acquires a weight of from 300 to 400 pounds; it has a single long elevated dorsal fin, but no ventral fins. The swordfish attacks other fishes with its jaw, and it sometimes perforates the planks of ships with the same powerful weapon. The flesh is very palatable and nutritious. (*b*) A garpike; also, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. [Local, Scotch.] (*c*) The butter-fish, *Murænoides gunnellus*. [Orkney.] (*d*) The cutlas-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus*. (*e*) The killer or grampus, a cetacean mammal of the genus *Orca*.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a southern constellation, Dorado.—**Swordfish sucker**, a remora, *Echeneis brachyptera*, which often fastens on swordfishes.

swordfishery (sōrd'fish*ʺ*ėr-i), *n.* Fishing for swordfishes; the act or practice of taking xiphioid fishes.

swordfishing (sōrd'fish*ʺ*ing), *n.* [< *swordfish* + *-ing*.] The act or occupation of catching swordfish.

> *Swordfishing* is the most popular way of spending the day [at Block Island].
> *The Congregationalist*, Aug. 20, 1879.

sword-flag (sōrd'flag), *n.* The yellow flag of the Old World, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

sword-flighted (sōrd'flī*ʺ*ted), *a.* Having certain flight-feathers contrasted in color with the rest, so that when the wing is closed the bird may be fancied to wear a sword at its side. See the quotation.

> Pouters properly have their primary wing-feathers white, but not rarely a "*sword-flighted*" bird appears — that is, one with the few first primaries dark-coloured.
> *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 342.

sword-gauntlet (sōrd'gänt*ʺ*let), *n.* A gauntlet similar to the tilting-gauntlet.

sword-grass (sōrd'gras), *n.* A name of various plants, referring to the form of their leaves. (*a*) The sword-lily, *Gladiolus*. (*b*) A species of sand-spurrey, *Spergularia segetalis*. (*c*) A species of melilot, *Melilotus sulcata*. (*d*) The reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*.

> The oat-grass and the *sword-grass* and the bulrush in the pool. *Tennyson*, May-Queen.

Red sword-grass moth. See *red*[1].

sword-guard (sōrd'gärd), *n.* That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand (see *hilt*); especially, the tsuba of Japanese art.

sword-hand (sōrd'hand), *n.* The hand which holds the sword; hence, the right hand in general. Compare *sword-arm*.

sword-hilt (sōrd'hilt), *n.* The hilt or handle of a sword. See *hilt*, *n.*, 1.—**Inside of a sword-hilt, outside of a sword-hilt.** See *inside, outside*.

swordick (sōr'dik), *n.* [Perhaps connected with Dan. *sort* = E. *swart*, black.] The spotted gunnel, *Murænoides gunnellus*. [Orkney.]

swording (sōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sword*[1], *v.*] Slashing with a sword. [Rare.]

sword-knot (sōrd'not), *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. It originated in the use of a thong or lace to secure the hilt to the wrist, and some sword-knots can still be used in that way.

> I pull'd off my *sword-knot*, and with that bound up a coronet of ivy, laurel, and flowers. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

sword-law (sōrd'lâ), *n.* Government by the sword or by force; military violence.

> So violence
> Proceeded, and oppression, and *sword-law*,
> Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 672.

swordless (sōrd'les), *a.* [< *sword*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of a sword.

> With *swordless* belt and fetter'd hand.
> *Byron*, Parisina, ix.

sword-lily (sōrd'lil*ʺ*i), *n.* See *gladiolus*.

swordman (sōrd'man), *n.*; pl. *swordmen* (-men). [< ME. *swerdman*; < *sword*[1] + *man*.] A swordsman; hence, by extension, a soldier.

> Worthy fellows; and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 62.

swordmanship (sōrd'man-ship), *n.* [< *swordman* + *-ship*.] Same as *swordsmanship*. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 114. [Rare.]

sword-mat (sōrd'mat), *n.* A woven mat used for chafing-gear, beat-gripes, etc., in which the warp is beaten close with a wooden sword.

sword-play (sōrd'plā), *n.* 1. Fencing; the art or practice of attack and defense by means of the sword.

> Lord Russell . . . has always been one of the readiest and most efficient of debaters, possessing that faculty of keen and direct retort which is like skilful *sword-play*.
> *T. W. Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 146.

2. A sword-dance.

> They [Gauls in Britain] have but one kind of show, and they use it at every gathering. Naked lads, who know the game, leap among swords and in front of spears. Practice gives cleverness, and cleverness grace: but it is not a trade, or a thing done for hire; however venturesome the sport, their only payment is the delight of the crowd.
> *Tacitus* (trans.), quoted in Elton's Origins of Eng. Hist., [p. 123.

sword-player (sōrd'plā*ʺ*ėr), *n.* One skilled in sword-play; a fencer.

> Vaschus Nunnez therefore, . . . settinge them in order of battell after his *swordeplayers* fasshion, puffed vppe with pryde, placed his souldiers as pleased hym in the forwarde and rerewarde.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 115).

> Come, my brave *sword-player*, to what active use
> Was all this steel provided? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

sword-pommel (sōrd'pum*ʺ*el), *n.* See *pommel*, 1 (*a*).

sword-proof (sōrd'pröf), *a.* Capable of resisting a blow or thrust of a sword.

> The helmets of the German army are made *sword-proof* by a lining of cane wicker-work.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 598.

sword-rack (sōrd'rak), *n.* A kind of stand upon which gentlemen place their swords at night. It is usually of wood, either plain or lacquered, and has notches to hold one or more swords; sometimes the stand is made to fold together with hinges, for easy transportation.

sword-sedge (sōrd'sej), *n.* See *Lepidosperma*.

sword-shaped (sōrd'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform; xiphioid.

sword-shrimp (sōrd'shrimp), *n.* 1. A European slender-bodied shrimp, *Pasiphæa sivado*.—2. A Japanese shrimp, *Peneus ensis*.

swordsman (sōrdz'man), *n.*; pl. *swordsmen* (-men). [< *sword's*, possessive of *sword*[1], + *man*.] One who uses a sword habitually; especially, one skilled in the use of the sword.

> I was the best *swordsman* in the garrison. *Dickens*.

swordsmanship (sōrdz'man-ship), *n.* [< *swordsman* + *-ship*.] Skill and dexterity in the use of the sword.

> An Irish Druid such as Cathbad, however, is like Wainamoinen in his mastery of *swordsmanship* as well as witchcraft. *The Century*, XXXVII. 593.

sword-stick (sōrd'stik), *n.* A sword-cane. *Imp. Dict.*

swordtail (sōrd'tāl), *n.* 1. A crustacean of the group *Xiphosura*, as the horseshoe- or king-crab. See cuts under *horseshoe-crab* and *Limulus*.—2. Any bug of the genus *Uroxiphus*, as *U. earyæ*, the walnut swordtail.—3. Same as *sword-bearer* (*e*).

sword-tailed (sōrd'tāld), *a.* Having a long and sharp telson, as the king-crab; xiphosurous, as a crustacean. See cut under *horseshoe-crab*.

swore (swōr). Preterit of *swear*[1].

sworn (swōrn). Past participle of *swear*[1]; as an adjective, bound by or as by an oath.—**Sworn broker**, a broker in the city of London admitted to the office and employment of a broker upon taking an oath in the court of aldermen to execute his duties between party and party without fraud or collusion, to the best of his skill. From the time of Edward I. brokers in London have been required to be thus licensed, including stock-, bill-, and exchange-brokers, and merchants' brokers generally; but ship-brokers, auctioneers, etc., are not deemed within the rule.—**Sworn brothers**, brothers or companions in arms who, according to the laws of chivalry, vowed to share their dangers or successes with each other; hence, close intimates or companions.

> I am *sworn brother*, sweet,
> To grim Necessity; and he and I
> Will keep a league till death.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1. 20.

Sworn enemies, enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies.—**Sworn friends**, friends bound by oath to be true to one another; hence, close or firm friends.

swot†, **swote**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *sweet*.

swough[1]†, *v. i.* [< (*a*) ME. *swoughen*, *swowen*, *swoghen*, *soughen* (pret. **swoughed*, *swowed*, *soughed*, *soghed*, *souzed*), < AS. *swōgian* = Goth. **swōgjan*, in comp. *ga-swōgjan*, *uf-swōgjan*, sigh; (*b*) ME. *swoughen*, *swowen* (pret. *swey*, *swez*, pp. *swowen*, *swozen*, *iswozen*, *iswowen*), < AS. *swōgan* (pret. *sweóg*, pp. *geswōgen*) = OS. *swōgan*, roar, move with a rushing sound. Hence, by absorption of the *w* (as also in *sword*[1], where the *w* is retained in the spelling), *sough* (whence ult. the noun *suff*[1], *surf*[1]): see *sough*[1], *v.* and *n.* Hence also *swown*, *swoun*, *swoon*, *swound*; also *swey*. In the sense 'faint, swoon,' the verb is prob. of diff. origin, confused with *swough*, 'roar,' through the intermediate sense 'sigh.' The unstable phonetic form of the verb, reflected in the variants *sough*[1], *suff*[1], *surf*[1], has assisted the confusion.] 1. To make a loud noise, as falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.; roar; rumble.

> That whate *swowynge* of watyr, and syngynge of byrdez,
> It myghte salve hyme of sore, that sounde was nevere!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To make a low murmuring noise; murmur; rustle.

> *Swoghyng* of swete ayre, swalyng of briddes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

3. To sigh: said of a person.

swough[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *swough*, *swogh*, *swoghe*, *swowe*, *swow*, *swouwe*; < *swough*[1], *v.*] 1. A loud noise; a roar; a roaring; a sough, as of falling water, the waves of the sea, the wind, etc.

> Into the foreste forthe he droghe,
> And of the see he herde a *swoghe*.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. l. 17, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

> A forest . . .
> In which ther ran a rumbel and a *swough*,
> As though a storm should bresten every bough.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1121.

2. A low murmuring noise; a murmur.—3. A sigh.—4. A swoon.

> He wepeth, weyleth, maketh sory cheere,
> He siketh with ful many a sory *swogh*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 433.

> What she sayde more in that *swow*
> I may not telle you as now.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 215.

swough[2]†, *n.* Same as *sough*[2]. *Halliwell.*

swoun, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *swoon*. Compare *swound*.

swound (swound), *v. i.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, with excrescent *d* as in *sound*[6], *round*[2], *expound*, etc. Hence, by absorption of the *w*, the obs. or dial. *sound*[6].] To swoon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Wounded with griefe, hee *sounded* with weaknesse.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 336.

> At which ruthful prospect I fell down and *sounded*.
> *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

> Pray, bring a little sneezing powder in your pocket,
> For I fear I *swound* when I see blood.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

swound (swound), *n.* [A later form of *swoun*, now *swoon*, as in the verb: see *swound*, *v.*] A swoon. *Coleridge.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

'swounds, **'swouns** (swoundz, swounz), *interj.* [Also, more usually, *zounds*.] A corruption or abbreviation of *God's wounds*: used as a sort of oath or confirmation.

> *'Swounds*, what 's here! *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

> *'Swouns!* I shall never survive the ides!
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, x.

swow[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *swough*[1].

swow[2] (swou), *v.* [A mitigated form of *swear*; cf. *swan*[1].] To swear (a mild oath).

> By gloger, ef I'd ha known half I know now,
> When I waz to Congress, I wouldn't, I *swow*,
> Hev let 'em cair on so high-minded an sarsy,
> 'Thout some show o' wut you may call vicy-varsy.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., v.

swownt, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *swoon*.

S-wrench (es'rench), *n.* A wrench or spanner of an S-shape, with an adjustable jaw at each end at different angles. The shape enables it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary wrench.

swum (swum). Preterit and past participle of *swim*[1], *swim*[2].

swung (swung). Preterit and past participle of *swing*.

swymbel†, *n.* See *swimbel*.

swypes, *n.* See *swipes*.

swyre, *n.* See *swire*, 2.

syalite (sī'ą-līt), *n.* [< Malay *syalita*.] A plant, *Dillenia speciosa*. See *Dillenia*.

syama (syä'mą), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian kite, the baza, *Baza lophotes*.

sybt, *n.* and *a.* An old spelling of *sib*.

Sybarite (sib'ą-rīt), *n.* [= F. *Sybarite*, < L. *Sybarita*, < Gr. Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris, < Σύβαρις, L. *Sybaris*, a city of Magna Græcia (southern Italy), on a river of the same name.] An inhabitant of Sybaris, an Achæan colony in Lucania, founded 720 B. C., and destroyed by the Crotoniates 510 B. C.; hence, a person devoted to luxury and pleasure, Sybaris being proverbial for its luxury.

Our power of encountering weather varies with the object of our hardihood; we are very Scythians when pleasure is concerned, and *Sybarites* when the bell summons us to church. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

sybaritic (sib-ą-rit'ik), *a.* [= F. *Sybaritique*, < L. *Sybariticus*, < Gr. Συβαριτικός, pertaining to Sybaris, < Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris: see *Sybarite*.] Of or pertaining to Sybaris or its inhabitants; hence, luxurious; devoted to pleasure.

I hope you will dine with me on a single dish, to atone to philosophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior Park.
Warburton, To Abp. Hurd, Jan. 30, 1759.

sybaritical (sib-ą-rit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *sybaritic* + *-al*.] Same as *sybaritic*.

Ch. If you will have me, I'll make a *Sybaritical* Appointment, that you may have Time enough to provide afore Hand.
Pe. What Appointment is that?
Ch. The Sybarites invited their Guests against the next Year, that they might both have Time to be prepar'd.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 112.

sybaritism (sib'ą-rī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *Sybaritisme*; < *Sybarite* + *-ism*.] The practices of Sybarites; voluptuous effeminacy; devotion to pleasure. *Imp. Dict.*

sybilt, sybillt, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *sibyl*.

sybo (sī'bō), *n.*; pl. *syboes* (-bōz). [A corrupt form of *cibol*, < F. *ciboule*, an onion: see *cibol*.] Same as *cibol*, 2. [Scotch.]

sybotic (sī-bot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. συβωτικός, of or for a swineherd, < συβώτης, συβότης, a swineherd, < σῦς, swine, + βόσκειν, feed, tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd or to the keeping of swine.

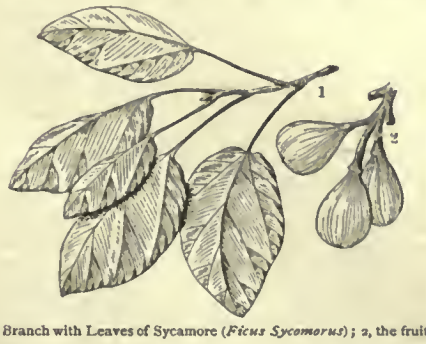
He was twitted with his *sybotic* tendencies.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 4, 1876. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sybotism (sī'bō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. συβώτης, a swineherd (see *sybotic*), + *-ism*.] The tending of swine; swineherdship.

sycamine† (sik'ą-min), *n.* [< L. *sycaminus*, < Gr. συκάμινος, the mulberry-tree.] The black mulberry, *Morus nigra*.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea. Luke xvii. 6.

sycamore (sik'ą-mōr), *n.* [The spelling with *a* is erroneous, being due to confusion with *sycamine*; formerly and prop. *sycomore*, *sicomore*, < ME. *sycomore*, *sygamour*, < OF. *sycomore*, F. *sycomore* = Sp. *sicomoro* = Pg. *sycomoro*, *sicomoro* = It. *sicomoro* = G. *sycomore*, < L. *sycomorus*, ML. also *sicomorus*, *sicomerus*, < Gr. συκόμορος, the mulberry-tree, < σῦκον, a fig, + μόρον, μῶρον, the black mulberry: see *more*[4], *morel*, *mulberry*.] 1. The sycamore-fig, *Ficus Sycomorus*,



1, Branch with Leaves of Sycamore (*Ficus Sycomorus*); 2, the fruits.

growing in the lowlands of Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere. It is a spreading tree, 30 or 40 feet high, with leaves somewhat like those of the mulberry, and fruit borne in clusters on the trunk and main branches. The fruit is sweetish and edible, though needing an incision at the end to make it ripen properly, and forms a considerable article of food with the poorer classes. The wood is coarse-grained and inferior, but was made into durable mummy-cases. The tree is good for shade, and is still cultivated for that use in Egypt. Sometimes called *Egyptian sycamore* or *Pharaoh's fig*.

2. In England, the sycamore-maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, the plane-tree of the Scotch. From its dense shade, it was chosen in the sacred dramas of the middle ages to represent the sycamore (Luke xix. 4) into which Zaccheus climbed (*Prior*). See *maple*[1].

Ther saugh I Colle tregetour
Upon a table of *sygamour*
Pleye an uncouthe thynge to telle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1278.

Sycomore wilde a certayne is to take
And bolle it so, not with to greet affray.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

And thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of foliage, towering *sycamore*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

3. In the United States, the buttonwood, *Platanus occidentalis*, or any of the plane-trees. See *plane-tree*, 1.—4. In New South Wales, *Sterculia lurida*.—**False sycamore.** See *Melia*.—**White sycamore**, one of the Australian nutmegs, *Cryptocarya obovata*, a large tree with useful soft white wood.

sycamore-disease (sik'ą-mōr-di-zēz'), *n.* A disease of the sycamore (plane-tree) produced by a fungus, *Glœosporium nervisequum*, which causes the leaves to turn brown and withered, as if scorched by fire.

sycamore-fig (sik'ą-mōr-fig), *n.* See *sycamore*, 1.

sycamore-maple (sik'ą-mōr-mā'pl), *n.* See *sycamore*, 2.

sycamore-moth (sik'ą-mōr-môth), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Acronycta aceris*, whose larva feeds on the sycamore-maple.

syce, *n.* See *sice*[2].

sycee (sī-sē'), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of Chinese *si szé*, fine silk: so called because when pure it is capable of being drawn out under the application of heat into threads as 'fine as silk.'] Properly, an epithet meaning 'pure,' applied to the uncoined lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, but frequently used by itself, in the sense of 'fine (uncoined) silver.' See *sycee-silver*.

sycee-silver (sī-sē'sil'vėr), *n.* [< *sycee* + *silver*.] The fine (uncoined) lumps of silver used by the Chinese as money, the liang (or ounce) being the unit of reckoning in weighing it out. See *dotchin*, *liang*, and *tael*. The lumps are of all sizes and shapes, from the merest fragment or clipping to the form of ingot called a *shoe*, because of its supposed resemblance to a Chinese shoe, but it is more like a boat. These "shoes" usually weigh about 50 liang, but smaller ingots of that shape are also found. The smaller ingots called *tings* are hemispherical, and average about five or six ounces in weight.

sychnocarpous (sik-nō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. συχνός, many, frequent, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing.

sycite (sī'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. συκίτης, fig-like, < σῦκον, a fig.] A nodule of flint or a pebble which resembles a fig.

sycock (sī'kok), *n.* [< *sy-* (origin obscure) + *cock*[1].] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. See cut under *mistlethrush*. [Prov. Eng.]

sycomore (sik'ō-mōr), *n.* A better but no longer used spelling of *sycamore*, retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

Sycon (sī'kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] 1. The typical genus of *Syconidæ*. Also *Sycum*.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *sycons* (sī'kouz) or *sycones* (sī-kō'nēz).] A sponge of this genus.

Syconaria (sī-kō-nā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycon* + *-aria*.] In Sollas's classification, a tribe of heterocœlous calcareous sponges, embracing both recent and fossil forms, whose flagellated chambers are either radial tubes or cylindrical sacs. The families *Syconidæ*, *Sycleibidæ*, and *Teichonellidæ* are assigned to this tribe.

syconarian (sī-kō-nā'ri-ąn), *a.* [< *Syconaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Syconaria*.

syconate (sī'kō-nāt), *a.* [< *sycon* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sycon or the *Sycones*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 421.

Sycones (sī-kō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sycon*, q. v.] One of the divisions of the *Calcispongiæ* or chalk-sponges, represented by forms which are essentially compound *Ascones*. See this word and *Leucones*.

syconi, *n.* Plural of *syconus*.

syconia, *n.* Plural of *syconium*.

Syconidæ (sī-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycon* + *-idæ*.] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Sycon*. In Sollas's classification they are defined as syconarian sponges whose radial chambers open directly into the paragastric cavity, and are divided into three subfamilies. The best-known example is the genus *Grantia*.

syconium (sī-kō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *syconia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] In *bot.*, a fleshy hollow receptacle, containing numerous flowers which develop together into a multiple fruit, as in the fig. Also called *hypanthodium*.

syconus (sī-kō'nus), *n.*; pl. *syconi* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. σῦκον, a fig.] In *bot.*, same as *syconium*.

Sycophaga (sī-kof'ą-gą), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < Gr. συκοφάγος, fig-eating, < σῦκον, a fig, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, which feed upon the fig and indirectly promote impregnation of the female flowers.

sycophancy (sik'ō-fan-si), *n.*; pl. *sycophancies* (-siz). [< L. *sycophantia*, *sucophantia*, < Gr. συκοφαντία, the conduct of a sycophant, < συκοφάντης, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] The character or characteristics of a sycophant; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

It was hard to hold that seat [that of the publican] without oppression, without exaction. One that best knew it branded it with polling and *sycophancy*.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Matthew Called.

The *sycophancy* of A. Philips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope.
Warburton, Note on Pope's Fourth Pastoral. (*Latham.*)

The affronts which his poverty emboldened stupid and low-minded men to offer him [Johnson] would have broken a mean spirit into *sycophancy*, but made him rude even to ferocity. *Macaulay*, Johnson.

sycophant (sik'ō-fant), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sicophant*; < F. *sycophante* = Sp. *sicofante* = It. *sicofanta*, < L. *sycophanta*, *sucophanta*, ML. also *siecophanta*, *sicophantus*, *sicophans*, < Gr. συκοφάντης, an informer, a slanderer, a trickster, appar. < σῦκον, a fig, + φαίνειν, show, declare. The name would thus mean lit. 'fig-shower,' of which the historical origin is unknown. (*a*) According to ancient writers, it originally applied to 'one who informed on another for the exporting of figs from Attica' (which is said to have been forbidden); or (*b*) to 'one who informed on another for plundering sacred figtrees'; (*c*) a third explanation makes it orig. 'one who brings figs (hidden in the foliage) to light by shaking the tree,' hence 'one who makes rich men yield tribute by means of false accusations.' All these explanations are doubtless inventions. (*d*) The real explanation appears to lie in some obscene use of σῦκον, fig, this word, and the L. *ficus*, fig, with its Rom. forms, being found in various expressions of an obscene or abusive nature. This origin, whatever its particular nature, would explain the fact, otherwise scarcely explicable, that the original application of the term is without record.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A tale-bearer or informer in general.

The poor man that hath nought to lose is not afraid of the *sycophant* or promoter.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 261. (*Trench.*)

This ordinance is in the first table of Solon's lawes, and therefore we may not altogether discredit those which say they did forbid in the old time that men should carry figs out of the conntrey of Attica, and that from thence it came that these pick-thenks, which bewray and accuse them that transported figs, were called *sycophants*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 77.

The laws of Draco . . . punished it [theft] with death; . . . Solon afterwards changed the penalty to a pecuniary mulct. And so the Attic laws in general continued, except that once, in a time of dearth, it was made capital to break into a garden and steal figs; but this law, and the informers against the offence, grew so odious that from them all malicious informers were styled *sycophants*: a name which we have much perverted from its original meaning. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii.

2. A parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

Such not esteem desert, but sensual vaunts
Of parasites and fawning *sycophants*.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

=**Syn. 2.** *Parasite*, *Sycophant* (see *parasite*), fawner, toady, toad-eater, flunkey.

II. *a.* Parasitical; servile; obsequious; sycophantic.

The Protector, Oliver, now affecting kingship, is petition'd to take the title on him by all his new-made *sycophant* lords, etc. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 25, 1657.

sycophant (sik'ō-fant), *v.* [< *sycophant*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give information about, or tell tales of, in order to gain favor; calumniate.

He makes it his business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his enemy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. To play the sycophant toward; flatter meanly and officiously. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To play the sycophant. [Rare.]

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played a second time. *Government of the Tongue.*

sycophantic (sik-ō-fan'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *συκοφαντικός*, like a sycophant, slanderous, < *συκοφάντης*, a sycophant: see *sycophant*.] Of or pertaining to a sycophant; characteristic of a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

'Tis well known that in these times the illiberal *sycophantic* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned. *Shaftesbury.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sycophantical (sik-ō-fan'ti-kal), *a.* [< *sycophantic* + *-al*.] Same as *sycophantic*.

They have . . . suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite. *South*, Sermons, VIII. vii.

sycophantish (sik'ō-fan-tish), *a.* [< *sycophant* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sycophant; parasitical; sycophantic. [Rare.]

Josephus himself acknowledges that Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the *sycophantish* knave that he was. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

sycophantishly (sik'ō-fan-tish-li), *adv.* Like a sycophant. [Rare.]

Neither proud was Kate, nor *sycophantishly* and faisely humble. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun. (*Davies.*)

sycophantism (sik'ō-fan-tizm), *n.* [< *sycophant* + *-ism*.] Sycophancy.

The friends of man may therefore hope that panic fears, servile *sycophantism*, and artful bigotry will not long prevail over cool reason and liberal philanthropy. *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

sycophantize (sik'ō-fan-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sycophantized*, ppr. *sycophantizing*. [< *sycophant* + *-ize*.] To play the sycophant. *Blount*, Glossographia; *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

sycophantry (sik'ō-fan-tri), *n.* [< *sycophant* + *-ry*.] The arts of the sycophant; mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation.

Nor can a gentleman, without industry, uphold his real interests against the attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of *sycophantry*, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xxi.

sycosis (sī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίκωσις*, a rough fig-like excrescence on the flesh, < *σῦκον*, a fig.] An eruption on the bearded face caused by an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles and hair-follicles.—**Non-parasitic sycosis**, simple inflammation of the hair-follicles of the beard. Also called *chin-whelk*, *chin-welk*.—**Parasitic** or **tinea sycosis**. See *tinea*.—**Sycosis bacillogena**, Tomasoli's name for a form of sycosis of the beard in which there was found an elliptic-shaped bacillus, *Sycosiferus fœtidus*.—**Sycosis contagiosa**, tinea trichophytina barbæ. See *tinea*.—**Sycosis vulgare**. Same as *non-parasitic sycosis*.

Sycotypidæ (sī-kō-tip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sycotypus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pyrulidæ*.

Sycotypus (sī-kot'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦκον*, a fig, + *τύπος*, type.] See *Pyrula*.

Sycum (sī'kum), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Sycon*, 1.

Sydenham's chorea. The ordinary mild form of chorea. Also called *minor chorea*.

Sydenham's disease. Chorea.

Sydenham's laudanum. Same as *wine of opium* (which see, under *wine*).

syderitet, *n.* An old spelling of *siderite*.

syenite (sī'e-nīt), *n.* [< L. *syenites*, sc. *lapis*, lit. 'stone of Syene,' < *Syene*, < Gr. Συήνη, a locality of upper Egypt.] A rock composed of feldspar and hornblende, with or without quartz. The name *syenites* was given by Pliny to the red granitoid rock extensively quarried at Syene in Egypt. The term *syenite* was introduced into modern geological science by Werner, in 1788, but applied by him to a rock (from the Plauenscher Grund, near Dresden) not identical in composition with the *syenites* of Pliny, which latter is a hornblendic granite, or granite in which mica is replaced by hornblende, whereas the rock which Werner called *syenite* is mainly made up of a mixture of feldspar and hornblende; hence there has long been more or less confusion in regard to the nomenclature of this rock. The English and some continental geologists have defined syenite as an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende; while the Germans have generally regarded the quartz as not being an essential constituent of the rock: this latter view is that which has been adopted in the most recent English geological and lithological works. Syenite is a rock thoroughly crystalline in texture, and in general it much resembles granite in its mode of occurrence. The feldspathic ingredient is chiefly orthoclase, and this usually predominates considerably in quantity over the associated minerals; there is some triclinic feldspar present, however, in most syenites, and the same is true in regard to quartz, biotite, titanite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, and various other accessory minerals frequently found in small quantity in the granitic rocks. Sometimes the hornblende is replaced by augite; this variety is designated *augite-syenite*; that in which mica predominates is known as *mica-syenite* or *minette*. The range of syenite in geological age is similar to that of granite, and the frequent passage of one rock into the other shows how closely allied the two are, one result of which condition is that the nomenclature of the different varieties is correspondingly difficult. Typical syenite is by no means abundant, and in general the granitic rocks very considerably surpass the syenitic in economic importance. Also *sienite*.

syenitic (sī-e-nit'ik), *a.* [< *syenite* + *-ic*.] Containing syenite; resembling syenite, or possessing some of its properties. Also *sienitic*.—**Syenitic granite**, granite which contains hornblende.—**Syenitic porphyry**, fine-grained syenite containing large crystals of feldspar.

syke[1], *n.* See *sike*[1].

It neither grew in *syke* nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheugh.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 215).

syke[2]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sike*[2] for *sigh*[1].

syke[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

sykert, sykerly†. Same as *sicker, sickerly*.

syl-. A form of *syn-*, used before components beginning with *l*.

syle[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sile*[1].

syle[2] (sīl), *n.* A variant of *sill*[2].

But our folk call them *syle*, and nought but *syle*,
And when they're grown, why then we call them herring.
Jean Ingelow, Brothers and a Sermon.

sylert, syllert, *n.* Same as *celure*, 2.

syllaba anceps (sil'a-bă an'seps). [L.: *syllaba*, syllable; *anceps*, doubtful: see *syllable* and *ancipitous*.] In *anc. pros.*, a doubtful syllable (*συλλαβὴ ἀδιάφορος*). The final syllable or time of a line or period may be either long or short, without regard to the metrical scheme. Syllaba anceps is accordingly one of the signs of the termination (*ἀπόθεσις*) of a period.

syllabarium (sil-a-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *syllabaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *syllabary*.] Same as *syllabary*.

syllabary (sil'a-bā-ri), *n.*; pl. *syllabaries* (-riz). [= F. *syllabaire*, < NL. *syllabarium*, < L. *syllaba*, < Gr. *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A catalogue of the syllables of a language; a list or set of syllables, or of characters having a syllabic value.

It [the Ethiopic alphabet] was converted into a *syllabary*, written from right to left, additional letters being formed by differentiation, and the letters of the Greek alphabet were employed as numerals. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 350.

The Kstakana *syllabary* is more simple. It was obtained from the Kysi or "model" type of the Chinese character, and comprises only a single sign, written more or less cursively, for each of the forty-seven syllabic sounds in the Japanese language. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 35.

syllabet, syllabt (sil'ab), *n.* [< F. *syllabe*, < L. *syllaba*: see *syllable*.] A syllable.

Now followes the *syllab*, quhilk is a ful sound symboized with convenient letteres, and consistes of ane or moe. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

The office of a true critic or censor is not to throw by a letter anywhere, or damn an innocent *syllabe*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

syllabi, *n.* Latin plural of *syllabus*.

syllabic (si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *syllabique* = Sp. *silábico* = Pg. *syllabico* = It. *sillabica*, < NL. *syllabicus*, < Gr. *συλλαβικός*, of or pertaining to a syllable, < *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of a syllable or syllables: as, a *syllabic* accent; a *syllabic* augment.—2. Representing syllables instead of single sounds: said of an alphabetical sign, or of an alphabet or mode of writing: also used substantively.

If it [Cypriote syllabary] had not been . . . superseded, it would doubtless have gradually lost its *syllabic* character, and have become the definitive alphabet of Greece, and therefore of civilized Europe and of the western world. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 117.

The same sign, once attached to a word, . . . could be used in writing for the phonetic value of this word, with a complete loss of the primitive sense. . . . A determinative often indicates to the reader . . . this radical change in the use of the sign. In this case the sign is said to be employed as a *syllabic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 800.

3. Pronounced syllable by syllable; of elaborate distinctness.

His English was careful, select, *syllabic*. *S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, xiii.

Syllabic melody, song, or **tune**, in *music*. See *melody*, 2 (*d*).

syllabical (si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *syllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *syllabic*.

syllabically (si-lab'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a syllabic manner; by syllables.

In Amharic, for instance, which is printed *syllabically*, there are 33 consonantal sounds. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 35.

syllabicate (si-lab'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabicated*, ppr. *syllabicating*. [< *syllabic* + *-ate*[2]. Cf. Gr. *συλλαβίζειν*, join letters to form syllables.] To form or divide into syllables.

syllabication (si-lab-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *syllabicate* + *-ion*.] The formation of syllables; especially, the division of a word into its constituent syllabic parts in writing and printing. The division of a word of more than one syllable into separate syllables is in great measure an artificial process, since a consonant intervening between two vowels is usually (see under *syllable*) to be reckoned as belonging to either one of them not less properly than to the other. This is especially true of the continuable consonants, the semivowels and the fricatives (thus, *follow, arrow, ever, lesser, ashes*, etc.); a mute, particularly a surd mute (*p, t, k*), has more claim to go with the following vowel, because a mute is much more distinctly audible upon a following than after a preceding vowel (in *tea* than in *ate*). We tend also to reckon such a consonant to the vowel of whose force and pitch it seems most to partake; and, a long vowel being regularly a diminuendo utterance, the strength of impulse falling off before it is ended, a following consonant seems naturally to belong to the vowel that succeeds (so *dai-ly, ei-ther, ea-sy*, etc.); on the other hand, a consonant of any kind after a short accented vowel so shares the latter's mode of utterance as to be naturally and properly combined with it: thus, *bit-er* (*bitter*), *tak-l* (*tackle*), *hon-est*, etc. When two or more actually pronounced consonants come between vowels, it makes a difference whether they are or are not such as readily in our practice combine as initials before a vowel: thus, as we say *ply*, we divide *supply* into *su-plī*, not *sup-lī*; but *subject* only into *sub-jekt*. As for syllabication in printing (when a word has to be broken at the end of a line), that is a different and more difficult matter, partly because many silent consonants (especially in the case of doubled consonants) have to be dealt with; it also pays much regard to the history of a word, dividing this generally, so far as possible, into the parts of which it is etymologically composed; and it has some arbitrary and indefensible usages, such as the invariable separation of *-ing*, by which we get such offenses against true pronunciation as *rag-ing, fac-ing*, instead of *ra-ging, fa-cing*; and even *mixt-ure, junct-ure*, instead of *mix-ture, junc-ture*, owing to the notion that *-ure* rather than *-ture* is the ending.

syllabification (si-lab″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *syllabify* + *-ation*.] Same as *syllabication*.

syllabify (si-lab'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabified*, ppr. *syllabifying*. [< L. *syllaba*, syllable (see *syllable*), + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To syllabicate.

syllabism (sil'a-bizm), *n.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ism*.] Theory of or concerning syllables; also, syllabic character; representation of syllables.

In addition to these vestiges of a prior *syllabism*, a few ideographic characters are retained, as in the Proto-Medic syllabary, to designate certain frequently recurring words, such as king, country, son, name, and Persian. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 51.

syllabist (sil'a-bist), *n.* [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the dividing of words into syllables.

syllabize (sil'a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syllabized*, ppr. *syllabizing*. [< L. *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ize*.] To form or divide into syllables; syllabicate.

'Tis mankind alone
Can language frame and *syllabize* the tone.
Howell, Verses prefixed to Psalms of Beasts. (*Davies.*)

In *syllabizing*, a totally artificial process, doubling is necessary, and very frequently the recoil is used, but it never is in speech. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 384.

syllable (sil'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly also *sillable, syllabe, syllab*; < ME. *sillable*, < OF. *syllable, sillable* (with unorig. *-le*, as in *principle*, etc.), prop. *syllabe, sillabe*, < OF. *syllabe* = F. *syllabe* = Sp. *sílaba* = Pg. *syllaba* = It. *sillaba* = G. *silbe*, < L. *syllaba*, ML. also *sillaba*, < Gr. *συλλαβή*, a syllable, several sounds or letters taken or joined together, lit. a taking together, < *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together, put together, < *σύν*, with, together, + *λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν*, take.] 1. The smallest separately articulated element in human utterance; a vowel, alone, or accompanied by one or more consonants, and separated by these or by a pause from a preceding or following vowel; one of the successive parts or joints into which articulated speech is divided, being either a whole word, composed of a single vowel (whether simple or compound) with accompanying consonants, or a part of a word containing such a vowel, separated from a preceding or following vowel either by a hiatus (that is, an instant of silence) or, much more usually, by an intervening consonant, or more than one. Syllables are the separate successive parts into which the ear apprehends the continuous utterances of speech as divided, their separateness consisting mainly in the alternation of opener and closer elements, or vowels and consonants. A normal syllable is a vowel utterance attended with subsidiary consonantal utterances. As to what sounds shall have vowel value in syllable-making, different languages differ; English allows, besides those usually called vowels, also *l* and *n*, as in *reckon* (rek-n), *reckoned* (rek-nd), *riddle* (rid-l), *riddles* (rid-lz). If the vowel is attended by both sonant and surd consonants, the sonant are in general nearer it, as in *print, flirt*; and also, as in the same words, the opener sounds are nearer it than the closer. But the intricacy of construction of English syllables is tolerated by but few languages; and many (as the Polynesian) will bear nothing more than a single consonant to a vowel, and that one only before it. The assignment of a consonant or of consonants in syllabication to the preceding or the following vowel is in great part a matter of convention, depending on no real principle: thus, in *alley*, for example, the *l* is a division between the two vowels, like a wall between two fields, belonging to one no more than to the other. It is on syllabic division that the "articulate" character of human speech depends. (See *articulate*. Also compare *vowel* and *consonant*.) In prosody syllables are classed as *long, short*, and *common* (see these adjectives). See also *time*.

In this word [dáyly] the first *sillable* for his vsuall and sharpe accentes sake to be alwayes long, the second for his flat accents sake to be alwayes short.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

2. In *music*, one of the arbitrary combinations of consonants and vowels used in solmization. —3. The least expression of language or thought; a particle.

Seth, Enoch, Noah, Sem, Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

I mark you to a *syllable;* you say
The fault was his, not yours.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 1.

Aretinian, Belgian, fixed, homophonous syllables. See the adjectives.—**Guidonian syllables.** Same as *Aretinian syllables.*

syllable (sil'a-bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllabled*, ppr. *syllabling*. [Formerly also *sillable;* < ME. *silablen;* < *syllable*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into syllables.

Als the Frensh staffes *silabled* be
More breueloker and shorter also
Then is the English lines vnto see,
That comperhended in on [one] may lines to [two].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6581.

2. To pronounce syllable by syllable; articulate; utter.

Aery tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands, and shores, and desart wildernesses.
Milton, Comus, l. 208.

II. *intrans.* To speak.

She stood . . . *syllabling* thus, "Ah, Lycius bright!
And will you leave me on the hills alone?"
Keats, Lamia, i.

syllabled (sil'a-bld), *a.* [< *syllable* + *-ed*2.] Having syllables: generally used in compounds: as, a four-*syllabled* word.

Sirach (as we will call the book) consists of seven-*syllabled* verses. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 119.

syllable-name (sil'a-bl-nām), *n.* In *music*, the name given in solmization to a given tone: opposed to *letter-name*.

syllable-stumbling (sil'a-bl-stum*'*bling), *n.* Stuttering; a difficulty of a spasmodic character in pronouncing particular syllables.

syllabling (sil'a-bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *syllable*, *v.*] The act or process of forming into syllables; syllabication; utterance; articulation.

The charge is proved against the guilty in high and in low places, unless indeed words be but empty air, and sinless, therefore, the mere *syllablings* of sedition.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

syllabub (sil'a-bub), *n.* Same as *sillibub*.

syllabus (sil'a-bus), *n.*; pl. *syllabuses*, *syllabi* (-bus-ez, -bī). [= F. *syllabus*, < LL. *syllabus*, < LGr. **σύλλαβος*, a taking together, a collection, title of a book, < Gr. *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] 1. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, the main propositions of a course of lectures, etc.; an abstract; a table of statements contained in any writing, of a scheme of lessons, or the like.

All these blessings put into one *syllabus* have given to baptism many honourable appellatives in Scripture and other divine writers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 122.

Turning something difficult in his mind that was not in the scholastic *syllabus*.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 11.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a summary statement and enumeration of the points decided by an act or decree of ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a catalogue formulating eighty heresies condemned by Pope Pius IX. in 1864, annexed to the encyclical letter *Quanta Cura*. See the quotation.

Its full title is: A *Syllabus*, containing the Principal Errors of our Times, which are noted in the Consistorial Allocutions, in the Encyclicals, and in other Apostolical Letters of our Most Holy Lord, Pope Pius IX. . . . It is divided into ten sections. The first condemns pantheism, naturalism, and absolute rationalism; the second, moderate rationalism; the third, indifferentism and latitudinarianism; the fourth, socialism, communism, secret societies, Bible societies, and other "pests of this description"; the fifth, errors concerning the Church and her rights; the sixth, errors concerning civil society; the seventh, errors of natural and Christian ethics; the eighth, errors concerning Christian marriage; the ninth, errors concerning the temporal power of the pope; the tenth, errors of modern liberalism. Among the errors condemned are the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the separation of Church and State.
P. Schaff, in Johnson's Univ. Cyc., IV. 688.

=**Syn.** 1. *Compendium*, *Epitome*. See *abridgment*.

syllepsis (si-lep'sis), *n.* [= F. *syllepse*, < L. *syllepsis*, < Gr. *σύλληψις*, a taking or putting together, comprehension, < *συλλαμβάνειν*, take together: see *syllable*.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*: (*a*) A figure by which a word is used in the same passage both of the person to whom or the thing to which it properly applies, and also to include other persons or things to which it does not apply properly or strictly. This figure includes zeugma and also the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical, as in the following passage, where the word *sweeter* is used in both senses: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; . . . sweeter also than honey and the honey-comb." (Ps. xix. 9, 10.) Also sometimes used as equivalent to *synesis*.

If such want be in sundrie clauses, and of severall congruities or sence, and the supply be made to serue them all, it is by the figure *Sillepsis*, whom for that respect we call the [double supplie].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 137.

(*b*) A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or an adjective with one rather than another of two nouns with either of which it might agree: as, *rex* et regina *beati*.

sylleptic (si-lep'tik), *a.* [< *syllepsis* (*-lept-*) + *-ic*.] 1. Containing or of the nature of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Explaining the words of Scripture so as not to conflict with modern science.

syllogistical (si-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *sylleptic* + *-al*.] Same as *sylleptic*. *Imp. Dict.*

sylleptically (si-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of syllepsis. *Imp. Dict.*

syller, *n.* See *syler*.

Syllidæ (sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syllis* + *-idæ*.] A family of errant marine worms, typified by the genus *Syllis*, and containing also the genera *Grubea*, *Dujardinia*, and *Schmardia*. Among these worms both sexed and sexless forms occur; and such heteromorphism is associated with a mode of propagation by the spontaneous division of an asexual individual into two or more parts, which may severally become sexual persons. Many of the species are phosphorescent. See cut under *Autolytus*.

syllidian (si-lid'i-an), *n.* A worm of the family *Syllidæ*.

Syllis (sil'is), *n.* [NL. (Savigny).] A genus of polychætous annelids, typical in some systems of the family *Syllidæ*. *Autolytus* is a synonym.

sylloge (sil'ō-gē), *n.* [< Gr. *συλλογή*, a gathering, summary (cf. *σύλλογος*, an assembly, concourse), < *συλλογίζειν*, gather together: see *syllogism*.] A collection.

Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *sylloge* is given.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 131.

syllogisation, syllogise, etc. Seo *syllogization*, etc.

syllogism (sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [Formerly also *sillogism*, *sillogisme;* < ME. *sillogisme*, *silogysme*, < OF. *sylloyisme*, *sillogisme*, F. *syllogisme* = Sp. *silogismo* = Pg. *syllogismo* = It. *sillogismo*, *silogismo*, < L. *syllogismus*, < Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning, a conclusion, < *συλλογίζεσθαι*, bring together premises, infer, conclude, < *σύν*, together, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reason, < *λόγος*, word, something spoken: see *Logos*.] 1. A logical formula consisting of two premises and a conclusion alleged to follow from them, in which a term contained in both premises disappears: but the truth of neither the premises nor the conclusion is necessarily asserted. This definition includes the *modus ponens* (which see, under *modus*), the formula of which is that from the following from an antecedent of a consequent, together with the antecedent, follows the consequent. This depends upon two principles—first, the principle of identity, that anything follows from itself; and, secondly, the principle that to say that from A it follows that from B follows C is the same as to say that from A and B follows C. Under the former principle comes the formula that the following from an antecedent of a consequent follows from itself, and this, according to the second principle, is identical with the principle of the *modus ponens*. But the syllogism is often restricted to those formulæ which embody the *nota notæ* (or maxim, *nota notæ est nota rei ipsius*), which may be stated under the form—from the following of anything from a consequent follows the following of the same thing from the antecedent of that consequent. Under this form it is the principle of contraposition. The simplest possible of such syllogisms is like this: Enoch was a man; hence, since being mortal is a consequence of being a man, Enoch was mortal. All syllogisms except the *modus ponens* involve this principle. A syllogism which involves only this principle, and that in the simplest and directest manner, like the last example, is called a *syllogism in Barbara*. In such a syllogism the premise enunciating a general rule is called the *major premise*, while that which subsumes a case under that rule is called the *minor premise*. A syllogism whose cogency depends only upon what is within the domain of consciousness is called an *explicatory* (or *analytic*) *syllogism*. A syllogism which supposes (though only problematically) a generalizing character in nature is called an *ampliative* (or *synthetic*) *syllogism*. (See *explicative inference* (under *inference*), and *induction*, 5.) Analytic syllogisms are either necessary or probable. Necessary syllogisms are either non-relative or relative. Non-relative syllogisms are either categorical or hypothetical, but that is a trifling distinction. They are also either direct or indirect. A direct syllogism is one which applies the principle of contraposition in a direct and simple manner. An indirect syllogism is either minor or major. A minor indirect syllogism is one which from the major premise of a direct (or less indirect) syllogism and a consequence which would follow from its conclusion infers that the same consequence would follow from the minor premise. The following is an example: All men are mortal; but if Enoch and Elijah were mortal, the Bible errs; hence, if Enoch and Elijah were men, the Bible errs. A major indirect syllogism is one which from the minor premise of another syllogism and a consequence from the conclusion infers that the same thing would follow from the major premise. Example: All patriarchs are men; but if all patriarchs die, the Bible errs; hence, if all men die, the Bible errs. Such inversions may be much complicated: thus, No one translated is mortal; but if no mortals go to heaven, I am much mistaken; hence, if all who go to heaven are translated, I am much mistaken. To say that from a proposition it would follow that I err when I know I am right would amount to denying that proposition, and, conversely, to deny it positively would amount to saying that, if it were true, I should be wrong when I know I am right. A denial is thus the precise logical equivalent of that consequence. An indirect syllogism in which the contraposition involves such a consequence is said to be of the second or third figure, according as its indirection is of the minor or major kind. The fourth figure, admitted by some logicians, depends upon contraposition of the same sort, but more complicated, like the last example. The first figure comprises, in some sects of logic, the direct syllogism only; in others, the direct syllogisms together with those which are otherwise assigned to the fourth figure. (See *figure*, 9.) The names of the different varieties, called *moods of syllogism*, are given by Petrus Hispanus in these hexameters:

Barbara: Celarent: Darii: Ferio: Baralipton:
Celantes: Dabitis: Fapesmo: Frisesomorum.
Cesare: Camestres: Festino: Baroco: Darapti:
Felapton: Disamis: Datisi: Bocardo: Ferison.

(See these words, and *mood*2, 2.) Probable deductive syllogisms are really direct statistical inferences (which see, under *inference*). The following is an example: In the African race there are more female than male births; the colored children under one year of age in the United States at the time of the census of 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; hence, there should be more females than males under one year of age among the colored population of the United States in 1880. The conditions of the validity of such a syllogism are two: first, the character forming the major term (here that of the relative numbers of females and males) must be taken at random—that is, it must not be one which is likely to be subject to peculiar uniformities which could affect the conclusion; second, the minor term, or sample taken, must be numerous and a random sample—that is, not likely to be of a markedly different character from that which is general in the class sampled. The conclusion is probable and approximate—that is, the larger the sample is the smaller will be the probable error of the predicted ratio. Synthetical or ampliative syllogisms are indirect probable syllogisms. The major indirect probable syllogism is induction (which see). The following is an example: The colored children under one year of age in the United States in 1880 form a random sample of births of Africans; but if there ought to have been more males than females among those children, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans; hence, if in the African race in general there are more male than female births, the colored population of the United States is very different from the bulk of Africans. It must be remembered that an observation of a ratio is never exact, but merely admits some values and excludes others; its denial excludes the former, and admits the latter. The denial of a statistical rule is thus itself a statistical rule; and hence such forms as the following are indirect probable syllogisms: American colored children under one year of age in 1880 form a sample of African births; among these the females are in excess; hence, in African births generally the females are probably in excess. The minor indirect probable syllogism is hypothetic inference. (See *hypothesis*, 4.) Relative syllogisms are those which involve other than merely transitive relations. These were first studied by De Morgan, and afterward by an American logician, but were involved in much difficulty until another American student, O. H. Mitchell, furnished in 1882 the clue to their unravelment. Every relative syllogism has at its core a non-relative syllogism, but this is generalized in a peculiar way—namely, every relative term refers to two or more universes, which may be coextensive, or may be entirely unlike as universes of material things, of space, of time, of qualities, etc. A relative proposition refers to some or all of each of several universes, and the order of the reference is material. (See *proposition*, 3.) Transpositions, identifications, and diversifications are performed upon principles now clearly made out. An important circumstance in regard to relative syllogism is that the same premise may be repeatedly introduced with new effect. Among relative syllogisms are comprised all the elements of mathematical reasoning, especially the Fermatian inference, the syllogism of transposed quantity, and the peculiar reasoning of the differential calculus.

Many times, when she woi make
A fulle good *silogisme*, I drede
That afterward there shall indede
Follow an evell conclusioun.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4457.

The doctrine of *syllogisms* comprehendeth the rules of judgment upon that which is invented.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. Deductive or explicatory reasoning as opposed to induction and hypothesis: a use of the term which has been common since Aristotle.

Allow some principles or axioms were rightly induced, yet nevertheless certain it is that middle propositions cannot be deduced from them in subject of nature by *syllogism*—that is, by touch and reduction of them to principles in a middle term. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Affirmative syllogism, a syllogism the conclusion of which is an affirmative proposition.—**Apodictic syllo-**

gism, a syllogism of such a form that the premises of no such syllogism can be true without the truth of the conclusion.—**Biform syllogism**, a syllogism in which two minors are subsumed under different parts of the major. *Wolf*, § 489.—**Categorical syllogism.** See *categorical*.—**Common syllogism.** See *common*.—**Complex syllogism.** Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Compound syllogism**, a syllogism one or both of whose premises are compound propositions.—**Conditional syllogism**, a syllogism containing a conditional proposition.—**Cryptic, decurtate, defective, didascalic, dilemmatic, disjunctive syllogism.** See the adjectives.—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism.** See *hypothetical*.—**Dialectical syllogism**, a probable syllogism considered as proper for rhetorical use.—**Expository syllogism**, a syllogism in which both premises are singular propositions.—**Figured syllogism.** See *figured*.—**Formal syllogism**, a syllogism stated in precise logical form.—**Horned syllogism**, a dilemma.—**Hybrid, hypothetical, impure, indirect syllogism.** See the adjectives.—**Implicit syllogism**, an indirect syllogism.—**Last extreme of a syllogism**, the minor term.—**Matter of a syllogism.** See *matter*.—**Modal syllogism.** See *modal*.—**Multiple syllogism**, a compound of different syllogisms, the unexpressed conclusions of some serving as premises to others; a sorites.—**Negative syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a negative proposition.—**Particular syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a particular proposition.—**Perfect, proper, pure, regular, relative, rhetorical, singular, sophistic, etc., syllogism.** See the adjectives.—**Simple syllogism**, a syllogism proper, not a sorites.—**Spurious syllogism**, a syllogism the conclusion of which is a spurious proposition: as, Some Ptolemy was an astrologer; some Ptolemy was not an astrologer; hence, some Ptolemy was not some Ptolemy.—**Universal syllogism**, a syllogism whose conclusion is a universal proposition.—**Vicious syllogism**, a fallacy or sophism.

syllogistic (sil-ǭ-jis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syllogistique* = Sp. *silogístico* = Pg. *syllogistico* = It. *sillogistico, silogistico*, < L. *syllogisticus*, < Gr. συλλογιστικός, pertaining to syllogism, < συλλογίζεσθαι, infer, conclude: see *syllogism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism; of the form of reasoning by syllogisms: as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning.—**Syllogistic proposition, series**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The art of reasoning by syllogism; formal logic, so far as it deals with syllogism. Compare *dialectic, n.*

syllogistical (sil-ǭ-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *syllogistic* + *-al*.] Same as *syllogistic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

syllogistically (sil-ǭ-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a syllogistic manner; in the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

syllogization (sil″ǭ-ji-zā'shǫn), *n.* [< *syllogize* + *-ation*.] A reasoning by syllogisms. Also spelled *syllogisation*.

From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization*. *Harris*, Three Treatises, p. 265, note.

syllogize (sil'ǭ-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syllogized*, ppr. *syllogizing*. [Formerly also *sillogize*; < Gr. συλλογίζεσθαι, reckon all together, conclude, infer: see *syllogism*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reason by syllogisms.

They can *sillogize* with arguments
Of all things, from the heavens circumference
To the earths center.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

2. To reason together or in harmony.

I do very much long for your conversation. There is nobody to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathise and (to borrow Parr's new-coined word) *syllogise*. To dispute with people of different opinions is well enough; but to converse intimately with them is not pleasant.
Sir J. Mackintosh, To Mr. Moore, Sept. 27, 1800.

II. *trans.* To deduce consequences from by syllogism. [Rare.]

Sigier,
Who, reading lectures in the Street of Straw,
Did *syllogize* invidious verities.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Divine Comedy, Paradise, x. 138.

Also spelled *syllogise*.

syllogizer (sil'ǭ-jī-zėr), *n.* [< *syllogize* + *-er*1.] One who syllogizes, or reasons by syllogisms. Also spelled *syllogiser*.

Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 150. (*Latham*.)

sylph (silf), *n.* [= D. *silphe, silfe* = G. *sylphe* = Dan. *sylfe* = Sw. *sylfe*, < F. *sylphe* = Sp. *silfo* = Pg. *sylpho*, < NL. *sylpha*, a factitious name, found in Paracelsus, appar. < Gr. σίλφη, a kind of beetle. Other names of elemental spirits (*nymph, gnome, salamander*) are taken from the Gr., only one (*nymph*) having such use in Gr., the others being, like *sylph*, arbitrary. The spelling *sylph* (NL. *sylpha*), with *y* instead of *i*, seems to have been used to make it look more like *nymph*, and because to occultists and quacks like Paracelsus words spelled with *y* look more Greek and convincing. As *salamander*, orig. 'a kind of lizard supposed to live in fire,' was made, by an easy transfer, to mean 'a spirit of fire,' and *gnome*, quite arbitrarily (see *gnome*2), was made to mean 'a spirit of earth,' so *sylph*, orig. (in the Gr. σίλφη) 'a beetle or insect,' seems to have been taken as 'a light flying creature,' hence 'a spirit of the air.' According to Littré the name was based on an Old Celtic word meaning 'genius,' given in the Latinized plural forms *sulfi, sylfi, sylphi*, m., *sulevæ, suleviæ*, f.] 1. An imaginary being inhabiting the air; an elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. Sylphs are male and female, have many human characteristics, and are mortal, but have no soul. The term in ordinary language is used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a young woman or girl of graceful and slender proportions.

I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a *sylph* for a wife or a mistress. *Sir W. Temple*.

2. In *ornith.*, one of various humming-birds with long forficate tail: so called from their grace and beauty: as, the blue-tailed *sylph, Cynanthus forficatus*. See cut under *sappho*.

=**Syn. 1.** *Elf, Fay*, etc. See *fairy*.

Sylpha, *n.* In *entom.*, a variant of *Silpha*.

sylphid (sil'fid), *n.* [= D. *silfide* = G. *sylphide* = Sw. *sylfid* = Dan. *sylfide*, < F. *sylphide* = Sp. *silfida* = Pg. *sylphide;* as *sylph* + *-id*2.] A diminutive of *sylph*. Also spelled *sylphide*, and sometimes used adjectively.

Ye sylphs and *sylphids*, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and dæmons, hear.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 73.

Through clouds of amber seen,
Studded with stars, resplendent shone
The palace of the *sylphid* queen.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

sylphine (sil'fin), *a.* [< *sylph* + *-ine*1.] Like a sylph; sylph-like. *Webster's Int. Dict.*

sylphish (sil'fish), *a.* [< *sylph* + *-ish*1.] Resembling a sylph; sylph-like. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, ii.

Fair *Sylphish* forms, who, tall, erect, and slim,
Dart the keen glance, and stretch the length of limb.
Poetry of the Antijacobin, p. 126. (*Davies*.)

sylph-like (silf'līk), *a.* Resembling a sylph; graceful; slender: as, a *sylph-like* form.

sylva, silva (sil'vä), *n.* [Prop. *silva;* = F. *sylve* = Sp. Pg. It. *silva*, < NL. *silva*, less prop. *sylva*, < L. *silva* (misspelled *sylva*, in imperfect imitation of the Gr. word), a wood, forest, woodland, in pl. poet. trees; cf. Gr. ὕλη, a wood, forest, woodland, also wood, timber, material, matter. Hence (from L. *silva*) ult. E. *sylvan, sylvatic, savage*, etc.] 1. The aggregate of the species of forest-trees over a certain territory.—2. A description of forest-trees.

sylvage (sil'vāj), *n.* [< *sylva* + *-age*.] The state of being sylvan.

The garden by this time was completely grown and finished; the marks of art were covered up by the luxuriance of nature; the winding walks were grown dark; the brook assumed a natural *sylvage;* and the rocks were covered with moss. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

sylvan, silvan (sil'van), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *silvan;* = F. *sylvain* = Sp. Pg. *silvano* = It. *silvano, selvano*, < L. *silvanus*, misspelled *sylvanus*, pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a wood or forest; forest-like; hence, rural; rustic.

All *sylvan* offsprings round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix.

So wither'd stumps disgrace the *sylvan* scene,
No longer fruitful, and no longer green.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 52.

2. Abounding with woods; woody; shady.

Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 140.

II. *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic.

The *Sylvanes*, Fawnes, and Satyrs are the same
The Greekes Paredrij call, the Latines name
Familiar Spirits.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 512.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd.
Pope, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv. 20.

sylvanite (sil'van-īt), *n.* [< (*Tran*)*sylvan*(*ia*), where it occurs, + *-ite*2.] A native telluride of gold, silver, and sometimes lead. It occurs crystallized and massive, of a steel-gray to silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster. The crystals are often so arranged in parallel position on the rock surface as to resemble written characters: it is hence called *graphic tellurium* or *graphic gold*.

sylvate (sil'vāt), *n.* [< *sylv*(*ic*) + *-ate*1.] A salt of sylvic acid.

sylvatic (sil-vat'ik), *a.* [Prop. *silvatic;* < L. *silvaticus*, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva;* cf. *savage*.] Sylvan; relating to woods. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

sylvester† (sil-ves'tėr), *a.* [Prop. *silvester;* < F. *sylvestre* = Sp. Pg. *silvestre* = It. *silvestre, silvestro*, < L. *silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvestral.

One time a mighty plague did pester
All beasts domestick and *sylvester*.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 318. (*Davies*.)

sylvestral (sil-ves'tral), *a.* [Prop. *silvestrial;* < *sylvester* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the woods; sylvestrian; hence, wild.

Sylvestral ivies of great age may be found in woods on the western coasts of Britain that have apparently never flowered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 527.

sylvestrian1 (sil-ves'tri-an), *a.* [Prop. *silvestrian;* < L. *silvester, silvestris*, of or pertaining to a wood or forest, < *silva*, a wood: see *sylva*.] Sylvan; inhabiting the woods. [Rare.]

With roses interwoven, poplar wreaths
Their temples bind, dress of *sylvestrian* gods!
Gay, On Wine, l. 131.

Sylvestrian2 (sil-ves'tri-an), *n.* One of an order of Roman Catholic monks under the Benedictine rule, confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. in 1247.

Sylvia (sil'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), also *Silvia* (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *silva, sylva*, a wood, a forest.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of small dentirostral or turdoid oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Sylviidæ;* the warblers proper. This genus was originally constituted for a part of the Linnean genus *Motacilla*, and has been loosely used for several hundred small warbler-like birds of both hemispheres, now dissociated in different families. The name is commonly attributed to Latham (1790), but was first used by Scopoli in 1769. The type is now assumed to be the common whitethroat, *Motacilla sylvia* of Linnæus, *Sylvia cinerea* of Bechstein, also called *S. rufa;* and the term is restricted to a few very closely related species of chiefly Palearctic warblers, of small size, with scutellate tarsi, bristled gape, twelve tail-feathers, axillaries never yellow, first primary spurious, and the bill strictly sylviine. Some of the leading species in this narrow sense are *S. nisoria*, the barred warbler; *S. hortensis*, the pettichaps or garden-warbler (see cut under *pettichaps*); *S. curruca*, the lesser whitethroat; *S. atricapilla*, the blackcap; *S. orphea*, the orphean warbler. These, like *S. cinerea*, are all found in Great Britain. No bird of this genus occurs in America, though most of the American warblers which were known to the older ornithologists were placed in *Sylvia*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A warbler; a species of the genus *Sylvia*, or some similar bird.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Gervais*, 1849.

sylvian1 (sil'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sylvia* + *-an*3.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sylvia*, or family *Sylviidæ;* being, related to, or resembling a member of the *Sylviidæ;* warbler-like. See *warbler, Sylviidæ, Sylvicolidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the warblers; a member (*a*) of the genus *Sylvia* or family *Sylviidæ* of the Old World, or (*b*) of the family *Mniotiltidæ* of America. See these words, and *warbler*.

Sylvian2 (sil'vi-an), *a.* [< *Sylvius* (see def.) + *-an*3.] Relating or named from the anatomist Jacques Dubois, Latinized *Sylvius* (1478–1555): specifically applied in anatomy to several parts.—**Sylvian aqueduct.** See *aquæductus Sylvii*.—**Sylvian artery**, the middle cerebral artery, lying in the Sylvian fissure.—**Sylvian fissure** or **sulcus.** Same as *fissure of Sylvius* (which see, under *fissure*). It is the most marked and persistent of all the fissures, recognizable in some animals the surface of whose cerebrum is otherwise perfectly smooth; in man it is very deep, and incloses the island of Reil, or insula constituted by the gyri operti. The name is sometimes restricted to the posterior or horizontal branch of the fissure, or that part which is commonly present in other animals than man.—**Sylvian ventricle**, the camera, pseudocœle, or so-called fifth ventricle of the brain.

sylvic (sil'vik), *a.* [< L. *silva*, less prop. *sylva*, a wood, forest, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wood.—**Sylvic acid**, one of the acids obtained from colophony: same as *abietic acid*. See *abietic*.

Sylvicola (sil-vik'ǭ-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *silvicola, sylvicola*, inhabiting woods, < *silva*, a wood, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Harris*, 1782.—2†. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Helicidæ*. *Humphreys*, 1797.—3†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of American warblers, proposed by Swainson in 1827, for many years in use, and giving name to the family *Sylvicolidæ*. It was based upon the blue yellow-backed warbler, *S. americana*, subsequently made the type of the genera *Chloris* (Boie, 1826), *Parula* (Bonaparte, 1838), and *Compsothlypis* (Cabanis, 1850), and generally applied to the species of *Dendrœca* and some related genera before the recognition of the fact that the name was preoccupied. It fell into disuse about 1842, and the name of the family has since been changed to *Mniotiltidæ* or *Dendrœcidæ*. See these family names. (*b*) A genus of Old World warblers, based by Eyton upon *Sylvia sylvicola*, the wood-warbler, now known as *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*.

Sylvicolæ† (sil-vik'ǭ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sylvicola*, q.v.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a synonym of *Duodecimpennatæ*.

Sylvicolidæ† (sil-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sylvicola* + *-idæ*.] The American warblers, a family of oscine passerine birds named from the genus *Sylvicola* (which see), now usually called *Mniotiltidæ*. See cuts under *Helminthophaga*, *Mniotilta*, *oven-bird*, *pine-warbler*, *prairie-warbler*, *prothonotary*, *Seiurus*, *spotted*, and *warbler*.

Sylvicolinæ† (sil'vi-kō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sylvicola* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sylvicolidæ* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ*, embracing the typical wood-warblers of America, as represented by the genera *Mniotilta*, *Dendrœca*, and others.

sylvicoline (sil-vik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylvicolinæ*: specifically noting any warbler of America.

II. *n.* One of the American warblers.

sylvicultural (sil-vi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [⟨ *sylviculture* + *-al*.] Relating to sylviculture.

sylviculture (sil'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [Prop. *silviculture*, ⟨ L. *silva*, a wood, forest, + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of forest-trees; arboriculture; forestry.

Examples of profitable *sylviculture* in New England and the West. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, Sept. 3, 1886.

sylviculturist (sil-vi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [⟨ *sylviculture* + *-ist*.] One engaged or skilled in sylviculture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 636.

Sylviadæ (sil'vi-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Sylviidæ*.

Sylviidæ (sil-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sylvia* + *-idæ*.] A family of small oscine passerine birds, of the dentirostral, turdiform, or eichlomorphic series, named from the genus *Sylvia*; the Old World warblers. The limits of the family, like those of its representative genus, have fluctuated widely, and no exclusive diagnosis is practicable. As compared with *Turdidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* differ in the usually unspotted plumage of the young birds, which differ little from the adults. Compared with *Muscicapidæ*, the *Sylviidæ* lack the breadth and flatness of the bill which characterize the true flycatchers, and the great development of the rictal bristles. The family is very widely distributed in the eastern hemisphere, but is scarcely represented in America, where the birds formerly classed as *Sylviidæ* are, with very few exceptions, *Mniotiltidæ*, having but nine primaries and being otherwise quite different. The *Sylviidæ* include many modern genera, and are variously subdivided. In one classification they are made to consist of 7 subfamilies — *Drymœcinæ*, *Calamoherpinæ*, *Phylloscopinæ*, *Sylviinæ*, *Ruticillinæ*, *Saxicolinæ*, and *Accentorinæ*. See cuts under *nightingale*, *Phylloscopus*, *pettichaps*, *pine-pine*, *wheatear*, and *accentor*.

sylviiform (sil'vi-i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. **sylviiformis*. ⟨ *Sylvia* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of the *Sylviidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Sylviiformes*.

Sylviiformes (sil'vi-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **sylviiformis*: see *sylviiform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the third phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 17 families of birds more or less related to the Old World warblers, or *Sylviidæ*. Besides the warblers proper, the group is made by its author to embrace the bush-babblers, thickheads, titmice, vireos, wrens, and others.

Sylviinæ (sil-vi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sylvia* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sylviidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Turdidæ*.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Sylviidæ*, represented by *Sylvia* and five or six closely related genera, especially characteristic of the Palearctic region. See cut under *Phylloscopus*.

sylviine (sil'vi-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Sylviinæ*, or Old World warblers.

sylvine (sil'vin), *n.* [⟨ *Sylvius* (in the old name of potassium chlorid, *sal digestivus Sylvii*) + *-ine*[2].] Native potassium chlorid, a mineral occurring in white or colorless cubes or octahedrons, found in some salt-mines, as at Stassfurt, Germany, also on Mount Vesuvius.

Poditti (*Syma flavirostris*).

sylvite (sil'vīt), *n.* Same as *sylvine*.

Sylvius (sil'vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Rondani, 1856), after *Silvius* (Meigen), masc. form of *Sylvia*, q. v.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ*.

sym-. See *syn-*.

Syma (sī'mä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), ⟨ Gr. Σύμη, an island, now Symi, near the coast of Caria.] A genus of halcyons or kingfishers, of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*, inhabiting the Australian and Papuan regions, as the poditti, *S. flavirostris*. (See cut in preceding column.) This has the bill yellow, tipped with black. In *S. torotoro* the bill is orange.

symart†, *n.* Another spelling of *simar*.

symbalt†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*.

symbion, symbiont (sim'bī-on, -ont), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. συμβιών (συμβιοντ-), ppr. of συμβιοῦν, live together with, ⟨ σύμβιος, living together, ⟨ σύν, along with, + βίος, a life.] An organism which lives in a state of symbiosis.

Natural selection evidently may act in favour of each *symbiont* separately, provided only that the effect will not damage the other *symbiont* in such a degree as seriously to impair its existence. *Nature*, XLI. 131.

The reactions of the host after its occupation, and the results of the reciprocal action of the two *symbionts*. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

symbiosis (sim-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. συμβίωσις, a living together, ⟨ συμβιοῦν, live together: see *symbion*.] Union for life of certain organisms, each of which is necessary to the other; an intimate vital consociation, or kind of consortism, differing in the degree and nature of the connection from inquilinity and parasitism, as in the case of the fungus and alga which together make up the so-called lichen, or of the fungus *Mycorrhiza* and various *Cupuliferæ*. See *Lichenes*, *Mycorrhiza*. Also called *commensalism*.

The developing eggs of this species of Amblystoma seem to present a remarkable case of *symbiosis*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXIX. 296.

symbiotic (sim-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [⟨ LGr. συμβιωτικός, ⟨ Gr. συμβίωσις, living together: see *symbiosis*.] Pertaining to or resembling symbiosis; living in that kind of consociation called symbiosis; exhibiting or having the character of symbiosis.

The complete *symbiotic* community represents an autonomous whole, living frequently in situations where neither alga nor fungus is known to support existence separately. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 268.

symbiotically (sim-bī-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbiotic manner; in symbiosis.

A Lichen is a compound organism, consisting of a Fungus and an Alga living *symbiotically*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 128.

symblepharon (sim-blef'a-ron), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σύν, together, + βλέφαρον, the eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

symbol[1] (sim'bol), *n.* [⟨ F. *symbole* = Sp. *símbolo* = Pg. *symbolo* = It. *simbolo* = D. *simbool* = G. Sw. Dan. *symbol*, ⟨ L. *symbolus*, *symbolum*, ML. also *simbolus*, *simbolum*, a sign, mark, token, symbol (rarely also as *symbola*, a contribution: see *symbol*[2]), LL. also eccl. a creed, symbol, ⟨ Gr. σύμβολος, σύμβολον, a sign by which one knows or infers something, a mark, token, badge, ticket, tally, check, a signal, watchword, outward sign, LGr. eccl. a confession of faith, a sacramental element), ⟨ συμβάλλειν, put together, compare, correspond, tally, come to a conclusion, ⟨ σύν, together, + βάλλειν, put, throw. Cf. *symbol*[2].] 1. An object, animate or inanimate, standing for or representing something moral or intellectual; anything which typifies an idea or a quality; a representation; a figure; an emblem; a type: as, the lion is the *symbol* of courage, the lamb of meekness or patience, the olive-branch of peace, and the scepter of power.

All seals and *symbols* of redeemed sin. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 350.

The vision [in Ezekiel ix.] was a sign or *symbol* of the presence of God. *Calvin*, on Ezekiel, ix. 3 (Calv. Trans. Soc.), p. 304.

All things are *symbols*: the external shows
Of Nature have their image in the mind,
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves.
Longfellow, The Harvest Moon.

2. A letter or character which is significant; a mark which stands for something; a sign, as the letters and marks representing objects, elements, or operations in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, etc. For various kinds of symbols or signs, see *notation*, *proof-reading*, *sign*, and *weather*. In addition to the signs of the zodiac (see *sign*), the principal astronomical symbols are the following: ☉, Sun; ☿, Mercury; ♀, Venus; ♁, ⊖, or ⊕, Earth; ☽, Moon; ♂, Mars; ♃, Jupiter; ♄, Saturn; ♅ or ♄, Uranus; ♆, Neptune; ☊, ascending node; ☋, descending node; ☌, conjunction; ☍, opposition. A planetoid or asteroid is generally indicated by inclosing in a small circle the number which distinguishes it as noting the order of its discovery.

This is the ground of all orthographie, leading the wryter from the sound to the *symbol*, and the reader from the *symbol* to the sound. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3. That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character or as occupying a particular office; an object or a figure typifying an individuality; an attribute: as, a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, a mirror or an apple of Venus.

And Canute (fact more worthy to be known)
From that time forth did for his brows disown
The ostentatious *symbol* of a crown.
Wordsworth, A Fact and an Imagination.

4. In *theol.*, a summary of religious doctrine accepted as an authoritative and official statement of the belief of the Christian church or of one of its denominations; a Christian creed. —5. In *math.*, an algebraical sign of any object or operation. See *notation*, 2.—6. In *numis.*, a small device in the field of a coin. Such devices—for example, a lyre, a wine-cup, or an ivy-wreath—chiefly occur on Greek coins, where they are often the mark or signet of the monetary magistrate responsible for the issue of the coin. As a rule, the symbol bears no reference to the type, or principal device, of the coin.—**Calculus of symbols.** Same as *calculus of operations* (which see, under *calculus*).—**Chemical symbols.** See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Legendrian** or **Legendre's symbol.** See *Legendrian*.—**Nicene Symbol.** See *Nicene*.—**Subsidiary symbol.** See *subsidiary*.—**Syn. 1.** *Type*, etc. (see *emblem*), token, representative.

symbol[1] (sim'bol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symboled*, *symbolled*, ppr. *symboling*, *symbolling*. [⟨ *symbol*[1], *n.*] To symbolize.

The living passion *symbol'd* there.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

symbol[2]† (sim'bol), *n.* [⟨ OF. *symbole*, ⟨ L. *symbola*, *sumbola*, ⟨ Gr. συμβολή, a contribution to a common entertainment, also the meal or entertainment itself, lit. 'a coming or putting together,' ⟨ συμβάλλειν, put together, mid. come together: see *symbol*[1].] A contribution to a common meal or entertainment; share; lot; portion.

He refused to pay his *symbol*, which himself and all the company had agreed should be given. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 728.

symbolæography (sim'bō-lē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. συμβόλαιον, a token, a sign from which any conclusion is derived (⟨ σύμβολον, a sign: see *symbol*[1]), + -γραφία, ⟨ γράφειν, write.] The art or science of framing legal instruments.

symbolatry (sim-bol'a-tri), *n.* A reduced form of *symbololatry*.

symbolic (sim-bol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ F. *symbolique* = Sp. *simbólico* = Pg. *symbolico* = It. *simbolico*, ⟨ NL. *symbolicus*, ⟨ Gr. συμβολικός, of or belonging to a symbol, ⟨ σύμβολον, a symbol: see *symbol*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to symbols; of the nature of a symbol; serving as a symbol; representative: as, the figure of an eye is *symbolic* of sight and knowledge.

All *symbolic* actions are modifications of actions which originally had practical ends—were not invented, but grew. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

2. In *gram.*, formal; relational; connective: sometimes noting words having a formal or relational value.—3. In *math.*, dealing with symbols of operation.—**Symbolic equation.** See *equation*.—**Symbolic method**, a method of treating a problem in which symbols of operation are treated as subject themselves to algebraic operations; also, in analytical geometry, the writing of a single letter for the nilfactum of the equation of a conic, etc.; also, in the theory of forms, the writing of a quantic as if it were the power of a linear function.

II. *n.* Same as *symbolics*.

symbolical (sim-bol'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *symbolic* + *-al*.] Same as *symbolic*.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Jer. Taylor*.

For all that meets the bodily sense I deem
Symbolical—one mighty alphabet
For infant minds.
Coleridge, The Destiny of Nations.

Symbolical attributes, in the *fine arts*, certain figures or objects usually introduced as symbols in representations of the evangelists, apostles, saints, etc., as the keys of St. Peter, or the lamb of St. Agnes.—**Symbolical books**, such books as contain the fundamental doctrines, or creeds and confessions, of the different churches, as the Confession of Augsburg received by the Lutherans, the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, etc.—**Symbolical delivery, method**, etc. See the nouns.—**Symbolical knowledge**, knowledge in which an object is known vicariously, by reflection upon symbols: knowledge not intuitive; abstractive cognition.—**Symbolical philosophy**, the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

symbolically (sim-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by types or signs; typically.

symbolicalness (sim-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being symbolical.

symbolics (sim-bol'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *symbolic:* see *-ics.*] 1. The study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the history and matter of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

It [polemics] has of late assumed a more dignified, less sectarian, and more catholic character, under the new name of *Symbolics*, which includes Irenics as well as Polemics. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

symbolisation, symbolise, etc. See *symbolization*, etc.

symbolism (sim'bol-izm), *n.* [< F. *symbolisme* = Pg. *symbolismo;* as *symbol*[1] + *-ism.*] 1. The investing of things with a symbolic meaning or character; the use of symbols.—2. Symbolic character.—3. An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

symbolist (sim'bol-ist), *n.* [< *symbol*[1] + *-ist.*] One who employs symbols; one who practises symbolism.

Examples which, however simple they may seem to a modern *symbolist*, represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, Int., p. xxxiii.

symbolistic (sim-bō-lis'tik), *a.* [< *symbolist* + *-ic.*] Characterized by the use of symbols: as, *symbolistic* poetry.

symbolistical (sim-bō-lis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *symbolistic* + *-al.*] Symbolistic. *Imp. Dict.*

symbolization (sim″bol-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *symbolization*, F. *symbolisation;* as *symbolize* + *-ation.*] The act of symbolizing; symbolic significance. Also spelled *symbolisation.*

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture . . . are oftimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*, and enlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

symbolize (sim'bol-īz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *symbolized*, ppr. *symbolizing.* [< OF. *symbolizer*, F. *symboliser* = Sp. *simbolizar* = Pg. *symbolizar* = It. *simbolizzare*, < ML. **symbolisare* (in deriv.); as *symbol*[1] + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To represent by symbols.

Dragons, and serpents, and ravening beasts of prey, and graceful birds that in the midst of them drink from running fountains and feed from vases of crystal; the passions and the pleasures of human life *symbolized* together, and the mystery of its redemption. *Ruskin.*

2. To regard, treat, or introduce as symbolic; make emblematic of something.

We read in Pierius that an apple was the hieroglyphick of love, . . . and there want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

3†. To make to agree in properties. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To express or represent in symbols or symbolically.

In later centuries, I suppose, they would go on in singing, poetically *symbolizing*, as our modern painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart, or not from the heart at all. *Carlyle.*

2. To agree; conform; harmonize; be or become alike in qualities or properties, in doctrine, or the like. [Now rare.]

But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize,
Because in one part they do *symbolize.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The Lutherans, who use far more Ceremonies *symbolizing* with those of Rome than the English Protestants ever did, keep still their Distance, and are as far from her now as they were at first. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber.*

Doctrinally, although quite able to maintain his own line, he [Henry VIII.] clearly *symbolized* consistently with Gardiner and not with Cranmer. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 260.

Also spelled *symbolise.*

symbolizer (sim'bol-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *symbolize* + *-er*[1].] One who symbolizes; specifically, one who casts in his vote or contribution with another. Also spelled *symboliser.*

symbological (sim-bō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *symbolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to symbology. *Imp. Dict.*

symbologist (sim-bol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *symbolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in symbology. *Imp. Dict.*

symbology (sim-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [A reduced form (= Sp. *simbología* = Pg. *symbologia*) of **symbolology*, < Gr. *σύμβολον*, a symbol, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of expressing by symbols. *De Quincey.*

symbololatry (sim-bō-lol'a-tri), *n.* [Also, in reduced form, *symbolatry* (cf. *idolatry*, similarly reduced); < Gr. *σύμβολον*, a symbol, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship or excessive reverence of symbols.

This theological revolution or pseudo-reformation has done, and is still doing, an incalculable amount of harm; but it was a revolt of reason against the tyranny of *symbololatry*, and proved a wholesome purgatory of orthodoxy. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 167.

symbolology (sim-bō-lol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *symbology.*

symbol-printing (sim'bol-prin″ting), *n.* In *teleg.*, a system of printing in a cipher, as in the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, as distinguished from printing in ordinary alphabetic characters.

symborodont (sim-bor'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βορός*, devouring, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] I. *a.* In *odontog.*, having the external tubercles of the upper molars longitudinal, compressed, and subcrescentic in section, the inner ones being independent and conic: applied to a form of lophodont dentition resembling the bunodont.

II. *n.* A fossil mammal having symborodont dentition.

symbranch (sim'brangk), *n.* A fish of the family *Symbranchidæ* in a broad sense. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Symbranchia (sim-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of physostomous teleost fishes. The shoulder-girdle is typically connected with the cranium, sometimes not; the skull has exoccipital condyles; there is a symplectic bone; the opercular apparatus is complete; and the supramaxillary bones as well as the intermaxillary are well developed. All have a long eel-like body and confluent inferior branchial apertures. They have been referred to one family, *Symbranchidæ*, and also separated into four families. Also *Symbranchii.*

symbranchiate (sim-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Symbranchia* + *-ate*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Symbranchia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A symbranch.

Symbranchidæ (sim-braug'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Symbranchus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Symbranchus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family including the *Symbranchidæ* proper, *Amphipnoidæ*, *Monopteridæ*, and *Chilobranchidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system, restricted to the genus *Symbranchus*, represented by 3 species, one of which inhabits the rivers of tropical America, and the others those of southern and eastern Asia. Also *Synbranchidæ.* See *Symbranchus.*

Symbranchii (sim-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Symbranchia.*

Symbranchus (sim-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in form *Synbranchus*), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of *Symbranchidæ*, having four branchial arches, with well-developed gills, and the eel-like body naked, with the vent in its posterior half. *S. marmoratus* inhabits tropical America, and *S. bengalensis* is East Indian.

Syme's operations. See *operation.*

Symmachian (si-mā'ki-an), *n.* [< *Symmachus* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member of a Judaizing sect, supposed to have been so named from Symmachus the Ebionite, author of one of the Greek versions of the Old Testament in the second century. The Ebionites were still known by this name in the fourth century.

symmetral (sim'e-tral), *a.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-al.*] 1. Commensurable; symmetrical.

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetral*, to obey the magistrate. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 204.

2. Pertaining to symmetry.—**Symmetral line, point.** See *triangle.*—**Symmetral plane,** a plane separating two relatively perverted parts of a symmetrical body.

symmetrian (si-met'ri-an), *n.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-an.*] One eminently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia. (*Richardson.*)

symmetric (si-met'rik), *a.* [< F. *symétrique* = Sp. *simétrico* = Pg. *symetrico* = It. *simmetrico*, < NL. **symmetricus*, having symmetry, < Gr. *συμμετρικός*, of moderate size, < *συμμετρία*, proportion: see *symmetry.*] Same as *symmetrical.*—**Symmetric determinant.** See *determinant.*—**Symmetric function.** See *function.*

symmetrical (si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *symmetric* + *-al.*] 1. Well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; harmonious: as, a *symmetrical* building; his form was very *symmetrical.*—2. Composed of two parts whose geometrical relations to one another are those of a body and its image in a plane mirror, every element of form having a corresponding element upon the opposite side of a median or symmetral plane, upon one continued perpendicular to that plane and at the same distance from it: said also of each part relatively to the corresponding part: as, the right arm is *symmetrical* with the left.—3. In a weakened sense, in *zoöl.*, having similar parts in reversed repetition on the two sides of a median plane, or meson, through an axis of the body, generally the longitudinal. Not all the parts need so correspond, nor need those which do correspond be equal.—4. Composed of parts or determined by elements similarly related to one another, and either having no determinate order (as the three lines which by their junction form a summit of a cube) or else in regular cyclical order: said also of the parts in their mutual relation.—5. Specifically, in *bot.*, of flowers, numerically regular; having the number of members the same in all the cycles or series of organs—that is, of sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels: same as *isomerous*, except that in a symmetrical flower there may be more than one set of the same kind of organs. Compare *regular*, *a.*, 7.—**Symmetrical equation,** an equation whose nilfactum is a symmetrical function of the variables.—**Symmetrical function of several variables.** See *symmetric function*, under *function.*—**Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).—**Symmetrical hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia.*

symmetrically (si-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with symmetry.

symmetricalness (si-met'ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being symmetrical.

symmetrician (sim-e-trish'an), *n.* [< *symmetric* + *-ian.*] Same as *symmetrian.*

The longest rib is commonly about the fourth part of a man, as some routine *symmetricians* affirme. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, i. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

symmetrist (sim'e-trist), *n.* [< *symmetr-y* + *-ist.*] One who is very studious or observant of symmetry, or due proportion; a symmetrian.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 56.

symmetrization (sim″e-tri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *symmetrize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of symmetrizing. Also spelled *symmetrisation.*

The details of the process of *symmetrisation*—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure. *Microsc. Science*, N. S., XXXI. 448.

symmetrize (sim'e-trīz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *symmetrized*, ppr. *symmetrizing.* [< F. *symétriser;* as *symmetr-y* + *-ize.*] To make proportional in its parts; reduce to symmetry. Also spelled *symmetrise.*

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion. *Burke.*

symmetroid (sim'e-troid), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry, + *εἶδος*, form.] A surface of the fourth order defined by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where Δ is a symmetrical determinant of the fourth order between expressions that are linear functions of the homogeneous point-coördinates.

symmetrophobia (sim″e-trō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμμετρία*, symmetry, + *φόβος*, fear.] An imagined dread or supposed intentional avoidance of architectural or structural symmetry, or its result, as exhibited in the unsymmetrical structure of Egyptian temples, and very widely in Japanese art. [A fanciful term.]

A *symmetriphobia* that it is difficult to understand. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 115.

There were many bends in it [the avenue at Karnak], but the fact affords no fresh proof of Egyptian *symmetrophobia.* *Miss A. B. Edwards*, tr. of Maspéro's Egypt. [Archæol. (1887), p. 86.

symmetry (sim'e-tri), *n.* [Formerly also *symmetrie, simmetrie;* < OF. *symmetrie*, F. *symétrie* = Sp. *simetría* = Pg. *symetria* = It. *simetria, simmetria* = D. *simmetrie* = G. *symmetrie* = Sw. Dan. *symmetri*, < L. *symmetria*, < Gr. *συμμετρία*, agreement in dimensions, arrangement, etc., due proportion, < *σύμμετρος*, having a common measure, commensurate, even, proportionate, moderate, in due proportion, symmetric, < *σύν*, with, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Proportionality; commensurability; the due proportion of parts; especially, the proper commensurability of the parts of the human body, according to a canon; hence, congruity; beauty of form. The Greek word *συμμετρία* was probably first applied to the commensurability of numbers, thence to that of the parts of a statue, and soon to elegance of form in general.

2. The metrical correspondence of parts with reference to a median plane, each element of geometrical form having its counterpart upon the opposite side of that plane, in the same continued perpendicular to the plane, and at the same distance from it, so that the two halves are geometrically related as a body and its im-

age in a plane mirror: so, usually, in geometry. Especially, in *arch.*, the exact or geometrical repetition of one half of any structure or composition by the other half, only with the parts arranged in reverse order, as notably in much Renaissance and modern architecture—for instance, in the placing of two spires, exact duplicates of each other, on the front of a church. Such practice is very seldom followed in the best architecture, which in general seeks in its designs to exhibit harmony (see *harmony*, 3), but avoids symmetry in this sense.

We have an Idea of *Symmetry;* and an axiom involved in this Idea is that in a symmetrical natural body, if there be a tendency to modify any member in any manner, there is a tendency to modify all the corresponding members in the same manner.

Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxx.

John and Jeremiah sat in *symmetry* on opposite sides of the fireplace; the very smiles on their honest faces seemed drawn to a line of exactitude.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

3. The composition of like and equably distributed parts to form a unitary whole; a balance between different parts, otherwise than in reference to a medial plane: but the mere repetition of parts, as in a pattern, is not properly called *symmetry*.—4. Consistency; congruity; keeping; proper subordination of a part to the whole.

It is in exact *symmetry* with Western usage that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1360. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 167.

5. In *biol.*: (*a*) In botany, specifically, agreement in number of parts among the cycles of organs which compose a flower. See *symmetrical*, 3. (*b*) In zoölogy and anatomy, the symmetrical disposition or reversed repetition of parts around an axis or on opposite sides of any plane of the body. *Symmetry* in this sense is something more and other than that due proportion of parts noted in def. 1, since it implies a geometrical representation approximately as in def. 2 (see *promorphology*); it is also to be distinguished from mere metamerism, or the serial repetition of like parts conceived to face one way and not in opposite directions; but it coincides in some cases with *actinomerism*, and in others with *antimerism* or *platetropy* (see *antimere*, *platetrope*). Several sorts of symmetry are recognized. One is *radial* or *actinomeric*, in which like parts are arranged about an axis, from which they radiate like the parts of a flower, as in many zoöphytes and echinoderms; but such symmetry is unusual in the animal kingdom, being mainly confined to some of the lower classes of invertebrates, and even in these the departures from it are frequently obvious. (See *bivium*, *trivium*, and cuts under *echinopædium* and *Spatangoidea*.) The tendency of animal form on the whole being to grow along one main axis (the longitudinal), with symmetrical duplication of parts on each side of the vertical plane (the meson) passing through that axis, it follows that the usual symmetry is *bilateral* (see below). This is exhibited only obscurely, however, by some cylindrical organisms, as worms, whose right and left "sides," though existent, are not well marked; and to such symmetry of ringed or annulose forms the term *zonal* is sometimes applied. When the ordinary metameric divisions of any animal, as a vertebrate or an arthropod, are conceived as not simply serial but also as antitropic, such disposition of parts is regarded as constituting *anteroposterior symmetry*, in which parts are supposed to be reversed repetitions of each other on opposite sides of an imaginary plane dividing the body transversely to its axis, in the same sense that right and left parts are reversed repetitions of each other in bilateral symmetry. The existence of the last is denied or ignored by those who consider the segments of an articulate or vertebrate body as simply serially homologous; but in the view of those who recognize it the back of the arm corresponds to the front of the thigh, the convexity of the elbow (backward) to the convexity of the knee (forward), the extensor brachii to the extensor cruris, etc. Anteroposterior symmetry is also recognized by some naturalists in certain arthropods from the arrangements of the legs (in amphipods, for example), the correspondences observed between anal and oral parts, etc. Since any body is a solid, and therefore may be intersected by three mutually perpendicular planes, two of which are concerned in bilateral and anteroposterior symmetry respectively, a kind of symmetry called *dorsabdominal symmetry* is recognized by some, being that of parts lying upon opposite sides of a longitudinal horizontal plane passing through the axis of the body, as that between the neural and hemal arches of a vertebra; but it is generally obscure, and probably never perfect. *Bilateral symmetry* (see *eudipleural*) is the nearly universal rule in vertebrates and articulates. The chief departures from it in vertebrates are in the family of flatfishes or flounders (as the plaice, turbot, halibut), in parts of the cranium of various cetaceans and the single great tusk of the narwhal, in the skulls (especially the ear-parts) of sundry owls, in the beak of a plover (*Anarhynchus*) which is bent sidewise, in the atrophy of one of the ovaries and oviducts in most birds, and in the position finally assumed by the heart and great vessels and most of the digestive organs of vertebrates at large. (See cuts under *asymmetry*, *narwhal*, *plaice*, and *plover*.) In articulates notable exceptions to it are seen in the difference between the great claws or chelæ of a lobster, etc. In *Mollusca* asymmetry is the rule rather than the exception. (See *Anisopleura*, *Isopleura*.) A certain symmetry, apart from that exhibited by an animal body as a whole, may be also predicated of the several components of any part in their respective selves: as, the *symmetry* of a carpus or of a tarsus whose several bones are regularly disposed on each side of its axial plane, or around a central bone. (See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.) —**Axis of symmetry.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of symmetry.** See *center*[1].—**Kinetical symmetry**, the equality of the principal axes of a body through its center of mass. —**Plane of symmetry**, a symmetral or median plane.—**Quartic symmetry.** See *quartic*.—**Quintic symmetry**, regularity of form depending on a pentagon being regular. See *quintic*.—**Radial symmetry.** See def. 5 (*b*).—**Rectangular** or **right symmetry**, symmetry depending on that of the right angle, or consisting in some angle being a right angle.—**Skew symmetry.** See *skew*[1].—**Uniform symmetry**, in *arch.*, such disposition of parts that the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.=**Syn.** *Symmetry*, *Proportion*. *Proportion* is the more general word, being applicable to numbers, etc.; it is also the more abstract. *Symmetry* is limited to the relation of the parts of bodies, especially living bodies: as, *symmetry* in the legs of a horse; it is thus sometimes more external. *Symmetry* sometimes is more expressive of the pleasure of the beholder. "*Symmetry* is the opposition of equal quantities to each other. *Proportion* the connection of unequal quantities with each other. The property of a tree in sending out equal boughs on opposite sides is *symmetrical*. Its sending out shorter and smaller toward the top, *proportional*. In the human face its balance of opposite sides is *symmetry*, its division upwards, *proportion*." (*Ruskin*.)

sympalmograph (sim-pal′mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + παλμός, vibration (< πάλλειν, vibrate), + γράφειν, write.] A kind of apparatus used to exhibit Lissajous curves (see under *curve*) formed by the combination of two simple harmonic motions. A convenient form employs a double pendulum, the rate of oscillation of whose parts can be varied at will, while a suitable style traces out upon a lampblack surface the curves resulting from the combined motions.

sympathetic (sim-pa-thet′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *sympatheticus* (in technical use); < LGr. συμπαθητικός, having sympathy, < Gr. συμπάθεια, sympathy: see *sympathy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, expressive of, proceeding from, or exhibiting sympathy, in any sense; attended with sympathy.

Cold reserve had lost its power
In sorrow's *sympathetic* hour.

Scott, Rokeby, v. 11.

The *sympathetic* or social feelings are not so strong between different communities as between individuals of the same community. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 9.

It is a doctrine alike of the oldest and of the newest philosophy that man is one, and that you cannot injure any member without a *sympathetic* injury to all the members. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

The sentiment of justice is nothing but a *sympathetic* affection of the instinct of personal rights—a sort of reflex function of it. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 116.

2. Having sympathy or common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of altruistic feelings which arise as a consequence of what another feels.

Your *sympathetic* Hearts she hopes to move.
Prior, Epilogue to Mrs. Manby's Lucius.

Wiser he, whose *sympathetic* mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 43.

3. Harmonious; concordant; congenial.

Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
A *sympathetic* twilight slowly steal.
Wordsworth, An Evening Walk.

My imagination, which I suppose at bottom had very good reasons of its own and knew perfectly what it was about, refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that *sympathetic* glow which forms half the substance of our genial impressions.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 291.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, effecting a sympathy or consentaneous affection of the viscera and blood-vessels; uniting viscera and blood-vessels in a nervous action common to them all; inhibitory of or controlling the vital activities of viscera and blood-vessels, which are thereby subjected to a common nervous influence; specifically, of or pertaining to a special set of nerves or nervous system called the *sympathetic*. See below.—5. In *acoustics*, noting sounds induced not by a direct vibration-producing force, but by vibrations conveyed through the air or other medium from a body already in vibration. The phenomena of resonance are properly examples of sympathetic sound.—**Sympathetic headache**, pains in the head as the result of comparatively distant irritations.—**Sympathetic ink.** See *ink*[1].—**Sympathetic nerve**, a nerve of the sympathetic system; in particular, one of the two main ganglionated cords extending the whole length of the vertebral column. These ganglia, in man, correspond in number to the vertebræ against which they lie, except in the neck, where there are three pairs, and on the coccyx, where there is but a single one, the ganglion impar. Communicating branches, *rami communicantes*, *rami viscerales*, to and from the spinal and some of the cranial nerves, unite the sympathetic system with the cerebrospinal axis. The branches of distribution of the sympathetic system supply chiefly the trunk-viscera and the walls of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The sympathetic nerves differ from the cerebrospinal nerves in having generally a grayish or reddish color, and in the greater number and more widely distributed ganglia connected with them. The sympathetic nerve is also called *great sympathetic*, *trisplanchnic*, *ganglionic*.—**Sympathetic nervous system.** (*a*) In vertebrates, a set of nerves consisting essentially of a longitudinal series of ganglia on each side of the spinal axis, connected by commissures or commissural nerve-fibers, forming a double chain from head to tail, and giving off numerous branches which form special plexuses in the principal cavities of the body, and other plexuses surrounding and accompanying the viscera and blood-vessels, distinct from but intimately connected by anastomoses with the nerves of the cerebrospinal system. In man the sympathetic system consists (1) of the two main ganglionated chains above described; (2) of four pairs of cranial ganglia; (3) of three great ganglionated plexuses or sympathetic plexuses, in the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities respectively; (4) of smaller ganglia in connection with the abdominal and other viscera; (5) of communicating nerves or commissures, whereby these ganglia or plexuses are connected with one another and with nerves of the cerebrospinal system; (6) of distributory nerves supplying the viscera and vessels, whereby the sympathetic reaches all parts of the body. See *ganglion* and *plexus*. (*b*) In invertebrates, as *Vermes*, a posterior part of the visceral nervous system, passing on to the enteric tube, and corresponding to a true enteric nervous system: so called in view of its physiological relations, without reference to the actual homology implied with the sympathetic system of a vertebrate.—**Sympathetic numbers**, numbers absurdly supposed to have a tendency to come together by chance.—**Sympathetic ophthalmia**, inflammation of one eye due to lesion in the opposite eye.—**Sympathetic powder.** See *powder*. —**Sympathetic resonance**, the communication of vibration from one sounding body to another in its proximity. Thus, if two musical strings are stretched over the same sounding-board and one of them is struck, the other will vibrate also if tuned to the same note, or, further, if tuned to give the octave or the fifth.—**Sympathetic sounds**, sounds produced by means of vibrations caused by the vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening liquid or solid body.—**Sympathetic string**, in various classes of stringed musical instruments, a string that is intended to be sounded by sympathetic vibration, and not by direct excitation.

II. *n.* 1. The sympathetic nervous system, or the sympathetic nerve.—2. One who is peculiarly susceptible, as to hypnotic or mesmeric influences; a sensitive.

Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic to some extent, in a degree sufficient, perhaps, to dull the physical vision and excite the mental vision. Naturally enough a company of *sympathetics* may be similarly influenced. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLVI. 705.

sympathetical (sim-pa-thet′i-kal), *a.* [< *sympathetic* + *-al*.] Same as *sympathetic*.

Sympathetical and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley*.

sympathetically (sim-pa-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy, in any sense; in consequence of sympathy, or sympathetic interaction or interdependence.

sympatheticism (sim-pa-thet′i-sizm), *n.* [< *sympathetic* + *-ism*.] A tendency to be sympathetic, especially an undue tendency; fondness for exhibiting sympathy: used in a disparaging sense.

Penelope . . . received her visitors with a piteous distraction which could not fail of touching Bromfield Corey's Italianized *sympatheticism*.
Howells, Silas Lapham, xxvii.

sympatheticus (sim-pa-thet′i-kus), *n.*; pl. *sympathetici* (-sī). [NL.: see *sympathetic*.] The sympathetic nerve.

sympathise, sympathiser. See *sympathize*, *sympathizer*.

sympathist (sim′pa-thist), *n.* [< *sympath-y* + *-ist*.] One who feels sympathy; a sympathizer. *Coleridge*.

sympathize (sim′pa-thīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sympathized*, ppr. *sympathizing*. [Formerly also *sympathise*; < F. *sympathiser* = Sp. *simpatizar* = Pg. *sympathizar* = It. *simpatizzare*; as *sympath-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To have or exhibit sympathy; be affected as a result of the affection of some one or something else. Specifically—(*a*) To share a feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain, with another; feel with another.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation. *Buckminster*.

(*b*) To feel in consequence of what another feels; be affected by feelings similar to those of another, commonly in consequence of knowing the other to be thus affected.

There was but one sole man in all the world
With whom I e'er could *sympathize*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

A good man can usually *sympathize* much more with a very imperfect character of his own type than with a far more perfect one of a different type.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 164.

(*c*) To be affected sympathetically; respond sympathetically to external influences of any kind.

In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that *sympathizes* like gossamer sea-moss with every movement of the element.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 250.

(*d*) To agree; fit; harmonize.

A worke t' admire,
That aire should meet with earth, water with fire,
And in one bodie friendlie *sympathize*,
Being soe manifestlie contraries.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

2. To express sympathy; condole. [Colloq.] —3†. To be of like nature or disposition; resemble.

The men do *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 158.

II. *trans.* 1. To have sympathy for; share in; participate in.

All that are assembled in this place,
That by this *sympathized* one day's error
Have suffer'd wrong, go keep us company.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 397.

2. To form with suitable adaptation; contrive with congruity or consistency of parts; match in all the concomitants of; harmonize in all the parts of. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

Arm. Fetch hither the swain; he must carry me a letter.
Moth. A message well *sympathized*; a horse to be ambassador for an ass. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 52.

Also spelled *sympathise*.

sympathizer (sim'pa-thī-zėr), *n.* [< *sympathize* + *-er*[1].] One who sympathizes with or feels for another; one who feels sympathy. Also spelled *sympathiser*.

sympathy (sim'pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *sympathies* (-thiz). [Formerly also *sympathie*, *simpathie*; = F. *sympathie* = Sp. *simpatía* = Pg. *sympathia* = It. *simpatia*, < L. *sympathia*, < Gr. συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling, community of feeling, sympathy, < συμπαθής, having a fellow-feeling, affected by like feelings, sympathetic, also exciting sympathy, < σύν, with, + πάθος, feeling, passion: see *pathos*. Cf. *apathy*, *antipathy*.] 1. Feeling identical with or resembling that which another feels; the quality or state of being affected with feelings or emotions corresponding in kind if not in degree to those which another experiences: said of pleasure or pain, but especially of the latter; fellow-feeling; commiseration; compassion. In writers not quite modern an occult influence of one mind (or body) by another is meant, but this meaning is now almost forgotten.

This is by a naturall *simpathie* betweene the eare and the eye, and betweene tunes & colours.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

In order to awaken something of *sympathy* for the unfortunate natives. *Burke*, Fox's East India Bill.

The word *sympathy* may also be used on this occasion, though the sense of it seems to be rather more extensive. In a good sense, it is styled benevolence; and, in certain cases, philanthropy; and, in a figurative way, brotherly love; in others, humanity; in others, charity; in others, pity and compassion; in others, mercy; in others, gratitude; in others, tenderness; in others, patriotism; in others, public spirit.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, x. 25.

Although we commonly have in view feeling for pain rather than for pleasure when we talk of *sympathy*, this last really includes both.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 510.

It is true that *sympathy* does not necessarily follow from the mere fact of gregariousness. Cattle do not help a wounded comrade; on the contrary, they are more likely to dispatch him.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 210.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural disposition which makes two persons agreeable each to the other; mutual or reciprocal inclination or affection; sympathetic interest: in this sense commonly followed by *with*: as, to have *sympathy with* a person in his hopes, aspirations, or aims.

Yea, I think there was a kind of *sympathy* betwixt that valley and him. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Priscilla's silent *sympathy with* his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism, and therefore more grateful than any intellectual approbation, which always involves a possible reserve of latent censure.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

To cultivate *sympathy*, you must be among living creatures, and thinking about them. *Ruskin.*

3. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*: (*a*) That state of an organ or a tissue which has a certain relation to the condition of another organ or tissue in health and disease; a related state of the vital manifestations or actions in different organs or tissues, such that when one part is excited or affected others are also affected; that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part: as, for example, the pain in the brow caused by taking a draught of cold water into the stomach, the pain in the right shoulder arising from disease of the liver, or the irritation and vomiting produced by a tumor of the brain. (*b*) The influence which the physiological or pathological state of one individual has in producing the same or an analogous state in another at the same time or in rapid succession, as exemplified in the hysterical convulsions which affect a number of women on seeing one of their companions suffering from hysteria, or the yawning produced by seeing another yawn. —4†. Physical action at a distance (so used by old writers against astrology, who argue that the influence of the stars is not physical sympathy and not moral sympathy, and therefore does not exist at all): as, the *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron.

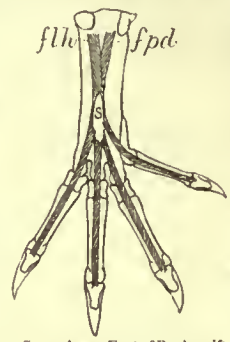
What we call *sympathies* and antipathies depending indeed on the peculiar textures and other modifications of the bodies between whom these friendships and hostilities are said to be exercised, I see not why it should be impossible that there be a cognation betwixt a body of a congruous or convenient texture and the effluviums of any other body. *Boyle*, Hidden Qualities of Air.

5. In *acoustics*, the fact, condition, or result of such a relation between two vibratile bodies that when one is thrown into vibration the other tends to vibrate in a similar or related way, in consequence of the vibrations communicated to it through the air or some other medium.—**Powder of sympathy.** See *powder*.=**Syn. 1.** *Commiseration*, *Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*); tenderness.—**2.** Affinity, harmony.

sympathy† (sim'pa-thi), *v. i.* [< *sympathy*, *n.*] To sympathize. [Rare.]

Pleasures that are not man's as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathies* with beasts.
Randolph, Muse's Looking Glass, ii. 3.

sympelmous (sim-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each of the four digits: contrasted with *nomopelmous*. Also *sympelmous*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 369.



Sympelmous Foot of Rock-swift (*Panyptila saxatilis*), showing the united deep plantar tendons, with a large sesamoid, *S*, at their point of union. *flh*, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum.

sympetalous (sim-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σύν, together, + πέταλον, leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having the petals united; gamopetalous. See *monopetalous*, and cut under *corolla*.

symphant†, *n.* [ME. *symphane*, *simphanne*: see *symphony*.] Same as *symphony*, 2 (*a*). *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

symphant†, *v. i.* [ME. **symphanen*, *synfan*; < *symphan*, *n.*] To play on a symphan or symphony. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 340.

Symphemia (sim-fē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815, as *Symphenia*), < Gr. σύμφημος, agreeing with, < συμφάναι, agree with, < σύν, together, + φάναι, speak, say.] A genus of American limicoline grallatorial birds, having the toes basally webbed and the bill comparatively thick; the semipalmated tattlers, or willets. They are among the larger birds of their tribe, with stout bill and feet, the latter bluish, and two decided basal webs instead of one. The wings are white-mirrored and black-lined, and the whole plumage is variegated. The common willet of North America is *S. semipalmata*; a second species or subspecies is *S. speculiferus*. The genus is also called *Catoptrophorus* or *Catoptrophonus*, and also *Hoditis*. See cuts under *semipalmate* and *willet*.

symphenomena (sim-fē-nom'e-ną), *n. pl.* [< LGr. συμφαινόμενα, ppr. of συμφαίνεσθαι, appear along with or together, < Gr. σύν, with, together, + φαίνεσθαι, appear: see *phenomenon*.] Phenomena of a kind or character similar to others exhibited by the same object. *Stormonth.*

symphenomenal (sim-fē-nom'e-nąl), *a.* [< *symphenomena* + *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, symphenomena; specifically, designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. *Stormonth.*

symphonia[1] (sim-fō'ni-ą), *n.* [L.: see *symphony*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *concord* or *consonance*.—2. In *mediæval music*, a name applied to several distinct instruments, such as the bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy, or virginal.—3. Same as *symphony*.

Symphonia[2] (sim-fō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named from the regular flowers and fruit; < L. *symphonia*, a plant so called (var. *symphoniaca*), appar. an amaranth, < Gr. συμφωνία, symphony: see *symphony*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Guttiferæ* and tribe *Moronobeæ*. It is characterized by globose flowers with short sepals, erect convolute petals, and a columnar stamen-tube of five elongated lobes bearing three or four anthers below the apex. The 5 species are all confined to Madagascar. They are trees or shrubs with thin but coriaceous leaves having crowded parallel veins proceeding from the midrib. The large terminal flowers are commonly scarlet and grouped in somewhat umbellate panicles, followed by globose or ovoid berries. The hog-gum tree is referred by some to this genus as *S. globulifera*. See *Moronobea*, *hog-gum*, and *karanani-resin*.

symphonic (sim-fon'ik), *a.* [= F. *symphonique*; as *symphon-y* + *-ic*. Cf. L. *symphoniacus*, < Gr. συμφωνιακός, pertaining to music or to a concert.] 1. Of or pertaining to symphony, or harmony of sounds; symphonious. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Having the same sound, as two words; homophonic; homophonous; homonymous.

Mr. Sweet is now engaged on a work which gives him special facilities of comparing whole classes of *symphonic* words with each other and their earlier forms.
J. A. H. Murray, Address to the Philol. Soc., May 21, 1880 [(in Trans. Philol. Soc., 1880, p. 149).

3. In *music*, pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony: as, a composition in *symphonic* form.

Schumann's First Symphony . . . as a whole . . . has no superior in all *symphonic* literature.
The Nation, Nov. 29, 1883.

Symphonic poem, in *music*, a work of symphonic dimensions, but free in form, like an overture, based on a specified poetic subject: an elaborate kind of program-music especially favored by Liszt.

symphonion (sim-fō'ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. συμφωνία, a unison of sound: see *symphony*.] A combination of pianoforte and harmonium, invented by F. Kaufmann in 1839, which was the precursor of the orchestrion.

symphonious (sim-fō'ni-us), *a.* [< *symphon-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Characterized by symphony, or harmony of sounds; agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps.
Milton, P. L., vii. 559.

More dulcet and *symphonious* than the bells
Of village-towers on sunshine holiday!
Shelley, Œdipus Tyrannus, ii. 2.

2. In *music*, same as *symphonic*.

symphonist (sim'fō-nist), *n.* [= F. *symphoniste*; as *symphon-y* + *-ist*.] A composer of symphonies: as, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven are the greatest of the earlier *symphonists*.

symphonize† (sim'fō-nīz), *v. i.* [< *symphon-y* + *-ize*.] To agree; harmonize. Also spelled *symphonise*.

The law and prophets *symphonizing* with the gospel.
Boyle, Style of the Holy Scriptures (Works, II. 137).

symphony (sim'fō-ni), *n.*; pl. *symphonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *symphonie*, *simphonie*, *simfonie*; < ME. *symphonye*, *sinfonye*, etc., < OF. *symphonie*, *sinfonie*, F. *symphonie* = Sp. *sinfonía* = Pg. *symphonia* = It. *sinfonia* = G. *symphonie* = Sw. Dan. *symfoni*, < L. *symphonia*, < Gr. συμφωνία, a unison of sound, a concert, symphony, < σύμφωνος, agreeing in sound, harmonious, accordant, < σύν, together, + φωνή, voice, sound, tone.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The Poetes cheife Musicke lying in his rime or concorde to heare the *Simphonie*, he maketh all the hast he can to be at the end of his verse, and delights not in many stayes by the way, and therefore giueth but one Cesure to any verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.

Sound and sweetness, voice, and *symphonie*,
Concord, Consent, and heav'nly harmonie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 582.

2. In *music*: (*a*†) Same as *symphonia*[1], 2.

Heer is the quecn of Fairye,
With harpe and pype and *symphonye*
Dwelling in this place.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 104.

Praise him upon the claricoales,
The lute and *simfonie*.
Leighton, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (*Halliwell*, [under *regals*.)

(*b*†) Same as *ritornelle*. (*c*) An elaborate composition in three or more movements, essentially similar in construction to a sonata, but written for an orchestra, and usually of far grander proportions and more varied elements. The symphony is now recognized as the highest kind of instrumental music. It was brought to its classical form mainly by Haydn in the last part of the eighteenth century, and has since been extensively developed by Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and others.

Symphoricarpos (sim'fō-ri-kär'pos), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the clustered berries; < Gr. συμφορεῖν, bear together (< σύν, together, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1]), + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs, of the order *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Lonicereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a cup-shaped and four- or five-toothed calyx, a funnel- or bell-shaped corolla bearing as many lobes and epipetalous stamens, and an ovary of four cells, two with a few imperfect ovules, the others each with the ovule solitary, perfect, and pendulous. The 8 or 9 species are natives of the United States, Canada, and the mountains of Mexico. They are mainly western; one, *S. occidentalis*, extends north to latitude 64°. They are smooth or hairy shrubs with slender four-angled branchlets and scaly buds, producing opposite ovate leaves which are entire or

obtusely toothed on young plants. The small white or red flowers are arranged in short axillary spikes or in racemes, and are followed by fleshy white or red berries, each with four cells but only two seeds. In several species the corolla is remarkably filled with close white hairs. For the three eastern species, see *coral-berry*, *snowberry*, and *wolfberry*; the first is also known as *Indian currant*, and a general name is *St.-Peter's-wort*.

symphoricarpous (sim″fō-ri-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφορεῖν*, bear together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing several fruits clustered together.

symphyantherous (sim-fi-an′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together (< *σύν*, together, + *φύεσθαι*, grow), + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *synantherous*.

symphycarpous (sim-fi-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit confluent, as the disks of the apotheeia in certain gymnocarpous lichens.

Symphyla (sim′fi-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύμφυλος*, of the same stock, < *σύν*, together, + *φῦλον*, *φυλή*, a tribe: see *phylum*.] An order or suborder of insects, combining some characters which are now mostly manifested in widely distinct types. This group is represented by the *Scolopendrellidæ*, and forms in some respects a connecting-link between the classes of myriapods and hexapods. All the known species are small (less than 7 millimeters in length); they resemble minute centipeds, and each abdominal segment bears a pair of legs; with the exception of these appendages, however, the structure resembles that of some thysanurous insects. The legs are five-jointed, and end in a pair of claws.

The reasonableness of placing the *Symphyla* (= Scolopendrella) of Ryder in the Thysanura, with the Collembola and Cinura as coordinate groups.
S. H. Scudder, Mem. Acad. Nat. Sci., III. 90.

symphyllous (sim-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *gamophyllous*.

symphylous (sim′fi-lus), *a.* [< *Symphyla* + *-ous*.] Having characteristics of the *Symphyla*; combining characters of myriapods with those of the true hexapods, or six-footed insects.

symphynote (sim′fi-nōt), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφυής*, growing together, + *νῶτον*, the back.] Soldered together at the back or hinge, as the valves of some unios, or having valves so soldered, as a unio: the opposite of *asymphynote*.

In some of the species the valves become soldered together at the hinge, so that motion would be impossible were it not for the fact that a fracture takes place near the line of junction, so that one valve bears two wings and the other none. This fact has been used by Dr. Lea to divide the numerous species of Unio into two groups, those with soldered hinge being called *symphynote*, and those with the normal structure asymphynote forms.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 270.

symphyogenesis (sim″fi-ō-gen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *bot.*, the forming by union of previously separate elements.

symphyogenetic (sim″fi-ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *symphyogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, formed by the union of previously separate elements.
De Bary.

symphyostemonous (sim″fi-ō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, + *στήμων*, the warp in a loom (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, having the stamens united; monadelphous.

symphysal (sim′fi-zal), *a.* Same as *symphyseal*.

symphyseal (sim-fiz′ē-al), *a.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις* (see *symphysis*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a symphysis; entering into the formation of a symphysis: as, *symphyseal* union or connection; a *symphyseal* line or surface; the *symphyseal* ends of bones; a *symphyseal* ligament.—**Symphyseal angle**, in *craniom.*, the angle between the line in the median plane of the skull tangent to the mental prominence and to the alveolar border of the lower jaw and the plane tangent to the anterior part of the lower border of the lower jaw. See cut under *craniometry*.

symphyseotome (sim-fiz′ē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομός*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife used in section of the symphysis pubis.

symphyseotomy (sim-fiz-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυσις*, symphysis, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor; the Sigaultian section or operation.

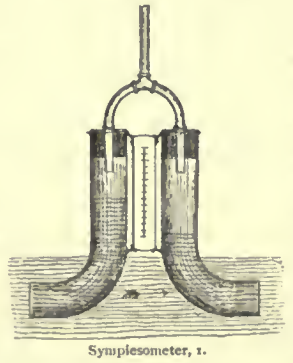
symphysial, symphysian (sim-fiz′i-al, -an), *a.* Same as *symphyseal*.

symphysis (sim′fi-sis), *n.*; pl. *symphyses* (-sēz). [= F. *symphyse*, < NL. *symphysis*, < Gr. *σύμφυσις*, a growing together, union, < *συμφύειν*, cause to grow together, mid. *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together, < *σύν*, together, + *φύειν*, produce, grow.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The union or connection of bones in the middle line of the body, either by confluence, by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament; also, the part, or configuration of parts, resulting from such union or connection. Symphysis usually constitutes an immovable joint, and may be so intimate that all trace of original separateness of the parts is lost. These two conditions are illustrated in the human body in the symphysis of the pubic bones and of the two halves of the lower jaw respectively; but in many animals symphyses remain freely movable, as in the two halves of the lower jaw of serpents. The term is chiefly restricted to the growing together or close apposition of two halves of a bilaterally symmetrical bone, or of a bone with its fellow of the opposite side—other terms, as *ankylosis*, *synosteosis*, *synchondrosis*, and *suture*, being applied in other cases. See cuts under *innominatum* and *pelvis*. (*b*) Some point or line of union between two parts; a commissure; a chiasm: as, the *symphysis* of the optic nerves. (*c*) Attachment of one part to another; a growing together; insertion or gomphosis with union: as, the *symphysis* of teeth with the jaw. See *acrodont*, *pleurodont*. (*d*) Coalescence or growing together of parts so as to close a natural passage; atresia.—2. In *bot.*, a coalescence or growing together of similar parts.—**Iliac, ischiatic, pubic symphysis.** See the adjectives.—**Mental symphysis, symphysis mandibulæ, symphysis menti**, the union or apposition of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone; the midline of the chin in man, the gonys or gonydeal line of a bird, etc.—**Symphysis pubis**, the pubic symphysis.

symphytism (sim′fi-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμφυτος*, growing together, < *συμφύεσθαι*, grow together: see *symphysis*.] In *gram.*, a coalescence of the elements of words. *Earle.*

Symphytum (sim′fi-tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *symphyton*, < Gr. *σύμφυτον*, plant, comfrey, boneset (so named from its reputed medicinal power), < *συμφύειν*, make to grow together: see *symphysis*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Boraginaceæ*, tribe *Boragæ*, and subtribe *Anchuseæ*. It is characterized by a broadly tubular corolla with short somewhat erect lobes, bearing within five scales and five short stamens with linear anthers. About 17 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, and occasionally naturalized elsewhere, as *S. officinale* in the eastern United States. They are commonly rough erect herbs, sometimes with a tuberous root. They bear alternate or mostly radical leaves, the uppermost sometimes nearly opposite. The flowers are blue, purplish, or yellowish, and form parted terminal cymes or simple one-sided racemes. The species, especially *S. officinale* (see cut under *scorpioid*), are known as *comfrey*. *S. tuberosum* with pale-yellow and *S. asperrimum* with light-blue flowers are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The latter, the prickly comfrey, is also a forage-plant, said to support large flocks and herds in the Caucasus, its native region. It has excited much interest and to some extent been introduced elsewhere, especially in Australia; it is a hardy plant, yielding heavily, and is relished by cattle after they have become accustomed to it, though commonly refused by them at first.

sympiesometer (sim″pi-e-som′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *συμπίεσις*, a pressing together (< *συμπιέζειν*, press or squeeze together, < *σύν*, together, + *πιέζειν*, press, squeeze), + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the pressure of a current. Two tubes are so bent that their upper parts rise vertically above the water. The submerged parts are bent one up the other down stream, and are open at these ends. The vertical parts are joined to one tube from which the air is partially exhausted, so that the level of the water in both tubes can be seen. The difference of levels shows the force of the current.


Sympiesometer, 1.

2. A form of barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is balanced partly by the weight of a column of liquid and partly by the elastic pressure of a confined mass of gas. As originally constructed by Adie of Edinburgh, it consists of a short inverted siphon-tube, with a bulb blown on the end of the longer leg, while the shorter leg is left open. The bulb and the upper end of the tube are filled with air or hydrogen, and the lower part of the tube with glycerin. The pressure of the atmosphere exerted upon the surface of the liquid is balanced by the pressure of the inclosed gas and by the weight of the column of liquid which is supported. The level of the liquid constitutes the reading of the instrument. At each observation the scale is adjusted for the temperature, and an attached thermometer forms an essential auxiliary. The sympiesometer is more sensitive than the mercurial barometer, but it does not so well maintain its constancy, and its readings cannot be so accurately corrected and evaluated. An improved form of the instrument consists essentially of a cistern-barometer, with air above the column of liquid instead of a vacuum. The measurement consists in determining the height of a column of liquid required to keep the inclosed air compressed into a standard volume. By this method of use the theory of the instrument is simplified, and the readings are easily evaluated. Also *sympiezometer*.

symplectic (sim-plek′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *συμπλεκτικός*, twining together, < *συμπλέκειν*, twine or weave together, < *σύν*, together, + *πλέκειν*, twine, weave: see *plicate*.] I. *a.* Placed in or among, or put between, as if ingrained or woven in: specifically noting a bone of the lower jaw of fishes interposed between others.

II. *n.* A bone of the lower jaw or mandibular arch of some vertebrates, as fishes, between the hyomandibular bone above and the quadrate bone below, forming an inferior ossification of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, articulated or ankylosed with the quadrate or its representative. Also called *mesotympanic*. See cuts under *palatoquadrate* and *teleost*.

symplesite (sim′ple-sīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its relation to the other minerals named; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *πλησ(ιάζειν)*, bring near, mid. come near (< *πλησίος*, near), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates. It is an arseniate of ferrous iron, belonging in the group with vivianite and erythrite.

Symplocarpeæ (sim-plō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1879), < *Symplocarpus* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the order *Araceæ* and tribe *Monsteroideæ*. It is marked by a subterranean rootstock, by leaves distichous when young, spiral when mature, by bisexual flowers, and seeds with a large embryo without albumen. It consists of three singular monotypic and mostly American genera, of which the largest, *Lysichiton*, occurring in California, Alaska, Siberia, and Japan, produces elliptical leaves reaching 3 feet in length; for the others, see *Orontium* and *Symplocarpus*.

Symplocarpus (sim-plō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1818), so called with ref. to the union of the ovaries into a multiple fruit; short for **symplococarpus*, < Gr. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven (see *symploce*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of plants, of the order *Araceæ*, type of the subtribe *Symplocarpeæ*; the skunk-cabbage. It is characterized by a globose, arching, and hooded persistent spathe containing fertile bisexual flowers crowded on a nearly globular spadix, each with four perianth-segments, four stamens, and a thick four-angled style crowning an ovary with a single cell and ovule or with a second empty cell. The only species, *S. fœtidus*, is a native of America, northeastern Asia, and Japan, common in bogs and moist places in the eastern or central United States from Iowa to North Carolina and in Nova Scotia. It is a robust herb with a thick descending rootstock, producing a crown of large ovate and heart-shaped corisceous leaves. The streaked or mottled spathe rises a few inches above the ground, and incloses a comparatively small brownish spongy spadix, which ripens into a globose synearp of berries, each with a single large rounded seed filled with a solid fleshy embryo. From the very large broad leaves, and from its odor when bruised, the plant is known as *skunk-cabbage* (which see, under *cabbage*). See also *dracontium*, 2.


1, Flowering Plant of Skunk-cabbage (*Symplocarpus fœtidus*); 2, the spathe laid open, showing the spadix after flowering; 3, the leaf.

symploce (sim′plō-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *συμπλοκή*, an interweaving, interlacing (cf. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven), < *συμπλέκειν*, weave together: see *symplectic*.] In *rhet.*, the repetition of one word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses, as in the sentence "*Mercy* descended from heaven to dwell on the *earth*; *Mercy* fled back to heaven and left the *earth*." This figure is a combination of epanaphora and epistrophe (whence the name). Also, incorrectly, *simploce*.

Take me the two former figures [anaphora and antistrophe] and put them into one, and it is that which the Greekes call *symploche*, . . . and is a maner of repetition.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 166.

symplocium (sim-plō′si-um), *n.* [NL.: see *symploce*.] In *bot.*, the annulus in the sporangium of ferns.

Symplocos (sim′plō-kos), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Jacquin, 1763), named from the stamens, which are highly monadelphous in some species; < Gr. *σύμπλοκος*, interwoven: see *symploce*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Styraceæ*. It is characterized by flowers having numerous stamens with short anthers and in many rows, and a two- to five-celled ovary containing two or rarely four pendulous ovules in each cell, and ripening into a fleshy indehiscent fruit crowned with the calyx-lobes, and filled by a single oblong seed having a terete embryo, long radicle, and short cotyledons. There are about 165 species, natives of warmer parts of Asia, Australia, and America, but not known in Africa. They are trees or shrubs, often smooth, and turning yellowish in drying. They bear alternate toothed or entire leaves, and axillary racemes or spikes, sometimes reduced to a single flower. The fruit is an oblong or roundish berry or drupe. Several species, with yellow, red, or white flowers, are occasionally cultivated.

For *S. tinctoria*, the only species in the United States, see *sweetleaf*. The bark and leaves of this and several other species, particularly of *S. racemosa*, the lodh-bark tree of India, are used as a dye. The leaves of *S. ramosissima* of the Himalayas are said to be there the food of the yellow silkworm. All contain an astringent principle in their leaves. The leaves of *S. Alstonia* (*Alstonia theæformis*), a branching South American shrub, are used as a substitute for tea in Brazil.

sympode (sim′pōd), *n.* [< *sympodium*, q. v.] Same as *sympodium*.

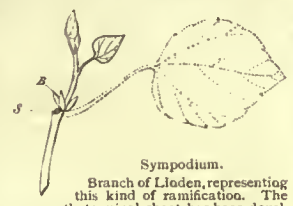
According to this, the shoot of the vine is a *sympode*, consisting of a number of "podia" placed one over the other in longitudinal series. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

sympodia, *n.* Plural of *sympodium*.

sympodial (sim-pō′di-al), *a.* [< *sympodium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the character of or resulting in a sympodium: as, a *sympodial* stem; a *sympodial* growth.—**Sympodial dichotomy.** See *dichotomy* (*c*).

sympodially (sim-pō′di-al-i), *adv.* In *bot.*, as a sympodium. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 137.

sympodium (sim-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *sympodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, an axis or stem which imitates a simple stem, but is made up of the bases of a number of axes which arise successively as branches one from another. The grape-vine furnishes a perfect example. Compare *monopodium* and *dichotomy*. Also called *pseudo-axis*.



Sympodium.
Branch of Lloden, representing this kind of ramification. The apparently terminal shoot has been developed from the axil of the leaf (now dropped), represented in the figure by dotted lines, while the scar *S* indicates the place of the true terminal bud which has died off; *B*, bud-scales.

Thus in a dichotomous branching only one of the secondary axes may develop strongly, the weaker branch appearing as a small lateral shoot from its base; and an apparent primary shoot is thus produced which in reality consists of the bases of single branches of consecutive forkings. Such an axis is termed a pseudaxis or *sympodium*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 93.

sympolar (sim-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + E. *polar*.] Polar to one another.—**Sympolar pair** of heteropolars, a pair of polyhedra such that to each face of the one corresponds a summit of the other, and vice versa.

symposia, *n.* Plural of *symposium*.

symposiac (sim-pō′zi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *symposiacus*, < Gr. *συμποσιακός*, of or pertaining to a symposium, < *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a symposium.

That which was fine in discourse at a *symposiac* or an academical dinner began to sit uneasily upon him in the practice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 838.

Symposiack disputations amongst my acquaintance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Pertaining to or resembling musical catches, rounds, or glees.

II. *n.* A conference or conversation at a banquet; a symposium.

Lampias, a man eminent for his learning, and a philosopher, of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *symposiacks*, or Table Conversations. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

symposial (sim-pō′zi-al), *a.* [< *symposium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a symposium. *Amer. Anthropologist*, III. 2.

symposiarch (sim-pō′zi-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *συμποσιάρχης*, *συμποσίαρχος*, the president of a drinking-party, a toast-master, < *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium, + *ἄρχειν*, rule, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the president, director, or manager of a symposium or drinking-party; hence, in modern usage, one who presides at a symposium, or the leading spirit of a convivial gathering: applied somewhat familiarly, chiefly with reference to the meetings of noted wits, or literary or learned persons of recognized consequence; specifically, the toast-master of such banquets.

He does not condemn sometimes a little larger and more pleasant carouse at set banquets, under the government and direction of some certain prudent and sober *symposiarchs* or masters of the feasts. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 260. (*Davies.*)

symposiast (sim-pō′zi-ast), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συμποσιαστής*, < *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, symposium: see *symposium*.] One who is engaged with others at a symposium, convivial meeting, or banquet. [Humorous.]

Lady —— is tolerably well, with two courses and a French cook. She has fitted up her lower rooms in a very pretty style, and there receives the shattered remains of the *symposiasts* of the house. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Davy, Sept. 11, 1842.

symposium (sim-pō′zi-um), *n.*; pl. *symposia* (-ä). [Also sometimes *symposion*; < L. *symposium*, < Gr. *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, drinking after a dinner, < *συμπίνειν*, drink with or together, < *σύν*, together, + *πίνειν*, drink: see *potation*.] 1. A drinking together; a compotation; a merry feast; a convivial meeting. The symposium usually followed a dinner, for the Greeks did not drink at meals. Its enjoyment was heightened by intellectual or agreeable conversation, by the introduction of music or dancers, and by other amusements. The beverage was usually wine diluted with water, seldom pure wine.

In these *symposia* the pleasures of the table were improved by lively and liberal conversation. *Gibbon*, Misc. Works, I. 115.

The reader's humble servant was older than most of the party assembled at this *symposium* [Philip's call-supper]. *Thackeray*, Philip, vii.

2. Hence, in a loose use, any collection of opinions, as of commentators on a disputed passage; in a recent use, a collection of short articles, as in a magazine, by several writers, on various aspects of a given topic: as, a *symposium* on the Indian question.

symptom (simp′tom), *n.* [Formerly also *simptome*; < OF. *symptome*, F. *symptôme* = Sp. *síntoma* = Pg. *symptoma* = It. *sintoma*, *sintomo* = D. *symptoom* = G. Sw. Dan. *symptom*, < NL. *symptoma*, < Gr. *σύμπτωμα*, a chance, mischance, casualty, symptom of disease, < *συμπίπτειν*, fall in with, meet with, < *σύν*, with, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] 1. One of the departures from normal function or form which a disease presents, especially one of the more evident of such departures. They are divided into subjective symptoms, or abnormal feelings on the part of the patient, and objective symptoms, which are evident to the senses of the observer. In a narrower sense, symptoms are contrasted with physical signs, in that case denoting all symptoms except the signs.

Our *Symptoms* are bad, and without our Repentance and amendment God knows what they may end in. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

The characteristick *symptom* of human madness is the rising up in the mind of images not distinguishable by the patient from impressions upon the senses. *Paley*, Evidences, i. 2.

2. Any sign or indication; that which indicates the existence of something else.

It [pride] appears under a multitude of disguises, and breaks out in ten thousand different *symptoms*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 127.

My Joy and Suffering they display,
At once are Signs of Life and *Symptoms* of Decay.
Congreve, To a Candle.

Accidental symptoms, symptoms which supervene in the course of a disease without having any necessary connection with it.—**Active symptoms.** See *active*.—**Assident** or **accessory symptoms.** See *assident*.—**Brauch-Romberg symptom.** Same as *Romberg's symptom*.—**Concomitant symptoms**, accessory phenomena which occur in association with the essential symptoms of a disease.—**Consecutive symptoms.** See *consecutive*.—**Equivocal symptom.** See *equivocal*.—**Romberg's symptom**, excessive swaying when the eyes are closed.—**Signal symptom**, the first disturbance of sensation or action ushering in a more or less extensive convulsion, or beginning a paralysis. It serves to indicate the position of the initial lesion.—**Stellwag's symptom**, a symptom of exophthalmic goiter consisting in a slight retraction of the upper eyelid.—**Westphal's symptom**, the loss of the knee-jerk.=**Syn.** Indication, mark.

symptomatic (simp-tō-mat′ik), *a.* [< F. *symptomatique* = Sp. *sintomático* = Pg. *symptomatico* = It. *sintomatico*, < NL. *symptomaticus*, < Gr. *συμπτωματικός*, of or pertaining to a chance (or a symptom), casual, < *σύμπτωμα* (*τ-*), a symptom: see *symptom*.] 1. Of the nature of a symptom; indicative; in *pathol.*, secondary.

If insanity be defined on the basis of disease, it must have the same *symptomatic* characteristics as disease in general. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII. 637.

Symptomatic of a shallow understanding and an unamiable temper. *Macaulay.*

2. According to symptoms: as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.—**Symptomatic anthrax, neuralgia**, etc. See the nouns.—**Symptomatic diagnosis**, in *pathol.*, a rehearsal of the immediate findings in a case, without deducing the etiological or anatomical conditions which produced them.—**Symptomatic disease**, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus, a *symptomatic fever* may proceed from local injury or local inflammation: opposed to *idiopathic disease*.

symptomatical (simp-tō-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *symptomatic* + *-al*.] Same as *symptomatic*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xiv.

symptomatically (simp-tō-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

symptomatize (simp′tō-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *symptomatized*, ppr. *symptomatizing*. [< Gr. *σύμπτωμα* (*τ-*), symptom, + *-ize*.] To show symptoms of; characterize by symptoms; indicate. Also spelled *symptomatise*.

Senile insanity is *symptomatized* by dementia with frequent intercurrent attacks of mania. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 109.

symptomatological (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *symptomatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to symptomatology or symptoms. *W. A. Hammond*, Dis. of Nervous System, iv.

symptomatologically (simp-tō-mat-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a symptomatological manner; by symptoms. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 101.

symptomatology (simp″tō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύμπτωμα* (*τ-*), symptom, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning symptoms; also, the array of symptoms presented by a disease.

The localization and *symptomatology* of cerebral disease. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 261.

symptom-complex (simp′tom-kom″pleks), *n.* Same as *symptom-group*.

symptom-group (simp′tom-grōp), *n.* In *pathol.*, a group of morbid features frequently occurring together. Also *symptom-complex*.

symptomology (simp-tō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *symptomatology*.

symptosis (simp-tō′sis), *n.* [< F. *symptose* (a word formed by Chasles in 1829, suggested by *asymptote*), < Gr. *συμπτώσις*, meeting (not used in math., and *σύμπτωμα* only in a very different sense).] The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci.—**Axis of symptosis.** (*a*) A line every point upon which has the same polar plane with reference to two quadric surfaces. (*b*) A line which is the common chord of two conics.—**Center of symptosis**, the point of intersection of two axes of symptosis elsewhere than on the quadric locus.—**Plane of symptosis**, a plane so related to two quadric surfaces that the polar planes of every point in it with reference to these quadrics shall intersect in a line lying in that plane.

sympus (sim′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύμπους*, having the feet together or closed, < *σύν*, together, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with the lower extremities more or less united.

syn-. [In earlier E. use also *sin-*; = F. *syn-*, OF. *syn-*, *sin-* = Sp. *sin-* = Pg. *syn-*, *sin-* = It. *sin-*, < L. *syn-*, < Gr. *συν-*, *ξυν-*, a prefix, < *σύν*, Attic *ξύν*, prep., with, along or together with, beside, attended with: see *com-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, corresponding to the Latin prefix *con-*, and signifying 'with, together, along with,' etc. Before certain consonants the *n* is assimilated, making *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*, and sometimes it is dropped.

synacmic (sin-ak′mik), *a.* [< *synacm-y* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to synacmy.

synacmy (sin-ak′mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἀκμή*, prime, maturity: see *acme*.] In *bot.*, synanthesis; simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower: opposed to *heteracmy*. *A. W. Bennett*, Jour. of Bot., VIII. 316.

synacral (sin-ak′ral), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἄκρος*, at the top or end: see *acro-*.] Having, as faces of a polyhedron, a common summit.

synadelphic (sin-a-del′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.] Acting together or concurring in some action, as different members of an animal body; also, noting such action. [Rare.]

The action of both wings and feet, since both pairs act together, is what I propose to call *synadelphic*. *Science*, IX. 232.

synadelphite (sin-a-del′fīt), *n.* [So called with ref. to another associated species, *diadelphite*; < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ite*2.] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in monoclinic crystals of blackish-brown color, found in Nordmark, Sweden.

synæresis, *n.* See *syneresis*.

synæsthesia, synesthesia (sin-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. *synæsthesia*, < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *αἴσθησις*, sensation.] The production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated.

synagogal (sin′a-gog-al), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-al*.] Synagogical.

synagogical (sin-a-goj′i-kal), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

synagogue (sin′a-gog), *n.* [Formerly also *sinagogue*; < F. *synagogue* = Sp. It. *sinagoga* = Pg. *synagoga* = D. G. Dan. *synagoge* = Sw. *synagoga*, < LL. *synagoga*, < Gr. *συναγωγή*, a bringing together, a collecting, collection, in LXX and N. T. an assembly, synagogue, < *συνάγειν*, gather or bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄγειν*, drive, lead: see *agent*.] 1. An organization of the Jews for the purposes of religious instruction and worship.

The term *synagogue* (like our word church) signifies first the congregation, then also the building where the congregation meet for public worship.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 51.

2. The building where such instruction and worship are maintained. The synagogue first came into prominence in the religious life of the Jewish people during the exile, and, since the destruction of the temple and the dispersion of the Jews, constitutes their customary place of worship. The organization of the synagogue consists of a board of elders presided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Luke viii. 41, 49, xiii. 14). The worship is conducted according to a prescribed ritual, in which the reading of the Scripture constitutes a prominent part. Formerly the officers of the synagogue exercised certain judicial functions, and the synagogue itself was the place of trial (Luke xii. 11, xxi. 12), but this is no longer the case.

There besyde was the *Synagoge*, where the Bysshoppes of Jewes and the Pharyses camen to gidere, and holden here Conseille. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

3. An assembly of Jewish Christians in the early church.

If there come into your *synagogue* a man with a gold ring, in fine clothing, . . . and ye have regard to him that weareth the fine clothing, . . . are ye not . . . become judges with evil thoughts? Jas. ii. 2 [R. V.].

Hence—4. Any assembly of men. [Rare.]

A *synagogue* of Jesuits. *Milton.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

The Great Synagogue, a Jewish assembly or council of 120 members said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the captivity. Their duties are supposed to have been the remodeling of the religious life of the people, and the collecting and redacting of the sacred books of former times.

synagoguish (sin′a-gog-ish), *a.* [< *synagogue* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to conventicles; fanatical. [Rare.]

How comes (I fain would know) th' abuses,
The jarring late between the houses,
But by your party *synagoguish*,
Not half so politique as roguish?
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

synalephe, synalœphe (sin-a-lē′fē), *n.* [= F. *synalèphe*, < L. *synalœphe*, < Gr. *συναλοιφή*, the contraction of two syllables into one, < *συναλείφειν*, smear together, smooth over, unite, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀλείφειν*, anoint.] The blending of two successive vowels so as to unite them in one syllable, as by syneresis, synizesis, crasis, so-called elision, or a combination of these; especially, the obscuration or suppression of a final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) before an initial vowel-sound, as in *th' enemy* for *the enemy*. Usually, as in the instance just given, the final vowel is only obscured, not suppressed, being audible. When the final vowel is entirely suppressed, as in French *l'ami* for *le ami*, there is no longer a true blending or synalephe, but the term has been extended to include such cases. What is commonly called *elision* is usually synalephe or blending, not ecthlipsis or suppression.

I have named the *synalepha*, which is the cutting off one vowel immediately before another.
Dryden, Third Miscellany, Ded.

synalgia (si-nal′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Sympathetic or associated pain.

synallagmatic (sin′a-lag-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *synallagmatique*, < Gr. *συνάλλαγματικός*, of or pertaining to a covenant, < *συνάλλαγμα*, a covenant, contract, < *συναλλάσσειν*, interchange, associate with, exchange dealings with, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, alter, < *ἄλλος*, other.] In *civil law*, imposing reciprocal obligations.

The other Communes will enter the confederation by a *synallagmatic* treaty. *Pall Mall Gazette.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Synallaxinæ (sin′a-lak-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synallaxis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ* (or *Anabatidæ*), represented by the large genus *Synallaxis* and about 18 other lesser genera, of the Neotropical region, where they replace to some extent the true creepers of other regions. The tail is fitted for climbing and scrambling about in trees and bushes, as in the creepers, and the feet are strongly prehensile, with large curved claws. They are small birds (a few inches long), but build huge coarse nests, sometimes 2 or 3 feet in diameter, or as large as a barrel, of sticks and twigs loosely thrown together, in the recesses of which the eggs are laid upon a nest proper of soft substances. There is great uniformity in the eggs, which are of a white or pale-bluish color. The subfamily is also called *Anabatinæ*.

synallaxine (sin-a-lak′sin), *a.* [< *Synallaxis* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining or related to the genus *Synallaxis;* belonging to the *Synallaxinæ*.

Synallaxis (sin-a-lak′sis), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), also *Synalaxis* of various authors; < Gr. *συνάλλαξις*, exchange, < *συναλλάσσειν*, exchange dealings with: see *synallagmatic*.] The typical and most extensive genus of *Synallaxinæ*, containing about 50 species of Neotropical birds, ranging from southern Mexico to Patagonia, and especially numerous in tropical South America. In their habits, no less than in their general appearance, they closely resemble the true creepers of the

Synallaxis ruficapilla.

oscine series of *Passeres*, though they belong to a different suborder. *S. ruficapilla* of Brazil is a characteristic example.

synalœphe, *n.* See *synalephe*.

Synamœba (sin-a-mē′bạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *amœba*, q. v.] 1. A hypothetical genus of animals, the supposed parent form or common ancestor of certain aggregated amœbæ. Its nearest actual representative is said to be *Labyrinthula*, a protozoan consisting of a mass of similar one-celled animals having the form-value of a morula.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *synamœbæ* (-bē).] A community of amœbiform structures constituting a single animal or person.

synamur, *a.* In *her.*, same as *murrey*.

Synancia (si-nan′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801, in the form *Synanceia*), < Gr. *σύναγχος*, *συνάγχη*, a kind of sore throat: see *quinsy*.] A genus of fishes armed with spines

Synancia verrucosa.

connected with a system of poison-glands, typical of the family *Synanciidæ*, as *S. verrucosa*.

Synanciidæ (sin-an-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synancia* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synancia*, and related to the scorpænoids. The dorsal consists of a long spinous and short soft part; the thoracic ventrals are well developed, with one spine and four or five rays; the head is broad, and depressed or subquadrate, with prominent orbits; the branchial apertures are separated by a wide isthmus; the trunk is antrorsiform, and the vertebræ comprise ten abdominals and fourteen to seventeen caudals. The family includes a few fishes of the tropical Pacific, some of which have poison-glands discharging through opercular or dorsal spines. Also *Synanceidæ*.

synancioid (si-nan′si-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Synancia* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Synanciidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Synanciidæ*.

synange (sin′anj), *n.* [< NL. *synangium*, q. v.] Same as *synangium*, 2.

synangial (si-nan′ji-ạl), *a.* [< *synangi(um)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a synangium.

synangium (si-nan′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *synangia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] 1. A collective blood-vessel, or a common trunk whence several arteries branch: specifically applied to the terminal portion of the truncus arteriosus of lower vertebrates. In higher vertebrates such an arterial trunk is called an *axis*, examples of which in man are the celiac and thyroid axes.

2. In *bot.*, the peculiar boat-shaped sorus of certain ferns of the order *Marattiaceæ*. Also *synange*.

Synantherеæ (sin-an-thē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1801), in allusion to the united anthers; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] An order of plants: same as *Compositæ*.

synantherological (si-nan′thē-rō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *synantherolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Compositæ* (*Synantherеæ*).

synantherologist (si-nan-thē-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *synantherolog-y* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a writer upon the *Compositæ* (*Synantherеæ*), or one especially skilled in their arrangement and determination. *Jour. of Bot.*, X. 150. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

synantherology (si-nan-thē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of botany which relates particularly to the natural order *Compositæ* (*Synantherеæ*).

synantherous (si-nan′thėr-us), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *anthera*, anther, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens coalescent by their anthers, as in the *Compositæ*. Also *symphyantherous*.

synanthesis (sin-an-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἄνθησις*, the full bloom of a flower: see *anthesis*.] In *bot.*, simultaneous anthesis; the synchronous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower; synaemy.

synanthous (si-nan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time; also, exhibiting synanthy.

synanthy (si-nan′thi), *n.* [< *synanth-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, the more or less complete union of several flowers that are usually distinct.

synaphe (sin′a-fē), *n.* [< Gr. *συναφή*, connection, union, < *συνάπτειν*, join together, connect, < *σύν*, together, + *ἅπτειν*, join.] In *anc. Gr. music*, of two tetrachords, the state of being conjunct.

synaphea (sin-a-fē′ạ), *n.* [< LL. *synaphia*, < Gr. *συνάφεια*, continuity, connection, < *συναφής*, continuous, connected, < *συνάπτειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The metrical continuity which regularly exists between the successive cola of the same period. Periods in which this continuity is interrupted are said to be *asynartete*. Synaphea is observed in a system also, if it consists of only one period. (*b*) Elision or synalephe, at the end of a line or period, of the final vowel of a dactylic hexameter before the initial vowel of the next; episynalephe. Also *synapheia*.

synaphipod (si-naf′i-pod), *n.* [Irreg., < Gr. *συναφής*, connected, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the appendage of the mandible usually called palp. *C. Spence Bate*, Challenger Report on Crustacea macrura, Zoöl. (1888), XXIV. v.

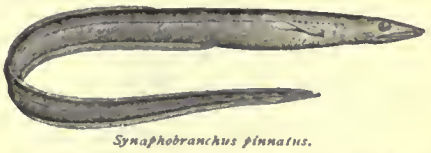
Synaphobranchidæ (sin′a-fō-brang′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synaphobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synaphobranchus*, including enchelycephalous fishes with the branchial apertures contiguous or united, the branchiostegal rays abbreviated, and the mouth deeply cleft. They are deep-sea forms, of 2 genera with 6 or 7 species, resembling eels.

Synaphobranchina (sin′a-fō-brang-kī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synaphobranchus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, a group of eels, the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

synaphobranchoid (sin′a-fō-brang′koid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Synaphobranchidæ*.

Synaphobranchus (sin′a-fō-brang′kus), *n.* [NL. (Johnson, 1862), < Gr. *συναφής*, connected (< *συνάπτειν*, connect: see *synaphe*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] The typical genus of synaphobranchoid



Synaphobranchus pinnatus.

eels. *S. pinnatus* (formerly *S. kaupi*, also *Muræna pinnata* of Gronovius) is common in deep waters (200 to 300 fathoms) from Madeira to Newfoundland.

Synapta (si-nap′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, < *συνάπτειν*, join together: see *synaphe*.] 1. The typical genus of *Synaptidæ*. These animals resemble worms, and are of such delicacy of structure as to be almost transparent. The long thin cylindrical body is constricted here and there, and the head is surrounded with a fringe of tentacles. The calcareous concretions of the integument which form a hard shell or test in most echinoderms are here reduced to certain flat perforated plates here and there, to which anchorate hooks or anchor-shaped spicules are attached, forming very characteristic structures. (See cuts at *ancora*[1], *Holothurioidea*, and *Synaptidæ*.) There are several species. *S. digitata* is British. *S. girardi* is common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, living in the sand at about low-water mark. They are very fragile, and readily break to pieces if disturbed or put where they are uncomfortable.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

synaptase (si-nap′tās), *n.* [< Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, continuous (see *Synapta*), + *-ase*.] In *chem.*, same as *emulsin*.

synapte (si-nap′tē), *n.*; pl. *synaptæ* (-tē). [< Gr. *συναπτή*, sc. *εὐχή*, fem. of *συναπτός*, joined together: see *Synapta*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a litany. The *great synapte* is the deacon's litany (diaconica) or irenica at the beginning of the liturgy; the *little synapte*

contains two of the latter petitions of the great synapte, followed by an ascription; both are also used in a number of other offices. Many writers use *collect* as an English equivalent of *synapte*, but the Western collect is entirely different in character. See *litany*.

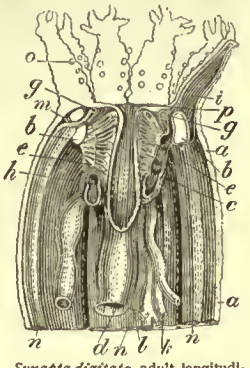
Synaptera (si-nap'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *Aptera*, q. v.] A superorder of insects, the *Thysanura*. *A. S. Packard.*

synapterous (si-nap'tę-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptera*, or having their characters.

synapticula (sin-ap-tik'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *synapticulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together (see *Synapta*), + dim. term. *-icula*.] One of the numerous cross-bars which connect the septa of certain actinozoan corals. They are processes of calcified substance which grow out toward one another from the opposite sides of adjacent septa, and stretch across the interseptal loculi like trellis-work, or are developed into ridges between the septa. Such formations are characteristic of the *Fungidæ*.

synapticular (sin-ap-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *synapticula* + *-ar*³.] Of the character of a synapticula; pertaining to or provided with synapticulæ: as, *synapticular* bars, processes, or ridges; *synapticular* loculi.

Synaptidæ (si-nap'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synapta* + *-idæ*.] A family of hermaphrodite holothurians, typified by the genus *Synapta*. They have five ambulacral canals, a polar mouth and anus, and no Cuvierian organs, no water-lungs, and no pedicels. Locomotion is effected by the peculiar spicules or hard calcareous bodies in the integument, of various shapes, as plates, wheels, and anchors. There are several genera besides *Synapta*, as *Chirodota*, *Myriotrochus*, *Oligotrochus*, and *Anapta*. They are fragile marine organisms, vermiform, and so transparent or with such thin and colorless skin that the internal organs may be seen through it.



Synapta digitata, adult, longitudinal section of anterior end of body, magnified.

a, perisoma; *b*, *b*, circumesophageal calcareous plates; *c*, tentacular canal; *d*, esophagus; *e*, radiating pharyngeal muscles; *g*, divided ends of circumoral nerve; *h*, circular ambulacral vessel with Polian vesicle; *i*, cavity of a longitudinally divided tentacle, into which a tentacular canal opens; *k*, generative cæca; *l*, mesentery with the dorsal blood-vessel; *m*, so-called auditory vesicle on the radial nerve; *n*, *n*, longitudinal perisomatic muscles; *o*, tentacular pedicels; *p*, oral disk.

Synaptomys (si-nap'tō-mis), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1857), < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A remarkable genus of *Arvicolinæ*, connecting the lemmings with ordinary voles or field-mice (whence the name). The upper incisors are grooved, a feature unique in the subfamily; the teeth in other respects, and the skull, are as in the true lemmings of the genus *Myodes*, while the external characters are those of *Arvicola* proper. There is only

Lemming-vole (*Synaptomys cooperi*).

one species, *S cooperi*, a rare and little-known animal inhabiting North America from Indiana, Illinois, and Kansas to Alaska, about 4 inches long, much resembling the common American meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*).

Synaptosauria (si-nap-tō-sâ'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *συναπτός*, joined together, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] In Cope's classification (1871), a superorder of *Reptilia*, containing the orders *Rhynchocephalia*, *Testudinata*, and *Sauropterygia*.

synaptosaurian (si-nap-tō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Synaptosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Synaptosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Synaptosauria*.

synaptychus (si-nap'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + NL. *aptychus*, q. v.] An aptychus formed of two pieces soldered together at the middle, as in scaphites. See *aptychus*.

synarchy (sin'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *synarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *συναρχία*, joint administration, < *συνάρχειν*, rule jointly with, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [Rare.]

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible.

synartesis (sin-är-tē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συνάρτησις*, a fastening or knitting together, < *συναρτᾶν*, hang up with, join together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρτᾶν*, fasten to, hang upon, < √ *ar*, join: see *arm*¹, *art*².] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union. *Coleridge.*

synartetic (sin-är-tet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συνάρτησις*, a junction, union, combination of words. Cf. *asynartete*.] In *ane. pros.*, consisting of or characterized by a succession of feet, measures, or cola uninterrupted by interior catalexis: opposed to *asynartete*.

synarthrodia (sin-är-thrō'di-ą), *n.*; pl. *synarthrodiæ* (-ē). Same as *synarthrosis*.

synarthrodial (sin-är-thrō'di-ąl), *a.* [< *synarthrosis* + *-i-al*, conformed terminally to *arthrodial*.] Immovably articulated, as two bones; immovable, or permitting no motion, as an articulation; pertaining to synarthrosis, or having its character.—**Synarthrodial cartilage**, the cartilage of any fixed or but slightly movable articulation.

synarthrodially (sin-är-thrō'di-ąl-i), *adv.* So as to be immovably articulated; in a synarthrodial manner; by means of synarthrosis; suturally.

synarthrosis (sin-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *synarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*, the condition of being joined together, a joining together, < *συναρθροῦν*, link together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρθροῦν*, fit together, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint, a socket.] Immovable articulation; a joint permitting no motion between or among the bones which enter into its composition: one of three principal kinds of articulation, distinguished from *amphiarthrosis*, or mixed articulation, and *diarthrosis*, or movable articulation; a suture. Examples of synarthrosis in the human body are all the sutures of the skull, including that variety called *schindylesis*, and the socketing of the teeth, technically called *gomphosis*. Synarthrosis also includes such articulations as the sacro-iliac synchondrosis and the pubic symphysis when these become fixed, and is prone to become ankylosis, or complete bony union. Compare *symphysis*. Also called *synarthrodia*.

synascete (sin'a-sēt), *n.* [LGr. *συνασκητής*.] A fellow-ascetic.

The friends of great Saints are described (in the calendar of the Greek Church) as their *synascetes*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 763.

Synascidiæ (sin-a-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + NL. *Ascidiæ*.] A group or division of tunicates, containing certain compound ascidians, as those of the family *Botryllidæ* (which see). Also called *Compositæ*.

synastry (si-nas'tri), *n.* [As if < Gr. *συναστρία*, a constellation, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀστρον*, a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation. *Motley.* [Rare.]

synathroismus (sin-ath-roiz'mus), *n.* [< Gr. *συναθροισμός*, accumulation, < *σύν*, with, together, + *ἀθροισμός*, condensation, < *ἀθροίζειν*, collect.] In *rhet.*, a kind of amplification, consisting in the accumulation of words and phrases equivalent or presenting different particulars of the same subject.

synaugeia (sin-â-jī'ą), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *συναίγεια*, the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye with the rays of light from the object seen, < *σύν*, with, together, + *αὐγή*, the light of the sun.] The part of the earth's surface or moon's surface where the sun is wholly above the horizon.

synaulia (si-nâ'li-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *συναυλία* (see def.), < *σύν*, together, + *αὐλός*, a flute.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a composition for flutes together or in alternation.

synaxarion (sin-ak-sā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *synaxaria* (-ą). [< LGr. *συναξάριον*, a register of the life of a saint, < Gr. *σύναξις*, a bringing together: see *synaxis*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a lection containing an account of the life of a saint, selected from the menology. The synaxaria are read after the sixth ode of the canon for the day, and are also collected and published in a separate volume. Also *synaxary*. *synaxar*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 890.

synaxis (si-nak'sis), *n.*; pl. *synaxes* (-sēz). [< L. *synaxis*, < Gr. *σύναξις*, a gathering, a collection, < *συνάγειν*, bring together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἄγειν*, drive, lead: see *agent*.] In the *early church*, an assembly for public worship, especially for the eucharist; hence, public worship, especially the celebration of the eucharist.

Not to eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church-meetings with such who are declared criminal and dangerous.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 4.

Synbranchidæ, Synbranchus. See *Symbranchidæ*, *Symbranchus*.

syncarp (sin'kärp), *n.* [< NL. *syncarpium*, < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) An aggregate fruit, like the blackberry, magnolia, custard-apple, etc.; also, a multiple fruit, like the fig, mulberry, partridge-berry, etc. See *fruit*, 4, and cuts under *Anona*, *Magnolia*, *mulberry*, and *Phytelephas*. (*b*) Same as *æthalium*.

Syncarpia (sin-kär'pi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tenore, 1840), so called with ref. to the head of fruit; < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and subtribe *Metrosidereæ*. It is characterized by feather-veined leaves, flowers crowded into globose stalked heads, and numerous free stamens in one or two rows. The two species are trees with opposite ovate evergreen leaves, natives of eastern Australia. They differ from *Metrosideros*, in which they have been sometimes classed, in their globose flower-heads, which are lateral, or grouped in terminal panicles. In *S. laurifolia* the flowers in the head become connate by their calyces, each of which contains at its bottom a three-celled adnate ovary with numerous ovules; in *S. leptopetala* each calyx is free, the ovary is two-celled, and the ovules are solitary, an unusual character in the order. These trees attain a height of about 60 feet. *S. laurifolia*, known as the *turpentine-tree*, produces an aromatic oil, and a soft, brittle, but very durable wood, used for flooring and, as it takes a high polish, for cabinet-work.

syncarpium (sin-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *syncarpia* (-ą). [NL.: see *syncarp*.] In *bot.*, same as *syncarp*.

syncarpous (sin-kär'pus), *a.* [< *syncarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a syncarp.—**Syncarpous pistil**, a compound pistil—that is, one consisting of several carpels united.

syncarpy (sin'kär-pi), *n.* [< *syncarp* + *-y*³.] The state of having consolidated carpels.

syncategorematic (sin-kat-ę-gor-ę-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *συγκατηγορηματικός*, < *συγκατηγόρημα*, a co-predicate, < *συγκατηγορεῖν*, predicate jointly, < *σύν*, together, + *κατηγορεῖν*, predicate, assert: see *categorem*, *categorematic*.] **I.** *a.* In *logic*, noting or relating to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs and prepositions.—**Syncategorematic quantity.** See *quantity*.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb or a preposition.

syncategorematically (sin-kat-ę-gor-ę-mat'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In the manner of an adverb or a preposition.

syncephalus (sin-sef'ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *syncephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the heads: same as *monocephalus*.

syncerebral (sin-ser'ę-brąl), *a.* [< *syncerebrum* + *-al*.] Composing or pertaining to a syncerebrum, or having its characters.

syncerebrum (sin-ser'ę-brum), *n.*; pl. *syncerebra* (-brą). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + L. *cerebrum*, brain: see *cerebrum*.] In *entom.*, a compound brain; a number of cephalic nervous lobes or ganglia regarded as together constituting a brain. [Rare.]

The brain is therefore . . . a *syncerebrum*, the components being the brain proper or pro-cerebral lobes, the optic ganglia, and the first and second antennal lobes.
A. S. Packard, Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci., III. 5.

synchilia (sin-kil'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] Atresia of the lips.

synchondrosial (sing-kon-drō'si-ąl), *a.* [< *synchondrosis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of synchondrosis.

synchondrosis (sing-kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, < *σύν*, together, + *χόνδρος*, a cartilage: see *chondrus*.] In *anat.*, union of bones by means of cartilage; a kind of articulation in which a layer or plate of cartilage so intervenes between the apposed surfaces of the bones that the joint has little if any motion. Synchondrosis is exemplified in the mode of connection of the bodies of the vertebræ with one another, in the pubic symphysis, and especially in the sacro-iliac articulation, the term being now almost restricted to this joint, technically called the *sacro-iliac synchondrosis*.

In Chelys, Chelodina, and some other genera, the ilia unite by *synchondrosis*, or anchylosis, with the last costal plate. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 178.

synchondrotomy (sing-kon-drot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *συγχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Section of a synchondrosis; specifically, section of the symphysis pubis, commonly called *symphyseotomy*.

synchoresis (sing-kō-rē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συγχώρησις*, acquiescence, concession, < *συγχωρεῖν*, come together, unite, concede, < *σύν*, together, + *χωρεῖν*, give way, draw back, < *χῶρος*, space, room, place.] In *rhet.*, an admission or concession,

especially one made for the purpose of obviating an objection or retorting more pointedly.

synchronal (sing'krō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *synchron-ous* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

That glorious estate of the church which is *synchronal* to the second and third thunder.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

II. *n.* That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

Those seven *synchronals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 182. (*Latham.*)

synchrone (sing'krōn), *n.* [< NL. *synchrona*, < Gr. *σύγχρονος*, contemporaneous: see *synchronous.*] A synchronous curve. See *synchronous.*

synchronical (sin-kron'i-kal), *a.* [< *synchronic* (= F. *synchronique*) (< *synchron-ous* + *-ic*) + *-al.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

But for ought ever I could see in dissections, it is very difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, especially the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being very far from being *synchronical.*
Boyle, Works, I. 103.

synchronically (sin-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a synchronical manner; simultaneously. *Belsham*, Philos. of Mind, iii. § 2.

synchronisation, sychronise, etc. See *synchronization*, etc.

synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* [< F. *synchronisme* = Sp. *sincronismo* = Pg. *synchronismo* = It. *sincronismo*, < Gr. *συγχρονισμός*, agreement of time, < *συγχρονίζειν*, be of the same time: see *synchronize.*] 1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

We are led to the further conclusion, which is at variance with received canons, that identity of faunæ proves successional relation in time, instead of *synchronism.*
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 112.

2. A tabular arrangement of historical events or personages, grouped together according to their dates.

These *Synchronisms* consist of parallel lines of the kings and chiefs of all the ancient nations.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. 168.

3. In *painting*, the representation in the same picture of several events happening at different times, or of the same event at different moments of its progress.—**Synchronism of the circle**, the property of the circle stated in the proposition that a body falling, under the influence of a constant force, from the highest point of a circle down any oblique line in the plane of the circle, will reach the circumference in the same time, along whatever such line it falls.

synchronistic (sing-krō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *synchronous* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting synchronism: as, *synchronistic* tables.

These two periods of the transfer of I to the E place are *synchronistic.* *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 66.

synchronistically (sing-krō-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a synchronistic manner; according to dates.

A chronological chart, *synchronistically* and ethnographically arranged.
Athenæum, Sept. 9, 1882 (advt.). (*Encyc. Dict.*)

synchronization (sing'krō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *synchronize* + *-at-ion.*] 1. The process or act of making synchronous: applied especially to clocks.—2. The concurrence of events in respect of time.

Also spelled *synchronisation.*

synchronize (sing'krō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *synchronized*, ppr. *synchronizing.* [< LGr. *συγχρονίζειν*, < Gr. *συγχρονίζειν*, be of the same time, be contemporary, < *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, synchronous: see *synchronous.*] **I.** *intrans.* To occur at the same time; agree in time.

The birth and the death [of the king], the rising and the setting, *synchronize* by a metaphysical nicety of neck-and-neck, inconceivable to the book-keepers of earth.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

The motions of ebb and flow he explains from the configuration of the earth; and his whole theory depends upon the supposition that the tides of the Pacific do not *synchronize* with those of the Atlantic.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 373.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to be synchronous; make to agree in time of occurrence.

During the 11th century attempts were made to *synchronize* Irish events with those of other countries.
Encyc. Brit., V. 807.

2. To cause to indicate the same time, as one timepiece with another; regulate or control, as a clock, by a standard timepiece, such as the chief clock in an observatory.

Also spelled *synchronise.*

synchronizer (sing'krō-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *synchronize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which synchronizes; especially, a contrivance for synchronizing clocks. Also spelled *synchroniser.*

synchronology (sing-krō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Chronological arrangement side by side.

synchronous (sing'krō-nus), *a.* [= F. *synchrone* = Sp. *síncrono* = Pg. *synchrono* = It. *sincrono*, < L. *synchronus*, < Gr. *σύγχρονος*, of the same time, occurring at the same time, < *σύν*, with, together, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic.*] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

I have heard distinctly a smaller sound of the same kind, a plash *synchronous* with the pulse.
P. M. Latham, Lectures on Clinical Medicine (ed. 1836), [p. 233.

Movements may be *synchronous* or asynchronous.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 80.

Synchronous curve, a curve the locus of points reached at the same moment by particles falling from a fixed point along curves of a given family.

synchronously (sing'krō-nus-li), *adv.* In a synchronous manner; at the same time.

The auroral streamers which wave across the skies of one country must move *synchronously* with those which are visible in the skies of another country, even though thousands of miles may separate the two regions.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science for Leisure Hours, p. 12.

When Grant crossed the Rapidan in the final campaign, he moved *synchronously* by telegraph Sherman in Georgia, Crook in the Valley, and Butler on the Peninsula, and received responses from each before night.
The Century, XXXVIII. 789.

synchronousness (sing'krō-nus-nes), *n.* The fact or character of being synchronous.

synchrony (sing'krō-ni), *n.* [< *synchron-ous* + *-y.*] Occurrence or existence at the same time; simultaneity.

The second [assumption], that geological contemporaneity is the same thing as chronological *synchrony.*
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 207.

synchysis (sing'ki-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *σύγχυσις*, a mixing together, a commingling, < *συγχεῖν*, pour together, < *σύν*, together, + *χεῖν*, pour: see *chyle.*] Confusion or derangement. Specifically—(*a*) In *rhet.*, a hyperbaton so violent as to confuse the meaning of a sentence. An example is

Worst of the worst were that man he that reigns!
Tennyson, Guinevere.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye.—**Synchysis scintillans**, fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye, with the presence of small crystals of cholesterin or other substance, which appear as sparkling points on ophthalmoscopic examination.

Synchytrieæ (sing-ki-trī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synchytrium* + *-eæ.*] A suborder of zygomycetous fungi, named from the genus *Synchytrium.* They inhabit the epiderm of terrestrial flowering plants, in which they produce small yellow or dark-red galls, due to the abnormal swelling of the epidermal cells affected. The group is incompletely known.

Synchytrium (sing-kit'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Bary), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *χυτρίον*, dim. of *χύτρα*, a pot.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, giving name to the suborder *Synchytricæ.*

synciput†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinciput.*

Syncladei (sing-klā'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *κλάδος*, a young shoot or branch, < *κλᾶν*, break off, prune.] A section of mosses, containing only the natural order *Sphagnaceæ.*

synclastic (sin-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κλαστός*, broken: see *clastic.*] Having the curvatures of all normal sections similarly directed: noting a curved surface so characterized, as that of a ball: opposed to *anticlastic.* *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil.—**Synclastic curvature, stress, surface,** etc. See the nouns.

synclinal (sin-klī'nal or sing'kli-nal), *a.* and *n.* [As *syncline* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line.—2. In *geol.*, dipping, as strata in any particular district or locality, toward one another on each side of the axis of the fold: the opposite of *anticlinal.* Compare cut under *axis*[1], 9.


Synclinal Strata.

The valleys within this range often follow anticlinal but rarely *synclinal* lines: that is, the strata on the two sides more often dip from the line of valley than towards it. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, II. 10.

Synclinal axis, the line connecting the lowest points along the course of a synclinal depression.—**Synclinal valley**, a valley having a synclinal structure, or formed by a depression in which the strata on both sides dip toward its central area.

II. *n.* A synclinal fold, line, or axis.

When strata lie in this shape ⌣, they are said to form a *synclinal* (from *συν*, *sun*, with, and *κλινω*, *klino*, to slope), and when in this form ⌢, an anticlinal. . . . Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession of sharp anticlinals and *synclinals.*
Huxley, Physiography, p. 215.

syncline (sing'klīn), *n.* [< Gr. *συγκλίνειν*, incline or lean together, < *σύν*, together, + *κλίνειν*, incline, bend, turn: see *cline.*] Same as *synclinal.*

Detailed work . . . appears to establish a series of three folds—a northern anticline, a central *syncline*, and a southern anticline—folded over to form an isocline, with reversed dips to the S. E. *Philos. Mag.*, XXIX. 283.

synclinical (sin-klin'i-kal), *a.* [< *syncline* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *synclinal.* [Rare.]

synclinore (sing'kli-nōr), *n.* [< NL. *synclinorium*, q. v.] Same as *synclinorium.* *J. D. Dana*, Text-book of Geol. (1883), p. 56.

synclinorian (sing-kli-nō'ri-an), *a.* [< *synclinorium* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a synclinorium.

Remote from shores, geosynclinals are in progress beneath the sea, which will never attain *synclinorian* crises unless some revolution provides supplies of sediments.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 331.

synclinorium (sing-kli-nō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *synclinoria* (-ä). [NL.; as *syncline* + *-orium.*] A name given by J. D. Dana to a mountain having a general synclinal structure, or originated by means of a geosynclinal.

synclitic (sin-klit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συγκλίτης*, lit. leaning together, < *συγκλίνειν*, incline or lean together: see *syncline.*] In *obstet.*, exhibiting synclitism.

synclitism (sing'kli-tizm), *n.* [< *synclit(ic)* + *-ism.*] In *obstet.*, parallelism between the planes of the fetal head and those of the pelvis.

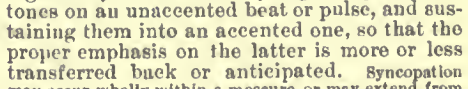
syncopal (sing'kō-pal), *a.* [< *syncope* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling syncope.—**Syncopal asphyxia**, a form of asphyxia in which the cavities of the heart are found empty.

syncopate (sing'kō-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syncopated*, ppr. *syncopating.* [< LL. *syncopatus*, pp. of *syncopare*, faint away (> It. *sincopare* = Sp. *sincopar* = Pg. *syncopar* = F. *syncoper*), syncopate, < *syncope*, syncope: see *syncope.*] 1. To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle, as exemplified in *Gloster* for *Gloucester.*—2. In *music*, to affect by syncopation.—**Syncopated algebra**, mathematical analysis aided by a sort of shorthand not yet developed into a regular symbolic algebra.—**Syncopated counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*, 3 (*c*).—**Syncopated note** or **tone**, in *music*, a tone that begins on an unaccented beat or pulse, and is sustained over into an accented one. Formerly called *driving-note.* See *syncopation*, 2.

syncopation (sing-kō-pā'shon), *n.* [< *syncopate* + *-ion.*] 1. The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle, as in the seamen's *fo'c'sle* for *forecastle;* especially, such omission of a short vowel between two consonants.

The time has long past for such *syncopations* and compressions as gave us arbalist, governor, pedant, and proctor, from arcubalista, gubernator, pædagogus, and procurator. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 175, note.

2. In *music*, the act, process, or result of inverting the rhythmic accent by beginning a tone or tones on an unaccented beat or pulse, and sustaining them into an accented one, so that the proper emphasis on the latter is more or less transferred back or anticipated. Syncopation may occur wholly within a measure, or may extend from measure to measure. In the following passage the syncopations are marked by asterisks.



syncope (sing'kō-pē), *n.* [= F. *syncope* = Sp. *síncope*, *síncopa* = Pg. *syncope*, *syncopa* = It. *sincope*, *sincopa*, < L. *syncope*, *syncopa* = Gr. *συγκοπή*, a cutting short, the contraction of a word by the omission of one or more letters, a swoon, < *συγκόπτειν*, cut short, abridge, < *σύν*, together, + *κόπτειν*, strike, cut.] 1. The contraction of a word by elision; an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never.* See also *syncopation*, *syncopate.* Compare *apocope.*—2. In *med.*, loss of consciousness from fall of blood-pressure and consequent cerebral anemia; fainting. It may be induced by cardiac weakness or inhibition, hemorrhage, or probably visceral vasomotor relaxation.—3. A sudden pause or cessation; a suspension; temporary stop or inability to go on.

Revelry, and dance, and show
Suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause;
While God performs upon the trembling stage
Of his own works his dreadful part alone.
Cowper, Task, ii. 80.

4. In *music:* (*a*) Same as *syncopation.* (*b*) The combination of two voice-parts so that two or more tones in one coincide with a single tone

in the other; simple figuration.—**5.** In *anc. pros.*, omission, or apparent omission, of an arsis in the interior of a line. This omission is usually only apparent, the long of the thesis being protracted to make up the time of the syllable or syllables which seem to be wanting: as, $\frac{-}{3}$ for $\frac{\cup}{2}$ (a trisemic long), $\frac{-}{4}$ for $\frac{\cup\cup}{2}$ (a tetrasemic long). This application of the term is modern.

In the little metric at the end of my Greek grammar I have adopted it [the recognition of deficient times] from them, with the name of *syncope*, which they had given it.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 109.

Cat-syncope, fainting produced in peculiarly susceptible persons by the proximity of a cat: similar to asthmatic attacks likewise produced, called *cat-asthma*.

syncopic (sin-kop′ik), *a.* [< *syncope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

The local *syncopic* and asphyxial stages were usually well defined. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 841.

syncopist (sing′kō-pist), *n.* [< *syncope* + *-ist.*] One who contracts words by syncope. *Imp. Dict.*

syncopize (sing′kō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syncopized*, ppr. *syncopizing*. [< *syncope* + *-ize.*] To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable; syncopate.

syncoptic (sin-kop′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *συγκοπτικός*, pertaining to syncope, < *συγκόπτειν*, cut short: see *syncope.*] In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of syncope.

These two kinds of respiration, the pneumatorectic and the *syncoptic*, were perfectly regular and typical; the former showed itself immediately after a heavy discharge of blood, the latter before death. *Nature*, XXXIV. 23.

syncotyledonous (sin-kot-i-lē′dọn-us), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κοτυληδών*, any cup-shaped hollow: see *cotyledonous.*] In *bot.*, having the cotyledons united as if soldered together.

syncranterian (sing-kran-tē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κραντῆρες*, the wisdom-teeth, < *κραίνειν*, accomplish, fulfil.] Having teeth in an uninterrupted row: noting the dentition of those serpents whose posterior teeth are continuous with the anterior: opposed to *diacranterian*.

syncretic (sin-kret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *syncret-ism* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism; uniting, or attempting to unite, different systems, as of philosophy or religion. See *syncretism*. *A. Wilder.*

II. *n.* A syncretist. *Imp. Dict.*

syncretise, *v. t.* See *syncretize.*

syncretism (sing′krē-tism), *n.* [= F. *syncrétisme* = Sp. *sincretismo*, < Gr. *συγκρητισμός*, < *συγκρητίζειν*, combine against: see *syncretize.*] The attempted reconciliation or union of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion; specifically, the doctrines of a certain school in the Lutheran Church, followers of Calixtus, who attempted to effect a union among all Christians, Protestant and Catholic. See *syncretist.* This word first passed into common use at the Reformation, and was then used indifferently, in both a good and a bad sense, to designate the attempted union of different sects on the basis of tenets common to all. It soon lost all but its contemptuous meaning, and became specifically restricted to the system of a school of thinkers within the Lutheran Church.

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

A tendency to *syncretism* — to a mingling of heterogeneous religions — was a notable characteristic of the age contemporaneous with the introduction of Christianity.
G. P. Fisher, Beginnings of Christianity, p. 72.

syncretist (sing′krē-tist), *n.* [< *syncret-ism* + *-ist.*] One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets, or doctrines of different schools or churches, into a system.

May not an ancient book be supposed to be the production of a series of imitators, editors, and *syncretists*, none of whom is exactly a deliberate forger?
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 229.

Specifically — (*a*) A follower of Calixtus (1586–1656), a Lutheran divine, and professor of theology at Helmstedt, who endeavored to frame a religious system which should unite the different Christian denominations, Protestant and Catholic. (*b*) One of a school, in the sixteenth century, which attempted to mediate between the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophies. Also used attributively: as, a *syncretist* religious system.

syncretistic (sing-krē-tis′tik), *a.* [< *syncretist* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by syncretism.

Many things led to a *syncretistic* stage of worship.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. ix.

2. Pertaining to the syncretists: as, the *syncretistic* controversy (a bitter controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the seventeenth century, regarding the tenets of the syncretists).

syncretize (sing′krē-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syncretized*, ppr. *syncretizing*. [< Gr. *συγκρητίζειν*, combine against a common enemy, < *σύν*, together, + **κρητίζειν* (uncertain). Cf. *syncretism.*] To effect or attempt syncretism; blend; unite: as, to *syncretize* religious systems. Also spelled *syncretise*.

Their [the Mandæans'] reverence for John is of a piece with their whole *syncretizing* attitude towards the New Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 470.

syncrisis (sing′kri-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *σύγκρισις*, a putting together, a comparison, < *συγκρίνειν*, separate and compound anew, < *σύν*, together, + *κρίνειν*, separate, discern: see *crisis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which opposite things or persons are compared.

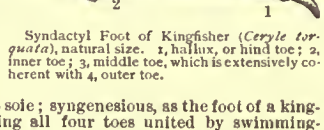
syncytial (sin-sit′i-ạl), *a.* [< *syncytium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syncytium.

syncytium (sin-sit′i-um), *n.*; pl. *syncytia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] A multinucleate cell; a cell-aggregate; a single cell with two or more nuclei, resulting from the division of an originally single nucleus in the course of the growth of the cell, unaccompanied by any division of the cell-substance proper, or from the concrescence of a number of cells the protoplasm of which runs together, but the respective nuclei of which do not coalesce. The word has somewhat varied application to certain embryonic formations and to some adult tissues, as striped muscular fiber, certain parts of sponges, etc.

The ectoderm [of a calcareous sponge] is a transparent, slightly granular, gelatinous mass in which the nuclei are scattered, but which, in the unaltered state, shows no trace of the primitive distinctness of the cells which contain these nuclei, and is therefore termed by Haeckel a *syncytium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 103.

synd (sind), *v. t.* [More prop. *sind*, also *sein*; cf. Icel. *synda*, swim, *syndr* (*symdr*, *svimdr*), able to swim, < *sund*, a swimming, = AS. *sund*, a sound, strait of the sea: see *sound*[2] and *swim*[1].] To rinse. [Scotch.]

syndactyl, syndactyle (sin-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, digit: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having the digits more or less united. (*a*) Web-fingered or web-toed; having the fingers or toes connected by skin, as a monstrosity of the human species. (*b*) In *mammal.*, having the toes normally closely united by integument, or extensively inclosed in a common integument, as a kangaroo or bandicoot among marsupials and the siamang among apes. (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) Having the front toes more or less extensively coherent, so as to form a broad flat sole; syngenesious, as the foot of a kingfisher. (2) Having all four toes united by swimming-webs; totipalmate or steganopodous, as a pelican. See cut under *totipalmate.* (3) Of or pertaining to the *Syndactyli* or *Syndactylæ*, in any sense.



Syndactyl Foot of Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*), natural size. 1, hallux, or hind toe; 2, inner toe; 3, middle toe, which is extensively coherent with 4, outer toe.

II. *n.* A syndactyl person, mammal, or bird.

Syndactylæ (sin-dak′ti-lē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system: (*a*) A cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*), the motmots (*Momotidæ*), the kingfishers (*Alcedinidæ*), and the hornbills (*Bucerotidæ*), thus approximately corresponding to the *Syndactyli* (*a*). (*b*) A superfamily group of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, represented by the todies and manikins — one of two divisions of this author's *Exaspideæ*, the other being *Lysodactylæ*.

syndactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *syndactyl.*

Syndactyli (sin-dak′ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] **1†.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) In some systems, as those of Illiger, Cuvier, and others, a group of insessorial birds, having the front toes extensively coherent, as is well illustrated in the kingfisher family. In Blyth's revision of Cuvier (1849), the *Syndactyli* were a division of his *Strepitores*, subdivided into two groups, *Buceroides* and *Halcyoides*. The former of these contained the hornbills and hoopoes; the latter the rest of the syndactylous birds, as kingfishers, rollers, bee-eaters, jacamars, todies, and sawbills or motmots. (*b*) In Vieillot's system, a group of sea-birds, having all four toes webbed; the totipalmate or steganopodous birds, now forming the order *Steganopodes*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Plural of *syndactylus*, 2.

syndactylic (sin-dak-til′ik), *a.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ic.*] Same as *syndactyl.*

syndactylism (sin-dak′ti-lizm), *n.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ism.*] Union of two or more digits; syndactyl character or condition, as of an animal or its feet.

In all the remaining Marsupials a peculiar condition of the pes, called *syndactylism*, prevails.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 321.

syndactylous (sin-dak′ti-lus), *a.* [< *syndactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *syndactyl.*

Syndactylus (sin-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *syndactyl.*] **1.** A genus of gibbons, containing the *Hylobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla*: same as *Siamanga*.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *syndactyli* (-lī).] In *teratol.*, a monster with more or less extensive union of fingers or toes.

syndectomy (sin-dek′tọ-mi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σύνδ(εσμος)*, a ligament, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the whole or a part of the periphery of the cornea.

syndesmodontoid (sin-des-mō-don′toid), *a.* [< Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + E. *odontoid.*] Formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis: noting the synovial articulation between these parts.

syndesmography (sin-des-mog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament (see *syndesmosis*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive syndesmology; a description of or treatise on the ligaments and joints.

syndesmology (sin-des-mol′ọ̄-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the ligamentous system; the knowledge of the ligaments of the body and of the joints or articulations which they contribute to form. Also called *desmology*.

syndesmopharyngeus (sin-des-mō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *syndesmopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] An occasional anomalous muscle of the pharynx of man. Also *syndesmopharyngius*.

syndesmosis (sin-des-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a band, ligament (< *συνδεῖν*, bind together, < *σύν*, together, + *δεῖν*, bind), + *-osis.*] In *anat.*, the connection of bones by ligaments, fasciæ, or membranes other than those which enter into the composition of the joints. Nearly all joints are in fact immediately connected by ligaments; but syndesmosis is said of other and mediate connections between bones, especially by means of interosseous membranes, as those which extend the whole length of the radius and ulna, and of the tibia and fibula, connecting these bones respectively in their continuity.

syndesmotic (sin-des-mot′ik), *a.* [< *syndesmosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Bound together, as two bones, by an interosseous fascia; of or pertaining to syndesmosis.

syndesmotomy (sin-des-mot′ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy of the ligaments; dissection of ligaments.

syndetic, syndetical (sin-det′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *συνδετικός*, binding together, conjunctive, < *σύνδετος*, bound together, < *συνδεῖν*, bind together, < *σύν*, with, + *δεῖν*, bind.] Connecting by means of conjunctions or other connectives; pertaining to such connection: as, *syndetic* arrangement: opposed to *asyndetic*.

syndic (sin′dik), *n.* [< F. *syndic* = Sp. *síndico* = Pg. *syndico* = It. *sindico* = G. Dan. *syndikus* = Sw. *syndicus* = Russ. *sindikŭ*, < LL. *syndicus*, a representative of a corporation, a syndic, < Gr. *σύνδικος*, an advocate in a court of justice, a representative of the state or of a tribe, a public officer, < *σύν*, together, + *δίκη*, justice, law, right.] **1.** An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the affairs of a city or community; also, one chosen to transact business for others. In Geneva the syndic was the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, etc., had their syndics. The University of Cambridge has its syndics, committees of the senate, forming permanent or occasional syndicates. See the third quotation.

You must of necessity have heard often of a book written against the pope's jurisdiction, about three months since, by one Richer, a doctor and *syndic* of the Sorbonists.
Donne, Letters, xlviii.

The [local] examinations [of Oxford and Cambridge], Junior, Senior, and Higher, are held at all places approved by the *Syndics*, or Delegates. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 233.

Syndics are the members of special committees of members of the Senate, appointed by Grace from time to time for specific duties.
Cambridge University Calendar, 1889, p. 4.

The president of the [Swiss] executive council (who is also sometimes called Hauptmann, sometimes *Syndic*) often exercises some functions separately from the Council; but, as a rule, all executive action is collegiate.
W. Wilson, State, § 526.

2. In the *French law of bankruptcy*, an assignee in trust; a trustee.

syndical (sin′di-kạl), *a.* [< *syndic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a syndic.

syndicate[1]† (sin′di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syndicated*, ppr. *syndicating*. [< ML. *syndicatus*, pp. of *syndicare* (> OF. *syndiquer*), examine, investigate, censure, < LL. *syndicus*, a public officer, a syndic: see *syndic.*] To judge; censure.

Aristotle, . . . who . . . vndertooke to censure and *syndicate* both his master and all other law-makers before him, saw clearer. *Hakewill*, Apology, IV. ii.

syndicate[2] (sin'di-kāt), *n.* [= F. *syndicat* = Sp. *sindicado* = It. *sindicato*, < ML. *syndicatus*, a syndicate, an examination of public morals, < LL. *syndicus*, a syndic: see *syndic* and *-ate*[3].] 1. A council or body of syndics; the office, state, or jurisdiction of a syndic.

The management of the University Press is committed to a *syndicate* consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and fifteen other members of the Senate elected by Grace, three of whom retire by rotation every year.
Cambridge University Calendar, 1889, p. 465.

2. An association of persons or corporations formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, discharging some trust, or the like; a combination.

The movement of a small company or *syndicate* will not bring profits to the originators. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 85.

In the panic of 1866 the price of the shares in many banks was artificially raised by the unscrupulous cliques or *syndicates*, the funds for the purpose being in some cases supplied by the directors themselves.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 852.

These *syndicates* were originally combinations of newspaper publishers for the purchase and simultaneous publication in different parts of the country of stories written by the most popular authors.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 859.

syndicate[2] (sin'di-kāt), *v.* [< *syndicate*[2], *n.*] 1. To unite in a syndicate; associate: as, *syndicated* capitalists. [Recent.]

It has been decreed at a full meeting of the several *syndicated* groups of mills to raise the list price M. 2.50 from the turn of next quarter. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 174.

2. To effect by means of a syndicate, as a sale of property. [Recent.]

This investment was suggested and stimulated by the organization of a corporation which *syndicated* the sale of the . . . ale and stout breweries.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 86.

syndication (sin-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *syndicação*; as *syndicate*[2] + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming a syndicate; combination. [Recent.]

"Thou shalt not steal" may be yet forty centuries ahead of the age of *syndication*, hypothecation, and stock-watering. *Christian Union*, June 9, 1887.

syndicator (sin'di-kā-tor), *n.* One who syndicates, or effects sales. [Recent.]

syndoc, *n.* See *sintoc*.

syndrome (sin'drō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνδρομή*, a tumultuous concourse, a concurrence, < *σύν*, together, + *δραμεῖν*, run (> *δρόμος*, a course, running).] 1. Concurrence. [Rare.]

For, all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *syndrome* of præ-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any except we comprehended all, and could distinctly pry into the whole method of casual concatenations.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

2. In *med.*, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease; a symptom-complex; a symptom-group. Compare *prodrome*, 2.

syndyasmian (sin-di-as'mi-an), *a.* [< Gr. *συνδυασμός*, coupling, copulation, < *σύν*, together, + *δυάζειν*, couple, < *δύο*, two: see *dyad*.] Noting the pairing of animals or their paired state; nuptial; gamic; pertaining to the sexual relation.

The *Syndyasmian* or Pairing Family. It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation. *L. Morgan*, Ancient Society, p. 384.

syne (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* The Scotch spelling of *since*[1]. — **Auld lang syne**, long ago; the days of long ago. See *auld* and *langsyne*. — **Soon or syne**, sooner or later.

synecdoche (si-nek'dō-kē), *n.* [= F. *synecdoche*, *synecdoque* = Sp. *sinécdoque*, *sinédoque* = Pg. *synecdoche* = It. *sinèddoche*, < L. *synecdoche*, < Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, an understanding one with another, the putting of the whole for a part, etc., < *συνεκδέχεσθαι*, join in receiving, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκδέχεσθαι*, take from, accept, receive, < *ἐκ*, out, + *δέχεσθαι*, take, accept.] In *rhet.*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, etc.: as, for example, a fleet of ten *sail* (for *ships*); a master employing new *hands* (for *workmen*). Compare *metonymy*.

Then againe if we vse such a word (as many times we doe) by which we driue the hearer to conceiue more or lesse or beyond or otherwise then the letter expresseth, and it be not by vertue of the former figures Metaphore and Abase and the rest, the Greeks then call it *Synecdoche*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

synecdochical (sin-ek-dok'i-kal), *a.* [< **synecdochic* (< Gr. *συνεκδοχικός*, implying a synecdoche, < *συνεκδοχή*, synecdoche: see *synecdoche*) + *-al*.] Of the nature of or expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Drayton*.

synecdochically (sin-ek-dok'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking; by synecdoche. *Bp. Pearson*.

Hróst I take to mean roof, yet here used *synecdochically* for house, palace, just as Lat. tectum.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 369.

synechia (sin-e-kī'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, < *συνέχειν*, hold together, confine, < *σύν*, together, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold.] Morbid union of parts — specifically of the iris to the cornea (*anterior synechia*) or to the anterior surface of the capsule of the lens (*posterior synechia*). — **Circular or annular synechia**. Same as *exclusion of the pupil* (which see, under *exclusion*). — **Passavant's operation for synechia**. See *operation*.

synechiology (si-nek-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *συνέχεια*, continuity, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine of the connection of things by efficient and final causation. — 2. The theory of continuity.

Also *synechology*.

synecious, *a.* See *synœcious*.

synecphonesis (si-nek-fō-nē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συνεκφώνησις*, an uttering together, < *συνεκφωνεῖν*, call out or utter together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἐκφωνεῖν*, call out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *φωνεῖν*, produce or emit a sound, < *φωνή*, sound, voice.] In *gram.*, a contraction of two syllables into one; syneresis.

synectic (si-nek'tik), *a.* [< LL. *synecticus*, < Gr. *συνεκτικός*, holding together, efficient, < *συνέχειν*, hold together: see *synechia*.] 1. Bringing different things into real connection. — 2. In the *theory of functions*, continuous, monogenetic, and monotropic within a certain region.

A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy *synectic* in this region. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 72.

Synectic cause. See *cause*, 1. — **Synectic function**, a continuous, finite, and uniform function.

synecticity (sin-ek-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *synectic* + *-ity*.] The character of being synectic.

synedral (si-nē'dral), *a.* [< *synedr-ous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, growing on the angle of a stem, as leaves or other parts.

synedrial (si-ned'ri-al), *a.* [< *synedri-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a synedrium.

The respect in which the *synedrial* president was held rapidly increased. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 428.

synedrion, synedrium (si-ned'ri-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *synedria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συνέδριον*, an assembly, < *σύνεδρος*, sitting together: see *synedrous*. Hence the Heb. form represented by *sanhedrim*.] An assembly, especially a judicial or representative assembly; a sanhedrim.

Alas! how unworthy, how incapable am I to censure the proceedings of that great senate, that high *synedrion*, wherein the wisdom of the whole state is epitomised?
Howell, Vindication of Himself, 1677 (Harl. Misc., VI. 128). (*Davies*.)

The common assertion indeed that the *synedrium* was at that time practically composed of scribes is inconsistent with the known facts of the case; the *synedrium* at that time was a political and not a scholastic authority.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 424.

synedrous (si-nē'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύνεδρος*, sitting together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἕδρα*, seat: see *synedral*.] In *bot.*, same as *synedral*.

synema (si-nē'mä), *n.*; pl. *synemata* (-ma-tä). [For **synnema*; < Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] In *bot.*, the column of combined filaments in a monadelphous flower, as in the common mallow.

synentognath (si-nen'tog-nath), *n.* A fish of the suborder *Synentognathi*.

Synentognathi (sin-en-tog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ἐντός*, within, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A suborder of teleocephalous or physoclistous fishes with the branchial arches well developed, the third and fourth superior pharyngeals much enlarged, and the inferior pharyngeals eossified. It includes the families *Scomberesocidæ* (or *Exocœtidæ*) and *Belonidæ*.

synentognathous (sin-en-tog'nā-thus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Synentognathi*, or having their characters.

syneresis, synæresis (si-ner'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *synérèse* = Sp. *sineresis* = Pg. *syneresis* = It. *sineresi*, < LL. *synæresis*, < Gr. *συναίρεσις*, a taking or drawing together, syneresis, < *συναιρεῖν*, grasp or seize together, < *σύν*, together, + *αἱρεῖν*, take, seize: see *heresy*.] In *gram.*, the contraction of two syllables or two vowels into one; especially, contraction of two vowels so as to form a diphthong, as *ne'er* for *never*, *Atreides* for *Atreïdes*.

synergetic (sin-ėr-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συνεργητικός*, coöperative, < *συνεργεῖν*, coöperate: see *synergy*.] Working together; coöperating. — **Synergetic muscles**, those muscles which collectively subserve a certain kind of movement — for example, flexor muscles of the leg, the muscles of the calf, etc.

synergida (si-nėr'ji-dä), *n.*; pl. *synergidæ* (-dē). [NL., < Gr. *συνεργός*, working together, + *-ida*.] In *bot.*, either of the two cells situated at the apex of the embryo-sac, and forming, with the oösphere, the so-called egg-apparatus: usually in the plural.

A uninucleate cell without oosphere, *synergidæ*, or antipodal vesicle. *Nature*, XLII. 255.

synergidal (si-nėr'ji-dal), *a.* [< *synergida* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of, resembling, or belonging to synergidæ.

synergism (sin'ėr-jizm), *n.* [< *synergy* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that there are two efficient agents in regeneration, namely the human will and the divine Spirit, which, in the strict sense of the term, coöperate. This theory accordingly holds that the soul has not lost in the fall all inclination toward holiness, nor all power to seek for it under the influence of ordinary motives.

synergist (sin'ėr-jist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *synergiste*; < *synergy* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* In *theol.*, one who holds to the doctrine of synergism: specifically used to designate one of a party in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, which held this doctrine.

Melanchthon . . . was suspected [of having introduced] a doctrine said to be nearly similar to that called Semi-Pelagian, according to which grace communicated to adult persons so as to draw them to God required a corresponding action of their own freewill in order to become effectual. Those who held this tenet were called *synergists*. *Hallam*, Introd. to Literature of Europe, ii. 2.

II. *a.* Synergistic.

The problem took a new form in the *Synergist* controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 85.

synergistic (sin-ėr-jis'tik), *a.* [< *synergist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or relating to synergism; of the nature of synergism: as, the *synergistic* controversy (a controversy in the Lutheran Church, in the sixteenth century, regarding synergism).

They seem to be logically cognate rather with various *synergistic* types of belief. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 255.

2. Working together; coöperating.

synergistical (sin-ėr-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *synergistic* + *-al*.] Synergistic.

Synergus (si-nėr'gus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *συνεργός*, working together: see *synergy*.] A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the cynipidous subfamily *Inquilinæ*, the species of which are guests or commensals in the galls of true gall-makers of the same family. The parapsidal grooves of the thorax converge behind; the second abdominal segment occupies the whole surface of the abdomen; the female antennæ have fourteen, the male fifteen joints. Twelve species are known in the United States.

synergy (sin'ėr-ji), *n.*; pl. *synergies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *συνεργία*, joint work, assistance, help, < *συνεργεῖν*, work together, < *συνεργός*, working together, < *σύν*, together, + **ἔργειν*, work: see *work*. Cf. *energy*.] A correlation or concourse of action between different organs.

Actions are the energies of organs, and the *synergies* of groups of organs.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 30.

synesis (sin'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνεσις*, understanding, intelligence, knowledge, also a coming together, union, < *συνιέναι* (ind. *συνίημι*), understand, perceive, put together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἰέναι*, send, let go. The derivation given by Plato, < *συνιέναι* (ind. *σύνειμι*), go or come together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἰέναι* (ind. *εἶμι*), go, is erroneous.] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, construction according to the sense, in violation of strict syntax.

synesthesia, *n.* See *synæsthesia*.

synet, synettet, *n.* In *her.*, a cygnet: an old term, in the plural, for several small or young swans charged together upon a escutcheon or bearing.

synethere (sin'e-thēr), *n.* [= F. *synethère*, < NL. *Synetheres*, q. v.] A species of the genus *Synetheres*; a coendoo.

Synetheres (si-neth'e-rēz), *n.* [NL. (Fréd. Cuvier, 1822; really F. pl., *synetherès*); etym. not apparent.] The typical genus of *Synetherinæ*. It includes Neotropical arboreal prehensile-tailed porcupines, closely related to *Sphingurus*, but differing in the broad and highly arched frontal region, and the greater development of spines. The name was proposed by F. Cuvier in 1822, when he divided the American porcupines into *Erethizon*, *Synetheres*, and *Sphingurus*. *Cercolabes* is a synonym.

Synetherinæ (si-neth-e-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synetheres* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hystricidæ*, typified by the genus *Synetheres*, having the

tail prehensile and all four feet four-toed: so named (after *Synetherina* of Gervais, 1852) by J. A. Allen in 1877. Also called *Sphingurinæ* and *Cercolabinæ*.

synetherine (si-neth'ę-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Synetherinæ;* sphingurine; cercolabine.

II. *n.* A synethere.

Syngamidæ (sin-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Syngamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Syngamus*.

Syngamus (sing'gą-mus), *n.* [NL. (Siebold), ‹ Gr. *σίν*, together, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *Vermes*, a genus of nematoids or strongyles, belonging to the family *Strongylidæ*, or made type of the *Syngamidæ:* same as *Sclerostoma*, I. They infest various animals. *S. trachealis* causes in fowls the disease called *gapes*.

Syngenesia (sin-je-nē'si-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σίν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation. Cf. *syngenesis*.] The nineteenth class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, the *Compositæ* of the natural system, the name alluding to their united anthers, which thence are now called *syngenesious*. There are, according to him, 6 orders, namely *Polygamia æqualis, Polygamia superflua, Polygamia frustranea, Polygamia necessaria, Polygamia segregata*, and *Monogamia*. The thistle, tansy, daisy, southernwood, sunflower, and marigold are examples. See *Compositæ*, and cut under *stamen*.

syngenesian (sin-je-nē'shạn), *a.* [‹ *Syngenesia* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the class *Syngenesia*.

syngenesious (sin-je-nē'shus), *a.* [As *Syngenesia* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, united by the edges into a ring, as the anthers of *Compositæ*, etc.; also (said of stamens or of flowers), having the anthers so united. — 2. In *ornith.*, syndactyl, as the foot of a kingfisher. See cut under *syndactyl*.

Syngenesious Flowers of *Senecio Jacobæa*.
1, floret, magnified; 2, section of floret, magnified.

syngenesis (sin-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σίν*, together, + *γένεσις*, generation.] Reproduction in which a male and a female take part, one furnishing spermatozoa and the other an ovum, so that the substance of the embryo is actually derived from both parents. This is the rule, perhaps without exception, in sexual generation, and opposes the view of the spermists, that the embryo comes from the male element, for the development of which the female furnishes only the nidus, and that of the ovulists, that the embryo is derived entirely from the female, the male principle affording only the requisite stimulus to development. As a doctrine or theory, one form of syngenesis supposes every germ to contain the germs of all generations to come, and is opposed to *epigenesis*.

> The theory of *syngenesis*, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles. *G. H. Lewes*, Aristotle, p. 363.
>
> Growth, therefore, was, on this hypothesis [of Buffon's], a process partly of simple evolution, and partly of what has been termed *syngenesis*. *Huxley*, Evol. in Biol.

syngenetic (sin-jē-net'ik), *a.* [‹ *syngenesis*, after *genetic*.] Reproduced by means of both parents, male and female; of or pertaining to syngenesis: as, a *syngenetic* process; a *syngenetic* theory.

Syngeneticeæ (sin″jē-ne-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *syngenetic*.] A small family of phæosporous algæ of doubtful nature, embracing two genera — *Hydrurus*, with a slimy filamentous thallus a foot long, growing in fresh running water, and *Chromophyton*, which is epiphytic within the cells of *Sphagnum* and other aquatic mosses.

syngenite (sin'je-nīt), *n.* [So called because related to *polyhalite;* ‹ Gr. *συγγενής*, born with, congenital, ‹ *σίν*, with, + *γίγνεσθαι*, be born.] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in monoclinic crystals which are colorless or milky-white. It is found in cavities in rock-salt at Kalusz in Galicia, Austria-Hungary. Also called *kaluszite*.

Syngnatha (sing'nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), ‹ Gr. *σίν*, together, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] An order of myriapods, the carnivorous centipeds; the *Chilopoda:* so called from the conformation of the mouth-parts in comparison with *Chilognatha*.

Syngnathi (sing'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Syngnathus*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, a suborder of lophobranch fishes having a fistulous snout and no ventral fins, as the pipe-fishes, sea-horses, and related forms. See *Hippocampidæ*, *Syngnathidæ*.

Syngnathidæ (sing-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Syngnathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Syngnathus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the earlier systems, including the sea-horses or *Hippocampidæ* with the true *Syngnathidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system of classification, limited to those pipe-fishes which have the body long and straight and the tail not prehensile, thus excluding the *Hippocampidæ*. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

syngnathoid (sing'nā-thoid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Syngnathus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Syngnathidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Syngnathidæ*.

syngnathous (sing'nā-thus), *a.* [‹ NL. **syngnathus*, adj., ‹ Gr. *σίν*, together, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] 1. In *Myriapoda*, of or pertaining to the *Syngnatha;* chilopod, as a centiped. — 2. In *ichth.*, having the jaws united and drawn out into a tubular snout, at the end of which is the mouth; of or pertaining to the *Syngnathidæ*.

Syngnathus (sing'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, 1738; Linnæus): see *syngnathous*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Syngnathidæ*. It originally included all the species of the modern families *Syngnathidæ* and *Hippocampidæ*, but it is now restricted to about 30 species of the former family. See cut under *pipe-fish*.

syngonidium (sing-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syngonidia* (-ą). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σίν*, together, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a platygonidium; an agglomeration of gonidia connected together by a membrane.

Syngonieæ (sing-gō-nī'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1887), ‹ *Syngonium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants, of the order *Araceæ* and tribe *Colocasioideæ*, consisting of two American genera, *Syngonium* (the type) and *Porphyrospatha*.

syngonimium (sing-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syngonimia* (-ą). [NL., ‹ Gr. *σίν*, together, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, an agglomeration of gonimia. See *gonimium*, *gonidium*.

Syngonium (sing-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1829), so called from the united fruit; ‹ Gr. *σύγγονος*, born together, cognate, ‹ *σίν*, together, + *γίγνεσθαι*, be born.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, type of the subtribe *Syngonieæ*. It is characterized by a climbing shrubby stem, stamens connate into a prismatic body, and coherent ovaries with anatropous basilar ovules solitary in their one or two cells. The fruit is a mucilaginous syncarp, composed of coalescent berries with black obovoid seeds without albumen, and mainly composed of the large embryo. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, from the West Indies and Mexico to Brazil. They are irregular climbers, rooting at the nodes, and there bearing long-stalked leaves, the earlier arrow-shaped, the later three- to nine-divided. The flowers are produced on a monœcious spadix, the staminate part club-shaped and much longer, borne in a still longer spathe, which consists of an ovoid persistent tube and a shell-shaped, finally reflexed, and deciduous upper section. *S. auritum*, long cultivated under the name *Caladium*, is known in Jamaica as *fivefinger*, from its five-parted leaves.

syngraph (sing'grȧf), *n.* [‹ L. *syngrapha*, ‹ Gr. *συγγραφή*, a written contract, a bond, a covenant, ‹ *συγγράφειν*, note down, draw up (a contract, etc.), ‹ *σίν*, together, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

> I went to court this evening, and had much discourse with Dr. Basiers, one of his Majesty's chaplains, the greate traveller, who shew'd me the *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs and Asian Churches to our Confession. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

synidrosis (sin-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σίν*, with, together, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, perspiration.] A concurrent sweating.

Synistata† (sin-is-tā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), irreg. ‹ Gr. *συνιστ(άναι)*, set together (see *system*), + *-ata*[2].] A division of insects with biting mouth-parts, containing those whose maxillæ are connate with the labium, and corresponding in part to the *Neuroptera*.

synizesis (sin-i-zē'sis), *n.*; pl. *synizeses* (-sēz). [L. *synizesis*, ‹ Gr. *συνίζησις*, a collapse, a contraction of two vowels into one, ‹ *συνιζάνειν*, collapse, shrink up, ‹ *σίν*, together, + *ἰζάνειν*, settle down, sink in, ‹ *ἵζειν*, seat, place, sit down.] 1. In *med.*, closure of the pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, causing a total loss of vision. — 2. In *gram.*, the combination into one syllable of two vowels that would not form a diphthong.

synnet†, *n.* Same as *sennet*[1].

synneurosis† (sin-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *συννεύρωσις*, a joining, union by sinews, ‹ *σίν*, together, + *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve*.] In *anat.*, connection of parts, as movable joints, by means of ligaments: same as *syndesmosis*. [The word belongs, like *aponeurosis*, to a nomenclature in which nerve was not distinguished from sinew, tendon, or ligament.]

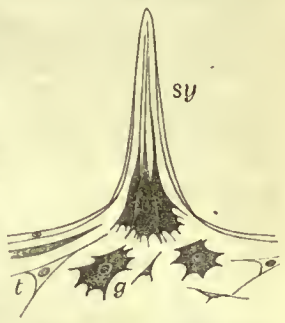
synocha (sin'ō-ką), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *febris*, fever) of *synochus*, continued: see *synochus*.] A continued fever.

synochal (sin'ō-kal), *a.* [‹ *synocha* + *-al*.] In *med.*, of or pertaining to synocha. — **Synochal fever.** Same as *synocha*.

synochoid (sin'ō-koid), *a.* [‹ *synochus* + *-oid*.] Of the nature of or resembling synochus. — **Synochoid fever.** See *fever*[1].

synochus (sin'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *σίνοχος*, joined together, continued, ‹ *συνέχειν*, hold together, in pass. be continuous, ‹ *σίν*, together, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] A continued fever.

synocil (sin'ō-sil), *n.* [‹ Gr. *σίν*, with, + *-o-* + NL. *cil(ium)*, on model of *cnidocil*.] A filamentous formation of certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps of the nature of an eye. It consists of a collection of multipolar cells, each having one of the poles drawn out into a long filament, these filaments being bundled in a cylinder or narrow cone suggesting the rod-and-cone layer of the retina. *R. von Lendenfeld*.



Synocil of a Sponge (highly magnified, in section).
sy, synocil: *t*, an undifferentiated tissue-cell; *g*, multipolar ganglion-cells.

synocreate (si-nok'rē-āt), *a.* [‹ Gr. *σίν*, together, + E. *ocreate*.] In *bot.*, uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and inclosing the stem in a sheath: noting stipules so characterized. Compare *ocreate*, 2.

synod (sin'od), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synode, sinode;* ‹ F. *synode* = Sp. *sínodo* = Pg. *synodo* = It. *sinodo*, ‹ L. *synodus*, ‹ Gr. *σίνοδος*, a coming together, an assembly, meeting, synod, ‹ *σίν*, together, + *ὁδός*, way, road. Cf. *exode*, *exodus*.] 1. An assembly of ecclesiastics or other church delegates duly convoked, pursuant to the law of the church, for the discussion and decision of ecclesiastical affairs; an ecclesiastical council. Synods or councils are of five kinds — ecumenical, general, national, provincial, and diocesan. For definition of their several characteristics, see *council*, 7.

> Why should you have a *Synod*, when you have a Convocation already, which is a *Synod?*
>
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 108.
>
> Twice a year, in accordance with the canonical institutions of Christian antiquity, had it been ordered of old in an English Council that every bishop and his priests should meet together in *synod;* the common form of proceeding which was used in these early clerical gemotes is believed to be still extant. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.
>
> They [the bishops] had large estates which they held of the king, seats in the national council, preëminence in the national *synod*, and places in the general councils of the church. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 378.

Specifically — 2. In Presbyterian churches, the court which ranks above the presbytery, and either is subordinate to a general assembly (as in most of the larger denominations) or is itself the supreme court of the church. In the former case the presbyteries of the whole church are grouped into synods, each of which comprises all the parishes or congregations of a particular district. The members of the synod are in most cases the members of all the presbyteries within its bounds; but in some churches the court is composed of delegates from the presbyteries.

3. A meeting, conventiou, or council.

> Had a parliament
> Of fiends and furies in a *synod* sat,
> And devis'd, plotted, parlied, and contriv'd,
> They scarce could second this.
>
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 350).
>
> Well have ye judged, well ended long debate,
> *Synod* of gods! *Milton*, P. L., ii. 391.

4. In *astron.*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars.

> To the blanc moon
> Her office they prescribed; to the other five
> Their planetary motions and aspects,
> In sextile, square, or trine, and opposite,
> Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
> In *synod* unbenign. *Milton*, P. L., x. 661.

Holy Governing Synod (of all the Russias), a synod which is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian Church. It consists of several metropolitans and other prelates and officials — the chief procurstor of the synod representing the czar. It was instituted by Peter the Great in 1721, to supply the place of the patriarch of Moscow. The last patriarch had died about 1700, and Peter would not allow the appointment of a successor,

thinking the power of the patriarchal office too great. The orthodox national church of the kingdom of Greece is also governed by a synod of archbishops and bishops, independent of any patriarch.—**Mixed synod**, a synod composed of clergy and laity.—**Robber synod.** Same as *Latrocinium*, 2.

synodal (sin′ō-dal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *synodalis*, < *synodus*, synod: see *synod*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from a synod; synodical.

Synodal declarations pronounced such ordinations invalid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

Ordinance, provincial or *synodal*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Synodal examiner, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic appointed by a diocesan synod to examine into the qualifications of candidates for benefices.—**Synodal letter.** See *bull*², 2.

II. *n.* 1†. A payment made by the clergy to their bishop at the time of their attendance at the synod.

You do not pay your procurations only, but our cathedraticals and *synodals* also.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 54. (*Davies*, under *cathedratical*.)

2. A constitution made in a provincial or diocesan synod.

This godly and decent Order . . . hath been so altered . . . by planting in . . . Legends with multitude of Responds, . . . Commemorations, and *Synodals*.
Book of Common Prayer [English], Concerning the Service of the Church.

synodian† (si-nō′di-an), *n.* [< *synod* + *-ian*.] A member of a synod.

Of such as dislike the Synod, none falls heavier upon it than a London divine, charging the *synodians* to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what termes soever. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. v. 5.

synodic (si-nod′ik), *a.* [< L. *synodicus*, < Gr. *συνοδικός*, < *σύνοδος*, a synod: see *synod*.] Same as *synodical*.

synodical (si-nod′i-kal), *a.* [< *synodic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or transacted in a synod: as, *synodical* proceedings or forms.

As there were no other synods in the days of Uniformity than the convocations of the clergy, it has been necessary to resort to them wherever it has been desirable to dignify any measure of the Reformation by alleging for it *synodical* authority. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

2. In *astron.*, pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies.—**Synodical month.** See *month*, 1.—**Synodical revolution of a planet**, with respect to the sun, the period which elapses between two consecutive conjunctions or oppositions. The period of the synodical revolution of Mercury is 115 days, that of Venus is 584, that of Mars 780, that of Jupiter 398, that of Saturn 378, that of Uranus 370, and that of Neptune 367⅓.

synodically (si-nod′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By the authority of a synod.

The Spirit of God hath directed us . . . to address ourselves to the church, that in plenary council and assembly she may *synodically* determine controversies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 341.

2. In a synod; so as to form a synod.

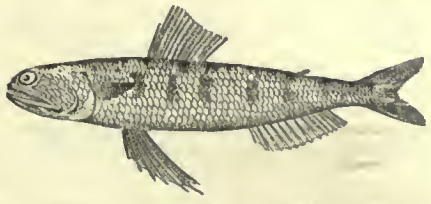
Dionysius, Bishop of Rome, in a letter (wrote, very probably, with the advice and consent of his clergy *synodically* convened), . . . explains the doctrine.
Waterland, Works, II. viii.

synodist (sin′od-ist), *n.* [< *synod* + *-ist*.] One who adheres to a synod.

These *synodists* thought fit in Latin as yet to vail their decrees from vulgar eyes. *Fuller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

synod-man† (sin′od-man), *n.* 1. A member of a synod. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii.—2. Same as *synodsman*.

Synodontidæ (sin-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Synodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of inionous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Synodus*. The body is long and cigar-shaped, covered with regular scales and without phosphorescent spots; the mouth is deeply cleft; its upper arch is formed by the elongated



Synodontidæ.—A lizard-fish (*Trachinocephalus myops*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

intermaxillaries; and the supramaxillaries are rudimentary or absent. The dorsal fin is short and submedian, the anal moderate, the pectorals are well developed, and the ventrals, also well developed, are not far behind the pectorals. The species chiefly inhabit the tropical and warm seas; six reach the shores of the United States, four on the eastern and two on the western coast. Also *Saurida*, *Saurina*.

Synodontinæ (sin″ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Synodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] The *Synodontidæ* as a subfamily of *Scopelidæ*.

Synodontis (sin-ō-don′tis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of African *Siluridæ*, having nearly 20 species, as the shall, *S. schal*.

synodsman† (sin′odz-man), *n.* A questman or sidesman (see these words). [Rare.]

Synodus (sin′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes, typical of the family *Synodontidæ*: later (1817) called *Saurus*. It contains the lizard-fishes or snake-fishes, as *S. fœtens*, the sand-pike of the Atlantic coast of America, and *S. lucioceps* of the opposite coast. Another species, usually included in this genus, is also separated as *Trachinocephalus myops*. See cut under *Synodontidæ*.

2†. A genus of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1824.

synœceosis (si-nē-sē-ō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *συνοικείωσις*, association, < *συνοικειοῦν*, unite as friends or kinsmen, < *σύν*, together, + *οἰκειοῦν*, make one's own, < *οἰκεῖος*, belonging to one's house, < *οἶκος*, a house: see *economy*.] In *rhet.*, combination of statements seemingly contradictory: as, "A miser owns what he owns as little as what he does not own."

synœcious, synecious (si-nē′shius), *a.* [< Gr. *συνοικία*, a living or dwelling together, < *σύνοικος*, living in the same house, living together, < *συνοικεῖν*, live together, < *σύν*, together, + *οἰκεῖν*, live, dwell, < *οἶκος*, house.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having male and female flowers in one head, as is common in the *Compositæ*. (*b*) Having male and female organs in the same receptacle, as many mosses.

Synœcus (si-nē′kus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1842, in the form *Synoicus*), < Gr. *σύνοικος*, living together: see *synœcious*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of quails, peculiar to the Australian region. Several species are described, as *S. australis*, *S. sordidus*, *S. diemenis*, and *S. cerrinus*. They are known as *swamp-quail*. 2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Vespidæ*. *Saussure*, 1852.

synomosy (sin′ō-mō-si), *n.*; pl. *synomosies* (-siz). [< Gr. *συνωμοσία*, a conspiracy, an oath-bound league, < *συνομνύναι*, swear along with, < *σύν*, together, + *ὀμνύναι*, swear, affirm by oath.] Sworn brotherhood; conspiracy; also, a secret society; a league or association under oath; a band of conspirators.

synonym (sin′ō-nim), *n.* [Also *synonyme* (formerly also, as L., in plural *synonyma*, sometimes used as an E. singular); < F. *synonyme* = Sp. *sinónimo* = Pg. *synonymo* = It. *sinonimo*, < L. *synonymum*, < Gr. *συνώνυμον*, a word having the same meaning with another, neut. of *συνώνυμος*, having the same name or meaning, < *σύν*, together, + *ὄνομα*, name: see *onym*. Cf. *anonym*, *antonym*, *homonym*, etc.] 1. A word having the same signification as another; one of two or more words which have the same meaning; by extension, a word having nearly the same meaning as another; one of two or more words which in use cover to a considerable extent the same ground: the opposite of *antonym*.

Change the structure of the sentence, substitute one *synonyme* for another, and the whole effect is destroyed.
Macaulay, Milton.

Synonyms are words of like significance in the main, but with a certain unlikeness as well.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 173.

2. A word of one language which corresponds in meaning with a word in another language. See *heteronym*, 2, *paronym*, 2, and the quotation from Camden under *synonymize*.—3. In *nat. hist.*, a systematic name having the same, or approximately the same, meaning or application as another which has superseded it; a technical name which, by the rules of nomenclature, is not tenable. The question of the acceptance of a generic or a specific name depends upon the law of priority. (*a*) Botanists take 1737, the year of the publication of Linnæus's "Genera Plantarum," as the starting-point for genera, and 1753, the year of publication of Linnæus's "Systema Naturæ," as the starting-point for species, since in this publication binomials were for the first time systematically adopted. The naming of a botanical species consists in conferring upon it two appellations, a generic and a specific; and adequate publication consists in issuing a printed diagnosis sufficient to identify the plant with certainty. The earliest name conferred after the above dates is the name by which, according to the law of priority, the plant must be known, providing, of course, that the classification is correct; and it is held that a strict adherence to this rule is essential in order to a stable systematic nomenclature. Since plants have often been placed in a wrong genus, the question arises whether the absolutely first specific name is to be retained, or the first that was used with the right genus name; the former is the accepted alternative. The names thus discarded are called *synonyms*, though in a broader sense all the names from which the selection is made are synonyms. On account of unsettled usage synonyms must often be quoted. In obedience to the law of priority, Nuttall's name *Carya*, by which the hickory has been known since 1818, becomes a synonym of *Hicoria*, the earlier name of Rafinesque; *Nymphæa* gives way to *Castalia*; *Adlumia cirrhosa* of Rafinesque to *Adlumia fungosa* of Aiton; *Trollius Americana* of Muhlenberg to *T. laxus* of Salisbury; etc. (*b*) Zoölogists usually adopt a different date as the starting-point. In England and on the continent of Europe this is generally 1766, the date of the twelfth edition of the "Systema Naturæ" (with an express exception in favor of the genera (not the species) of Brisson, 1760); American zoölogists nearly all start from 1758, the date of the tenth edition of the work named. This difference of dates is the chief incompatibility of two schools which have become known as the *English* and the *American*, neither of which has thus far yielded the point to the other. The former school contends that 1766 (the date of the last edition of the "Systema," revised by the author himself) represents the completion of the Linnean binomial system in zoology, the earlier editions having been but provisional or tentative; the latter school maintains that 1758 is the date when that system was first formally and consistently applied to zoology. In practice the whole matter of synonyms is extremely complicated by various considerations other than the single question of priority in any given case—as, for example, the adequacy or exclusive pertinence of the diagnosis upon which a name rests; recognizability of a description; acceptation of a name in a wide or a narrow sense by different authors; transference or cross-use of a name by different authors; erroneous identification and consequent wrong applications of a name; rejection of a name for one of several different reasons and introduction of another name in its stead; the question whether use of a name in botany precludes its subsequent use in zoölogy (and conversely); the question whether the same name can be an onym in more than one of the numerically enormous orders of insects; and, particularly, the biological question (a matter necessarily of expert opinion) of what constitutes a genus, species, subspecies, etc. To all the above considerations (besides which various others could be adduced) is to be added especially, in accounting for the vast number of synonyms which encumber zoölogical nomenclature, the incessant redescription and renaming of species and genera in ignorance of the fact (or ignoring the fact) that they had been named before, or mistaking them for valid when they are not. One singular class of synonyms is merely verbal, arising from corrections of malformed words, which, when properly respelled, are seen to be literally identical with other names from which they had appeared different by the misspelling; and with this class of synonyms is related another, arising from a mere difference in termination (as of gender, for example, *Picus* and *Pica*), inflection, etc. (as *Synodus*, *Synodon*, *Synodontus*, *Synodontis*). Literal quibbles of this sort have proved so frequently vexatious that the American school has declared that a word must subsist precisely as originally printed, no matter how malformed or misspelled, unless a typographical error be manifest, and that any two words which are differently spelled are tenable as different names, if the distinction be anything more or other than mere change of termination (as *-us*, *-a*, *-um*, or *-ites* and *-itis*, as distinguishing grammatical gender). Irrespective of the law of priority, and also of any such moot points as are above cited, the rules of nomenclature require (1) that no specific or subspecific name shall be used twice in the same genus; and (2) that no generic name, or name of any higher group, shall be used twice in the animal kingdom. There is thus, theoretically, but a single onym (tenable binomial designation) of every species, and a single onym of every genus or higher group—all other designations being in every case synonyms. Practically, however, the case is far from any such simplicity and uniformity; alternative technical names incessantly recur in the literature of zoölogy; and the synonymy of numberless species, genera, etc., is in almost inextricable confusion. The number of synonyms in zoölogy vastly exceeds that of the onyms; most species which have long been known have acquired a larger number of New Latin synonyms than of English names; very many have been placed in a dozen or more different genera, and have been described under as many different specific names—the various combinations of which generic and specific designations are a third source of uncounted synonyms. Such uncertainty and inconvenience have resulted from all these nomenclatural vagaries that some zoölogists do not hesitate to ignore the fundamental law of priority, and continue to call a species by the technical name by which it has been oftenest called already. Such consensus of the nomenclators has at least the advantage of presenting better-known instead of less-known names.

synonyma (si-non′i-mȧ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *synonymum*, a synonym: see *synonym*.] Synonyms.

Infor. As I am the state-scout, you may think me an informer.
Mast. They are *synonyma*.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

[In the following quotation the word is erroneously treated as a singular, with an English plural *synonymas*.

All the *synonymas* of sadness were little enough to express this great weeping.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 74.]

synonymal† (si-non′i-mal), *a.* [< *synonym* + *-al*.] Synonymous.

synonymally† (si-non′i-mal-i), *adv.* Synonymously.

synonymatic (si-non-i-mat′ik), *a.* [< *synonym* + *-atic*².] Same as *synonymic* or *synonymical*, being a purer form of these words, now more frequently employed by naturalists. The word differs in use from *synonymous*; we speak of a *synonymatic* list of words (as the several synonyms of a plant or an animal), but say of the synonyms themselves that they are *synonymous*.

synonyme, *n.* See *synonym*.

synonymic (sin-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [= F. *synonymique*; as *synonym* + *-ic*.] 1. Synonymous.—2. Of or pertaining to synonyms.

The name used by Doubleday in his *synonymic* lists of British Lepidoptera.
Stainton, British Butterflies, II. 447. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

synonymical (sin-ō-nim'i-kal), *a.* [< *synonymic* + *-al.*] Synonymic.

synonymicon (sin-ō-nim'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συνωνυμικόν*, neut. of **συνωνυμικός*, an assumed original of *synonymic:* see *synonymic.*] A dictionary of synonymous words. *W. Taylor.* [Rare.]

synonymics (sin-ō-nim'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synonymic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *synonymy.*

synonymise, *v. t.* See *synonymize.*

synonymist (si-non'i-mist), *n.* [< *synonym* + *-ist.*] One who collects and explains synonyms; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, one who collects the different names or synonyms of animals or plants.

synonymity (sin-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< *synonym* + *-ity.*] The state of being synonymous; synonymy.

To found any harmonic theories on the *synonymity* of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no *synonymity* in nature, and when the artificial *synonymity* thus engendered varies from temperament to temperament, is only comparable to deducing geometrical conclusions from the mere practical construction of figures.
Ellis, in Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone, App., p. 660.

synonymize (si-non'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synonymized*, ppr. *synonymizing.* [< *synonym* + *-ize.*] To express by words of the same meaning; express the meaning of by an equivalent in the same or another language. Also spelled *synonymise.*

This word "fortis" wee may *synonymize* after all these fashions: stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, couragious, adventrous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.
Camden, Remains, p. 42.

synonymous (si-non'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *συνώνυμος*, having the same name or meaning: see *synonym.*] Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same idea; equivalent in meaning.

You are to banish out of your discourses all *synonymous* terms, and unnecessary multiplications of verbs and nouns. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 253.

Instead of regarding the practice of parsimony as low or vicious, [the Romans] made it *synonymous* even with probity. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

Synonymous relates. See *heteronymous relates*, under *heteronymous.*

synonymously (si-non'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. *Imp. Dict.*

synonymy (si-non'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *synonymies* (-miz). [< F. *synonymie* = Sp. *sinonimia* = Pg. *synonimia* = It. *sinonimia*, < L. *synonymia*, < Gr. *συνωνυμία*, likeness of name or meaning, a synonym, < *συνώνυμος*, having like name or meaning: see *synonym.*] 1. The quality of being synonymous, or of expressing the same meaning by different words. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *rhet.*, a figure by which words of the same meaning are used to amplify a discourse.—3†. A thing of the same name.

We having three rivers of note *synonymies* with her.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, ii.

4. A system of synonyms; a collection of synonyms; also, the study of synonyms; the use of synonyms in expressing different shades of meaning; the discrimination of synonyms; especially, in *nat. hist.*, the sifting of synonyms to determine the onyms. In botany and zoölogy the synonymy of a species of plant or animal, in the concrete, is a list of the several different names which have been applied to it by its various describers or classifiers, implying on the synonymist's part the discrimination not only of the synonyms of the species, but of the homonyms of related species, for the especial purpose of determining the onym of each species. Thus, *Falco fuscus* and *Falco obscurus* may be synonyms of one and the same species of falcon, yet *Falco fuscus* may be a homonym of two different species of falcon, and it may be that neither name is the onym of either of these species. Synonymy in natural history has become of late years so extensive and so intricate that probably no naturalist has mastered the subject beyond the line of some one narrow specialty. Synonymatic lists for single species extending over several pages of an ordinary book are of no infrequent occurrence. See *synonym*, 3.

The inconveniences arising from the want of a good Nomenclature were long felt in Botany, and are still felt in Mineralogy. The attempts to remedy them by *Synonymies* are very ineffective, for such comparisons of synonymes do not supply a systematic nomenclature.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. lxxv.

synophthalmia (sin-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *teratol.*, same as *cyclopia.* Also *synophthalmus.*

synophyty (si-nof'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the cohesion of several embryos. *Cooke.*

synopsis (si-nop'sis), *n.*; pl. *synopses* (-sēz). [= Sp. *sinopsis* = Pg. *synopsis* = It. *sinossi*, < LL. *synopsis*, < Gr. *σύνοψις*, a general view (cf. *συνοπᾶν*, fut. *συνόψεσθαι*, see the whole together, see at a glance), < *σύν*, together, + *ὄψις*, view.] 1. A summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject; a compendium of heads or short paragraphs so arranged as to afford a view of the whole or of principal parts of a matter under consideration; a conspectus.

That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as the force of argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle.
Warburton, On Pope's Essay on Man.

I am now upon a methodical *Synopsis* of all British Animals excepting Insects, and it will be a general *Synops.* of Quadrupeds. *Ray*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 199.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a prayer-book for the use of the laity, of the same character as that described under *anthology*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** *Compendium, Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment.*

synoptic (si-nop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *synoptique* = Sp. *sinóptico* = Pg. *synoptico* = It. *sinottico*, < NL. *synopticus*, < Gr. *συνοπτικός*, seeing the whole together or at a glance, < *σύνοψις*, a general view, synopsis: see *synopsis.*] **I.** *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a subject: as, a *synoptic* table; a *synoptic* history.—**Synoptic chart**, in *meteor.*, a map showing the temperature, pressure, wind, weather, and other meteorological elements over an extensive region, compiled from simultaneous observations at a large number of stations. The pressure is represented by isobars, the temperature by isotherms, the wind by arrows, and the cloudiness and weather by differently shaded circles or other conventional symbols.—**Synoptic gospels.** See *gospel*, 2.

II. *n.* One of the synoptic gospels; also, one of the writers of the synoptic gospels; a synoptist.

Yet the Tübingen professors and our Liberal newspapers must surely have something to go upon when they declare that the Jesus of the Fourth Gospel speaks quite differently from the Jesus of the *Synoptics*, and propound their theory of the Gnostic philosopher inventing, with profoundly calculated art, his fancy Gospel.
M. Arnold, God and the Bible, vi. § 5.

The real difference between John and the *Synoptics*, on this most decisive point, amounts to this: while these last have handed down to us but a single example of this form of language, John has preserved for us several examples selected with a particular purpose.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 733.

synoptical (si-nop'ti-kal), *a.* [< *synoptic* + *-al.*] Same as *synoptic.*—**Synoptical table**, in *nat. hist.*, a tabular synopsis of the leading, generally the most striking or easily recognized, characters of any group in zoölogy or botany, whereby the group is exhibited with a view to the ready identification of a given specimen, or analyzed to illustrate the relationship of its several components to one another. Such tables often proceed upon the dichotomous plan of presenting in succession alternatives of two (or more) characters, only one of which the specimen in hand should exhibit, as the "ovary inferior" and "ovary superior" in case of a plant; but the tabulation may be made in any way which best subserves the desired purpose in different cases. Some are natural analyses, others wholly artificial; the former are the more important and really instructive, the latter the most convenient and immediately helpful. Some combine these incompatible features as far as possible; and all are constantly used in systematic treatises, manuals, and text-books. They are often called *keys.*

synoptically (si-nop'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a synoptical manner; in such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dyeing materials.
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 295.

synoptist (si-nop'tist), *n.* [< *synopt-ic* + *-ist.*] One of the writers (Matthew, Mark, and Luke) of the synoptic gospels.

The essential identity of the Christ of the *Synoptists* is universally conceded.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 32.

synoptistic (sin-op-tis'tik), *a.* [< *synoptist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the synoptists or the synoptic gospels; synoptic; synoptical.

The author of the fourth gospel, writing at a much later date, habitually speaks of "the Jews" as an alien race, quite separated from the Christians; but this is not in the manner of the *synoptistic* tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 805.

synosteography (si-nos-tē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive synosteology; a description of or treatise upon joints.

synosteology (si-nos-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the joints of the body, or the knowledge of the articulations of the bones; arthrology.

synosteosis (si-nos-tē-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis.*] In *anat.*, union by means of bone; the confluence or growing together of bones; ankylosis; coössification. Also called *synostosis.* *Dunglison.*

synosteotome (si-nos'tē-ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a dismembering-knife.

synosteotomy (si-nos-tē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σύν*, together, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The anatomy of the articulations; dissection of joints.

synostosed (sin'os-tōzd), *a.* [< *synostosis* + *-ed*2.] Joined in osseous continuity. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 173.

synostosis (sin-os-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *synosteosis.*] Same as *synosteosis.*

synostotic (sin-os-tot'ik), *a.* [< *synostosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by synostosis.

Synotus (si-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίν*, together, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), the ear.] 1. (Keyserling, 1840.) A genus of long-eared bats, of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*, having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, the

Barbastel (*Synotus barbastellus*).

incisors four above and six below, the premolars two on each side of each jaw. The type is the barbastel of Europe, *S. barbastellus.* Another species is *S. darjelingensis.*—2. [*l. c.*] A double monster having the body united above a common umbilicus, the head being incompletely double, with a face on one side and one or two ears on the other.

synovia (si-nō'vi-ä), *n.* [= F. *synovie* = Sp. *sinovia*, < NL. *synovia* (Paracelsus), < Gr. *σίν*, together, + L. *ovum*, egg.] The lubricating liquid secreted by a synovial membrane: so called from resembling the white of an egg. It is a nearly colorless liquid containing muein.

synovial (si-nō'vi-al), *a.* [= F. *synovial*, < NL. *synovialis*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to synovia; secreting synovia, as a membrane; containing synovia, as a bursa.—**Articular synovial membrane**, a membrane lining the capsular ligament, and extending up on the borders (marginal zone) of the articular cartilage, of any diarthrodial joint. Also called *synovial capsule of a joint.*—**Bursal synovial membrane**, the synovial lining to a bursa mucosa: it may also be regarded as including the bursa in its entire thickness. Also called *vesicular synovial membrane.*—**Synovial bursa**, a bursa mucosa. See cut under *hoof.*—**Synovial capsule.** See *synovial membrane.*—**Synovial cysts**, cysts resulting from the distention or expansion of bursæ and synovial sheaths of tendons.—**Synovial fluid.** Same as *synovia.*—**Synovial folds**, folds of synovial membrane projecting into the cavity of a joint. Also called *synovial fringes*, and *Haversian folds* and *fringes*, and, when less free, *synovial ligaments.*—**Synovial frena**, the folds of synovial membrane in the sheath of tendons, which stretch from the outer surface of the tendon to the inner surface of the sheath.—**Synovial glands**, fringed vascular folds to be found in all synovial membranes: regarded by Clopton Havers as the apparatus for secreting synovia. Also called *glands of Havers* and *Havers's mucilaginous glands.*—**Synovial hernia**, a protrusion of the synovial membrane through the fibrous capsule of a joint.—**Synovial ligaments**, ligament-like synovial folds.—**Synovial membrane.** See *membrane.*—**Synovial rheumatism**, rheumatic synovitis.—**Synovial sheath**, a vaginal synovial membrane.—**Synovial villi**, the small non-vascular processes forming the secondary synovial fringes.—**Vaginal synovial membrane**, the synovial membrane lining the sheath of a tendon (or it may be taken as including the sheath in its entire thickness). Also called *synovial sheath.*—**Vesicular synovial membrane.** Same as *bursal synovial membrane.*

synovialis (si-nō-vi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *synoviales* (-lēz). [NL., < *synovia*, q. v.] A synovial membrane.

synovially (si-nō'vi-al-i), *adv.* By means or with the concurrence of a synovial membrane; as a freely movable joint. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 135.

synoviparous (sin-ō-vip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *synovia* + L. *parere*, produce.] Producing or secreting synovia; synovial, as a membrane.—**Synoviparous crypts**, small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac.

synovitis (sin-ō-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *synovia* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.—**Synovitis hyperplastica**, synovitis with hyperplasia of the synovial membrane, its folds and villi.—**Synovitis hyperplastica granulosa**, tubercular synovitis.—**Synovitis hyperplastica lævis.** Same as *synovitis hyperplastica pannosa.*—**Synovitis hyperplastica pannosa**, synovitis in which the membrane grows up over the articular cartilage, so as to resemble pannus.—**Synovitis purulenta**, synovitis with purulent effusion.—**Synovitis serofibrinosa**, a synovitis forming a serofibrinous exudate in the synovial cavity.

synpelmous (sin-pel'mus), *a.* Same as *sympelmous.*

synsarcosis (sin-sär-kō'sis), *n.* Same as *sysarcosis*.

synsepalous (sin-sep'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, same as *gamosepalous*.

synspermy (sin'spėr-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the union of two or more seeds.

syntactic (sin-tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *sintactico* (cf. F. *syntaxique*, prop. **syntactique*), < Gr. *σύνταξις* (*συντακτ-*), a joining together, syntax: see *syntax*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Conjoined; fitted to each other. *Johnson.*—2. In *gram.*, pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or construction.

If . . . you strike out the Saxon element, there remains but a jumble of articulate sounds without coherence, *syntactic* relation, or intelligible significance.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

II. *n.* A branch of mathematics including permutations, combinations, variations, the binomial theorem, and other doctrines relative to the number of ways of putting things together under given conditions.

syntactical (sin-tak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *syntactic* + *-al*.] Same as *syntactic*.

The various *syntactical* structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dict.

syntactically (sin-tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a syntactical manner; as regards syntax; in conformity to syntax. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

syntagma (sin-tag'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύνταγμα*, that which is put together, < *συντάσσειν*, put together: see *syntax*. Cf. *tagma*.] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all bodies made up of tagmata, or theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules. See *tagma*.

syntagmatite (sin-tag'mą-tīt), *n.* [< *syntagma*(*t-*) + *-ite*2.] A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblende of Monte Somma, Vesuvius: later used by Scharizer for a hypothetical orthosilicate assumed by him to explain the composition of the aluminous amphiboles.

syntax (sin'taks), *n.* [Formerly, as LL., *syntaxis, sintaxis;* < F. *syntaxe* = Sp. *sintáxis* = Pg. *syntaxe* = It. *sintassi* = D. *syntaxis* = G. Sw. Dan. *syntax*, < LL. *syntaxis*, < Gr. *σύνταξις*, a putting together, an arrangement or drawing up (as of soldiers or words), syntax, < *συντάσσειν*, draw up in order, array, < *σίν*, together, + *τάσσειν*, arrange, put in order: see *tactic, taxis*.] 1†. Connected system or order; union of things.

The fifth [consideration] is concerning the *syntax* and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *gram.*, the construction of sentences; the due forming and arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage. Syntax includes the proper use of parts of speech and of forms in their combinations to make sentences, and their proper arrangement or collocation.

syntaxist† (sin-tak'sis), *n.* Same as *syntax*.

syntectic (sin-tek'tik), *a.* [< L. *syntecticus*, < Gr. *συντηκτικός*, apt to melt together or dissolve, consumptive, < *συντήκειν*, melt together, dissolve: see *syntexis*.] Relating to syntexis; wasting.

syntectical (sin-tek'ti-kal), *a.* [< *syntectic* + *-al*.] Same as *syntectic*.

syntenosis (sin-te-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *syntenoses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *σίν*, together, + *τένων*, a sinew.] The articulation or connection of bones by means of tendons. The joints of the fingers and toes are mainly of this character.

synteresis (sin-tę-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συντήρησις*, a watching closely, observation, < *συντηρεῖν*, watch closely, observe together, < *σίν*, together, + *τηρεῖν*, watch over, take care or heed, < *τηρός*, a watch, guard.] 1. In *med.*, preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis.—2†. Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

Synteresis, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit, and doth signify "a conversation of the knowledge of the law of God and Nature, to know good or evil."
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 106.

synteretic (sin-tę-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *συντηρητικός*, watching closely, < *συντηρεῖν*, watch closely: see *synteresis*.] In *med.*, pertaining to synteresis; preserving health; prophylactic.

synteretics (sin-tę-ret'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *synteretic* (see *-ics*).] Hygiene.

syntexis (sin-tek'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *syntexis*, < Gr. *σύντηξις*, a melting or wasting away, consumption, < *συντήκειν*, melt together, waste or fall away, < *σίν*, together, + *τήκειν*, melt, waste away.] In *med.*, a wasting of the body.

syntheme (sin'thēm), *n.* [< Gr. *σύνθημα*, connection, < *συντιθέναι*, put together, < *σίν*, together, + *τιθέναι*, put: see *theme*.] A system of groups of objects comprising every one of a larger set just once, twice, or other given number of times. The groups may be divided into subgroups subject to various conditions.—**Dyadic syntheme.** See *dyadic*.

synthermal (sin-thėr'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *θέρμη*, heat: see *therm, thermal*.] Having the same temperature.

synthesis (sin'the-sis), *n.* [= F. *synthèse* = Sp. *síntesis* = Pg. *synthese, synthesis* = It. *sintesi*, < L. *synthesis*, < Gr. *σύνθεσις*, a putting together, composition, < *συντιθέναι*, put together, combine, < *σίν*, together, + *τιθέναι*, set, place: see *thesis*.] 1. A putting of two or more things together; composition; specifically, the combination of separate elements or objects of thought into a whole, as of simple into compound or complex conceptions, and individual propositions into a system; also, a process of reasoning advancing in a direct manner from principles established or assumed, and propositions already proved, to the conclusion: the opposite of *analysis*.

It [speech] should carry an orderly and good construction, which they called *Synthesis*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Geometrical deduction (and deduction in general) is called *synthesis*, because we introduce, at successive steps, the results of new principles. But in reasoning on the relations of space we sometimes go on separating truths into their component truths, and these into other component truths, and so on; and this is geometrical analysis.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, II. xxiii.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in the condition of separate words. See *synthetic*, 2. (*b*) In *surg.*, an operation by which divided parts are united. (*c*) In *chem.*, the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination: the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts: as, that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen is proved both by analysis and by *synthesis*. (*d*) In *acoustics*, the combining of two or more simple sounds of different pitch, as those of several tuning-forks to produce or imitate a certain compound sound, as, for example, that of a piano-string.—**Dynamic, pure,** etc., **synthesis.** See the adjectives.—**Synthesis of apprehension.** See *apprehension*.—**Synthesis of reproduction.** See *reproduction*.

synthesise, *v. t.* See *synthesize*.

synthesist (sin'the-sist), *n.* [< *synthes-is* + *-ist*.] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods. Compare *synthetist*.

Science turns her back on the subject, and the universities dismiss Art from the category of studies, and pass it over mainly to the painters to discourse on, ignoring the psychological law that no mind can be productively analytical and synthetical at the same time, and the artist, being perforce a *synthesist*, cannot be expected to analyse the art which he is, if a true artist, occupied in building.
New Princeton Rev., II. 24.

synthesize (sin'the-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthesized*, ppr. *synthesizing*. [< *synthes-is* + *-ize*.] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; unite in one; treat synthetically. Also spelled *synthesise*.

The functions of separate organs are subsumed and *synthesized* into the activity of a yet higher unity—that of the organic system to which they belong.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

synthetic (sin-thet'ik), *a.* [= F. *synthétique* = Sp. *sintético* = Pg. *synthetico* = It. *sintetico*, < NL. *syntheticus*, < Gr. *συνθετικός*, skilled in putting together or in composition, < *συντιθέναι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis: as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

In fact, all mathematical judgments are *synthetic*, or, if analytic judgments are made in mathematics, they are quite subordinate in importance.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 211.

That activity which we variously call "poetic," "imaginative," or "creative" is essentially *synthetic*, is a process of putting together, while the scientific process seems distinctively analytic, or a tearing apart.
S. Lanier, English Novel, p. 69.

2. In *gram.*, characterized by synthesis, or the combination of radical and formative elements into one word, as distinguished from their maintenance in separate words, which is *analytic*. Thus, *man's* is synthetic, *of man* is analytic; *higher* is synthetic, *more high* is analytic; *loved* is synthetic, *did love* is analytic; and so *amabitur* (Latin) and *will be loved*. The epithet is used both of single formations, like these, and of classes of expressions; also of a whole language, or a period or class of languages, according as expressions of one or of the other class prevail in each case.

3. In *biol.*, of a general or comprehensive type of structure; combining in one organism characters which are to be specialized in several different organisms in the course of evolution; generalized, not specialized; undifferentiated. Thus, the *Symphyla* are a synthetic type, as combining characters of the classes *Myriapoda* and *Hexapoda*. Since the general course of evolution is from generals to particulars, or from generalization to specialization, synthetic forms are mostly low or primitive, and less fully illustrated by recent or living than by early and extinct organisms. Most fossil types are synthetic in comparison with existent forms of which they are ancestral.—**Synthetic geometry,** geometry treated without algebra, or at least without coördinates: opposed to *analytical geometry*. Modern synthetic geometry, which has been almost altogether the fruit of the nineteenth century, resembles the geometry of the Greeks, but far surpasses it in power and beauty. See *geometry*.—**Synthetic judgment** or **proposition,** a judgment professing to contain matter of fact, and not mere explication of what is implicitly contained in the idea of the subject.—**Synthetic method.** See *method*.—**Synthetic philosophy,** the philosophy of Herbert Spencer: so called by himself, because it is conceived as a fusion of the different sciences into a whole. See *Spencerianism*.

synthetical (sin-thet'i-kal), *a.* [< *synthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *synthetic*.

Before we have done, we shall see how all-efficient the *synthetical* principle proves to be. No wonder, for it is nothing less than our whole feeling, thinking, and willing subject; in fact, our very being mentally occupied.
E. Montgomery, Mind, No. 35, July, 1884.

The composition of water may be demonstrated by synthesis. . . . The discovery of the composition of water was indeed made originally by *synthetical*, and not by analytical processes. *Huxley*, Physiography, vii.

Accidental synthetical mark. See *mark*1.—**Synthetical cognition, definition,** etc. See the nouns.

synthetically (sin-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a synthetic manner; by synthesis; by composition.

syntheticism (sin-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [< *synthetic* + *-ism*.] The principles of synthesis; a tendency to follow synthetic methods; a synthetic system.

The assumption that languages are developed only in the direction of *syntheticism*.
Smith's Bible Dictionary, Confusion of Tongues.

synthetist (sin'the-tist), *n.* [< *synthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ist*.] One who synthesizes, or who is versed in synthesis, in any application of that word. Compare *synthesist*. *P. G. Hamerton*, Thoughts about Art, xii.

synthetize (sin'the-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *synthetized*, ppr. *synthetizing*. [< *synthesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ize*.] To unite in regular structure. *Imp. Dict.*

Synthliborhamphus (sin'thli-bō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1837, as *Synthliboramphus*), < Gr. *σίν*, together, + *θλίβειν*, press, + *ῥάμφος*, a bill, beak.] A genus of *Alcidæ* of the North Pacific, having a stout, much-compressed bill, whose depth at the base is about half its length, subnasal nostrils reached by the frontal antiæ,

Ancient Auk (*Synthliborhamphus antiquus*).

much-compressed tarsi, scutellate in front and on the sides and reticulate behind, and short, nearly square tail; the nipper-nosed murrelets. There are 2 species, the ancient auk or black-throated murrelet, *S. antiquus*, and the Japanese auklet or Temminck's murrelet, *S. wnizusume*. The latter is crested, and the former is not. Both are found on both coasts of the North Pacific.

synthronus (sin'thrō-nus), *n.*; pl. *synthroni* (-nī). [< Gr. *σίν*, together, + *θρόνος*, throne.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the joint throne or seat of the bishop and his presbyters. The synthronus is placed behind the altar against the east wall of the apse, and consisted from early times of a semicircular row or of several such rows of steps or seats, the bishop's throne or cathedra being in the center and higher than the rest. Synthroni are sometimes found in the West, usually of ancient construction. A good example is the synthronus in the basilica of Torcello. See cut under *bishop*.

syntomia (sin-tō′mi-ą), *n.* Same as *syntomy.*

It [speech] were not tediousiy long, but briefe and compendious as the matter might beare, which they call *Syntomia.* *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

syntomy (sin′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *syntomia,* < Gr. *συντομία,* abridgment, shortness, < *σύντομος,* abridged, cut short, < *συντέμνειν,* cut down, abridge, < *σύν,* together, + *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] Brevity; conciseness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

syntonic (sin-ton′ik), *a.* [< *synton-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *syntonous.*—**Syntonic comma.** See *comma,* 5 (*b*).

syntonin (sin′tō-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *σύντονος,* drawn tight (see *syntonous*), + *-in*2.] The acid albumin into which myosin is converted by the action of dilute acids.

syntonolydian (sin″tō-nō-lid′i-ąn), *a.* [< Gr. *σύντονος,* intense, + *Λύδιος,* Lydian: see *Lydian.*] Same as *hypolydian* (see *mode*1, 7).

syntonous (sin′tō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύντονος,* drawn tight, strained, intense, < *σύν,* together, + *τείνειν,* stretch: see *tone*1.] Intense: used of various phenomena in ancient musical theory. Also *syntonic.*

Claudius Ptolemy (130) rectified this error, and in the so-called *syntonous* or intense diatonic scale reduced the proportions of his tetrachord. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 771.

syntractrix (sin-trak′triks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν,* with, + NL. *tractrix,* q. v.] The locus of a point on the tangent to the tractrix which divides the constant line into parts of given length.

Syntractrix.

Syntremata (sin-trem′ą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σύν,* together, + *τρῆμα,* a perforation, hole. Cf. *Monotremata.*] In *conch.*, same as *Monotremata*, 2.

syntrematous (sin-trem′ą-tus), *a.* [< *Syntremata* + *-ous.*] In *conch.*, same as *monotrematous.*

syntropic (sin-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *τρέπειν,* turn.] Turning in the same direction: in anatomy noting the position of these parts, and those parts themselves, which form by repetition a series of similar segments: thus, several vertebræ, or several ribs, are *syntropic* in respect of one another: opposed to *antitropic.*

Syntropic.—Similar, and pointing in the same direction, so as to form a series. *New York Med. Jour.,* XL. 114.

syntypic (sin-tip′ik), *a.* [< *syntyp-ous* + *-ic.*] Belonging to the same type.

syntypicism (sin-tip′i-sizm), *n.* [< *syntypic* + *-ism.*] The character of being syntypic.

syntypous (sin-tī′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν,* together, + *τύπος,* type: see *type.*] Same as *syntypic.*

Synziphosura (sin-zi-fō-sū′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Syxiphosura,* < Gr. *σύν,* together, + NL. *Xiphosura,* q. v.] A suborder of merostomatous crustaceans, composed of the families *Bunodidæ, Hemiaspidæ, Pseudoniscidæ,* and *Neolimulidæ,* collectively contrasted with *Xiphosura* and *Eurypterida. A. S. Packard.*

synzygia† (sin-zij′i-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. **syzygia* (cf. Gr. *συζυγία,* a junction, union of branches with the trunk, etc.), < *σύν,* together, + *ζυγόν,* a yoke, any means of junction or uniting.] In *bot.*, the point of junction of opposite cotyledons. *Lindley.*

syon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion.*

sypers†, *n.* Same as *cypress*2.

sypher†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher.*

sypher-joint (sī′fėr-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a lap-joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flush surface.

syphilide (sif′i-lid), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* (*-id-*): see *syphilis.*] A syphilitic eruption on the skin; a syphiloderm.

syphilidologist (sif″i-li-dol′ō-jist), *n.* Same as *syphilologist.*

syphilidology (sif″i-li-dol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *syphilology.*

syphiliphobia (sif″i-li-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *syphilis* + Gr. *φόβος,* fear.] Morbid dread of having contracted syphilis. Also *syphilophobia.*

syphilis (sif′i-lis), *n.* [Also *siphilis;* < F. *syphilis* = Sp. *sifilis* = Pg. *syphilis* = It. *sifilide* = G. *syphilis* = Sw. Dan. *syfilis,* < NL. *syphilis,* syphilis, a word introduced into technical use by Sauvages, from the name of a Latin poem by Hieronimo Fracastorio (Hieronymus Fracastorius), an Italian physician and poet (1483–1553), entitled "*Syphilus,* sive Morbi Gallici libri tres," and published in 1530, the name being derived from that of *Syphilus,* a character in the poem. The name *Syphilus* is a fauciful one, having a Gr. aspect but no actual Gr. basis. If either of the usual conjectures is correct, it should be **Symphilus,* < Gr. *σύν,* with, + *φίλος,* loving, fond (*φιλεῖν,* love), or **Syophilus* (a name appropriate for a swineherd), < *σῦς,* hog, + *φίλος,* loving (*φιλεῖν,* love).] An infectious venereal disease of chronic course, communicated from person to person by actual contact with discharges containing the virus, or by heredity. The initial lesion at the point of inoculation is the hard or true chancre; this, after a short period, is followed by skin-affections of varied form, sore throat with mucous patches and swelling of the lymphatic glands, and later by disease of the bones, muscles, arteries, and viscera. The chancre is known as *primary syphilis,* the diseases of the skin and mucous membranes as *secondary syphilis,* and the later disorders as *tertiary syphilis.*—**Hereditary syphilis,** syphilis derived from one or both parents from infection of the sexual products, or through the mother from infection of the embryo in utero.—**Infantile syphilis,** syphilis in infants, especially hereditary syphilis.—**Syphilis bacillus,** a bacillus discovered by Lustgarten, consisting of slightly curved rods, 3$^{\mu}$ to 7$^{\mu}$ long and .1$^{\mu}$ thick, found in enlarged leucocytes. This bacillus has not yet been proved to be pathogenic of syphilis, but is the one usually known by the above name. Other organisms, both bacilli and micrococci, have been announced from time to time as the supposed pathogenic germ.

syphilisation, syphilise. See *syphilization, syphilize.*

syphilitic (sif-i-lit′ik), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-itic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; affected with syphilis.—**Syphilitic diathesis,** the condition of body induced by hereditary or constitutional syphilis.—**Syphilitic fever,** pyrexia as a symptom of syphilis.—**Syphilitic inflammation,** any inflammation due to syphilis, but especially that which exhibits an abundant infiltration with lymphoid cells, with occasional giant cells, forming in its full development a variety of granulation tissue, with insufficient vascularization and a tendency to coagulation necrosis.

syphilization (sif″i-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< *syphilize* + *-ation.*] A saturation of the system with syphilis by means of repeated inoculations: a mode of treatment suggested not only for the cure of syphilis, but also as rendering the body insusceptible to future attacks. Also spelled *syphilisation.*

syphilize (sif′i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *syphilized,* ppr. *syphilizing.* [< *syphilis* + *-ize.*] To inoculate or saturate, as the system, with syphilis. Also spelled *syphilise.*

syphiloderm (sif′i-lō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *δέρμα,* skin.] A dermal lesion of syphilis; a syphilide.

syphiloderma (sif″i-lō-dėr′mą), *n.* [NL.: see *syphiloderm.*] Same as *syphiloderm.*

syphilographer (sif-i-log′rą-fėr), *n.* [< *syphilograph-y* + *-er*1.] One who writes on syphilis.

syphilography (sif-i-log′rą-fi), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] The description of syphilis.

syphiloid (sif′i-loid), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the character of syphilis: as, *syphiloid* affections.

syphilologist (sif-i-lol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *syphilolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in syphilology. *Lancet.*

syphilology (sif-i-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *syphilis* + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning syphilis.

syphiloma (sif-i-lō′mą), *n.*; pl. *syphilomata* (*-mą-tą*). [NL., < *syphilis* + *-oma.*] A syphilitic tumor.

syphilomatous (sif-i-lom′ą-tus), *a.* [< *syphiloma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a syphiloma.

syphilophobia (sif″i-lō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* The usual form of *syphiliphobia.*

syphilous (sif′i-lus), *a.* [< *syphilis* + *-ous.*] Syphilitic.

syphon, *n.* See *siphon.*

syren†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *siren.*

Syriac (sir′i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syriaque* = Sp. *Siríaco* = Pg. *Syriaco* = It. *Siriaco,* < L. *Syriacus,* < Gr. Συριακός, of or pertaining to Syria, < Συρία, Syria: see *Syrian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language: as, the *Syriac* Bible.

They usually perform their long offices of devotion by night, which are in the *Syriac* language, that they do not understand; and, being used to that character, both they and the Syrians, or Jacobites, write the Arabic, their native tongue, in Syrian characters. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 93.

II. *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country, differing very little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic, and belonging to the Semitic family of languages.

Syriacism (sir′i-ą-sizm), *n.* [< *Syriac* + *-ism.*] A Syrian idiom; an Aramaism. Also *Syrianism, Syriasm.*

The New Testament, though it be said originally writ in Greek, yet hath nothing near so many Atticisms as Hebraisms and *Syriacisms.* *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

Syrian (sir′i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *syrien* = Sp. It. *Siriano* = Pg. *Syriano,* < NL. *Syrianus* (cf. Pers. Ar. *Suriyānī*), < L. *Syria,* < Gr. Συρία, Syria, < Σύρος, also Σύριος, a Syrian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria, a region in Asiatic Turkey, lying southeast of Asia Minor.—**Syrian balsam.** Same as *balm of Gilead* (which see, under *balm*).—**Syrian herb mastic.** See *herb.*—**Syrian rue.** See *harmel* and *Peganum.*—**Syrian school, thistle, tobacco,** etc. See the nouns.

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

Syrianism (sir′i-ąn-izm), *n.* [< *Syrian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Syriacism.*

Syriarch (sir′i-ärk), *n.* [< LL. *Syriarcha,* < LGr. Συριάρχης, the chief priest of Syria, < Συρία, Syria, + ἄρχειν, rule.] The chief priest of the province of Syria under the Roman empire.

She [Thecla] accompanies him [St. Paul] then to Antioch, where her beauty excites the passion of the *Syriarch* Alexander, and brings on her new trials. *Salmon,* Introd. to New Test., p. 360.

Syriasm (sir′i-azm), *n.* [< *Syria* + *-asm,* equiv., after *i-,* to *-ism.*] Same as *Syriacism.*

The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasms* and Hebraisms. *Warburton,* Doctrine of Grace, i. 8.

syringa (si-ring′gą), *n.* [NL., first applied (Lobel, 1576; Tournefort, 1700) to the mock-orange, its stems freed from pith being used for pipe-sticks, later also (Linnæus, 1737) to the lilac, formerly called *pipe-tree:* see *syringe.*] **1.** A plant of the genus *Philadelphus;* the mock-orange. The common species are vigorous, graceful shrubs of a bushy habit, with abundant large white, mostly clustered, flowers. The original plant was *P. coronarius,* a native of southern Europe, in varieties extending thence to Japan. It is universal in gardens, but is too powerfully odorous for many persons. The finest species is perhaps *P. grandiflorus,* of the southeastern United States, having pure-white flowers two inches broad. Other good species are *P. inodorus* and *P. hirsutus* of the same region, and *P. Gordonianus* of California. See cut under *Philadelphus.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Oleaceæ,* type of the tribe *Syringeæ;* the lilacs. It is characterized by a corolla with usually cylindrical tube and four broad induplicate or valvate lobes, and by two ovules in each of the two cells of the ovary, ripening into obliquely winged seeds with fleshy albumen. The 6 species are natives of eastern Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and include the cultivated lilacs. They are smooth or hairy shrubs, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves, and handsome flowers in terminal and often thyrsoid panicles, followed by oblong coriaceous two-valved capsules. (See *lilac.*) The leaves and fruit of *S. vulgaris* have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

syringe (sir′inj), *n.* [= F. *seringue* = Pr. *siringua* = Sp. *jeringa* = Pg. *seringa* = It. *sciringa, scilinga,* < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a tube, pipe.] **1.** A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, commonly employed to draw in a quantity of water or other fluid, and to squirt or eject it forcibly. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle. The lower end of the cylinder terminates in a small tube; on this being immersed in any fluid, and the piston then drawn up, the fluid is forced into the body of the cylinder by the atmospheric pressure, and by pushing back the piston to the bottom of the cylinder the contained fluid is expelled in a small jet. The syringe is used by surgeons and others for washing wounds, for injecting fluids into the body, and for other purposes. A larger form is used for watering plants, trees, etc. The syringe is also used as a pneumatic machine for condensing or exhausting the air in a close vessel, but for this purpose two valves are necessary.

2. Same as *syrinx,* 3.—**3.** In *entom.*, same as *syringium.*—**Auel's syringe,** a fine-pointed syringe for injecting fluids through puncta lacrymalia.—**Condensing syringe,** a syringe with valves which receive air above the piston and condense air below it in any chamber to which the foot of the syringe is attached.—**Hypodermic syringe,** a small graduated syringe fitted with a needle-shaped nozle for the introduction of medicated solutions under the skin.

syringe (sir′inj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *syringed,* ppr. *syringing.* [= F. *seringuer* = Pr. *seringar* = Sp. *jeringar* = Pg. *seringar* = It. *sciringare;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, month, and eye was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiseman,* Surgery.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a syringe; inject fluid with a syringe. *Prior.*

Syringeæ (si-rin′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Syringa* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Oleaceæ.* It is characterized by pendulous ovules ripening into winged seeds with a superior radicle, contained in a loculicidal fruit which is terete or compressed parallel to the partition. Besides *Syringa,* the type, it includes two mostly Asiatic genera, *Forsythia* and *Schrebera.*

syringeal (si-rin′jē-al), *n.* [< *syrinx* (*syring-*) + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the syrinx: as, *syringeal* muscles; *syringeal* structure. See *syrinx,* 4.

syringeful (sir'inj-fûl), *n.* [< *syringe* + *-ful*.] The quantity that a syringe will hold.

The transmission of fluid by the tube must have occurred under low pressure, since the pain began when only two *syringefuls* had been injected.
Lancet, 1889, II. 1275.

syringe-gun (sir'inj-gun), *n.* A large tube-and-piston syringe, used for disabling hummingbirds, etc., by ejecting water upon them.

syringes, *n.* Latin plural of *syrinx*.

syringe-valve (sir'inj-valv), *n.* A form of valve with a guide-stem bearing a knob on the end to prevent it from being forced entirely from its seat: used especially in syringes.

syringia, *n.* Plural of *syringium*.

syringin (si-rin'jin), *n.* [< *syringa* + *-in*².] A glucoside obtained from *Syringa vulgaris*. It is crystalline, tasteless, neutral in reaction, and soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

syringitis (sir-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *syrinx* (*syring-*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

syringium (si-rin'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *syringia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συρίγγιον*, dim. of *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe: see *syringe*.] In *entom.*, a tubular organ on various parts of certain caterpillars, from which a fluid is ejected to drive away ichneumons or other enemies. Also *syringe*. *Kirby*.

syringocele (si-ring'gō-sēl), *n.* Same as *syringocælia*.

syringocœlia (si-ring-gō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοιλία*, a hollow.] In *anat.*, the proper central canal or cavity of the spinal cord; the hollow of the primitively tubular myelon, expanding in the brain into the metacœle, or so-called fourth ventricle, and sometimes, as in birds, expanding in the sacral region into the sinus rhomboidalis, or rhombocœle.

Syringocœlomata (si-ring'gō-sē-lō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *κοίλωμα*(*τ-*), a hollow.] A division of *Protocœlomata*, containing those sponges, as of the genus *Syconus*, which have simple tubular or saccular diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 114.

syringocœlomatic (si-ring-gō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syringocœlomata*. *A. Hyatt*. Also *syringocœlomic*.

Syringodendron (si-ring-gō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Sternberg, 1820), < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name given to decorticated stems of *Sigillaria*. In such specimens, in the place of the leaf-scar there are seen two oval depressions, which lie close to each other, and are of considerable size. Most of the forms have been found directly connected with recognized species of *Sigillaria*.

syringomyelia (si-ring'gō-mī-ē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυελός*, marrow: see *myelon*.] The existence of an abnormal cavity or cavities in the substance of the spinal cord, whether from abnormal persistence, from variation or distention of the embryonic space, or from the breaking down of gliomatous or other morbid tissue. Evidently congenital defects of this kind in the very young, distended with liquid, are frequently designated by the name *hydromyelia*.

syringomyelitis (si-ring-gō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *syringomyelia* + *-itis*.] Myelitis with the formation of cavities; especially, syringomyelia where it is regarded as produced by myelitis.

syringomyon (si-ring-gō-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *syringomya* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, + *μυών*, a musele.] Any one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of a bird. *Coues*, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

syringotome (si-ring'gō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *συριγγοτόμιον*, a knife for operating on a fistula: see *syringotomy*.] In *surg.*, a probe-pointed bistoury, used for cutting a fistula.

syringotomy (sir-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **συριγγοτομία* (cf. *συριγγοτόμιον*, a knife for operating on a fistula, *συριγγοτόμος*, cutting fistulas), < *σῦριγξ* (*συριγγ-*), a pipe, tube, fistula, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of cutting for fistula.

syrinx (sir'ingks), *n.*; pl. *syringes* (si-rin'jēz), sometimes *syrinxes* (sir'ingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. *σῦριγξ*, a pipe, tube: see *syringe*.] 1. Same as *Pan's pipes* (which see, under *pipe*¹). — 2. In *Egypt. archæol.*, a narrow and deep rock-cut channel or tunnel forming a characteristic feature of Egyptian tombs of the New Empire.

The size of the galleries and apartments varies very much (the mummies often scarcely left space enough to pass), the disposition extremely labyrinthine. The Greeks called them *Syringes*, holed passages.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 227.

3. In *anat.*, the Eustachian tube. — 4. In *ornith.*, the voice-organ of birds; the lower larynx, situated at or near the bifurcation of the trachea into the bronchi, and serving to modulate the voice, as in singing. This is usually a more complicated structure than the larynx proper (at the top of the trachea), and so differently constructed in different birds that it affords characters of great significance in classification. The highest group of *Passeres* (namely, the suborder *Oscines*, which contains the singing birds) is signalized by the elaboration of this musical organ, especially with reference to its intrinsic musculation. A few birds have no syrinx; some have one, yet without intrinsic muscles; in some the syringes are wholly *bronchial*, and consequently paired; in others the syrinx is wholly *tracheal*, and single. But in nearly all birds the syrinx is *bronchotracheal*, and results from a special modification of the lower end of the trachea and upper end of each bronchus. The lowermost tracheal ring, or a piece composed of several such rings, is enlarged and otherwise modified, and crossed by a bolt-bar (see cut under *pessulus*), which separates the single tracheal tube into right and left openings of the bronchi. A median septum rises from the pessulus into the trachea, between the two bronchial orifices, and the free upper margin of this septum, called the *semilunar membrane*, forms the inner lip of a rima syringis, whose outer lip is a fold of mucous membrane from the opposite side of each bronchus. These membranes are vibratile in the act of singing, and constitute vocal cords. Several upper bronchial half-rings, enlarged and otherwise modified, are completed in circumference by a single continuous membrane, the *internal tympaniform membrane*, which is attached to the pessulus above. The syrinx is actuated by a pair, or several pairs, of intrinsic singing-muscles, called *syringomya*, which vary much in different birds in their attachments as well as in their number. (See *song-muscle*.) In the *Oscines* at least five pairs are recognized, though their nomenclature is by no means settled, owing to their description under different names by different authors, and to the difficulty of homologizing the individual muscles under their many modifications in different birds. The insertion of the syringomya into the ends and not into the middle of the bronchial half-rings is characteristic of the true *Oscines*. See *Acromyodi*, *Mesomyodi*.

Syrinx of Raven.
a, *b*, *c*, modified tracheal and bronchial rings entering into its formation; *tr*, trachea; *br*, right and left bronchi.

5. In *surg.*, a fistula.

syrma (sėr'mä), *n.*; pl. *syrmæ* (-mē). [L. *syrma*, < Gr. *σύρμα*, a trailing robe, < *σύρειν*, drag or trail along.] In *antiq.*, a long dress reaching to the ground, as that worn by tragic actors.

Syrmaticus (sėr-mat'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < LL. *syrmaticus*, < Gr. **συρματικός*, trailing, < *σύρμα*, a trailing robe: see *syrma*.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, the type of which is Reeves's pheasant, *S. reevesi*: so called from the magnificent train formed by the tail, which exceeds in length that of any other pheasant. See cut under *Phasianus*.

Syrniinæ (sėr-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syrnium* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of owls, named from the genus *Syrnium*, containing a number of both eared and earless species, and having no definable characters.

Syrnium (sėr'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Savigny, 1810); origin unknown. Cf. *Surnia*.] A genus of earless owls. The type is the common wood-owl of Europe, *S. aluco*. Other species which have often been placed in this genus are the great Lapp owl, *S. lapponicum*; the great gray owl of North America, *S. cinereum*; the common barred owl of the same country, *S. nebulosum*, and many similar species. By many authors *S. aluco* is taken as the type of the restricted genus *Strix*, of which *Syrnium* thus becomes a mere synonym. See *Aluco* and *Strix* (with cut).

syropt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syrup*.

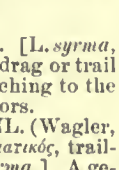
Syrophenician (sī'rō-fē-nish'an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Syro-Phenician*, *Syro-Phœnician*; < L. *Syrophœnix* (fem. *Syrophœnissa*), < Gr. *Συροφοίνιξ* (fem. *Συροφοίνισσα*), < *Σύρος*, Syrian, + *Φοίνιξ*, a Phenician.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Syro-Phenicia or to the Syrophenicians.

II. *n.* In *anc. hist.*, either a Phenician dwelling in Syria, or a person of mixed Syrian and Phenician descent, or an inhabitant of Syro-Phenicia, a Roman province which included Phenicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. [*Syro-Phenicia* had also, apparently, a more restricted meaning.]

syrphid (sėr'fid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrphidæ*.

II. *n.* A fly of the family *Syrphidæ*.

Syrphidæ (sėr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Syrphus* + *-idæ*.] A very large and important family of tetrachætous cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Syrphus*, and divided into numerous subfamilies and lesser sections. They are distinguished chiefly by the presence of the spurious vein of the wings, by other venational characters, and by the structure of the head. The species are often large and bright-colored, and usually fly in the hottest sunshine, frequenting flowers and feeding upon pollen. Many of them are beneficial in their early stages, the larvæ feeding upon plant-lice and bark-lice. The larvæ of others live in fungi, or in soft decaying vegetable or animal matter. Those of *Microdon* are found in ants' nests, while those of *Volucella* are parasitic in the nests of bumblebees. About 2,000 species are known, of which 300 are North American (north of Mexico), while about 550 are European. They are sometimes known as *aphis-eating flies*. See also cuts under *Milesia*, *Pipiza*, *Syrphus*, and *Diptera*.



Syrphid Larva eating a Plant-louse. (Slightly enlarged.)

Syrphus (sėr'fus), *n.* [Also spelled *Sirphus*; NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *σίρφος*, *σέρφος*, a gnat.] A large and widespread genus of flies, typical of the family *Syrphidæ*. It is now restricted to forms having the third joint of the antennæ short and oval, the eyes in the male without an area of enlarged facets above, the front moderately convex, and the hypopygium not very small. The larvæ are all aphidophagous. Twenty-six species inhabit North America. See also cut under *Diptera*.

Syrphus ribesii, natural size.

syrphus-fly (sėr'fus-flī), *n.* Any syrphid.

Syrrhaptes (si-rap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *συρράπτειν*, sew or stitch together, < *σύν*, together, + *ῥάπτειν*, sew, stitch.] The typical genus of *Syrrhaptinæ*, containing the three-toed sand-grouse with feathered feet. They are heavy-bodied birds, with very short legs, long pointed wings, the first primaries of which are attenuated in one of the species, and long pointed tail, the middle feathers of which are filamentous and long-exserted. There are 2 species, both natives of Asia. The common Pallas's sand-grouse, *S. paradoxus*, made an irruption into Europe in 1863, reaching even France and Great Britain. *S. tibetanus* is the other species. The genus is also called *Nematura* and *Heterocletus*, and the leading species is sometimes known as the *heteroclite grouse*.

Pallas's Sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*).

Syrrhaptinæ (sir-ap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Syrrhaptes* + *-inæ*.] One of the subfamilies of *Pteroclidæ*, represented by the genus *Syrrhaptes*: contrasted with *Pteroclinæ*.

syrrhaptine (si-rap'tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Syrrhaptinæ*.

syrrhizoristic (si-riz-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύν*, with, together, + E. *rhizoristic*.] Serving to determine the effective intercalations of the real roots of two functions lying between any assigned limits.

syrropt, syrrupt, *n.* Obsolete forms of *syrup*.

syrt (sėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *sirt*; < F. *syrte* = Sp. *sirte* = Pg. *syrte*, < L. *syrtis*, a sand-bank: see *syrtis*.] A quicksand. [Rare.]

The shatter'd mast,
The *syrt*, the whirlpool, and the rock.
Young, The Ocean.

syrtic (sėr'tik), *a.* [< L. *syrticus*, pertaining to a sand-bank or syrtis, < *syrtis*, sand-bank: see *syrt*, *syrtis*.] Pertaining to or resembling a syrt or quicksand. *Edinburgh Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

syrtis (sėr'tis), *n.*; pl. *syrtes* (-tēz). [< L. *syrtis*, < Gr. *σύρτις*, a sand-bank in the sea, applied esp. to one on the northern coast of Africa, < *σύρειν*, draw or trail along, sweep down.] A quicksand.

Quench'd in a boggy *Syrtis*, neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 939.

syrup, sirup (sir'up), *n.* [Formerly also *syrop*, *syrrup*, *syrrop*; also, and more prop., with the vowel *i*, *sirup*, *sirop*, *sirrup*; = D. *siroop*, *stroop* = G. *syrup* = Sw. *sirap* = Dan. *syrup* (< F. or E.) = NGr. *σιρόπιον*; < ME. *sirope*, *syrupe*, *sireppe*, *serop*, *soryp*, < OF. *sirop*, *sirrope*, *syrop* (also *ysserop*), F. *sirop*, < It. *siroppo*, *sciroppo* = Sp. *jarope* = Pg. *xarope* (ML. *siropus*, *syropus*, *sirupus*, *surupus*), syrup, < Ar. *sharāb*, *shurāb*, a drink, beverage, syrup: see *shrub*², *shrab*, *sherbet*.] 1. In *med.*, a solution of sugar in water, made according to an officinal formula, whether simple, flavored, or medicated with some special therapeutic or compound.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have used the approved means I have,
With wholesome *syrups*, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a formal man again.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 104.

2. The uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar. This is the ordinary or "golden syrup" of grocers; but in the sugar-manufacture the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as *molasses* or *treacle*.—**Compound syrup**, in *med.* and *phar.*, a name applied to many, though not to all, syrups containing two or more medicaments.—**Compound syrup of sarsaparilla**, sarsaparilla 150 parts, guaiacum-wood 20 parts, pale rose 12 parts, glycyrrhiza 12 parts, senna 12 parts, sassafras, anise, and gaultheria each 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 1,000 parts.—**Compound syrup of squill**, squill 120 parts, senega 120 parts, tartrate of antimony and potassium each 3 parts, sugar 1,200 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 9 parts, and diluted alcohol and water each to make 2,000 parts. It is emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and often cathartic.—**Dutch syrup**. See *Dutch*.—**Green syrup**, sugar crystallized, but unrefined.—**Maple syrup**. See *maple*[1].—**Simple syrup**, according to the United States Dispensatory, a solution of 65 parts by weight of pure sugar in 35 parts of distilled water.—**Syrup of aconite**, a mixture of tincture of fresh aconite-root 1 part with syrup 9 parts.—**Syrup of almond**, sweet almond 10 parts, bitter almond 3 parts, sugar 50 parts, orange-flower water 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent, nutrient, sedative. Also called *syrup of orgeat*.—**Syrup of althæa**, althæa 4 parts, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is demulcent.—**Syrup of citric acid**, citric acid 8 parts, water 8 parts, spirit of lemon 4 parts, syrup 980 parts.—**Syrup of garlic**, fresh garlic 15 parts, sugar 60 parts, dilute acetic acid 40 parts. It is a nervous stimulant.—**Syrup of gum arabic**, mucilage of acacia 25 parts, syrup 75 parts.—**Syrup of hydriodic acid**, a syrupy liquid containing 1 per cent. of absolute hydriodic acid.—**Syrup of hypophosphites**, calcium hypophosphite 35 parts, sodium hypophosphite 12 parts, potassium hypophosphite 12 parts, spirit of lemon 2 parts, sugar 500 parts, water to make 1,000 parts.—**Syrup of ipecac**, fluid extract of ipecac 5 parts, syrup 95 parts. It is emetic and expectorant.—**Syrup of orange**, sweet-orange peel 5 parts, alcohol 5 parts, precipitated calcium phosphate 1 part, sugar 60 parts, water to make 100 parts.—**Syrup of orgeat**. Same as *syrup of almond*.—**Syrup of rhubarb**, rhubarb 90 parts, cinnamon 18 parts, potassium carbonate 6 parts, sugar 600 parts, water to make 1,000 parts. It is cathartic.—**Syrup of squill**, vinegar of squill 40 parts, sugar 60 parts, with water. It is expectorant.—**Syrup of wild cherry**, wild-cherry bark powdered 12 parts, sugar 60 parts, glycerin 5 parts, water to make 100 parts. It is a basis for cough-mixtures.

syrup, sirup (sir'up), *v. t.* [< *syrup*, *n.*] To sweeten with syrup; cover or mix with a syrup.

> Yet where there haps a honey fall,
> We'll lick the *syruped* leaves;
> And tell the bees that theirs is gall
> To this upon the greaves.
> *Drayton*, Quest of Cynthia.

syrup-gage (sir'up-gāj), *n.* An apparatus, used with a bottling-machine, for supplying to each bottle a given quantity of syrup or other ingredient.

syrupy (sir'up-i), *a.* [< *syrup* + -*y*[1].] Like syrup, or partaking of its qualities; especially, having the consistency of syrup.

syrus (sī'rus), *n.* An unidentified bird of India.

> The *syrus*, a lovely bird with a long neck, very common in the district, rises slowly from the fields as our vedettes close up to them. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 311.

syse, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sice*[1].

syssarcosic (sis-är-kō'sik), *a.* [< *syssarcosis* + -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to syssarcosis.

syssarcosis (sis-är-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συσσάρκωσις*, a condition of being overgrown with flesh, < *συσσαρκοῦσθαι*, be overgrown with flesh, < *σύν*, together, + *σαρκοῦν*, make or produce flesh, < *σάρξ*, flesh: see *sarcosis*.] In *anat.*, fleshy connection; the connection of one bone with another by means of intervening muscle: correlated with *synneurosis*, *syndesmosis*, etc. The connections of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw-bone, breast-bone, and shoulder-blade respectively are syssarcosic in man. Also *synsarcosis*.

syssiderite (sis'i-dėr-īt), *n.* [Cf. F. *syssidère* (Daubrée, 1867); < Gr. *σύν*, with, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + -*ite*[2].] One of the class of meteorites generally called *pallasite*. See *meteorite*.

syssitia (si-sit'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *συσσιτία*, < *σύσσιτος*, eating together or in common, < *σύν*, together, + *σῖτος*, food.] In ancient Greece, notably among peoples of Dorian blood, and most conspicuously among the Spartans and Cretans, the custom that full citizens should eat the chief meal of the day in a public mess. In Crete the expense was met from the public revenues, in Sparta by a contribution levied upon the heads of families. The food was, until the decadence, in general plain, and sobriety of drinking was enforced. The chief object of the syssitia was to unite the members of the ruling class by bonds of intimacy, and to give them a cohesion which furthered greatly their civil and military enterprise.

systaltic (sis-tal'tik), *a.* [= F. *systaltique*, < LL. *systalticus*, < Gr. *συσταλτικός*, drawing together, constringent, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, restrain, < *σύν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *peristaltic*.] Alternately contracting and dilating; capable of or resulting from systole and diastole; pulsatory: as, the *systaltic* action of the heart. Compare *peristaltic*.

systasis (sis'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σύστασις*, a setting together, a composition, < *συνιστάναι*, place or set together, unite, join, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱστάναι*, set up, *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] A setting together; a union; a political union; a political constitution; a confederation; a league. [Rare.]

> It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *systasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

systatic (sis-tat'ik), *a.* Introductory; commendatory.—**Systatic letters** or **epistles**, commendatory letters. See *commendatory*.

system (sis'tem), *n.* [Formerly also *systeme*; = F. *système* = Sp. *sistema* = Pg. *systema* = It. *sistema* = D. *systeem* = G. Sw. Dan. *system*, < LL. *systema*, < Gr. *σύστημα*, a whole compounded of several parts, an arrangement, system, < *συνιστάναι*, set together, put together, combine, compound, mid. stand together, < *σύν*, together, + *ἱστάναι*, *στῆναι*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*.] 1. Any combination or assemblage of things adjusted as a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected as to make one complex whole; things connected according to a scheme: as, a *system* of canals for irrigation; a *system* of pulleys; a *system* of railroads; a mountain *system;* hence, more specifically, a number of heavenly bodies connected together and acting on each other according to certain laws: as, the solar *system;* the *system* of Jupiter and his satellites.

> Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
> A hero perish or a sparrow fall,
> Atoms or *systems* into ruin hurled,
> And now a bubble burst, and now a world.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 89.

> Every work, both of nature and art, is a *system;* and, as every particular thing, both natural and artificial, is for some use or purpose out of and beyond itself, one may add to what has already been brought into the idea of a *system* its conduciveness to this one or more ends. Let us instance in a watch. *Butler*, Analogy.

> A Natural *System* is one which attempts to make all the divisions natural, the widest as well as the narrowest, and therefore applies no characters peremptorily. . . . An Artificial *System* is one in which the smaller groups (the Genera) are natural, and in which the wider divisions (Classes, Orders) are constructed by the peremptory application of selected Characters (selected, however, so as not to break up the smaller groups).
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xxxii.

> For a *system*, in the most proper and philosophic sense of the word, is a complete and absolute whole.
> *H. Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernatural, ii.

> Star and *system* rolling past.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2. A plan or scheme according to which ideas or things are connected into a whole; a regular union of principles or facts forming one entire whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions, scientifically arranged, or disposed according to certain mutual relations so as to form a complete whole; a connected view of all the truths or principles of some department of knowledge or action: as, a *system* of philosophy; a *system* of government; a *system* of education; a *system* of divinity; a *system* of botany or of chemistry; a *system* of railroading: often equivalent to *method*.

> There ought to be a *system* of manners in every nation which a well-formed mind would be disposed to relish.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France.

> In the modern *system* of war, nations the most wealthy are obliged to have recourse to large loans.
> *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 30.

> There was no part of the whole *system* of Government with which they [the Houses of Parliament] had not power to interfere by advice equivalent to command.
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

> I am deeply convinced that among us all *systems*, whether religious or political, which rest on a principle of absolutism, must of necessity be, not indeed tyrannical, but feeble and ineffective *systems*.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 102.

3. The scheme of all created things considered as one whole; the universe.—4. Regular method or order; plan: as, to have no *system* in one's business or study.—5. In *astron.*, any hypothesis or theory of the disposition and arrangements of the heavenly bodies by which their phenomena, their motions, changes, etc., are explained: as, the Ptolemaic *system;* the Copernican *system;* a *system* of the universe, or of the world.—6. In the *fine arts*, a collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.—7. (*a*) In *Byzantine music*, an interval conceived of as compounded of two lesser intervals, as an octave or a tetrachord. (*b*) In *medieval* and *modern music*, a series of tones arranged and classified for artistic use, like a mode or scale. (*c*) In *modern musical notation*, two or more staffs braced together for concerted music.—8. In *anc. pros.*, a group of two or more periods; by extension, a single period of more than two or three cola; a hypermetron. A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem is called a *strophe*.

9. In *biol.*: (*a*) An assemblage of parts or organs of the same or similar tissues. The principal systems of the body in this sense are the *nervous*, both cerebrospinal and sympathetic; the *muscular*, both voluntary and involuntary; the *osseous*, including the cartilages as well as the bones of the skeleton; the *vascular*, including the *blood-vascular* and *lymphatic* or absorbent; the *tegumentary;* the *mucous*, including the mucous membranes; and the *serous*, including the serous membranes. These systems may be subdivided, as the vascular into the blood-vascular and lymphatic systems; or some of them may be grouped together, as when the *connective-tissue* system includes the bones, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, and general areolar or cellular tissues of the body. Hence—(*b*) In a wider sense, a concurrence of parts or organs in some function. Most if not all such systems act physiologically by the concurrence of several other lesser systems: as, the *digestive* system; the *respiratory* system; the *reproductive* system. Hence—(*c*) In the widest sense, the entire body as a physiological unity or anatomical whole: as, to take food into the *system;* to have one's *system* out of order. (*d*) In *ascidiology*, the cœnobium of those compound tunicates which have a common cloaca, as the *Botryllidæ*. *Von Drasche*, 1883.—10. One of the larger divisions of the geological series: as, the Devonian *system;* the Silurian *system*. The term is used by various geologists with quite different meanings, mostly, however, as the equivalent of *series:* thus, Cretaceous *system* (the Cretaceous series).

11. In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) In the abstract, classification; any method of arranging, disposing, or setting forth animals and plants, or any series of these, in orderly sequence, as by classes, orders, families, genera, etc., with due coördination and relative subordination of the several groups; also, the principles of such classification; taxonomy: as, the morphological *system;* a physiological *system*. There is but one adequate and natural system, namely, that which classifies animals and plants by structure alone, according to their degrees of genetic relationship, upon consideration of descent with modification in the course of evolutionary processes; it is the aim of every systematist to discover this true taxonomy and set it forth by classificatory methods. (*b*) In the concrete, any zoölogical or botanical classification; any actual arrangement which is devised for the purpose of classifying and naming objects of natural history; a formal scheme, schedule, or inventory of such objects, or a systematic treatise upon them: as, the Linnean or artificial *system* of plants; Cuvier's *system* of classification; the quinarian *system*. Such systems are very numerous, and no two agree in every detail either of classification or of nomenclature; but all have in view the same end, which is sought to be attained by similar methods, and upon certain principles to which most naturalists now assent.—**Abkari system**. See *abkari*.—**Action of a moving system**. See *action*.—**Adjunct system**, a system of linear equations whose coefficients are the corresponding minors of the determinant of a primitive system.—**Allotment, American, asymmetric system**. See the qualifying words.—**Ambulacral system**. Same as *water-vascular system*.—**Apolar system**, the aggregate of surfaces of a given order whose polars with reference to a given surface are indeterminate.—**Banting system**. See *bantingism*.—**Barrier, block, blood-vascular, bothy system**. See the qualifying words.—**Binary system**. See *binary classification*, under *binary*.—**Brunonian system**, an old medical doctrine formulated by Dr. John Brown, a Scottish physician. It was based on the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of excitability, and that every agent capable of acting on the body during life does so as a stimulant. When these stimuli were normal in amount, the condition was one of health; if excessive, causing debility; if insufficient, causing indirect debility.—**Canonical system**, a system of differential equations of the forms

$$dx_i = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p_i}\,dt, \qquad dp_i = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x_i}\,dt, \qquad i = (1, 2, 3, \ldots n).$$

Cellular, cibarian, circular system. See the adjectives.—**Centimeter-gram-second system**. See *centimeter*.—**Circulatory system**, the organs collectively which aid in the circulation of the blood and lymph; the vascular system.—**Complete system of differential equations**, a system such that all the equations deducible from it are linear combinations of the equations of the system.—**Conjugate system**, a system of curvilinear coördinates such that the two families of curves for which one or the other coördinate is constant have for their tangents at each point of the surface to which the coördinates relate conjugate diameters of the Dupinian indicatrix.—**Conjunct, conservative, continental, convict, Copernican, cost-book system**. See the qualifying words.—**Cottier system**. See *cottier*[1].—**Cumulative system of voting**. See *cumulative*.—**Cyclic system**, an orthogonal system of which one family consists of circles, or has circular trajectories.—**Decimal system**. See *decimal*.—**Dentinal system**, all the tubules radiating

from a single pulp-cavity.—**Desmic system**, a system of three tetrahedra which are members of a pencil of quartic surfaces.—**Desmoid system**, Bichat's term for the skin and its derivatives.—**Dioptric system**. See *dioptric*.—**Dissipative system**. See *dissipative*.—**Elementary system**, a system of surfaces which satisfies an elementary condition—namely, that every surface shall pass through certain points or touch certain straight lines or planes.—**Enneadic, epidermal, excitomotor, feudal system**. See the adjectives.—**Equivalent system**, one of two or more systems of algebraic forms such that the totality of functional invariants of each system is the same as that of any other.—**Fabrician system of classification**. Same as *cibarian system*.—**Field-grass system**. See *open-field system*, under *field*.—**Gastrovascular, gob-road, hexagonal system**. See the qualifying words.—**Gauche system**, a system of quantities a_{ij} ($i = 1, 2, \ldots n$; $j = 1, 2, \ldots n$) such that $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ in every case, except when $i = j$.—**Halphenian system**, a system of curves defined by conditions not independent, so that certain modifications of the characteristics are rendered necessary. *Proceedings of London Math. Soc.*, IX. 149.—**Hipponactean, homaloidal, ice, interlinear system**. See the qualifying words.—**Interlocking system of signals**. See *interlock*.—**Iridochoroidal system**, Cadiat's name for the choroid and iris taken together as being of similar structure and development.—**Isothermal system of curvilinear coördinates**, such a system that, u and v being the coördinates, and ds an element of the arc of any curve on the surface, $ds^2 = \lambda(du^2 + dv^2)$.—**Isotonic system**. See *isotonic*.—**Jacobian system of differential equations**. See *Jacobian*[2].—**Jussieuan system**. See *Jussieuan*.—**Ling's system**, a rather complicated system of kinesitherapy, or movement-cure, in which active and passive motions are combined with massage and manual stimulation of the muscles, nerves, and other tissues.—**Linnean system**. See *Linnean*.—**Logierian system**, in *music*, a system of instruction upon the pianoforte invented by J. B. Logier, and patented in England in 1814. It involved two things—the use of the chiroplast, a mechanical contrivance for holding the pupil's hands in a correct position at the keyboard, and the simultaneous instruction of several pupils at as many pianofortes. The chiroplast had drawbacks which have led to its being discarded, but the plan of class instruction is in use to some extent in all music-schools.—**Lot, Maclean, male, mark, mercantile, metamorphotic, metayer, military, moiety, muscular, natural, nervous, octave system**. See the qualifying words.—**Open-field system**. See *field*.—**Parish, pavilion, portal, Ptolemaic, purchase, Pythagorean system**. See the qualifying words.—**Quinary system**. See *quinarian*.—**Refracting system**. Same as *dioptric system*.—**Reservation, salliferous, sexual, sidereal, silent, solar, spur system**. See the qualifying words.—**Spoils system**. See *spoil*.—**Stomatogastric nervous system, sympathetic nervous system**. See *stomatogastric, sympathetic*.—**Sub-Himalayan, sweating**, etc., **system**. See the qualifying words.—**System-disease** of the cerebrospinal axis, a disease affecting a tract of nerve-fibers or nerve-cells having throughout common anatomical relations and physiological properties.—**System of conjugate substitutions**. See *substitution*.—**System of surfaces**. See *surface*.—**Systems of crystallization**. See *crystallography, hexagonal, isometric, monoclinic, orthorhombic, tetragonal, triclinic*.—**Systems of fortification**. See *fortification*.—**Taconic system** (so called from the Taconic Mountains, a branch or continuation of the Green Mountains in southern Vermont, western Massachusetts, and eastern New York); in *geol.*, rocks of Lower Silurian age (or Cambrian, in part, according to the nomenclature of the United States Geological Survey now adopted), more or less metamorphosed, formerly supposed by some geologists to constitute a distinct system.

It is thus finally made positive that the *Taconic system* is not a pre-Silurian system, and that the claiming for it equivalency with the Huronian was but a leap in the dark. It is manifest, in fact, that "*Taconic system*" is only a synonym of the older term "Lower Silurian," as this term was used by geologists generally twenty, thirty, and forty years since, and by many writers till a much later date. *J. D. Dana*, Amer. Jour. Sci., Dec., 1888, p. 411.

Tail-rope, tarsal, territorial, tetragonal, etc., **system**. See the qualifying words.—**Three-field system**. See *field*.—**Vascular system**, the circulatory system.—**Water-vascular system**. See *water-vascular*.=**Syn.** 1-4. *System, Method*. Strictly, "*System* is logical or scientific collocation. *Method* is logical or scientific procedure" (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated). But *system* is often used for *method*; *method* is not used for *system*. *System, Range, Chain*, in *orography*, as used by physical geographers writing in English, are nearly the same: thus, we find the "Appalachian chain" frequently called "Appalachian range" or "ranges," and also "Appalachian system." *System* is the more comprehensive term. All the *ranges* which go to make up a complex of mountains sufficiently nearly a unit, as popularly designated, to be embraced under one name, may be called a *system*: thus, the *ranges* of the Great Basin, some twenty or more in number, may properly all be classed together as forming the Great Basin "mountain system," or simply "system."

As thus defined, the Appalachian Region, *System*, or complex of *ranges*, extends from the promontory of Gaspé, in a mean direction of northeast and southwest, to Alabama—a distance of about 1,300 miles—where it disappears entirely, becoming covered by the much more recent geological formations, which form a broad belt along the Gulf of Mexico, and extend far up the Mississippi Valley. *J. D. Whitney*, The United States, p. 32.

systematic (sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *systématique* = Sp. *sistemático* = Pg. *systematico* = It. *sistematico*, < NL. *systematicus*, < Gr. συστηματικός, combined in one whole, systematic, < σύστημα(τ-), a system: see *system*.] 1. Of or pertaining to system; consisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to one another and to the design of the whole: as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

Every nation, consequently, whose affairs betray a want of wisdom and stability may calculate on every loss which can be sustained from the more *systematic* policy of its wiser neighbours. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 62.

One by one exceptions vanish, and all becomes *systematic*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

The whole course of divinity is best divided into four departments: Exegetical Theology, Historical Theology, *Systematic* Theology, and Practical Theology.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 2.

What I hope to have shown is that two systems of logic are not made the same system by the fact that both are *systematic* methods of procedure, nor yet by the fact that both express the common part and the aggregate of two terms in the same way.
C. L. Franklin, in Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 566.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; with intention; formal: as, a *systematic* writer.

A *systematic* political opposition, vehement, daring, and inflexible, sprang from a schism about trifles, altogether unconnected with the real interests of religion or of the state. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical.—4. Classificatory; taxonomic; marked by, based on, or agreeable with any system of classification or nomenclature: as, a *systematic* treatise; *systematic* principles or practice; *systematic* zoölogy or botany. See *system*, 11.—5. In *anc. pros.*, of or pertaining to a system, or group of periods; constituting systems, or composed of systems. Systematic composition is the form of composition found in poems or choric passages consisting of systems or strophes, as opposed to stichic or linear composition.—**Systematic anatomy**, the anatomy of the various systems of organs and parts of the body: used with reference to macroscopic surgical and topographical anatomy.—**Systematic botany**. See *botany* and *system*, 11.—**Systematic logic**. Same as *objective logic* (*a*) (which see, under *logic*).—**Systematic theology**. See *theology*.—**Systematic zoölogy**. See *system*, 11, and *zoölogy*.=**Syn.** See *orderly*.

systematical (sis-te-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *systematic* + *-al*.] Same as *systematic*.

Nor has the *systematical* way of writing been prejudicial only to the proficiency of some readers, but also to the reputation of some writers of *systematical* books.
Boyle, Works, I. 300.

systematically (sis-te-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a systematic manner; in the form of a system; methodically; with system, or deliberate method.

systematician (sis*tem-a-tish'an), *n.* [< *systematic* + *-ian*.] A systematist; one who adheres to a system: implying undue formalism. [Rare.]

In the former capacity he is, as Zola aptly remarks, a "thought mathematician," *systematician*, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 73.

systematics (sis-te-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *systematic* (see *-ics*).] The principles and practice of classification; the study of system, or the formation of any system; systematology; taxonomy. See *system*, 11.

Huxley's classification, based upon these characters, in 1867, marked an epoch in the *systematics* of birds.
Nature, XXXIX. 177.

systematisation, systematise, etc. See *systematization*, etc.

systematism (sis'tem-a-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ism*.] Reduction of facts to a system; predominance of system.

So also he [Dante] combines the deeper and more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute *systematism* of the Romanic. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

systematist (sis'tem-a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ist*.] 1. One who forms a system or reduces to system; especially, one who constructs or is expert in systems of classification in natural history.

The genus Sphinx, as now limited by *systematists*, is much larger bodied, with a long and narrow head, small eyes, and long and narrow wings.
A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 272.

2. One who adheres to a system: implying undue adherence to formalism. *Henslow*.

systematization (sis-te-mat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *systematize* + *-ation*.] The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing to system, or of forming into a system. Also spelled *systematisation*.

The spirit of meddling *systematization* and regulation which animates even the "Philosophie Positive," and breaks out, in the latter volumes of that work, into no uncertain foreshadowing of the anti-scientific monstrosities of Comte's later writings. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 170.

The *systematisation* which Leibniz himself did not give.
Mind, IX. 441.

systematize (sis'tem-a-tīz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *systematized*, ppr. *systematizing*. [= F. *systématiser* = Sp. *sistematizar* = It. *sistematizzare*; as Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-ize*.] To reduce to system or method; methodize; arrange in, or in accordance with, a system; construct a system, as of classification in natural history. Also spelled *systematise*.

"It appears to me," said the daguerreotypist, smiling, "that Uncle Venner has the principles of Fourier at the bottom of his wisdom; only they have not quite so much distinctness in his mind as in that of the *systematizing* Frenchman." *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

There has not been an effort to *systematize* the scattered labors of isolated thinkers.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1. i. § 76.

In Haeckel's "Generelle Morphologie" there is all the force, suggestiveness, and what I may term the *systematizing* power of Oken, without his extravagance.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 270.

systematizer (sis'tem-a-tī-zer), *n.* [< *systematize* + *-er*[1].] One who systematizes; a systematist. Also spelled *systematiser*.

Aristotle . . . may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries, i. 1.

Several *systematizers* have tried to draw characters from the orifice of the ear, and the parts about it, but hitherto these have not been sufficiently studied to make the attempts very successful.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 80.

systematology (sis*tem-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σύστημα(τ-), a system, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of systems or of systematization.

systemic (sis-tem'ik), *a.* [< *system* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to system or systematization; systematic.—2. In *physiol.*, pertaining to the body as a whole; somatic; common to a general system; not local: as, *systemic* circulation.

Were our experiences limited to the *Systemic* Sensations, supplemented by Vision and Hearing, we might have a conception of the geometric universe, but we could have none of the dynamic universe.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 12.

Systemic circulation, the circulation of the blood through the body at large, but exclusive of its flowing through the lungs: opposed to *pulmonary circulation*.—**Systemic death**, the death of the body as a whole. Also called *somatic death*.

systemically (sis-tem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a systemic manner; in or on the body as a whole.

There is necessarily some danger in employing so potent a drug as corrosive sublimate; . . . and, indeed, it seems likely that it acts as much *systemically* as locally.
Lancet, 1889, I. 882.

systemization, systemisation (sis*tem-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *systemize* + *-ation*.] Same as *systematization*. *Webster*.

systemize, systemise (sis'tem-īz), *v.* [< *system* + *-ize*.] Same as *systematize*.

A genuine faculty for *systemizing* business.
Philadelphia Press, Dec. 24, 1888.

systemizer, systemiser (sis'tem-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *systemize* + *-er*[1].] Same as *systematizer*.

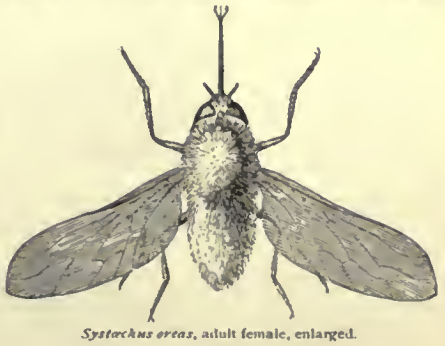
systemless (sis'tem-les), *a.* [< *system* + *-less*.] Without system; in *biol.*, not exhibiting any of the distinct systems or types of structure characteristic of most organisms, as the radiate in the vegetable kingdom, and the vertebrate, etc., in the animal kingdom; lacking differentiated or specialized tissues; structureless: as, in the vegetable kingdom the *Algæ* and in the animal kingdom the *Protozoa* are *systemless*.

system-maker (sis'tem-mā*kėr), *n.* One who makes or constructs a system or systems: generally implying slight contempt.

We *system-makers* can sustain
The thesis which you grant was plain.
Prior, Alma, iii. 330.

system-monger (sis'tem-mung*gėr), *n.* One who is unduly fond of making or framing systems.

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down that flattery is pleasing. *Chesterfield*.



Systechus oreas, adult female, enlarged.

Systœchus (sis-tē'kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1855), < Gr. *συστοιχος*, standing in the same row, < *σύν*, together, + *στοῖχος*, a row.] An important genus of bee-flies, of the family *Bombyliidæ*, comprising 4 North American species. *S. oreas* lays its eggs upon the egg-pods of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, and of other short-horned grasshoppers, and its larvæ feed upon their eggs, being thus highly beneficial to agriculturists. See also cut on preceding page.

Systœchus oreas, larva, from the side, enlarged (the small figure indicating the natural size).

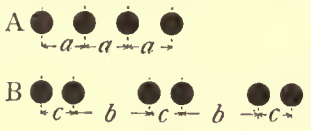
systole (sis'tō-lē), *n.* [= F. *systole* = Sp. *sístole* = Pg. *systole* = It. *sistole*, < NL. *systole*, < Gr. *συστολή*, a drawing together, a contraction, a shortening, < *συστέλλειν*, draw together, contract, < *σύν*, together, + *στέλλειν*, set, place. Cf. *systaltic*, *diastole*.] 1. In *ane. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (*a*) Pronunciation of a vowel as short. (*b*) The shortening of a vowel or syllable, especially of one usually treated as a long; correption: opposed to *diastole* or *ectasis*.—2. In *physiol.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for propelling the blood and thus carrying on the circulation. Clinically, *systole* usually refers to the ventricular systole, regarded as beginning with the first sound and ending with the occurrence of the second sound. Compare *diastole*.

3. The contraction of the pulsatile vesicles of infusorians and other protozoans. *W. S. Kent.*—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects. *Walker*, 1832.—**Arterial systole**, the rhythmic contraction of an artery.—**Cardiac systole**. See def. 2.

systolic (sis-tol'ik), *a.* [< *systole* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or marked by systole; contracting.

It has been said that the aortic orifice of the heart may be the seat of two murmurs, in consequence of disease of its valve—one *systolic*, from the blood in its direct course, the other diastolic, from the blood during regurgitation. *P. M. Latham*, Diseases of the Heart.

Systolic cerebral murmur, a blowing sound heard over the fontanelle in infants: it was once thought to be a sign of rachitis.



Systyle and Areosystyle Dispositions of Columns.

A. Systyle: the intercolumniations (*a*) equal to two diameters. B. Areosystyle: the intercolumniations (*c*) of the coupled shafts equal to one and a half diameters, those (*b*) of the alternate columns equal to three and a half diameters.

systyle (sis'-tīl), *a.* [= F. *systyle*, < L. *systylos*, < Gr. *σύστυλος*, with columns standing close, < *σύν*, together, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having columns which stand somewhat close together; having the intercolumniations rather narrow in proportion to the diameter of the shafts. As usually understood, the systyle intercolumniation measures about two diameters from center to center of the shafts. Compare *areosystyle*, *eustyle*, and *pycnostyle*.

systylous (sis'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *σύστυλος*, with columns standing close: see *systyle*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the styles coherent in a single column. (*b*) In mosses, having the lid continuing fixed to the columella, and thus elevated above the capsule when dry.

syte[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *site*[2]. *Spenser.*

syte[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *city*.

sythe[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *scythe*.

sythe[2]†, *n.* See *sithe*[2].

syvet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sieve*.

syver†, *n.* An old spelling of *siver*[2] for *sewer*[3].

syzygant (siz'i-gant), *n.* In *alg.*: (*a*) The left-hand side of a syzygy. (*b*) A rational integral function of the invariants or covariants of a quantic which, when expressed as a function of the coefficients, vanishes identically. (*c*) An irreducible form of degree κ which becomes reducible when multiplied by a^λ. Called the $(\kappa+\lambda)$*ic syzygant*.

syzygeal (si-zij'ē-al), *a.* See *syzygial*, 1.

syzygetic (siz-i-jet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σύζυγος*, yoked, paired (see *syzygy*), + *-et-ic*.] Pertaining to a linear relation—that is, to a polynomial linear in the variables.—**Syzygetic cubic**, a cubic syzygetically related to two cubics, especially to a given cubic and its Hessian.—**Syzygetic function**, a function of the form $Ax + By + Cz + \cdots$, where x, y, z are the variables, and A, B, C are arbitrary quantities.—**Syzygetic multipliers**, the multipliers of the variables in a syzygetic function.

syzygetically (siz-i-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to a linear relation, or syzygy.

syzygial (si-zij'i-al), *a.* [< *syzygy* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a syzygy; belonging to or depending upon the moon's position in the line of syzygies. In this sense also, improperly, *syzygeal*.

The moon's greatest tidal action being *syzygial*, and the least at quadrature, should cause maximum impulse about the former, and minimum near the latter, period. *Fitz Roy*, Weather Book, p. 253.

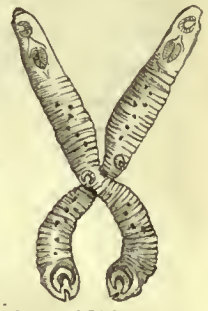
2. Having the character of the articulation called a syzygy.

The anchylosed ring of first radials is succeeded by a tier of free second radials, which are united by a straight *syzygial* suture to the next series—the radial axillaries. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 449.

syzygium (si-zij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *syzygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *συζύγιος*, *σύζυγος*, yoked, paired: see *syzygy*.] In *zoöl.*, a syzygy.

syzygy (siz'i-ji), *n.*; pl. *syzygies* (-jiz). [= F. *syzygie* = Pg. *syzigio*, < L. *syzygia* (NL., in zoöl., *syzygium*), < Gr. *συζυγία*, a conjunction, coupling, pair, in pros. a syzygy, < *σύζυγος*, yoked together, paired, < *συζευγνύναι*, yoke or join together, conjoin, couple, < *σύν*, together, + *ζευγνύναι* (√ *ζυγ*), yoke, join: see *join*, *yoke*.] 1. In *astron.*, the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies. On the phenomena and circumstances of the syzygies depends a great part of the lunar theory.—2. In *anc. pros.*, a group or combination of two feet. Ancient metricians varied in their use of this term. Some use it regularly for a dipody or (dipodic) measure. Others call a tautopody, or double foot, a dipody, but a combination of two different feet a syzygy. Some, accordingly, giving the name *syzygy* to tetrasyllabic feet (regarded by them as composed of two dissyllabic feet), speak of an iambic or a trochaic line as measured by dipodies, but an Ionic line as measured by syzygies—that is, by single Ionics considered as combinations of trochees and pyrrhics. A peculiar use is the restriction of the term *syzygy* to compound feet of five or six syllables.

3. In *alg.*, a linear function in the variables. See *syzygetic*.—4. In *zoöl.*, the conjunction of two organs or organisms by close adhesion and partial concrescence, without loss of their identity; also, the thing so formed, or the resulting conformation; a syzygium: a term variously applied. (*a*) Zygosis or conjugation, as observed in various protozoans and other low organisms. See *conjugation*, 4, *Diplozoön*, and *diporpa*. (*b*) Suture, or fixed articulation, of any two joints of a crinoid ray, or the joints thus sutured, with partial obliteration of the line of union.



Syzygy of *Diplozoön paradoxum*.

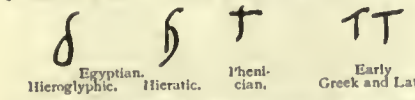
The first of the brachial joints [in the *Pentacrinus asteria*]—that is to say, the joint immediately above the radial axillary—is, as it were, split in two by a peculiar kind of joint, called by Müller a "*syzygy*." All the ordinary joints of the arms are provided with muscles producing various motions, and binding the joints firmly together. The *syzygies* are not so provided, and the arms are consequently easily snapped across where these occur. *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 440.

Epirrhematic syzygy, in *anc. pros.*, the last four parts of the parabasis—that is, the strophe or ode, epirrhema, antistrophe or antode, and antepirrhema: the choric as distinguished from the monodic parts of the parabasis.

szaboite (sab'ō-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. J. *Szabo*, of Budapest in Hungary.] A variety of hypersthene, first described erroneously as a new triclinic member of the pyroxene group.

szaibelyite (sā-bel'yīt), *n.* [Named from *Szajbelyi*, a Hungarian.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in white nodules of acicular crystals in a gray limestone at Werksthal in Hungary.

1. The twentieth letter and sixteenth consonant of the English alphabet. Of the Phenician alphabet the corresponding sign was the twenty-second and last; what follows *t* in Greek and Latin, and also in our own scheme, is the result of successive additions made to the system borrowed from Phenician. (See the several letters below.) The comparison of forms (compare *A*) is as follows:



Egyptian Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The value of the sign has been practically the same through the whole history of its use; it denotes the surd (or breathed) mute (or check) produced by a complete closure (with following breach or explosion) between the tip of the tongue and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind or not far from the bases of the upper front teeth. Its corresponding sonant or voiced mute is *d*, and its nasal is *n* (see these letters). They are oftenest called *dental* or teeth-sounds, though the teeth have really no part in their production; hence also, and better, *lingual*, or *front lingual*, or *tongue-tip*, etc. They are much more common elements of our utterance than either of the other two classes, palatal (*k*, *g*, *ng*) or labial (*p*, *b*, *m*); they constitute, namely, about 18 per cent. of the sounds we make (*t* nearly 6 per cent., *d* nearly 5, *n* nearly 7), against palatal 4 per cent., and labial 6½. A sound which our ears would at once recognize and name as a *t*-sound is producible in other positions of the organs than that described above — namely, at points further back on the roof of the mouth, and with parts of the tongue behind the tip, and even of its under surface. Hence the occurrence in some languages of more than one *t*, distinctly recognized as separate members of the spoken alphabet (so two in Sanskrit, etc., and even four in Siamese); our own *t* also which forms the first part of the compound *ch* (= *tsh*) is slightly but constantly different from our *t* elsewhere. As in many other languages (and partly by direct inheritance from French, and even from later Latin, alterations), the *t* in English shows a tendency to become palatalized and converted into a sibilant when followed by palatal sounds, as *i*, *e*, *y*. Hence, in many situations, it combines with such sounds, either regularly or in rapid utterance, producing the *ch*-sound, as in *question*, *mixture* (compare the corresponding conversion of *s* to *sh*, under *S*); and even, in a great number of words having the endings *-tion*, *-tious*, *-tial*, etc., it becomes a sibilant and makes the *sh*-sound, as in *nation*, *factious*, *partial*, etc. *T* also, like others of our consonants, frequently occurs double, especially when medial: thus (from *fit*) *fitted*, *fitter*, *fitting*. With *h*, *t* forms the digraph *th*, which has the position and importance of a fully independent element in the alphabet, with a double pronunciation, surd and sonant (or breathed and voiced): surd in *thin*, *breath*; sonant in *this*, *breathe* — both as strictly unitary sounds as *t* and *d*, or *s* and *z*. They are related with *t* and *s*, etc., as tongue-tip sounds, especially with *s* and *z* as being fricative and continuable; but they are of closer position than the latter, the closest that can be made without actual stoppage of the breath, and are usually formed with the tongue thrust further forward, against or even beyond the teeth: hence their substitution for *s* and *z* by persons who lisp. In regard to their grade of closure, they are akin to *f* and *v*, and belong in one class with these (oftenest and best called *spirants*). As an *f* comes in part from an aspirated *p*, or *ph*, so also the *th*-sounds from an aspirated *t*; and in this way they have obtained their usual representation: the Greek *θ*, which was an aspirated *t* (that is, a *t* with separately audible *h* after it), was written in Latin with *th*, and then, when the aspirate came to be pronounced as a spirant, this was continued in use as representative of the latter. And in this case the Latin digraph has crowded out of English use the sign (or rather the two signs) which in Anglo-Saxon represented the *th*-sounds — namely, þ, ð — much to the detriment of our present alphabet. Of the two *th*-sounds, the sonant (or *this* and *breathe* sound) is much the more frequent, owing chiefly to the constant recurrence of the pronominal words, particularly *the*, in which it is found; it is nearly 4 per cent. of our utterance, while the surd (or *thin* and *breath* sound) is less than two thirds of one per cent. In the phonetic history of the Germanic part of our language, *t* regularly and usually (when special causes do not prevent) comes from an older *d*; and, on the other hand, *th* from an older *t*: examples for *t* are *two* corresponding with *duo*, *eat* with *ad* or *ed*; for *th*, *thou* = *tu*, *three* = *tri*, *beareth* = *fert*; for both together, *that* = *tad*, *tooth* = *dent*.

2. As a medieval numeral, 160; with a line over it (T̄), 160,000. — 3. An abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] In *musical notation*, of *tenor*, *tempo* (as *a t.*, *a tempo*), *tutti*, and *tasto* (as *t. s.*, *tasto solo*). (*b*) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *thunder*. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, of *typacanthid*. (*d*) In *math.*: (1) [*l. c.*] of *time*; (2) of *tensor*, a functional symbol.

—**To a T**, exactly; with the utmost exactness: as, to suit or fit *to a T*. The allusion is probably to a mechanics' T-square, by which accuracy in making angles, etc., is secured. [Colloq.]

> We could manage this matter *to a T*.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

To be marked with a T, to be branded or characterized as a thief; be known as a thievish person: from the former practice of branding the letter *T* in the hand of a convicted thief.

T[2] (tē), *n.* [From the letter *T*.] Something made or fashioned in the form of a T, as a piece of metallic pipe for joining two lines of piping at right angles to each other. Also written *tee*, and sometimes *tau*. See *T-bandage*, *T-beard*, *T-bone*, *T-cloth*, *T-iron*, *T-joint*, *T-rail*, *T-square*.

-t[1], **-t**[2]. A form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2], in certain words. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

ta[1], *v. t.* An obsolete or provincial reduction of *take*.

> *Ta* now thy grymme tole to the,
> & let se how thou cnokez.
> *Syr Gawayne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 413.

ta[2]†, **taa**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *toe*.

Ta. The chemical symbol of *tantalum*.

taaweesh (tä-wēsh'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A war-club of the northwest coast of North America, having a blade of hard stone projecting from a wooden handle. The end of the wooden part is often carved into a grotesque human head, the stone blade figuring as the tongue.

tab (tab), *n.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *tape*, ME. *tape*, *tappe* (for change of *p* to *b*, cf. *cop* in *cobweb*). In some senses *tab* appears to be confused with *tag*[1].] 1. A small flap, strap, or strip of some material made fast to an object at one end or side, and either free or fastened at the other when in use, as in a garment; a tag. Specifically — (*a*) A flap, strap, or latchet of a shoe. (*b*) The tag at the end of a shoe-lace. (*c*) A flap falling from the side of a hat or cap over the ear, for protection in very cold weather; an ear-tab. (*d*) A strip of ruching or a lace border formerly worn at the side near the inner front edge of a woman's bonnet, over the ears. (*e*) The arming of an archer's gauntlet or glove, or a flat piece of leather used in place of finger-tips or shooting-gloves. (*f*) A hanging sleeve of a child's garment. (*g*) In *mach.*: (1) One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill. (2) A narrow projecting strip of metal along the inside of a hollow calico-printing roller to secure it to its mandrel by means of a slot in the latter.

2. Check; account: as, to keep *tab* on one. [Colloq.]

> That part about his letters to the paper is very good, I think. It will teach a lot of other ducks of the kind who think they know it all that there are fellows in the office quietly keeping *tab* on them. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 882.

tabacco†, *n.* An old spelling of *tobacco*. *Minsheu.*

tabachir, *n.* See *tabasheer*.

tabacum (ta-bak'um), *n.* [NL.: see *tobacco*.] In *phar.*, tobacco (*Nicotiana Tabacum*) in the natural dried state.

tabanid (tab'a-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Tabanidæ*; related to or resembling a tabanid.

II. *n.* A fly of the family *Tabanidæ*; a horse-fly; a deer-fly; a gadfly or breeze.

Tabanidæ (ta-ban'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tabanus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of biting flies, of which *Tabanus* is the typical genus; the gadflies, breezes, or clegs, having the third joint of the antennæ annulate and without a distinct bristle. The proboscis of the female is adapted for piercing, and inflicts a painful although not irritating wound. The male does not bite. They fly with extraordinary speed, and the swiftest horse cannot elude them. The spindle-shaped brown or black eggs are attached in groups to the stems and leaves of low-growing plants, and the larvæ are either aquatic or live in damp earth. They are predaceous, and feed upon snails or small insects. The young larvæ of many species penetrate beetles and other larvæ, and remain within until they have entirely consumed them. Over 1,300 species are known; 150 are North American. Many of them are among the largest and most powerful of the *Diptera*, but most are of moderate size. They fly in bright sunshiny weather. Also *Tabanides*. See cuts under *breeze*, *Chrysops*, and *gadfly*.

Tabanus (ta-bā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *tabanus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] A notable genus of flies, including the horse-flies, etc., and typical of the family *Tabanidæ*. They are large naked flies of brownish-black or gray color, often having yellowish-red spots on the sides of the abdomen. All the females bite severely. The larvæ are found in damp earth and under fallen leaves and bits of wood, and are carnivorous; some feed on cutworms and other noctuid larvæ. Nearly 100 species inhabit North America. *T. atratus* is the common large black horse-fly of the United States; *T. bovinus* is the common gadfly of cattle. See cuts under *breeze* and *gadfly*.

tabard (tab'ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taberd*; < ME. *tabard*, *tabarde*, *tabbard*, *taberd*, *taberde*, *tabart*, *tabare*, < OF. *tabard*, *tabart*, *tabar*, *tabarre* = Sp. Pg. *tabardo* = It. *tabarro* (ML. *tabardum*, *tabardus*, *tabbardus*, *tabardium*, *tabarrus*, etc.), a tabard; cf. W. *tabar* (< E.), MHG. *tapphart*, *taphart*, NGr. *ταμπάριον* (< ML. or Rom.), a tabard; origin unknown. According to Diez, perhaps < L. *tapete*, figured cloth, tapestry: see *tapet*, *tippet*.] 1. A cloak of rough and heavy material, formerly worn by persons whose business led them to much exposure. The French tabard is described as being of serge. It was worn by the poorest classes of the populace.

> With him ther was a Plowman was his brother; . . .
> In a *tabard* he rood upon a mere.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to [C. T., l. 541.

English Heralds' Tabards of the 17th century. (From a drawing by Van Dyck.)

2. A loose outer garment without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by knights over their armor, generally but not always embroidered with the arms of the wearer, called *cote-armour* by Chaucer. Also called *tabard of arms*. — 3. A sort of coat without sleeves, or with short sleeves, worn by heralds and pursuivants, emblazoned with the arms of their sovereign, and considered as their distinctive garment.

> The *taberd* of his office I will call it,
> Or the coat-armour of his place.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

> Two pursuivants, whom *tabarts* deck,
> With silver scutcheon round their neck,
> Stood on the steps of stone.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i. 11.

Tabard of arms. See def. 2.

tabarder (tab'är-dėr), *n.* [Also *tabardeer*; < OF. **tabardier*, < *tabard*, a tabard: see *tabard*.] One who wears a tabard; specifically, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. (ed. Airey). (*Richardson.*)

tabaret (tab'a-ret), *n.* [Origin obscure; supposed to be connected with *tabby*[1] (if so, it is, like *tabbinet*, a mod. made form).] A silk stuff used for upholstery, distinguished by alternate stripes of watered and satin surface, generally in different colors. It resembles tabbinet, but is superior to it. *Dict. of Needlework.*

> One man's street announcement is in the following words: "Here you have a composition to remove the stains from silks, muslins, bombazeens, cords, or *tabarets* of any kind or colour."
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 474.

tabart† (tab'ärt), *n.* See *tabard*.

tabasheer, tabashir (tab-a-shēr'), *n.* [Also *tabachir*; = F. *tabaschir*, *tabaxir*; < Hind. Pers. Ar. *tabāshīr*; cf. Skt. *tavakshīra*, *tvakkṣīra*, late

forms, prob. adapted from Hind.] A white opaque or translucent variety of opal which breaks into irregular pieces like dry starch, found in the joints of the bamboo in the East and Brazil, and believed to be caused by disease or injury to the plant. It possesses the power of absorbing its own weight of water, when it becomes entirely transparent. It is probably the "oculus mundi" of the gem-writers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. In the East Indies tabasheer, prepared by calcining and pulverizing, is largely used as a medicine by both Hindus and Mohammedans; it is esteemed cooling, tonic, aphrodisiac, and pectoral.

tabbinet, tabinet (tab'i-net), *n.* [< *tabby*[1] + *-n-et*, after *satinet*, etc.; or < *tabin* + *-et*.] A fabric of silk and wool, like a poplin, with a watered surface: chiefly used for upholstery.

tabby[1] (tab'i), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *taby*, *tabis* (and *tabin*); < F. *tabis* = Sp. *tabí* = Pg. *tabi* = It. *tabì* (ML. *attabi*), < Ar. *'attābī*, a rich watered silk, < *'Attabiya*, a quarter in Bagdad where it was first manufactured, < *'Attāb*, a prince, great-grandson of Omeyya.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). **1.** A watered material. Specifically —(*a*) A general term for watered silks, moire, etc.

> Let others looke for pearle and gold,
> Tissues or *tabbies* manifold.
> *Herrick*, The New Yeeres Gift.

(*b*) A worsted material, as a watered moreen.

2. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a silken stuff not necessarily watered. *Mrs. Armitage*, Old Court Customs.

> The manufactures they export are chiefly burdets of silk and cotton, either striped or plain, and also plain silks like *tabbies*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

3. In *entom.*, a pyralid moth of the genus *Aglossa:* a British collectors' name. *A. pinguinalis* is the common tabby, also called *grease-moth; A. cuprealis* is the small tabby.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of or resembling the fabric tabby; diversified in appearance or color like tabby.

> This dsy left off half-skirts, and put on a wastecoate and my false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 13, 1661.
>
> If she in *tabby* waves encircled be,
> Think Amphytrite rises from the sea.
> *W. King*, Art of Love, viii.
>
> The Prince [of Wales] himself, in a new sky-blue watered *tabby* coat. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 115.

2. Performed as in making the plain material from which tabby is produced: said of weaving.

> In Fig. 8 a piece of plain woven cloth is represented. . . . Fig. 38 represents the same thing as it would be drawn by the weaver, and it is generally called *tabby* or plain weaving. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 89.

tabby[1] (tab'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tabbied*, ppr. *tabbying*. [< *tabby*[1], *n.*] To cause to look like tabby, or watered silk; give a wavy appearance to, as stuffs: as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, etc. This is done by the use of a calender without water.

> The camlet marble is that which, retaining the same color after polishing, appears *tabbied*. *Marble-Worker*, § 35.

tabby[2] (tab'i), *n.*; pl. *tabbies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *tabby-cat*.] **1.** A tabby-cat. (*a*) A brindled cat, gray, streaked or otherwise marked with black or yellow. The wild original of the domestic cat is always of such coloration. The black, white, uniform mouse-gray (Maltese), yellow, and spotted (tortoise-shell) cats are all artificial varieties.

> In chocolate, mahogany, red, or yellow long-haired *tabbies* the markings and colours to be the same as in the short-haired cats. *Harrison Weir*, Our Cats, p. 145.

(*b*) A female cat: distinguished from *tom-cat*.

> "An' how hae ye been? an' how are ye?"
> Was aye the o'erword when she [the cat] came;
> To mony a queer auld *tabby*
> Sin' syne hae we said the same.
> *I. Martin*, My bairn, we aince were bairnies (tr. from [Heine).

2. An old maid; a spinster; hence, any spiteful female gossip or tattler. [Colloq.]

> Observe that man. He never talks to men; he never talks to girls; but, when he can get into a circle of old *tabbies*, he is just in his element.
> *Rogers*, quoted in Trevelyan's Macaulay, I. 241.

tabby[3] (tab'i), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps of Morocco (Ar.) origin.] A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass which when dry becomes as hard as rock. This is used in Morocco as a substitute for bricks or stone in building. *Weale.*

tabby-cat (tab'i-kat'), *n.* [So called as having fur thought to be marked like tabby; < *tabby*[1] + *cat*[1].] Same as *tabby*[2], 1.

tabe† (tāb), *n.* [< L. *tabes*, a wasting away: see *tabes*.] Same as *tabes*.

> But how soon doth a *tabe* and consumption take it down!
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 434.

Tabebuia (tab-ē-bū'iä), *n.* [NL. (Gomez, 1803), from Braz. name.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomeæ*, and section *Digitifoliæ*. It is characterized by loosely racemose or cymose flowers with a tubular and at length variously ruptured calyx, an elongated and greatly enlarged corolla-tube, four perfect stamens, and a sessile ovary ripening into a somewhat cylindrical ecostate capsule with numerous flat seeds, each with a large hyaline wing. There are about 60 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to the West Indies and Mexico. They are erect shrubs or trees, smooth or hairy, often drying black. They bear usually large flowers and alternate or scattered leaves, which are generally composed of five to seven digitate leaflets, sometimes reduced to three or to one. Several species are used medicinally, as *T. impetiginosa*, which yields a bitter mucilaginous bark and abounds in tannin. Many are valuable trees, yielding an almost indestructible timber; several are known in tropical America as *roble*—that is, *oak*—and are used for house- and ship-building, or for making bows, as *T. toxophora*, the *pao-d'arco* of Brazil. The names *whitewood* and *boxwood* are given to *T. Leucoxylon* in the West Indies, and the former name also to *T. pentaphylla;* both are timber-trees with whitish bark and white or pink flowers. *T. serratifolia*, a small tree with yellow flowers, is known as *pony* in Trinidad. All the above species were formerly classed under *Tecoma*, but are removed to *Tabebuia* on account of their digitate, not pinnate, leaflets. A very different species, *T. uliginosa*, a shrub with simple entire leaves, is known as *Brazilian cork-tree*, from the use of its soft wood.

tabefaction (tab-ē-fak'shọn), *n.* [< LL. as if **tabefactio*(*n*-), < *tabefacere*, pp. *tabefactus*, melt: see *tabefy*.] A wasting away or consumption of the body by disease; emaciation; tabescence; tabes.

tabefy (tab'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabefied*, ppr. *tabefying*. [< LL. *tabefacere*, melt, dissolve, < L. *tabere*, melt, waste away (see *tabes*, *tabid*), + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To cause to consume or waste away; emaciate. [Rare.]

> Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

II. *intrans.* To emaciate; lose flesh; waste away gradually. [Rare.]

tabella (tā-bel'ä), *n.*; pl. *tabellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *tabella*, a little board, a tablet, letter, ballot, legal paper, dim. of *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *table*.] In *phar.*, a medicated lozenge or hard electuary, generally in the form of a disk, differing from a trochе by having sugar mixed with the powdered drug and mucilage.

tabellary (tab'e-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tabellarius*, of or pertaining to tablets, < *tabella*, a tablet: see *tabella*.] Same as *tabular*, 2.—**Tabellary method.** See *method*.

tabellion (tā-bel'yọn), *n.* [< F. *tabellion* = Sp. *tabelion* = Pg. *tabellião*, *taballião* = It. *tabellione*, < LL. *tabellio*(*n*-), one who draws up legal papers, < L. *tabella*, a tablet, legal paper: see *tabella*.] In the Roman empire, and in France till the revolution, an official scribe or scrivener having some of the functions of a notary. The tabellions were originally of higher rank than notaries, but afterward in France became subordinate to them. The title was abolished in 1761, except in certain seigniories.

tabert, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tabor*[1].

taberdt, *n.* An old spelling of *tabard*.

tabern (tab'ėrn), *n.* [< L. *taberna*, a booth, a stall: see *tavern*.] A cellar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

taberna (tā-bėr'nä), *n.*; pl. *tabernæ* (-nē). [L.: see *tabern*, *tavern*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a tent, booth, or stall; a rude shelter; specifically, in later times, a shop or stall either for trade or for work, or a tavern.

> The baths of Pompeii . . . were a double set, and were surrounded with *tabernæ*, or shops. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 435.

tabernacle (tab'ėr-nā-kl), *n.* [< ME. *tabernacle*, < OF. (and F.) *tabernacle* = Pr. *tabernacle* = Sp. *tabernáculo* = Pg. *tabernaculo* = It. *tabernacolo*, < L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, LL. (Vulgate) the Jewish tabernacle, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed, booth; from the same root as *tabula*, a table, tablet: see *tavern*, *table*.] **1.** A tent; a pavilion; a booth; a slightly constructed habitation or shelter, either fixed or movable; hence, a habitation in general, especially one regarded as temporary; a place of sojourn; a transient abode.

> The *tabernacle* of the upright shall flourish.
> Prov. xiv. 11.
>
> Let us make here three *tabernacles*, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias. Mat. xvii. 4.
>
> The body . . is but the *tabernacle* of the mind.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *Biblical phraseology*, the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul, or of man as a spiritual immortal being.

> Yea, I think it meet, as long as I am in this *tabernacle*, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me. 2 Pet. i. 13, 14.

3. In *Jewish hist.*, a tent constructed to serve as the portable sanctuary of the nation before its final settlement in Palestine. This "tabernacle of the congregation" is fully described in Ex. xxv.–xxvii. and xxxvi.–xxxviii. It comprised, besides the tent, an inclosure or yard, in which were the altar of burnt-offerings and the laver. The tabernacle proper was a tent divided into two chambers by a veil—the inner chamber, or holy of holies, containing the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat, and the outer chamber the altar of incense, the table of showbread, and the golden candlestick. The tabernacle was of a rectangular figure 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height. The court or yard was 150 feet in length by 75 feet, and surrounded by screens 7½ feet high. The people pitched round the tabernacle by tribes in a fixed order during their wanderings, and the pillar of cloud and of fire, denoting Jehovah's presence, rested upon it or was lifted from it according as they were to remain stationary or were to go forward. After the arrival in the promised land it was set up in various places, especially at Shiloh, but gradually lost its exclusive character as the center of national worship before the building of Solomon's temple, in which its contents were eventually placed.

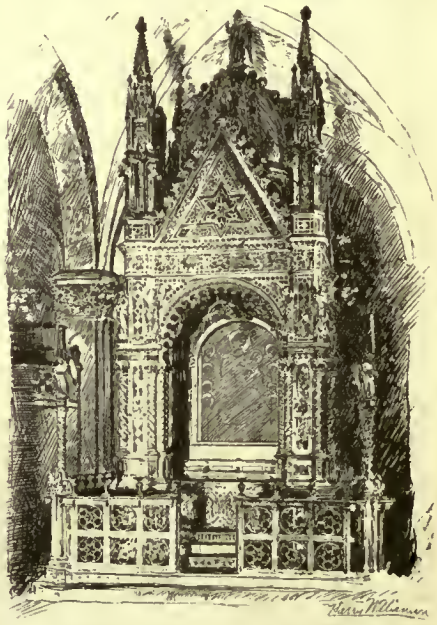
> And he spread abroad the tent over the *tabernacle*, and put the covering of the tent above upon it. Ex. xl. 19.
>
> And they brought up the ark [to the temple built by Solomon], and the *tabernacle* of the congregation [tent of meeting, R. V.], and all the holy vessels that were in the *tabernacle*, these did the priests and the Levites bring up. 2 Chron. v. 5.

Hence—**4.** A place or house of worship; especially, in modern use, an edifice for public worship designed for a large audience: often now the distinctive name assumed for such an edifice.

> The shed in Moorfields which Whitefield used as a temporary chapel was called "The *Tabernacle*"; and, in the scornful dialect of certain Church-of-England men, Methodist and such-like places of worship have, since then, been known as *tabernacles*.
> *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 24, note.

5. A receptacle for the reserved eucharist; especially, a constructional receptacle for this purpose, containing the pyx. The tabernacle, as now commonly seen in Roman Catholic churches, is a recess with a door, placed over and behind the high altar or one of the side altars, usually having over it a cross or crucifix with a design in relief, the whole surmounted by a canopy. In earlier times a movable ark, or usually a suspended dove (columba) or a tower, held the eucharist or the vessel containing it. In England the general mediæval custom was to place the sacrament in an ambry on one side of the sanctuary or in the sacristry. The tabernacle is a later development of the ark or ambry as a permanent construction over the high altar and surmounted by a canopy or ciborium, often in the spire-like shape developed from the older tower; hence the name *tabernacle* is often given especially to this canopy or to canopies of similar appearance.

6. In *medieval arch.*, a canopied stall, niche, or pinnacle; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with



Tabernacle of Orcagna, in Or San Michele, Florence.

openwork tracery, etc.; an arched canopy over a tomb, an altar, etc.

> Babeuries and pinacles,
> Imageries, and *tabernacles*,
> I saw. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1190.

7. *Naut.*, an elevated socket for a river-boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges. [Eng.]—**Feast of Tabernacles**, among the Jews, an annual festival celebrated in the autumn (on the fifteenth day of Tisri) in commemoration of the dwelling of their people in tents during the journey in the wilderness, and as a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest and vintage. Among the ancient Jews it

lasted eight days, during which all the people gathered at Jerusalem and dwelt in booths. (See Lev. xxiii. 34–36; Num. xxix. 12–39.) Among the modern Jews the feast has been prolonged one day.

tabernacle (tab'ėr-nā-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tabernacled*, ppr. *tabernacling*. [< *tabernacle*, *n.*] To sojourn or abide for a time; take up a temporary habitation or residence.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Scott*, Works (ed. 1718), II. 467. (*Latham.*)

He [Jesus Christ] *tabernacled* on earth as the true shekinah. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 72.

tabernacle-work (tab'ėr-nā-kl-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.*, especially in the medieval Pointed styles: (*a*) A series or range of tabernacles; a design

Tabernacle-work.—Church of Santa Maria della Spina, Pisa; 13th century.

in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature. (*b*) The combinations of ornamental tracery usual in the canopies of decorated tabernacles; hence, similar work in the carved stalls and screens of churches, etc.

tabernacular (tab-ėr-nak'ū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *tabernacularius*, a tent-maker, < L. *tabernaculum*, a tent: see *tabernacle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the tabernacle; hence, of or pertaining to other structures so named; like or characteristic of a tabernacle. [Used scornfully in the quotation, with reference to so-called Methodist tabernacles. See *tabernacle*, 4.]

[Curious, meaning extraordinary, an expression] horridly *tabernacular*, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves.
De Quincey, Works, VII. 89. (*F. Hall.*)

2. Of the style or nature of an architectural tabernacle; traceried or richly ornamented with decorative sculpture.

The sides of every street were covered with . . . cloisters crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

tabernæ, *n.* Plural of *taberna*.

Tabernæmontana (tā-bėr"nē-mon-tā'nă), *n.* [NL., named after Jacobus Theodorus *Tabernæmontanus*, a German physician and botanist (died 1590).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ* and tribe *Plumerieæ*, type of the subtribe *Tabernæmontaneæ*. It is characterized by cymose flowers, a calyx furnished at the base of its five lobes with a continuous or interrupted ring of glands, and a fruit of two many-seeded berries or fleshy follicles which are large and globose or smaller and oblique or recurved. There are about 150 species, widely scattered through tropical regions. They are trees or shrubs, commonly smooth, bearing opposite thin or coriaceous feather-veined leaves. The small cymes of white or yellowish salver-shaped flowers are terminal or variously placed, but not truly axillary. The smooth or three-ribbed pulpy fruit contains several or many ovoid or oblong seeds with fleshy albumen: in several species it is ornamental—in *T. macrocarpa* and others of the section *Rejoua*, mainly of the Malay archipelago, resembling a reddish orange in appearance. Instead of the acrid, drastic, and poisonous milky juice of most related genera, many species of *Tabernæmontana* secrete a bland and wholesome fluid, sometimes useful as a nourishing drink, as in *T. utilis*, the cow-tree or hya-hya of British Guiana, which yields a thick, sweet, white liquid, made somewhat sticky by the presence of caoutchouc. This species also yields a soft white wood and a medicinal bark. *T. orientalis*, the Queensland cow-tree, and *T. coronaria*, known as *Adam's apple* or *East Indian rose-bay*, are sometimes cultivated, forming small evergreen trees, the latter under glass and also naturalized in tropical Asia from the Cape of Good Hope. Several other species are cultivated under glass for their large fragrant flowers and ornamental deep-green leathery leaves. *T. crassa*, the kpokpoka-tree of Sierra Leone, produces a fiber there made into a cloth known as *dodo-cloth*. A species in Ceylon, known as *dieiladner*, probably *T. dichotoma*, has been called *forbidden fruit*, from its beautiful but poisonous fruit bearing marks fancied to be the prints of the teeth of Eve.

taberner, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *taverner*.

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* [L., a wasting away, consumption, < *tabere*, waste away, melt: see *tabid.*] †. A gradually progressive emaciation.—2. Same as *tabes dorsalis*. See below.—**Hereditary tabes**, Friedrich's ataxia (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Spasmodic tabes**. See *spasmodic*.—**Tabes dorsalis**. Same as *locomotor ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*).—**Tabes mesenterica**, tuberculosis in the mesenteric glands.

tabescence (tā-bes'ens), *n.* [< *tabescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Tabefaction or tabes; marasmus; marcescence; tabidness.

tabescent (tā-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *tabescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tabescere*, waste away, inceptive of *tabere*, waste away: see *tabes.*] 1. In *med.*, suffering from tabes; wasting away; becoming emaciated.—2. In *bot.*, wasting or shriveling. *Gray.* [Rare.]

tabetic (tā-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < *tabes* + *-t-ic.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or affected with tabes (dorsalis).—**Tabetic arthropathy.** Same as *Charcot's disease* (*b*) (which see, under *disease*).—**Tabetic dementia**, dementia complicated with tabes dorsalis, which may follow or precede the mental affection.

II. *n.* A patient suffering from tabes (dorsalis).

tabic (tab'ik), *a.* [< *tabes* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with tabes (dorsalis). *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 407.

tabid (tab'id), *a.* [< F. *tabide* = Sp. *tábido* = Pg. It. *tabido*, < L. *tabidus*, melting or wasting away, decaying, pining, < *tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabes.*] Relating to or affected with tabes; losing flesh, weight, or strength; thin; wasted by disease; marcid.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, i.

tabidly (tab'id-li), *adv.* In a tabid manner; wastingly; consumptively.

He that is *tabidly* inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

tabidness (tab'id-nes), *n.* The state of being reduced by disease; emaciation resulting from some disorder affecting the nutritive functions. *Leigh*, Nat. Hist. Lancashire, p. 62.

tabific (tā-bif'ik), *a.* [= F. *tabifique* = Sp. *tabífico* = It. *tabifico*, < L. *tabes*, wasting, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make, do (see *-fic*). Cf. *tabefy.*] Causing tabes; deranging the organs of digestion and assimilation; deteriorating; wasting.

tabinet, tabinet, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *tabby* (formerly *taby*, *tabis*), after *satin*, etc.: see *tabby*[1].] Same as *tabbinet*.

Cloth of tissue or *tabine*,
That like beaten gold will shine.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

tabinet, *n.* See *tabbinet*.

tabitude (tab'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *tabitudo*, consumption, decline, < *tabere*, melt, waste away: see *tabid.*] The state of one affected with tabes.

tablature (tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *tablature*, < ML. **tabulatura*, < L. *tabula*, a table, tablet, painting, picture: see *table.*] I†. A tabular space or surface; any surface that may be used as a tablet.

Whose shames, were they enamelled in the *tablature* of their foreheads, it would be a hideous visor.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, iii.

2. A tabular representation; specifically, a painting or design executed as a tablet on a distinct part of an extended surface, as a wall or ceiling. [Rare.]

In painting one may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and form'd according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.
Shaftesbury, Judgment of Hercules, Int.

3†. Exhibition as in a table or catalogue; an exemplification or specification; a specimen.

The fable has drawn two reigning characters in human life, and given two examples or *tablatures* of them, under the persons of Prometheus and Epimethea.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

4†. In *music:* (*a*) The system of rules for the poetry of the mastersingers. (*b*) Musical notation in general. (*c*) A form of musical notation for various instruments, like the lute, the viol, the flute, the oboe, or the organ, used in Europe from the fifteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century. It differed from the mere general staff-notation in that it aimed to express not so much the pitch of the tones intended as the mechanical process by which on the particular instrument those tones were to be produced. Tablature, therefore, varied according to the instrument in view. In the case of the lute, for example, a horizontal line was usually drawn for each string, forming a kind of staff; and letters or numerals were placed on these lines, indicating not only which strings were to be touched, but at what frets they were to be stopped. Various arbitrary signs were also used instead of letters or numerals, or in combination with them. Music thus noted was said to be written *lyra-way*, in distinction from *gamut-way* (in the staff-notation). In the case of wind-instruments, like the flageolet, points or dots were often placed on horizontal lines to indicate which finger-holes were to be closed to produce the required tones. In the case of the organ, notes were often written out by their letter-names. In all these systems and their numerous variants, marks were added above or below to indicate the desired duration of the tones, the place and duration of rests, and various details of style. Tablature had obvious advantages as a notation for particular instruments. Various technical marks now used are either derived from it or devised on the same principle. The tonic sol-fa notation, that of thorough-bass, and the little-used systems of numeral or character notes are essentially analogous to it. Also *tabulature*.

5. In *anat.*, the separation of cranial bones into an inner and an outer hard table or plate, with intervening diploic or cancellated structure. Tablature is characteristic of the flat expansive bones of the skull, as the frontal, parietal, and occipital. See *table*, *n.*, 1 (*b*), and cut under *diploë*.

table (tā'bl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *table*, *tabill*, < OF. *table*, F. *table* = Pr. *taula* = Pg. *taboa*, a board, = Sp. *tabla* = It. *tavola*, a table, = AS. *tæfel*, *tæfl*, a tablet, die, = D. *tafel* = OHG. *tavala*, *tavela*, MHG. *tavele*, *tavel*, G. *tafel* = Sw. *tafel*, *taffel* = Dan. *tavle*, a table, < L. *tabula*, a board, plank, a board to play on, a tablet for writing on, a writing, a book of accounts, a list of votes, a painted tablet, a picture, a votive tablet, a plot of ground, a bed, ML. also a bench, table, etc.; appar., with dim. suffix *-ula*, < √ *tab*, seen also in *taberna*, a hut, shed (of boards) (see *tabernacle*, *tavern*); or with dim. suffix *-bula*, < √ *ta* (√ *tan*), stretch (see *thin*). Hence *tablature*, *entablature*, *tablet*, *tabulate*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A flat or flattish and relatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other hard substance; a board; a plate; a slab.

The lawes ought to be like unto stonye *tables*, playne, stedfast, and immoveable. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The walles are flagged with large *tables* of white marble, well-nigh to the top. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 139.

Specifically—(*a*) A slab, plate, or panel of some solid material with one surface (rarely both surfaces) smooth or polished for some purpose, used either separately or as part of a structural combination. This sense is now chiefly obsolete, except in some historical or special cases: as, the *tables* of the law; the *table* (mensa) of an altar. A board or panel on which a picture was painted was formerly called a *table*, and also a board on which a game, as draughts or checkers, was played; the two leaves of a backgammon-board are called *tables*—the outer and inner (or home) *tables*. See def. 7 (*b*).

Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first; and I will write upon these *tables* the words that were in the first *tables*, which thou brakest. Ex. xxxiv. 1.

William Jones proveth Mr. Darrell and my ladye to sett ij or iij hours together divers times in the dyning chamber at ffarley with a pair [of] *tables* between them, never playing, but leaning over the *table* and talking togethers.
Darrell Papers (II. Hall's Society in Elizabethan Age, [App. ii.).

Titian's famous *table* [panel] of the altar-piece, with the pictures of Venetian senators from great-grandfather to great-grandson. *Dryden*, Ded. of Hist. of the League.

Item, a *table* with the picture of the Lady Elizabeth her Grace. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 135.

The *table* for playing at goose is usually an impression from a copper-plate pasted upon a cartoon about the size of a sheet almanack. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 437.

(*b*†) A votive tablet.

Even this had been your Elegy, which now
Is offered for your health, the *table* of my vow.
Dryden, To Duchess of Ormond, l. 130.

(*c*) In *anat.*, one of the two laminæ (outer and inner) of any of the cranial bones, separated from each other, except in the thinnest parts, by the spongy or cellular diploë. They are composed of compact bony tissue; the inner table is close-grained, shiny, and brittle (whence it is called the *vitreous table*). Also called *tablet*. See *tablature*, 5. (*d*) In *glass-making:* (1) One of the disks or circular plates into which crown-glass is formed from the molten metal by blowing, rolling, and flashing. The plates are usually about four and a half feet in diameter, though sometimes much larger.

A pot containing half a ton commonly produces 100 *tables*. *Amer. Cyc.*, VIII. 17.

Frequently the circular *tables* are used just as they come from the oven, tinted in amber or opalescent shades.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 254.

(2) The flat plate with a raised rim on which plate-glass is formed. (*e*) In *mech.*, that part of a machine-tool on which work is placed to be operated upon. It is adjustable in height, is free to move laterally or otherwise, and is perforated with slots for the clamps which secure the article to be treated. Also called *carriage* and *platen*. (*f*) In *weaving*, the board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.

2. An article of furniture consisting of a flat top (the table proper), of wood, stone, or other solid material, resting on legs or on a pillar, with or without connecting framework; in specific use, a piece of furniture with a flat top on which meals are served, articles of use or ornament are placed, or some occupation is carried on: as, a dining-*table*, writing-*table*, work-*table*, kitchen-*table*; a billiard-*table*; a tailors' cutting-*table*; a surgeons' operating-*table*.

A *tabill* atyret, all of triet yuer,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1665.

Tables under each Light, very commodiously placed for Writing and Reading. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 113.

The *table* at the foot of the bed was covered with a crimson cloth. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, ii.

3. Used absolutely, the board at or round which persons sit at meals; a table for refection or entertainment: as, to set the *table* (to place the cloth and dishes on it for a meal); to sit long at *table*.

On sundri metis be not gredi at the *table*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

It is not reason that we should leave the word of God, and serve *tables*. Acts vi. 2.

You may judge . . . whether your name is not frequently bandied at *table* among us.
Goldsmith, To Sir Joshua Reynolds.

4. Figuratively—(*a*) That which is placed upon a table for refreshment; provision of food at meals; refection; fare; also, entertainment at table.

Monsieur has been forced to break off his *Table* three times this year for want of mony to buy provisions.
Prior, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 213.

His *table* is the image of plenty and generosity.
Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

She always kept a very good *table*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, liii.

(*b*) A company at table, as at a dinner; a group of persons gathered round a table, as for whist or other games.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the *table* on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 211.

(*c*) In a limited use, a body of persons sitting, or regarded as sitting, round a table in some official capacity; an official board. The Hungarian Diet is divided into the *Table* of Magnates and the *Table* of Deputies; in Scotland the permanent committee of Presbyterians appointed to resist the encroachments of Charles I. was called "The *Tables*," and the designation has been used in a few other instances.

5†. A thin plate or sheet of wood, ivory, or other material for writing on; a tablet; in the plural, a memorandum-book.

His felawe hadde a staf tipped with horn,
A peyre of *tables* al of yvory,
And a poyntel polysshed fetisly.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 33.

And he asked for a writing *table*, and wrote, saying, His name is John. Luke i. 63.

Grace. I saw one of you buy a pair of *tables* e'en now.
Winw. Yes, here they be, and maiden ones too, unwritten in. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

6. A flat or plane surface like that of a table; a level area; a plateau.

Great part of the earth's surface consists of strata which still lie undisturbed in their original horizontal position. These parts are called *tables* by Suess.
Philos. Mag., XXVII. 409.

Specifically—(*a*†) A level plot of ground; a garden-bed, or the like.

Mark oute thi *tables*, ichon by hem selve,
Sixe foote in brede and XII in length is best
To clense and make on evry side honest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

(*b*) In *persp.*, same as *perspective plane*. See *perspective*, *n.* (*c*) In *arch.*: (1) A flat surface forming a distinct feature in a wall, generally rectangular and charged with some ornamental design or figure. When it projects beyond the general surface of the wall, it is termed a *raised*

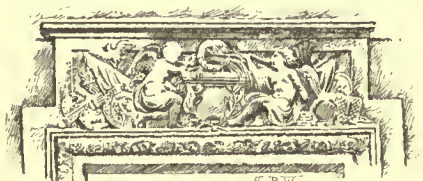


Table over a Door, Palace of Saint Cloud, France.

or *projecting table;* when it is not perpendicular to the horizon, it is called a *raking table;* and when the surface is rough, frosted, or vermiculated, it is called a *rusticated table*. (2) A horizontal molding on the exterior or interior face of a wall, placed at various levels, which crowns basements, separates the stories of a building, or its upper parts; a string-course.

Ande eft a ful huge hegt hit haled vpon lofte,
Of harde hewen ston vp to the *tablez*,
Enbaned vnder the abataylment.
Sir Gawayne (E. E. T. S.), l. 789.

(*d*) In *palmistry*, the inner surface of the hand; especially, the space within certain lines of the palm, considered in relation to indications of character or fortune.

In this *table*
Lies your story; 'tis no fable,
Not a line within your hand
But I easily understand.
Shirley, Love Tricks, v. 1.

(*e*) In *diamond-cutting:* (1) A stone (usually a cleavage-piece) that is polished flat on both sides, is either square, oblong, triangular, round, or oval in form, and has a border of one or more rows of square or triangular facets. (2) The large flat facet on the top of a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant* (with cut).

If but slightly ground down it [a diamond] is called a deep *table*, or more expressively in French a clou.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 30.

7. Something inscribed, depicted, or performed on a table, or arranged on a tabular surface or in tabular form: as, the two *tables* of the law (the decalogue). Specifically—(*a*†) A painting, or a picture of any kind.

The *table* wherin detraction was expressed was paynted in this forme. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 27.

He has a strange aspect,
And looks much like the figure of a hangman
In a *table* of the Passion.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 2.

(*b*†) *pl.* The game of backgammon. See def. 1 (*a*).

For me thoghte it better play
Than playe either at chesse or *tables*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 51.

Monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 326.

I walked . . . to my Lord Brouncker's, and there staid awhile, they being at *tables*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 297.

Hence—8. An arrangement of written words, numbers, or signs, or of combinations of them, in a series of separate lines or columns; a formation of details in relation to any subject arranged in horizontal, perpendicular, or some other definite order, in such manner that the several particulars are distinctly exhibited to the eye, each by itself: as, chronological *tables;* astronomical *tables;* *tables* of weights or measures; the multiplication *table;* insurance *tables*.

A *table* is said to be of single or double entry according as there are one or two arguments. For example, a *table* of logarithms is a *table* of single entry, the numbers being the arguments and the logarithms the tabular results; an ordinary multiplication *table* is a *table* of double entry, giving *xy* as tabular result for *x* and *y* as arguments.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 7.

9. A synoptical statement or series of statements; a concise presentation of the details of a subject; a list of items or particulars.

In this brief *Table* is set down the punishment appointed for the offenders, the discommodities that happen to the realm by the said contempt.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 300).

It was as late as 1667 that Evelyn presented to the Royal Society, as a wonderful curiosity, the *Table* of Veins, Arteries, and Nerves which he had caused to be made in Italy.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 100.

10†. A doctrine or tenet, especially one regarded as of divine origin or authority.

God's eternal decree of predestination, absolute reprobation, and such fatal *tables*, they form to their own ruin.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

11. *Milit.*, in some shells, as the shrapnel, the contracted part of the eye next the interior, as distinct from the larger part next the exterior.—12†. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—**Alphonsine tables.** See *Alphonsine*.—**American Experience Table,** a table of mortality, based on the experience of American insurers of lives, in which the numbers of living and dying at each age (in years) from 10 to 95, out of 100,000 persons, and the consequent expectation of life, are stated. It has been sanctioned by law as a basis for official valuations in a majority of the United States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and other leading States.—**Antilogarithmic table.** See *antilogarithmic*.—**Argument of a table.** Same as *boxing of a table*.—**Boxing of a table,** the words, figures, or signs on one or both sides and over the columns of a mathematical, statistical, or similar table, intended to indicate or explain the nature of its contents. Also called *argument of a table*.

The use of miscellaneous in the *boxing of this table* requires a word of explanation.
2d *Ann. Rep. Interstate Com. Commission*, p. 271.

Carlisle Table, a table of the value or expectation of single and of joint lives, of each age (in years), as deduced from the register of mortality of Carlisle, England. It was formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis of determining the value of life estates, etc.—**Combined Experience Table,** a table of mortality based on the combined experience of a number of insurance companies. It has been sanctioned for official valuations in Massachusetts and (after the end of 1891) in California.—**Conversion table,** in *math.*, a table for converting measures from one system of units to another, or a table for changing measures expressed in one system of units into their numerical equivalent in another system of units.—**Dichotomous table,** or **dichotomic synoptical table.** See *dichotomous*.—**Dormant table**†. See *dormant*.—**Eugubine** or **Iguvine tables.** See *Eugubine*.—**Framed table,** a table of which the supporting members are firmly held together by framing: thus, the heavy standing tables of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have their legs braced together at the bottom by massive rails, the whole forming a frame of some elaborateness.—**Gipsy, glacier, high table.** See the qualifying words.—**Green table.** Same as *green cloth* (which see, under *green*[1]).—**Holy table.** Same as *the Lord's table*.—**Isiac table.** See *Isiac*.—**Lower table.** Same as *culet*, 2.—**Lunar tables.** See *lunar*.—**Meteorological table.** See *meteorological*.—**Moving table,** in machines for grinding sheet-glass, a large rectangular paneled frame, working horizontally, and pivoted centrally to an oscillating arm which has at the other end a fixed bearing. It receives motion from a crank and pitman, the latter being pivoted to the moving table at a considerable distance from the first-named pivot. This arrangement produces a motion of the table analogous to that of hand-rubbing. The moving table is weighted on the upper side, and faced on the under side with slate, and it works over a large flat bed.. In use, a plate of glass is cemented to the slate face of the moving table and another to the bed. The upper plate is then rubbed upon the lower, the grinding commencing with the use of coarse emery. This is succeeded by the use of finer grades. The final polishing is done by another process.—**Multiplication table.** See *multiplication*.—**Northampton Table,** a table of the value or expectation of single and of joint lives, at each age (in years), as deduced from the parish register of All Saints, in Northampton, England. It was formerly used in life insurance and for the calculation of annuities, and is still used by the courts in some jurisdictions as the basis of determining the value of life estates, etc.—**Occasional, ordinary table.** See the adjectives.—**Pedestal table,** a table the slab or top of which is supported by one or more solid-looking pedestals, which are generally cupboards, the doors of which form their fronts: these are usually two in number.—**Pembroke table,** a table the top of which is divided into a fixed central part and two leaves, which are hinged to the sides of the fixed part and made to be folded down, so that the table may take up but little room when not in use. The leaves, when raised, were supported originally by a sort of frame, swinging on a hinge or on pivots, and with a leg reaching the floor, thus making an additional leg of the table for each of the leaves. For this movable frame a hinged or sliding bracket is now often substituted.—**Pillar-and-claw table,** a table with a central support like a pillar, to the top of which the slab or top of the table is usually hinged: the pillar rests on three, four, or more feet, originally carved to represent the paws and claws of animals.—**Pythagorean table.** See *Pythagorean*.—**Round table.** (*a*) A circular table around which persons of unequal rank formerly sat at meals on special occasions, in order that social discriminations might be set aside for the time: in distinction from the ordinary long table, at which comparative rank was indicated by the distance of the guest's seat from the top or head, or above or below the salt. (*b*) A body of knights fabled to have been brought together by King Arthur Pendragon to defend Christian England and Wales against the heathen Saxony. This legendary order of Knights of the Round Table was imitated in later times by associations of participants in justs or tournaments.

Than be-gan the stour so merveilouse and fierce more that it hadde ben of all the day at the enterynge of the yates of Torayse, be-twene the knyghtes of the *rounde table* and the knyghtes that were newe a-dubbed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Then loudly cried the bold Sir Bedivere:
"Ah! my Lord Arthur, whither shall I go? . .
But now the whole *Round Table* is dissolved
Which was an image of the mighty world."
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Sexagenary table. See *sexagenary*.—**Skew table.** (*a*) See *skew*[1]. (*b*) The first stone at the side of a gable, serving as an abutment for the copings. Also called *summerstone* and *skew-corbel*.—**Standing table.** See *standing*.—**Synoptical table.** See *synoptical*.—**Table dormant**†. Same as *dormant table*.—**Table of cases,** in law-books, an alphabetical list of the names of cases cited in the work as precedents, with references to the page or section where mentioned; an index of such precedents.—**Table of contents.** See *content*[2], *n.*—**Table of degrees.** See *forbidden degrees*, under *degree*.—**Table of Pythagoras.** Same as *Pythagorean table*.—**Tables of expectancy.** See *expectance*.—**Tables of the law, tables of the covenant, tables of the testimony,** or **the two tables,** the tables of stone upon which the ten commandments were graven, and which were preserved in the ark of the covenant; hence, the decalogue. The first four commandments are often called *the first table* and the remaining six *the second table*.

The two tables, or ten commandments, teach our dutie to God and our neighbour from the love of both.
Milton, Civil Power.

Tables of the skull. See def. 1 (*b*), *skull*[1], and *tablature*, 5.—**Tables Toletanes.** See *Tolletan tables*, under *Tolletan*.—**Table tipping** or **turning.** See *table-tipping*.—**The Lord's table.** (*a*) The table on which the sacramental elements are placed at the time of the celebration of the communion. Also called the *communion-table*, the *holy table* (as in the Greek Church), and the *altar* (as in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches). (*b*) By metonymy, the Lord's Supper, or communion, itself.

Ye cannot be partakers of *the Lord's table* and of the table of devils. 1 Cor. x. 21.

The ancient writers used both names [holy table, altar] indifferently, some calling it altar; others, *the Lord's table*, the holy table, the mystical table, the tremendous table, &c., and sometimes, both table and altar in the same sentence together. *Bingham*, Antiquities, viii. 6.

To fence the tables. See *fence*.—**To go to the table,** to receive the communion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To lay on** or **upon the table,** in legislative and other deliberative bodies, to lay aside by vote indefinitely, as a proposed measure or resolution, with the effect of leaving it subject to being called up or renewed at any subsequent time allowable under the rules.—**To lie on the table,** to be laid on the table.—**To turn the tables,** to bring about a complete reversal or inversion of circumstances or relations; make a summary overturn or subversion of positions or conditions, as in a game of chance: as, to *turn the tables* upon a person in argument (that is, to turn his own argument against him).

If it be thus, *the tables would be turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if *the tables were turned.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Twelve Tables, the tables on which were engraved and promulgated in Rome (451 and 450 B. C.) short statements of those rules of Roman law which were most important in the affairs of daily life. They were drawn up in large part, it seems, from the existing law, and in part as new legislation, by the decemvirs, and hence were at first called the *laws of the decemvirs*. Ten were first promulgated, and two more were soon added. They formed thereafter the principal basis or source of the Roman jurisprudence.—**Vitreous table**, the inner (hard and brittle) table of any cranial bone. Also called *tabula vitrea*. See def. 1 (*b*).—**Wigglesworth Table**, a table of mortality which has been followed to a considerable extent in New England, particularly as a guide for the courts in determining the value of life estates, etc.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or provided for a table: as, *table* requisites.—2. Shaped like a table.—**Table beer**, beer for daily use at meals: usually weak and inexpensive.—**Table cutlery**, cutting implements, as knives, for table use; hence, by extension, all articles for table use wholly or partly of steel, including forks and nut-crackers.—**Table entertainment**, a public entertainment given by a single performer standing or sitting behind a table placed between himself and the audience, and consisting of a medley of songs, recitations, monologue in character, caricature, etc. Such entertainments originated about the middle of the eighteenth century.—**Table glass**, glass vessels for table use.—**Table mountain**, a mountain having a flat top.

The flat summits of mountains are sometimes called "tables," and especially in California, where there are several "*table mountains*," all fragments of great lava-flows, capped usually with horizontal or table-like masses of basalt. *J. D. Whitney*, Names and Places, p. 181.

table (tā′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tabled*, ppr. *tabling*. [In part < OF. *tabler*, < ML. *tabulare*, board, floor; in part from the mod. noun. Cf. *tabulate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into a list or catalogue; tabulate; catalogue. [Obsolete or rare.]

Though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 6.

2†. To make a table or picture of; delineate; depict.

Fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation. *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1868), XI. 10.

3†. To entertain at table; board.

At Sienna I was *tabled* in the House of one Alberto Scipioni, an Old Roman Courtier.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 344.

4. To lay upon a table; pay down. [Rare.]

Forty thousand francs: to such length will the father-in-law . . . *table* ready-money. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 97.

5. To lay on the table, in the parliamentary sense; lay aside for future consideration or till called up again: as, to *table* a resolution.

The amendment which was always present, which was rejected and *tabled* and postponed.
The Century, XXXVII. 873.

6. In *carp.*, to fix or set, as one piece of timber into another, by alternate seams and projections on each, to prevent the pieces from drawing apart or slipping upon one another.—7. *Naut.*, to strengthen, as a sail, by making broad hems on the head-leeches and the foot, for the attachment of the bolt-rope.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat or live at the table of another; board.

He [Nebuchadnezzar] was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South*, Sermons.

The guest lodged with a mercer, but *tabled*, with his wife and servants, at the inn.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vi.

2†. To play the game of tables.

Neither dicing, carding, *tabling*, nor other diuelish games to be frequented. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

table-anvil (tā′bl-an′vil), *n.* A small anvil which can be screwed to a table: used for bending metal plates and wires in repairing, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

tableau (tab-lō′), *n.*; pl. *tableaux* (-lōz′). [< F. *tableau*, a table, picture, dim. of *table*, a table, picture: see *table*.] 1. A picture, or a picturesque presentation; specifically, in English use, a picturesque grouping of persons and objects, or of either alone; a living picture. See *tableau vivant*, below.—2. In *French law*, a table or schedule; a showing; a list; a statement.

The noble class in Russia . . . designates those who, belonging to the fourteen grades of the tchin, or official *tableaux* of rank, are exempt from certain degrading penalties. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 924.

Tableau vivant (commonly shortened to *tableau*), a living picture; a picturesque representation, as of a statue, a noted personage, a scene of history or poetry, or an allegory, by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed; by extension, a grouping of figures so arranged as to represent a scene of actual life.

table-bit (tā′bl-bit), *n.* In *carp.*, a sharp-edged bit, bent up at one side to give a taper point: used to make holes for the wooden joints of tables.

table-board (tā′bl-bōrd), *n.* 1†. A board on which games are played, as a backgammon-board.

Shaking your elbow at the *table-board*.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

2. A table as a piece of furniture. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Bedding and other necessary furniture had been sent up by carrier, and with the addition of a set of long "*table-bordes*," "formes," and a "countinge table," together with a few dozen trenchers, pewter pots, and other substantial ware, the arrangements might be considered complete for a bachelor establishment.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

3. Board without lodging. [U. S.]

table-book (tā′bl-bůk), *n.* 1†. A book of tablets; a note-book for the pocket; a memorandum-book or commonplace-book. Such books, with leaves of wood, slate, ivory, vellum, or paper, were formerly in common use.

What might you . . . think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book*?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 136.

I always kept a large *table-book* in my pocket; and, as soon as I left the company, I immediately entered the choicest expressions that passed during the visit.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. A book for the table; an ornamental book, usually illustrated, and designed to be kept on a table for desultory inspection or reading.

The Christmas *table-book* has well nigh disappeared, and well-illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular. *Literary World.*

3. A book of arithmetical or other tables, for use in schools, counting-houses, etc.

table-carpet (tā′bl-kär′pet), *n.* A table-cloth of carpeting: such cloths of Oriental origin (in other words, fine rugs) were in common use down to the eighteenth century.

table-clamp (tā′bl-klamp), *n.* A clamp for fastening anything to a table or a fixed board.—**Swivel table-clamp**, a clamp used to screw small vises to a table, shelf, or other convenient support without injuring the latter.

table-cloth (tā′bl-klôth), *n.* A cloth for covering the top of a table. (*a*) Especially, a cloth, usually of linen, to be laid upon a table preparatory to setting out the service for a meal. (*b*) A table-cover.

table-clothing (tā′bl-klō′ᵺing), *n.* Table-linen; table-cloths, napkins, etc., for use in the service of the table.

I've got lots o' sheeting, and *table-clothing*, and towelling. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

table-cover (tā′bl-kuv′ėr), *n.* A covering for a table when it is not in use for meals, usually consisting of some ornamental fabric.

table-cut (tā′bl-kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A form in which precious stones, especially the emerald and other colored stones, are sometimes cut, having a large table or front face, with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.

II. *a.* Having a very large table, with the edge of the stone cut with a single bevel or in a number of small triangular facets, or forming in some way a mere frame to the table.

table-cutter (tā′bl-kut′ėr), *n.* A lapidary who cuts tables or plane faces on diamonds or other precious stones.

A little later [than 1373] the so-called *table-cutters* at Nürnberg, and all other stone-engravers, formed themselves into a guild. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 23.

table d'hôte (tȧ′bl dōt′). [F., lit. 'guest's table': *table*, table; *de*, of; *hôte*, guest. also host: see *host*².] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.—**Table d'hôte breakfast, dinner**, etc., a public meal of several courses, served at a stated hour, in a hotel or a restaurant, at a fixed price.

table-diamond (tā′bl-dī′a-mond), *n.* A cut and faceted diamond whose flat upper surface is large in proportion to the faceted sides, and which has the appearance of a slab or plate.

table-flap (tā′bl-flap), *n.* A leaf hinged to the side or end of a table with a rule-joint, to be raised or lowered as desired.

tableful (tā′bl-fůl), *n.* [< *table* + *-ful*.] As much as a table will hold, or as many as can be seated round a table.

One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole *tableful* of men of esprit.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iii.

Three large *tablefuls* of housekeeping things.
Philadelphia Times, Jan. 9, 1886.

table-grinder (tā′bl-grīn′dėr), *n.* A form of grinding-bench. *E. H. Knight.*

tablelty (tā-blē′i-ti), *n.* [< *table* + *-ity*.] The abstract nature or essential quality of a table. See the quotation under *gobletity*. [Rare.]

Personality . . . may be ranked among the old scholastic terms of corporeity, egoity, *tablelty*, etc., or is even yet more harsh. *Locke*, Personal Identity, App. to Defence.

table-land (tā′bl-land), *n.* An elevated and generally level region of considerable extent; a plateau. Both *table-land* and *plateau* are in common use among physical geographers with essentially the same meaning. Chains of mountains frequently rise from or encircle table-lands. The region of the most extensive table-lands of the world is central Asia; the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Caucasus, on the other hand, are mountain systems characterized by the absence of plateaus. The vast area embraced between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges is a plateau region. That part north of the Great Basin has been called the "Northern, or Columbian, Plateau region of the Cordilleras," and that south of the Great Basin the "Southern or Colorado Plateau"; and this is a region of great interest, both from its scenery and from its geological structure.

The toppling crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining *table-lands*
To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

Plateau and *table-land* are nearly synonymous terms—the one French, but now thoroughly Anglicized, the other English. These words carry with them the idea of elevation and extent.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 180.

table-lathe (tā′bl-lāᵺ), *n.* A small lathe which, for use, is clamped to a table. It may be run by hand or by a driving-wheel in a movable frame. *E. H. Knight.*

table-leaf (tā′bl-lēf), *n.* 1. A board at the side or end of a table, hinged so as to be let down when not in use; a table-flap.—2. One of the movable boards forming the top of an extension-table.—**Table-leaf joint**, a form of joint used for the leaves of desks and tables, for rules, for some kinds of shutter, etc. It has a molded edge forming a quarter-round, the two parts being respectively convex and concave, and moving on each other in the manner of a knuckle-joint. Also called *rule-joint*. *E. H. Knight.*

table-lifting (tā′bl-lif′ting), *n.* The act of causing a table to rise by laying the tips of the fingers or the palms of the hands upon its upper surface, as in table-tipping.

He would have really "exploded the whole nonsense" of *table-lifting*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 248.

table-line (tā′bl-līn), *n.* In *palmistry*, the principal boundary-line of the table of the hand. See *table*, 6 (*d*).

When the *table-line* is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before. *Sanders*, Chiromancy, p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

table-linen (tā′bl-lin′en), *n.* Pieces of cloth, commonly of linen damask, used in the service of the table. See *table-cloth*, *napkin*.

tableman† (tā′bl-man), *n.* 1. One of the men or pieces used in such games as draughts, chess, or backgammon.

A soft body dampeth the sound. . . . And therefore in clericalls the keyes are lined; and in colledges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 158.

2. A player at one of these games; a dicer; a gamester: in the quotation said to mean 'gaily appareled servants waiting at table.'

All the painted *tablemen* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, Int.

tablement† (tā′bl-ment), *n.* [< ME. *tablement*, < OF. **tablement* (cf. F. *entablement*), < LL. *tabulamentum*, a boarding, a flooring, < L. *tabula*, a board: see *table*. Cf. *tablature*.] A foundation-stone; a base, as of a column; a plinth; a table, in the architectural sense.

The foundementez twelue of riche tenoun;
Vch *tabelment* watz a serlypez [diverse] ston.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 993.

We sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 973.

tablementum (tab-lē-men′tum), *n.* [< LL. *tabulamentum*: see *tablement*.] *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).

table-money (tā′bl-mun′i), *n.* In the British army and navy, an extra allowance to the higher officers for the expenses of official hospitality; also, in some clubs, a small charge to members for the use of the dining-room, as a provision for the cost of maintenance.

Table-mountain pine. See *pine*¹.

table-moving (tā′bl-mö′ving), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

table-music (tā′bl-mū′zik), *n.* In *early modern music*, music composed and written so that it may be performed by two persons seated on opposite sides of a table and using a single score. In some cases both performers used the same notes, regarding them from their respective points of view; in others the two parts were printed separately on a single page, but in opposite directions. Examples also occur of books arranged to be used simultaneously by four performers, seated around a square table.

table-plane (tā′bl-plān), *n.* A furniture-makers' plane for making rule-joints in table-flaps etc. The respective parts have rounds and hollows, and the planes are made in pairs, counterparts of each other. *E. H. Knight.*

tabler† (tā′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *tablere*, a chess-board, < OF. *tablier*, a boarder, a chess-board, < L. *tabularius*, m., used only in the sense of 'public notary,' ML. *tabularium*, neut., a chess-board, prop. adj., < L. *tabula*, a table: see *table*, and cf. *tabulary*.] 1. One who tables or boards; a boarder.—2. One who keeps boarders.

But he now is come
To be the music-master; *tabler*, too;
He is, or would be, the main Dominus Do-all of the work.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

3. A chess-board.

table-rapping (tā′bl-rap′ing), *n.* In *spiritualism*, the production of raps, ticks, or similar sharp sounds on a table by no apparent physical or material agency: supposed by spiritualists to be a method by which the spirits of the dead communicate with the living.

table-rent (tā′bl-rent), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, rent paid to a bishop, etc., reserved and appropriated to his table or housekeeping.

table-room† (tā′bl-röm), *n.* Room or place at table; opportunity for eating.

I get good clothes
Of those that dread my humour, and for *table-roome*
I feed on those that cannot be rid of me.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

tables†, *n. pl.* See *table*, 7 (*b*).

table-saw (tā′bl-sâ), *n.* A small saw fitted to a table, and worked by treadle mechanism. It may be either of the scroll-saw type, or a circular saw, more commonly the former.

table-service (tā′bl-sėr′vis), *n.* See *service*[1].

table-shore (tā′bl-shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a low, level shore. [Rare.]

table-song (tā′bl-sông), *n.* A part-song, such as is sung in a German liedertafel. Compare *table-music*.

table-spar (tā′bl-spär), *n.* Tabular spar. See *wollastonite*.

table-spoon (tā′bl-spön), *n.* A spoon, larger than a teaspoon or dessert-spoon, used in the service of the table.

table-spoonful (tā′bl-spön′fûl), *n.* [< *table-spoon* + *-ful*.] As much as a table-spoon will hold; as a customary measure, half a fluid-ounce, being of about twice the capacity of a dessert-spoon, and four times that of a teaspoon.

table-sport† (tā′bl-spōrt), *n.* An object of amusement at table; the butt of a table. [Rare.]

If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity; let me for ever be your *table-sport*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 169.

tablet (tab′let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tablette* (so also in some recent uses, after mod. F.); < ME. *tablett*, *tablette*, < OF. (and F.) *tablette* = Pr. *tauleta* = Sp. *tableta* = Pg. *taboleta* = It. *tavoletta*, < ML. *tabuleta*, dim. of L. *tabula*, a board, plank, table, tablet: see *table*.] 1. A

Tablet beneath Cinerary Urn.—Columbarium near the Porta S. Sebastiano, Rome.

small flat slab or piece, especially one intended to receive an inscription.

Everyche of hem berethe a *Tablett* of Jsspere or of Ivory or of Cristalle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 234.

Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned . . . to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A panel or medallion built in or hung on a wall, usually as a memorial or a votive tablet.

The Pillar'd Marble and the *Tablet* Brass,
Mould'ring, drop the Victor's Praise.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 13.

3. One of a set of laminæ, leaves, or sheets of some thin inflexible material for writing; in the plural, the set as a whole. Ancient tablets consisted of smooth plates of beech or other wood, or of ivory or the like, covered with a thin layer of wax, protected by raised edges, hinged together by wire, and written upon with a style. They were used for correspondence, accounts, legal documents, etc. In modern times tablets of ivory or similar material, pivoted together at one end and carried in the pocket, are much used for pencilled memoranda.

Demaratus took a pair of *tablets*, and, clearing the wax away from them, wrote what the king was purposing to do upon the wood whereof the *tablets* were made; having done this, he spread the wax once more over the writing, and so sent it.
Herodotus, History (tr. by Rawlinson, IV. 187).

4. A small flat or flattish cake of some solidified substance: as, a *tablet* of chocolate or of bouillon. Sometimes written *tablette*.

It hath been anciently received . . . and it is yet in use to wear . . . *tablets* of arsenick as preservatives against the plague. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 970.

Some *tablettes* of grated cocoa candied in liquid sugar.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 230.

5. In *med.*, a certain weight or measure of a solid drug, brought by pressure, or the addition of a little gum, into a shape (generally that of a disk) convenient for administration: as, charcoal *tablets;* compressed *tablets* of chlorate of potassa.—6. The final member in a wall, consisting of slabs of cut stone projecting slightly beyond the face of the wall for its protection or shelter; a horizontal capping or coping, as the border course of a reservoir.

The crowning *tablet* or fillet [of an Egyptian pylon or portico] is quite plain and unornamented.
Encyc. Brit., II. 390.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a table or tabula: as, the inner and outer *tablets* of a cranial bone. See *tablature*, 5, and *table*, *n.*, 1 (*b*). [For the word *tablets*, occurring thrice in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version substitutes *armlets* in Ex. xxxv. 22 and Num. xxxi. 50, with the alternative "or *necklaces*" in the latter, and both *perfume boxes* and *amulets* in Isa. iii. 20.]—**Votive tablet**, a panel or slab with an inscription, painting, or relief, serving as a memorial of the occasion of a vow, and offered as a fulfilment or partial fulfilment of it.

tablet (tab′let), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *tablet*, *n.*] To form into a tablet, or make tablets, in some technical sense.

A formula for the preparation of liquid glue for *tableting* purposes which can be applied cold and which will retain its elasticity. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 363.

table-talk (tā′bl-tâk), *n.* Familiar conversation at or around a table, as at a meal or an entertainment; what is said in the free intercourse between persons during or after meals. Collections of the conversation of distinguished men at such times have been published under the title "Table-Talk."

table-talker (tā′bl-tâ′kėr), *n.* A person given to talking at table; one distinguished for his table-talk; a conversationist. *Imp. Dict.*

table-tipping (tā′bl-tip′ing), *n.* The act of turning or moving a table by no apparent adequate physical or mechanical force; table-moving; table-turning.

table-tomb (tā′bl-töm), *n.* In the Roman catacombs, a rectangular recess in a gallery, parallel with the passageway, containing a burial-chest of stone or masonry with a flat cover. The name is also given to other tombs, of any age or people, which bear some resemblance to a table. Compare *altar-tomb*.

In the *table-tomb* the recess above, essential for the introduction of the corpse, is square, while in the arcosolium, a form of later date, it is semi-circular.
Encyc. Brit., V. 209.

table-topped (tā′bl-topt), *a.* Topped with a plane surface; having a tabular or level top.

The surface is generally level, diversified here and there by isolated mountains, conical or *table-topped*.
L. Hamilton, Mexican Handbook, p. 20.

table-tree (tā′bl-trē), *n.* In *mech.*, a horizontal plate of iron or wood, mounted on an iron stem fitting into the socket of a lathe-rest, and adjustable with respect to height and distance.

A miniature lathe-head mounted on a wooden *table-tree*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 63.

tablette (tab′let), *n.* [See *tablet*.] 1. See *tablet*.—2. In *fort.*, a flat coping-stone placed at the top of the revetment of the escarp to protect the masonry from the weather, and to serve as an obstacle to scaling-ladders.

table-turning (tā′bl-tėr′ning), *n.* Same as *table-tipping*.

tableware (tā′bl-wār), *n.* Ware for use at table; the articles collectively which may be put upon the table for the service of meals.

tablewise (tā′bl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a table. In the period of the Reformation in England this word was used to signify 'with the ends east and west,' said of the Lord's table when so placed in the body of the church or chancel. Opposed to *altarwise*.

table-work (tā′bl-wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, the setting of tables; specifically, work done in such narrow columns, usually with figures, as to call for extra compensation under an established scale. Also called *tabular work*.

tablier (ta-bli-ā′), *n.* [F., an apron; < *table*, table: see *table*.] An apron; specifically, in English use, a small apron or apron-like part in a woman's dress. Compare *en tablier*.

The full-length figure of a patriotic lady in a tri-coloured fichu and *tablier*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 292.

tablina, *n.* Plural of *tablinum*.

tabling (tā′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *table*, *v.*] 1. Same as *tabulation*. [Rare.]—2. In *arch.*, a coping. See *table*, 6 (*c*).—3. In *ship-carp.*, a coak or tenon on the scarfed face of a timber, designed to occupy a counterpart recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. *E. H. Knight.*—4. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the edges of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas and sewing it down.—5. In *com.*, linen for table-cloths. *Draper's Dict.*—6†. The act of playing at the game of tables.—7†. Board; maintenance.

My daughter hath there alreadie now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tabling;* after this ten poundes will follow another for her apparele.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

8. In *anat.*, tablature.—**Head-tabling**, in *sail-making*, the tabling at the head of a sail. See def. 4.—**Tabling of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, the forming of the fines for every county into a table or catalogue, giving the details of each fine passed in any one term.

tabling-den† (tā′bling-den), *n.* Same as *tabling-house*, 1.

The towns were flooded with tippling-houses, bowling-alleys, *tabling-dens*, and each haunt of vicious dissipation.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

tabling-house† (tā′bling-hous), *n.* 1. A house where gaming-tables were kept.

They alledge that there is none but common game-houses and *tabling-houses* that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their owne private houses.
Northbrooke, Against Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

2. A boarding-house.

tablinum (tab-lī′num), *n.*; pl. *tablina* (-nä). [L. *tablinum*, *tabulinum*, a balcony, terrace, also as in def., < *tabula*, board, tablet: see *table*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a recess or an apartment in a house in which the family archives, recorded upon tablets, were kept and the hereditary statues placed. It was situated at the further end of the atrium, opposite the door leading into the hall or vestibule.

tabloid (tab′loid), *n.* [< *table* + *-oid*.] A tablet; a small troche, usually administered by the mouth, or, after solution, hypodermically. [Recent.]

taboo, tabu (ta-bö′), *a.* and *n.* [Also *tamboo*, *tambu*, and *tapu;* = F. *tabou* = Dan. *tabu;* < Polynesian, Marquesas Islands, etc., *tapu*, forbidden, interdicted; as a noun, interdict, taboo.] **I.** *a.* Among the Polynesians and other races of the South Pacific, separated or set apart either as forbidden or as sacred; placed under ban or prohibition; consecrated either to exclusion or avoidance or to special use, regard, or service; hence, in English use, forbidden; interdicted.

II. *n.* 1. Among the Polynesians and other races of the South Pacific, a system, practice, or act whereby persons, things, places, actions, or words are or may be placed under a ban, curse, or prohibition, or set apart as sacred or privileged in some specific manner, usually with very severe penalties for infraction. Taboo rests primarily upon religious sanctions, but is also a civil institution; and a taboo may be applied in various ways by a priest or a chief, or even sometimes by a private person, though with limited effect. Some taboos are permanently established, especially those affecting women; a special taboo may affect any of the relations or doings of life, or any subject animate or inanimate, either permanently or for a fixed period. As an institution, taboo has ceased or is dying out in most of the regions mentioned, through European influence; but both the principle and the practice have existed or still exist to some extent, under different names, among primitive peoples generally.

Women, up till this
Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle *taboo*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Hence—2. A probibitory or restraining injunction or demonstration; restraint or exclusion, as from social intercourse or from use, imposed by some controlling influence; ban; prohibition; ostracism: as, to put a person or a thing under *taboo*. See the verb.

taboo, tabu (ta-bö′), *v. t.* [= F. *tabouer;* from the noun.] To put under taboo; disallow, or forbid the use of; interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with; hence, to ban, exclude, or ostracize by personal authority or social influence: as, to *taboo* the use of tobacco; a *tabooed* person or subject (one not to be mentioned or discussed).

A man whom Mrs. Jamieson had *tabooed* as vulgar, and inadmissible to Cranford society.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xii.

The Tahitians . . . never repair or live in the house of one who is dead; that, and everything belonging to him, is *tabooed*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 136.

tabor[1], **tabour** (tā′bor), *n.* [Formerly also *taber;* < ME. *tabor, tabour,* < OF. *tabour,* F. *tambour* = Pr. *tabor, tanbor* = Sp. *tambor* = OSp. Pg. *atambor* (Sp. Pg. *a-* < Ar. art. *al*) = It. *tamburo* = MHG. *tambūr, tabūr* (ML. *tabur, taburcium, tamburlum*), < Ar. *tambūr,* a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck and six brass strings, also a drum. Cf. *tambour,* the same word, from the mod. F. form.] A small drum or tambourine (without jingles), especially one intended to be used by a piper while playing his pipe; a tabret or timbrel.

Vor of trompes & of *tabors* the Saracens made there
Sn gret noyse that Christenmen al destourbed were.
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne, 1810), p. 396.

If you did but hear the pedlar at the door, you would never dance again after a *tabor* and pipe.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 183.

To hunt for hares with a tabor†. See *hare*[1].

tabor[1], **tabour** (tā′bor), *v.* [Formerly also *taber;* < ME. *taboren,* < OF. *taborer, tabourer,* tabor, drum; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To play upon or as upon a tabor; drum.

In your court is many a losengeour, . . .
That *tabouren* in your eres many a soun,
Right after hir imaginacioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 354.

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabering* upon their breasts. Nah. ii. 7.

II. *trans.* To beat as a tabor; drum upon.

I'd *tabor* her. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

tabor[2] (tā′bor), *n.* [< Bohem. Pol. Serv. *tabor* = Russ. *taborŭ* = Albanian *tobor* = Hung. *tábor* = Turk. *tabor,* an encampment, camp: see *Taborite.*] 1. Among the ancient nomadic Turks and Slavs, an encampment fortified by a circle of wagons or the like; afterward, a fortified camp or stronghold in general.—2. *pl.* An intrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry. *Farrow*, Mil. Dict.

taborer, tabourer (tā′bor-èr), *n.* [< OF. *taboureur,* < *tabourer,* drum: see *tabor*[1], *v.*] A tabor-player; one who beats the tabor.

I would I could see this *taborer*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 160.

taboret, tabouret (tab′ō-ret, tab′ö-ret), *n.* [< OF. *tabouret,* a stool, pincushion, base of a pillar, lit. a little drum or tabor, dim. of *tabour,* a tabor: see *tabor*[1]. Cf. *tabret.*] 1. A small tabor.

Or Mimoe's whistling to his *tabouret*,
Selling a laughter for a cold meal's meat.
Ep. Hall, Satires, IV. 1.

They shall depart the manor before him, with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spectator.*

2. A seat for one person; especially, a seat without back or arms, or with a very low back, as an ottoman. The word is applied especially to such seats (sometimes ottomans) placed in the presence-chamber or other reception-room of a palace, for those members of the court who are entitled to sit in the presence of the sovereign.

Our great-aunt said she had never recovered from her alarm at being perched by Mrs. Washington upon a cross-stitch *tabouret* and bid to sing "Ye Dalian God" to the general. *The Century*, XXXVII. 843.

3. A frame for embroidery.—4. A needle-case.—**Right of the taboret** (*droit de tabouret*), a privilege, formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank at the French court, of sitting on a taboret in the presence of the queen or the empress, corresponding to the *droit de fauteuil* enjoyed by gentlemen.

taborine, tabourine (tab′ō-rin, tab′ö-rin), *n.* [Also *taborin;* < OF. *tabourin,* a tabor, tambourino, dim. of *tabour,* a tabor: see *tabor*[1].] 1. A tabor; a small drum; a tambourine.

Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 275.

2. A common side-drum.

Taborite (tā′bor-īt), *n.* [= G. *Taboriten*, pl., after Bohem. *Táborzhina*, pl., Taborites, so called from their great fortified encampment formed, in 1419, on a hill in Bohemia named by them Mount *Tabor*, prob. with ref. both to Bohem. *tabor*, encampment (see *tabor*[2]), and to Mount *Tabor* in Palestine.] A member of the more extreme party of the Hussites. They were fierce and successful warriors under their successive leaders Ziska and Procopius, causing wide-spread devastation, till their final defeat in 1434. See *Hussite.*

tabour, tabourer, etc. See *tabor*[1], etc.

tabreret, *n.* Same as *taborer. Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

tabret (tab′ret), *n.* [Contr. of *taboret.*] A small tabor; a tambourine or timbrel.

A company of prophets, . . . with a psaltery, and a *tabret*, and a pipe, and a harp. 1 Sam. x. 5.

[Here, and in 1 Sam. xviii. 6, the revised version substitutes *timbrel;* elsewhere *tabret* is retained.]

tabu, *a., n.,* and *v.* See *taboo.*

tabula (tab′ū-lạ̈), *n.;* pl. *tabulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tabula,* a board, plank, table: see *table.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a table or tablet; especially, a writing-tablet; hence, a writing or document; a legal instrument or record.

Instruments or charters, public and private (styled by the Romans first leges, afterwards instrumenta or *tabulæ*).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 124.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a table or tablet; a hard, flat, expansive surface, as of bone; specifically, in corals, a dissepiment; one of the highly developed and usually transverse or horizontal partitions which cut the septa, when these are present, at right angles, forming a set of floorings or ceilings of certain cavities. Tabulæ are characteristic of some sclerodermatous corals (hence called *Tabulata*, or *tabulate corals*), in which they extend across the thecæ from side to side.

3. *Eccles.*, same as *frontal*, 5 (*b*).—**Tabula itineraria**, a common name in the middle ages for a portable altar. Such an altar was usually made of thin slabs of stone or slate, but one of oak covered with silver plate was found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert, laid upon the breast of the corpse.—**Tabula rasa**, an erased table or tablet—that is, a wax tablet from which the writing has been erased; hence, a blank surface, or one without inscription or impression: in philosophy used by the Lockians to express their notion of the mind at birth, implying that the nature of the ideas which afterward arise are determined purely from the nature of the objects experienced, and depend in no degree upon the nature of the mind. This doctrine is now exploded.—**Tabula vitrea.** Same as *vitreous table* (which see, under *table*).

tabular (tab′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *tabulaire,* < L. *tabularis,* < *tabula,* a board, plank, table: see *table.*] 1. Having the form of a table, tablet, or tablature; hard, flat, and expansive; tabulate; laminar; lamellar.

All the nodules . . . except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. Of or pertaining to a table or tabulated form; of the nature of a list, schedule, or synopsis arranged in lines or columns. Also *tabellary.*—3. Ascertained from or computed by the use of tables: as, *tabular* right ascension.—**Tabular bones**, in *anat.*, flat bones, such as the ilium, scapula, and the bones which form the roof and sides of the skull.—**Tabular crystal**, a crystal in which the prism is very short.—**Tabular differences**, in logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each of these numbers being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it.—**Tabular dissepiment, method, result.** See the nouns.—**Tabular scutellum**, in *entom.*, a scutellum considerably elevated, and flat above.—**Tabular spar**, in *mineral.*, same as *wollastonite.*—**Tabular standard.** See *standard*[2].—**Tabular structure**, in *geol.*, a separation, or a tendency to separate, into tabular masses, plates, or slabs: properly used only with reference to crystalline and igneous rocks. Tabular structure resembles stratification in a general way, but the two kinds of structure differ greatly from each other in the manner in which they have originated. Some English geologists, however, have used *tabular structure* and *lamination* as synonymous. See *lamination.*—**Tabular surface.** See *surface.*—**Tabular work**, in *printing*, same as *table-work.*

tabularium (tab-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.;* pl. *tabularia* (-ä). [L., < *tabula,* a table: see *table.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a depository of public records, corresponding to the tablinum in private houses; hence, sometimes, a similar modern depository.

tabularization (tab′ū-lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *tabularize* + *-ation.*] The act of tabularizing, or forming into tables; tabulation. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tabularize (tab′ū-lär-īz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *tabularized,* ppr. *tabularizing.* [< *tabular* + *-ize.*] To make tabular, or put into tabular form; tabulate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tabularly (tab′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In tabular form; as or by means of a table, list, or schedule.

The amount of interest being *tabularly* stated on the form. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.

Tabulata (tab-ū-lā′tạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tabulatus,* tabulate: see *tabulate.*] One of the groups into which Milne-Edwards and Haime divided sclerodermatous corals. The *Tabulata* included many forms characterized by highly developed tabulæ dividing the visceral space into several stories one above another. They were distinguished from *Aporosa, Perforata,* and *Rugosa.*

tabulate (tab′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tabulatus,* boarded, floored (NL. shaped like a table, provided with tabulæ), < *tabula,* a board, plank, table: see *table.*] 1. Shaped like a table; forming a tablature; tabular.—2. Provided with tabulæ, as a coral: specifically applied to the *Tabulata:* as, a *tabulate* coral.

The *Tabulate* Corals have existed from the Silurian epoch to the present day. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 220.

tabulate (tab′ū-lāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *tabulated,* ppr. *tabulating.* [< L. *tabula,* a table, + *-ate*[2]. Cf. *table, v.*] 1. To give a tabular or flat surface to; make or form as a table, or with tables.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square.
N. Grew, Museum.

The remarkable *tabulated* masses of land in the neighborhood of Cape Alexander.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 62.

2. To put or form into a table or tables; collect or arrange in lines or columns; formulate tabularly: as, to *tabulate* statistics or a list of names.

A philosophy is not worth the having, unless its results may be *tabulated*, and put in figures. *Is. Taylor.*

They [special rates] are matters of contract in every instance, and therefore are not in such shape that they can be *tabulated* in this report.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 507.

tabulation (tab-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *tabulate, v.,* + *-ion.* Cf. L. *tabulatio(n-),* a planking or flooring over, a story or stage: see *tabula.*] The act or process of making a tabular arrangement; formation into a table or tables; exhibition in tabular form, as of statistics, numbers, and names. Also *tabling.*

The value of such a *tabulation* was immense at the time, and is even still very great. *Whewell.*

A *tabulation* of the chronology of these mythical ages . . . becomes a mere waste of labour.
Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 691.

tabulator (tab′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *tabulate* + *-or.*] One who tabulates; a maker of statistical or similar tables.

The most assiduous *tabulator* of figures evolves nothing but new mazes. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 73.

tabulature†, *n.* Same as *tablature*, 4.

tabum (tā′bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *tabum,* corrupt moisture, putrid gore; cf. *tabes,* a wasting away: see *tabes.*] Sanies.

tabut (tä-böt′), *n.* [Turk. Pers. *tābūt,* < Ar. *tābūt.*] In Moslem countries, a structure, usually of wood, covered with a textile fabric of some sort, set up over a grave, particularly the grave of a saint; especially, the tomb of Al Hussein, grandson of Mohammed, and son of Ali; and hence, a supposed imitation or reproduction of it, forming an important part of the ceremonies of the Muharram.

taby†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tabby*[1].

tacahout (tak′a-hout), *n.* The native name of the small gall formed on the Indian tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica*, var. *Indica.*

tacamahac, tacmahack (tak′a-mạ-hak, tak′-mạ-hak), *n.* [= Sp. *tacamaca, tacamacha,* formerly *tacamahaca;* a S. Amer. name.] 1. A gum-resin, the product of several trees, originally that of one or more South American species. The most important tacamahac is derived from *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, of the East Indies, Polynesia, etc. (see *tamanu*), of which the *C. Tacamahaca* of Madagascar and the isle of Bourbon is a variety. The resin is of a greenish-yellow color, liquid at first, but hardening into a brittle aromatic mass soluble in alcohol and ether. It exudes spontaneously or through incisions from the bark and roots. A similar gum is afforded by *C. Calaba* in the West Indies. The South American tacamahac is the product of *Bursera* (*Elaphrium*) *tomentosa* and *B. excelsa*, of *Protium* (*Icica*) *heptaphyllum*, and perhaps of some other trees. The buds of *Populus balsamifera* (see def. 2) are varnished with a resin which may be included under this name, occasionally used in the place of turpentine and other balsams. Tacamahac is sometimes used for incense, was formerly an esteemed internal remedy, and may still be somewhat used in plasters, but is very little in the market. In this sense often *tacamahaca.*

2. The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, found from the northern borders of the United States to Alaska: in the variety *candicans* known as *balm of Gilead*, and common in cultivation. It is a large broad-leaved poplar with fragrant buds.

tacamahaca (tak′a-mạ-hak′ạ̈), *n.* See *tacamahac*, 1.

tac-au-tac (tak′ō-tak′), *n.* [F., a phrase equiv. to E. *tick-tack,* imitative of the sound of fine blades tapping against one another; cf. E. *tick-tack*[1].] In *fencing*, the combination of a sharp, rattling parry and a riposte, in contradistinction to a riposte delivered from a position of quiet touch with an opponent's blade; also, contre-ripostes, a set of attacks

and parries rapidly following one another between two fencers of very equal skill, prolonged without a point to the credit of either. The tac-au-tac in the latter sense is practised by masters to give pupils quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist, and to accustom them to close play.

Tacca (tak'ä), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), from the Malay name.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Taccaceæ*, distinguished by its fruit, which is a berry, commonly three-angled or six-ribbed. It comprises nine tropical species, of which three are American, the others of the Old World. They are perennial herbs from a tuberous or creeping rootstock, with large radical leaves which are entire, lobed, or dissected, and a dense umbel of brown, lurid, or greenish flowers terminating an erect leafless scape, and involucrate with an exterior row of herbaceous or colored bracts. The numerous inner bracts are long, filiform, and pendulous, and have been erroneously regarded as sterile pedicels. *T. pinnatifida*, the pia-plant or Otaheite salep-plant, yields a nutritious starch, the South Sea arrowroot. (See *pia*2.) Its leafstalks are boiled and eaten in China and Cochin-China; in Tahiti they are dried and plaited into bonnets. Other species, thought to be valuable as starch-plants, occur in Australia, India, Madagascar, Guinea, and Guiana. Several species were formerly separated as a genus *Ataccia* (K. B. Presl, 1830), having entire leaves and a spreading perianth.

Flowering Plant of *Tacca pinnatifida*.
a, a flower; *b*, transverse section of the fruit.

Taccaceæ (ta-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Tacca* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Epigynæ*, closely allied to the *Amaryllidaceæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers with six included stamens, each dilated above into an inflexed two-ribbed or two-horned hood within which is the sessile anther, and by a one-celled ovary, a minute embryo, and solid albumen. It includes, besides *Tacca* (the type), only the monotypic Chinese genus *Schizocapsa*, distinguished by its different fruit—a three-celled capsule.

taccad (tak'ad), *n.* A plant of the order *Taccaceæ*. *Lindley.*

taccada (ta-kä'dä), *n.* The Malayan rice-paper plant. See *rice-paper*.

tace1†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tasse*2 for *tasset*.

tace2 (tā'sē). [L., impv. of *taccre*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Be silent.—**Tace is Latin for a candle,** an old formula humorously enjoining, commending, or promising silence: probably originating as an evasive explanation, to unlearned hearers, of "Tace!" used in enjoining silence.

"*Tace*, Madam," answered Murphy, "*is Latin for a candle*; I commend your prudence."
Fielding, Amelia, I. ix. (*Davies.*)

tacet (tā'set), *v.* [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] In *musical notation*, an indication that the instrument or voice in whose part it is inserted is silent for a time.

tac-free† (tak'frē), *a.* See *tack-free*.

tach1†, **tache**1† (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tache*, < ME. *tache*, < OF. *tache*, F. dial. (Genevese) *tache*, a nail, hook (found only in sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (a fish-hook?), in Roquefort), an assibilated form of OF. *taque*, a nail, hook, tack (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook?) in Roquefort): see *tack*1. Cf. *tach*1, *tache*1, *v.*] A hook, catch, clasp, or other fastening.

And thou shalt make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. Ex. xxvi. 6.

tach1†, **tache**1† (tach), *v.* [< ME. *tachen*, *tacchen*, < *tache*, n., a hook, fastening; partly by apheresis from *atachen*, attach: see *tach*1, *n.*, and *attach*. Cf. *detach*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fasten; fix in place; affix; attach.

Thenne loke what hate other any gawle
Is *tached* other tyzed thy iymmez bytwyste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 464.

He hadde a litill cheyne of siluer *tacched* to his arme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

2. To seize upon; take (a thief). *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* To make an attack; deliver an assault: with *on* or *upon*.

Telamon hym *tacchit on* with a tore speire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6717.

tach2†, **tache**2†, *n.* [ME., also *tach*, *tacche*, *tasche*, *tasshe*, touchwood; origin obscure. Cf. *touchwood*.] Touchwood.

Ac hewe fuyr of a flynt four hundred wynter;
Bote thou haue *tache* [var. *towe* (B)] to take hit with tunder and [var. *or* (B)] broches [matches],
Al thy labour is lost. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 211.

tache3†, **tatch**† (tach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tetch*, *tatche*; < ME. *tache*, *tacche*, *taiche*, *tachche*, also *teche*, *tecche*, *tetche*, < OF. *tache*, *taiche*, *teche*, also unassibilated *tek*, *teque*, a spot, mark, hence a stain, blemish, fault, vice, also, in another point of view, a characteristic mark or quality, natural quality, disposition, F. *tache*, a spot, freckle, stain, blemish, = Sp. Pg. *tacha*, a blemish, blur, defect, = It. *tacca*, a stain, defect; prob. a transferred use from 'a mark made by a nail' (cf. Sp. *tacha*, a crack, flaw, = It. *tacca*, a notch, cut), from the orig. sense 'a nail, tack': see *tack*1, *tach*1. The more mod. form would be *tatch*, with a reg. var. *tetch*. Hence *techy*, *tetchy*, *touchy*.] 1. A spot; mark. —2. A moral spot or stain; a blemish; defect; vice.

Ac I fynde, if the fader be false and a shrewe,
That somdel the sone shal haue the sires *tacches*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 146.

Be not to kynde, to kepynge, & ware knaues *tacches*.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Ali . . . children . . . are to be kepte diligently from the herynge or seynge of any vice or euyl *tache*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 4.

3. A characteristic; a habit; disposition.

Tetch'e or maner of condycyone (*tecche*, K. *teche*, S. *tetche*, maner or condicion . . .). Mos, condicio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

A chyldis *taches* in playe shewe playniye what they meane (mores pueri inter ludendum).
Horman, Vulgaria, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

Of the maners, *taccles*, and condycyiouns of houndes.
MS. Sloane, 3501, c. xi., quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

tache3†, **tatch**† (tach), *v. t.* [< ME. *tachen*, *tacchen*, < OF. *tacher*, spot, stain, blemish, < *tache*, a spot: see *tache*3, *n.*] 1. To spot; stain; blemish.

If he be *tachyd* with this inconuenyence,
To dysdayne others counseyll and sentence,
He is vnwyse. *Barclay*, Ship of Fools, I. lviii. 11.

2. To mark; characterize: only in the past participle.

He hath a wif that is a gode woman and a wise, and the trewest of this londe and beste *tacched* of alle gode condicioun. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 88.

tache4 (tash), *n.* [A mod. technical use of F. *tache*, a spot, freckle: see *tache*3.] In *med.*: (*a*) A natural patch or spot of different coloration on the skin; a freckle. (*b*) A local morbid discoloration of the skin; a symptomatic blotch. —**Taches cérébrales**, spots of hyperemia following comparatively gentle stimulation of the skin, as when it is stroked. They occur in certain affections of the nervous system.

tache5 (tach), *n.* [Also *teache*; < Pg. *tacha*, a sugar-pan.] Any one in a battery of sugar-pans; particularly, the smallest of the series, immediately over the fire, also called the *striking-tache*. *E. H. Knight.*

tache6†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tass*2.

tachement†, *n.* [ME., by apheresis from *atachement*, mod. E. *attachment*.] An attachment; a fixture; an appurtenance.

I gif the for thy thyzandez Tolouse the riche,
The tolle and the *tachementez*, tavernez and other.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1563.

tacheometer (tak-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *tachometer* and *tachymeter*.

tacheometry (tak-ē-om'e-tri), *n.* Same as *tachometry* and *tachymetry*.

tachhydrite (tak'hī"drīt), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + ὕδωρ (ὑδρ-), water, + *-ite*2.] A massive mineral of yellowish color found in the saltmines of Stassfurt in Prussia. It is a hydrous chlorid of calcium and magnesium: named in allusion to its rapid deliquescence on exposure to the air and water.

Tachina (tā-kī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. ταχύς, swift.] A genus of parasitic dipterous insects, typical of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are mainly parasitic upon caterpillars, upon which they lay their white ovai eggs and within which their larvæ feed. They are active, gray, moderately hairy flies, resembling the common house-fly. Many species are known, of which more than 30 inhabit the United States. *T. grossa* is a large European fly of bristling aspect, black and yellow, about two thirds of an inch long.

tachina-fly (tā-kī'nä-flī), *n.* One of the parasitic dipterous insects of the family *Tachinidæ*. The red-tailed tachina-fly is *Exorista leucaniæ*, a common parasite of the army-worm and other caterpillars in the United States. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa*.

tachinarian (tak-i-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tachinaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the dipterous family *Tachinidæ*, formerly called *Tachinaria*.

II. *n.* A tachina-fly.

taching-end (tach'ing-end), *n.* [< *taching*, ppr. of *tach*1, *v.*] The waxed thread, armed with a bristle at the end, used by shoemakers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tachinid (tak'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tachinarian*.

Tachinidæ1 (tā-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachina* + *-idæ*.] A family of flies, of which *Tachina* is the typical genus; the tachina-flies. They are thick-set, usually sober-colored, bristly flies of small or moderate size, quick in their movements, and frequenting flowers and rank vegetation. They are parasitic mainly upon lepidopterous larvæ, but also attack the larvæ of *Orthoptera*, earwigs, beetles, some *Hymenoptera*, and isopod crustaceans, and have been known to infest turtles. The forms are very numerous, and in America are almost wholly unnamed. See cuts under *Exorista*, *Lydella*, and *Nemoræa*.

Tachinidæ2 (tā-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rove-beetles, of which *Tachinus* is the typical genus, now merged in *Staphylinidæ*. They are small and very agile beetles, found on flowers.

Tachinus (tā-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift.] The typical genus of the coleopterous family *Tachinidæ*: so called from their agility.

tachometer (tā-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *tacheometer*; < Gr. τάχος, swiftness, speed (< ταχύς, swift, fleet), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring velocity. Specifically—(*a*) A contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, one form of which consists of a cup and a tube opening into its center, both being partly filled with mercury or a colored fluid, and attached to a spindle. This apparatus is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling causes the mercury to recede from the center and rise upon the sides of the cup. The mercury in the tube descends at the same time, and the degree of this descent is measured by a scale attached to the tube. The velocity of the machine being lessened, the mercury rises in the center, causing a proportionate rise in the tube. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, etc., as by means of its action on a flat surface connected with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, whose revolutions are registered by a train of wheelwork; a current-measurer. (*c*) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in a vessel. Also *hemotachometer*.

tachometry (tā-kom'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachometer* + *-y*3.] Scientific use of the tachometer, in any sense. Also *tacheometry*.

tachy†, *a.* [< *tache*3 + *-y*1.] Vicious; corrupt.

With no less furie in a throng
Away these *tachie* humors flung.
Wit and Drollery. (*Nares.*)

Tachybaptes (tak-i-bap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1849, as *Tachybaptus*), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + βάπτω, dive, dip.] A genus of very small grebes, with short obtuse bill, short tarsi, and no decided crest or ruff; the least grebes, or dabchicks, of both hemispheres. The type is the common European dabchick, *T. minor* (or *fluviatilis*). The American representative is *T. dominicus* (or *dominicanus*),


St. Domingo Grebe (*Tachybaptes dominicus*).

the St. Domingo grebe, of the West Indies and other warm parts of America, north to the Rio Grande and some parts of California; it is 9½ inches long, of varied dark coloration, with the crown glossy steel-blue, and the under parts from the neck white with a silky luster and dappled with dusky spots. An inexact synonym of this genus is *Sylbeocyclus*.

tachycardia (tak-i-kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + καρδία, the heart.] In *pathol.*, excessive frequency of the pulse.

tachydidaxy (tak'i-di-dak"si), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + διδαξις, teaching, < διδάσκειν, teach: see *didactic*.] A method of imparting knowledge rapidly. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tachydrome (tak'i-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*.

Tachyglossa (tak-i-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The family

Tachyglossidæ regarded as a suborder of *Monotremata*. *Gill*, 1872.

tachyglossal (tak-i-glos'al), *a.* [< *Tachyglossa* + *-al*.] Capable of being quickly moved in protrusion and retraction, as the tongue of the aculeated ant-eaters.

tachyglossate (tak-i-glos'āt), *a.* [As *Tachyglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Having a tachyglossal tongue; pertaining to the *Tachyglossa*.

Tachyglossidæ (tak-i-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachyglossus* + *-idæ*.] The proper name of the family of aculeate monotrematous mammals usually called *Echidnidæ*, derived from that of the genus *Tachyglossus*, and including also the genus *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). See cut under *Echidnidæ*.

Tachyglossus (tak-i-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] The typical genus of *Tachyglossidæ*, containing the common aculeated ant-eater of Australia, *T. aculeatus* or *T. hystrix*. When Illiger proposed the name only this species was known. The genus has been oftenest called *Echidna*, but that name is preoccupied in a different sense. *Tachyglossus* is therefore the proper name of the present genus.

tachygrapher (tā-kig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *tachygraph-y* + *-er*[1].] A shorthand writer; a stenographer: used especially of the writers of the shorthand used among the ancient Greeks and Romans, also called *notaries*.

tachygraphic (tak-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *tachygraph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 164.

tachygraphical (tak-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *tachygraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *tachygraphic*.

tachygraphy (tā-kig'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] Stenography, or the art of writing in abbreviations: used especially for the stenographic systems of the ancient Greeks and Romans. The signs used by the Romans were known as *Tironian notes*. See *Tironian*.

As to the first origin of Greek *tachygraphy*, it has been supposed that it grew from a system of secret writing which was developed from forms of abbreviation.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 164.

tachylyte (tak'i-līt), *n.* [Also *tachylite* (by confusion with terms in *-lite*): so named in allusion to the facility with which it fuses under the blowpipe; < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, loose, dissolve.] A vitreous form of basalt; basalt-glass; a rock occurring frequently along the edges or selvages of dikes of basalt or other kinds of basic lava, but sometimes forming flows of considerable magnitude, as at Kilauea. Tachylyte does not have so concholdal a fracture as obsidian; it is much more fusible, and contains more water than that variety of volcanic glass. The proportion of silica in tachylyte varies from 50 to 55 per cent.; that in obsidian runs from 60 to 80 per cent.

tachylyte-basalt (tak'i-līt-ba-sâlt′), *n.* The name given by Boricky to a variety of basalt having glassy selvages and a highly microlithic ground-mass: a variety of the "trachybasalt" of the same author.

tachylytic (tak-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *tachylyte* + *-ic*[1].] Composed of, resembling, or containing tachylyte. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 303.

tachymeter (tā-kim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ταχύς, swift, + μέτρον, measure.] A surveying-instrument. See the quotation. Also called *tachometer*.

An instrument having a level on its telescope, a vertical arc or circle, and stadia wires, is adapted to the rapid location of points in a survey, since it is capable of measuring the three co-ordinates of a point in space, namely, the angular co-ordinates of azimuth and altitude, and the radius vector or distance. The name *Tachymeter*, or rapid measurer, has been applied for many years, in Europe, to instruments of this description.
Buff and Berger, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109*a*.

tachymetry (tā-kim'e-tri), *n.* [As *tachymeter* + *-y*[3].] Scientific use of the tachymeter. Also called *tachometry*. *Buff and Berger*, Hand-Book and Ill. Cat. of Engin. and Surv. Instruments, 1891, p. 109*a*.

Tachypetes (tā-kip'e-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. ταχύς, swift, + πέτεσθαι, fly.] The only genus of *Tachypetidæ*; the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. The common species is *T. aquila*. Also called *Atagen* or *Attagen* (after Mochring, 1752) and *Fregata* or *Fregatta*. See cut under *frigate-bird*.

Tachypetidæ (tak-i-pet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tachypetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate or steganopodous water-birds, represented by the genus *Tachypetes*; the frigates or frigate-birds, now usually called *Fregatidæ*. Also called *Attageninæ*.

tacit (tas'it), *a.* [= F. *tacite* = Sp. *tácito* = Pg. It. *tacito*, < L. *tacitus*, that is passed over in silence, done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, < *tacere*, be silent.] 1. Silent; quiescent; giving out no sound. [Rare.]

No wind that cared trouble the *tacit* woods.
Browning, Sordello, iii.

So I stole into the *tacit* chamber.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xi.

2. Silently indicated or implied; understood from conditions or circumstances; inferred or inferable; expressed otherwise than by speech; indirectly manifested or communicated; wordless.

A liberty they [the Arabs] enjoy on a sort of *tacit* agreement that they shall not plunder the caravans that come to this city. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 144.

He longed to assure himself of a *tacit* consent from her.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 14.

It is in the Piazza that the *tacit* demonstration of hatred and discontent chiefly takes place.
Howells, Venetian Life, i.

Tacit mortgage, a hypothec on property created by operation of law, without the intervention of the parties. —**Tacit relocation.** See *relocation*.

tacitly (tas'it-li), *adv.* 1. Silently; noiselessly; without sound.

Sin creeps upon us in our education so *tacitly* and undiscernibly that we mistake the cause of it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 53.

Death came *tacitly*, and took them where they never see the sun. *Browning*, A Toccata of Galuppi's.

2. Without expression in words; in a speechless or wordless manner; by implication from action or circumstances.

The Athanasian Creed, indeed, was received *tacitly*, not formally, by the Church. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 47.

tacitness (tas'it-nes), *n.* The state of being taeit. [Rare.]

taciturn (tas'i-tėrn), *a.* [= F. *taciturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *taciturno*, < L. *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent, < *tacitus*, silent: see *tacit*.] Silent or reserved in speech; saying little; not inclined to speak or converse.

Expostulatory words crowd to my lips. From a *taciturn* man, I believe she would transform me into a talker.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

=**Syn.** *Mute*, *Dumb* (see *silent*), reserved, uncommunicative, reticent.

taciturnist (tas'i-tėr-nist), *n.* [< *taciturn* + *-ist*.] One who is habitually taciturn; a person very reserved in speech. [Rare.]

His [Von Moltke's] more than eighty years seemed to sit lightly on "the great *taciturnist*."
Congregationalist, Feb. 10, 1887.

taciturnity (tas-i-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *taciturnité* = Pr. *taciturnitat* = Sp. *taciturnidad* = Pg. *taciturnidade* = It. *taciturnità*, < L. *taciturnita(t-)s*, a being or keeping silent, < *taciturnus*, disposed to be silent: see *taciturn*.] 1. The state or character of being taciturn; paucity of speech; disinclination to talk.

I was once taken up for a Jesuit, for no other reason but my profound *taciturnity*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

Our ancestors were noted as being men of truly Spartan *taciturnity*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 198.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of extinguishing an obligation (in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription) by the silence of the creditor, and the presumption that, in the relative situations of himself and the debtor, he would not have been so long silent had not the obligation been satisfied.

taciturnly (tas'i-tėrn-li), *adv.* In a taciturn manner; with little speech. [Rare.]

tack[1] (tak), *n.* [< ME. *tak*, *takke*; also assibilated *tache* (see *tach*[1], *tache*[1]); < OF. *taque* (found only in the sense of 'the back of a chimney' (chimney-hook ?), in Roquefort), assibilated *tache* (found only in the sense of 'an instrument of fishing' (fish-hook ?), in Roquefort), a nail, hook, F. dial. *tache*, a nail, = Pr. *taca*, *tacca* = Sp. Pg. *tacha* (< F. ?) = It. *tacca* (ML. reflex *taxa*, *taschia*, etc.), a nail, tack; cf. Ir. *taca*, a nail, pin, fastening, Gael. *tacaid*, a tack, peg, Bret. *tach*, a small nail; origin unknown; appar. orig. Celtic, and, if so, perhaps orig. with initial *s* (√ *stak*, √ *stag* ?), akin to E. *stake*[1], *stick*[1]. Cf. Fries. *tāk* = D. *tak*, a tine, prong, twig, branch, = MHG. G. *zacke*, a tine, prong, tooth, twig, branch, = Dan. *tak*, *takke* = Sw. *tagg* = Icel. *tāg*, a twig. Some compare Gr. δοκός, a beam, Skt. *daçā*, a fringe. Hence ult. *attack*, *attach*, *detach*. In most senses the noun is from the verb, which is itself in part an unassibilated form of *tach*[1], *tache*[1], *v.*, or an aphetic form of *attach* (cf. *tack* for *attack*). Cf. *tack*[2], *tack*[3], etc.] 1. A short, sharp-pointed nail or pin, used as a fastener by being driven or thrust through the material to be fastened into the substance to which it is to be fixed. Tacks are designed to fix in place carpets or other fabrics, flexible leather, cardboard, paper, etc., in such manner as to admit of easy removal. Their most common form is that of the carpet-tack (made in many sizes for various other applications), a short, sharp iron nail with a comparatively large flat head. A tack made for pushing into place by hand is called a *thumb-tack*, and also, from its use in fastening drawing-paper to a board, a *drawing-pin*. *Double tacks*, in the form of staples, are used to fasten down matting.

A written notice securely fastened to the grocery door by four large carpet-*tacks* with wide leathers round their necks. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven (Circus at Denby).

2. In *needlework*, a long stitch, usually one of a number intended to hold two pieces of stuff together, preparatory to more thorough sewing. Compare *basting*[3].—3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A heavy rope used to confine the foremost lower corner of the courses; also, a rope by which the outer lower corner of a studdingsail is pulled out to the end of the boom.

Before I got into the top the *tack* parted, and away went the sail. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 70.

(*b*) The part of a sail to which the tack is fastened, the foremost lower corner of a course, jib, or staysail, or the outer lower corner of a studdingsail. Hence—(*c*) The course of a ship in relation to the position of her sails: as, the starboard *tack*, or port *tack* (the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side). (*d*) A temporary change of a few points in the direction of sailing, as to take advantage of a side wind; one of a series of movements of a vessel to starboard and port alternately out of the general line of her course.

Now at each *tack* our little fleet grows less;
And, like maimed fowl, swim lagging on the main.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 85.

In close-hauled sailing an obstacle sometimes appears directly ahead which might compel a *tack*.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 112.

We are making *tacks* backwards and forwards across the narrow sea, an exciting amusement for a yachtsman, as it requires constant attention.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvii.

Hence—4. A determinate course or change of course in general; a tactical line or turn of proceduro; a mode of action or conduct adopted or pursued for some specific reason.

William, still adhering unchangeably to his object, again changed his *tack*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

This improvement . . . did not escape Hardie; he felt he was on the right *tack*. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, ii.

5. In *plumbing*, the fastening of a pipe to a wall or the like, consisting of a strip of lead soldered to the pipe, nailed to the support, and turned back over the nails.

When there are no chases, and the pipes are fixed on *tacks*, the *tacks* should be strong.
S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, p. 33.

6. Something that is attached or fixed in place, or that holds, adheres, or sticks. Specifically—(*a*) A shelf; a kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, etc. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*†) A supplement or rider added or appended to a parliamentary bill, usually as a means of forcing the passage of some measure that would otherwise fail.

Some *tacks* had been made to money-bills in King Charles's reign. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1705.

The parliament will hardly be up till June. We were like to be undone some days ago with a *tack*; but we carried it bravely, and the Whigs came in to help us.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xlvi.

7. The condition of being tacked or fastened; stability; fixedness; firm grasp; reliance. See *to hold tack*, below.—8. In the *arts*, an adhesive or sticky condition, as of a partially dried, varnished, painted, or oiled surface; stickiness.

Let your work stand until so dry as only to have sufficient *tack* to hold your leaf. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 28.

9. (*a*) In *Scots law*, a contract by which the use of a thing is let for hire; a lease: as, a *tack* of land. Hence—(*b*) Land occupied on lease; a rented farm. [Scotch.] (*c*) Hired pasturage; the renting of pasture for cattle. [Prov. Eng.] —**Aboard main tack!** See *aboard*[1].—**Tack and halftack** (*naut.*), a long and a short tack.—**Tack and tack** (*naut.*), by successive tacks.

We weighed, and began to work up, *tack and tack*, towards the island of Ireland, where the arsenal is.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, iii.

Tack-leathering machine, a machine for putting leather washers on the heads of carpet-tacks.—**Tack of a flag**†, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards.—**Tin tack**, an iron tack coated with tin.—**To hold or bear tack**†,

to retain firmness or stability; hold fast; endure; last; hold out.

They live in cullises, like rotten cocks,
Stew'd to a tenderness that *holds* no *tack*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 1.

Other Tumults with a plaine Warre in Norfolke, *holding tack* against two of the Kings Generals, made them of force content themselves with what they had already done. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

To hold one tack†, apparently an elliptical form of *to hold one in tack*, to keep one in place, keep one steadfast: the ellipsis giving *tack* the appearance of an adjective.

If I knew where to borrow a contempt
Would *hold thee tack*, stay and be hang'd thou should'st then. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1.

It was Venusius who eeven to these times *held them tack*, both himself remaining to the end unvanquish'd and some part of his Countrie not so much as reach't.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

To hold tack with (*naut.*). See *hold*[1].—**To start a tack.** See *start*[1].

tack[1] (tak), *v.* [See the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten by tacks; join, attach, or secure by some slight or temporary fastening: as, to *tack* down a carpet; to *tack* up a curtain; to *tack* a shoe to the last; to *tack* parts of a garment together with pins or by basting preparatory to sewing.

He presently shew'd us an old Bear's Skin, *tackt* there to a Piece of Timber.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 12.

When his clothes were quite worn out, he dried and *tacked* together the skins of goats, with which he clothed himself. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

A black cardboard screen pierced by a square hole of 2 cm. on the side was *tacked* on in front.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 404.

2. To attach by some binding force; make a junction or union of; connect; combine: as, to *tack* a rider to a legislative bill; to *tack* two leases together.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere!
G. Herbert, Prayer.

If the two poor fools have a mind to marry, I think we can *tack* them together without crossing the Tweed for it.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Two German tales are *tacked* together in the English romance. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 94.

3. In *metal-working*, to join (pieces) by small patches of solder placed at intervals to hold them in position until the final soldering can be completed.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To change the course of a ship when sailing by the wind, by turning her head toward the wind and bracing the yards round so that she will sail at the same angle with the wind on the other tack.

The wind shifting into the W., we *tacked* and stood into the head sea, to avoid the rolling of our ship.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 19.

But I remember the sea-men would laugh that, instead of crying *Tack* about, he would say Wheele to the right or left. *Aubrey*, Lives (General Monk).

Hence—**2.** To change one's course; take a new line or direction; shift; veer.

For will anybody here come forward and say, "A good fellow has no need to *tack* about and change his road?"
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xix.

tack[2] (tak), *v. t.* and *i.* [By apheresis from *attack*.] To attack. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

tack[3]† (tak), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *tache*[3], or else a corruption of *tact*, touch: see *tache*[3], *tact*.] A spot; a stain; a blemish.

Names . . . which, having no corruption in their own nature, yet through the corrupt use of men have as it were gotten such a *tack* of that corruption that the use of them cannot be without offence.
Whitgift, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 84.

You do not the thing that you would; that is, perhaps, perfectly, purely, without some *tack* or stain.
Hammond, Works, IV. 512. (*Richardson.*)

tack[4] (tak), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *tact* (cf. *taste*[1], ult. from the same source as *tact*). Cf. *tack*[3], *tack*[5].] A distinctive taste or flavor; a continuing or abiding smack. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xix. 130.

He told me that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacke* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.
John Taylor, Works (1630), I. 145. (*Halliwell.*)

tack[5] (tak), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to be a transferred use of *tack*[4].] **1.** Substance; solidity: spoken of the food of cattle and other stock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Bad food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Bad malt liquor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Food in general; fare: as, *hard tack*, coarse fare; *soft tack*, good fare.

Finding it rather slow work at Wooloomara, where old Jones has only mutton or potatoes and damper, he moved on one Tuesday to Robinson's place, where there was a Mrs. Robinson, and he calculated on getting some *soft tack*. *Percy Clarke*, The New Chum in Australia, p. 179.

5. Specifically, among sailors, soldiers, etc., bread, or anything of the bread kind, distinguished as *hard tack* (or *hardtack*) and *soft tack*. See *hardtack*.

For supper in the cabin: salt beef and pork, warm *soft tack*, butter, sugar, tea, and sometimes hash, and probably pie. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 228.

Hard tack. See defs. 4 and 5, and *hardtack*.—**Soft tack.** See defs. 4 and 5.

tack[6] (tak), *n.* [Cf. *dag*[2].] A variety of pistol used by the Highlanders of Scotland. See *dag*[2], 2.

tack-block (tak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block through which a tack is reeved.

tack-claw (tak'klâ), *n.* A tool with a fork or claw for seizing the head of a tack, usually bent to form a fulcrum for itself when used as a lever to withdraw driven tacks. Also *tack-lifter*.

tack-comb (tak'kōm), *n.* A line of tacks in the form of a comb, to be taken off and driven into place successively by a shoemaking-machine.

tack-driver (tak'drī″vėr), *n.* **1.** A tack-hammer.—**2.** A hand-machine for driving tacks. It includes a hopper for the supply of tacks, a feeding device for placing them successively in position, and a driving-die which is retracted by a spring after each blow has been delivered.

tack-duty (tak'dū″ti), *n.* In *Scots law*, rent reserved on a tack or lease.

tacker (tak'ėr), *n.* [< *tack*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person who tacks, in any sense, or an instrument for driving tacks.

Carpet stretcher and *tacker* combined.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 269.

tacket (tak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *takett*; < *tack*[1] + *-et*; or directly < Gael. *tacaid*, a nail, peg: see *tack*[1].] A short nail with a prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scotch.]

James took off his heavy shoes, crammed with *tackets*.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab, p. 8.

tackey. Another spelling of *tacky*.

tack-free (tak'frē), *a.* [Formerly also *tacfree*; < *tack*[1], 9, + *free*.] In *old Scots law*, exempt from rents, payments, etc.

tack-hammer (tak'ham″ėr), *n.* A small, light hammer used for driving tacks, having usually a claw on the opposite end of the head or on the handle for drawing the tacks.

tackiness (tak'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tacky; stickiness, as of a partially dried surface of oil or varnish.

To cause the vulcanised india-rubber to unite, the inventor coats its surface with india-rubber solution and ignites the same "to produce *tackiness*."
Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App. civ.

tacking (tak'ing), *n.* [< *tack*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *Eng. law*, the right of a third or subsequent mortgagee, who advances money without notice of a second mortgage, and pays off the first, to enforce his claim for the amount of both the mortgages to the exclusion of the mortgage of which he had no notice. This right is not (unless as against an unrecorded or a fraudulent mortgage) recognized in the United States, where by recording notice is given to all.

tacking-mill† (tak'ing-mil), *n.* An early form of fulling-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

tack-lashing (tak'lash″ing), *n.* A lashing by which the tack of a fore-and-aft sail is secured in place.

tackle (tak'l), *n.* [< ME. *takel, takil, tacle*, < MD. D. LG. (> G.) *takel* = Sw. *tackel, takel* = Dan. *takkel* (W. *tacl*, < E.), tackle; supposed to be connected with *take* (Icel. *taka* = OSw. *taka*, etc.): see *take*. It is now commonly associated with *tack*[1], and the verb with *attack*. In defs. 5, 6, the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A device or appliance for grasping or clutching an object, connected with means for holding, moving, or manipulating it. This sense is seen in the phrase *block and tackle*, where the tackle is the rope with its hook or hooks which passes around a pulley; also in *ground-tackle, plow-tackle, fishing-tackle*, etc.

We were now employed in . . . getting *tackles* upon the martingale, to bowse it to windward.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 258.

Hence—**2.** A mechanism, or apparatus in general, for applying the power of purchase in manipulating, shifting, raising, or lowering objects or materials; a rope and pulley-block, or a combination of ropes and blocks working together, or any similar contrivance for aid in lifting or controlling anything: used either definitely or indefinitely. Tackle is varied in many ways for different uses, as on board a ship, every form or adaptation having its own special name. In a ship's tackle, the *standing part* is so much of the rope as remains between the sheave and the end which is secured; the *running part* is the part that works between the sheaves; the *fall* is the part laid hold of in hauling.

Warm broke the breeze against the brow,
Dry sang the *tackle*, sang the sail.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

A *tackle* [on a ship] is an assemblage of ropes and blocks, and is known in mechanics as a system of pulleys.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 70.

3. The windlass and its appurtenances, as used for hoisting ore from small depths; also, in general, the cages or kibbles, with their chains and hooks, for raising ore or coal. [Eng.]—**4.** Equipment or gear in general; a combination of appliances: used of arms and armor, harness, anglers' outfit (see *fishing-tackle*), many mechanical devices, etc.

Thorough myn ye unto myn herte
The *takel* [arrow] smote, and depe it wente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1729.

Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 106.

A stately ship . . .
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim.
Milton, S. A., l. 717.

I have little to do now I am lame and taking snuff, and have the worst *tackle* in the world whereby to subscribe myself. *W. Lancaster*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 295.

Angling was extensively practised, with almost the same appliances and *tackle* as now, even down to the wicker creel at the side.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 311.

5. The act of tackling; a seizing or grasping; grasp or hold, as of an opponent in foot-ball.

He [a rusher in foot-ball] . . . runs fast and never misses his *tackle*. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 31, 1887.

6. Either one of two players in the rush-line in foot-ball, stationed next to the end rushers. See *rusher*[2], 2.—**Cutting-tackle,** the tackle used in cutting in a whale.—**Fall and tackle,** another name for *block and tackle*. See def. 1.—**Long-tackle block.** See *block*[1].—**Pendant-tackles,** large tackles composed of double blocks, which hook to the masthead-pendants, and are used for setting up lower rigging, staying the mast, or steadying it under certain emergencies. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 76.—**Relieving tackles.** *Naut.*: (*a*) Tackles kept in readiness to be hooked to the tiller in case of accident to the steering-gear, either in heavy weather or in action. (*b*) Tackles formerly used in heaving down a ship, to keep her from being canted over too much.—**Rolling tackle.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A luff-tackle purchase for securing and steadying lower or topsail yards. (*b*) See *rolling-tackle*.—**Side tackle,** a tackle consisting of a rope rove through a double and single block and fixed on each side of a gun-carriage, for securing the gun to the side of the ship and for running the gun out through the port.—**Side-tackle bolt,** the bolt to which the blocks of the side-tackle are hooked.—**Stock-and-bill tackle.** Same as *stock-tackle*.—**To overhaul, rack,** etc., **a tackle.** See the verbs.—**Train-tackle,** a tackle hooked to the rear of a gun-carriage to run it in. (See also *yard-tackle*.)

tackle (tak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tackled*, ppr. *tackling*. [< ME. *takelen, takilen*; < *tackle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach by tackle or tackling; make fast to something. Specifically—**2.** To hitch; harness. [Colloq.]

They was resolute, strong, hard-workin' women. They could all *tackle* a hoss, or load and fire a gun.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 168.

3†. To ensnare, as with cords or tackle; entangle.

All deiytes of all thynges that mane may be *tagyld* [read *takyld*] with in thoghte or dede.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

4†. To close or shut with or as if with a fastening; lock; seclude.

The Moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise Man should involve and *tackle* himself within his own Virtue.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58.

5†. To furnish with tackle; equip with appliances, as a ship.

Haue, at their owne aduenture, costs, and charges, prouided, rigged, and *tackled* certaine ships, pinnesses, and other meete vessels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

6. To attack or fasten upon, in the widest sense; set to work upon in any way; undertake to master, persuade, solve, perform, and so forth: as, to *tackle* a bully; to *tackle* a problem.

Tackle the lady, and speak your mind to her as best you can. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

7. In *foot-ball*, to seize and stop, as a player while running with the ball: as, he was *tackled* when within a few feet of the goal.

II. *intrans.* To make an attack or seizure; specifically, to get a grasp or hold, as upon an opponent in foot-ball, to prevent him from running with the ball.—**To tackle to,** to set to work; bend the energies to the doing of something; take hold vigorously. [Colloq.]

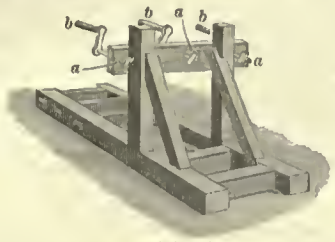
The old woman . . . *tackled to* for a fight in right earnest.
S. Lover. (*Imp. Dict.*)

To tackle up, to harness and hitch a horse or horses. [Colloq.]

Well, I shall jest *tackle up* and go over and bring them children home agin. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 235.

tackle-block (tak'l-blok), *n.* A pulley over which a rope runs. See *block*[1] and *tackle*.

tackle-board (tak'l-bōrd), *n.* In *rope-making*, a frame at the head of a ropewalk to which yarns are attached to be twisted into strands.



Tackle-board.
a, *a*, whirls, winches, or forelock-hooks; *b*, *b*, cranks by which the whirls are turned.

It consists of stout upright posts to which is fastened a cross-plank having holes corresponding to the number of strands composing each rope, in which holes work winches or forelock-hooks. See *tackle-post*. *E. H. Knight.*

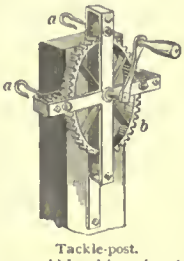
tackled (tak'ld), *p. a.* [< *tackle* + *-ed*[2].] Made of ropes.

My man shall be with thee,
And bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 201.

tackle-fall (tak'l-fâl), *n.* A rope rove through a block.

tackle-hook (tak'l-hůk), *n.* A hook by which a tackle is attached to an object to be hoisted.

tackle-post (tak'l-pōst), *n.* In a ropewalk, a post with whirls, often turned simultaneously by a crank and geared master-wheel, by which are twisted the three strands to be laid up into a rope or cord.



Tackle-post.
a, whirls, driven by the spur-wheel *b*, which meshes into a pinion on each whirl; *c*, crank on shaft of *b*.

tackler (tak'lėr), *n.* In *mining*, one of a number of small chains put around loaded corves to keep the coal from falling off. *Gresley.* [Prov. Eng.]

tack-lifter (tak'lif″tėr), *n.* Same as *tack-claw*.

tackling (tak'ling), *n.* [< ME. *takelyng*, *takellinge*; verbal n. of *tackle*, *v.*] That which is used to tackle with; anything that serves as tackle, or as part of a tackle; means of attaching one thing to another, as for hold, purchase, or draft: used of the rigging or the working parts of a ship, of the holding parts or the whole of a harness of any kind, of appliances for angling or other sport, of military equipments, etc.

Great shippes require costlie *tackling*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

Ye schall fynde them gentylmanly, comfortable felawes, and that they wol and dare abyde be ther *takelyng*, and if ye undrestond that any assawte schold be towardys I send yow thes men. *Paston Letters*, II. 328.

On one hand of him, his lines, hooks, and other *tackling*, lying in a round. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 52.

tack-pin† (tak'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a belaying-pin in a fife-rail.

tack-rivet (tak'riv″et), *n.* One of a series of small rivets by which two plates of iron are fastened together.

tacksman (taks'man), *n.*; pl. *tacksmen* (-men). [< *tack's*, poss. of *tack*[1], + *man*.] In *Scots law*, one who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. Any lessee in Scotland is a tacksman; but the word has been much used specifically for a large holder of land by lease, or formerly by grant from the chief of his clan, who sublets it to small holders, often under very oppressive conditions.

The system of middle-men, or, as they were termed, *tacksmen*, became almost universal; and it produced all those evils which were so well known in Ireland before the famine. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

tack-tackle (tak'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the courses.

tacky[1] (tak'i), *a.* [< *tack*[1] + *-y*[1].] Adhesive; sticky; tenacious: noting viscous substances or surfaces. Also *tackey*.

A *tacky* composition for holding sensitive paper during exposure in the camera. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 107.

tacky[2] (tak'i), *n.*; pl. *tackies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] An ill-fed or neglected horse; a rough, bony nag: sometimes used also of persons in the like condition. Also *tackey* and *ticky*. [Southern U. S.]

"Examine him!" said Peter, taking hold of the bridle close to the mouth; "he 's nothing but a *tacky*."
Georgia Scenes, p. 27.

If Mr. —— will come to Georgia and go among the "po' whites" and "piney-wood *tackeys*," he will hear the terms "we-uns" and "you-uns" in every-day use.
The Century, XXXVI. 799.

tacky[3], **tackey**[3] (tak'i), *n.* [South Africa.] A long and stout branch of mimosa with the thorns left on at the end. *Evening Post* (New York), April 4, 1891.

taclobo (tak'lō-bō), *n.* [Native name.] A gigantic bivalve mollusk, *Tridacna gigas*; the giant clam. See cut under *Tridacna*.

The *taclobo* shell sometimes weighs 200 lb., and is used for baptismal fonts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 750.

tac-locus (tak'lō'kus), *n.* [Irreg. < *tac*(*t*) + *locus*.] The locus of the points of contact of two non-consecutive curves of a family of curves, or of two curves of two families.

tacmahack, *n.* See *tacamahac*.

tacnode (tak'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < *tac*(*t*) + *node*.] A singularity of a plane curve, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes, or, what is the same thing, in the touching of one part of the curve by another.

tacnode-cusp (tak'nōd-kusp), *n.* A higher singularity of plane curves, consisting in the coincidence of two nodes and a cusp, giving the effect of a cusp on another part of the curve.

Taconic system. See *system*.

Tacsonia (tak-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < Peruv. *tacso*, the name in Peru.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Passifloraceæ* and tribe *Passifloreæ*, distinguished from the related genus *Passiflora* by its elongated calyx-tube. It includes about 25 species, natives of tropical America. They are shrubby climbers, commonly hairy, bearing alternate entire or lobed leaves, often with a glandular petiole, and with undivided lateral tendrils. The handsome axillary flowers are solitary, twin, or racemed, and usually with three free or connate bracts. The fruit is an ovoid or globose dry or pulpy berry with numerous compressed arillate seeds; it is edible in *T. tripartita* of Quito and *T. mollissima* and *T. speciosa* of Bogota. Several species, cultivated under glass, are known by the generic name *Tacsonia*; others, like the related species of *Passiflora*, are called *passion-flower*, as *T. pinnatistipula*, the trumpet, and *T. manicata*, the scarlet passion-flower, the latter a beautiful vine from Peru, in which the usually long calyx-tube is much reduced.

tact (takt), *n.* [= F. *tact* = Sp. Pg. *tacto* = It. *tatto*, < L. *tactus*, a touching, touch, handling, the sense of touch, feeling, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent*, *takc*.] 1. A touching; touch.

The *tact* of the sword has its principle in what is termed in fencing sensible and insensible play.
Rolando, Fencing (ed. Forsyth), p. 225.

2. The sense of touch.

Sight is a very refined *tact*. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 77.

Tact is passive; touch, active. *Dunglison*, Med. Dict.

3. Mental perception; especially, fine perception; intuitive sense of what is true, right, or proper; fineness of discernment as to action or conduct, especially a fine sense of how to avoid giving offense; ability to do or say what is best for the intended effect; adroitness; cleverness; address.

His [Hallam's] mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp, and by the delicacy of its *tact*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Lady Marney . . . piqued herself upon her *tact*, and indeed she was very quick, but she was so energetic that her art did not always conceal itself.
Disraeli, Sybil, i. 5. (*Latham.*)

And she by *tact* of love was well aware
That Lancelot knew that she was looking at him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

On that shore, with fowler's *tact*,
Coolly bagging fact on fact.
Whittier, To my old Schoolmaster.

4. In *music*, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins; hence, also, a measure.

tactable (tak'tą-bl), *a.* [< *tact* + *-able*.] Capable of being touched, or felt by the sense of touch; tangible; palpable. [Rare.]

They [women] being created
To be both tractable and *tactable*.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, ii. 1.

tactful (takt'fůl), *a.* [< *tact* + *-ful*.] Having or manifesting tact; possessing or arising from nice discernment.

It was this memory of individual traits and his *tactful* use of it that helped to launch him on the sea of social success. *E. Eggleston*, Faith Doctor, ii.

tactic (tak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. **tactique* = Sp. *táctico* = Pg. *tactico* = It. *tattico*, < NL. **tacticus*, < Gr. τακτικός, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering or order, esp. in war, < τακτός, verbal adj. of τάσσειν, arrange, order, regulate. II. *n.* = F. *tactique* = Sp. *táctica* = Pg. *tactica* = It. *tattica*, < NL. *tactica*, < Gr. τακτική (sc. τέχνη), the art of drawing up soldiers in array, tactic, fem. of τακτικός, of or pertaining to arranging or ordering: see I. Hence also ult. (from Gr. τάσσειν) E. *taxis*, *ataxia*, *syntax*, *syntactic*, etc.] I. *a.* Same as *tactical*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A tactical system or method; the use or practice of tactics.

It seems more important to keep in view the general *tactic* on which its leader was prepared with confidence to meet so unequal a force.
J. H. Burton, Hist. Scotland, xxiii.

So completely did this *tactic* turn the tables . . . that I utterly forgot my own woes.
C. Lever, Harry Lorrequer, vi.

tactical (tak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *tactic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining or relating to tactics; connected with the art or practice of conducting hostile operations: as, *tactical* combinations.

The *tactical* error . . . had been the display of the wrong signal at a vital moment.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 565.

2. Characterized by adroit planning or management; artfully directed; manœuvering: as, *tactical* efforts or movements in politics.

Guiding me uphill by that devious *tactical* ascent which seems peculiar to men of his trade [drovers of sheep].
R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*. See *diameter*.—**Tactical point**, a point or position in a field of battle the possession of which affords some special advantage over the enemy.

tactically (tak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

tactician (tak-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *tacticien*; as *tactic* + *-i-an*.] One who is versed in tactics; an adroit manager in any kind of action; specifically, a skilful director of military or naval operations or forces.

If his battles were not those of a great *tactician*, they entitled him [William III.] to be called a great man.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Candidates are selected to be run for nomination by knots of persons who, however expert as party *tacticians*, are usually commonplace men.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 75.

tactics (tak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *tactic* (see *-ics*).] 1. The science or art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, and performing military or naval manœuvers or evolutions. —2. Expedients for effecting a purpose; plan or mode of procedure with reference to advantage or success; used absolutely, artful or skilful devices for gaining an end.

The indiscretion of one man had deranged the whole system of *tactics* which had been so ably concerted by the chiefs of the Opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The poet admires the man of energy and *tactics*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

3†. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing missile weapons.

tactile (tak'til), *a.* [< F. *tactile* = Sp. Pg. *tactil*, < L. *tactilis*, that may be touched, tangible, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent*.] Of or pertaining to the sense of touch. (*a*) Perceptible by or due to touch; capable of giving impressions by contact; tangible; palpable.

They tell us . . . that colour, taste, smell, and the *tactile* qualities can subsist after the destruction of the substance. *Evelyn*, To Rev. Father Patrick, Sept. 27, 1671.

A deaf and dumb man can weave his *tactile* and visual images into a system of thought quite as effective and rational as that of a word-user.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 266.

What we distinguish as Touch proper or *Tactile* Sensibility is possessed in a specially fine form by certain portions of the skin. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 112.

(*b*) Adapted or used for feeling or touching; tactual: as, the whiskers of the cat are *tactile* organs; a mouse's ear or a bat's wing is a highly *tactile* surface.

At this proud yielding word,
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 136.

All *tactile* resistances are unconditionally known as coexistent with some extension.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 321.

(*c*) Effected by or consisting in the action of touching; produced or caused by physical contact.

The skin is not merely the seat of *tactile* impressions, but also of impressions of temperature.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 482.

He . . . had been apparently occupied in a *tactile* examination of his woolen stockings.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 2.

Tactile anæsthesia, loss or impairment of tactile sensibility of a part. Also called *anæsthesia cutanea*.—**Tactile apparatus**, the terminations of the nerves of tactile sensation.—**Tactile cells**, cells in which the axis-cylinders of medullated nerve-fibers terminate. They are found in the rete mucosum, the Grandry corpuscles, etc. *Merkel.* —**Tactile corpuscle, hair, papilla, quality.** See the nouns.—**Tactile menisci**, expansions of the terminal filaments of the axis-cylinders of sensory nerves which are distributed among the cells of the epidermis.—**Tactile reflex**, a reflex movement due to stimulation of nerves of touch.

tactility (tak-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *tactile* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or property of being tactile; capability of being touched, or of being perceived by the sense of touch; tangibility; palpability.— 2. Touchiness. [Humorous and rare.]

> You have a little infirmity—*tactility* or touchiness.
> *Sydney Smith*, Letters, 1831. (*Davies.*)

tactinvariant (tak-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + E. *invariant.*] In *alg.*, the invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two curves or surfaces touch each other.

taction (tak'shon), *n.* [= F. *taction*, < L. *tactio(n-)*, a touching, touch, < *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tact*, *tangent.*] 1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched; touch; contact; palpation.

> They neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external *taction* upon the organs of speech and hearing.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

2. The tactual faculty; the sense of touch, or its exercise; perception of objects by feeling them.—3. In *geom.*, same as *tangency.*

tactless (takt'les), *a.* [< *tact* + *-less.*] Destitute of tact; characterized by want of tact.

> People . . . goaded by *tactless* parsons into hardness and rebellion. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 234.

tactlessness (takt'les-nes), *n.* Want of tact; lack of adroitness or address. *Athenæum*, No. 3235, p. 555.

tactometer (tak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *tactus*, touch (see *tact*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] In *med.*, an instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of touch; an esthesiometer.

tactor (tak'tor), *n.* [NL., < LL. *tactor*, a toucher, < L. *tangere*, pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent.*] An organ used as a feeler; an organ of touch.

> Lehmen considered that the antennæ were necessarily employed as *tactors.*
> *Westwood*, Modern Classification of Insects.

tactual (tak'tū-al), *a.* [< NL. **tactualis*, < L. *tactus*, a touching, touch: see *tact.*] 1. Communicating or imparting the sense of touch; giving rise to the feeling of contact or impingement.

> Every hair that is not too long or flexible to convey to its rooted end a strain put upon its free end is a rudimentary *tactual* organ. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 295.

2. Arising from or due to touch; impressed or communicated by contact or impingement; relating to or originating in touch.

> My inference of the *tactual* feeling may be right or wrong, the feeling may or may not follow my outstretched hand. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 374.

> No optical illusion, no *tactual* hallucination could hold the boy who took all the medals at the gymnasium.
> *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 88.

tactually (tak'tū-al-i), *n.* By means of touch; as regards touch. *Science*, III. 587.

tactus (tak'tus), *n.* [L.: see *tact.*] The sense of touch; taction.—**Tactus eruditus**, in *med.*, the skilful touch; an experienced sense of touch acquired by practice, as in digital exploration in labor-cases and other delicate manipulations.

tacuacine (tak'wa-sin), *n.* [South American.] The South American crab-eating opossum, *Didelphys cancrivora.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

tad (tad), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *tadpole.*] A very small boy, especially a small street-boy. [Colloq., U. S.]

tad-broom (tad'bröm), *n.* The scouring-rush and other species of *Equisetum.* *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

taddet, *n.* A Middle English form of *toad.*

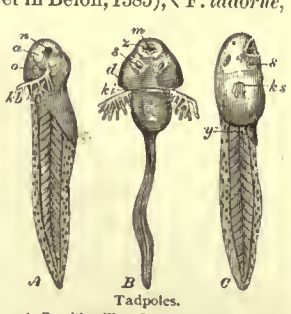
taddepolt, *n.* A Middle English form of *tadpole.*

tade (tād), *n.* A Scotch (and obsolete English) form of *toad.*

Tadorna (tā-dôr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822; Leach, 1824; earlier in Bélon, 1585), < F. *tadorne*, a sheldrake; origin obscure.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, of the subfamily *Anatinæ*; the sheldrakes or barrow-ducks. See cut under *sheldrake.* Also called *Vulpanser.*

tad-pipe (tad'pīp), *n.* Same as *toad-pipe.*

tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* [< ME. *tadpolle*, *taddepol*, < *tadde*, a form, with shortened vowel, of *tade*, toad, + *polle*, head, poll: see *toad* and *poll*[1]. Cf. E. dial. *pollhead* (Sc. *powhead*), *polliwog*, *polliwig*, etc., a tadpole.] 1. The larva of a batrachian, as a frog or toad, from the time it leaves the egg until it loses its gills and tail. The name is chiefly the popular designation of the young of anuroua batrachians, when the head and body form a rounded figure with a long tail, used like a fish's to swim with, and the creaturea live in the water and breathe by gills. They gradually sprout their legs, drop or absorb their gills and tail, and come on land to breathe air. The term is also used of any other larvæ of amphibians in which the metamorphosis is less complete, as of newts, efts, or salamanders.



Tadpoles.

A, *B*, with gills; *C*, more advanced. *a*, eye; *o*, ear; *m*, mouth; *n*, nasal sacs; *d*, opercular fold; *kb*, *ki*, gills; *ks*, a single branchial aperture; *x*, horny jaws; *s*, suckers; *y*, rudiment of hind limb.

2. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*: doubtless so called from the apparent size of the head. See the quotation under *moss-head.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Florida.]

tadpole-fish (tad'pōl-fish), *n.* A fish with a large head like a tadpole's; the tadpole-hake.

tadpole-hake (tad'pōl-hāk), *n.* The trifurcated hake, a gadoid fish, *Raniceps raninus* (or *trifurcatus*), of the North Atlantic waters of Europe, of a dark color and about a foot long. Also called *tadpole-fish*, *lesser forkbeard*, and *tommy-noddy.* See cut under *Raniceps.*

tae[1] (tā), *n.* A Scotch form of *toe.*

> Tak care o' your *taes* wi' that atane!
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

tae[2] (tā), *prep.* A Scotch form of *to*[1].

tae[3] (tā), *a.* [Sc., also *tea;* in the phrase *the tae*, orig. *thet ae*, i. e. that one: see *that* and *one*, *a*[2], *ae.* Cf. *tother* in *the tother*, for *that other.*] One: as, the *tae* half or the tither (the one half or the other). [Scotch.]

taed (tād), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad.*

tædium (tē'di-um), *n.* [L.: see *tedium.*] Weariness; irksomeness; tediousness. See *tedium.*—**Tædium vitæ**, weariness of life; ennui; in *pathol.*, a deep disgust with life, tempting to suicide.

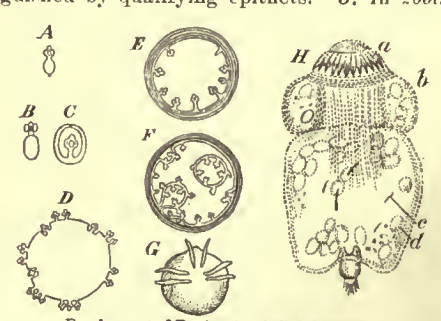
tael (tāl), *n.* [Formerly also *taile;* also *tale*, *tayel;* = F. *tael*, < Pg. *tael*, < Malay *tāil*, *tahil*, a weight, tael, prob. < Hind. *tola*, a weight: see *tola.*] 1. The Chinese liang or ounce, equal to 1⅓ ounces avoirdupois. See *liang.*—2. A liang or ounce of "sycee," or fine uncoined silver: the unit of monetary reckoning in China. The tael is a money of account (not a coin), and is divided into 10 mace, or 100 candareens. Its value varies with the fluctuations in the price of silver bullion. At present (1891) it is equal to about $1.05 United States gold. One thousand Mexican dollars equal 720 taels. See *liang*, *mace*, and *candareen.*—**Haikwan tael**, literally 'custom-house tael,' the standard weight recognized by the customs authorities of China in their monetary transactions.

ta'en (tān). [Formerly also *tane*, ME. *tan*, etc.: see *take.*] A contraction of *taken*, past participle of *take.*

tænia (tē'ni-ä), *n.*; pl. *tæniæ* (-ē). [Also *tenia;* NL., < L. *tænia*, < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, fillet, ribbon, tape, tapeworm, < *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *thin.*] 1. In *classical archæol.*, a ribbon, band, or head-band; a fillet.

> Twisted fillet of the athletes and of Hercules conaists of several *tæniæ* of different colours.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 340.

2. In *arch.*, the fillet or band on the Doric architrave, which separates it from the frieze.—3. In *surg.*, a long and narrow ribbon used as a ligature.—4. In *anat.*, a band or fillet: specifically applied to several parts of the brain, distinguished by qualifying epithets.—5. In *zoöl.*:



Development of Tænia (*A* to *F* diagrammatic).

A, young tænia in scolex stage. *B*, same, with enlarged receptaculum scolecis, by inversion of which the young tænia is invaginated as at *C*, when it is a cysticercus of one head (hydatid or bladder-worm). *D*, state called cœnure. *E*, hypothetical stage of echinococcus, in which tænia-heads are developed only on the inner surface of the primary cyst, and which represents an echinoccocifer. *F*, echinococcus with secondary cysts. *G*, an embryo tænia. *H*, tænia-head or scolex of *Echinococcus veterinorum*, a stage of *Tænia echinococcus*: *a*, hooks; *b*, suckers; *c*, cilia in water-vessels; *d*, refractive particles.

(*a*) A tapeworm. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The leading genus of tapeworms, of the family *Tæniidæ*, formerly very comprehensive, now restricted to species like *T. solium*, the common tape of man. Also *Cystotænia.* See *tapeworm.*—**Tæniæ coli**, the longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. Also called *ligaments of the colon.*—**Tænia hippocampi.** See *corpus fimbriatum*, under *corpus.*—**Tænia pontis**, a fasciculus of white substance which seems to break away from the pons at its anterior border, and, running downward over the crus, applies itself again closely to the pons as it nears the middle line.—**Tænia Tarini**, a thickening of the lining of the ventricle of the brain over the vena Galeni: named by Erasmus Wilson from Pierre Tarin (Petrus Tarinus), who first described it in 1750.—**Tænia thalami**, a thin lamina extending from the stria medullaris thalami to form the thickened border of the roof of the third ventricle. Also called *tænia ventriculi tertii.*—**Tænia ventriculi quarti.** Same as *tigula*, 3.

tænia-chain (tē'ni-ä-chān), *n.* The whole or any considerable number of the joints of a tapeworm.

tæniacide (tē'ni-a-sīd), *n.* Same as *tænicide.*

Tæniada (tē-nī'a-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-ada.*] An order of *Platyhelmintha* or *Scolecida*, containing the cestoid worms, now usually called *Cestoda* or *Cestoidea.* See cut under *Cestoidea.*

tæniafuge (tē'ni-a-fūj), *n.* Same as *tænifuge.*

tænia-head (tē'ni-ä-hed), *n.* The scolex of a tapeworm in any stage of its development; the worm itself, without the deutoscolices or proglottides which successively bud from it, and which in adult tapeworms form all but the first one of the very numerous joints of the worm. Tænia-heads in various stages of development are figured under *tænia.* In adult tæniæ the head serves, by means of hooks or suckers, or both, to affix the parasite to the host. Such a tænia-head, with one joint attached, is figured under *cestoid.* Another head, together with very numerous joints, is shown under *tapeworm.*

Tæniata, Tæniatæ (tē-ni-ā'tä, -tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. or fem. pl. of **tæniatus:* see *tæniate.*] A division of *Ctenophora*, containing those comb-jellies which are of slender ribbon-like form, as the Venus's-girdles, or *Cestidæ.* See cut under *Cestum.* The term is correlated with *Saccatæ*, *Lobata*, and *Eurystomata.*

tæniate (tē'ni-āt), *a.* [< NL. **tæniatus*, < L. *tænia*, a band, fillet: see *tænia.*] In *anat.*, ribbon-like in shape; long, narrow, and very thin.

tænicide (tē'ni-sīd), *n.* [< L. *tænia*, a tapeworm, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A destroyer of tapeworms; a drug having the specific effect of killing tapeworms. Also *tæniacide.* See *tænifuge.*

> Turpentine is a powerful *tæniacide*, but the use of it is liable to cause headache. *Medical News*, XLIX. 313.

tænidium (tē-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *tænidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of L. *tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia.*] One of the chitinous fillets or bands which form either a part or the whole of the spiral thread surrounding the tracheæ of insects. This spiral thread is not continuous, rarely making more than two or three spiral turns, and sometimes forms a single ring or a short band. *A. S. Packard.*

tæniform (tē'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tænia*, a fillet, + *forma*, form.] Ribbon-like; having the form of a tape; attenuate or tænioid.

> Conjoined in filiform or *tæniform* fascia.
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 101.

tænifuge (tē'ni-fūj), *n.* [< NL. *tænia*, a tapeworm, + *fugare*, drive away.] A substance used to expel tapeworms from the body; a vermifuge employed as a remedy for tapeworms, as pumpkin-seeds or cusso. Also *tæniafuge.* See *tænicide.*

> Kámalá is an efficient *tænifuge.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 831.

Tæniidæ (tē-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tænia* + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of cestoid worms, of which the genus *Tænia* is the type. The species are rather numerous, and of several genera. See *tapeworm* (with cut), and cuts under *cestoid* and *tænia.*

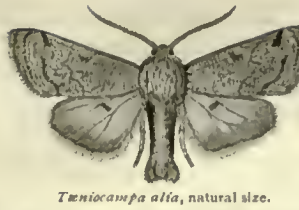
tæniiform (tē'ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tænia*, a ribbon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *tæniform;* specifically, of or pertaining to the *Tæniiformes;* trachypteroid.

Tæniiformes (tē'ni-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tæniiform*, *tæniform.*] A division of acanthopterygian fishes, corresponding to the family *Trachypteridæ.* See *Tæniosomi.*

Tæniobranchia (tē'ni-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A division of ascidians, containing the salps: distinguished from *Saccobranchia.* See *Salpidæ.*

tæniobranchiate (tē'ni-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having tæniate gills; of or pertaining to the *Tæniobranchia.*

Tæniocampa (tē'ni-ō-kam'pä), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1839), < *ταινία*, a band, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A notable genus of noctuid moths, of the family *Orthosiidæ.* The body is stout; the wings are moderately broad, straight in front, more or less angular at the tips, and slightly or moderately oblique along the outer border; and the male antennæ are scarcely pectinate. It is represented in all parts of the world.



Tæniocampa alta, natural size.

T. populeti, the lead-colored drab of English collectors, is one of the commonest European species.

Tænioglossa (tē″ni-ō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tænioglossate.*] Tænioglossate mollusks.

tænioglossate (tē″ni-ō-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula one median tooth and three admedian teeth on each side of it, without any lateral teeth, in any one of the many transverse series of radular teeth. See cut under *Siliquaria*.

II. *n.* A tænioglossate mollusk.

tænioid (tē′ni-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *ταινιοειδής*, like a ribbon, < *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *εἶδος*, form.] Ribbon-like; tæniato or tæniiform. Specifically —(*a*) Like a tapeworm; related to the tapeworms; cestoid. (*b*) Band-like from immense development of lateral processes, as a ctenophoran. See cut under *Cestum*. (*c*) Elongated and compressed, as a fish; tæniiform, as the scabbard-fish, cutlas-fish, or hairtail; trichiurous; tæniosomous. See cuts under *scabbard-fish* and *Trichiurus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 206.

tæniola (tē-nī′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *tæniolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *tænia*, a band, ribbon: see *tænia*.] One of the radial partitions in the body-cavity of some acalephs.

Tæniolata (tē″ni-ō-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *tæniola* + *-ata*[2].] A group or division of *Hydrozoa*, represented by the tubularian hydroids and related forms, as distinguished from the *Intætniolata* (which see).

Tæniophyllum (tē″ni-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Lesquereux, 1878), < Gr. *ταινία*, a ribbon, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants of doubtful affinities, found in the coal-measures of Pennsylvania. The long narrow linear and not striated leaves resemble those of *Cordaites*, but recent discoveries connect this plant with *Stemmatopteris*—possibly, however, only as parasitic.

Tæniopteræ (tē-ni-op′tē-rē), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1825), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πτέρον*, a wing.] The name-giving genus of *Tæniopterinæ*, having for the most part black-and-

Tæniopteræ irupero.

white plumage, and containing about 9 species, characteristic of the pampas region of South America: so called from the narrowing or emargination of the outer primaries. *T. nengeta* or *T. pepoaza* is a leading form. *T. irupero*, 7 inches long, white with black-tipped wings and tail, is another. The genus is also called *Nengetus*, *Pepoaza*, and by other names.

Tæniopterideæ (tē-ni-op-tē-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tæniopteris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A family of fossil ferns. A considerable number of genera have been instituted, in regard to which there is no little uncertainty. The geological range of these genera is a wide one, extending from the Carboniferous to the Tertiary. According to Schimper, the following is the generic nomenclature of the various species formerly included in *Tæniopteris*: *Marattiopsis* for one species from the Carboniferous, the type of this genus being *T. dentata* (Sternberg), and the leaves resembling those of *Marattia dentata*; *Oleandridium* for a plant with leaves resembling *Oleandra*, occurring in the Triassic and Tertiary; *Macrotæniopteris*, a genus with very large coriaceous leaves, resembling those of the genus *Musa*, ranging from the Permian to the Lias; *Angiopteridium*, with pinnate leaves resembling those of *Angiopteris*, occurring in the Jurassic of India; *Palæovittaria*, with leaves somewhat resembling those of *Vittaria*, but differing in the details of the nervation, occurring in the Raniganj beds of the Damuda series (Lower Mesozoic ?); *Tæniopteris*, occurring in the Carboniferous of Europe and the United States, a genus with long linear entire leathery leaves, and strongly marked rachis or medial nerve, the nervation leaving the rachis at an acute angle, but soon becoming deflected so as to be horizontal, and generally forking into two parts near the base, and continuing quite parallel to the margin of the leaf.

Tæniopterinæ (tē-ni-op-tē-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tæniopteræ* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, named from the genus *Tæniopteræ*, and nearly equivalent to *Fluvicolinæ*. There are about 20 genera and numerous species, chiefly South American, with few forms north of Panama. They are flycatcher-like birds, with stout ambulatorial feet, frequenting open places and river-banks rather than forests. Two species of *Sayornis*, *S. sayus* and *S. nigricans*, found in the United States, usually classed with the *Tyranninæ*, are by Sclater referred to the *Tæniopterinæ*. See cuts under *Tæniopteræ*, *Fluvicola*, and *Sayornis*.

tæniopterine (tē-ni-op′tē-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tæniopterinæ*.

Tæniopteris (tē-ni-op′tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πτέρις*, a fern: see *Pteris*.] A genus of fossil ferns, with simple or pinnate fronds having a strong midrib or median nerve running to the tip, from which the nerves rise obliquely, but soon curve and pass at nearly a right angle to the margin. The genus is found in the Carboniferous and Permian. Its fructification is unknown. See *Tæniopterideæ*.

Tæniopygia (tē″ni-ō-pij′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861), < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *πυγή*, rump.] A genus of *Ploceidæ*, or weaver-birds, of Australia and the Timor Islands, containing

Tæniopygia castanotis.

two species commonly referred to one of the larger genera *Estrelda* and *Amadina*. The common Australian species is *T. castanotis*, with orange-brown ear-coverts; *T. insularis* inhabits Timor and Flores. They are tiny birds, only about 3¾ inches long. The genus is named from the white bands on the black upper tail-coverts.

tæniosome (tē′ni-ō-sōm), *n.* Any fish of the group *Tæniosomi*. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

Tæniosomi (tē″ni-ō-sō′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tæniosomus*: see *tæniosomous*.] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, containing the two families *Trachypteridæ* and *Regalecidæ*. They have a long compressed or tæniiform body, thoracic ventrals, a rudimentary or peculiarly developed caudal, a very long dorsal anteriorly marked off as a nuchal fin, and no anal. They are popularly known as *ribbon-fishes*. Species of *Trachypterus* are called *deal-fishes*, and those of *Regalecus*, *oar-fishes*. See cuts under *deal-fish* and *Regalecus*.

tæniosomous (tē″ni-ō-sō′mus), *a.* [< NL. **tæniosomus*, < Gr. *ταινία*, a band, ribbon, + *σῶμα*, body.] Slender-bodied, as a fish; tæniiform or tænioid; of or pertaining to the *Tæniosomi*.

tænite (tē′nīt), *n.* See *Widmannstättian*.

Tae-ping, *n.* See *Tai-ping*.

taffata, *n.* See *taffeta*.

tafferel (taf′e-rel), *n.* [< D. *tafereel*, a table, panel, a picture, scheme, < *tafel*, a table, tablet, picture: see *table*. The name appears to have been applied orig. to the painting or carving which often ornaments the upper part of the stern.] 1. "The upper part of the stern of a vessel" (Totten); "the uppermost part, frame, or rail of a ship behind, over the poop" (Phillips, 1706).—2. Same as *taffrail* (which is now the usual form in this sense).

We should oftener look over the *tafferel* of our craft, like curious passengers, and not make the voyage like stupid sailors picking oakum. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 342.

tafferel-rail (taf′e-rel-rāl), *n.* [< *tafferel* + *rail*[1].] Same as *taffrail*. *Young's Naut. Dict.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

taffeta (taf′e-tä), *n.* [Also *taffata*, *taffety*, *taffaty*; early mod. E. also *tafata*, Sc. *taftais*; < ME. *taffata*, *tafeta*, < OF. *taffetas*, F. *taffetas*, dial. *taiffetan* (?) = Sp. *tafetan* = Pg. *tafeta* = It. *taffettà* (ML. *taffeta*), < Pers. *tāftah*, taffeta, < *tāftan*, twist, weave, interlace, spin, curl.] A silk or linen fabric: a name applied at different times to very different materials. In the sixteenth century it appears as thick and costly, and as used for dress for both men and women. In 1610 it is mentioned as being very soft and thin. "Chambers's Cyclopædia," 1741, describes it as a very lustrous silk, sometimes checkered or flowered, and sometimes striped with gold and silver. Modern taffeta is a thin glossy silk of a fine plain texture, being thus distinguished from grosgrain, which is corded, and aurah, which is twilled.

In sangwin and in pers he clad was al,
Lyned with *taffata* and with sendal.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 440.

Of gallow *Taftais* wes hir aark.
Sir D. Lyndesay, Squyer Meldrum (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

Taffeta was made of silk or linen of very thin substance.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 210.

taffety, *n.* See *taffeta*.

taffia, *n.* See *tafia*.

taffrail (taf′rāl), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *rail*[1], of *tafferel*.] Same as *tafferel*; now, as commonly understood (from confusion with the word *rail*[1]), the rail across the stern of a vessel.

A ball of blue flame pitched upon the knight heads, and then came bounding and dancing aft to the *taffrail*.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. v.

taffy[1] (taf′i), *n.* [Also, in England, *toffy*, *toffee*; perhaps a transferred use of *tafia*, < F. *tafia*, *taffia*: see *tafia*.] 1. A coarse kind of candy, made of sugar or molasses boiled down and then cooled in shallow pans, often mixed with the meats of various kinds of nuts, as almonds, etc.

Toffee disappears in favour of *taffy*.
Great American Language, Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, [p. 366.

There was the day the steward made almond-*taffy*, or *toffee*, as Orthodocia had been brought up to pronounce it.
S. J. Duncan, A Social Departure, vii.

Hence—2. Crude compliment or flattery; cajolery; blarney; soft soap. [Slang, U. S.]

There will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of *taffy*. *New York Tribune*, Sept. 16, 1879.

taffy[1] (taf′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taffied*, ppr. *taffying*. [< *taffy*[1], *n.*] To give taffy to; prevail upon by means of flattery: as, he was *taffied* into yielding. [Slang, U. S.]

Taffy[2] (taf′i), *n.*; pl. *taffies* (-iz). [A Welsh pron. of *Davy*, a familiar form of *David*, which is a common name among the Welsh.] A Welshman.

tafia (taf′i-ä), *n.* [Also *taffia*; < F. *tafia*, *taffia*, < Malay *tāfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] In the West Indies, a kind of rum distilled from the fermented skimmings obtained from cane-juice during the process of boiling down, or from the lower grades of molasses, and also from brown and refuse sugar.

From the same sugar-cane come sirop and *tafia*.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 234.

Sugar is very difficult to ship; rum and *tafia* can be handled with less risk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 851.

taft (taft), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *plumbing*, to turn outwardly at a sharp angle and expand (the extremity of a lead pipe) into a wide edge or fastening flange.

The soil-pipe can be *tafted* at the end.
S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, i. 21.

taft (taft), *n.* [See *taft*, *v.*] In *plumbing*, that modification of the end of a lead pipe by which it is turned sharply outward into a broad flat rim.

When the pipe is tafted back at right angles, . . . the lower pipe is liable to break away at the *taft*.
S. S. Hellyer, The Plumber, xi. 33.

tag[1] (tag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *taggc*; < Sw. *tagg*, a point; cf. Icel. *tāg*, a willow-twig; cf. LG. *takk* = G. *zacke*, point, tooth; cf. *tack*[1]. The Icel. *taug*, a string, cord, is not related; it goes with *tow*[1], *tug*.] 1. A point of metal or other hard substance at the end of a cord, string, lace, ribbon, strap, or the like; an aglet.

For no cause, gentlemen,
Unless it be for wearing shoulder-points
With longer *tagys* than his.
Fletcher (and another ?), Nice Valour, iii.

An ornamental *tag* of pewter . . . attached to the end of a leather strap, 13/16 in. in width.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 197.

2. Hence, any pendant or appendage; a part or piece hanging loosely from the rest, as a flap, string, lock of hair, tail, or other appendage.

Such as you see now and then have a Life in the Intail of a great Estate, that seem to have come into the World only to be *Tags* in the Pedigree of a wealthy House.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

You are only happy when you can spy a *tag* or a tassel loose to turn the talk. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, x.

Her reddish-brown hair, which grew in a fringe below her crown, was plaited into small *tags* or tails.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 137.

Specifically—(*a*) A matted lock of wool on a sheep; a tag-lock. See *tag*[1], *v. t.*, 5. (*b*) The tail of an animal; also, the tip of the tail.

A *tag* [of a salmon-fly] may be of ostrich herl, or pig's or seal's wool, or floss. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 600.

The fox meanwhile . . . gets the credit of being a vixen; but his snowy *tag* has only to be seen to dispel that notion. *The Field*, Feb. 27, 1886, p. 268.

(*c*) A strip of leather, parchment, strong paper, or the like, loose at one end, and secured to a box, bag, or parcel, to receive a written address or label. (*d*) Anything hanging loosely or raggedly: used especially in contempt, as implying ragged or slovenly dress. (*e*) Something added or tacked on to the close of a composition or a performance; an extrinsic or explanatory supplement. In this use the envoy of a poem, the moral of a fable, or the appendix (but not properly the index) to a book is a *tag;* but the word is used technically of a closing speech or dialogue supplementary to a speech in a play, not necessary to its completeness, and often constituting a direct appeal to the audience for applause.

On the 15th of May death came upon the unconscious man [Kean], after some old *tag* of Octavian had passed his restless lips, of "Farewell Flo— Floranthe!"
Doran, Annals of Stage (Amer. ed. 1865), II. 413.

At the end [of Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister"] all the characters peaceably unite in speaking a *tag* in honour of Queen Elizabeth. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 142.

We know the *tag* and the burden and the weariness of the old song. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

3. Collectively, the rabble; the lowest class of people, as closing the line of social rank, and forming as it were a string or tail: most commonly in the phrases *tag and rag* and *rag-tag and bobtail* or *tag, rag, and bobtail*. See *rag-tag* and *tag-rag*.

They all came in, both *tagge and ragge*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Will you hence,
Before the *tag* return? whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are used to bear. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 248.

Stood I but in the midst of my followers, I might say I had nothing about me but *tagge and ragge*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 14).

They all went down into the dining-room, where it was full of *tag, rag, and bobtail*, dancing, singing, and drinking. *Pepys*, Diary, March 6, 1660.

Tag, Rag, and Bobtail are capering there,
Worse scene, I ween, than Bartlemy Fair!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 109.

4. In *velvet-weaving*, a wire used to raise the weft.—**Hag, tag, and rag**†. See *hag*[3].

tag[1] (tag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging*. [< *tag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To furnish with a tag of any kind; fix or append a tag or tags to.

But is it thus you English Bards compose?
With Runic Lays thus *tag* insipid Prose?
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

To *tag* all his stupid observations with a "Very true."
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxii.

All my beard
Was *tagg'd* with icy fringes.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. To mark by or on a tag; designate or direct by means of a marked tag.

Every skein is *tagged* with the firm name.
Contemporary Rev., LVI., Dec., Adv.

Number of letters for New York delivery, including sacks *tagged* "New York City."
New York Evening Post, Jan. 10, 1891.

3. To fasten or join on, by or as if by the use of tags; tack on, especially in the sense of adding something superfluous or undesirable.

Jo. Dreyden, Esq., Poet Laureate, . . . very much admired him, and went to him to have leave to putt his Paradise Lost into a drama in rhyme. Mr. Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to *tagge* his verses. *Aubrey*, Lives (John Milton).

He? He is *tagging* your epitaph.
Browning, Too Late, st. 8.

The purely objective style of the old chroniclers, with their *tagging* on of one fact after another, without showing the logical connection. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 359.

4. To follow closely and persistently; dog the steps of: as, a dog *tags* its master. [Colloq.] —5. To remove tags from (sheep)—that is, to cut off clotted tags or locks of wool in exposed places, preparatory to the removal of the sheep from winter quarters. See *tagging*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make or compose tags; tack things or ideas together. [Rare.]

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhymes.
Swift, Journal of Modern Lady.

2. To go along or about as a follower: as, to *tag* after a person; to *tag* behind a procession. [Colloq.]

tag[2] (tag), *n.* [Formerly also *tagg;* also *tig-tag* (appar. a varied redupl. of *tag*) or simply *tig;* origin uncertain; connection with *tag*[1] (as of 'a game in which one player follows or tags after the others') is not clear; and connection with L. *tangere* (√ *tag*, touch, as if 'touching') is out of the question.] A children's game in which one player chases the others till he touches or hits (tags) one of them, who then takes his place as tagger. The latter is commonly designated only as *it*, as in the expressions "I will be *it*" (at the beginning of the game), "You're *it*" (to one who has been touched).

After they were cloyed with hide-and-seek, they all played *tagg* till they were well warmed.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, v.

Cross-tag, a variation of tag in which any one of the players can run across the path of the tagger, who must then abandon the previous pursuit and chase the crossing player until he is caught or until another player crosses. (See also *squat-tag*.)

tag[2] (tag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tagged*, ppr. *tagging*. [Cf. *tag*[2], *n.*] To touch or hit, as in the game of tag.

tag[3] (tag), *n.* [E. dial. also *teg;* origin uncertain. Connection with *stag, steg*, can hardly be asserted.] A young sheep of the first year.

tag-alder (tag′âl″dėr), *n.* A name for the alder in the United States, referring to *Alnus incana* or *A. serrulata* in the eastern part, and usually to *A. rubra* on the Pacific coast. [Colloq.]

tagasaste (tag-a-sas′tē), *n.* A species of broom, *Cytisus proliferus*, of the Canary Islands. Its leafy branches are fed to cattle.

tag-belt (tag′belt), *n.* Same as *tag-sore*.

tag-boat (tag′bōt), *n.* A row-boat towed behind a steamboat or a small sailing vessel. [Local, U. S.]

I got into the schooner's *tag-boat* quick, I tell ye.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 107.

tag-end (tag′end), *n.* A loose or unconnected end; the concluding part. [Colloq.]

She heard the *tag-end* of the conversation.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xix.

Tagetes (tā-jē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Fuchs, 1542), orig. name of *T. patula* and *T. erecta* among herbalists; by Fuchs said to have been used by Apuleius for a kind of tansy; by others said, from the beauty of the flowers, to be < L. *Tages*, an Etruscan divinity, commonly represented as a beautiful youth.] A genus of composite plants, of the order *Helenioideæ*, type of the subtribe *Tagetineæ*. It is characterized by usually radiate flower-heads with a pappus of five or six awns, and surrounded by a single row of equal involucral bracts which are connate into a more or less lobed cup or cylinder, and are dotted with oily glands. There are about 20 species, natives of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico. They are smooth erect branching or diffuse herbs, bearing opposite and commonly pinnately dissected leaves, and yellow or orange flower-heads, which are long-stalked, large, and showy, or densely corymbed and smaller. Many species have an offensive odor; *T. micrantha* has the scent of anise. The two most commonly cultivated species, *T. patula*, the French marigold, and *T. erecta*, the African marigold, are strong-scented annuals; the latter, the African tansy or *flos Africanus* of the herbalists (from De L'Obel, 1581), now occurs naturalized in China and India, where it has been extensively cultivated. *T. tenuifolia* (*T. signata*), a nearly scentless Peruvian species, is valued for its long-continued flowering. *T. lucida*, a Mexican perennial cultivated for its numerous small yellow fragrant flowers, approaches the southern border of the United States, and two species, *T. micrantha*, with inconspicuous flowers, and *T. Lemmoni*, with ornamental flowers, extend into Arizona.

tag-fastener (tag′fas″nėr), *n.* Any device for securing a tag or label to a bale, bag, etc.; a tag-holder.

taggt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tag*[2].

tagged (tagd), *a.* Furnished with a tag or tags.

The pack already straining at his [the fox's] well-*tagged* brush. *The Field*, Jan. 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tagger (tag′ėr), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tags or attaches one thing to another.—2. That which is joined or appended to anything; an appendage.

So wild, so pointed, and so staring,
That I should wrong them by comparing
Hedgehogs' or porcupines' small *taggers*
To their more dangerous swords and daggers.
Cotton, To J. Bradshaw.

3. The pursuer in the game of tag.—4. A device for removing tag-locks from sheep.—5. *pl.* Very thin sheet-iron, either coated or not coated with tin. The latter is known as *black taggers;* the former is sometimes called simply *taggers*, and sometimes *taggers tin*. This material is used for a great variety of purposes where cheapness is desirable and strength not essential.

In substance they [tin-plates] differ from a sheet of *taggers*, as thin as paper itself, to a plate of ten times that thickness, adapted for the dish-covers of ordinary use; in toughness, from a sheet which won't bend at all to a sheet of charcoal-iron, which is equal in tenacity to leather itself. *Flower*, History of Tin and Tin Plates, p. 156.

6. A sheet of tin-plate of less than the standard gage or size of the box or lot in which it is packed; a light-weight plate. In the United States such sheets are more commonly called *wasters*.

tagging (tag′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tag*[1], *v.*] In *sheep-husbandry*, the removal of clotted or matted locks of wool.

Tagging or clatting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 436.

taghairm (tag′erm), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *taghairm*, an echo, a mode of divination.] A mode of divination formerly practised among the Scottish Highlanders. According to Scott, a person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was left lying alone beside a waterfall, at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other wild place. Here he meditated on any question proposed, and the response that his excited imagination suggested was accepted as inspired by the spirits who haunted the place.

Last evening-tide
Brian an augury hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity,
The *Taghairm* call'd; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 4.

tag-holder (tag′hōl″dėr), *n.* A tag-fastener.

tagilite (tag′i-līt), *n.* [< *Tagil* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of copper, occurring in monoclinic crystals, or more commonly in spheroidal concretionary forms, of a bright-green color. It is found incrusting limonite at Nizhne Tagil in the Urals.

taglet (tag′let), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-let*.] A little tag.

taglia (tal′yä), *n.* [It., < *tagliare* = F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2].] A particular combination of pulleys, consisting of a set of sheaves in a fixed block and another set in a movable block to which the weight is attached, with a single rope passing round all the pulleys and fastened by one end at some point in the system.

Tagliacotian (tal-yä-kō′shiän), *a.* See *Taliacotian*.

taglioni (tal-yō′ni), *n.* [So called after a noted family of ballet-dancers named *Taglioni*.] A kind of overcoat formerly in use.

His *taglioni* or comfortable greatcoat. *Scott.*

Taglioni skirt, the skirt of a dress fashionable about 1835, adapted from the skirts of ballet-dancers: it consisted of several light overskirts, usually of different lengths.

tag-lock (tag′lok), *n.* A matted lock of wool on a sheep.

If they cannot devour our flesh, they will pluck our fleeces—leave us nothing but the *tag-locks*, poor vicarage tithes. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 115.

tagma (tag′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάγμα*, that which has been ordered or arranged, < *τάσσειν*, order, arrange: see *tactic*.] In *bot.*, a general term applied by Pfeffer to all the various theoretical aggregates of chemical molecules out of which vegetable structure is built up, thus embracing under one head the pleon, micella, and micellar aggregate. See *micella, pleon*[1], *syntagma*.

tag-machine (tag′ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for making tags or labels. Some forms in one operation fold over the material, insert a tape or cord, gum the fold over upon the tape, punch the eyelet-hole, print the address, and cut the tag to the required size.

tag-needle (tag′nē″dl), *n.* A needle for attaching tags to bales or parcels. One side of the eye is formed by an elastic piece, which may be made to spring open by forcibly pulling the thread backward.

tag-rag (tag′rag), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *rag*[1]. Cf. *rag-tag*.] 1. A fluttering rag; a tatter hanging or flapping from a garment. [Rare.]

Of his sentences perhaps not more than nine-tenths stand straight on their legs; the remainder are in quite angular attitudes, buttressed up by props (of parentheses and dashes), and ever with this or the other *tag-rag* hanging from them. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 4.

2. Same as *rag-tag:* often in the phrase *tag-rag and bobtail*. See *tag*[1], *n.*, 3.

Oaliants, men and women,
And of all sorts, *tag-rag*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, 1. v.

He [William IV.] lives a strange life at Brighton, with *tagrag and bobtail* about him, and always open house.
Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 19, 1831.

tag-sore (tag′sōr), *n.* A disease in sheep, in which the tail becomes excoriated and sticks to the fleece in consequence of diarrhea. Also called *tag-belt*.

tagster (tag′stėr), *n.* [< *tag*[1] + *-ster*.] A scold; a virago. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tagtail (tag'tāl), *n.* 1. A worm with a tail like a tag.

There are . . . other kinds of worms, . . . as the marsh-worm, the *tagtail*, the flag-worm.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 131.

2. A hanger-on; a parasite; a sycophant; a dependent.

tagua (tag'wä), *n.* [Native name in Panama.] The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. See *ivory-nut*, and cut under *Phytelephas*.

taguan (tag'wạn), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. One of the large Asiatic and East Indian flying-squirrels of the genus *Pteromys*, in a strict sense, as *P. petaurista*.—2. A flying-phalanger or petaurist. See cut under *Petaurista*.

taguicati (tag-i-kä'tō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The warree, or white-lipped peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus*. See *tajaçu*.

tag-wool (tag'wůl), *n.* The long wool of tags or hogs (young sheep), not shorn while they were lambs. *Halliwell.*

taha (tä'hä), *n.* [African.] 1. An African weaver-bird of the family *Ploceidæ*, *Pyromelana taha* (originally *Euplectes taha* of Sir A. Smith, then *Ploceus taha* of G. R. Gray). The male is mostly yellow and black, and 4½ inches long; the female is smaller, and quite different in color. This bird is found

Taha (*Pyromelana taha*).

in the interior of southeastern Africa. Its name appears to be shared by some other weavers, and is applied by some compilers to the rufous-necked weaver, commonly called *Hyphantornis textor* (G. R. Gray), after *Ploceus textor* of Vieillot, 1819, though its onym is *H. cucullatus*, after *Oriolus cucullatus* of Philipp Ludwig Statius Müller, 1776, as first indicated by John Cassin in 1864.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Reichenbach, 1861).] A genus of such weaver-birds, not different from *Pyromelana*.

Tahitian (tä-hō'ti-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tahiti* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or inhabiting Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands in the South Pacific, now belonging to France. Also *Otaheitan*.

II. *n.* One of the native inhabitants of Tahiti, who constitute a typical branch of the Polynesian race.

Tahiti chestnut. See *chestnut*.

tahli (tä'li), *n.* [Hind.] A Hindu ornament of gold, engraved with the likeness of the goddess Lakshmi, and suspended by a consecrated string of many fine yellow threads: worn by the wives of Brahmans. Also *tali*.

tahona (tä-hō'nä), *n.* [Sp., a mill, esp. one worked by a horse or mule, also *atahona*, < Ar. *tohōna*, with art. *at-tahōna*, a mill, < *tahana*, grind.] In western United States mining districts, a crushing-mill or arrastre turned by a horse or mule.

tahr (tär), *n.* See *thar*[3].

tai (tī), *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese bream, *Chrysophrys cardinalis*, or *Pagrus cardinalis*, found in or at the mouths of Chinese and Japanese rivers, from Fuhkien in China to Saghalin. It is one of the best fishes of the Japanese, and is of a beautiful deep-red to a brown-red gold-color. *I. I. Rein*, Japan, p. 192.

Taic (tä'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Siamese *Thai, T'hai, Tai* (see def.), lit. freemen.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tai (Thai, T'hai), the principal race of people in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Shan tribes, the Laos, etc.: as, the *Taic* dialects.

II. *n.* A collective name for the group of languages or dialects spoken by the Tai.

taigle (tā'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taigled*, ppr. *taigling*. [Appar. a Sc. var. of **taggle*, freq. of *tag*[1].] I. *trans.* To entangle; impede; hinder; hence, to fatigue; weary. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To tarry; delay; loiter; procrastinate. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

taigna, tainha (tī'nyä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian fish from whose roe a kind of caviar is made.

taikun, *n.* See *tycoon*.

tail[1] (tāl), *n.* [< ME. *tail, tayl, teil,* < AS. *tægel, tægl* = OHG. *zagal, zagil*, MHG. *zagel, zail, zeil*, tail, also sting, G. dial. *zagel*, contr. *zal*, tail, = Icel. *tagl* = Sw. *tagel*, hair of the tail, = Goth. *tagl*, hair; origin uncertain.] 1. The posterior extremity of an animal, in any way distinguished from the rest of the body; the hind end or hinder part of the body, opposite the head; especially, the coccygeal region or caudal appendage, when prolonged beyond the rest of the body. More particularly—(*a*) In mammals generally, the cauda, which may be a mere stump, or a slender appendage longer than the rest of the body. It consists of an indefinitely numerous series of coccygeal vertebræ with usually elongated bodies and reduced or aborted processes or neural canal, covered with flesh, etc., and enveloped in integument frequently hairy, like the rest of the body. These vertebræ resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger, and the whole organ is usually flexible, and may be prehensile, like a hand. In mammals without hind limbs, as cetaceans, the tail is the small or tapering hind part of the body ending in the flukes, or the flukes themselves. (*b*) In birds, the tail-feathers collectively. (*c*) In reptiles, the prolongation of the body behind the anus, of whatever character. In reptiles with legs, as crocodiles, turtles, most lizards, and nearly all batrachians, the tail obviously corresponds to the part so named in mammals; it is often extremely long, slender, flexible and lash-like, and generally fragile. It may be sometimes replaced by a new growth when broken off. In serpents and other limbless reptiles the tail is marked by the position of the anus as indicating the end of the body-cavity; it is solid and muscular, and often differently scaled from the parts in advance of it. (*d*) In fishes (as in cetaceans, above), the tail is the postabdominal part of the body, behind the anus, usually tapering and ending in the caudal fin; also, this fin itself in some cases. In such fish-like vertebrates as the rays, the tail is often a long, slender, whip-like appendage, well distinguished from the rest of the body. See cuts under *fish* and *diphycercal*. (*e*) In crustaceans, the abdomen or abdominal region, with its appendages; the part of the body which succeeds the cephalothorax; the urosome. It is usually conspicuous, and may be longer than the rest of the animal. It is well marked in the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as lobsters, prawns, shrimps, crawfish, etc., consisting of a series of flexible segments with appendages in the form of swimmerets, a rhipidura, a telson, etc. In the short-tailed or brachyurous crustaceans, as crabs, the tail is reduced and folded closely under the body, forming the apron. (*f*) In insects, the end of the abdomen, in any way distinguished; the pygidium; the claspers; the ovipositor, etc.: as, the bee carries a sting in its *tail*. (*g*) In many arachnidans, as scorpions, a well-marked abdominal or postabdominal region of the body, behind the thorax: its character is similar to that of the tail of a crustacean. (*h*) In worms, etc., the tail-end, or any part of the body away from the head. It is sometimes well marked, as in *Cephalobranchia*. Compare *tag-tail*, 1. (*i*) The buttocks. [Low.]

2. In the Turkish empire, a horsetail, or one of two or three horsetails, formerly borne as a standard of relative rank before pashas, who were accordingly distinguished as pashas (or bashaws) of one, two, or three tails.—3. A tail-like appendage or continuation; any terminal attachment to or prolonged part of an object comparable to the tail of an animal: as, the *tail* of a kite, or of the letter *y*; the *tail* of a coat (a coat-*tail*), or (colloquially) of a woman's long dress.

The *tails* of certain letters are curved, the curve being represented on the refractory terra cotta by two scratches, which together form an angle. *Science*, XVI. 172.

He crossed the room, stepping over the *tails* of gowns, and stood before his old friend.
The Century, XXXVI. 128.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The slenderest or most movable part of a muscle, or the tendon of a muscle that is attached to the part especially moved when the muscle acts; the insertion, opposite the origin or head. (2) The outer corner of the eye; the exterior canthus: more fully called *tail of the eye*. (*b*) In *entom.*, one of the long slender prolongations backward of the wings, as of a butterfly or moth: more fully called *tail of the wing*. See cut under *Papilio*. (*c*) Some elongated flexible part or appendage, as a proboscis or footstalk. (*d*) In *astron.*, the luminous train, often of enormous length, extending from the head of a comet in a direction nearly opposite to that of the sun. (*e*) In *bot.*, any slender terminal prolongation, as the appendage to the seeds of *Clematis, Juncus*, etc., or the linear extension from the base of the anther-lobes in many *Compositæ*. Said also sometimes of a petiole or peduncle. (*f*) In *musical notation*, same as *stem*[1], 6. (*g*) *Naut.*, a rope spliced round a block so as to leave a long end by which the block may be attached to any object. See *tail-block*.

4. Something formed like a tail; an arrangement of objects or persons extending, or imagined to extend, as a tail or train. Specifically—(*a*) A long curl, braid, or gathering of hair: also called a *cue* or *queue*, or a *pigtail*, when hanging down behind in a single strand.

I noticed half a dozen groups of slender damsels with short frocks and long *tails*, who may grow up to be the belles of the next generation.
Congregationalist, Aug. 4, 1887.

(*b*) A line of persons awaiting their turns, as at a ticket-office or a bank; a cue. (*c*) A train of followers or attendants; a body of persons holding rank after some chief or leader; the following of a chief or commander.

Ich hane no tome to telle the *tail* that hem folweth,
Of many manere men for Medes sake sent after.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 196.

Why should her worship lack
Her *tail* of maids, more than you do of men?
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

"Ah! . . . if you Saxon Duinhé-wassel (English gentleman) saw but the Chief with his *tail* on!" "With his *tail* on?" echoed Edward, in some surprise. "Yes—that is, with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank." *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.

5. The hinder, bottom, or concluding part of anything, in space or in time; the part or section opposed to the head, mass, or beginning; the termination or extremity; the back; the rear; the conclusion.

Beches and brode okes were blowen to the grounde,
Torned vpward her [their] *tailles* in tokenynge of drede.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 19.

And the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*.
Deut. xxviii. 13.

Men that dig,
And lash away their lives at the cart's *tail*,
Double our comforts. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

In the *tayle* of a Hericano wee were separated from the Admirall. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 235.

Hee comes, and with a great trayne at his *tayle*.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

Specifically—(*a*) Of a coin, the reverse, or the side opposite that bearing the head or effigy, as in the expression *head or tail*, or *heads and tails*, with reference to the side that may turn in the tossing or twirling of coins as a game. Compare *cross and pile*, under *cross*[1]. (*b*) Of a roofing-slate or -tile, or the like, the lower or exposed part. (*c*) Of a projecting stone or brick built into a wall, the inner or covered end. Also called *tailing*. (*d*) *pl.* That which is left of a mass of material after treatment, as by distillation or trituration and decantation; a residuum; tailings.

The *tails* or faints, as well as the still less volatile or ordinary fusel oil, are mixtures of several alcohols and fatty acid ethers. *Science*, XVI. 129.

The presence in it [mercury] of the minutest trace of lead or tin causes it to "draw *tails*."
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 32.

(*e*) In *surg.*, a part of an incision at its beginning or end which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision. Also called *tailing*.

6. *pl.* A coat with tails. See *tail-coat*. [Local.]

Once a boy [at Harrow School in England] has reached the modern remove, he puts on his *tails*, or tailed coat.
St. Nicholas, XIV. 406.

7. In *bookbinding*, the bottom or lower edge of a book. The term is applied both to the paper of the text and to the cover of the book.—8. The handle of some kind of rake, as of those used for oystering, etc.—9. In *mining*, the poor part, or that part deposited at the lower end of a trough in which tin ore settles as it flows from the stamps, according to the mode of ore-dressing employed in some Cornish mines. The middle part is called the *craze*, and the upper the *head*; each of these divisions is concentrated separately in a round buddle, and then finished off in the keeves. This method is adopted in certain mines where the rock has to be stamped very fine because the ore is disseminated through it in very minute particles.—**Cow's-tail,** the end of a rope not properly whipped or knotted, and hence frayed out and hanging in shreds: as, to be hanging in *cows'-tails* (said of a poorly managed ship).—**Crag-and-tail,** in *geol.* See *crag*[1].—**Cut and long tail†.** See *cut*.—**Dragon's head and tail.** See *dragon*.—**In tail oft,** close upon; right after; immediately succeeding.

Meanwhile the skies 'gan thunder, and *in tail*
Of that fell pouring storms of sleet and hail.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Neither head nor tail. See *head*.—**Tail margin.** See *margin*, 1.—**Tail of a lock,** on a canal, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.—**Tail of a stream,** a quiet part, where smooth water succeeds a swift or turbulent flow.

He has ta'en the ford at that *stream tail*;
I wot he swam both strong and steady.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

In the *tail of a swift stream*, where it broadens out before another white rapid, you hook a fish.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 341.

Tail of the eye. See def. 3 (*a*) (2).

Miss Lucy noticed this out of the *tail of her eye*.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

Tail of the pancreas, the end of the pancreas toward the spleen.—**Tail of the trenches,** in *fort.*, the post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders of the place in advancing the lines of approach.—**Tail of the wing.** See def. 3 (*b*).—**To nick a horse's tail.** See *nick*[1].—**Top and tail.** See *top*[1].—**Top over tail†.** See *top*[1].—**To put, cast,** or **lay salt on the tail of.** See *salt*[1].—**To turn tail,** to turn the back; wheel about, as in aversion or fright; hence, to run away; flee; shirk an encounter.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch.
Sir P. Sidney. (*Latham.*)

Our Sire (O too too proudly-base)
Turn'd tail to God, and to the Fiend his face.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

To twist the lion's tail, to do or say something intended to excite the resentment of the government or people of

England (the allusion being to the lion in the English national coat of arms), and thereby to please the enemies of that country. [Humorous slang.]—**With the tail between the legs**, having the tail closely incurved between the legs, as a dog in terror or dejection; hence, with a cowed or abject air or look, like that of a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance. [Colloq.]

With the other dogs Zed and Toad come, and very much as if *with their tails between their legs.*
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 264.

tail[1] (tāl), *v.* [< *tail*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a tail or form with a tail, or anything called a tail; fix a tail to: as, to *tail* a kite or a salmon-fly.

Apes and Japes, and marmusets *tayled.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

A perfect distinction closes a perfect sense, and is marked with a round punct, thus . or a *tailed* punct, thus? *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

A double shackle is fixed, and each side is first *tailed*—that is to say, a wire is passed round the porcelain and bound in the ordinary way, leaving one end projecting to a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 224.

2. To join or connect as a tail; fix in a line or in continuation.

Each new row of houses *tailed* on its drains to those of its neighbours.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 181.

3. To remove the tail or end of; free from any projection: as, to *tail* gooseberries. [Colloq.] —**4.** To pull by the tail. [Humorous.]

The conqu'ring foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their mastiffes loos'd their hold.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 134.

5. In Australia, to herd or take care of, as sheep or cattle.

Desmard was allowed to gain experience by *tailing* (herding) those already brought in.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 115.

To stave and tail. See *stave.*—**To tail in**, in *carp.*, to fasten by one end into a wall or any support: as, to *tail in* a timber.

II. *intrans.* To extend, move, pass, or form a line or continuation in some way suggestive of a tail in any sense: used in certain phrases descriptive of particular kinds of action.—**To tail after**, to follow closely upon the heels of; tag; tail. —**To tail away**, to move, stray, or fall behind in a scattering line; draw or be drawn out in a line, like men or dogs in a hunt.

They were, however, *tailing away* fast, as we afterwards discovered. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 369.

To tail off. (*a*) Same as *to tail away.* (*b*) To wind up. [Colloq.]

The soft-hearted Slowboy *tailed off* at this juncture into . . . a deplorable howl.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, iii.

(*c*) To stop, as drinking, gradually; end by easy stages; taper off. [Colloq.]—**To tail on**, to join in a line; form a tail or cue for some purpose.

All hands *tailing on*, we ran it [a boom] through the bowsprit cap. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

To tail up and down the stream, to tail to the tide (*naut.*), to swing up and down with the tide: said of a ship at anchor in a river or tideway.

tail[2] (tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in Sc., with the orig. final syllable preserved, *tailye, tailzie*, etc.; < ME. *taile, tayle, taille,* < OF. *taille*, a cut, slit, jag, shred, size, stature, also a tax, tribute, etc., F. *taille*, a cut, cutting, hewing, etc. (in most of the senses of OF., and others), = Pr. *talha* = Sp. *taja, talla, tala* = Pg. *tala, talha* = It. *taglia*, a cut, cutting, etc., < L. *talea*, a slender stick, rod, staff, bar. in agriculture a cutting, set, layer for planting, scion, twig. Hence also ult. *tally*[1] (a doublet of *tail*[2]), *tail*[2], *v.*, *tailor, detail, entail, retail*[1], *intaglio*, etc. The Rom. noun, though in form from the L. noun, is in most senses from the verb derived from the L. noun.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Something cut or carved; specifically, a tally. See *tally*[1].

And with Lumbardes lettres I ladde golde to Rome,
And toke it by *taille* here and tolde hem there lasse.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 252.

Hit is skorid here on a *tayle,*
Have brok hit wel withowt fayle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. A reckoning; count; amount; tally.

Breketh vp my herne-dore and bereth awei my whete,
And taketh me bote a *tayle* of ten qnarter oten.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 45.

Whether that he payde or took by *taille,*
Algate he wayted so in his achat
That he was ay biforn and in good stat.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 570.

3. In *law*, a setting off or limitation of ownership; a state of entailment.

As if the Rain-bow were in *Tail*
Settled on him [a Chameleon] and his Heirs Male.
Prior, The Chameleon.

4†. An entail.

He seith to me he is the last in the *tayle* of his lyflode, the qweche is CCCL. marke and better.
Paston Letters, I. 89.

Estate in tail. See *estate.*—**General tail**, in *law*, an estate tail limited to the issue of a particular person, but not to that of a particular couple; an estate tail general (which see, under *estate*).—**Special tail**, title resulting from a gift restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and not descending to the heirs in general.

II. *a.* In *law*, being in tail; set apart, as an estate limited to a particular line of descent.—**Estate tail female, estate tail general**, etc. See *estate.* —**Fee tail.** See *fee*[2].

tail[2] (tāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *tailen, taylen, taillen, tailzen*, < OF. *tailler*, F. *tailler* = It. *tagliare*, < ML. *taleare*, also (after Rom.) *talare*, cut off, cut (timber), < L. *talea*, a cutting: see *tail*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cut or carve; carve out.—**2†.** To mark on a tally; set down.

3if I bigge and borwe it but 3if it be *ytailled,*
I forzete it as 3erne, and 3if men me it axe,
Sixe sithes or seuene I forsake it with othes.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 429.

3. To cut off or limit as a settled possession; entail; encumber or limit, as by an entail.

If ony persone make ony compleynt to myn executores that I have purchasyd ony *taylid* londes be this my will ordeynid to be sold, . . . thanne I will that the right heyris purchase as be such *taylid* londes, if ony be in my possession or in my feffeez handes. *Paston Letters*, I. 452.

Nevertheless his bond of two thousand pounds wherewith he was *tailed* continued uncancelled, and was called on the next Parliament. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

tailage, tallage (tā′lāj, tal′āj), *n.* [Also *taillage, taliage, talliage;* < ME. *tailage, taylage, taillage, talage,* < OF. *taillage,* < *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *n.*] A part cut off or taken away; especially, a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; hence, tribute; toll; tax; specifically, a compulsory aid levied from time to time by the Anglo-Norman kings upon the demesne lands of the crown and all royal towns. Tailage was abolished in the fourteenth century. See *aid*, *n.*, 3.

No pryde, non envye, non avaryce,
No lord, no *taylage* by no tyrannye.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 54.

As wyde as the worlde is wonyeth there nune
But vnder tribut and *taillage* as tykes and cherles.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 37.

On the 6th of February, 1304, Edward ordered a *tallage* to be collected from his cities, boroughs, and lands in demesne, assessed, according to the historian, at a sixth of moveables. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 275.

After the disappearance of the danegeld, in 1163, the auxilium [or aid] was enforced as a frequent tax from all the tenants, rural and urban alike; and these compulsory auxilia from all the tenants [of the royal demesne] are usually termed *Tallages. S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 42.

Statute concerning tailage (*de tallagio non concedendo*), an English statute or ordinance, probably of 1297, declaring that tailage should not be raised without the consent of Parliament, nor goods taken by the king's officers for purveyance without the owner's assent, and creating similar restrictions.—**Tailage of groats**, a tax of 4*d.* (a groat) on the goods of every person, except infants not over 14 and beggars, granted to the king by Parliament in 1377: said to be the first instance of a poll-tax.

tailage, tallage (tā′lāj, tal′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tailaged, tallaged*, ppr. *tailaging, tallaging.* [< *tailage, tallage, n.*] To lay an impost on; levy tailage upon; tax.

In the year 1332, the year that witnessed Edward's unsuccessful attempt to *tallage* demesne, he issued an ordinance for the collection of a subsidy on the wool of denizens. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 277.

When scutage was paid by the military tenants, the king *tallaged* . . . his urban and rural non-military tenants, or in other words the towns, most of which were built upon royal demesne, and the tenants of the demesne outside towns, requiring them to contribute towards the expenses of the expedition on hand.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 74.

tailageability, tallageability (tā″lāj-, tal″āj-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *tailage* + *-able* + *-ity.*] Capacity or fitness for being tailaged. [Rare.]

These lists served to give the King a clue as to the *tallageability* of the Jews.
New York Nation, May 31, 1888, p. 443.

tailager†, tallager† (tā′lāj-ėr, tal′āj-ėr), *n.* [ME. *taillager, taylagier,* < OF. *taillagier,* < *tailage:* see *tailage.*] A collector of taxes.

Taylagiers and these monyours.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6811.

tail-bay (tāl′bā), *n.* **1.** In a canal-lock, the space between the tail-gates and the lower pond. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** In a framed floor, one of the spaces between a girder and the wall.

tail-block (tāl′blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it by which it may be fastened to any object at pleasure. See cut under *block*[1], 11.

tail-board (tāl′bōrd), *n.* **1.** The board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be removed or let down for convenience in unloading.—**2.** In a ship, the carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head. *Totten.*

tail-bone (tāl′bōn), *n.* **1.** The coccyx, or os coccygis, when its elements are ankylosed in one bone, as in man.—**2.** A caudal or coccygeal vertebra, when there are several, free and distinct from one another. They range in number from three or four (in the gorilla and man) to a hundred or more, and when numerous very commonly resemble the joints or phalanges of a finger or toe. See cuts under *Catarrhina* and *pygostyle.*

tail-coat (tāl′kōt), *n.* A coat with tails; specifically, a coat with a divided skirt cut away in front, like a dress-coat, or the so-called swallow-tailed coat.

tail-corn (tāl′kôrn), *n.* Kernels of wheat which require to be separated from the mass as unfit for market, but are available for home use. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tail-coverts (tāl′kuv″ėrts), *n. pl.* The feathers overlying or underlying the rectrices of a bird's tail; the tectrices of the tail; the calypteria. These coverts are divided into superior and inferior, or upper and under coverts. They are commonly short, covering only the bases of the rectrices, but sometimes extend far beyond them; the gorgeous train of the peacock, for example, consists of tectrices, not rectrices, as is also the case with the beautiful train of the paradise trogon. The ornamental feathers called *marabou-feathers* are the under tail-coverts of a species of stork, and in certain other storks these coverts simulate rectrices. See diagram under *bird*[1], and cuts under *peafowl, Pelargomorphæ, Tæniopygia*, and *trogon.*

tail-crab (tāl′krab), *n.* In *mining*, a crab for overhauling and belaying the tail-rope, or rope used in moving the pumping-gear in a shaft.

tail-drain (tāl′drān), *n.* A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains of a field or meadow.

tailed[1] (tāld), *a.* [< ME. *tailed, getailed;* < *tail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a tail; caudate; appendaged; urodele; macrurous: as, the *tailed* batrachians; the *tailed* wings of a butterfly.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat.
Grew.

2. In *bot.*, provided with a slender or tail-like appendage of any kind: as, *tailed* anthers.—**3.** Formed like or into a tail; shaped as a tail: as, *tailed* appendages; a rat-*tailed* file.—**4.** In *her.*, having a tail, as a beast or bird used as a bearing: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest: as, a lion sable, *tailed* gules. Also *queued.* [Rare.]—**Tailed amphibians**, the *Urodela.*—**Tailed rime.** Same as *caudate rime.* See *rime.*—**Tailed wasps**, the *Siricidæ* or *Uroceridæ.*—**Tailed worm**, a gephyrean of the family *Priapulidæ:* so called from the filiform caudal appendage.

tailed[2] (tāld), *a.* [< ME. *tailed;* < *tail*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Subject to tail; entailed.

tail-end (tāl′end), *n.* **1.** The hind part or end of an animal, opposite the head; the tail: as, the *tail-end* of a worm.—**2.** The tip of the tail; the tag: as, the *tail-end* of the fox is white.—**3.** The end, finish, or termination; the fag-end; tailings: as, the *tail-end* of an entertainment, of a procession, or of a storm. [Colloq.]

The *tail-end* of a shower caught us.
W. Black, Phaeton, xxii.

A dray with low wheels and broad axle, surmounted by a box open at the *tail-end.* *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 208.

4. *pl.* Inferior corn separated from grain of a superior quality. Compare *tailing*[1], 3.

Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends.*
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

tail-feather (tāl′feᵺ″ėr), *n.* One of the feathers of a bird's tail; specifically, the rectrices, or rudder-feathers, usually stiff pennaceous feathers, always devoid of a hyporachis, as distinguished from the tectrices or tail-coverts. Tail-feathers, like flight-feathers, have for the most part a wide inner and narrow outer vane, and when the tail is closed or folded they overlie one another alternately from side to side. The two middle feathers, whose webs are more nearly equal, and which overlie all the rest, are sometimes distinguished as *deck-feathers.* Tail-feathers are always paired, and hence of an even number. The number prevailing among birds is 12; this is characteristic, having few exceptions among all *Passeres*, whether oscine or clamatorial, and among many other birds, as birds of prey. In picarian birds 10 is the rule, though many have 12, and a few only 8; woodpeckers have 12, though apparently 10, one pair being rudimentary. In pigeons the rule is 12 or 14; sometimes there are 16 or 20. In gallinaceous birds the numbers run from 12 to 18 or 20. Wadera have usually 12, often more, up to 20. Swimming-birds have sometimes only 12, usually higher numbers, as 16, 18, 20, 24, or even 32. The archæopteryx appears to have had 40. In a few birds the tail-feathers proper are extremely modified, as in the lyre-bird. (See *Menura, Trochilidæ.*) Tail-feathers which project far beyond the rest are said to be *long-exserted.* Shapes of individual rectrices are described as *truncate, incised, linear, acute, acuminate, filamentous, spatulate, mucronate*, etc. (See these words.) The relative lengths of rectrices go far to determine the shape of the tail as a whole, which is usually in the form of a fan. The termination of the tail is described as *even*,

truncate, acute, acuminate, cuneate, forked, forficate, furcate, emarginate, rounded, double-rounded, double-forked, etc. When the tail-feathers of opposite sides come together vertically, as in the rare but familiar case of the barn-yard fowl, the tail is said to be *complicate* or folded. The same tendency in the reversed direction results in the *scaphoid* or *boat-shaped* tail. A tail-feather spatulate at the end is called a *racket*. Some tail-feathers are coiled, *circinate* or *scorpioid*; others form a lyrate figure. A few birds, as grebes, have only rudimentary or no proper tail-feathers. The word is loosely extended to include tail-coverts in some cases. See cuts under *boat-shaped, Cincinnurus, lyre-bird, Sappho, Spathura,* and *Topaza.*

tail-fin (tāl'fin), *n.* In *ichth.*, the caudal fin.

tail-flower (tāl'flou^{r}ėr), *n.* A plant of the araceous genus *Anthurium;* the West Indian wake-robin: so called in allusion to the slender spathe prevalent in the genus.

tail-fly (tāl'flī), *n.* See *fly*[2].

tail-gate (tāl'gāt), *n.* 1. In a canal-lock, one of the lower pair of gates. Also called *aft-gate.* The upper gates are called *head-gates.*—2. The movable tail-board of a cart or wagon. [Local, U. S.]

The two were picking near together, and throwing corn over the *tail-gate* of the wagon.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

tail-grape (tāl'grāp), *n.* A plant of the anonaceous genus *Artabotrys,* which comprises sarmentose or climbing shrubs found in tropical Africa and eastern Asia. The fruit is supported by a recurved hook-like peduncle serving as a tendril, to which the genus name alludes, and perhaps the present name. *A. odoratissimus* is a shrub with long branches, and solitary yellow, very fragrant flowers, for which it is widely cultivated in India, etc.

tail-hook (tāl'hůk), *n.* In *angling,* the hook of a tail-fly.

tailing[1] (tā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tail*[1], *v.*] 1. In *building,* same as *tail*[1], 5 (*c*).—2. In *surg.,* same as *tail*[1], 5 (*e*).—3. *pl.* The parts or a part of any incoherent or fluid material separated as refuse, or separately treated as inferior in quality or value; leavings; remainders; dregs. The tailings of grain are the lighter kernels blown away from the rest in winnowing; of flour, the inferior kind separated from the better in bolting. Tanning-liquor that has become "sour" or impure is called *tailings.* In metallurgy tailings are the part rejected in washing an ore that has passed through the screens of a stamp-mill, the worthless slimes left after the valuable portion has been separated by dressing or concentration. The part rejected as tailings may, however, at a future time be worked over and made to undergo still further concentration. The sand, gravel, and cobbles which pass through the sluices in hydraulic mining were formerly generally designated as *tailings;* of late years, and especially in State and United States legislative documents, they have been called "mining debris" or simply "debris."

The refuse material thrown aside in quartz, drift, hydraulic, or other mines, after the extraction of the precious metal, is called *tailings.* The *tailings* from hydraulic mines are called "débris" also.
A. J. Bowie, Hydraulic Mining in Cal., p. 236.

The lowest grade [of flour] comes from the *tailings* of the middlings-purifying machines.
The Century, XXXII. 46.

In one of these [methods] the tanning-liquor which has been in use for some time is made use of under the name of *tailings,* or sour liquor. *C. T. Davis,* Leather, p. 360.

4. In *calico-printing,* a fault of impression on some part of the fabric, when the colors are blurred or altogether absent, through some defect in operation or treatment.

tailing[2]† (tā'ling), *n.* [ME. *tailyng,* irreg. *tailende;* verbal n. of *tail*[2], *v.*] A reckoning; tally; account.

Thorugh his laboure or thorugh his londe his lyflode wynneth,
And is trusti of his *tailende.* *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 82.

taillage, taillager†. See *tailage, tailager.*

tail-lamp (tāl'lamp), *n.* A form of signal-lamp, usually having a lens of red glass, carried at the end of a train. [U. S.]

taille (tāl; F. pron. taly), *n.* [< OF. and F. *taille,* a cutting, tail, etc.: see *tail*[2], *n.*] 1†. A Middle English form of *tail*[2], 1.—2. Cut as to form or figure, especially with reference to proportionate stature; build; make: used of persons, but only as a French word.

Mrs. Stewart, . . . with her hat cocked and a red plume, with her sweet eye, little Roman nose, and excellent *taille,* is now the greatest beauty I ever saw.
Pepys, Diary, July 13, 1663.

3. In *old French law,* a tax, tailage, or subsidy; any imposition levied by the king or any other lord on his subjects.—4. In *Eng. law,* the fee or holding which is opposite to fee simple.

Taille is thus called because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is by the first giver cut or divided from all other and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowell.*

5. In *dressmaking:* (*a*) The waist or bodice of a gown. (*b*) The style or fit of the waist or bodice of a gown. [In both senses an adaptation of the French term.]—6. In *music,* same as *viola.*

taillé (F. pron. ta-lyā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tailler,* cut: see *tail*[2], *v.*] In *her.,* party per bend sinister.

tailless (tāl'les), *a.* [< *tail*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no tail, in any sense; ecaudate; anurous: as, the *tailless* ape, *Inuus ecaudatus.*—**Tailless amphibians** or **batrachians,** the *Anura;* the salient batrachians, as frogs and toads.—**Tailless hippopotamus,** the giant cavy, or capibara.—**Tailless shrew,** *Anurosorex squamipes,* a small shrew of Tibet.

tailleur (ta-lyėr'), *n.* [F., a cutter: see *tailor.*] In *rouge-et-noir* and other card-games originating in France, the name of the dealer or banker.

taillie (tāl'i), *n.* Same as *tail*[2].

tail-lobe (tāl'lōb), *n.* Either of the two divisions, upper and under, which the caudal fin of most fishes presents. See cuts under *diphycercal, heterocercal,* and *homocercal.*

tailloir (ta-lywor'), *n.* [F., < *tailler,* cut: see *tail*[2].] In *arch.,* an abacus.

tail-muscle (tāl'mus'l), *n.* A caudal or coccygeal muscle, attached to a vertebra of the tail, and serving to move that member as a whole or any of its joints.

tailor (tā'lor), *n.* [Formerly also *taylor, tailer, tayler;* < ME. *taylor, tuylour, taillour, taylezour, taylzour,* < OF. *taillour, taillcor, tailleur,* F. *tailleur* (= Pr. *talaire, talador* = Sp. *tajador, tallador* = It. *tagliatore*), a tailor, lit. 'cutter,' < *tailler,* cut: see *tail*[2], *v.* The word appears, variously spelled, in the surname *Tailor, Taylor, Tayler,* etc.] 1. One who makes the outer garments of men, and women's riding-habits and other garments of heavy stuff; especially, one who makes such garments to order, as distinguished from a clothier, who makes garments for sale ready made.

Thes beth the Ordenaunce made and astabled of the ffraternyte of crafte of *Taylorye,* of the Cyte of Exceter, by asente and consente of the ffraternyte of crafte afforesayd y-gedered there to-gedere, ffor ever more to yndewre.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Come, *tailor,* let us see these ornaments;
Lay forth the gown. *Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 3. 61.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A tailor-bird. (*b*) The mattowacca, fall herring, or tailor-herring, *Pomolobus mediocris.*—**Merchant tailor.** See *merchant.*—**Nimble tailor,** the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea.* [Local, Eng.]—**Proud tailor,** the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans.* [Salop.]—**Salt-water tailor,** the skipjack or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.* See cut under *bluefish.* [Local, U. S.]—**Tailors' chair,** a chair with a seat, back, and knee-rest, but without legs, adapted to the cross-legged position usual among tailors when at work.—**Tailors' cramp,** a spastic form of cramp observed chiefly in the flexors of the fingers and the muscles of the thumb in tailors.—**Tailors' muscle.** Same as *sartorius.*—**Tailors' spasm,** a neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors.—**Tailors' twist,** stout silk thread used for making men's garments and outdoor garments for women.

tailor (tā'lor), *v.* [< *tailor, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make clothing, especially for men; follow the business of a tailor.—2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing. [Colloq.]

You haven't hunted or gambled or *tailored* much.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. v.

II. *trans.* To make clothes for; fit with or as with clothing. [Humorous.]

Bran had its prophets, and the presartorial simplicity of Adam its martyrs, *tailored* impromptu from the tar-pot by incensed neighbors. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 193.

tailor-bird (tā'lor-bėrd), *n.* One of various small passerine birds of the Oriental or Indian region, noted for the ingenuity with which they sew leaves together to form a nest. These birds are a sort of grass-warblers, grouped under the name *Cisticolæ.* They belong to such genera as *Suya, Suthora, Prinia* (with only ten tail-feathers, contrary to the rule in *Passeres*), and especially to *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus.* There are many species, some now placed in other genera. The original tailor-warbler of Latham (1783) was based upon a bird first described by Forster in 1781 as *Motacilla sutoria,* and given a French name by Sonnini in 1782, with reference to the two long middle tail-feathers. These descriptions furnished two nominal species, long known as *Sylvia sutoria* and *S. longicauda* respectively, till Horsford in 1820 founded a genus *Orthotomus* upon *O. sepium;* after which the original tailor-warbler was usually placed in *Orthotomus,* and received in the course of time several other specific designations. In 1851 Nicholson founded the genus *Sutoria* upon the original type species of Forster, Sonnini, and Latham; and in 1831 Lesson founded a nominal genus *Edela* upon a species of *Orthotomus.* The result of this by no means remarkable confusion in generic names is that the species of *Sutoria* proper have usually been called *Orthotomus.* (*a*) There are 3 species of *Sutoria,* or tailor-birds proper: *S. sutoria* or *S. longicauda* (mostly called *Orthotomus sutorius* or *O. longicauda*), throughout India and Ceylon, in parts of China, in Formosa, Hainan, etc.; *S. edela* of Java; and *S. maculicollis* of the Malay peninsula. (*b*) There are 10 or 12 species of *Orthotomus* proper, ranging from the Burmese countries and the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Philippines. See also cuts under *Sutoria* and *Orthotomus.*

Nest of Tailor-bird.

tailoress (tā'lor-es), *n.* [< *tailor* + *-ess.*] A woman who makes garments for men and boys; especially, one who undertakes to cut as well as sew, or to make the whole garment.

tailoring (tā'lor-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tailor, v.*] The occupation or work of a tailor.

No one would wonder at his toiling at *tailoring* for something like this period without beginning to sell.
The Century, XXIII. 266.

tailoring-machine (tā'lor-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A sewing-machine adapted for tailors' use.

tailor-made (tā'lor-mād), *a.* Made by a tailor: used especially of women's gowns and jackets in imitation of men's garments, with attention to exact fit and with little ornamentation.

tailor-muscle (tā'lor-mus'l), *n.* Same as *sartorius.*

tailor-warbler (tā'lor-wâr'blėr), *n.* The long-tailed tailor-bird: the original English name of *Sutoria sutoria* or *S. longicauda.* See cut under *Sutoria.* *Latham,* 1783.

tail-piece (tāl'pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a tail; a piece at the end; an appendage. Specifically—(*a*) A small decorative engraving in the blank space at the end of a chapter. (*b*) In musical instruments of the viol class, a triangular piece of wood, usually of ebony, to which the lower ends of the strings are fastened. (*c*) In a lathe, the set-screw on the rear spindle; the tail-pin. (*d*) In *mining,* same as *more-piece.* (*e*) Same as *tang*[1], 3.
2. In *zoöl.,* one of the parts or pieces composing the pygidium of an insect.

tail-pin (tāl'pin), *n.* In a lathe, the tail-piece, or back-center pin.

tail-pipe (tāl'pīp), *n.* The suction-pipe of a pump.

tail-pipe (tāl'pīp), *v. t.* To fasten something to the tail of, as of a dog; fasten something on any one, or annoy in any similar way. [Colloq.]

Even the boys . . . *tail-piped* not his dog.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

He might have been *tail-piped* for seven leagues without troubling his head about it.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, xxix.

tail-race (tāl'rās), *n.* The channel in which water runs from a mill after driving the wheel.

tail-rope (tāl'rōp), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a round steel- or iron-wire rope used in some coal-mines, especially near Newcastle, England, in the so-called *tail-rope system* of underground haulage.—**Tail-rope system,** a method of underground haulage of coal used in some districts where the inclination of the ways is only slight. In this system two ropes are employed, one in front of the train and the other (the tail-rope) behind it. By the latter the empties are drawn "inby," by the former the full cars are drawn "outby"—the engine having two drums, one for each rope, and one always running loose while the other is in gear.

tails-common (tālz'kom'ǫn), *n.* In *mining,* washed lead ore.

tail-screw (tāl'skrö), *n.* In a lathe, the male screw which moves the back-center backward and forward; the tail-piece.

tail-stock (tāl'stok), *n.* In a lathe, the adjustable rear-stock moving on the bed, opposite the head-stock, and carrying the dead-spindle into which the dead-center is fitted. Also called *dead-head.*

tail-switching (tāl'swich'ing), *n.* A method of switching trains at terminal stations. After the train has been drawn into the station, a locomotive, switched from a side-track, draws it backward out of the station on to the side-track, whence, after a change in the switch, it backs it again into the station on a parallel track. The locomotive belonging to the train is then switched so that it can be coupled to what was previously the tail-end of the train.

tail-tackle (tāl'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.,* a watch- or luff-tackle in which a tail is substituted for the hook of the double block.

tail-trimmer (tāl'trim'ėr), *n.* In *building,* a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

tail-valve (tāl'valv), *n.* 1. The air-pump valve in some forms of condenser. The steam passing

into the condenser opens the valve; but when a partial vacuum has been produced in the condenser the valve is closed by atmospheric pressure.

2. Same as *snifting-valve*.

tail-vise (tāl′vīs), *n.* A small hand-vise with a tail or handle to hold it by.

tailward (tāl′wȧrd), *adv.* [< *tail*[1] + *-ward*.] Toward the tail; backward; caudad.

tail-water (tāl′wâ″tėr), *n.* The water flowing from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

tailwort (tāl′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Triurideæ*. *Lindley.*

tailzie, tailye (tāl′yē), *n.* A Scotch form of *tail*[2].

Institutes and substitutes are synonymous words, Mr. Butler, and used indifferently as such in deeds of *tailzie*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

tain (tān), *n.* [< ME. *tein, teyne*, a thin plate; perhaps < Icel. *teinn*, a twig, sprout, stripe, etc., = AS. *tān*, E. dial. *tan*, a twig (see *tan*[2]); but cf. OF. *estain*, F. *étain* = Pr. *estanh* = Sp. *estaño* = It. *stagno*, < L. *stagnum, stannum*, an alloy of silver and lead, also LL. tin: see *stannum*.] A thin plate; a tagger; tin-foil for mirrors. *Simmonds.*

Unto the goldsmith with thise *teynes* three
They wente, and putte thise *teynes* in assay
To fyr and hamer.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 326.

tainct†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *taint*[1].

tainha, *n.* See *taigna*.

taint[1] (tānt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tainct;* < ME. **teint*, < OF. *teint, teinct*, color, hue, dye, tincture, stain, < L. *tinctus*, a dyeing, dye: see *tinct* and *tint*, doublets of *taint*. Cf. *taint*[1], *a.* and *v.*] 1†. Color; hue; dye; tinge.

Face rose-hued, cherry-red, with a silver *taint* like a lily.
Greene, Hexametra Alexis in Laudem Rosamundæ.

This pleasant lily white,
This *taint* of roseate red.
E. De Vere (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 58).

2. A stain; a spot; a blemish; a touch of discredit or dishonor.

His *taints* and honours
Waged equal with him. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 30.

Here 'twill dash —
Your business has received a *taint*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. An infecting tinge; a trace; a touch.

A hallowed temple, free from *taint*
Of ethnicisme. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xiii.

There was a *taint* of effeminacy in his [Gray's] nature.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 162.

4. A corrupting or contaminating influence, physical or moral; a cause or condition of depravation or decay; an infection.

A deep and general *taint* infected the morals of the most influential classes, and spread itself through every province of letters. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The sad bequest of sire to son,
The body's *taint*, the mind's defect.
Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

It is also essential that there shall be no dry rot or *taint* present [in the wood]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 9.

5†. A certain spider of small size and red color, reputed to be poisonous: perhaps a species of *Latrodectus*, but probably only a harvest-mite, and not poisonous.

There is found in the summer a kind of spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

taint[1] (tānt), *v.* [< *taint*[1], *n.*; partly < *taint*[1], *a.*, and ult. < OF. *teindre, taindre*, pp. *teint*, < L. *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, tinge, dye, color: see *tinge*. In some senses *taint* is prob. associated with L. *tangere*, touch, or confused with *attaint*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To tinge; tincture; hence, to imbue; touch; affect.

The tiger will be mild whiles she doth mourn;
And Nero will be *tainted* with remorse,
To hear and see her plaints.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

So the staunch hound the trembling deer pursues,
And smells his footsteps in the *tainted* dews.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. To imbue with something of a deleterious or offensive nature; infect or impregnate with a noxious substance or principle; affect with insalubrity, contagion, disease, or the like.

Infection spreadeth upon that which is sound, and *tainteth* it. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

Cold and wet lodging had so *tainted* their people as scarce any of them were free from vehement coughs.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 42.

3. To make noisome or poisonous in constitution; corrupt the elements of; render putrid, deleterious, or unfit for use as food or drink.

The hottest air *taints* and corrupts our viands no more certainly . . . than the lukewarm.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Martin and Jack.

4. To corrupt morally; imbue with perverse or objectionable ideas; exert a vitiating influence over; pervert; contaminate.

Treason and *tainted* thoughts are all the gods
Thou worship'dst.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Therefore who *taints* his Soul may be said to throw Dirt in God's Face. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.

5. To give a corrupted character or appearance to; affect injuriously; stain; sully; tarnish.

Glorious followers . . . are full of inconvenience, for they *taint* business through want of secrecy.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

The truth
With superstitions and traditions *taint*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 512.

The Honour of a Gentleman is liable to be *tainted* by as small a Matter as the Credit of a Trader.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

6†. To disgrace; fix contumely upon.

'Tis dishonour,
And, follow'd, will be impudence, Bonduca,
And grow to no belief, to *taint* these Romans.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

7†. To treat with a tincture; embrocate; mollify.

Launcing the wound thou shouldest *taint*, and pricking the heart which asketh a plaister.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 314.

=Syn. 2–5. *Contaminate, Defile, Taint, Pollute, Corrupt, Vitiate.* Whether these words are regarded as meaning the injuring of purity or the spoiling of value, they are in the order of strength, except that each is used in different degrees of strength, and that *vitiate* is one of the weaker words and *taint* a strong word for rendering impure. *Corrupt* means the absolute destruction of purity. They all suggest an influence from without coming upon or into that whose purity or value is injured.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be tinged or tinctured; become imbued or touched.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 3.

2. To become tainted or rancid; be affected with incipient putrefaction.

You cannot preserve it [flesh] from *tainting*.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 148.

taint[1]† (tānt), *a.* [< ME. *teint*, < OF. *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, tinge: see *taint*[1], *v.*] Tainted; touched; imbued.

A pure unspotted heart,
Never yet *taint* with love, I send the king.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 183.

taint[2]† (tānt), *v.* [A var. of *tent*[2], *tempt*. Cf. *taunt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To touch or hit in tilting; reach with a thrust, as of a lance or other weapon.

The ii. course they *tainted* eche other on ye helmes and passed by. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,
Trotting the ring and tilting at a glove,
Which when he *tainted* with his slender rod,
He reined him straight.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, II., i. 3.

2. To thrust, as a lance or other weapon, especially in tilting.

He will *taint* a staff well at tilt.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Perigot. I have
A staff to *taint*, and bravely.
Chamont. Save the splinters,
If it break in the encounter.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* To make an effort or essay, as a juster; tilt, as in the just; make a thrust.

taint[2]† (tānt), *n.* [< *taint*[2], *v.*] A thrust, as of a lance in tilting; especially, a preliminary movement or trial with a weapon, as in the tilt, or, by extension, in battle.

This *taint* he follow'd with his sword, drawn from a silver sheath. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 374.

taint[3]† (tānt), *v. t.* [< ME. *teinten;* by apheresis from *attaint*.] To attaint.

taintless (tānt′les), *a.* [< *taint*[1] + *-less*.] Free from taint or infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowzy steams, . . .
Could from her *taintless* body flow.
Swift, Strephon and Chloe.

taintlessly (tānt′les-li), *adv.* Without taint; purely.

taintor† (tān′tọr), *n.* [ME., < OF. *taintor, taintur, taintour*, a dyer, < LL. *tinctor*, dyer, < L. *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *taint*[1], *v.* The word exists in the surname *Taintor*.] A dyer.

The cloth was next "teased" to bring out the nap, . . . when it was finished and ready for the Dyer, Litter, or Lister, or the Norman *Taintor* or *Taintur*.
D. R. McAnally, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 812.

tainture† (tān′tūr), *n.* [< OF. *tainture, teinture*, F. *teinture* = Pr. *tentura* = Sp. Pg. It. *tintura*, < L. *tinctura*, a dyeing, a dye, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*, and cf. *tincture*, a doublet of *tainture*.] The act of tainting, or the state of being tainted.

Tax me with these hot *taintures!*
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

taint-worm (tānt′wėrm), *n.* Some worm that taints, or is supposed to do so. [An actual worm which answers to this description is one of the small *Anguillulidæ*, as a *Tylenchus*, causing the disease ear-cockles in wheat, and commonly called *vibrio;* but any insect-larva of such habits, as a joint-worm, would answer the poetical requirements of the name.]

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint-worm* to the weanling herds that graze.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 46.

Tai-ping, Tae-ping (tī′ping′), *n.* [Chinese, < *t'ai*, a form of *ta*, great, + *p'ing*, peace: see def.] One of those who took part in the great rebellion inaugurated in southern China in 1850 by one Hung-siu-tsuen, who, calling himself the "Heavenly Prince," pretended that he had a divine mission to overturn the Manchu dynasty and set up a purely native dynasty, to be styled the *T'ai-p'ing Chao*, or 'Great-peace Dynasty.' As the cue had been imposed (about 1644) upon the Chinese by the Manchus as an outward expression of loyalty to the Tatar dynasty, the Tai-pings discarded the cue, and hence were styled by the Chinese *Ch'ang-mao-tseh*, or 'long-haired rebels.' Hung-siu-tsuen also promulgated a kind of spurious Christianity, in which God (Shangti) was known as the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus Christ as the "Heavenly Elder Brother." The insurrection was suppressed about 1864, largely with the aid of the "Ever-victorious Army" under Colonel Gordon, who from that time became known as "Chinese Gordon."

taira, tayra (tī′rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American musteline carnivore, *Galera barbara*.

tairge (tārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *targe*[3].

tairn (tārn), *n.* A Scotch form of *tarn*[1].

taisch (tāsch), *n.* [Sometimes also *task;* < Gael. *taibhs, taibhse*, the shade of one departed, a ghost, apparition, vision.] The voice of one who is about to die heard by a person at a distance. [Scotch.]

Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taischs* (that is, two voices of persons about to die), and, what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch*, which they never heard before. *Boswell*, Journal, p. 172.

tait[1]†, *a.* [ME. *tait, tayt*, < Icel. *teitr*, cheerful, = OHG. *zeiz*, tender.] Cheerful; lively.

tait[1]†, *n.* [ME.: see *tait*[1], *a.*] Cheerfulness; sport.

tait[2] (tāt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The top of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]

tait[3], *n.* See *tate*.

tait[4] (tāt), *n.* [Australian.] A marsupial mammal of Australia, *Tarsipes rostratus*. Also called *noolbenger*. See *Tarsipes*.

Tait's operation. See *operation*.

taivers, *n. pl.* See *tavers*.

taivert, *a.* See *tavert*.

taj (tāj), *n.* [Pers., < Ar.] A crown; diadem; crest; ornamental or distinctive head-dress; specifically, in Mohammedan usage, the peculiar conical cap assumed by dervishes receiving full initiation. The word, as denoting an object of distinguished excellence, occurs in the name of the Taj Mahal, the splendid temple-mausoleum of Shah Jehan (1628–58) at Agra in India. See cut under *Mogul*.

tajaçu, tajassu (ta-yas′ö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The common or collared peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus* or *D. tajacu*. Compare *taguicati*, and see cut under *peccary*.

take (tāk), *v.*; pret. *took*, pp. *taken* (*took*, obs. or vulgar), ppr. *taking*. [Also dial. *tak* (*tack*); Sc. also *ta;* < ME. *taken* (pret. *took, tok*, pl. *token*, pp. *taken*, contr. *tan*, in pl. *tane*), < late AS. *tacan* (pret. *tōc*, pl. *tōcon*, pp. *tacen*), take, < Icel. *taka* = Norw. *taka* = Sw. *taga* = Dan. *tage*, take, seize; akin to Goth. *tēkan* (pret. *taitōk*, pp. *tēkans*), touch, = L. *tangere* (√ *tag*), touch: see *tangent*. The verb *take* in E. is of Scand. origin; it appears first in late AS., the reg. AS. verb being *niman*, E. obs. or dial. *nim:* see *nim*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay hold of with the hand, fingers, arms, mouth, or other means of holding; grasp; seize.

Oure lorde . . . had hym *take* the vessell whiche that he hadde, and sette it vpon the table.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

He *took* his sword under his arm,
And he walk'd his father's close about.
Græme and Bewick (Child's Ballads, III. 81).

He *took* me by the hand and burst out in tears.
Steele, Tatler, No. 114.

I cannot *take* thy hand; that too is flesh,
And in the flesh thou hast sinn'd.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. To touch. See *to take the ground*, below.

Ure lorde . . . spredde his hond, and *tok* his lepre; . . . and al-so rathe he was i-warisd of his maladie.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 31.

3. To bring into one's possession or power; acquire; obtain; procure; get: used of results

of voluntary action or effort. Specifically — (*a*) To make a prisoner or prize of; capture.

Than wente Arthour in-to paryse [Paris],
And *toke* the castelle & the town at hys avyse.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 104.

Of this Castle John Nevil was left Governor by King Edward, who, sending out certain Companies, *took* the Earl Murray Prisoner. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 119.

The French King hath *taken* Nancy and almost all Lorain lately. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 25.

(*b*) To seize; arrest; hold in custody: usually followed by *up*. See *to take up* (*d*).

As soone as the Iuges knowe ther-of, they well make yow to be *take* for couetyse of youre londes and herytage, and do Iustice vpon yow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13.

Some were *taken* & clapt up in prison, others had their houses besett & watcht night and day.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 10.

(*c*) To get possession of by means of a trap, snare, halt, or like device; catch: used also of the device itself.

In that Contree ther ben Bestes taughte of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to *take* Fysche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Take us the foxes, the little foxes that spoil the vines.
Cant. ii. 15.

I will first begin with the flies of less esteem, though almost anything will *take* a Trout in May.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 256.

(*d*) To obtain in marriage: as, to *take* a wife or a husband.

To God and his sayntes me swere now thys braid
That in marlage me wil be *taking*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 486.

When she was fifteen, her father *took* a second wife.
Macaulay, Mme. D'Arblay.

Ye are forbidden to *take* to you two sisters as your wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 117.

(*e*) To secure by payment, subscription, lease, or contract: as, to *take* a box at the opera; to *take* a farm; to *take* a daily paper.

Goldsmith *took* a garret in a miserable court.
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

We went on board the little iron Swedish propeller, Carl Johan, at Lübeck, on the morning of December 1, A. D. 1856, having previously *taken* our passage for Stockholm. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 13.

They were always looking at palatial residences in the best situations, and always very nearly *taking* or buying one, but never quite concluding the bargain.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

(*f*) To win by competition, as in a contest of ability; gain; bear off: as, to *take* a prize; to *take* honors at college.

They will be content to win a thank, or *take* a second reward. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

(*g*) In many games, to win; capture: as, to *take* the odd trick (at whist); rook *takes* knight (at chess).

4. To please; attract; captivate; charm.

There's something in thee *takes* my fancies so
I would not have thee perish for a world.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more *taketh* me
Than all the adulteries of art.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

She herself, to confess a truth, was never greatly *taken* with cribbage. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

5. To attack; seize; smite; affect injuriously: said of disease, grief, or other malign influence: as, plague *take* the fellow; specifically, to blight or blast by or as by witchcraft.

The .xx. day of apryll, John popes wyfe of comtone
Had a yong chylde, that was *taken* sodenly,
And so contynued and coude not be holpen.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

He [Herne the hunter] blasts the tree and *takes* the cattle
And makes milch-kine yield blood.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 32.

Two shallops, going, laden with goods, to Connecticut, were *taken* in the night with an easterly storm.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 201.

A plague *take* their balderdash!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

6. To come upon suddenly; surprise; catch.

Hee is a very carefull man in his Office, but if hee stay vp after Midnight you shall *take* him napping.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

In their dealing with them, they *took* some of them in plain lies and other foul distempers.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 301.

If he shou'd have *taken* them in the very fact possest of his goods, these Vermin would have had one hole or another to creep out at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 89.

I won't know: I'll be surpris'd; I'll be *taken* by Surprize.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

7. To appropriate; get for one's possession or use; hence, to abstract; remove; carry off.

It is not injustice to *take* that which none complains to lose. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

When I came to my place, I was informed that the sheik intended to *take* my pistols by force, if I would not agree to his proposal. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 98.

Those we love first are *taken* first. *Tennyson*, To J. S.

Hence, specifically — (*a*) To subtract; deduct.

This her son
Cannot *take* two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1. 60.

(*b*) To extract; quote: as, a passage *taken* from Keats; a description *taken* from Defoe. (*c*) To derive; deduce.

He from Italian songsters *takes* his cue.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 112.

As a rule, the older English shires bear names *taken* from the circumstances of the conquest, and the later ones are called after towns, many of them of later foundation than the conquest. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 113.

(*d*) To withdraw; recall.

Perhaps I'll *take* my word again,
And may repent the same.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 257).

8. To choose; select: as, to *take* sides.

Sister, I joy to see you and your choice;
You look'd with my eyes when you *took* that man.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Good commanders in the wars must be *taken*, be they never so ambitious; for the use of their service dispenseth with the rest. *Bacon*, Ambition (ed. 1887).

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 571.

9. To invest one's self with; assume as an attribute, property, or characteristic.

And some other men Say it ys the sepulcre of Josophat, And that the Vale *takes* the name of the seyd Josophat.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

The growing wonder *takes* a thousand shapes.
Cowper, Task, v. 119.

The distance *takes* a lovelier hue.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv.

10. To receive; become the recipient and possessor of: noting ownership conferred from without, as by another person or by some circumstance; especially, to receive willingly; accept, as something given or offered.

He *took* hymself a greet profit therby.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 46.

Proffers not *took* reap thanks for their reward.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 150.

I would have paid my two Turcomen; but they would not *take* the money I agreed for, and went on further, so I gave them something more.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 167.

To *take* with gratitude what Heav'n bestows.
Cowper, Hope, l. 430.

11. To be the subject of; experience. (*a*) To have recourse to; submit to; undergo, as any physical or material process or operation.

If a man *takith* circumcisioun in the Saboth, that the lawe of Moyses be not brokun, han ye indignacioun to me for I made al the man hool in the Sabot?
Wyclif, John vii. 23.

As jockeys *take* a sweat.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 221.

Girls [in Sparta] had to *take* gymnastics as the boys did; but they did not go on into the discipline of the men.
W. Wilson, State, § 107.

(*b*) To feel; have a sense of: noting mental experience.

Erthe, elementis, euer ilkane,
For my synne has sorowe *tane*,
This wele I see.
York Plays, p. 33.

Whan the kynge Brangore saugh the distruxion and the grete martire, he *toke* ther-of grete pitee, and gan to wepe watir with his iyen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

Is it not alike madness to *take* a pride in vain and unprofitable honours?
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

The saddest heart might pleasure *take*
To see all nature gay. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 15.

(*c*) To arrive at; attain.

[This] *tooks* such good successe that the Garrison was cut off by the Ambuscado.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 15.

12. To submit to; endure; put up with; bear with resignation.

Why do ye not rather *take* wrong? why do ye not rather suffer yourselves to be defrauded? 1 Cor. vi. 7.

Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek,
To *take* one blow, and turn the other cheek.
O. W. Holmes, Non-Resistance.

She must think how she would *take* the blame
That from her mother did her deed await.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 224.

13. To accept and act upon; be guided by; comply with: as, to *take* a hint or a suggestion.

My ever-honour'd friend, I'll *take* your counsel.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

If this advice appear the worst,
E'en *take* the counsel which I gave you first.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 131.

14. To be affected or infected with; acquire involuntarily and especially by communication; contract: as, to *take* a fancy; to *take* a fever.

His Moskito Strikers, *taking* a fancy to the Boy, begg'd him of Capt. Wright, and took him with them at their return into their own Country. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 181.

In our anxiety that our morality should not *take* cold, we wrap it up in a great blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

Fred (entitled to all things there)
He *took* the fever from Mr. Voltaire.
W. S. Gilbert, Baby's Vengeance.

The Prophet had certainly *taken* a love for me.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 185.

15. To receive with the desired effect in use or application; hence, to be susceptible to.

G. W. M. asks . . . what to apply to type on which kerosene has been spilled to make it *take* ink.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 204.

16. To attack and surmount, as an obstacle or difficulty; hence, to dash into, as an animal into water, or to clear or leap, as a horse or a rider clears a fence.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you and make you *take* the hatch.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 138.

The Exe . . . ran in a foaming torrent, unbridged, and too wide for leaping. But Jeremy's horse *took* the water well. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlvii.

17. To receive, as into a specified relation or position; admit: as, to *take* a person into fellowship; to *take* a clerk into the firm.

When St. Paul was *taken* into the apostolate, his commissions were signed in these words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 808.

He has *taken* me into his confidence.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xl.

18. To receive into the body or system, as by swallowing, inhaling, or absorbing.

This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried and continued fasting, having *taken* nothing. Wherefore, I pray you to *take* some meat. Acts xxvii. 33, 34.

Here we see how customary it was for ladies to *take* snuff in 1711, although Steele seems to be shocked at it as quite a new fashion in 1712.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 210.

19. To receive into the mind; catch the sense of; understand: as, to *take* one's meaning.

Was this *taken*
By any understanding pate but thine?
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 222.

Madam, *take* it from me, no Man with Papers in 's Hand is more dreadful than a Poet; no, not a Lawyer with his Declarations. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, Ded.

20. Hence, to grasp the meaning of (a person); perceive the purpose of; understand the acts or words of.

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon*, Holy War.

My dear friend, you don't *take* me — Your friendship out-runs my explanation. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

21. To hold as one's opinion; deem; judge; suppose: often with *for*.

Of verry righte he may be called trewe, and soo muste he be *take* in euery place that can deserue and lete as he ne knewe, and keep the good if he it may purchace.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 73.

Of all people Ladies have no reason to cry down Ceremonies, for they *take* themselves slighted without it.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 31.

I saw also what I *took* to be the bed of a canal cut in between the hills, which possibly might be to convey water to the east. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 73.

I *take* this defect among them to have risen from their ignorance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

The great point, as I *take* it, is to be exorbitant enough in your demands. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

22. To consider; regard; view and examine.

He was a man, *taks* him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 187.

It is generally observed that modern Rome stands higher than the ancient; some have computed it about fourteen or fifteen feet, *taking* one place with another.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 458).

Taken by themselves and considered as characteristics of the Institute sculptors, the obvious traits of this work might, that is to say, be adjudged eccentric and empty.
The Century, XII. 19.

23. To regard or look upon, with reference to the emotion excited; be affected by, in a specified way.

Hence, Mardian,
And bring me how he *takes* my death.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. 10.

I am sure many would *take* it ill to be abridged of the titles and honours of their predecessors.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 204.

I an't a man of many words, but I *take* it very kind of you to be so friendly, and above-board.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xvii.

24. To accept the statements, promises, or terms of; close with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I., ii. 1.

25. To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake.

This feende that *toke* this enterprise ne taried not, but in al the haste that he myght he come ther.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

Our *taken* task afresh we will assay.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 163).

There was no man that would *take* charge of a galley; the weather was so rough, and there was such an amazedness amongst them. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 209).

26. To ascertain, as by computation or measurement: as, to *take* the weight of anything.

He [the tailor] views with studious Pleasure
Your Shape, before he *takes* your Measure.
Prior, Alma, i.

The balance of our imports of grain, *taken* upon a number of years, began to exceed the balance of our exports.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

27. To contain; comprehend; include.

He whom the whole world could not *take*,
The Word, which heaven and earth did make,
Was now laid in a manger.
B. Jonson, Hymn on the Nativity.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Bp. Atterbury.*

28. To include in a course, as of travel; visit.

The next morning I went to Dasaamonpeack and sent Pemissapan word I was going to Croatan, and *tooke* him in my way to complaine Osocon would haue stole my prisoner Skico.
Ralph Layne, quoted in Capt. John Smith's Travels, I. 92.

About a year since, R. B. and B. F. *took* that city, in the way from Frederickstadt to Amsterdam, and gave them a visit. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

29. To resort to; have recourse to; avail one's self of; employ, as any appliance, means, or resource capable of service.

The same Thursday at aftyr noon we *toke* our assys at the Mownte Syon, . . . and rode the same nyght to Bethlem. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 46.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 219.

I *tooke* coach in company with two courteous Italian gentlemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 18, 1645.

Take wings of fancy, and ascend.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

30. To need; require; demand: often used with an impersonal subject: as, *it took* all our strength to row ashore.

How long do you think *it* will *take* you to bring your thoughts together? *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

31. To give; deliver. [Now rare.]

There besyde is the Place where oure Lord *toke* to Moyses the 10 Comandementes of the Lawe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

Pandarus gan hym the letre *take*,
And seyde, "Pardee! God hath holpen us."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1318.

He gaue a ryng on to Ciarionas,
And she *toke* hym another for certeyn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 907.

32. To inflict, as a blow, on; hence, to fetch (a person or an animal) a blow; strike.

Ector . . . *take* his horse with his heils, hastid before,
Gird euon to the grekes with a grete yre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6394.

The potter yn the neke hem *toke*,
To the gronde sone he yede.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

A rascal *takes* him o'er the face, and fcils him.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

Mr. William Vaux *took* Mr. Knightly a blow on the face.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 56.

33. To betake: used reflexively.

To alle the develles I *me take*, . . .
But it was told right to myselve.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7590.

Betere bote is noon to me
Than to his mercy truli *me take*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

Art thou a craftsman? *take thee* to thine arte,
And cast off sloth, which loytreth in the Campes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

But for shame, and that I am a man at armes, I would runne away, and *take me* to my legs.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 226).

34. To conduct; escort; convey; lead or carry.

Take the stranger to my house,
And with you take the chain.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 36.

So Enid *took* his charger to the stall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

I'll get him to *take* me about, I only a country fellow, and he up to all the ways of town.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xli.

35. With nouns noting or implying motion, action, or procedure: to do, make, perform, execute, practise, or the like. In this sense the verb and its object often form a periphrasis for the verb suggested by the object: as, to *take beginning*, for *to begin*; to *take resolution*, for *to resolve*; to *take a walk*, for *to walk*; so also with to *take one's way*, *course*, *journey*, etc., and many other phrases noting progress or procedure.

The synner *took* penaunce with good entent,
And lefte al his wickid synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

I *tooke* my journey there hence by Coach towards Paris.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 14.

Sound was the sleep he *took*,
For he slept till it was noon.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 134).

To secure him at home, he [Edward IV.] *took* Truce with the King of Scots for fifteen Years.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 206.

Prince Doria going a Horseback to *take* the round one Night, the Soldier took his Horse by the Bridle.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

O'er Scythian Hills to the Meotian Lake
A speedy Flight we'll *take*.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

If you please to action me, *take* your course.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 525. (*Davies*, under *action*.)

We *took* our last adieu,
And up the snowy Splugen drew.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was called upon at a trying moment to *take* a step on which assuredly much of the prosperity of the people and nearly all the hopes of his party along with his own personal reputation were imperilled.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xix.

Specifically—(*a*) To execute by artistic means, as a drawing or painting, or a photograph; also, to obtain a likeness or picture of: as, to *take* a person or a landscape.

Here is the same face, *taken* within this half-hour, said the artist, presenting her with another miniature.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xx.

As the young people frisked about innocently, Mr. Brackett and I succeeded in *taking* some half-dozen interesting and instructive groups and single figures.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 626.

(*b*) To make by writing; jot down: as, to *take* notes; hence, to obtain in the form of notes or other memoranda: as, to *take* a speech in shorthand.

A chield 's amang you *taking* notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

(*c*) In *music*, to execute at a specified rate of speed; hence, to adjust at a given rate: as, to *take* the tempo slowly.

The musical part of the service was, to begin with, *taken* slow—incredibly slow.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 95.

36. To admit to sexual intercourse: said of the female.—**Take care.** See *care*.—**Take ink**, an order to put more ink on a printing-roller.—**Taken aback.** See *aback*[1].—**To be taken in the mainor†, to be taken with the mainor†.** See *mainor*.—**To be taken sick**, to become sick; fall ill.—**To make one take the dust.** See *dust*[1].—**To take aback.** See *taken aback*, under *aback*[1].—**To take account of**, to note; mark; make a note of.

This man walked about and *took account*
Of all thought, said, and acted.
Browning, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

To take action, a dare, advice, a grinder. See the nouns.—**To take advantage of.** See *advantage*, *n.*—**To take aim**, to direct or level a weapon or a missile at an object.—**To take air.** See *air*[1].—**To take a leaf out of one's book.** See *book*.—**To take amiss.** See *amiss*.—**To take a name in vain, an insult, a rise out of.** See *name*[1], *insult*, *rise*[1].—**To take arms.** See *arm*[2].—**To take a season, a seat, a side, a step, a turn.** See the nouns.—**To take a thing in snuff†.** See *snuff*[1].—**To take back**, to withdraw; recall; retract. [Colloq.]

I've disgusted you—I see that; but I didn't mean to. I—I *take* it *back*. *Howells*, Silas Lapham, xv.

To take bail for. See *bail*[2].—**To take battle†**, to fight.

And y in his quarel *took bataile*
Azen my fadir to amend his mys.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

To take bearings. See *bearing*.—**To take bog†.** See *bog*[2].—**To take breath**, or **to take a long breath**, to pause, as from labor or exertion, in order to breathe or rest; rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after fatigue.

Before I proceed, I would *take* some *breath*. *Bacon.*

The world slumbered or *took breath* in his [Hippocrates's] resolutions divers hundreds of years. *Donne*, Letters, xvii.

To take by storm, by the hand, etc. See the nouns.—**To take captive.** See *captive*.—**To take check†, cold, counsel, course†.** See the nouns.—**To take down.** (*a*) To lower the power, spirit, pride, or vanity of; abase; humble: as, to *take down* a conceited upstart. Compare *to take down a peg*, under *peg*.

Doe you thinke he is nowe soe daungerous an enemye as he is counted, or that it is soe harde to *take* him *downe* as some suppose? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

In a good time that man both wins and wooes
That *takes* his wife *downe* in her wedding shooes.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 94).

(*b*) To swallow: as, to *take down* a draught or a dose.

Sir, kill me rather; I will *take down* poison,
Eat burning coals, do anything.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

(*c*) To pull down; remove by taking to pieces: as, to *take down* a house or a scaffolding. (*d*) To put in writing; write down; record; note: as, to *take down* a sermon in shorthand; to *take down* a visitor's address; to *take down* a witness's statement.—**To take earth**, in *fox-hunting*, to escape into its hole: said of the fox; hence, figuratively, to conceal one's self.

Follow yonder fellow, and see where he *takes earth*.
Scott, Kenilworth, iv.

To take effect. See *effect*.—**To take exception.** See *exception*, 4.—**To take fire, flay, foot†, form.** See the nouns.—**To take for granted.** See *grant*[1], *v. t.*—**To take French leave.** See *French*.—**To take heart.** See *heart*.—**To take heart of grace.** See *grace*.—**To take heed.** (*a*) To beware; be careful; use caution: often followed by *of* or *to*.

I will *take heed to* my ways, that I sin not with my tongue. Ps. xxxix. 1.

Asper (I urge it as your friend), *take heed*,
The days are dangerous, full of exception.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

(*b*) To take notice; pay attention; attend; listen.

God ne *takth* none *hede* of zuiche tales.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

To take hold: commonly with *of* or *on*. (*a*) To get a grasp or grip: as, to *take hold of* a rope.

Ten men . . . shall *take hold of* the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you: for we have heard that God is with you. Zech. viii. 23.

(*b*) To gain possession, control, or influence.

Sorrow shall *take hold on* the inhabitants of Palestina. Ex. xv. 14.

I pray, sir, tell me, is it possible
That love should of a sudden *take* such *hold*?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 152.

(*c*) To take advantage; make use.

Captaine Gorges *tooke hold of* ye opportunitie.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 149.

(*d*) To lay hold, for or as for management or adjustment.

Some *take hold of* suits only for an occasion to cross some other. *Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887).

To take horse. See *horse*[1].—**To take huff**, to become huffy or pettish; take offense.

If the American actress came over, of course she would insist on playing Violante; then Miss Carmine would *take huff*, and there was sure to be a row!
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.

To take in. (*a*†) To capture; conquer.

He hath mused of *taking* kingdoms *in*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 83.

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

(*b*) To receive; admit; give entrance or admittance to.

By our cognation to the body of the first Adam, we *took in* death. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 594.

The captain told them we wanted to *take in* water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

After a long day's journey of thirty-one miles, we reached a house which we had been told *took in* travellers. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 257.

(*c*) To receive into one's house: said of work undertaken to be done at home.

His wife . . . had tried to help him support their family of young children by giving private lessons and by *taking in* sewing. *The Century*, XXXVII. 33.

(*d*) To inclose, fence, or reclaim, as land.

Upon the sea-coasts are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer.*

(*e*) To encompass or embrace; include; comprehend.

This love of our country is natural to every man. . . . It *takes in* our families, relations, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 5.

It may be supposed that this lake [Bruloe], which is now of so great an extent, *takes in* all the other lakes mentioned by the antients to the east.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 16.

Specifically, to include in one's course or experience, as by seeing, visiting, or enjoying.

The Bensons would not be persuaded out of their fixed plan to *take in* . . . the White Mountains.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 293.

(*f*) To reduce to smaller compass; make less in length or width; contract; braid or furl, as a sail; make smaller, as a garment.

At night we took off our main bonnet, and *took in* all our sails, save our maincourse and mizzen.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Sure every one of me frocks must be *taken in*,—it 's such a skeleton I'm growing. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

(*g*) To receive into the mind; comprehend; perceive.

He *took in* the sense of a statement very slowly through the medium of written or even printed characters.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

We only *take in* any discourse if our memory retains the earlier words while we are hearing those which follow.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 220.

(*h*) To accept as true; believe: as, he *took in* whatever we told him. [Colloq.] (*i*) To take by subscription, as a magazine or newspaper. Compare def. 3 (*e*). [Eng.]

Few working-class homes in England fail to *take in* some kind of paper on the day of rest.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 110.

(*j*) To dupe; cheat; gull.

Hostess. I took you in last night, I say.
Syntax. 'Tis true; and if this bill I pay,
You'll *take* me *in* again to-day.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tour, i. 4. (*Davies.*)

Some critics declared that Mr. Cobden had been simply *taken in*; that the French Emperor had "bubbled" him.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xli.

To take in hand. See *hand*.—**To take in patience†.** See *patience*.—**To take in the slack** (*naut.*), to draw in the loose or relaxed part of a rope until it becomes taut.—**To take into account.** See *account*.—**To take into one's confidence.** See *confidence*.—**To take into one's head**, to conceive the idea of; form a plan or intention of.

Apparently Rousseau was an advanced boy, for, after these clerical duties were over, and he had returned to Paris, he *took it into his* own *head* to paint a view of the Montmartre hill. *The Century*, XLI. 573.

To take into one's own hand or **hands**, to assume the management or execution of, as a personal duty, right, or privilege.

They suffer not their council to go through with the resolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but *take* the matter back *into their own hands*.
Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).

In the pre-Conquest codes the owner was generally allowed to *take* the law *into his own hand*, as in early Roman law, and get back his goods by force if he could, no doubt with the assistance of his neighbours where possible.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 232.

To take issue. See *issue*.—**To take it ill.** See *ill*.—**To take it out of.** (*a*) To obtain or extort reparation or indemnity from; compel satisfaction from. [Colloq.]

If any one steals anything from me, . . . and I catch him, I *take it out of* him on the spot. I give him a jolly good hiding.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Boffin (as the saying is) *took it out of* the Inexhaustible [baby] in a shower of caresses.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 13.

(*b*) To exhaust the strength or energy of. [Colloq.]

They tried back slowly and sorrowfully, . . . beginning to feel how the run had *taken it out of* them.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

To take leave. See *leave*[2].—**To take name**†. See *name*[2].—**To take notice of** or **that.** (*a*) To note; mark; observe.

You are to *take notice that* the fish lies or swims nearer the bottom, and in deeper water, in winter than in summer.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 105.

In Bethlehem I *took* particular *notice of* their ovens, which are sunk down in the ground, and have an arch turned over them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 40.

Puff. They were spies of Lord Burleigh's.
Sneer. But isn't it odd, they were never *taken notice of*, not even by the commander-in-chief?
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) To remark upon; make mention of.

I have something to beg of you too: which is not to *take notice of* our Marriage to any whatever, yet a while, for some Reasons very important to me.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

To take occasion. See *occasion*.—**To take off.** (*a*) To remove: as, to *take off* one's hat or gloves; to have one's beard *taken off*. (*b*) To remove or transfer to another place: as, *take off* the prisoner to jail! *take* yourself *off*! (*c*) To make away with; put to death; kill.

Whose execution *takes* your enemy *off*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 105.

Till at last the wisdom of our Governours thought it fit to *take* him [Jesus] *off*, and make him an example for Reformers.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

(*d*) To deduct: used specifically of reduction of price.

The justices decreed to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale.
Swift, Miscellanies. (*Latham.*)

(*e*) To withdraw; deprive, free, or relieve one of: as, to *take* responsibility *off*; to *take off* a curse.

Your power and your command is *taken off*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 331.

Penitence does appease
The incensèd powers, and sacrifice *takes off*
Their heavy angers.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iv. 1.

(*f*†) To withhold; hold back; deter.

No means either he, or ye lettera yey write, could *take off* Mr. Sherley & ye rest from putting both ye Friendship and Whit-Angell on ye generall accounte.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

It is as plain that one great End of the Christian Doctrine was to *take* Mankind *off* from giving Divine Worship to Creatures.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vi.

(*g*) To take in trading; purchase.

That vessel found courteous entertainment with him, and he *took off* all her commodities, but not at so good rates as they expected.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 245.

(*h*) To drink off; swallow.

Where she dranke to him a cup of poysoned liquor; and haning *taken off* almost halfe, she reached him the rest: which after she saw he had drunke, she called upon her husbands name aloude.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

(*i*) To reproduce; copy.

It would, perhaps, be no impertinent design to *take off* all their models in wood, which might not only give us some notion of the ancient music, but help us to pleasanter instruments than are now in use.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 465).

Hence—(*j*) To personate; imitate; mimic, especially in ridicule.

She was always mimicking. She *took off* the excise-man, and the farmers, and her grandmother, and the very parson,—how she used to make us laugh! mimicking! why it was like a looking-glass, and the folks standing in front of it, and speaking behind it, all at one time.
C. Reade, Art; a Dramatic Tale, p. 174.

To take offense. See *offense*.—**To take on** or **upon (one's self).** (*a*) To put on; invest one's self with; figuratively, to assume, as a property, characteristic, or mode of being.

Christ our Lord *took upon him* the form of a servant.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

Thus it is that the grief of the passing moment *takes upon itself* an individuality, and a character of climax, which it is destined to lose after a while.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

(*b*) To assume as a duty or responsibility; undertake; take the burden or the blame of.

The good newes . . . appeased their fury; but conditionally that Ratliffe should be deposed, and that Captaine Smith would *take vpon him* the government.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 180.

She loves me, even to suffer for my sake;
And *on herself* would my refusal *take*.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

(*c*) To lay claim to; arrogate, as power or dignity, to one's self.

A Maid called La Pucelle, *taking upon her* to be sent from God for the Good of France, and to expel the English.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 183.

A band of critics, who *take upon them* to decide for the whole town.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

(*d*) To apply to one's self.

Of goode men am I nought agast,
For they wole *taken on hem* no thyng,
Whanne that they knowe al my menyng.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6107.

To take one down a buttonhole, to take one a buttonhole lower, to lower one's pride or pretensions; take one down a peg: used literally in the second quotation. [Colloq.]

O, friar, you grow choleric. . . . On my word, I'll *take you down a button-hole*.
Peele, Edward I., viii.

Master, let me *take you a button-hole lower*. Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 706.

To take one napping. See *nap*[1].—**To take one's bells.** See *bell*[1].—**To take one's chance.** See *chance*.—**To take one's ease,** to make one's self comfortable.

Shall I not *take mine ease* in mine inn but I shall have my pocket picked?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 92.

To take one's gait. See *gait*[2].—**To take one's life in one's hand,** to take mortal risks; act in disregard or defiance of personal danger.

The other [youngster] goes out on the frontier, runs his chances in encounters with wild animals, finds that to make his way he must *take his life in his hand*, and assert his rights.
The Century, XXXVI. 253.

To take one's mark amiss, to go wide of the mark; be at fault; mistake.

Sir, you talk as if you knew something more than all the world doth; and, if I *take* not *my mark amiss*, I deem I have half a guess of you.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 163.

To take one's part, to side with, stand by, or aid one.

If the provost *take our part* . . . we may bell-the-cat with the best of them.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

To take one's self seriously, to regard one's conduct, opinions, etc., with exaggerated gravity, as if above jesting; hence, to attach a solemn importance to one's self.

Your solemn ass must needs *take himself seriously*; the man of deep, keen, quick perception of the ludicrous can never do so.
B. E. Martin, Footprints of Charles Lamb, iii.

To take one's turn. See *turn*.—**To take one tardy**†. See *tardy*.—**To take on the broadside.** See *broadside*.—**To take opportunity,** to take occasion; turn to advantage any incident, occurrence, or occasion.

They *tooke oppertunitie*, and thrust Levetenante Fitcher out a dores, and would suffer him to come no more amongst them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 237.

To take order†, **to take orders.** See *order*.—**To take out.** (*a*) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things: as, to *take* an invalid *out* for a walk; to *take* a book *out* of a library. (*b*) To remove by cleansing or the like: as, to *take out* a stain or a blot. (*c*) To remove so as to deprive one of: as, to *take* the pride or nonsense *out* of a youngster; the running *took* the wind *out* of him. (*d*) To obtain or accept as an equivalent: as, he *took* the amount of the debt *out* in goods.

Because of the old proverbe, What they want in meate, let them *take out* in drinke.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 280).

(*e*) To procure for one's self; get issued for one's own use or benefit: as, to *take out* a patent or a summons. (*f*†) To copy: as, to *take out* a part from a manuscript play.

O love, why dost thou in thy beautiful sampler set such a work for my desire to *take out*, which is as much impossible?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Sweet Bianca,
Take me this work *out*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 179.

To take over. (*a*) To assume the ownership, control, or management of.

No sooner had Katkoff *taken over* the Moscow Gazette than he devoted his attention wholly to the Polish question.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 510.

The consequence was a great increase in forced sales of land, of which much was *taken over* by the European creditor.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 632.

(*b*) To receive; derive.

In short, whatever and however diverse may be their aims, the Gilds *take over* from the family the spirit which held it together and guided it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxx.

To take pains. See *pain*[1].—**To take part in** or **with.** See *part*.—**To take pepper in the nose**†. See *nose*[1].—**To take pity upon, place, pleasure in, possession, pot-luck, precedence of, rank, root, scorn**†, **shape, ship, shipping**†, **sight, silk, soil, stock, strife**†, **tent.** See the nouns.—**To take the air.** (*a*) See *air*[1]. (*b*) To soar: said of birds.

A bird is said to *take the air* when it seeks to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

To take the bent. See *bent*[2].—**To take the bit in the teeth.** See *bit*[1].—**To take the bull by the horns.** See *bull*[1].—**To take the coif, the cross, the crown of the causey, the essay**†, **the field, the foil**†. See *coif, cross*[1], *crown*, etc.—**To take the ground** (*naut.*), to touch bottom; run aground.

"A few hours after we lost sight of this brig," said the boatswain, "the ship *took the ground*."
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xiv.

To take the hand of or **from**†. Same as *to take the wall of*.

They both meeting in an antechamber to the secretary of state, the Spanish ambassador, leaning to the wall in that posture that he *took the hand of* the English ambassador, said publicly, "I hold this place in the right of the king my master"; which small punctilio, being not resented by our ambassador at that time, gave the Spaniard occasion to brag that he *had taken the hand from* our ambassador.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 136.

To take the laboring oar. See *labor*[1].—**To take the law of.** Same as *to have the law of* (which see, under *law*[1]).

The other that rides along with him is Tom Touchy, a fellow famous for *taking the law of* every body.
Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

To take the mantle, the measure of, the pas, the pledge, the reins. See the nouns.—**To take the oath,** to take a drink. [Slang, U. S.]—**To take the road.** (*a*) See *road*. (*b*) Same as *to take to the road*. See *road*. (*c*) *Theat.*, to go on a round of engagements and performances from town to town: said of a traveling company or show.—**To take the say, the shilling, the shine out of, the sun, the test, the veil.** See the nouns.—**To take the wall of,** to pass (one) on that part of the road nearest the wall (this, when there were no sidewalks, was to take the safest and best position, usually yielded to the superior in rank); hence, to get the better of in any way.—**To take the wind out of one's sails.** See *sail*[1].—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*[2].—**To take to heart.** See *heart*.—**To take to one's bosom,** to marry.—**To take to pieces.** (*a*) To separate into the component parts: as, to *take* a gun or a clock *to pieces*. (*b*) To examine piecemeal; dissect; analyze; especially, to show inherent weakness or defects in; pick to pieces.

The Duke of Bedford *took* the treaty, and in the conclusion of his speech the ministry, *to pieces*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 278.

To take to task. See *task*.—**To take turns.** See *turn*.—**To take up.** (*a*) To pick up; lift; raise.

Who can *take up* the Ocean in a spoone?
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

They who have lost all to his Subjects may stoop and *take up* the reward.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(*b*) To take into one's company, society, etc.

You are to *take* soldiers *up* in counties as you go.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 199.

Our men, retyring to the water side, got their boat, and ere they had rowed a quarter of a myle towards Hatorask they *tooke vp* foure of their fellowes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 101.

(*c*) To absorb: as, sponges *take up* water.

The pleasures and pains of the higher senses are *taken up* into the emotion of beauty.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 478.

(*d*) To arrest; take into custody.

An officer patroles about the city [Cairo], more especially by night; . . . he *takes up* all persons he finds committing any disorders, or that cannot give an account of themselves.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 165.

Policeman, *take* me *up*—
No doubt I am some criminal!
W. S. Gilbert, Phrenology.

(*e*) To assume; enter upon; espouse: as, to *take up* a profession; to *take up* a quarrel.

Fear not, Cesario; *take* thy fortunes *up*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 151.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale.
Addison, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

(*f*) To set up; begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for thee.
Ezek. xxvi. 17.

(*g*†) To encounter; challenge; oppose.

One power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce a third
Must *take up* us.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

King Henry in the mean Time followed his Pleasures, and in June kept a solemn Just at Greenwich, where he and Sir Charles Brandon *took up* all Comers.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 256.

(*h*) To meet and deal with; treat or dispose of satisfactorily; settle or adjust properly.

I knew when seven justices could not *take up* a quarrel.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

(*i*) To catch together and fasten: as, to *take up* an artery; to *take up* dropped stitches.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed.
Sharpe, Surgery.

(*j*) To check with dissent, remonstrance, or rebuke.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*k*†) To stop; bring to a stand.

For a small piece of Money a man may pass quiet enough, and for the most part only the poor are *taken up*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 78.

(*l*) To occupy; employ; engage; engross: as, to *take up* room or time; to *take up* one's attention.

He is *taken up* with great persons; he is not to know you to-night.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The men *take* them *up* [the public baths] in the morning: and in the afternoon the women.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 54.

But his fault is onely this, that his minde is somewhat much *taken vp* with his mind, and his thoughts not loaden with any carriage besides.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

My first days at Naples were *taken up* with the sight of processions, which are always very magnificent in the holy week.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 424).

(*m*) To obtain; specifically, to procure on credit; borrow. [Colloq.]

My father could *take up*, upon the bareness of his word, five hundred pound, and five too.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

He *took up* (borrowed) £500 of Lawyer X., and he hankered arter a bigger place, and then somehow he war bankrupt. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

(*n*) To acquire, as land, mining property, etc., by purchase from a government, or by entering claim, occupying, improving, or working, as prescribed by law.

Mary and Mr. Trowbridge have *taken up* their Country to the South West, and as soon as he has got our house built we are going to live there.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 188.

The facilities for *taking up* land [in settlement of Virginia] . . . enabled the better disposed, whose sole crime had perhaps been poverty, to obtain a fair start.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, 3d ser., p. 11.

(*o*) To accept; specifically, in *sporting*, to agree and respond to, as a bet, or a person betting.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 34.

(*p*) To comprehend; understand; take the meaning of. [Scotch.]

I dinna believe he speaks gude Latin neither; at least he disna *take* me *up* when I tell him the learned names o' the plants. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xv.

"I do not *take* you *up*, sir," replied the Sergeant.
N. Macleod, The Starling, v.

(*q*) To pay the amount or cost of: as, to *take up* a loan, note, or check; to *take up* bonds.—**To take up a quarrel**†. See *quarrel*.—**To take up arms.** See *to take arms*.—**To take upon (one's self).** See *to take on*.—**To take up short.** See *short*.—**To take up the cross, the cudgels, the gauntlet, the glove, the hatchet, the running.** See the nouns.—**To take wind.** See *wind*[2].—**To take with,** to accept or have as a companion; hence, to let (a person) accompany or follow one's course of thought.

Soft you now, good Morgan Pigot, and *take* us *with* ye a little, I pray. What means your wisdom by all this?
Peele, Edward I., ii.

To take with a grain of salt. See *salt*[1].—**Syn. 10.** *Accept*, etc. See *receive*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To obtain; receive; acquire; become a recipient, an owner, or a possessor; specifically, in *law*, to acquire or become entitled to property, irrespective of act or express assent: thus, an infant upon the death of his father is said to *take* by descent or by will according as the father's estate is cast upon him by operation of law or by testamentary act.

For eche that axith, *takith;* and he that sechith, fyndith; and it shal be opnyde to a man knokynge.
Wyclif, Mat. vii. 8.

All things that the Father hath are mine: therefore said I, that he shall *take* of mine, and shall shew it unto you. John xvi. 15.

The exclusion of any claim of the next of kin to *take* under a resulting trust. *Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 807.

2. To remove; abstract; figuratively, to detract; derogate: often followed by *from*.

Behold, he *taketh* away, who can hinder him?
Job ix. 12.

To *take from*
The workmanship of Heaven is an offence
As great as to endeavour to add to it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

Ford's grammatical experiments *take from* the simplicity of his diction, while they afford no strength whatever to his descriptions.
Gifford, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. xliii.

3†. To take place; occur; result.

And if so be that pees hereafter *take*,
As alday happeth after anger game.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1562.

[The printed editions all have or insert a *be* before *take*, but the MSS. do not have it, and it is objectionable on the score of meter.]

Fetch him off, fetch him off! I am sure he's clouted,
Did I not tell you how 'twould *take*?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

4. To take effect; work; act; operate.

I have had strategems and ambuscadoes;
But, God be thanked, they have never *took!*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

Glad you got through with the pock so well — it *takes* a second time, some say — it 'a worse than horn-ail, hoven, or core. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

Rub the solder in until it *takes*, which will be in a moment. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 264.

5. To have the desired effect; hence, to please; be successful or popular: sometimes followed by *with:* as, the play *takes with* a certain class.

He printed a witty Poeme called Hudibras; the first part . . . *tooke* extremely. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

He [Mr. Hobbes] knew what would *take*, and be liked; and he knew how to express it after a *taking* manner.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

The style *takes;* the style pays; and what more would you have? *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii.

6. To be disposed, inclined, or addicted; especially, to be favorably disposed toward some person or thing: usually followed by *to:* as, to *take* naturally *to* study; the dog seldom *takes to* strangers.

Certainly he will never yield to the duke's fall, being a young man, resolute, magnanimous, and tenderly and firmly affectionate where he *takes*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 101.

Somehow or other, she *took to* Ruth, and Ruth *took to* her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 32.

Why do your teeth like crackling crust, and your organs of taste like spongy crumb, and your digestive contrivances *take* kindly *to* bread rather than toadstools?
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

7. To betake one's self; have recourse; resort, as to a place, course, means, etc.: with *to*.

Each mounted on his prancing steed,
And *took* to travel straight.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 86).

A steamer in the mid-Atlantic encountered a storm, and was so shattered that all who could *took to* the boats.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 264.

We long to know the site of the church of Saint Michael, which our countrymen so stoutly guarded, till the Normans, Norman-like, *took to* their favourite weapon of fire.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 375.

8†. To proceed; resume.

Now turne to our tale, *take* there we lefte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 747.

9. To be or admit of being taken, in any sense: used colloquially in many phrases: as, to *take* sick; specifically, of game, to be caught.

The small fish *take* freely — some go back into the water, the few in good condition into the basket.
Froude, Sketches, p. 238.

"I hear my chilluns callin' me," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee; . . . "my ole 'ooman done gone en *tuck* mighty sick," sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvii.

Guns of various sizes have been so constructed as to *take* to pieces and stow away in a small compass.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 78.

10. To touch; take hold.

The cradles are supported under their centres by shores on which the keel *takes*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 179.

11. To be a (good or bad) subject for a photograph: as, he does not *take* well. [Colloq.]—**To give and take,** to offer, do, or say something, and to receive the like in return: said with reference to action which takes place by turns or reciprocally, as in a set-to: often used attributively or substantively: as, a *give-and-take* policy; the conversation was a sort of *give and take*.—**To take after,** to pattern after; imitate; resemble.

An obstinate, passionate, self-willed boy!—Who can he *take after?* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 1.

To take in with, to enter into agreement with; make terms with.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter: thinking, belike, that they have their first sure, and now are ready for a new purchase.
Bacon, Faction (ed. 1887).

To take off, to set off; part; start; spring; specifically, to start to leap, as a horse in taking a fence.

If, when going at three parts speed, a horse's feet come just right to *take off* [in leaping a brook], the mere momentum of his body would take him over a place 15 feet wide.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 198.

The other two headwaters of the Hugli bear witness to not less memorable vicissitudes. The second of them *takes off* from the Ganges about forty miles eastward from the Bhagirathi. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 44.

To take on, to be agitated; display great excitement, grief, anger, or other emotion.

I *take onne*, as one dothe that playeth his sterakels, je tempeste. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell*, under *sterracles*.)

Lady Bothwell could not make herself easy; yet she was sensible that her sister hurt her own cause by *taking on*, as the maid-servants call it, too vehemently.
Scott, My Aunt Margaret's Mirror, i.

There 's Missis walking about the drawing-room *taking on* awful. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxii.

To take on one. See *to take upon one*.—**To take to.** (*a*) See defs. 6 and 7. (*b*) To set about doing something; fall to; take a hand in: as, to *take to* rising early; to *take to* cards or billiards.—**To take to one's heels.** See *heel*[1].—**To take to the road.** See *road*.—**To take up.** (*a*†) To stop; hold up.

Sir, it is time to *take up*, for I know that anything from this place, as soon as it is certain, is stale.
Donne, Letters, xlvii.

Coz. Be not rapt so.
Cont. Your Excellence would be so, had you seen her.
Coz. Take up, take up.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, i. 2.

(*b*†) To reform.

The Good has borrowed old Bowman's house in Kent, and is retiring thither for six weeks: I tell her she has lived so rakish a life that she is obliged to go and *take up*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 28.

(*c*) To clear up: said of the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) To begin: as, school *takes up* next week. [Scotch, and local, U. S.] (*e*) To obtain a loan; borrow or obtain goods on credit.

I will *take up*, and bring myself in credit, sure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

(*f*) In *mech.*, to close spontaneously, as a small leak in a steam-pipe or water-pipe.—**To take upon** (or **on**) **one,** to assume a character or part; play a specified rôle; act: followed by *as* or *like*.

Like some great horse he paceth vp and downe, . . .
And *takes vpon him* in each company
As if he held some petty monarchy.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

I will have thee put on a gown,
And *take upon thee as* thou wert mine heir.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

To take up with. (*a*) To consort or fraternize with; accept as a companion or friend; keep company with.

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with?*
South.

He *takes up with* younger folks,
Who for his wine will bear his jokes.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

(*b*) To put up with; be satisfied with.

We must *take up with* what can be got.
Swift, To Abp. King, Oct. 10, 1710.

(*c*) To adopt; embrace; espouse, as an idea or opinion.

They [the French] *took up with* theories because they had no experience of good government.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

To take with, to side with.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to *take with* the more passable than with the more able.
Bacon, Followers and Friends (ed. 1887).

take (tāk), *n.* [= Icel. *tak* = Sw. Dan. *tag;* from the verb.] 1. The act of taking, in any sense.

In such cases [as in angling and shooting] the pleasure of each successful throw needs to exert a lasting influence on the mind, rendering it easy to go on for a long time without a *take*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 153.

2. That which takes. (*a*†) A magic spell; a charm; an enchantment.

He has a *take* upon him, or is planet-struck.
The Quack's Academy (1678) (Harl. Misc., II. 34).

(*b*) A sudden illness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

3. That which is taken; the amount or quantity taken. (*a*) In *hunting, fishing*, etc., the amount of game caught or killed: as, a *take* or catch of fish.

The yearly *take* of larks is 60,000. This includes skylarks, wood-larks, tit-larks, and mud-larks.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 68.

(*b*) An appropriation or holding of land; a lease; especially, in *coal-mining*, the area covered by a lease for mining purposes; a set. Compare *tack*[1], 9. [Eng.]

At Marsh Gibbon a field of one hundred acres and another of twenty-five were divided about forty years ago into plots from one to one and a half acres, with larger *takes* up to fourteen or fifteen acres in grass.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 912.

(*c*) In *printing*, the portion of copy taken at one time by a compositor to be set up in type. Also *taking*. (*d*) Receipts, as from a sale; specifically, in *theat. language*, the amount of money received from the sale of seats before the opening of the doors on the night of a performance.—**Fat take.** See *fat*[1].

taket. An obsolete past participle of *take*.

take-heed (tāk'hēd'), *n.* Caution; prudence; circumspection. [Rare.]

I know you want good diets, and good lotions,
And, in your pleasures, good *take-heed*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

take-in (tāk'in), *n.* 1. Deception; fraud; imposition. [Colloq.]

Anybody that looks on the board looks on us as cheats and humbugs, and thinks that our catalogues are all *take-in*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 326.

Hence—2. The person cheating: as, he is a humbug and a *take-in*. [Colloq.]

takel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *tackle*.

taken[1] (tā'kn). Past participle of *take*.

taken[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *token*.

take-off (tāk'ôf), *n.* 1. The act of taking off, in any sense; especially, an imitation or mimicking; a caricature; a burlesque representation.—2. The point at which one takes off; specifically, the point at which a leaper rises from the ground in taking a fence or bar.

A hog-backed stile and a foot-board, four feet odd of strong timber with a slippery *take-off*, are to him articles of positive refreshment and relief.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xv.

3. In *croquet*, a stroke by which the player's ball is driven forward in the line of aim or nearly so, and the ball it touches is barely moved or even allowed to remain undisturbed.

taker (tā'kėr), *n.* [< *take* + *-er*[1].] One who takes, in any sense; specifically, a purveyor.

As for capons ye can gette none,
The kyngys *taker* toke up eche one.
Interlude of the iiij. Elements, n. d. (*Halliwell.*)

Cheerful and grateful *takers* the gods love,
And auch as wait their pleasures with full hopes.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

The *taker* of a degree . . . received the title of Danischmend — a Persian word, signifying "Gifted with Knowledge." *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 150.

taker-off (tā'kėr-ôf'), *n.* One who takes off or removes; specifically, in *printing*, the workman, usually a boy, who takes from a printing-machine each sheet as soon as it is printed. [Eng.] In the United States this workman is called a *flier* or *fly-boy*. When the delivery of sheets is done automatically, the apparatus is called a *fly*.

The sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a *taker-off*, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a flyer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 706.

taket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tacket*.

take-up (tāk′up), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Any device by which a flexible band, belt, rope, or tie may be tightened or shortened. (*b*) In many machines, any one of a variety of devices by which, when a part of the material is fed forward to be acted upon, that which has already been treated is wound upon a roller or otherwise "taken up." Also called *take-up motion*. Such devices are used in looms, and in many other machines for the manufacture and treatment of textile fabrics, paper-hangings, oilcloth-printing, etc. Worm-gearing or ratchet-motions are features of most of them. (*c*) In a sewing-machine, a device for drawing up the slack of the thread as the needle rises.

A sewing machine, and a *take up* and tension for sewing machines, form the subject of three patents.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 138.

takie (tak′i), *n.* [Syr.] The skull-cap of the Eastern peoples of Syria, and those of the desert country. It is similar to the tarboosh, but is worn only by persons of some wealth, or by those who inhabit the towns.

takigrafy (ta-kig′ra-fi), *n.* A common phonetic spelling of *tachygraphy*.

taking (tā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *take*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who takes, in any sense.—2. The state of being taken; especially, a state of agitation, distress, or perplexity; predicament; dilemma.

Well, I may jest or so; but Cupid knows
My *taking* is as bad or worse than hers.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

Waked in the morning with my head in a sad *taking* through the last night's drink, which I am very sorry for.
Pepys, Diary, April 24, 1661.

3. That which takes. (*a*†) A blight; a malignant influence.

Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and *taking!*
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 61.

Hence—(*b*) An attack of sickness; a sore. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

4. That which is taken. (*a*) *pl.* Receipts. [Colloq.]

There are but few [London crossing-sweepers] I have spoken to who would not, at one period, have considered fifteen shillings a bad week's work. But now "the *takings*" are very much reduced.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

The average *takings* of the [electric] road are $1,250 a week, as against $750 for horses.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 309.

(*b*) In *printing*, same as *take*, 3 (*c*). *Ure*, Dict., III. 640.

taking (tā′king), *p. a.* 1. Captivating; engaging; attractive; pleasing.

To say the truth, it is not very *taking* at first sight.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 237.

She's dreadful *taking*. . . . When she gets talking, you could just stop there forever.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

2†. Blighting; baleful; noxious; spreading contagion; infectious.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs, with lameness!
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 166.

Come not near me,
For I am yet too *taking* for your company.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

3. Easily taken; contagious; catching. [Colloq.]

takingly (tā′king-li), *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

So I shall discourse in some sort *takingly*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

takingness (tā′king-nes), *n.* The quality of pleasing, or of being attractive or engaging.

All outward adornings . . . have something in them of a complaisance and *takingness*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 41. (*Latham.*)

taking-off (tā′king-ôf′), *n.* 1. Removal; specifically, removal by death; killing.

Let her who would be rid of him devise
His speedy *taking off*.
Shak., Lear, v. 1. 65.

2. In *printing*, the act of taking sheets from a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Taking-off board**, the board or table on which the taker-off places sheets newly printed. [Eng.]

taky (tā′ki), *a.* [< *take* + *-y*[1].] Capable of taking, captivating, or charming; designed to attract notice and please; taking; attractive. [Colloq.]

Mr. Blyth now proceeded to perform by one great effort those two difficult and delicate operations in art technically described as "putting in *taky* touches, and bringing out bits of effect."
W. Collins, Hide and Seek, i. 9.

tal, tala (tal, tä′lä), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *tāla*.] The palmyra-palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. See *palmyra*.

Talæporia (tal-ē-pō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839); < Gr. ταλαιπωρία, hard work, severe labor, < ταλαίπωρος, having suffered much, much-enduring, prob. a collateral form of equiv. ταλαπείριος, < τλᾶν, endure, + πειρᾶν, go through, try: see *pirate*.] A genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Talæporiidæ*, having twelve-veined fore wings, and in the male both palpi and ocelli. It includes certain European sac-bearing species formerly included in the family *Psychidæ*. *T. pseudobombycella* is one of the best-known species.

Talæporiidæ (tal′ē-pō-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talæporia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, formerly placed among the *Bombyces*, and including the genera *Talæporia* and *Solenobia*. It differs markedly from the *Psychidæ*, in which it was formerly put, by the non-pectinate male antennæ, by the presence of legs and antennæ in the female, and by the fact that the pupa works its way almost entirely out of the larval case. The larvæ live in triangular silk-lined bags, to which bits of wood or sand are attached, and the female moths resemble those of the *Psychidæ* in being entirely wingless.

talapoin (tal′a-poin), *n.* [Formerly also *telapoin, tallapoi, tallipoie, talipoi, tallopin;* Pg. *talapão*, formerly *talapoy*, It. *talapoi*, etc.; of obscure E. Ind. origin.] 1. A Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, etc.

In Pegu they have many *Tallipoies* or priests, which preach against all abuses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 261.

How explicitly Buddhism recognizes such ideas [belief in spirits] may be judged from one of the questions officially put to candidates for admission as monks or *talapoins*—"Art thou afflicted by madness or the other ills caused by giants, witches, or evil demons of the forest and mountain?"
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 125.

2. In *zoöl.*, a monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin*.

Talapoin (*Cercopithecus talapoin*).

talaria (tā-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle, < *talus*, the ankle, the ankle-bone: see *talus*.] In *classical myth.* and *archæol.*, the sandals, bearing small wings, worn characteristically by Hermes or Mercury and often by Iris and Heos (Dawn), and by other divinities, as Eros and the Furies and Harpies. In late or summary representations of the deity the sandals are sometimes omitted, so that the wings appear as if growing from the ankles, one on each side of the foot. Sometimes, especially in archaic examples, the talaria have the form of a sort of greaves bearing the wings much higher on the leg. They symbolize the faculty of swift and unimpeded passage through space.

Figure of Iris, wearing Talaria of the older or greave-like form: from a Greek red-figured vase.

talaric (tā-lar′ik), *a.* [< L. *talaris*, of or pertaining to the ankle: see *talaria*.] Pertaining to the ankles: especially in the phrase *talaric chiton* or *tunic*, of Greek antiquity—that is, one reaching to the ankles or feet, as the long tunic of the Ionian Greeks.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless *talaric chiton* with diploïs.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

talbot (tâl′bot), *n.* [Probably from the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] 1†. A kind of hound, probably the oldest of the slow-hounds. This dog had a broad mouth, very deep chops, and very long and large pendulous ears, was fine-coated and usually pure-white. This was the hound formerly known as St. Hubert's breed, and is probably the original stock of the bloodhound.

Jesse says the earliest mention of bloodhounds was in the reign of Henry III. The breed originated from the *talbot*, which was brought over by William the Conqueror, and seems to have been very similar to the St. Hubert.
The Century, XXXVIII. 189.

2. In *her.*, a dog, generally considered as a mastiff, represented with hanging ears, and tail somewhat long and curled over the back: it is represented walking unless otherwise blazoned.

Behold the eagles, lions, *talbots*, bears,
The badges of your famous ancestries.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, ii. 27.

Talbot's head, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a large dog with hanging ears, sometimes freely treated, having a long and forked tongue issuing from the mouth. It is common both as a bearing on the escutcheon and as a crest.

talbotype (tâl′bō-tīp), *n.* [< *Talbot* (see def.) + *type*.] A photographic process invented by an Englishman, W. H. Fox Talbot, in which paper prepared in a particular manner is used instead of the silver plates of Daguerre: same as *calotype*.

Talbot published, six months before the discovery of the Daguerreotype, his process with the chloride of silver; and the year following the Calotype, or, as it is now frequently denominated, the *Talbotype*, was made known.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 171.

talc (talk), *n.* [Formerly also *talk*, *talck* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *talk*; < F. *talc* = Sp. *talco*, *talque* = Pg. It. *talco* (ML. *talcus*, NL. also *talcum*) = Pers. *talq*, < Ar. *talq*, talc.] A magnesian silicate, usually consisting of broad, flat, smooth laminæ or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent when in very thin plates. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green, and yellow. There are three principal varieties of talc—foliated, massive (including soapstone or steatite), and indurated. Indurated talc is used for tracing lines on wood, cloth, etc., instead of chalk. Talc is not infrequently formed by the alteration of other minerals, particularly the magnesian silicates of the pyroxene group; thus, renasciaerite is talc pseudomorphous after pyroxene, and a fibrous form of talc (sometimes called *agalite*), pseudomorph after enstatite, is found at Edwards, New York, and when finely ground is used in giving a gloss to paper. Talc is also used as a lubricator, and steatite or soapstone for hearthstones, etc.

All this promontory seems to have been the kingdom of Carpasia. I observed in this part a great quantity of *talc* in the hills.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 218.

Oil of talc†. See *oil*.

talc (talk), *v. t.* [< *talc*, *n.*] To treat or rub with talc: as, in photography, to *talc* a plate to which it is desired to prevent the adherence of a film.

A glass plate is first cleaned, *talced*, and collodionized.
The Engineer, LXVI. 334.

talca gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].

Talchir group. [So called from *Tālchir*, one of the tributary states of Orissa, in India.] In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Gondwana series, a group of rocks of importance in India, consisting chiefly of shales and sandstones, which are almost entirely destitute of fossils, although having a maximum thickness of 800 feet, and extending over a wide area. The Gondwana system is believed by the geologists of the Indian Survey to range in geological age from the Permian to the Upper Jurassic.

talcite (tal′sīt), *n.* [< *talc* + *-ite*[1].] 1. A massive variety of talc.—2. A kind of muscovite.

talcky (tal′ki), *a.* [< *talc*(*k*) + *-y*[1].] Talcose. Also spelled *talky*.

talcochloritic (tal′kō-klō-rit′ik), *a.* [< *talc* + *chlorite* + *-ic*.] Containing both talc and chlorite: as, *talcochloritic* schist.

talcoid (tal′koid), *a.* [< *talc* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of talc.

talcomicaceous (tal′kō-mī-kā′shius), *a.* [< *talc* + *mica* + *-aceous*.] Containing both talc and mica: as, *talcomicaceous* schist.

talcose (tal′kōs), *a.* [< *talc* + *-ose*.] Containing talc; made up in considerable part of talc.—**Talcose granite.** Same as *protogine*.—**Talcose schist** or **slate.** Same as *talc-schist*.

talcous (tal′kus), *a.* [= F. *talqueux;* as *talc* + *-ous*.] Same as *talcose*.

talc-schist (talk′shist), *n.* A rock consisting largely of talc, and having more or less of a schistose or foliated structure. It is one of the rocks forming together the crystalline schist series, most of which are believed to be altered sedimentary rocks. See *slate*[2] and *schist*.

Many rocks have been classed as *talc-schist* which contain no talc, but a hydrous mica. These have been called by Dana hydro-mica-schists. *Talc-schist* is not specially abundant, though it occurs in considerable mass in the Alps (Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Carinthia, etc.), and is found also among the Apennine and Ural Mountains.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geology (2d ed.), p. 130.

talcum (tal′kum), *n.* [NL.: see *talc*.] Talc; soapstone.—**Talcum powder.** See *powder*.

tale[1] (tāl), *n.* [< ME. *tale*, < AS. *talu* (in comp. *tæl-*), a number, reckoning, also speech, voice, talk, tale; cf. *getæl*, number, reckoning, division; = OS. *tala* = OFries. *tale*, *tele* = MD. *tale*, number, speech, language, D. *taal*, number, *taal*, speech, language, = MLG. *tal*, number, reckoning, count, *tale*, speech, plea, LG. *taal*, number, speech, plea, = OHG. *zala*, MHG. *zal*, G. *zahl*, number, = Icel. *tal*, a number,

talk, conversation, tale, *tala*, a number, speech, = Sw. *tal*, number, speech, = Dan. *tale*, speech, talk, discourse, *tal*, number; cf. Goth. **tals* in deriv. *talzjan*, instruct. Hence *tale*[1], *v.*, *tell*[1], and *talk*[1]. For the relation of the two senses 'number' and 'speech,' cf. *rime*[1], 'number' and 'tale.'] **1†.** Number.

The *tale* of thritti, thet is of thrisithe ten.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 234.

2. Numbering; enumeration; reckoning; account; count.

To nem you the mowmber naytely be *tale*,
There were twenty and too.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2746.

The lawyer, that sells words by weight and by *tale*.
Randolph, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

Both number twice a day the milky dams;
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 51.

3. A number of things considered as an aggregate; a sum.

Pilia. Jew, I must have more gold.
Bar. Why, want'st thou any of thy *tales*?
Pilia. No, but three hundred will not serve his turn.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 5.

To know, to esteem, to love—and then to part,
Makes up life's *tale* to many a feeling heart.
Coleridge, On Taking Leave of ——.

Now Maggie's *tale* of visits to Aunt Glegg is completed, I mean that we shall go out boating every day until she goes. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

4†. Account; estimation; regard; heed. See *to give tale*, below.

He wrogten manige [sinne] and bale,
Of that migt is litel *tale*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 548.

5†. Speech; language.

Bigamie is unkinde [unnatural] thing,
On engleis *tale*, twie-wifing.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 450.

6†. A speech; a statement; talk; conversation; discourse.

In one swithe degele hale,
I-herde ich holde grete *tale*
An ule and one nigtingale.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 3 (Morris and Skeat, I. 171).

She that was with sorwe oppressed so,
That in effect she noght his *tales* herde,
But here and ther, now here a worde or two.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 178.

7. A report of any matter; a relation; a version.

Every tongue brings in a several *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 194.

Mair of that *taill* he told to me,
The quhilk he said he sswe.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

Birds . . . piped their Valentines, and woke
Desire in me to infuse my *tale* of love
In the old king's ears, who promised help.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

8†. In *law*, a count; a declaration.

The declaration, narratio, or count, antiently called the *tale*, in which the plaintiff sets forth his cause of complaint at length. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xx.

9. An account of an asserted fact or circumstance; a rumor; a report; especially, an idle or malicious story; a piece of gossip or slander; a lie: as, to tell *tales*.

Pilgrimis and palmers . . .
Wenten forth in hure way with meny vn-wyse *tales*,
And hauen leue to lye al hure lyf-time.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 49.

In thee are men [margin, men of slanders] that carry *tales* to shed blood. Ezek. xxii. 9.

The *tale* revived, the lie so oft o'erthrown.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 350.

10. A narrative, oral or written (in prose or verse), of some real or imaginary event or group of events; a story, either true or fictitious, having for its aim to please or instruct, or to preserve more or less remote historical facts; more especially, a story displaying embellishment or invention.

With a *tale* forsooth he commeth vnto you; with a *tale* which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Life is as tedious as a twice-told *tale*
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 108.

Mine is a *tale* of Flodden Field,
And not a history. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 34.

Old wives' tale, or **old men's tale†**, a proverbial expression for any tale of a legendary character, dealing usually with the marvelous.

I am content to drive away the time with an *old wives'* winter's *tale*. *Peele*, Old Wives' Tale (ed. Bullen), l. 99.

I find all these but dreams, and *old men's tales*,
To fright unsteady youth. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 3.

Out of tale, without tale†, without number; more than can be numbered.

Thanne wyndeth hi zuo nele defautes, and of motes and of doust *wyth-oute tale*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Tale of a tub. See *tub*.—**Tale of naught†**, a thing of no account; a mere trifle.

Alle suche prestes,
That han noyther kunnynge ne kynne but a croune [tonsure] one,
And a tytle, a *tale of nouzte* to his lyflode at myschiefe.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 291.

To be (or jump) in a (or one) tale†, to agree; concur; be in accord.

'Fore God, they *are* both *in a tale*.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 33.

All generally agreeing that such places [heauen and hell] there are, but how inhabited, by whom gouerned, or what betides them that are transported to the one or the other, not two of them *iumpe in one tale*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

To give tale†, to make account; set store; take notice; heed.

Of gyle ne of gabbynge *gyue* thei neuere *tale*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 451.

Therof *yeve* I lytel *tale*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6375.

To hold tale†. See *hold*[1].—**To tell one's (or its) own tale or story**, to speak for one's self or itself; be self-explanatory.—**To tell tale†.** Same as *to give tale*.

He nas but seven yeer old,
And therfore litel *tale* hath he *told*
Of any dreem, so holy was his herte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 299.

To tell tales, to play the informer.

The only remedy is to bribe them with goody goodies, that they may not *tell tales* to papa and mamma.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

To tell tales out of school (formerly, **forth of school**), to reveal secrets; disclose confidential matters.

We have some news at Cambridge, but it is too long to relate; besides, I must not *tell tales forth of school*.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 65.

Unit of tale. See *unit*.—**Syn. 10.** *Romance*, etc. See *novel*, *n.*

tale[1] (tāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *talen*, < AS. *talian*, speak, tell, count, think (= OS. *talōn* = OHG. *zalōn*, MHG. *zaln*, G. *zählen*, number, reckon), < *talu*, number, tale: see *tale*[1], *n.* Cf. *tell*[1], *v.*] To speak; discourse; tell tales. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ye shapen yow to *talen* and to pleye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 772.

Whan they this straunge vessel sigh
Come in and hath his saile avsled;
The town therof hath spoke and *taled*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

tale[2], *n.* See *tael*.

talea (tā′lē-ä), *n.* [L.: see *tail*[2].] In *bot.*, a cutting for propagation.

talebearer (tāl′bãr″ėr), *n.* One who tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth.
Prov. xxvi. 20.

talebearing (tāl′bãr″iug), *n.* [< *tale*[1] + *bearing*.] The act of spreading tales, especially such as are either untrue or in some way detrimental to the person concerned.

talebearing (tāl′bãr″ing), *a.* Spreading stories or reports which are likely to do harm.

tale-book (tāl′bůk), *n.* A story-book. [Rare.]

I spent it in reading love-books, and *tale-books*, and play-books. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xxi.

tale-carrier† (tāl′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A talebearer.

Spirits called spies and *tale-cariers*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 80.

taleful (tāl′fůl), *a.* [< *tale*[1] + *-ful*.] Abounding with stories.

The cottage hind
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and *taleful* there
Recounts his simple frolic. *Thomson*, Winter, l. 90.

Talegallinæ (tal″ē-ga-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talegallus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Megapodidæ* or mound-birds, typified by the genus *Talegallus*, including the brush-turkeys of the Australian and Papuan regions, and the *Megacephalon maleo* of Celebes. *G. R. Gray.*

Brush-turkey (*Talegallus lathami*).

Talegallus (tal-ē-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1826), also *Talegalla* (Lesson, 1828), *Tallegallus* (Schlegel, 1880), said to be compounded of a native name + L. *gallus*, a cock.] The representative genus of *Talegallinæ*, containing the true brush-turkey, as *T. lathami* of Australia, and *T. cuvieri* of New Guinea. See *brush-turkey*, and cut in preceding column. Also called *Alectura*, *Alectrura*, or *Alectorura*, and *Catheturus*.

tale-master† (tāl′mās″tėr), *n.* The author or originator of a tale.

"I tell you my tale, and my *tale-master*" . . . is essential to the begetting of credit to any relation.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxiii.

talent[1] (tal′ent), *n.* [< ME. *talent*, < OF. *talent*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, F. *talent*, a talent, also ability, a man of ability, = Pr. *talen*, *talant*, *talan*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = Sp. Pg. It. *talento*, a talent, also will, inclination, desire, = D. G. Sw. Dan. *talent*, gift, endowment, = Ir. *talaint*, a talent, *tallan*, Gael. *talann*, a talent, faculty, < L. *talentum*, a Grecian weight, a talent of money, ML. also will, inclination, desire, < Gr. *τάλαντον*, a balance, a particular weight, esp. of gold, a sum of money, a talent (see def.), < √ *ταλ*, *τλα*, lift, bear, weigh, as in *τλῆναι*, bear, suffer, *τλήμων*, miserable, *πολύτλας*, much-suffering, *Ἄτλας*, Atlas (see *Atlas*[1]), L. *tollere*, lift, *tolerare*, bear (see *tolerate*), Skt. *tulā*, a balance, weight, *tulana*, lifting, √ *tul*, lift, weigh. The deflected uses of the word in ML. and Rom. are due in part to the fig. sense 'wealth,' and in part to the sense 'gift, endowment,' suggested by the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.).] **1.** An ancient denomination of weight, originally Babylonian (though the name is Greek), and varying widely in value among different peoples and at different times. All the Assyrian weights had two values, the heavy being double the light, and there were also various types of each. The royal Babylonian commercial talent (or Assyrian talent) was divided into 60 minas, and each mina into 60 shekels. Its value (light weight) was in one type 29.63 kilograms (65 pounds 5 ounces avoirdupois), and in another 30.10 kilograms (66 pounds 5⅓ ounces). Derivatives of this talent (which was equivalent to 3,000 shekels) were in use in Syria and Palestine and in Phenician colonies. Its money value is reckoned as approximately from $1,700 to $2,000. The Babylonian gold talent contained only 50 minas, and was thus five sixths of the commercial weight. The Babylonian silver talent was formed by multiplying the commercial talent by 13⅓ (the ratio of silver to an equivalent mass of gold), and afterward dividing by 10. The resulting light talent was sometimes again divided by 2. Derivatives of this talent were in use in Persia, Lydia, Macedonia, and Italy. It is the basis of much of the most ancient silver coinage. The Phenician silver talent, probably derived from the Babylonian, was in its lighter types about 43.4 kilograms (95 pounds 9 ounces avoirdupois), and, being halved, was adopted into the Ptolemaic system. The chief Greek talents were as follows: Old Æginetan, 40.3 kilograms (88 pounds 12 ounces); emporetic Attic (substantially later Æginetan), 36.4 kilograms (80 pounds 4 ounces); Solonic (= Egyptian), 25.8 kilograms (56 pounds 14 ounces). Talents mentioned by Homer and some other of the oldest writers appear to be small weights, perhaps shekels. The later Attic talent contained 60 minas, or 6,000 Attic drachmas, equal to 56 pounds 14 ounces. As a denomination of silver money it was equal to about $1,000. The great talent of the Romans is computed to be equal to £99 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or about $480, and the little talent to £75 sterling, or about $363.

2†. Money; wealth; property in general.

Takez hym to hys tresory, *talentes* hym shewys.
Wars of Alexander (Dublin MS.), l. 1666.

Many a noble gallant
Sold both land and *talent*
To follow Stukely in this famous fight.
Life and Death of Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. [310).

3†. Hence, a wealth; an abundance (as in the phrase 'a wealth of golden hair'); or, perhaps, gold (i. e. 'golden tresses'). [Rare.]

And, lo, behold these *talents* of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance weepingly beseech'd.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 204.

The *talents* of golde were on her head sette
Hunge lowe downe to her knee.
King Estmere (Child's Ballads, III. 163).

[Some editors assume *talent* in these passages to be a different word, with the imagined meaning 'a clasp' or 'hair-pin.']

4. A gift committed to one for use and improvement: so called in allusion to the parable of the talents (Mat. xxv.); hence, a peculiar faculty, endowment, or aptitude; a capacity for achievement or success.

In suche workes as I have and intende to sette forthe, my pore *talent* shall be, God willing, in such wyse bestowed that no mannes conscience shalbe therwith offended.
Sir T. Eliot, Image of Governance (ed. 1544), Pref., sig. a, [iii. r. (*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 67.)

Well, God give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their *talents*.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 16.

5. Mental power of a superior order; superior intelligence; special aptitude; abilities; parts: often noting power or skill acquired by cultivation, and thus contrasted with *genius*. See *genius*, 5.

Talent is the capacity of doing anything that depends on application and industry, such as writing a criticism, making a speech, studying the law. *Talent* differs from genius as voluntary differs from involuntary power.
Hazlitt, Essays, The Indian Jugglers.

Talent takes the existing moulds, and makes its castings, better or worse, of richer or baser metal according to knack and opportunity; but genius is always shaping new ones, and runs the man in them, so that there is always that human feel in its results which gives us a kindred thrill. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

6. Hence, persons of ability collectively: as, all the *talent* of the country is enlisted in the cause.

Throughout the summer there were always two at least of the local *talent* engaged in fishing upon the manor.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, vii.

M. Pierre Loti is a new enough *talent* for us still to feel something of the glow of exultation at his having not contradicted us, but done exactly the opposite.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 651.

7†. A distinctive feature, quality, habit, or the like; a characteristic.

Ffeire sone Ewein, wher haue ye take that *talent* and that herte for to leve me and to serue another?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 241.

Obscenity in any Company is a rustick uncreditable *Talent*; but among Women 'tis particularly rude.
J. Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 7.

Pride is not my *talent*.
Richardson, Pamela (ed. Stephen), I. 98.

8†. Disposition; inclination; will; desire.

An unrightful *talent* with despyt.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1771.

So wille we all with grete *talent*,
For-thy, lady, giffe the noght ill.
York Plays, p. 462.

Dutch talent. See *Dutch*.—**The talent,** in *sporting*, the betters who rely on private judgment or information, especially in taking odds: opposed to *bookmakers*. [Slang.]
=**Syn. 5.** *Abilities, Gifts, Parts*, etc. See *genius*.

talent[2] (tal'ent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *talon*.

talented (tal'en-ted), *a.* [< *talent*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Endowed with talents; having talents or talent; having or exhibiting special mental aptitudes or superior mental ability; gifted.

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle.
Abp. Abbot (1562–1633) in Rushworth's Collections, I. 445.

The way in which *talented* and many of its fellows were once frequently used shows that these words, to the consciousness of our ancestors, began with being strictly participles. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 74.

talenter† (tal'en-tėr), *n.* [< *talent*[2] + *-er*[1].] That which has talents or talons; a hawk.

The hounds' loud music to the flying stag,
The feather'd *talenter* to the falling bird.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

talentive† (tal'en-tiv), *a.* [ME. *talentif*, < OF. *talentif*, inclined, disposed, < *talent*, inclination, talent: see *talent*[1].] Disposed; willing; eager.

For me think hit not semly, as hit is soth knawen,
Ther such an askyng is heuened so hyze in your sale,
Thaz ze 3our-self be *talenttyf* to take hit to your-seluen,
Whil mony so bolde yow aboute vpon bench sytten.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 250.

And thei after that were full *talentif* hem to sle, yef thei myght hem take. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 352.

tale-piet (tāl'pī'et), *n.* [< *tale*[1] + *piet*.] A tell-tale. Also *tale-pie*. [Scotch.]

Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-pyet*; but there are mair een in the world than mine. *Scott.*

taler† (tā'lėr), *n.* [ME., < *talen*, tell: see *tale*[1], *v.*] A talker; a teller.

If . . . he be a *taler* of idle wordes of foly or vilanie, . . . he shal yeld accomptes of it at the day of dome.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt).

tales (tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [The first word of the orig. L. phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, 'such of the bystanders,' in the order for summoning such persons; L. *tales*, pl. of *talis*, such, of such kind.] In *law*, a list or supply of persons summoned upon the first panel, or happening to be present in court, from whom the sheriff or clerk makes selections to supply the place of jurors who have been impaneled but are not in attendance.

If by means of challenges, or other cause, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors doth not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tales*. A *tales* is a supply of such men as are summoned upon the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxiii.

Tales-book, a book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.—**To pray a tales,** to plead that the number of jurymen be completed.

It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz *prayed a tales*; the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

talesman[1] (tālz'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [< *tale's*, poss. of *tale*[1], + *man*.] The author or relater of a tale. [Rare.]

My fault . . . shall be rather mendacia dicere then mentiri, and yet the *Tales-man* shall be set by the Tale, the Authors name annexed to his Historie, to shield me from that imputation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

talesman[2] (tā'lez- or tālz'man), *n.*; pl. *talesmen* (-men). [< *tales* + *man*.] In *law*, a person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

taleteller (tāl'tel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *taleteller*, *talletellour*; *tale*[1] + *teller*.] One who tells tales or stories; specifically, one who retails gossip or slander.

If they be *tale tellers* or newes caryers, reproue them sharpely. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We read of a king who kept a *tale-teller* on purpose to lull him to sleep every night.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 261.

talevas† (tal'e-vas), *n.* [ME., also *tallevas*, *talvace*, < OF. *talevas*, *tallevas*, a shield or buckler having at the bottom a pike by which it could be fixed in the ground.] A pavise or mantlet, probably of wood, and heavier than the pavise carried by the soldier.

Aither broght unto the place
A mikel rownd *talvace*.
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 3158. (*Halliwell.*)

talewise (tāl'wīz), *adv.* [< *tale*[1] + *wise*[2].] In the manner of a tale or story.

tale-wise† (tāl'wīz), *a.* [< ME. *talewis*, *talewys*; < *tale*[1] + *wise*[2]. Cf. *rightwise*, *righteous*.] Talkative; loquacious.

Heo is tikel of hire tayl, *talewys* of hire tonge.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 126.

Be not to *tale-wijs* bi no wey;
Thin owne tunge may be thi foo.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

talgh†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tallow*.

tali[1], *n.* Plural of *talus*.

tali[2], *n.* Same as *tahli*.

Taliacotian (tal'i-a-kō'shian), *a.* [Also *Tagliacotian*; < *Taliacotius*, Latinized form of *Tagliacozzi* (see def.).] Of, pertaining, or relating to Taliacotius or Tagliacozzi, an Italian surgeon and anatomist (1546–99).—**Taliacotian operation.** See *operation*.

taliage†, *n.* Same as *tailage*.

talian (tal'i-an), *n.* [Bohem. (?).] 1. An old Bohemian national dance.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is alternately triple and duple.

taliation† (tal-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *talis*, such (cf. *talion*), + *-ation*.] A return of like for like; retaliation.

Just heav'n this *taliation* did decree,
That treason treason's deadly scourge should be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvii. 26.

taliera (tal-i-ā'ri̯ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian palm, *Corypha Taliera*, resembling the talipot, but much lower, its leaves used in similar ways. Also *tara* and *taliera-palm*. See cut under *Corypha*.

Talinum (tā-lī'num), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from the native name in Senegal.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Portulaceæ*. It is characterized by two herbaceous and mostly deciduous sepals, usually ten or more stamens, a capsule three-celled when young, and strophiolate shining seeds borne on a globular stalked placenta. There are about 14 species, natives principally of tropical America, 2 occurring in Africa or Asia. They are smooth fleshy herbs, sometimes a little shrubby, bearing flat and mostly alternate leaves, and flowers with ephemeral petals, chiefly in terminal cymes, racemes, or panicles. *T. patens*, a plant of rocky coasts from Cuba and Mexico to Buenos Ayres, is cultivated as a border-plant, especially in a white and variegated variety. (See *puchero*.) Several others are sometimes cultivated under glass for their handsome flowers, which are mostly red, yellow, pink, or purple. *T. teretifolium*, a native of the United States from Pennsylvania to Colorado and southward, a low tuberous-rooted perennial, growing on rocks and exceptional in its cylindrical leaves, has been called *fame-flower* from the transitoriness of its elegant purple petals. Other species also occur in the south and west.

talion[1] (tal'i-on), *n.* [< F. *talion* = Sp. *talion* = Pg. *talião* = It. *taglione*, < L. *talio*(*n*-), a punishment equal and of similar nature to an injury sustained, < *talis*, such, such like. Cf. *taliation*, *retaliate*.] 1. The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted corresponds in kind and degree to the injury, as an eye for an eye, or a tooth for a tooth. This mode of punishment was established by the Mosaic law (Lev. xxiv. 20).

The *talion* law was in request,
And Chanc'ry courts were kept in every breast.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

2. Revenge; retaliation.

Her soul was not hospitable toward him, and the devil in her was gratified with the sight of his discomposure: she hankered after *talion*, not waited on penitence.
G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xvi.

talion[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *taillon*, a cutting, < L. *talea*, a cutting, scion: see *tail*[2].] A slip of a tree.

The croppe or *talions* to graffe is speed,
But *talions* the better me shall finde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

talionic (tal-i-on'ik), *a.* [< *talion*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the law of talion; characterized by or involving the return of like for like.

The growing *talionic* regard of human relations—that, the conditions of a bargain fulfilled on both sides, all is fulfilled between the bargaining parties.
G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 31.

talipat (tal'i-pat), *n.* See *talipot*.

taliped (tal'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *talus*, ankle, + *pes* = E. *foot*. Cf. LL. *talipedare*, walk on the ankles, be weak in the feet, totter.] I. *a.* 1. Clubfooted; twisted or distorted out of shape or position, as a foot; having a clubbed foot, or talipes, as a person.—2. Having the feet naturally twisted into an unusual position, as a sloth; walking on the back of the foot.

II. *n.* One who or that which is taliped or clubfooted.

talipes (tal'i-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *taliped*.] 1. A club-foot; a deformed foot, as of man, in which the member is twisted out of shape or position.—2. Clubfootedness; taliped malformation.—3. In *zoöl.*, a natural formation of the feet by which they are twisted into an unusual position, as in the sloths.—**Davies-Colley's operation for talipes.** See *operation*.—**Talipes calcaneo-valgus,** a combination of talipes valgus with talipes calcaneus.—**Talipes calcaneus,** a form of talipes in which the toes are raised and the heel depressed.—**Talipes cavus,** a form of talipes in which the plantar arch of the foot is much increased and there is a claw-like condition of the toes.—**Talipes equinovarus,** a combination of talipes equinus and talipes varus.—**Talipes equinus,** a form of talipes in which the heel is elevated without eversion or inversion, the toes pointing downward.—**Talipes valgus,** that form of talipes in which the foot is everted.—**Talipes varus,** the most frequent form of talipes, in which the foot is rotated inward.

talipot, taliput (tal'i-pot, -put), *n.* [Also *talipot*, *talipat*; < Hind. *tālpāt*, < Skt. *tālapattra*, leaf of the palm-tree, < *tāla*, a palm-tree, + *patra*, leaf.] An important fan-leafed palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, native in Ceylon, on the Malabar coast, and elsewhere. It has at maturity a straight cylindrical ringed trunk 60 or 70 feet high, crowned with a tuft of circular or elliptical leaves 13 feet or more in diameter, composed of radiating plaited segments united except at the border, and borne on prickly stalks 6 or 7 feet long. The trunk does not develop, however, till the plant is about thirty years old, the leaves till then springing from near the ground. It then rises rapidly, and from the summit produces a pyramidal panicle 30 feet high, with yellowish-green flowers so unpleasantly odorous that the tree is sometimes felled at this stage. After maturing its fruit, which requires fourteen months, the tree dies. The leaves are used for covering houses, making umbrellas and fans, and frequently in the place of writing-paper. They are borne before people of rank among the Cingalese. Other names are *basket-palm*, *shrectalum*.

Talipot (*Corypha umbraculifera*).

talipot-palm (tal'i-pot-päm), *n.* See *talipot*.

talisman[1] (tal'is-man), *n.* [D. *talisman* = G. *talismann* = Sw. Dan. *talisman* = F. *talisman* = It. *talismano*, < Sp. Pg. *talisman*, a talisman, = Turk. Pers. *tilsam*, *tilism* = Hind. *tilism*, < Ar. *tilsam*, *tulsem*, also *tilism*, pl. *tilsamān*, a talisman, < MGr. *τέλεσμα*, a consecrated object, a talis-

man, a later use of LGr. *τέλεσμα*, a religious rite, initiation, a particular use of Gr. *τέλεσμα*, completion, ⟨ *τελεῖν*, end, complete, make perfect, initiate into sacred mysteries, ⟨ *τέλος*, end, completion, initiation. Cf. *telesm.*] 1. A supposed charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraved on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The word is also used in a wider sense and as equivalent to *amulet*. The talisman is supposed to exercise extraordinary influences over the bearer, especially in averting evils, as disease or sudden death.

Quentin, like an unwilling spirit who obeys a *talisman* which he cannot resist, protected Gertrude to Pavilion's house. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvii.

2. Figuratively, any means to the attainment of extraordinary results; a charm.

Books are not seldom *talismans* and spells
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 98.

By that dear *talisman*, a mother's name.
Lowell, Threnodia.

=**Syn.** See *amulet*, and definition of *phylactery*.

talisman[2]† (tal'is-man), *n.* [Also sometimes, as ML., in pl. *talismani*, *talismanni*; = F. *talisman*, ⟨ ML. *talismanus*, *talismannus*, a Mohammedan priest, a molla; of obscure Ar. origin: perhaps ⟨ Ar. *talāmiza*, students, disciples.] A Mohammedan priest.

This . . . Mosquita hath 99. gates, and 5. steeples, from whence the *Tatismani* call the people to the Mosquita. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 208.

This Mosquita hath fourescore and nineteene Gates, and fiue Steeples, from whence the *Talismans* call the people to their deuotion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 268.

talismanic (tal-is-man'ik), *a.* [= F. *talismanique*; as *talisman*[1] + *-ic*.] Having the character or properties of a talisman; characteristic of a talisman; magical.

We have Books, . . . every one of which is *talismanic* and thaumaturgic, for it can persuade men. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 119.

talismanical† (tal-is-man'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *talismanic* + *-al*.] Same as *talismanic*. *Bailey*, 1731.

talismanist (tal'is-man-ist), *n.* [⟨ *talisman*[1] + *-ist*.] One who uses or believes in the power of talismans. [Rare.]

Such was even the great Paracelaus, . . . and such were all his followers, scholars, statesmen, divines, and princes, that are *talismanists*. *Defoe*, Duncan Campbell, Ep. Ded. (*Davies*.)

talith (tal'ith), *n.* Same as *tallith*.

talk[1] (tâk), *v.* [⟨ ME. *talken*, *talkien*, talk, speak; with formative *-k*, with a freq. or dim. force, used also in *smirk*[1], *stalk*[1], etc., ⟨ *talen*, *talien*, speak, tell: see *tale*[1], *v.*, formerly a common verb, whose place has been taken by *talk*, its freq. or dim. form. According to Skeat, the ME. *talken* is derived from Sw. *tolka* = Dan. *tolke*, interpret, explain, = Icel. *túlka*, interpret, plead one's case, ⟨ Sw. Dan. *tolk* = Icel. *túlkr* = D. MHG. *tolk*, an interpreter (ME. *tolk*, *tulk*, a man), ⟨ Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter (see *tolk*); but this notion is inconsistent with the form of the verb (no ME. form **tolken* appears in either sense 'talk' or 'interpret'), with phonetic laws (ME. **tolken* would not change to *talken*, and would not produce a mod. form *talk*, pron. tâk), and with the sense ('talk' and 'interpret' being by no means identical or adjacent notions). The fact that the formative *-k* is not common in ME. is not an argument against its admission in this case, inasmuch as it does actually occur in *stalk*[1], *smirk*[1], and other cases. Some confusion with a ME. **tolken*, which, though not found, is paralleled by a MD. *tolcken*, interpret, expound, may have occurred.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make known or interchange thoughts by means of spoken words; converse: especially implying informal speech and colloquy, or the presence of a hearer.

The lorde wonder loude laied & cryed,
& talkez to his tormenttourez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 154.

When I am come home, I must commune with my wife, chat with my children, and *talk* with my aervants.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 5.

She is charming to *talk* to—full of wisdom—ripe in judgment—rich in information.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxv.

2. To speak incessantly or impertinently; chatter; prate; gossip.

A good old man, sir; he will be *talking*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5. 36.

And did Sir Aylmer . . . think—
For people *talk'd*—that it was wholly wise
To let that handsome fellow Averill walk
So freely with his daughter?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To communicate ideas through the medium of written characters, gestures, signs, or any other substitute for oral speech.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* very much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage they have sometimes done. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn, I. 512).

4. To have or exercise the power of speech; utter words; also, to imitate the sound of spoken words, as some birds, mechanical contrivances, etc.

"What! canst thou *talk?*" quoth she, "hast thou a tongue?" *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 427.

The *talking* phonograph is a natural outcome of the telephone, but, unlike any form of telephone, it is mechanical, and not electrical, in its action.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 306.

5. To consult; confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. Jer. xii. 1.

But *talk* with Celsus, Celsus will advise
Hartshorn, or something that shall close your eyes.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 19.

6. To produce sounds suggestive of speech. [Colloq. or technical.]

They [the bubbles] make so much noise in their escape that, in the language of the soap-boiler, "the soap *talks*."
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 161.

Talking of, apropos of; with regard to.

"*Talking of* a siege," said Tibbs, . . . "when I was in the volunteer corps in eighteen hundred and six, our commanding officer was Sir Charles Rampart."
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, i.

Talking starling. See *starling*[1].—**To talk big,** to talk pompously or boastfully. [Colloq.]—**To talk from the point, subject,** etc., to direct one's remarks or speech away from the matter under consideration; wander, in speaking, from the topic under discussion.

Talking from the point, he drew him in, . . .
Until they closed a bargain. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

To talk like a Dutch uncle. See *Dutch*.—**To talk of,** to mention; discuss; especially, to consider with a view to performing, undertaking, etc.: as, he *talks of* returning next week. [Colloq.]

I had procured letters to the pasha to do me what service he could in relation to my designed expedition to Palmyra, and I *talked of* going to him myself.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 127.

To talk post†. See *post*[2], *adv.*—**To talk round,** to exhaust a subject. [Colloq.]

He may ring the changes as far as it will go, and vary his phrase till he has *talked round*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

To talk to. (*a*) To address; speak to. (*b*) To expostulate with; reprove; rebuke. [Colloq.]—**To talk to the point, subject,** etc., to confine one's remarks to the matter in hand; keep to the required subject.—**To talk up,** to speak boldly, impertinently, or defiantly: as, to *talk up* to an employer or other superior. [Colloq.]=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Speak*, *Talk*. See *speak*, *v. i.*

II. *trans.* 1. To utter; articulate; enunciate.

The hende herte & hinde hi-gunne to a-wake, . . .
& talkeden bi-twene mani tidy wordes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3077.

Stay, madam, I must *talke* a word with you.
Shak., Rich. III. (folio 1623), iv. 4. 198.

2. To express in words; make known orally; tell: as, to *talk* treason; to *talk* common sense.

Sche trowed trewly to *talke* the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1018.

Prithee, no more; thou dost *talk* nothing to me.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 170.

3. To discourse about; speak of; discuss: as, to *talk* philosophy; to *talk* shop.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*, and that first moved.
Milton, P. L., iii. 483.

He *talked* philosophy with his neighbours, when he was not at law with them.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, i.

It was the whim of the hour to *talk* Rousseau, and to affect indifference to rank and a general faith in a good time coming of equality and brotherhood.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xiv.

4. To use as a spoken language; express one's self orally in: as, to *talk* French or German.

She almost made me adore her, by telling me that I *talked* Greek with the most Attic accent that she had heard in Italy. *Macaulay*, Fragments of a Roman Tale.

5. To bring, send, induce, influence, or otherwise affect by speech: used in many phrases: as, to *talk* one into compliance; to *talk* one's tongue weary.

If they were but a week married, they would *talk* themselves mad. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 369.

As long as we have Eyes, or Hands, or Breath,
We'll look, or write, or *talk* you all to Death.
Prior, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

Could she but have given Harriet her feelings about it all! She had *talked* her into love; but, alas! she was not so easily to be *talked* out of it. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxii.

6. To pass or spend in talking: with *away*: as, to *talk away* an evening.

We have already *talked away* two miles of your journey.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

To be talked out, to have exhausted one's stock of remarks.—**To talk down,** to out-talk.

St. something—I forget her name—
Her that *talk'd down* the fifty wisest men.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

To talk Greek, to talk in language the hearer cannot understand.—**To talk over.** (*a*) To win over by persuasion or argument. (*b*) To go over in conversation; review; discuss.

And now, my dear friend, if you please, we will *talk over* the situation of your affairs with Maria.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To talk shop. See def. 3 and *shop*[1].—**To talk up,** to consider; discuss; especially, to discuss in order to further or promote: as, to *talk up* a new bridge. [Colloq.]

talk[1] (tâk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *talke*, *taulke*; ⟨ *talk*[1], *v.*] 1. Discourse; speech; especially, the familiar oral intercourse of two or more persons; conversation.

It [speech by meeter] is beside a maner of vtterance more eloquent and rethoricall then the ordinarie prose which we vse in our daily *talke*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

There is not any where, I believe, so much *talk* about religion as among us in England.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

Talk, to me, is only spading up the ground for crops of thought. I can't answer for what will turn up.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

There are always two to a *talk*, giving and taking, comparing experience and according conclusions.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

2. Report; rumor; gossip.

Would to God this *taulke* were not trewe, and that som mens doinges were not thus.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 55.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money.
Locke, Works, V. 81.

There is *talk* of inducing and instructing the Porte to govern better, to alter her nature and amend her ways.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 56.

3. A subject or occasion of talk, especially of gossip; a theme.

Live to be wretched; live to be the *talk*
Of the conduit and the bakehouse.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

Wert thou not Lovely, Graceful, Good, and Young?
The Joy of Sight, the *Talk* of ev'ry Tongue?
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion conducted by a body of men, or by two opposing parties, concerning matters of common interest; a negotiation; a conference; a palaver.

And though they held with us a friendly *talk*,
The hollow peace-tree fell beneath their tomahawk.
Campbell, Gertrude of Wyoming, i. 15.

5. Language; speech; lingo. [Colloq.]

After marriage, the husband leaves his people and goes to live with those of his wife, even if it is in a different island, so long as they both speak the same language; if not, the man stays in his own island and the woman learns his *talk*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 396.

Small talk. See *small*.=**Syn. 1.** Converse, colloquy, chat, communication, parley, gossip, confabulation. See *speak*, *v. i.*

talk[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *talc*.

talkable (tâ'ka-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being talked about. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.—2. Capable of talking; having conversational powers. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i. [Rare in both uses.]

talkative (tâ'ka-tiv), *a.* [⟨ ME. *talcatife*; ⟨ *talk*[1] + *-at-* + *-ive*. This is an early example of a "hybrid" formation now common.] Inclined to talk or converse; ready or apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty.

A secret is more safe with a treacherous knave than a *talkative* fool.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

The French are always open, familiar, and *talkative*.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

=**Syn.** *Talkative*, *Loquacious*, *Garrulous*. *Talkative* is a mildly unfavorable word; the others are clearly unfavorable. *Talkative* is applied to a person who is in the habit of speaking frequently, whether much is said at one speaking or not: thus, a lively child may be *talkative*. A *loquacious* person is one who has this inclination with a greater flow of words, and perhaps a disposition to make many words of a small matter. *Garrulous* is the word applied to mental decline, as in old age, and implies feeble, prosy, continuous talk, with needless repetitions and tiresome details. The subject of a *garrulous* person's talk is generally himself or his own affairs or observations.

talkatively (tâ'ka-tiv-li), *adv.* In a talkative manner; so as to be talkative.

talkativeness (tâ'ka-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Whence is it that men are so addicted to *talkativeness*, but that nature would make all our thoughts and passions as common as it can? *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

talkee-talkee (tâ'kē-tâ'kē), *n.* [Also *talky-talky*; a reduplication of *talk*[1], with a meaning-

less terminal vowel, in imitation of the broken English of some barbaric races.] 1. A corrupt dialect.

The *talkee talkee* of the slaves in the sugar islands.
Southey, to John May, Dec. 5, 1810.

A style of language for which the inflated bulletins of Napoleon, the *talkee-talkee* of a North American Indian, and the song of Deborah might each have stood as a model.
Phillips, Essays from the Times, II. 280. (*Davies.*)

2. Incessant chatter or talk. [Colloq.]

There's a woman, now, who thinks of nothing living but herself! All *talkee talkee!* I begin to be weary of her.
Miss Edgeworth, Vivian, x.

talker (tâ'kėr), *n.* [< *talk*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who talks; especially, one who talks to excess.

You have provok'd me to be that I love not,
A *talker*, and you shall hear me.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

talkful (tâk'fûl), *a.* [< *talk*[1] + *-ful*.] Talkative; loquacious. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark. [Rare.]

talking (tâ'king), *n.* [ME. *talking;* verbal n. of *talk*, *v.*] Speaking; speech; discourse.

Whyl this yeman was thus in his *talking*,
This chanoun drough him neer.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 131.

talking (tâ'king), *p. a.* 1. Given to much speech; garrulous; loquacious. [Rare.]

The hawthorn-bush, with seats beneath the shade—
For *talking* age and whispering lovers made!
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 14.

2. Expressive.

Your tall pale mother with her *talking* eyes.
Browning, The Bishop orders his Tomb.

talking-machine (tâ'king-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine which imitates or reproduces the human voice, as the phonograph.

talking-stock† (tâ'king-stok), *n.* A subject of talk.

Hee was like muche the more for that to be a *talkyng stocke* to all the geastes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 96.

talking-to (tâ'king-tö), *n.* A reprimand; a scolding: as, to give one a good *talking-to*. [Colloq.]

talky[1] (tâ'ki), *a.* [< *talk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in talk; disposed to talk: as, a *talky* man. [Colloq.]

It is by no means what is vulgarly styled a *talky* novel.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 833.

talky[2], *a.* See *talcky*.

talky-talky (tâ'ki-tâ'ki), *n.* Same as *talkee-talkee*. Also used attributively.

These Essays . . . are very *talky-talky*.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 10, 1883, p. 189.

tall[1] (tâl), *a.* [< ME. *tall, talle, tal,* seemly, becoming, excellent, good, valiant, bold, < AS. **tæl*, good, fit, convenient, with negative **untæl*, in pl. (ONorth.) *untala, untale*, bad, **getæl*, good (= OHG. *gizal*, active), with negative **ungetæl, ungetal* (Lye), inconvenient, bad, *ungetælnes* (Somner), unprofitableness, also in comp. *leóftæl*, friendly, deriv. *tealа, tela*, well, excellently; = Goth. **tals*, in comp. *untals* (= AS. **untæl* above), indocile, disobedient, uninstructed; akin perhaps to *tale*[1], and also to G. *ziel*, aim, end, etc.: see *tili*[1]. In some uses confused with *tall*[2], lofty.] 1†. Seemly; suitable; fitting; becoming; comely.

He tentit not in Tempull to no *tall* prayers,
Ne no melody of mouthe made at the tyme,
Ne speche of no spiritualtie, with speciall ne other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3098.

Tal, or semely. Decens, elegans.
Prompt. Parv., p. 486.

2†. Obsequious; obedient.

She made him at her lust so humble and *talle*
That, when her deyned caste on him her ye,
He tok in pacience to live or dye.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 38.

3. Fine; proper; admirable; great; excellent. [Archaic.]

Sir To. He 's as *tall* a man as any 's in Illyria.
Mar. What 's that to the purpose?
Sir To. Why, he has three thousand ducats a year.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 20.

We are grown to think him that can tipple soundly a *tall* man, nay, all-man [Allemand] from top to toe.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 443.

We still hear people talk of *tall* (fine) English.
Oliphant, New English, I. 46.

4†. Bold; brave; courageous; valiant.

Well done, *tall* soldiers!
Peele, David and Bethsabe, xiii.

Thy spirits are most *tall*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 72.

A *tall* man is never his own man till he be angry. To keep his valour in obscurity is to keep himself as it were in a cloak-bag. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 6.

tall[2] (tâl), *a.* [Appar. not found in ME.; prob. < W. *tal* = Corn. *tal*, high, lofty, tall. The word as applied to a man has been confused with *tall*[1], fine, brave, excellent.] 1. High in proportion to breadth or diameter; lofty; having a relatively great stature.

Nounes that want sex are noated with it: as, it is a *tale* tree. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Were it not better,
Because that I am more than common *tall*,
That I did suit me all points like a man?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 117.

I hate your little women—that is, when I am in love with a *tall* one.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

2. Having a particular height; measuring in stature (as specified): as, a man six feet *tall*.—3. Long: used absolutely, or as noting length in a scale of measurement: as, a *tall* copy (of a book).

Tall stockings,
Short blister'd breeches.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 30.

Wi' arms *tall*, and fingers small,—
He 's comely to be seen.
John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 85).

4. Great; extraordinary; remarkable; extravagant: as, *tall* talk; a *tall* fight. [Colloq.]

There always has been some kind of a *tall* yarn about the Jews wanting to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible. *New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1891.

Tall blueberry. See *blueberry*.—**Tall buttercups, tall crowfoot,** a bright-flowered pasture weed, *Ranunculus acris*, from which cattle shrink on account of its acrid juice, which, however, disappears in drying.—**Tall fescue.** See *Festuca*.—**Tall meadow-grass.** See *Glyceria*.—**Tall oat-grass.** See *oat-grass*, 2.—**Tall persicaria.** See *prince's-feather*, 2.—**Tall quaking-grass.** See *rattlesnake-grass*.—**Tall redtop.** See *redtop*.—**Tall snakeroot.** Same as *black snakeroot* (*b*) (which see, under *snakeroot*).—**To walk tall,** to carry one's head high; go about proudly. [Colloq., U. S.]

You're the first one of my Saturday arternoon fishin' boys that 's got into college, and I'm 'mazing proud on 't. I tell you I *walk tall*—ask 'em if I don't, round to the store. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 72.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *High, Tall, Lofty. High* is the most general of these words, and has some uses different from those of the others. When we say that a cloud is *high*, we may mean that it extends very far upward, or, more probably, that it is unusually far above the earth. *Tall* describes that which is slim in proportion to its height, as a mast, a pine or other tree, a steeple, a person, possibly a cliff: *tall* houses may be found in some parts of the world; a *tall* cloud would be of small width and great comparative height. *Tall* is also associated with height to which we are used or which we have come to regard as standard. A giant is *tall*, because so much *taller* than most men. *Lofty* denotes an imposing height: a room cannot well be *tall*, but may be *high*, or even *lofty:* as, the *lofty* arches of Westminster Hall. *High* and *lofty* may have application to moral or intellectual character; *tall* has not, except colloquially. *Tall* seems somewhat figurative when applied to that which does not live and grow.

tallage, tallageability, etc. See *tailage*, etc.

tallat (tal'at), *n.* [Also *tallot, tallet, tallit;* said to be a corruption of dial. *t' hay-loft.*] A hay-loft. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat* awhile, that place being cool and airy, and refreshing with the smell of sweet hay. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

tall-boy (tâl'boi), *n.* A high-stemmed wine-glass, generally large and showy, differing from a standing cup in having no cover and in being actually used on the table.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. *Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais, V. xiii. (*Nares.*)

tallet (tal'et), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

talliable (tal'i-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. *talliabilis*, < *talliare*, subject to tailage, tax: see *tail*[2], *v.*] Capable of being tailaged; subject to tailage. [Rare.]

The mayor and citizens came and acknowledged that they were *talliable*, and gave the king 3,000 marks for tallage. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 63.

talliage, *n.* See *tailage*.

talliate (tal'i-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *talliatus*, pp. of *talliare*, subject to tailage, tax: see *tail*[2].] To tailage.

The power of *talliating* the inhabitants within his own demesnes, . . . granting to particular barons the power of *talliating* the inhabitants within theirs. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

tallicoona oil. See *Carapa*.

tallier (tal'i-ėr), *n.* [< *tally* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tallies; one who keeps a tally.

Formerly, accounts were kept, and large sums of money paid and received, by the King's Exchequer, with little other form than the exchange or delivery of tallies, pieces of wood notched or scored, corresponding blocks being kept by the parties to the account; and from this usage one of the head officers of the Exchequer was called the *Tallier*, or Teller. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 234, note.

2†. Same as *teller*, 1 (*b*).—3. In some card-games, the banker. See *tally*[1], *v. i.*, 2.

The basset-table spread, the *tallier* come.
Pope, The Basset-Table.

tallit (tal'it), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

tallith (tal'ith), *n.* [Heb.] The mantle or, as in present Jewish usage, scarf-like garment worn by the Jews, especially at prayer. Also *talith, talles, tallis*.

tall-men† (tâl'men), *n. pl.* Same as *high-men*.

Heere 's fulloms and gourds, heere 's *tall-men* and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sig. I 2. (*Nares.*)

tallness (tâl'nes), *n.* The quality of being tall, in any sense; especially, height.

His *tallnesse* seemd to threat the skye.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 8.

tallot (tal'ot), *n.* Same as *tallat*.

tallow (tal'ō), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **talowe, talwe, talugh, taluz, talwgh, talwz, talgh, talz*, < AS. **tealg* (not found) = MD. *talgh, talch*, D. *talk* = MLG. *talch*, LG. *talg* (> G. *talg*) = Icel. *tölgr, tölg, tölk* = Sw. *talg* = Dan. *talg, tælle*, tallow; connections uncertain; cf. AS. *tælg, telg*, color, dye; Goth. *tulgus*, steadfast.] **I.** *n.* The harder and less fusible fats melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter which is naturally mixed with them. These fats are mostly of animal origin, the most common being derived from sheep and oxen. When pure, animal tallow is white and nearly tasteless; but the tallow of commerce usually has a yellow tinge. All the different kinds of tallow consist chiefly of stearin, palmitin, and olein. In commerce tallow is divided into various kinds according to its qualities, of which the best are used for the manufacture of candles, and the inferior for making soap, dressing leather, greasing machinery, and several other purposes. It is exported in large quantities from Russia.

Thorough the stoone yf that the water synke,
Take pitche and *talgh*, as nede is tha to spende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

Tallow is the solid oil or fat of ruminant animals, but commercially it is almost exclusively obtained from oxen and sheep. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 34.

Bayberry-tallow. Same as *myrtle-wax*.—**Becuiba-tallow,** a balsamic product of the becuiba-nut, *Myristica Bicuhyba*, of Brazil.—**Butter-and-tallow tree.** See *butter*[1].—**Mafurra-tallow,** a wax resembling cacao-butter, the product of the mafurra-tree, exported from Mozambique and the Isle of Réunion for use in the manufacture of soap and candles.—**Malabar tallow.** Same as *piny tallow*.—**Myrica-tallow.** Same as *myrtle-wax*.—**Piny tallow.** See *piny*[1].—**Vegetable tallow,** one of several fatty substances of vegetable origin resembling tallow. The Chinese vegetable tallow consists of the coating of the seeds of *Sapium sebiferum*. (See *tallow-tree*.) In China, where it forms an extensive article of trade, it is mostly consumed in making candles, which are generally coated with wax. In India and England it is more or less applied to lubricating, soap-making, etc. Malayan vegetable tallow is derived from the nuts of several species of *Hopea*, and is used chiefly for cooking, but somewhat for lighting. The seeds of *Litsea sebifera* (*Tetranthera laurifolia*), a tree widely diffused through tropical Asia and the Eastern archipelago, yield a vegetable tallow, used in Java and Cochin China for candles, though the odor in burning is disagreeable.—**Virola tallow,** a concrete fat from the seeds of *Myristica* (*Virola*) *sebifera*. See *nutmeg*, 2.—**White tallow,** a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of sheep and goats.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling tallow: as, a *tallow* cake; a *tallow* dip.

O, 'tis Fumoso with the *tallow* face.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

tallow (tal'ō), *v. t.* [= G. *talgen* = Sw. *talga* = Dan. *talge;* from the noun.] 1. To grease or smear with tallow.

The Troyans fast
Fell to their work, from the shore to unstock
High rigged ships; now fletes the *tallowed* keel.
Surrey, Æneid, iv.

2. To fatten; cause to have a large quantity of tallow: as, to *tallow* sheep.

tallow-berry (tal'ō-ber'i), *n.* Same as *glamberry*.

tallow-can (tal'ō-kan), *n.* A vessel adapted for holding tallow for lubricating purposes.

tallow-catch† (tal'ō-kach), *n.* A tallow-keech.

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-catch*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 252.

tallow-chandler (tal'ō-chand'lėr), *n.* [See *chandler*.] One whose occupation it is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

tallow-chandlery (tal'ō-chand'lėr-i), *n.* 1. The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.—2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

tallow-cup (tal'ō-kup), *n.* A lubricating device for a journal-box, etc., in which tallow is melted by the heat of steam, and caused to run down upon the parts to be lubricated.

tallow-drop (tal'ō-drop), *n.* A name for a style of cutting precious stones in which the stone is domed on one or both sides. When the dome is very low, the cut is the same as a very low-domed cabochon, or double cabochon, or carbuncle.

tallower (tal'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *tallow* + *-er*[1].] A tallow-chandler.

tallow-face (tal'ō-fās), *n.* A person of a pale, yellowish-white complexion: a term of contempt.

Out, you baggage!
You *tallow-face!* *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 158.

tallow-faced (tal'ō-fāst), *a.* Having a face resembling tallow in color; pale or pasty in complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed of her self, ill favored, wrinkled, pimpled, pale, red, yellow, tand, *tallow-faced.*
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

tallow-gourd (tal'ō-gōrd), *n.* Same as *wax-gourd.*

tallowish (tal'ō-ish), *a.* [< *tallow* + *-ish*[1].] Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow. *Bailey*, 1727.

tallow-keech (tal'ō-kēch), *n.* A mass of tallow rolled up into a lump for the tallow-chandler. Formerly also *tallow-catch.*

tallow-nut (tal'ō-nut), *n.* A thorny tree, *Ximenia Americana*, of tropical America, extending, as a shrub or low wide-spreading tree, as far north as Florida. Its wood is very heavy, tough, and hard, and it bears a plum-like edible fruit containing a white globose nut. Also *wild lime*, *hog-plum*, and *mountain-plum.*

tallow-nutmeg (tal'ō-nut'meg), *n.* See *nutmeg*, 2.

tallow-oil (tal'ō-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from tallow by pressure.

tallow-shrub (tal'ō-shrub), *n.* The bayberry or wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera.*

tallow-top (tal'ō-top), *n.* A diamond or other precious stone which is much rounded in front and flat at the back.

tallow-topped (tal'ō-topt), *a.* Having a slightly rounded or convex surface, as that of a cushion: noting a precious stone so cut.

tallow-tree (tal'ō-trē), *n.* 1. One of the trees which yield a substance known as vegetable tallow; particularly, *Sapium* (*Stillingia*) *sebiferum*, a native of China, introduced and naturalized in India, the West Indies, and to some extent in the southern United States. It is a small smooth tree, with fruits an inch and a half thick, containing three seeds coated with a fatty substance forming the tallow. From the seeds themselves an oil is extracted in China, used for varnishing umbrellas, as a hair-oil, etc. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing-blocks, and the leaves afford a black dye.

2. Same as *tallowwood.*

tallowwood (tal'ō-wůd), *n.* One of the stringy-barked eucalypts, *Eucalyptus microcorys.* It attains a great size. The timber, which is hard and durable, is used for railroad-ties, wheel-work, etc. The wood is filled with an oily substance (whence the name).

tallowy (tal'ō-i), *a.* [< ME. *talwy* (= G. Sw. *talgig*); < *tallow* + *-y*[1].] Having the properties of tallow.

tallwood (tal'wůd), *n.* [Formerly also *talwood*, *tall woode;* < *tall*[2] + *wood*[1].] Wood cut for billets. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tall woode, pacte wodde to make byllettes of, taillee.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof to be sold, or sell, offer, or put to sale any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold.
Calthrop's Reports (1670). (*Nares.*)

tally[1] (tal'i), *n.*; pl. *tallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *tallie;* < ME. *taly*, *talye*, a later form of *taille*, *taile*, *tayle*, etc., a cutting, a cut, etc.: see *tail*[2].] 1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut to mark numbers, as in keeping an account or giving a receipt; loosely, anything on which a score or an account is kept. Before the use of writing, or before writing became general, this or something like it was the usual method of keeping accounts. In purchasing and selling it was customary to make duplicate tallies of the transaction, or to split one tally through the middle. In the English Exchequer tallies were used till 1812, which answered the purpose of receipts as well as simple records of matters of account. An Exchequer tally was an account of a sum of money lent to the government, or of a sum for which the government would be responsible. The tally itself consisted of a squared rod of hazel or other wood, having on one side notches indicating the sum for which the tally was an acknowledgment. On two other sides, opposite to each other, the amount of the sum, the name of the payer, and the date of the transaction were written by an officer called the writer of the tallies. This being done, the rod was then cleft longitudinally in such a manner that each piece retained one of the written sides, and one half of every notch cut in the tally. One of these parts, the *counterfoil* or *counterstock*, was kept in the Exchequer, and only the other, the *stock*, issued. When the part issued was returned to the Exchequer (usually in payment of taxes) the two parts were compared, as a check against fraudulent imitation. This was called *tally* or *tallies.* The size of the notches made on the tallies varied with the amount. The notch for £100 was the breadth of a thumb; for £1 the breadth of a barleycorn. A penny was indicated by a slight slit.

Alas! I cannot pay a jot; therefore
I'le kisse the *tally*, and confesse the score.
Herrick, To God.

Have you not seen a Baker's Maid
Between two equal Panniers sway'd?
Her *Tallies* useless lie, and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle:
But, forc'd from this unactive State, . . .
On either side you hear 'em clatter.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A score kept upon a notched stick or by other means; a reckoning; an account; a record as of debit and credit or of the score in a game.

Though we had three deaths during the passage, as we also had three births, our *tally* remained correct.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 755.

3. A mark made to register a certain number of objects; one of a series of consecutive marks by which a number of objects are recorded or checked; also, a number as thus recorded; a number serving as a unit of computation. Thus, when packages of goods of uniform size and character are being delivered and an account of them taken, every fifth mark usually is called *tally*, and in counting aloud the word *tally* is used instead of five, after which the enumeration begins again; this is marked on a clerk's book, *tally* being the diagonal mark; though sometimes each mark is a *tally*, and the fifth or diagonal one is a *tally* of *tallies.*

I buy turnips by the *tally.* A *tally*'s five dozen bunches.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 92.

As a hundred is called, one of us calls out *tally*, and cuts one notch in a stick; . . . as every hundred goes through, the same process is carried on.
Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 175.

All the Indians from Fort Yukon to Big Lake on the White River, and from the Tan'-a-nah' to the tributaries of the Porcupine, . . . were drawn up in *tallies*, and arranged according to families. *Science*, XVI. 323.

4. A ticket or label of wood, metal, or the like used as a means of identification; specifically, in *hort.*, such a ticket bearing either a number referring to a catalogue, or the name of the plant with which it is connected.

Tallies of wood [in horticulture] should be slightly smeared with white paint, and then written on while damp with a black-lead pencil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 234.

At many pits it is customary to send the tubs of coals to bank with tin *tallies* attached, each *tally* bearing the number of the "bank," or "henk," where the coal has been got in the mine. This *tally* is so that the banksmen and weighmen may place the coals to the credit of the men working in the banks below, the banks and *tallies* bearing the same numbers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

5. By extension, anything corresponding to another as duplicate or counterpart.

So suited in their minds and persons
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other.
Dryden.

Some [friends] she must have; but in no one could find
A *tally* fitted for so large a mind. *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 256.

6. An abbreviation of *tally-shop.*—**By tally†**, on credit.—**Game-tally.** Same as *ribbon*, 9.—**Tally system**, the system of sales on short credit, in which accounts are kept by tallies. See *tally-shop*, *tally-trade*, *tallyman*, 2.—**To live tally**, to live together as man and wife without marriage. [Prov. Eng.]

"They're *livin' tally*" is the way neighbours speak of them to inquiring visitors; or "They've made a tally bargain." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

To make a tally bargain. Same as *to live tally.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike tally**, to be alike; act in harmony. *Fuller.*

tally[1] (tal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tallied*, ppr. *tallying.* [Formerly also *tallie*, *tallee;* < *tally*[1], *n.* Cf. *tail*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark or record on a tally; score; register.

Three other judges are called field judges; these measure and *tally* the trials of competitors in jumps, pole vaults, and weight competition. *The Century*, XL. 205.

2. To reckon; count; sum: with *up.*

I have not justly *tallied up* thy inestimable benefits.
Bp. Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul, § 4. [(*Richardson.*)

3. To score with corresponding notches; hence, to cause to conform; suit; adapt; match.

Nor Sister either had, nor Brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other.
Prior, An Epitaph.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture.
Pope.

4. To parallel; do or return in kind.

Civill Law teacheth that long custome prescribeth; Divinity, that old things are passed; Moral Philosophy, that *tallying* of injuries is justice.
Bp. Hall, Holy Observations, § 50.

5. *Naut.*, to put aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the mainsail and foresail.

When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sailes, they say, *Tallee* aft the sheate.
MS. Harl. 6268. (*Halliwell.*)

And while the lee clue-garnet's lower'd away,
Taut aft the sheet they *tally*, and belay.
Falconer, The Shipwreck, ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To correspond, as one part of a tally to the other; conform; agree.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 435).

On one point Mrs. Holt's plaint *tallied* with his own forebodings, and he found them verified.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxxvii.

He declared the count must *tally*, or the missing ones be accounted for, before we would receive any more rations. *The Century*, XL. 619.

2. In *basset*, *faro*, etc., to act as banker.

They are just talking of basset; my lord Foppington has a mind to *tally*, if your Lordship would encourage the table. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

"Oh," said she, "for my part, you know I abominate everything but pharaoh." "I am very sorry, madam," replied he very gravely, "but I don't know whom your Highness will get to *tally* to you; you know I am ruined by dealing."
Walpole, Letters to Mann (1748), II. 276. (*Davies.*)

To tally on (*naut.*), to catch hold of a rope and haul.

tally[2] (tal'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *tally-ho.*] Same as *tally-ho.*

tally[2] (tal'i), *v. t.* Same as *tally-ho.*

Being *tallied* too soon, he [a fox] entered the covert again. *The Field*, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tally[3]† (tâl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tally*, *talliche;* < *tall*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a tall manner. (*a*) Properly; fittingly; becomingly; finely.

Sche went fo[r]th stille,
& bliue in a bourde borwed boiges clothes,
& *talliche* hire a-tyred tiztli ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1706.

(*b*) Stoutly; boldly.

Do not mince the matter,
But speak the words plain;—and you, Lodovic,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō'), *interj.* [An accom. form, simulating *ho*, of F. *taïaut*, tally-ho.] A hunting cry: a mere exclamation.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō'), *n.* [< *tally-ho*, *interj.*] 1. A cry of "Tally-ho." See the interjection.—2. A four-in-hand pleasure-coach: probably so called from the horn blown on it.

The mail still announced itself by the merry notes of the horn; the hedge-cutter or the rick-thatcher might still know the exact hour by the unfailing yet otherwise meteoric apparition of the pea-green *Tally-ho* or the yellow Independent. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō'), *v. t.* [< *tally-ho*, *interj.*] To urge or excite, as hounds, by crying "Tally-ho."

tallyman (tal'i-man), *n.*; pl. *tallymen* (-men). [< *tally*[1] + *man.*] 1. One who keeps a tally or score.

With the voice of a stentor the *tally-man* shouts out the number and sex of each calf.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

2. One who keeps a tally-shop, selling goods on short credit, the accounts of which are kept by a system of tallies, without regular book-accounts.

The unconscionable *tallyman* . . . lets them have ten-shillings-worth of sorry commodities, or scarce so much, on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve pence a week.
Four for a Penny, 1678 (Harl. Misc., IV. 148). (*Davies.*)

The pedlar *tallyman* is a hawker who supplies his customers with goods, receiving payment by weekly installments, and derives his name from the tally or score he keeps with his customers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 422.

3. One who sells by sample goods to be delivered afterward, or who takes orders for such goods. [Eng.]

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.

In the tailoring trade the worst paid work is that of the *tallyman*, who takes orders direct from the actual wearer without the intervention of any contractor.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 440.

4. A man who lives with a woman without marriage. See *to live tally*, under *tally*[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

It is probable that the terms tally-woman and *tally-man* have arisen from the usage of pit tallies as a means of identity in the matter of coals; and so, figuratively, a man and woman living together without marriage bear each other's tally as a sign of temporary ownership.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 297.

tally-mark (tal'i-märk), *n.* One of a series of marks used in recording the number, as of articles sold and delivered, usually the 5th, 10th, 15th, etc., of a series. See *tally*[1], 3.

tally-sheet (tal'i-shēt), *n.* A sheet on which a tally is kept; specifically, a sheet containing a record of votes, as at a popular election.

The growing disposition to tamper with the ballot-box and the *tally-sheet.* *The Century*, XXXVII. 622.

tally-shop (tal'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store at which goods or articles are sold on the tally

system. See *tally system* (under *tally*[1], *n.*), *tallyman*, 2.

Pawnbrokers, loan-offices, *tally-shops*, dolly-shops, are the only parties who will trust them [the poor].
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 36.

tally-stick (tal'i-stik), *n.* A stick upon which an account is kept by means of notches; a tally. See *tally*[1], 1.

tally-trade (tal'i-trād), *n.* Trade conducted on the tally system.

tally-woman (tal'i-wu̇m'an), *n.* 1. A woman who keeps a tally-shop.—2. A woman who lives tally. See *to live tally* (under *tally*[1], *n.*), and *tallyman*, 4. [Prov. Eng.]

To "live tally" is quite a common expression amongst the working classes in all parts of Lancashire, as is also *tally-woman*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 297.

talma (tal'mä), *n.* [Named after *Talma*, a French tragedian.] 1. A woman's outer garment, cut like a clerical cope, having generally a hood, and falling loosely around the person, but not very long: worn during the first half of the nineteenth century.—2. A somewhat similar garment worn by men, usually as an overcoat.

I walked through the Forum (where a thorn thrust itself out and tore the sleeve of my *talma*), and under the arch of Titus towards the Coliseum.
Hawthorne, French and Italian Note Books, p. 111.

talmet, *v. i.* [ME. *talmen*, < MLG. *talmen*, delay, = Icel. *talma*, hinder.] To become weak, faint, or disheartened.

Thow trowes with thy talkynge that my harte *talmes!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2581.

talmi-gold (tal'mi-gōld), *n.* One of the many names given to brass of varying composition as used for a cheap imitation of gold. Various alloys sold under this name in France have been found to contain from six to fifteen per cent. of zinc, the rest being copper. Some articles sold as talmi-gold really have a coating of gold welded to the brass by rolling, and these retain their gold-like appearance for a long time; other cheaper varieties are simply brass with an exceedingly thin coating of gold deposited on it. Also called *Abyssinian gold*.

Talmud (tal'mud), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmud*; = F. *Talmud* (ML. *Talmud*), < Chal. *talmūd*, instruction; cf. Heb. (and Syr.) *talmīd*, disciple, scholar, < *lāmad*, learn, *limmad*, teach.] In *Jewish lit.*, the body of traditionary laws, precepts, and interpretations contained in the Mishnah and its complement or completion called the Gemara, the former being the text on which the latter is based. By some *Talmud* is made synonymous with *Gemara*. As there are two Gemaras—the Palestinian and the Babylonian—so there are two Talmuds. See *Mishnah* and *Gemara*.

The *Talmud* . . . is the work which embodies the civil and canonical law of the Jewish people. It contains those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of that nation is regulated. Whatever is obligatory on them, besides the law, is recorded in this work. Here doubts are resolved, duties explained, cases of conscience cleared up, and the most minute circumstances relative to the conduct of life discussed with wonderful particularity. *Kitto*, Cyc. of Bib. Lit., II. 819.

Talmudic (tal-mud'ik), *a.* [< *Talmud* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Talmud: as, *Talmudic* literature; *Talmudic* lore.

The *Talmudic* writings admit the conception of sufferings as falling to the lot of the Messiah, and apply to him predictions of this character in the Prophets.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 253.

Talmudical (tal-mud'i-kal), *a.* [< *Talmudic* + *-al*.] Same as *Talmudic*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

Talmudist (tal'mud-ist), *n.* [Formerly also *Thalmudist*; < *Talmud* + *-ist*.] 1. One of the writers or compilers of the Talmud.

The *Thalmudists* say that Adam had a wife called Lilis, before he married Eve, and of her he begat nothing but devils. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 39.

2. One who accepts the doctrines and teachings of the Talmud.

All (orthodox) Jews with whom Americans and Europeans are acquainted are *Talmudists*.
The Century, XXIV. 49.

3. One who is versed in the Talmud and in literature relating to it. *The American*, III. 186.

Talmudistic (tal-mu-dis'tik), *a.* [< *Talmudist* + *-ic*.] Talmudic.

talocalcaneal (tā'lō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< NL. *talus* + *calcaneum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum; astragalocalcaneal: noting certain ligaments.

talon (tal'on), *n.* [Formerly also, and still dial., *talent*; < ME. *talon*, *taloun*, *talound*, < OF. (and F.) *talon* = Pr. *talo* = Sp. *talon* = Pg. *talão* = It. *tallone*, heel, < ML. *talo(n-)*, talon, claw of a bird, < L. *talus*, ankle, heel: see *talus*.] 1. The claw of a bird or other animal; specifically, the claw of a bird of prey.

For he hathe his *Talouns* so longe and so large and grete upon his Feet as thoughe thei weren Hornes of grete Oxen or of Bugles or of Kyzn.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 269.

Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her *talents*; and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty singles,
And her long singles, grip'd her more then other.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, II. 99).

An her little devil [dog] should be hungry, come sneaking behind me like a cowardly catchpole, and clap his *talents* on my haunches. *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

Swoops
The vulture, beak and *talon*, at the heart
Made for all noble motion. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. A heel, or low cusp, of a tooth.—3. In *arch.*, same as *ogee*.—4. In locks, the shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.—5. That part of a pack of cards which remains after the hands have been dealt; the stock.—6. The heel of the blade of a sword.

taloned (tal'ond), *a.* [< *talon* + *-ed*[2].] Having talons or claws. *Watts*, To Mitio, my Friend, i.

talook, talookdar, *n.* See *taluk*, *talukdar*.

taloscaphoid (tā-lō-skaf'oid), *a.* [< *talus* + *scaphoid*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid.—**Taloscaphoid ligament**, the astragaloscaphoid ligament.

talotibial (tā-lō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< *talus* + *tibia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the tibia.

Talpa (tal'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *talpa*, a mole.] 1. The leading genus of the family *Talpidæ*, formerly used for all the moles then known, now restricted to about 6 Old World species which, like the common mole of Europe, *T. europæa*,

Common European Mole (*Talpa europæa*).

have forty-four teeth, with three incisors, one canine, four premolars, and three molars above and below on each side. The American moles are all of different genera (*Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*).—2. [*l. c.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor under the skin, especially a wen on the head: so called because it is vulgarly supposed to burrow like a mole. Also called *testudo*.—3†. [*l. c.*] A military engine used in sieges for undermining walls: probably only a roof or movable penthouse used to protect the miners from missiles.

talpacoti, *n.* [S. Amer.] A small South American ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*), as *C. talpacoti*.

talpet, *n.* [< ME. *talpe*, < L. *talpa*, a mole: see *Talpa*.] A mole.

And either shall thees *talpes* voide or sterve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Talpidæ (tal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial and fossorial, rarely natatorial, insectivorous mammals; the moles. They are related to the shrews, but differ in having the skull smooth behind, the zygomata completed, a bullate tympanic bone, and the scapular arch and fore limb more or less highly specialized with reference to fossorial habits, the scapula being long and narrow, the humerus short and broad, and the manus with accessory ossicles. The eyes are minute or rudimentary, the ears short and concealed; there is no cæcum nor pubic symphysis; the manubrium sterni is broad and keeled, and the tibia and fibula are united. There are two main modifications of the family—moles proper, *Talpinæ*, and musk-shrews, *Myogalinæ*. The *Talpidæ* are connected with the shrews by such genera as *Urotrichus*, *Neurotrichus*, and *Uropsilus*. The rather numerous species, of about 12 genera, are confined to the northern hemisphere. See cuts under *Condylura*, *desman*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

Talpinæ (tal-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Talpa* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Talpidæ*; the moles proper and shrew-moles. They have the fore limbs highly specialized for digging, with a long narrow scapula, short broad clavicle and humerus, and an accessory falciform carpal bone, the fore limb peculiarly rotated on its axis, the eyes rudimentary, the upper incisors 6, the lower 6 or 4. The living genera are *Talpa*, *Mogera*, *Parascaptor*, *Scaptochirus*, *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*. See cuts under *Condylura*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*.

talpine (tal'pin), *a.* [< L. *talpa*, mole, + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a mole; belonging to the *Talpinæ*.

Taltarum's case. See *case*[1].

taluk, talook (ta-lök'), *n.* [Hind. *tāluk*.] In India, a dependency or subdivision of a district subject to revenue collection by a native officer; also, an estate or tract of proprietary land the revenues of which are under the management of a talukdar.

Each *taluk* comprises from fifty to one hundred villages, which constitute the ultimate units for fiscal and administrative purposes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 186.

talukdar, talookdar (ta-lök'där), *n.* [Hind. *tālukdār*, < *tāluk*, a district, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a native officer who collects the revenues of a taluk; also, the proprietor of an estate; a landholder.

The Oudh *tālukdārs* resemble English landlords even more closely than do the zamindārs of Bengal. In origin the majority were not revenue-farmers, but territorial magnates, whose influence was derived from feudal authority as much as from mere wealth. Their present legal status dates from the pacification that followed on the mutiny of 1857. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 772.

talus (tā'lus), *n.*; pl. *tali* (-lī). [NL., < L. *talus*, ankle, heel. Hence ult. *talon*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The ankle or ankle-joint: as, os *tali*, the bone of the ankle. (*b*) The ankle-bone or knuckle-bone; the astragalus.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *calcaneum*, 2.—3. That variety of clubfoot in which the heel rests on the ground and the toes are drawn up; talipes calcaneus.—4. In *entom.*, the apex or distal end of the tibia, articulated with the tarsus. *Kirby and Spence*.—5. In *arch.*, the slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing its thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank.—6. In *fort.*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.—7. The mass of rocky fragments which lies at the base of a cliff or precipitous rock, and which has been formed by the accumulation of pieces brought down from above by the action of gravity, rain, frost, etc.; scree; debris; wash. See these words.

He . . . rushed up the *talus* of boulders, springing from stone to stone, till his breath failed him.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxi.

The debris of ice gathered into *talus* heaps below.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, vi.

Exterior talus, in *fort.* See *exterior*.—**Sustentaculum tali.** See *sustentaculum*.

talvacet, *n.* See *talevas*.

talvast, *n.* Same as *talevas*.

talwood, *n.* See *tallwood*.

tamability (tā-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *tameability*; < *tamable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being tamable; tamableness. *Sydney Smith*, Letters (1821).

tamable (tā'ma-bl), *a.* [Also *tameable*; < *tame*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*, divers of which may be so brought up as to joyn together in carrying the weight of a man.
Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, vii.

tamableness (tā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being tamable. Also *tameableness*.

tamandua (ta-man'dū-ä), *n.* [= Sp. *tamandua*, now *tamándoa*; < Braz. *tamandua*, said to be < Tupi *taa*, ant, + *mundeu*, trap.] 1. The little ant-bear or four-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga tamandua*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The genus to which this species belongs, separated from *Myrmecophaga*, the animal being then called *Tamandua tetradactyla*.

Four-toed Ant-bear (*Tamandua tetradactyla*).

tamanoir (tam'a-nwor), *n.* [A corrupt F. form of *tamandua*.] The great ant-bear or three-toed ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*. See cut under *ant-bear*.

tamanu (tam′a-nö), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tree *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, the source of East Indian tacamahac-resin, and in its seeds of the poonay- or poonseed-oil, or bitter oil of India. It is widely diffused through the East Indies and Pacific islands, a chiefly littoral tree, growing 60 feet high and bearing a fine crown of dark dense foliage, interspersed in season with white flowers. The oil is chiefly prized as a cure for rheumatism, etc. The wood is valued by carpenters and cabinet-makers. In the Fijis also called *dilo*, and the oil *dilo-oil*.—**Tamanu-resin**, the East Indian tacamahac.

tamara (tam′a-rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander-seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel-seed, all powdered. It is a favorite condiment with Italians.

tamarack (tam′a-rak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. The black or American larch, or hackmatack, *Larix Americana*, found in moist uplands in British America, and of less size massed in cool swamps in the northern United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and yields a heavy, hard, and very strong timber, valued for many purposes, particularly for the upper knees of ships. See cut under *larch*. 2. The abundant black or ridge-pole pine, *Pinus Murrayana*, of the Sierras and dry gravelly interior regions of western North America. The allied *Pinus contorta*, or scrub-pine, of the coast may be also included under the name.

tamarack-pine (tam′a-rak-pīn), *n.* Same as *tamarack*, 2.

tamarict, tamarickt, *n.* See *tamarisk*.

tamarin (tam′a-rin), *n.* [Native name in Cayenne.] One of the small squirrel-monkeys of South America; a marmoset of the genus *Midas*, as *M. leoninus*, the lion tamarin; *M. rosalia*, the silky tamarin, or marikina; *M. ursulus*, the negro tamarin, etc.

Lion Tamarin (*Midas leoninus*).

tamarind (tam′a-rind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamerim;* = F. *tamarin*, formerly *tamarinde*, = Sp. Pg. It. *tamarindo* = It. *tamarindi*, < ML. *tamarindus*, < Ar. *tamr Hindī*, *tamr ul Hind*, the Indian date: *tamr*, date (Heb. *tāmār*, a palm-tree); *Hindī*, Indian, *Hind*, India: see *Indian*, *Hindi*.] The fruit of the leguminous tree *Tamarindus Indica;* also, the tree itself. The tamarind is widely cultivated through the tropics, being desirable for its fruit, shade, and timber, and for the fragrance of its flowers. It reaches a height of 60 or 80 feet, with a widely spreading crown of dense foliage. The fruit is a flat thickened pod, 3 to 6 inches long, with a brittle brown shell containing a fibrous juicy pleasantly acid pulp inclosing the seeds. The pulp is used in hot countries to make cooling drinks, and preserved in syrup or sugar, or alone, it forms the tamarinds of commerce. It is used also in preparing tamarind-fish. It is officinally recognized as a refrigerant and laxative. Besides the pulp, the seeds, flowers, leaves, and bark all have their medicinal applications in India or elsewhere. The leaves in India form an ingredient in curries. The wood is very hard and heavy, yellowish-white in color with purple blotches, and is used in turnery.—**Bastard tamarind.** Same as *silk-tree*.—**Black tamarind.** Same as *velvet tamarind*.—**Brown tamarind**, the velvet tamarind and other species of *Dialium*.—**Manila tamarind.** See *Pithecolobium*.—**Tamarind of New South Wales**, *Cupania anacardioides*, an elegant slender sapindaceous tree, from 50 to 90 feet high, with whitish coarse-grained wood, and an acid fruit. It is also found elsewhere in Australia.—**Velvet tamarind**, *Dialium Guineense* (*Codarium acutifolium*), a small leguminous tree of western Africa, having slender branches and pinnate leaves, and pods of about the size and form of a filbert, covered with a black velvety down. These contain, surrounding the seeds, an acid farinaceous pulp, which is commonly eaten.—**Wild tamarind.** (*a*) See *Lysiloma*. (*b*) The brown tamarind. (*c*) In Jamaica, a large tree, *Pithecolobium filicifolium* (*Acacia arborea*). (*d*) In Trinidad, *Pentaclethra filamentosa*, a leguminous tree also found in Guiana, Nicaragua, etc.—**Yellow tamarind**, *Acacia villosa*, of tropical America. [Jamaica.]

Flowering Branch of Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*).
a, a flower; *b*, same, petals removed; *c*, pod, longitudinal section.

tamarind-fish (tam′a-rind-fish), *n.* A preparation of a kind of fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit, esteemed as a relish in India.

tamarind-plum (tam′a-rind-plum), *n.* See *plum*[1].

Tamarindus (tam-a-rin′dus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < ML. *tamarindus*, tamarind: see *tamarind*.] 1. A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with colored caducous bracts, four sepals, three perfect and two rudimentary petals, three perfect monadelphous stamens, and a few staminodes in the form of minute teeth; and by the fruit, a thick indehiscent legume with a fragile crustaceous epicarp, pulpy mesocarp, and thick coriaceous endocarp forming partitions between the seeds. The only species, *T. Indica*, is widely diffused through the tropics, indigenous in Africa and Australia, and naturalized from cultivation in Asia and America. It is a tree bearing abruptly pinnate leaves, with many pairs of small leaflets, and yellow and red flowers in terminal racemes. See *tamarind*. 2. [*l. c.*] The pharmacopœial name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus Indica*. It is laxative and refrigerant.

Tamariscaceæ (tam-a-ris′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tamariscus* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Tamariscineæ*. It is characterized by racemose or spiked flowers with free or slightly coherent petals, and numerous small smooth seeds without albumen, and terminated by a coma of long plumose hairs. Besides the type, *Tamarix*, it includes the genus *Myricaria*, comprising a few similar but smaller European and Asiatic species growing in sand.

Tamariscineæ (tam″a-ri-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. N. Desvaux, 1815), < *Tamariscus* + *-ineæ*.] An order of plants, the tamarisk family, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Caryophyllinæ*. It is characterized by usually shrubby stems clothed with small undivided alternate leaves, and by flowers with five or more stamens, a one-celled ovary with three to five placentæ, and the sepals and petals free or more or less united. It includes about 45 species, belonging to 5 genera classed in 3 tribes, for the types of which see *Tamarix*, *Reaumuria*, and *Fouquiera*. They are natives of temperate and warmer regions of the northern hemisphere and also of South Africa, occurring mostly in maritime salt-marshes or in sands and gravelly places among mountains. Unlike the related *Caryophyllaceæ*, or pink family, the seeds are either pilose, comose, or winged, which, together with the frequent willowy habit and narrow leaves, has suggested a superficial resemblance to the order *Salicineæ*, the willow family. Many species have also been compared to the cypress, from their appressed scale-like leaves and tall slender stems. They are shrubs, rarely herbs or trees, their leaves commonly somewhat fleshy, and their flowers either small or showy, usually flesh-colored, pink, or white.

Tamariscus (tam-a-ris′kus), *n.* [L.] One of the old names for the tamarisk used by botanists and herbalists.

tamarisk (tam′a-risk), *n.* [Formerly also *tamaric, tamrick, tamricke*, < ME. **tamarike, thamarike* (< L. *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. *tamarica*); = F. *tamaris, tamarix* = Pr. *tamarisc* = Sp. *tamarisco, tamariz* = Pg. *tamarisco, tamaris* = It. *tamarisco, tamerice*, < L. *tamariscus*, also *tamarix* (*tamaric-*), *tamarice*, ML. also *tamarica*, tamarisk; perhaps connected with Skt. *tamālaka, tamālakā, tamāla*, a tree with a dark bark, < *tamas*, darkness: see *dim*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Tamarix:* sometimes called *flowering cypress*. The common tamarisk is *T. Gallica*, a shrub or small tree of the Mediterranean region and southern Asia. It is a prized ornamental shrub of feathery aspect, with scale-like leaves, and bearing clouds of pink flowers in late summer. It is a highly adaptable plant, thriving in wet, dry, or salty ground, rooting readily from slips and pushing forth vigorously; hence it is suitable for planting on shores and embankments. In the northern United States, however, it dies to the ground in severe winters. The stem and leaves contain much sulphate of soda. A variety produces Jews' or tamarisk manna. (See *manna*.) *T. articulata* (*T. orientalis*) is the chief source of tamarisk-galls, which are said to contain 50 per cent. of tannin, and are used in dyeing and medicine. It is found in northwest India and westward, and is sometimes distinguished as *tamarisk salt-tree*, from its secreting salt which incrusts its trunk in sufficient quantity for some culinary use. It is a bush or tree of coniferous aspect. *T. dioica* of India, etc., yields a pale-yellow soluble resin.

> He shall be like *tamaric* in the desert.
> Jer. xvii. 6 (Douay version).
>
> With this he hung them aloft upon a *tamricke* bow.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 396.
>
> *Tamarisks* with thick-leav'd Box are found.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Any plant of the order *Tamariscineæ*. *Lindley.*—**German tamarisk**, a European shrub, *Myricaria Germanica*, allied both botanically and in appearance to the common tamarisk, bearing, however, very narrow flat leaves.—**Indian tamarisk**, a variety, *Indica*, of the common tamarisk. See *tacahout*.—**Oriental tamarisk**, *Tamarix articulata*. See def. 1.

Flowering Branch of Tamarisk (*Tamarix Gallica*).
a, a flower; *b*, pistil; *c*, branch showing the scale-like leaves.

Tamarix (tam′a-riks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *tamarix*, also *tamariscus, tamarice*, the tamarisk: see *tamarisk*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Tamariscineæ* and of the tribe *Tamarisceæ*. It is distinguished by its free or slightly united stamens, and ovary usually with three or four short styles. About 60 species have been described, now reduced to about 25, natives of the Mediterranean region and central and tropical Asia, chiefly of salt-marshes of the sea-coast; a few occur in South Africa. They are shrubs, sometimes arborescent, bearing minute scale-like clasping or sheathing leaves. The numerous white or pinkish flowers form spikes or dense racemes, often small, but abundant and giving the branches a feathery appearance. See *tamarisk* and *manna*, 4.

tamarugite (ta-mar′ö-gīt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mineral from Tarapaca in Chili, allied to soda-alum in composition, but containing only about half as much water.

tamatia (ta-mā′ti-ä), *n.* [< F. *tamatia;* orig. (Buffon, 1780) applied to all the American *Bucconidæ* and *Capitoninæ*, also (Levaillant, 1806) designating any puff-bird, also, as NL. (Gmelin, 1788), the specific name of one fissirostral barbet, *Bucco tamatia;* from a native name.] A kind of fissirostral barbet; a barbacou.

tambac (tam′bak), *n.* 1. Same as *tombac*.—2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

tambagut (tam′ba-gut), *n.* [Native name, from its cry; rendered 'coppersmith' in English.] The crimson-breasted barbet of the Philippines, *Megalæma hæmacephala*.

tambasading (tam-bas′a-ding), *n.* [Native name.] The fossa of Madagascar, *Fossa daubentoni*. See *Fossa*[2].

tamboo, tambu (tam-bö′), *a.* Same as *taboo*. See the quotation.

> The human heads . . . are reserved for the canoe-houses. These are larger and better built than the ordinary dwelling-houses, and are *tambu* (tabooed) for women—i. e., a woman is not allowed to enter them, or indeed to pass in front of them.
> *C. M. Woodford*, Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., X. 372.

tambor (tam′bor), *n.* [Cf. *tambour*.] 1. A kind of swell-fish or puffer, as the rabbit-fish, *Lagocephalus lævigatus*. See cut under *Tetrodontidæ*.—2. The red rockfish, *Sebastodes* (*Sebastomus*) *ruber*, a large scorpænoid abundant on the coast of California.

tambor-oil (tam′bor-oil″), *n.* An oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera* of Central America. It is purgative, but not griping like castor-oil.

tambour (tam'bör or -bor), *n.* [< F. *tambour*, a drum: see *tabor*[1].] 1. A drum; specifically, the bass drum; also, something resembling a drum, as an elastic membrane stretched over a cup-shaped vessel, used in various mechanical devices.

After supper, the whole village [of Johar] came and sat round the carpet, and one of them played on a *tambour*, and sung a Curdeen song.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 156.

When I sound
The *tambour* of God, ten cities hear
Its voice, and answer to the call in arms.
Southey. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the blocks of which each constitutes a course of the shaft of a column; a drum. (*b*) The interior part, or core, within the leaves, of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the *vase*, and the *campana* or *bell*. (*c*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. (*d*) The circular vertical part of a cupola; also, the basis of a cupola when this is circular. (*e*) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work with folding doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, etc., to break the current of air or draft from without.—3. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered: so called from its resemblance to a drum. Machines have been constructed for tambour-working, and are still used.

Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your *tambour*, in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at your side. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

4. Silk or other stuff embroidered on a tambour.

With . . . a *tambour* waistcoat, white linen breeches, and a taper switch in your hand, your figure, Frankly, must be irresistible. *Colman*, Man and Wife, i. (*Davies.*)

5. In *fort.*, a defensive work formed of palisades, intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.—**Tambour de Basque**, a tambourine.

tambour (tam'bör or -bor), *v.* [< *tambour*, *n.*: see *tambour*, *n.*, 3.] **I.** *trans.* To decorate with needlework, as a piece of silk, muslin, or other stuff which has previously been strained on a tambour-frame to receive embroidery.

She lay awake ten minutes on Wednesday night debating between her spotted and her *tamboured* muslin.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, x.

II. *intrans.* To do tambour-work; embroider by means of a tambour-frame. [Colloq.]

She sat herring-boning, *tambouring*, or stitching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 328. (*Davies.*)

tamboura (tam'bö̤-rä̤), *n.* An Oriental musical instrument of the lute class, closely resembling the guitar or mandolin.

The Assyrians, and most likely the Babylonian Accadians, may have been furnished with the finger-board *tamboura* as well as the dulcimer and harp.
Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 902.

tambour-cotton (tam'bör-kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread used in tambour-embroidery, usually on muslin.

tambour-embroidery (tam'bör-em-broi″dėr-i), *n.* Same as *tambour-work*.

tambour-frame (tam'bör-frām), *n.* A light wooden frame used for straining and holding flat the material forming the ground in tambour-work. This frame was originally a double hoop; on the smaller hoop the silk, muslin, or other stuff was drawn tightly, and the larger hoop was then adjusted over the smaller. The modern tambour-frame is square, and can be slightly enlarged by wedges at the corners, like the stretcher of a painter's canvas.

Mrs. Grant and her *tambour frame* were not without their use. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, viii.

tambourgi (tam-bör'ji), *n.* [Turk. **tanbūrjī*, < *tanbūr*, a drum: see *tambour*, *tabor*.] A Turkish drummer. *Byron.*

tambourine (tam-bö̤-rēn'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tamburine*, *tamburin*; < F. *tambourin* (= Pr. *tamborin* = It. *tamburino*), dim. of *tambour*: see *tambour*, *tabor*[1].] 1. A small drum formed of a ring or hoop of wood or sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a single head of parchment. The hoop carries several pairs of loose metal disks called *jingles*. The instrument is played either by shaking, or by striking with the hand or arm, or by drawing the finger across the head (or each in alternation). It is of Oriental origin, and is very common in Spain, whence it is often called *tambour de Basque*. See cut in next column.

I sawe Calliope wyth Muses moe,
Soone as thy oaten pype began to sound,
Theyr yvory Luyta and *Tamburias* forgoe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

Shaking a *tambourine* set round with tinkling bells, and thumping it on its parchment head.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, x.

Spanish Tambourine.

2. A long narrow drum or tabor used in Provence; also, a bottle-shaped drum used in Egypt.—3. A Provençal dance originally executed to the sound of tabor and pipe, with or without singing.—4. Music for such a dance, in duple rhythm and quick tempo, and usually accompanied by a drone bass of a single tone, as the tonic or the dominant, as if played by rubbing the finger across a tambourine.—5. A remarkable pigeon of Africa, *Tympanistria bicolor*. See cut under *Tympanistria*. *P. L. Sclater.*

tambour-lace (tam'bör-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

tambour-needle (tam'bör-nē″dl), *n.* The tool used in tambour-work: it is a small hook of steel resembling a crochet-hook, and usually fitted in a handle of ivory or hard wood.

tambour-stitch (tam'bör-stich), *n.* In *crochet*, a kind of stitch by which a pattern of straight ridges crossing each other at right angles is produced. Also *tamburet-stitch*.

tambour-stitcher (tam'bör-stich″ėr), *n.* A worker in embroidery done on the tambour-frame. See *tambour-work*. *Art Journal*, 1883, p. 150.

tambour-work (tam'bör-wėrk), *n.* Embroidery on stuff which is strained on a tambour-frame; especially, such embroidery when done upon muslin or cambric, and in linen thread, either white or colored. Also called *passé*.

tambreet (tam-brēt'), *n.* [Australian.] The duck-mole or duck-billed platypus of Australia, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See cut under *duckbill*.

tamburet-stitch (tam'bö̤-ret-stich), *n.* Same as *tambour-stitch*.

tamburini, tamburinet, *n.* Old spellings of *tambourine*.

tamburone (tam-bö̤-rō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *tamburo*, a drum: see *tambour*, *tabor*[1].] A large drum; specifically, the bass drum.

tame[1] (tām), *a.* [< ME. *tame*, *tome*, prop. a weak or inflected form of **tam*, *tom*, < AS. *tam*, *tom* = OFries. **tam* (in *aidertam*) = D. MLG. LG. *tam* = OHG. MHG. *zam*, G. *zahm* = Icel. *tamr* = Sw. Dan. *tam* = Goth. **tams*, tame; cf. *tame*[1], *v.*] 1. Reclaimed from wildness, savagery, or barbarism. (*a*) Of persons, civilized; made peaceable, docile, or polite in manners and habits.

Esau wilde man huntere,
And Jacob *tame* man tilere.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1482.

A *tame* black belonging to us is great at all sorts of hunting. I want to see if he can find us a flying doe for to-morrow. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

(*b*) Of beasts, birds, etc.: (1) Reclaimed from the feral condition or state of nature for the use or benefit of man; not wild; domesticated; made tractable. (2) Having lost or not exhibiting the usual characteristics of a wild animal, as ferocity, fear of man, and shyness: as, a *tame* wild cat; the wild ducks are quite *tame* this season; the bear seemed very *tame*.

In the Mountaines of Ziz there are Serpents so *tame* that at dinner time they will come like Dogs and Cats, and gather vp the crums, not offering to hurt any.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 622.

(*c*) Cultivated; improved: noting land, vegetable products, etc. [Now colloq.]

Sugar Canes, not *tame*, 4. or 5. foot high.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 274.

The careful pioneer invariably had his corral on land near his house, where the land had become *tame*. For the land to become *tame* it was only needed to denude it of timber and let in the sunlight to the surface of the corral. It was not necessary, probably, to plow and cultivate the ground, but this was sometimes done.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 9.

2. Submissive; spiritless; pusillanimous.

I have friends and kinsmen
That will not sit down *tame* with the disgrace
That 'a offer'd to our noble family
In what I suffer. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Why are you so *tame*? why do not you speak to him, and tell him how he disquiets your house?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

This country [England] was never remarkable for a *tame* submission to injuries.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

3. Sluggish; languid; dull; lacking earnestness, fervor, or ardor.

The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor.
De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The age is dull and mean. Men creep,
Not walk, with blood too pale and *tame*
To pay the debt they owe to shame.
Whittier, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against Slave Power.

We are too *tame* for either aspirations or regrets, or, if we have them, we know as a matter of course that they cannot be indulged. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

4. Deficient in interesting or striking qualities; uninspiring; insipid; flat: as, a *tame* description.

Rome thought the architectural style of Athena too *tame*. *A. H. Welsh*, Rhetoric, xii.

The western half of Victoria is level or slightly undulating, and as a rule *tame* in its scenery, exhibiting only thinly timbered grassy lands, with all the appearance of open parks. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 215.

5. Ineffectual; impotent; inert.

His remedies are *tame* i' the present peace.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6. 2.

6. Accommodated to one's habits; wonted; accustomed. [Rare.]

Sequestering from me all
That time, acquaintance, custom, and condition
Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 10.

Tame hay. See *hay*[1].—**Syn. 2.** *Mild*, *Soft*, etc. (see *gentle*); docile.—4. Feeble, vapid, prosy, prosaic.

tame[1] (tām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tamed*, ppr. *taming*. [< ME. *tamen*, *tamien*, also *temen*, *temeen*, < AS. *tamian*, grow tame, *temian*, make tame, = D. *temmen* = MLG. *temen*, *temmen*, LG. *temmen* = OHG. *zamjan*, *zemman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *zähmen* = Icel. *temja* = Sw. *tämja* = Dan. *tæmme* = Goth. *gatamjan*, tame; from the adj.; connected with L. *domare* = Gr. *δαμᾶν* = Skt. √ *dam*, tame, control. From the L. *domare* are ult. E. *domitable*, *daunt*, etc., and (through *dominus*, master) *dominant*, *dominate*, etc.] 1. To reclaim from a wild or savage state; overcome the natural ferocity or shyness of; make gentle and tractable; domesticate; break in, as a wild beast or bird.

Which [two lions] first he *tam'd* with wounds, then by the necks them drew,
And 'gainst the hard'ned earth their jaws and shoulders burst. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 366.

In vain they foamed, in vain they stared,
In vain their eyes with fury glared;
He *tamed* 'em to the lash, and bent 'em to the yoke.
Addison, tr. of Horace, Od. iii. 3.

2. To subdue; curb; reduce to submission.

Tooke towres & towne[s], *tamid* Knightes,
Felled the falsse folke, ferked hem hard.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 84.

And he so *tamed* the Scots that none of them durst build a ship or a boate with aboue three yron nailes in it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 10.

I will *tame*
That haughty courage, and make it stoop too.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 4.

That *tamed* the wave to be his posting-horse.
Lowell, Washers of the Shroud.

Nay — yet it chafes me that I could not bend
One will; nor *tame* and tutor with mine eye
That dull cold-blooded Cæsar.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3†. To destroy; kill.

Thouz ze drinke poisoun, it schal not zou *tame*,
Neither harme zou, ne noo greef feele.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

4. To deprive of courage, spirit, ardor, or animation.

Boast that he had seen, when Conscience shook,
Fear *tame* a monarch's brow, Remorse a warrior's look.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 6.

5. To make subdued in color or luster; soften; relieve; tone down.

Some relics of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And *tamed* the glaring white with green.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 25.

tame[2] (tām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tamed*, ppr. *taming*. [< ME. *tamen*, *taymen*, by apheresis from *atamen*, and partly from *entamen*: see *attame*[2] and *entame*[1].] I†. To open; broach.

Nowe to weete our mouthes tyme were,
This flagette will I *tame*, yf thou reade us.
Chester Plays, I. 124. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To divide; deal out; formerly, to cut; carve. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tayme that crabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need. *Fuller.*

tameability, tameable, etc. See *tamability*, etc.

tameheadt, *n.* [ME. *tamehed*; < *tame*[1] + *-head.*] Tameness; mildness; gentleness.

The fader lnuede Esau wel,
For firme birthe & swete mel;
The moder, Iacob for *tamehed*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1485.

tameless (tām'les), *a.* [< *tame*[1] + *-less.*] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.
Bp. Hall.

Tameless tigers hungering for blood.
Shelley, Queen Mab, lv.

tamelessness (tām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness.

From thee this *tamelessness* of heart.
Byron, Parisina, xiii.

tamely (tām'li), *adv.* In a tame manner, in any of the senses of *tame*.

Tamelier than worms are Lovers slain.
Cowley, The Mistress, Distance.

All this we *tamely* saw and suffered, without the least attempt to hinder it. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

Rich enough, luscious enough; but, after all, somewhat *tamely* luscious, suggesting the word cloying!
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, Old Fourth.

tameness (tām'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tame.

In spite of the strange contrast between his [Pitt's] violence in Opposition and his *tameness* in office, he still possessed a large share of the public confidence.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

tame-poison (tām'poi″zn), *n.* The swallow-wort, *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*, once regarded an antidote to poison. See *vincetoxicum*.

tamer (tā'mėr), *n.* [< *tame*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tames.

Thou, thou (true Neptune) *Tamer* of the Ocean.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The lioness hath met a *tamer* here.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, ii. 2.

Tamias (tā'mi-as), *n.* [NL.: so called in allusion to their laying up stores; < Gr. *ταμίας*, a dispenser, steward, perhaps 'one who cuts or apportions food' (cf. *meat*[1]), < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of ground-squirrels, of the family *Sciuridæ*, connecting the *Seiurinæ*, or true arboreal squirrels, with the *Spermophilinæ*, or marmot-squirrels. They have a moderately long distichous tail, well-developed cheek-pouches, and a characteristic coloration in several stripes of alternating light and dark colors along the back and sides. There is one Eurasiatic species, *T. asiaticus*, the nearest relative of which in America is *T. quadrivittatus*, the four-striped chipmunk of the West. There occur also several other distinct species, as *T. lateralis*, together with numerous geographical races; but the best-known is the common striped ground-squirrel, chipmunk, or hackee of eastern North America, *T. striatus*. See cut under *chipmunk*.

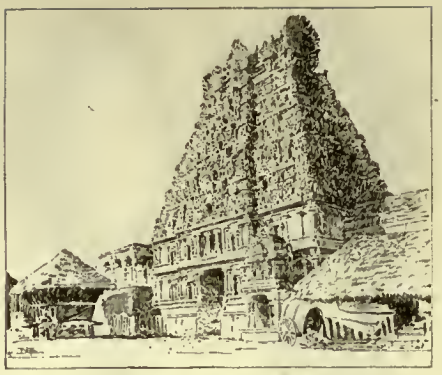
tamidine (tam'i-din), *n.* [Trade-name.] A substance used in the manufacture of electric glow-lamp filaments, obtained by treating collodion with a reducing agent, such as ammonium hydrosulphid.

Tamil (tam'il), *n.* [Also *Tamul*; Tamil name.] 1. One of a race of men inhabiting southern India and Ceylon, belonging to the Dravidian stock. The Tamils form the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples.—2. A language spoken in southern India and in parts of Ceylon. It is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family. See *Dravidian*.

Also *Tamul, Tamulic*.

Tamil architecture, the native style of architecture characteristic of southern India, within the limits of the present Madras Presidency. The most prominent creations of the style are numerous and large temples consisting of a square building with a pyramidal roof, and within a cella or adytum for the image of the god. A peculiar porch precedes the entrance to the cells. The temple is contained in a quadrangular inclosure, the gates of which are surmounted by lofty pyramidal structures of numerous tiers or stories, in some respects recalling the Egyptian pylons. Pillared halls are always associated with the temples, and the sacred inclosures always contain water-tanks or wells. Sculptured decoration, both exterior and interior, is exceedingly elaborate and exuberant. In the older examples, from the tenth to the sixteenth century, the designs are often elegant; the later work is barbarous from the overloading of its ornament. Also called *Dravidian architecture*. See cut in next column.

Tamilian (ta-mil'i-an), *a.* [Also *Tamulian*; < *Tamil* + *-i-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language: same as *Dravidian*. See *Tamil*. Also *Tamul, Tamulic*.



Tamil Architecture.— Gopura or Gate-pyramid of the Great Temple, Seringham, India.

tamin, tamine (tam'in), *n.* [Also *tammin*, and *tammy, taminy*; irreg. < F. *étamine*, or, by confusion with *stamin*, < OF. *estamine*: see *stamin*[1].] 1. A thin woolen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

I took her up in an old *tamin* gown.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

Their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge.
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, i. 56.

2. A strainer or bolter made of hair or cloth.

taminy (tam'i-ni), *n.* Same as *tamin*.

tamis (tam'is), *n.* [< F. *tamis*, dial. *taimi* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve: see *temse*.] A cloth made for straining liquids.

tamisage (tam'i-sāj), *n.* [= F. *tamisage*; as *tamis* + *-age.*] A method of finding invariants: a sifting process.

tamise (ta-mēz'), *n.* [Cf. *tamis.*] A trade-name given to various thin woolen fabrics.

tamkin (tam'kin), *n.* [For **tampkin*, an altered form of *tampion, tampon* (cf. *pumpkin*, an altered form of *pumpion, pompion, pompon*).] Same as *tampion*.

People do complain of Sir Edward Spragg, that he hath not done extraordinary; and more of Sir W. Jenings, that he came up with his *tamkins* in his guns.
Pepys, Diary, III. 197.

tamlin (tam'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young cod, larger than a codling or skinner. *Yarrell.* [Local, Eng.]

tammin, *n.* See *tamin*.

Tammuz (tam'uz), *n.* [Heb.] 1. A Hebrew month of twenty-nine days, being the tenth of the civil and the fourth of the sacred year. It corresponds to part of June and part of July.—2. A Syrian deity, same as the Phenician Adon or Adonis, in whose honor a feast was held every year, beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. Also *Thammuz*.

And, behold, there sat women weeping for *Tammuz*.
Ezek. viii. 14.

tammy (tam'i), *n.* See *tamin*.

tammy-norie (tam'i-nō″ri), *n.* Some sea-bird, as the auk or puffin. [Scotch.]

The screigh of a *Tammie Norie*. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

tam-o'-shanter (tam'ō-shan'tėr), *n.* [So called from *Tam o' Shanter*, the hero of Burns's poem of that name.] Same as *braid bonnet* (which see, under *bonnet*); also, a lighter head-dress of the same general shape.

His head was capped with a ruby-colored *tam-o'-shanter* with a yellow feather. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 222.

tamp (tamp), *v. t.* [Appar. developed from *tampion, tampon*, formerly *tampin*, perhaps regarded in some uses as a verbal n. **tamping*, of a verb thence inferred and used as *tamp*. Otherwise, a var., due to association with *tampion*, of *tap*: see *tap*[1].] 1. In blasting for quarrying and mining purposes, to fill (the hole made by the drill or borer) with tamping, after the charge of powder or other explosive has been introduced.—2. To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes: as, to *tamp* mud so as to make a floor.

Round the *tamped* earthen floor ran a raised bench of unbaked brick, forming a divan for mats and sleeping rugs. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. xi.

The track is raised, the gravel *tamped* well under the ties, and the track is ready for use.
Scribner's Mag., III. 667.

tampan (tam'pan), *n.* [S. African.] A South African tick, remarkable for the venom of its bite. *D. Livingstone.*

tamper[1] (tam'pėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *temper*, in like use.] 1. To experiment rashly; busy one's self unwisely or officiously; meddle: usually followed by *with* in this and the other senses.

The physician answered, This boy has been *tampering with* something that lies in his maw undigested.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Yet scarce I praise their venturous part
Who *tamper with* such dangerous art.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 5.

2. To interfere, as for the purpose of alteration; make objectionable or unauthorized changes (in): as, to *tamper with* a will or other document.

We do not blame the ingenious author previously alluded to for her *tamperings with* the original text.
Academy, Dec. 7, 1890, p. 367.

3. To use secret or underhand measures; exert unfair or corrupt influence; especially, to use improper persuasions, solicitations, bribery, etc.

You have already been *tampering with* my Lady Flyant?
Congreve, Double-Dealer, i. 6.

There gleam'd a vague suspicion in his eyes:
Some meddling rogue has *tamper'd with* him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

tamper[2] (tam'pėr), *n.* [< *tamp* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tamps, or prepares for blasting by stopping the hole in which the charge is placed.—2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-bar or tamping-iron.

tamperer (tam'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tamper*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tampers; one who uses unfair or underhand means to influence another.

He himself was not tortured, but was surrounded in the Tower by *tamperers* and traitors, and so made unfairly to convict himself out of his own mouth.
Dickens, Hist. Eng., xxxii.

Tampico fiber. A tough fiber, the piassava or the istle, used in place of bristles for brushes.

Tampico jalap. See *jalap*.

tampint, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tampon*. *Topsell.* (*Halliwell.*)

tamping (tam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tamp*, *v.*] 1. In *blasting*, the act or operation of filling up a blast-hole above the charge. This is done in order that the charge may not blow out through the hole instead of expending its force against the rock or other object of attack.

2. In *milit. mining*, the operation of packing with earth, sand, etc., that part of a mine nearest to the charge, to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.—3. The material with which the hole made by the drill for blasting is filled after the introduction of the charge of powder or other explosive. Among the materials used for tamping are bore-meal or boring-dust, dried clay, dried flucan, pounded brick, soft slaty rock, and plaster of Paris. *Tamping* is called *stemming* in some parts of England.

The *tamping* should extend from the charge for a distance equal to at least 1½ times the line of least resistance.
Ernst, Man. Mil. Eng., p. 40.

tamping-bar (tam'ping-bär), *n.* A bar of iron, about 2½ feet in length, used in rock-blasting for driving the tamping into the bore-hole after the charge has been introduced. It is grooved on one side so as to leave room for the needle or fuse. Tamping-bars are sometimes tipped or faced with copper or bronze, or made entirely of these metals, to avoid accidents, which have frequently been caused by the iron striking fire from its contact with the quartzose rock. Also called, in England, *stemming-bar* or *stemmer*.

tamping-iron (tam'ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *tamping-bar*.

tamping-machine (tam'ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for packing into the mold the clay or other material for making pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

tamping-plug (tam'ping-plug), *n.* A mechanical substitute for tamping materials in blasting. It may be an iron cone, a tapering block, or other wedge-shaped casting, to be driven or jammed into the blast-hole.

tampion (tam'pi-ọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tampyon* and *tompion*; also *tampon* (used chiefly in the surgical sense), formerly *tampoon*, and *tampin*; < OF. *tampon*, a nasalized form of *tapon*, dim. or aug. of *tape*, a plug, bung, tap, < D. *tap* = Fries. *tap*, a plug, bung, tap: see *tap*[1]. Hence prob. *tamp.*] A stopper; a plug; a bung. Specifically—(*a*) The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to prevent the entrance of water or dust; also, the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot. (*b*) A plug for stopping the upper end of an organ-pipe. Also *tamkin*.

tampon (tam'pọn), *n.* [See *tampion.*] 1. In *surg.*, a plug inserted to stop hemorrhage.—2. In *hair-dressing*, a cushion of curled hair or the like, used to support the hair in a puff or roll.—3. See the quotation.

An engraved stone [in lithography] is printed by using a small wooden tapper or *tampon*, either round at the sides, flat below, with handle at top, or square, with the corners rounded off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 701.

tampon (tam'pọn), *v. t.* [< *tampon*, *n.*] In *surg.*, to plug tightly, as a wound or a natural

orifice, with cotton, linen, or other form of tampon, to stop hemorrhage, to dilate the orifice, or for other purposes.

The hemorrhage was stopped by *tamponing* the bony aperture [gunshot wound in head].
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 279.

tamponade (tam-pō-nād′), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-ade*[1].] The employment of a tampon; tamponage.

tamponage (tam′pō-nāj), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-age*.] The act of tamponing.

tamponing (tam′pō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tampon*, *v.*] The operation of plugging a wound or a natural orifice by inserting a tampon.

tamponment (tam′pōn-ment), *n.* [< *tampon* + *-ment*.] The act of plugging with a tampon.

tampoon† (tam-pön′), *n.* [See *tampion*.] An obsolete form of *tampion*.

tamp-work (tamp′wėrk), *n.* A surface rendered compact and plane by tamping.

He sees a plain like *tamp-work*, where knobs of granite act daisies, and at every fifty yards some hapless bud or blossom dying of inanition among the stones.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, I. xiii.

tam-tam, *n.* and *v.* See *tom-tom*.

tamtam-metal (tam′tam-met′al), *n.* Same as *gong-metal*.

Tamul, Tamulian (tam′ul, ta-mū′li-an). Same as *Tamil, Tamilian*.

Tamulic (ta-mū′lik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tamul* + *-ic*.] Same as *Tamilian, Tamil*.

Tamus (tā′mus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), altered from its previous name *Tamnus* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *tamnus*, a vine on which grew a kind of wild grape (*taminia uva*); perhaps < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Dioscoreaceæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers, the female with six narrow distinct perianth-segments, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a fleshy globose berry containing a few roundish wingless seeds with solid albumen and a minute embryo. There are 2 species, one a native of the Canary Islands, the other widely distributed through Europe, northern Africa, and temperate parts of Asia. They are twining vines resembling species of *Dioscorea*, growing from a tuberous root, and producing alternate heart-shaped entire or three-lobed leaves. The small female flowers form very short axillary racemes or sessile clusters; the male racemes are usually long and loose. *T. edulis*, of Madeira, is sometimes known as *Port Moniz yam*; *T. communis* is the black bryony of England, also known as *black bindweed*, *Isle-of-Wight vine*, or *lady's-seal*, producing numerous handsome berries locally used as a remedy for chilblains, and known as *murrain-berries* or *oxberries*. The acrid juice of its large black root was used to remove bruise-stains, and was formerly in repute as a stimulative in plasters. The young suckers are used as asparagus in Greece. Compare *lady's-seal*, 1.

tan[1] (tau), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tanned*, ppr. *tanning*. [Formerly also *tann*, early mod. E. *tanne*; < ME. *tannen*, < AS. *tannian* (found once, in the pp. *getanned*) = MD. *tannen*, *tanen*, *taenen*, *teynen*, D. *tanen*, tan; cf. OF. *tanner*, *taner*, F. *tanner*, dial. *tener* (ML. *tannare*, *tanare*), tan, dye of a tawny color; appar. from a noun not found in AS., = MD. *tanne*, *tane*, *taene*, OF. and F. *tan*, ML. *tanum*, oak-bark for tanning, tan; cf. Bret. *tann*, oak, oak-bark for tanning; < OHG. *tanna*, MHG. G. *tanne*, fir, oak. The relations of these forms are in part uncertain. Hence (through F.) E. *tanny*, *tawny*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prepare, as skins of animals, by soaking in some liquid containing tannic acid, which is generally obtained from the bark of some tree, oak-bark being commonly thought to be the best. Other barks, especially that of hemlock, are also largely used. This process converts the raw hide into leather.

Ajax, to shield his ample Breast, provides
Seven lusty Bulls, and *tans* their sturdy Hides.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. By extension, to convert into leather by other means, as by the use of mineral salts (as those of iron and chromium), and even of oil or fat, as in the case of buckskin, chamois, and the like. See *leather*, *taw*[1], 2.—3. To make brown; embrown by exposure to the rays of the sun.

His sandales were with toilsome travell torne,
And face all *tand* with scorching sunny ray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

I am acquainted with sad misery,
As the *tann'd* galley-slave is with his oar.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

To the *tann'd* haycock in the mead.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 90.

And one, whose Arab face was *tanned*
By tropic sun and boreal frost.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

4†. To deprive of the freshness of youth; impair the freshness and beauty of. [Rare.]

Reckoning time, whose million'd accidents . . .
Tan sacred beauty.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

5. To beat; flog; thrash. [Colloq.]

If he be so stout, we will have a bout,
And he shall *tan* my hide too.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 229).

The master couldn't *tan* him for not doing it.
Mrs. H. Wood, The Channings.

6. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, or an imitation of marble made from a mixture of gelatin and gum, to render (cast slabs of the mixture) hard and insoluble by steeping in a suitable preparation. See *tannage*, 3.—7. To treat with some hardening process as a preservation from rot, as fish-nets.—**Tanned pelt.** See *pelt*[2].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or become tanned: as, the leather *tans* easily.—2. To become tan-colored or tawny: as, the face *tans* in the sun.

tan[1] (tan), *n.* and *a.* [See *tan*[1], *v.* The noun is prob. earlier than the verb in Rom., but appears later in E.] **I.** *n.* 1. The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, hemlock, spruce, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides.

Let no stiff cowhide, reeking from the *tan*, . . .
Disgrace the tapering outline of your feet.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

2. A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan: as, gloves of gray or *tan*.—3. An embrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

The clear shade of *tan*, and the half a dozen freckles, friendly remembrancers of the April sun and breeze.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

Flower or flowers of tan. See *flower*.—**Spent tan**, tan that has been used in tanning: it is employed for covering walks, for mulching, and for other purposes.—**The tan**, the circus; the ring where a match is walked. [Slang.]—**To smell of the tan**, said of any act or expression which reminds one of the circus. [Slang.]

II. *a.* Of the color of tan, or of a color approaching that of tan; yellowish-brown.—**Black and tan.** See *black*.

tan[2] (tan), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *tān*, a twig, bough: see *mistletoe*.] A twig, or small switch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tan[3]†. An obsolete Middle English contraction of *taken*, old infinitive or past participle of *take*.

tan[4]†. A Middle English contraction of *to an*. *Chaucer*.

tan[5] (tan), *n.* Same as *fan-tan*.

Smoke a pipe of opium o' nights with other China boys, and lose his little earnings at the game of *tan*.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 213.

tan. An abbreviation of *tangent*.

tana[1], **tanna** (tä′nä, tan′ä), *n.* [Also *thannah*; < Hind. *thāna*, *thānā*, a military fortified post.] In India, a military post; also, a police station.

tana[2], *n.* [Native name.] A small insectivorous mammal of Sumatra and Borneo, *Tupaia tana*; a banxring.

Tanacetum (tan-a-sē′tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), tansy, an accom. form, with L. term. *-etum*, of OF. *tanasie*, tansy: see *tansy*.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideæ*. It is characterized by small discoid corymbose flower-heads with a naked receptacle, involucral bracts in numerous rows, pappus mostly a ring or crown, and usually two kinds of flowers, the outer row female, slender and tubular, with an oblique or a two- or three-toothed apex, and three-angled achenes, the central flowers numerous, perfect, cylindrical, five-toothed, and with five-angled achenes. There are about 30 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, central and northern Asia, and North America. They are erect annual or perennial herbs, rarely shrubby at the base, commonly strong-scented and hairy or silky. They bear alternate and usually variously dissected leaves, and yellow flowers. A few exceptional species produce larger solitary long-stalked flower-heads. Seven species are native to the western United States, and *T. vulgare* (for which see *tansy*) is naturalized in the Atlantic States and Canada. For *T. Balsamita*, also called *ale-cost* and *maudlin*, see *costmary*.

tanadar, tannadar (tä′na-där, tan′a-där), *n.* [< Hind. *thānadār*, < *thāna*, a military post, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, the keeper or commandant of a tana.

Tanæcium (ta-nē′si-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), so called from the elongated climbing stems; prop. **Tanaëcium*, < Gr. *τανᾰήκης*, long-stretching, < *τανᾰός*, outstretched, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Bignonieæ*, and group *Pleiostichæ*. It is characterized by loosely few-flowered cymes, a truncate or minutely toothed calyx, an extremely long and slender cylindrical corolla-tube, and a large smooth capsule with very thick and finally indurated concave valves, containing numerous compressed seeds in many rows. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of tropical America, by some reduced to a single species. They are shrubby climbers, reaching a great height, and bearing compound leaves of three entire leaflets, the terminal leaflet sometimes lacking or replaced by a tendril. The flowers are white, and consist of a spreading and somewhat two-lipped border surmounting a tube from 3 to 10 inches long. *T. Jaroba* is the pear-withe of Jamaica.

tanager (tan′ā-jėr), *n.* [< NL. *Tanagra*, q. v.] Some or any tanagrine bird; a member of the *Tanagridæ*. Few of these numerous brilliant birds are actually known as *tanagers* except in technical treatises. Those to which the name is chiefly given are the few species which are conspicuous in the woodlands of the United States. These are the common scarlet tanager, or black-winged redbird, *Piranga rubra*, and the summer redbird, or rose-tanager, *P. æstiva* (also called *cardinal tanager*). Both of these inhabit the eastern parts of the country to New England and Canada. The male of the former is scarlet, with black wings and tail; the male of the latter is rosy-red all over; the females of both are greenish and yellow. In western North America are the Louisiana tanager (so called when much of the region west of the Mississippi was known as Louisiana), *P. ludoviciana*, the male of which is yellow and black, with a crimson head, and the hepatic tanager, *P. hepatica*, a dull liver-red and gray species of the southwest. The foregoing are all 6 or 8 inches long. A tiny and very beautiful tanager, *Euphonia elegantissima*, which is chiefly blue, yellow, and black, comes from Mexico near or over the southern United States border. (See cut under *Tanagridæ*.) Throughout all the woodland of tropical and subtropical America tanagers abound, and represent, with the manikins, cotingas, and tyrant-flycatchers, the leading passerine birds of these regions. See cuts under *Piranga*, *Procnias*, *Saltator*, *Stephanophorus*, *Tanagra*, *Tanagridæ*, *Phœnicophilus*, and *cashew-bird*.—**Black-faced tanager**, one of the bullfinch tanagers, *Pitylus grossus*, called by Latham *white-throated grosbeak*.—**Black-headed tanager**, *Lanio atricapillus*, of an orange-yellow color varied with orange-brown, black, and white. It inhabits northerly parts of South America.—**Brazilian tanager**, *Rhamphocelus brasilius*, 7½ inches long, the male rich scarlet with black wings and tail, the bill black with the enlarged base of the under mandible white. Also called *tapiranga*.—**Bullfinch tanager.** See *bullfinch*[1].—**Cardinal tanager.** (*a*) See def. (*b*) Any finch of the genus *Paroaria*.—**Cooper's tanager**, a western variety of the summer tanager.—**Crested tanager**, specifically, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, the male of which is chiefly black with a long scarlet crest. Crests are unusual in this family of birds.—**Crimson-headed tanager**, the Louisiana tanager. See def. *Coues*, 1878.—**Divaricated tanager**, *Lamprospiza melanoleuca*, the male of which is of a glossy black and white color with yellow bill, and 5½ inches long.—**Grand tanager**, *Saltator magnus*, of which both sexes are chiefly olive-green and ashy-gray. It is found from Panama to southern Brazil, and was formerly miscalled *Cayenne roller* (*Latham*).—**Green-headed tanager**, either of two species of the beautiful genus *Calliste*—*C. tricolor* and *C. festiva*.—**Hooded tanager**, *Nemosia pileata*, the male of which is 5 inches long, of a bluish-gray, white, and black color, with yellow feet.—**Liver-colored tanager**, the hepatic tanager.—**Mississippi tanager**, the summer tanager. *Latham*, 1783.—**Red-breasted tanager**, *Rhamphocelus jacapa*, a near relative of the Brazilian tanager.—**Red tanager**, the scarlet tanager. *Latham*.—**Rose-throated tanager**, *Piranga rosicigularis*. See cut under *Piranga*.—**Rufous-throated tanager**†, *Glossiptila ruficollis*, peculiar to Jamaica, the male of which is black and bluish, with chestnut throat, and 5 inches long. Formerly called *rufous-chinned finch* by Latham, and *American hedge-sparrow* by Edwards. It is not a tanager, but a gnitguit (*Cœrebidæ*).—**Scarlet tanager**, *Piranga rubra*, the black-winged redbird of the United States and warmer parts of America. The adult male is scarlet with black wings and tail, 7 inches long and from 11 to 12 inches in extent.

Brazilian Tanager (*Rhamphocelus brasilius*), natural size.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga rubra*), male.

The female is olive-green above and greenish-yellow below. This brilliant bird nests in woods and groves upon the horizontal bough of a tree, building a loose flat fabric of fibers, twigs, and rootlets, and lays from three to five greenish-blue eggs speckled with brown.—**Silent tanager**, *Arrhemon silens*, a small conirostral species, of varied greenish, blackish, or yellow coloration.—**Spotted emerald tanager**, *Calliste guttata*, bright green varied with golden-yellow, black, and white.—**Variegated tanager**, the young male summer tanager, when it is passing from a greenish and yellow coloration like that of the female to the rose-red of the adult male, and is then patched irregularly with all these colors.—**Yellow tanager**, *Calliste flava*, the male of which is chiefly yellow and black. It inhabits southeastern Brazil.

Tanagra (tan′ā-grä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), prop. *Tangara* (Brisson, 1760), < Braz. *tangara*, some bird of this kind, especially *Calliste tatao*.] The name-giving genus of the family *Tanagridæ*. It was formerly used with great latitude to include all of these and some other birds; it is now restricted to 12 or 14 species, such as the episcopal tanager, *T. episcopus*,

Episcopal Tanager (*Tanagra episcopus*).

or the palm tanager, *T. palmarum*. They are less brilliant birds than most other tanagers, build open nests like those of finches, and lay spotted eggs.

Tanagra figurine. See *figurine*.

Tanagrella (tan-ā-grel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Tanagra* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of very small slender-billed tanagers, mostly of a brilliant blue color, ranging from Guiana to southeastern Brazil. There are 4 species — *T. velia, iridina, cyanomelæna,* and *calophrys*.

Tanagridæ (tā-nag′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-idæ*.] A large family of American oscine passerine birds; the tanagers, or so-called dentirostral finches. They have nine primaries, scutellate tarsi, and more or less conirostral bill, which usually exhibits a slight notch. They are confined to America, and almost entirely to the Neotropical region, only one genus (*Piranga*) having any extensive dispersion in North America. They are small birds, the largest scarcely exceeding a thrush in size, and the average length being about 6 inches. They are remarkable even among tropical birds for the brilliancy and variety of the plumage, in

Euphonia elegantissima, male.

one or both sexes. The *Tanagridæ* are closely related to the finches (*Fringillidæ*), and some of them have the bill as stout as that of a bullfinch; in other cases the bill is slender and acute, approaching that of the American warblers and guitguits (*Mniotiltidæ* and *Cœrebidæ*). In some instances the bill is strongly notched, and even toothed. The family has never been satisfactorily defined, and is probably insusceptible of exact technical delimitation. It includes several hundred species, of numerous genera. It is divided by Sclater into *Procniatinæ, Euphoniinæ, Tanagrinæ, Lamprotinæ, Phœnicophilinæ,* and *Pitylinæ*. See cuts under *Phœnicophilus, Procnias, Saltator, Stephanophorus, tanager, Tanagra,* and *cashew-bird*.

Tanagrinæ (tan-ā-grī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanagra* + *-inæ*.] **1†.** The tanager family, *Tanagridæ*, regarded as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*.—**2.** The typical subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, embracing numerous tanagers with a comparatively lengthened dentirostral bill, the tail and tarsi of moderate dimensions. There are upward of 200 species, of 36 genera, in this group, of most brilliant colors, highly characteristic of the Neotropical region.

tanagrine (tan′ā-grin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tanagra* + *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to tanagers; belonging to the *Tanagridæ*, and especially to the *Tanagrinæ:* as, a *tanagrine* bird; *tanagrine* characters.—**2.** Inhabited by tanagers: as, the *tanagrine* area of the Neotropical region. *P. L. Sclater.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Tanagridæ*.

tanagroid (tan′ā-groid), *a.* [< *Tanagra* + *-oid*.] Resembling a tanager; related to the *Tanagridæ;* tanagrine.

Tanaidæ (tā-nā′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tanais* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Tanais;* the so-called cheliferous slaters.

Tanais (tā′nā-is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Tanais*, Gr. *Τάναϊς*, the river Don.] The typical genus of *Tanaidæ*.

tanaist (tan′a-ist), *n.* Same as *tanist*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 37.

tanakin†, *n.* See *tannikin*.

Tanarite (tan′a-rīt), *n.* One of an order of Jewish doctors which taught the traditions of the oral law from the time of the great synagogue to that of the compilation of the Mishna. *L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge.

tan-balls (tan′bâlz), *n. pl.* The spent bark of a tanner's yard pressed into balls, which harden and serve for fuel. Also called *tan-turf*.

tan-bark (tan′bärk), *n.* Same as *tan*1, 1.—**Tan-bark desiccator.** See *desiccator*.—**Tan-bark oak.** See *oak*.

tan-bath (tan′bȧth), *n.* A bath in which the extract of 10 to 12 handfuls of oak-bark is added to 60 gallons of water.

tan-bay (tan′bā), *n.* Same as *loblolly-bay*.

tan-bed (tan′bed), *n.* In *hort.*, a bed made of tan; a bark-bed or bark-stove. See *bark-bed*.

Tanchelmian (tang-kel′mi-an), *n.* [< *Tanchelm* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a sect in the Netherlands, in the twelfth century, followers of one Tanchelm or Tanquelin, who claimed to be equal to the Messiah. Also *Tanquelinian*.

tan-colored (tan′kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of tan, or somewhat resembling tan in color.

tandem (tan′dem), *adv.* [A humorous application, prob. first in university use, < L. *tandem*, at length, with ref. to time, taken in the E. use with ref. to space, 'at length, stretched out in a single file,' < *tam*, so much, as, + *-dem*, a demonstrative suffix.] One behind the other; in single file: as, to drive *tandem* (that is, with two or more horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast).

tandem (tan′dem), *n.* [< *tandem, adv.*] **1.** A pair of horses (sometimes more) harnessed one before the other.—**2.** A carriage drawn by two or more horses harnessed one before the other.

The Duke of St. James now got on rapidly, and also found sufficient time for his boat, his *tandem*, and his toilette. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, i. 2.

3. A bicycle or tricycle on which two can ride, one in front of the other.

Some cyclers were making the most of the fine day. . . . Two rode a *tandem;* the third a bicycle. *J. and E. R. Pennell*, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

Tandem engine, a steam-engine having two cylinders in line, with a piston-rod uniting their pistons: used with compound marine and stationary horizontal engines.

tane1 (tān). A spelling of *ta'en* for *taken*, past participle of *take*.

tane2 (tān), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tone*2.

Yield me thy life, or thy lady bright,
Or here the *tane* of us shall die.
Erlinton (Child's Ballads, III. 222).

That the heat o' the *tane* might cool the tither.
Burns, There was a Wife.

tanekaha (tan-e-kä′hä), *n.* [New Zealand.] One of the celery-pines, *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*. Its bark contains 28 per cent. of tannin, and is imported into Europe, where it is used chiefly for dyeing glove-leather. See *pine*1.

tan-extractor (tan′eks-trak″tor), *n.* A machine for crushing tan-bark and digesting the crushed material, to extract the tannic acid and other astringent matter. Such machines are made with crushing-rollers, tanks, and conveyers, for crushing and leaching the bark, and drying the residue. *E. H. Knight*.

tan-fat† (tan′fat), *n.* Same as *tan-rat*.

Had she as many twenty pound bags as I have knobs of barke in my *tan-fat*. *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 90).

tang1 (tang), *n.* [< ME. *tang, tange*, a point, sting, dagger; < Icel. *tangi* = Norw. *tange*, the tang of a knife, a spit, or projection of land; related to Icel. *töng* (*tang-*) = AS. *tange, tang*, etc., E. *tong*, in pl. *tongs* (see *tong*); akin to Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, Skt. √ *dañç, daç*, bite. Cf. *tang*2. The word in some senses (as the 'tongue' of a buckle) seems to be confused with ME. *tong, tonge*, E. *tongue*.] **1.** A point; a projection; especially, a long and slender projecting strip, tongue, or prong, forming part of an object and serving to hold or secure it to another. (*a*) Such a part made solid with the blade of a sword, knife, chisel, or other implement, its use being to secure the handle firmly to the blade. In some cases the handle consists merely of two rounded plates of wood, ivory, or the like, secured on the two sides of the flat ribbon-like tang; in others the spike-shaped tang is driven into the solid handle. See cuts under *scorper* and *scythe*. (*b*) In old-fashioned guns and pistols, a strip prolonged from the breech of the barrel, having screw-holes which allow it to be screwed fast to the stock. See cuts under *breech-pin* and *rifle* (Winchester). (*c*) A projecting slender and pointed member, as the tongue of a buckle.

2. The sting of an insect or a reptile. [Prov. Eng.]

A *tange* of a nedyr [an adder], acus.
MS. Dict., c. 1500. (*Halliwell.*)

3†. A dagger.—**4.** In the papier-mâché process of stereotyping, a piece of thin sheet-iron or cardboard used to overlap the tail-end of the matrix, and prevent the molten metal from flowing under the mold in the casting-box. Also called *tail-piece*.

tang1 (tang), *v. t.* [< *tang*1, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a tang, or with something resembling one.

I will have your carrion shoulders goar'd
With scourges *tang'd* with rowels.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

2. To tie. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3†.** To sting.

tang2 (tang), *n.* [Also dial. *tank* and *twang;* < ME. **tange, tongge*, a sharp taste; prob. lit. 'sting,' a particular use of *tang*1, sting; cf. MD. *tanghen, tanger* = MLG. LG. *tanger* = OHG. *zangar, zankar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sharp; from the same root as *tang*1.] **1.** A strong taste or flavor; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

Tongge, or scharpnesse of lycure yn tastynge. Acumen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 496.

A *tang* of the cask.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 17.

This is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, with a *tang* of the swine-skin. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 4.

2. A specific flavor or quality; a characteristic property; a distinctive tinge, taint, or tincture.

Before, I thought you
To have a little breeding, some *tang* of gentry.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Something with a spiteful *tang* to it was rankling in her mind. *R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, vi.

tang3 (tang), *n.* [< Dan. *tang* = Sw. *tång* = Norw. *tang, taang* = Icel. *thang*, seaweed, kelp. Hence ult. Norm. F. *tangon*, seaweed, and (through Icel. *thöngull*) E. *tangle*1, seaweed, whence *tangle*2, interlace: see *tangle*1, *tangle*2.] A kind of seaweed; tangle. See *tangle*1.

Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or *tang*. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 11. (*Latham.*)

tang4 (tang), *v.* [An imitative word; cf. *twang, ting, ting-tang, tingle-tangle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ring; twang; cause to sound loudly: as, to *tang* a bell; also, to utter loudly, or with a twang.

Let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 163.

2. To affect in some way by a twanging sound: as, to *tang* bees (to strike two pieces of metal together so as, by producing a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle).

II. *intrans.* To ring; twang; sound loudly.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could *tang*
Shock'd the dame with a volley of slang.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

tang4 (tang), *n.* [< *tang*4, *v.*] Sound; tone; ring; especially, a twang, or sharp sound.

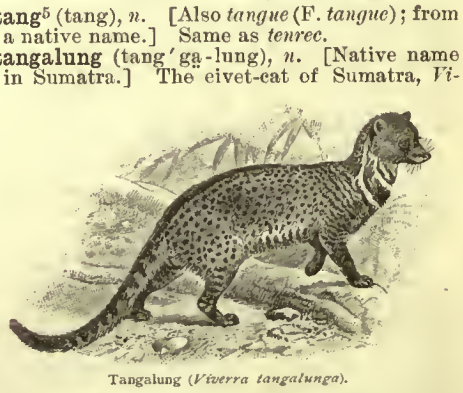
For she had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang!
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 52, old song.

Very good words; there 's a *tang* in 'em, and a sweet one. *Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

I have observed a pretty affectation in the Athenian and some others, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder*, Elem. of Speech, p. 78.

tang5 (tang), *n.* [Also *tangue* (F. *tangue*); from a native name.] Same as *tenrec*.

tangalung (tang′gą-lung), *n.* [Native name in Sumatra.] The civet-cat of Sumatra, *Viverra tangalunga*, about 2½ feet in length, of which the tail is about one third.



Tangalung (*Viverra tangalunga*).

Tangara†, *n.* Same as *Tanagra*. *Brisson*, 1760.

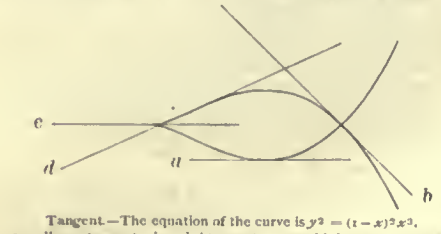
tangence (tan′jens), *n.* [= F. *tangence;* as *tangen(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *tangency*.

tangency (tan′jen-si), *n.*; pl. *tangencies* (-siz). [As *tangence* (see *-cy*).] The state of being tangent; a contact or touching. Also called *taction*.—**Problem of tangencies,** among the old geometers, a branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

tangent (tan′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tangent* = Sp. Pg. It. *tangente*, < L. *tangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tangere* (pp. *tactus*) (< √ *tag*), touch, akin to E. *take:* see *take*. From the L. *tangere* are also

E. *tact, tactile, contact, contingent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Touching; in *geom.*, touching at a single point: as, a *tangent* line; curves *tangent* to each other. —**Stationary tangent plane of a surface.** See *stationary*.—**Tangent plane**, a plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, etc.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*: (*a*) A straight line through two consecutive points (which see, under *consecutive*) of a curve or surface. If we take the line through any two points of the locus, and then, while one of these points remains fixed, consider the other as brought by a continuous and not infinitely protracted motion along the locus into coincidence with the former, the line in its final position will be a tangent at that point. The idea of time which appears in this definition is only so far essential that some parameter must be used in order to define a tangent at a singular point, and this parameter must be such as to present no discontinuity or point-singularity at that point. A tangent at an ordinary point of a curve or surface may be defined, without the use of any parameter, simply as a line through two points infinitely close together; although, if the doctrine of limits is used to explain away the idea of infinity, a parameter will be used for that purpose. A curve has only one tangent at an ordinary point, or a mere line-singularity, or a cusp, but



Tangent.—The equation of the curve is $y^2 = (x-x)^2x^3$.
a, ordinary tangent; *b*, nodal tangent; *c*, cuspidal tangent; *d*, inflectional tangent.

has two or more tangents at a node. A surface has a single infinity of tangents lying in one plane at an ordinary point; and two of these (real or imaginary), called the *inflectional tangents*, pass through three or more consecutive points of the surface. On the nodal curve of a surface the tangents lie in two or more tangent planes; at a conical point they are generators of a quadric cone. The tangents of a curve in space form two sets which are all generators of one developable. There are points upon some curves and surfaces at which, according to the doctrine of limits, there are no tangents. Such is the point in the second figure where the two multiple tangents intersect; for, as a second point on the curve moves toward this, the line through the two points will oscillate faster and faster, without tending toward any limit. In the same sense, a curve may have no tangent at any point; it may be an undulating line with small undulations on the large ones, and still smaller on these, and so on *ad infinitum*, the lengths and amplitudes of the undulations being duly proportioned. But an intelligence situated on such a curve might see that the tangent had a definite direction, for there is no logical absurdity in this. It is antagonistic to the principle of duality which rules modern geometry to define the tangent of a plane curve as the line through two consecutive points on the curve. On the contrary, the definition of a plane curve is a locus described by the parametric motion of a line with a point upon it, the point slipping along the line and the line turning about the point; and such a generating line is a tangent. In like manner, a surface is the locus formed by a plane with a point upon it, the position of the point in the surface and the aspect of the surface about the point varying, the one and the other, according to the variations of the same pair of independent parameters. Such a plane is a tangent plane, and a tangent may equally be conceived as the line through two consecutive inenut-points, or as the line of intersection of two consecutive tangent planes. The tangent plane of a spacious curve is a line lying in a plane and having a point upon it, the plane turning continuously about the line, the point moving along the line, and the line turning in the plane around the point as a center. Euclid's definition of a tangent ("Elements," bk. iii., def. 2) as a line meeting a circle and not crossing it when produced does not extend to curves having inflections. The definition of the tangent as the limiting case of a secant, which is due to Descartes (but was perfected by Isaac Barrow, 1674), may well be considered as the foundation of modern mathematics. (*b*) The length cut off upon the straight line touching a curve between the line of abscissas and the point of tangency.—2. In *trigon.*, a function of an angle, being the ratio of the length of one leg of a right triangle to that of the other, the angle opposite the first leg being the angle of which the tangent is considered as the function. Formerly the tangent was regarded as a line dependent upon an arc—namely, as the line tangent to the arc at one extremity, and intercepted by the produced radius which cuts off the arc at the other extremity. Abbreviated *tan*.

3. In the clavichord, one of the thick pins of brass inserted in the back ends of the digitals so that the fingers should press them against the strings, and produce tones. Its action was not like that of the pianoforte-hammer, since it remained in contact with the string, and fixed the pitch of the tone by the place where it struck. If pressed too hard, it raised the pitch by increasing the string's tension. Accordingly the tone of the clavichord was necessarily weak.—**Artificial tangents.** See *artificial*.—**Chief tangent**, a tangent to a surface which is also a tangent of the intersection of the surface by the tangent plane at the same point of tangency.—**Conjugate, cotriple, double, imaginary, inflectional tangent.** See the adjectives.—**Ideal tangent**, a real line touching a real curve at two imaginary points.—**Inverse method of tangents**, the method of finding the curve belonging to a given tangent.—**Method of tangents.** (*a*) A method of obtaining the quadrature of a curve by means of an evaluation of the tangent to it, due to Roberval. (*b*) Any method of drawing a tangent to a curve.—**Multiple tangent.** See *multiple*.—**Natural tangents**, tangents expressed by natural numbers.—**Principal tangent**, a tangent bisecting the angle between the chief tangents at the point of tangency.—**Principal tangent conic.** See *conic*.—**Stationary tangent of a curve.** See *stationary*.—**Tangent balance**, a balance in which no weights are used, but the position of the beam, as indicated by a pointer moving over a graduated scale, shows the weight: chiefly used for weighing letters. Also called *bent-lever balance*.—**Tangent galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*.—**Tangent sailing.** Same as *middle-latitude sailing*. See *latitude*.—**Tangent scale**, in *ordnance*, a notched piece of metal fitted to slide circumferentially on the breech of a piece of artillery, the notches being at stated distances from the axis of the gun. In sighting, the scale is turned till one of its notches corresponding to the desired elevation or range is brought into intersection with the plane of the trajectory.—**Tangent screw**, a screw attached to or forming part of a clamp, and serving to move pieces clamped together relatively to one another with a slow motion.—**To fly or go off at a tangent**, to pass suddenly from one line of action or train of thought to another diverging widely from the first.


Tangent Balance.


Tangent Scale.

From Dodson and Fogg's it [his mind] *flew off at a tangent* to the very center of the history of the queer client.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxii.

tangent (tan'jent), *v. t.* [< *tangent*, *n.*] To bear or hold the relation of a tangent to.

The velocity is as the square of the time, and the curve is therefore a parabola *tangenting* the time with its vertex at the start of motion.
Nystrom, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 158.

tangental (tan'jen-tal), *a.* [< *tangent* + *-al*.] Same as *tangential*. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 2. [Rare.]

tangentally (tan'jen-tal-i), *adv.* Same as *tangentially*. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.). [Rare.]

tangential (tan-jen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< *tangent* + *-i-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a tangent; being or moving in the direction of a tangent. —2. Figuratively, slightly connected; touch-and-go. [Rare.]

Emerson had only *tangential* relations with the experiment [Brook Farm]. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 165.

Simple tangential strain. See *strain*.—**Tangential coördinates, displacement, force, inversion, stress.** See the nouns.—**Tangential plane.** Same as *tangent plane* (which see, under *tangent*).

II. *n.* In the *geom. of plane cubic curves*, the point at which the tangent from any point cuts the curve again. The point of intersection is called the tangential of the point of tangency. —**Conic tangential**, a point at which the conic of five-pointic contact with a given cubic curve at a primitive point meets the cubic again.

tangentiality (tan-jen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *tangential* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being tangential; the characteristic quality of a tangent. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 335.

tangentially (tan-jen'shal-i), *adv.* In a tangential manner; in the direction of a tangent.

Tangerine (tan-je-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Tangerin*, < *Tanger*, Tangiers. See def.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Tangiers, an important seaport of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Tangiers.—2. [*l. c.*] A Tangerine orange. See *orange*[1]. Also spelled *tangierine*.

tangey, *a.* See *tangy*.

tangfish (tang'-fish), *n.* A seal. [Shetland.] *Imp. Dict.*

tangham, tanghan (tang'gam, -gan), *n.* See *tangum*.

tanghin (tang'gin), *n.* [Malagasy.] A deadly poison obtained from the fruit of a tree of Madagascar, *Cerbera Tanghin* (*Tanghinia venenifera*); also, the tree itself. The tree bears smooth oblanceolate leaves crowded toward the end of the branches, from the midst of which rise cymes of small flowers. The fruit is yellow, containing a fibrous nut, of which the kernel is the poisonous part. Also spelled *tanguin*.—**Trial by tanghin**, a kind of ordeal formerly practised in Madagascar to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person. The seed was pounded and a small piece swallowed by each person to be tried. If the accused retained the poison in the system death quickly resulted—a proof of guilt; if the stomach rejected the dose little harm supervened, and innocence was established.


Tanghin (*Cerbera Tanghin*).

tangibile (tan-jib'i-lē), *n.* [NL., neut. of LL. *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible*.] A tactile sensation or object.

Not only does every visible appear to be remote, but it has a position in external space, just as a *tangibile* appears to be superficial and to have a determinate position on the surface of the body.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 309.

tangibility (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tangibilité* = Sp. *tangibilidad*, < NL. **tangibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *tangibilis*, tangible: see *tangible*.] The property of being tangible, or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling; tangibleness.

Tangibility and impenetrability were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 770.

tangible (tan'ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *tangible* = Pr. Sp. *tangible* = Pg. *tangivel* = It. *tangibile*, < LL. *tangibilis*, that may be touched, < L. *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*.] 1. Capable of being touched or grasped, or of affecting the sense of touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 27.

2. Discernible or discriminable by the touch.

By this sense [touch] the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.
Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

3. Capable of being possessed or realized; such that one can lay the hand on it; within reach; real: as, *tangible* security.

Direct and *tangible* benefits to ourselves and others.
Southey. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Men . . . who were not such bigots as to cling to any views when a good *tangible* reason could be urged against them. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, lii.

tangibleness (tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tangible; tangibility.

tangibly (tan'ji-bli), *adv.* In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

tangie (tang'i), *n.* [Appar. dim. of *tang*[3]. But the touch in the legend, "as a man covered with seaweed," may be due to an accidental resemblance to *tang*[3].] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, fabled to appear sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with seaweed. *Keightley*, Fairy Mythology, p. 173.

tangierine, *n.* See *tangerine*, 2.

Tangier pea. See *pea*[1].

tangle[1] (tang'gl), *n.* [< ME. **tangel*, < Icel. *thöngull*, seaweed, dim. of *thang* = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang*, > E. *tang*, seaweed: see *tang*[3]. Hence (prob.) *tangle*[2], *v.*] 1. A name of various large species of seaweed, especially *Laminaria digitata* and *L. saccharina*. See cut under *seaweed*. Also called *tangle-wrack* and *hanger*.

The Alga Marina, or Sea-*Tangle*, as some call it, Sea-Ware.
M. Martin, Western Islands (ed. 1716), p. 149. (*Jamieson.*)

And hands so often clasp'd in mine
Should toss with *tangle* and with shells.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

2. A tall, lank person; any long dangling thing. [Scotch.]—**Tangle tent**, in *surg.*, a tent made of *Laminaria digitata*, or tangle. (See also *rose-tangle*.)

tangle[2] (tang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tangled*, ppr. *tangling*. [Early mod. E. also *tangell*; appar. lit. 'twist together like seaweed,' < *tangle*[1], *n.* But the development of such a verb from a noun of limited use like *tangle*[1] is somewhat remarkable, and needs confirmation.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite or knit together confusedly; interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to separate them; snarl.

His speech was like a *tangled* chain: nothing impaired, but all disordered. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 125.

London, like all other old cities, is a vast *tangled* network of streets that for the most part begin nowhere and end nowhere. *The Century*, XLI. 142.

2. To catch or involve as in a snarl; entrap; entangle.

Neuerthelasse we were soo *tangled* in among the sayde deserte yles that we conde not gette onte frome amooges them vnto the nexte daye at nyght.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

Look, how a bird lies *tangled* in a net.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 67.

3. To embroil; embarrass; confuse; perplex; involve; complicate.

I stood mute—those who *tangled* must untie
The embroilment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 23.

=Syn. 1. To entangle, intertwine, snarl (up).

II. *intrans.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

The cavern wild with *tangling* roots.
Burns, Despondency.

While these thoughts were *tangling* in my brain, an outer force cut the knot. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

tangle[2] (tang'gl), *n.* [< *tangle*[2], *v.*] **1.** A snarl of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged.

Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair?
Milton, Lycidas, l. 69.

The eastern edge of the great *tangle* of mountains which makes up the western third of our territory is encountered by the traveller from the east, after passing over a thousand miles in width of the central valley, in longitude 103° if he strikes the Black Hills in latitude 44°, or in 105° if he follows up the Platte and finds himself at the base of the Rocky Mountains proper.
J. D. Whitney, The Yosemite Book, p. 24.

2. A device used in dredging, for sweeping the sea-bed in order to obtain delicate forms of marine life, too small or frangible to be obtained by ordinary dredging. It consists of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop which entangles the more minute and delicate forms of marine life without injuring them.

3. A perplexity or embarrassment; a complication.

The judge puts his mind to the *tangle* of contradictions in the case. *Emerson*, Courage.

Forest tangle, a virgin forest encumbered or rendered impassable by underwood, vines, creepers, or fallen trees; a jungle.

tangle[3]†, *a.* [ME. *tanggyl;* origin obscure. Cf. *tanglesome*[2].] Froward; peevish. [Rare.]

Tanggyl, or froward and angry. Bilosus, felleus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 486.

tangleberry (tang'gl-ber″i), *n.* The dangleberry: same as *bluetangle*.

tangle-fish (tang'gl-fish), *n.* The needle-fish, *Syngnathus acus*. See cut under *pipefish*. *Encyc. Dict.*

tanglefoot (tang'gl-fůt), *n.* [< *tangle*[2], *v.*, + obj. *foot*.] Whisky or other intoxicating beverage. Also *tangleleg*. [Slang, U. S.]

tangle-picker (tang'gl-pik″ėr), *n.* A bird, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres:* so called from its habit of searching for food among tangle or seawrack. See cut under *turnstone*. *W. Yarrell.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

tanglesome[1] (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *tangle*[2] + *-some*.] Tangled; complicated. [Colloq.]

Things in such a *tanglesome* condition.
The Engineer, LXV. 317.

tanglesome[2] (tang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *tangle*[3] + *-some*.] Fretful; discontented; obstinate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tangle-swab (tang'gl-swob), *n.* A mop of hemp attached to a tangle used in dredging.

The handles [of the dredge] were modified in different ways, and several *tangle-swabs* were generally attached to the hinder end of the bag. *Science*, IV. 148.

tangle-wrack (tang'gl-rak), *n.* Same as *tangle*[1], 1.

tanglingly (tang'gling-li), *adv.* In a tangling manner. *Imp. Dict.*

tangly[1] (tang'gli), *a.* [< *tangle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with tangle or seaweed.

Prone, helpless, on the *tangly* beach he lay.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

tangly[2] (tang'gli), *a.* [< *tangle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Knotted; intertwined; intricate; snarly.

tangram (tan'gram), *n.* A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square of wood or other material cut into seven pieces of various shapes (five triangles, a square, and a lozenge), which can be combined so as to form a square and a variety of other figures.

tangue, *n.* See *tang*[5].

tanguin, *n.* See *tanghin*.

tangum (tang'gum), *n.* [Also *tangham, tanghan;* said to be native Tibetan.] The Tibet horse, *Equus caballus varius*, a piebald race or strain of horse found wild in Tibet and some other parts of Asia. It appears to be related to the Tatar horse, and has been supposed to be a primeval or indigenous stock. But the origin of the domestic horse has passed out of the memory of man, and all that relates to it is conjecture.

tang-whaup (tang'hwâp), *n.* [< *tang*[3] + *whaup*.] The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. [Local, British.]

tangy (tang'i), *a.* [Also, improp., *tangey;* < *tang*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having a tang; having an unpleasant acquired flavor, sound, or other characteristic.

A flavour coarse and *tangey*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 189.

tan-house (tan'hous), *n.* A building in which tan-bark is stored.

tanier, *n.* See *tannier*.

tanist (tan'ist), *n.* [Also *tanaist;* < Ir. Gael. *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country, the presumptive or apparent heir to a lord, < *tanas*, dominion, lordship, < *tan*, country, region, territory.] The chief, or holder of the lands and honors, in certain Celtic races; sometimes, the chief's chosen successor. See *tanistry*.

Every Signory or Chiefry, with the portion of land which passed with it, went without partition to the *Tanist*, who always came in by election or with the strong hand, and not by descent. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 185.

tanistih†, *n.* [Repr. Ir. *tanaisteachd*, tanistry, < *tanaiste*, tanist: see *tanist*.] Same as *tanistry*.

tanistry (tan'is-tri), *n.* [< *tanist* + *-ry:* see *-ery*.] A mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist, or holder of honors and lands, held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election. According to this custom the right of succession was not in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged—that is, succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or the most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

I have already called it *Tanistry*, the system under which the grown men of the tribe elect their own chief, generally choosing a successor before the ruling chief dies, and almost invariably electing his brother or nearest mature male relative. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 145.

Soon after the accession of James I. a decision of the King's Bench, which had the force of law, pronounced the whole system of *tanistry* and gavelkind, which had grown out of the Brehon law, and which had hitherto been recognised in a great part of the island, to be illegal.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

tanite (tan'īt), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ite*[2]: a trade-name.] A cement of emery and some binding substance, used as a material for molding, grinding-wheels, disks, laps, etc. *E. H. Knight.* —**Tanite wheel**, a grinding-wheel of emery combined with tanite.

tanjib, tanzib (tan'jib, -zib), *n.* [Also *tanjeb;* < Hind. *tanjīb*.] A kind of muslin made in the Oude district in India, the weavers of which have great skill in introducing into the fabric any pattern which they may desire, and even inscriptions and texts from sacred books, etc. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts*, II. 82.

tank[1] (tangk), *n.* [In local E. use a var. of *stank*[1] (cf. *tamin* as related to *stamin*); in E. Ind. use prob. < Pg. *tanque*, a tank, pond, pool, = Sp. *estanque* = Pr. *estanc, stanc* = OF. *estang*, a pond, pool: see *stank*[1], the same word in more orig. form. The E. Ind. terms (Marathi *tānken*, Guzerathi *tānkh, tānki*, in Rajputana *tānka*, a reservoir, tank) are prob. independent words, whose similarity to the Pg. and E. words is accidental.] **1.** A pool of deep water, natural or artificial. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Here . . . the surface is smooth sandstone, with here and there great hollows filled with rain-water. These places are called *tanks* by the ranchmen, and are the only water-supply for deer or cattle on the mesa.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 201.

2. A large vessel or structure of wood or metal designed to hold water, oil, or other liquid, or a gas. Specifically—(*a*) That part of a locomotive tender which contains the water. See cut under *passenger-engine*. (*b*) A stationary reservoir from which the tank of a tender is filled. (*c*) A cistern for storing water on board ship. (*d*) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water-surface, forming a seal for the gas. See cut under *gasometer*. (*e*) Any chamber or vessel for storing oil, molasses, or the like.

3. In the East Indies, a storage-place for water; a reservoir. Such tanks are used especially for irrigation; but they also serve for storage of water for all purposes during the dry season. Some of them are of great extent, and form lakes, conforming to the natural shape of the ground and covering thousands of acres; others are of square or other regular shape, and form decorative features in pleasure-grounds.—**Cable-tank**, a large cylindrical tank of sheet-iron used in telegraph-cable factories for storing the cable.—**Filtering-tank.** Same as *filter*[1], 2. —**Tank drama**, a sensational or cheap melodrama in which water is employed in the scenic effects, as in representing a rescue from drowning. [Theatrical slang.]

tank[1] (tangk), *v. t.* [< *tank*[1], *n.*] **1.** To throw, or cause to flow, into a tank.

If this [water] can be *tanked* or weighed, no material error should occur. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9130.

2. To put or plunge into a tank; bathe or steep in a tank.

They *tanked* her cruel, they did; and kept her under water till she was nigh gone. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xli.

tank[2] (tangk), *n.* [< ME. *tank;* origin obscure.] The wild parsnip, *Peucedanum* (*Pastinaca*) *sativum*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

tank[3] (tangk), *n.* A variant of *tang*[1] and *tang*[2].

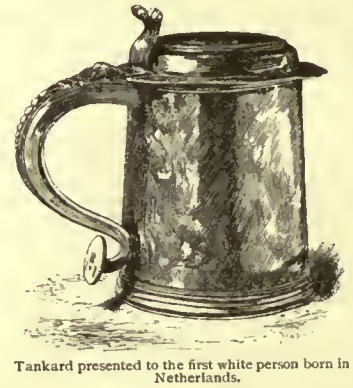
Tanka, Tankia (tan'kä, tan'kyä), *n.* [Chinese, literally, 'the Tan family or tribe'; < *Tan*, an aboriginal tribe who formerly occupied the region lying to the south and west of the Meiling (mountains) in southern China, + *kia* (pronounced *ka* in Canton), family, people.] The boat population of Canton in southern China, the descendants of an aboriginal tribe named Tan, who were driven by the advance of Chinese civilization to live in boats upon the river, and who have for centuries been forbidden to live on the land. "Since 1730 they have been permitted to settle in villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the river, but are still excluded from competition for official honours, and are forbidden by custom from intermarrying with the rest of the people." (*Giles*, Glossary of Reference.)

tanka-boat, tankia-boat (tan'kä-, tan'kyä-bōt), *n.* The kind of boat used by the Tankia as a dwelling by night and a passenger-boat by day. These boats are about 25 feet in length, and contain only one room, but are fitted with movable mats which cover the whole vessel at night. As passenger-boats they are usually rowed by women. Sometimes called *egg-boat*, from *tan*, 'egg,' the Chinese character used in writing the tribal name *Tan*.

tankage (tangk'āj), *n.* [< *tank*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The act or process of storing oil, etc., in a tank; also, the price charged or paid for storage in a tank; the capacity of a tank or tanks; quantity, as of oil, that may be in a tank or tanks.—**2.** The waste residue deposited in lixiviating-vats or in tanks in which fat is rendered. The latter product, dried, is much used as a fertilizer.

A new drier adapted for drying . . . *tankage*, sewage clay, fertilizers, etc. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 149.

tankard (tang'kärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tankard* = MD. *tanckaert* (cf. Ir. *tancard*, < E.), < OF. *tanquard, tanquart*, a tankard; origin unknown. The notion that the word is < *tank*[1] + *-ard* is wholly untenable.] **I.** *n.* A vessel,



Tankard presented to the first white person born in New Netherlands.

larger than a common drinking-cup, used for holding liquor. The word is used loosely, but generally implies a covered vessel holding a quart or more, and is commonly associated with the tap-room of an inn.

One of the Priests was to go with a large Golden *Tankard* to the Fountain of Siloam, and, having filled it with water, he brings it up to the water-gate over against the Altar.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

Our coachman . . . eschewa hot potations, and addicts himself to a *tankard* of ale.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

Cool tankard. See *cool-tankard*.—**Sapling-tankard.** Same as *stave-tankard*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial; festive; jovial. [Rare.]

No marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer *tankard* drollery. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

tankard-bearer† (tang'kärd-bār″ėr), *n.* One who, when London was very imperfectly supplied with water, fetched water in tankards, holding two or three gallons, from the conduits and pumps in the street. Such persons were compelled to wait their turn to draw water.

A gentleman of your sort, parts, carriage, and estimation to talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard-bearer* at a conduit! fie!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

tankard-turnip (tang'kärd-tėr″nip), *n.* A name given to such common field-turnips as have the root oblong and in general rising a good deal above the surface of the ground. There are several varieties. [Prov. Eng.]

tank-car (tangk'kär), *n.* A railway platform-car carrying a long cylindrical closed iron tank,

Tank-cars.

adapted for the transportation of petroleum in bulk. Sometimes called *oil-car*.

tank-engine (tangk'en′jin), *n.* A locomotive that carries its own water and coal, and does not draw a tender for this purpose.

tank-furnace (tangk'fėr′nās), *n.* See *furnace*.

tanking (tang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tank*[1], *v.*] The operation or method of treating in tanks, as fish for the extraction of oil, by boiling, settling, etc.

tank-iron (tangk'ī′ėrn), *n.* Plate-iron thicker than sheet-iron or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

tank-locomotive (tangk'lō′kō-mō-tiv), *n.* A tank-engine.—**Belgian-tank locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Double-truck tank-locomotive.** See *locomotive*.

tank-vessel (tangk'ves′el), *n.* A ship of which the hold is so arranged that oil or other liquid can be carried in bulk.

tank-worm (tangk'wėrm), *n.* A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India, and believed to be the young of the *Filaria* or *Dracunculus medinensis*, or guinea-worm, a troublesome parasite on man. See *guinea-worm*.

tanling (tan'ling), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ling*[1].] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun. *Tennyson*, Dualisms. [Rare.]

Hot summer's *tanlings* and
The shrinking slaves of winter.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 29.

tan-liquor (tan'lik′ọr), *n.* Same as *tan-ooze*.

tan-mill (tan'mil), *n.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

tanna, *n.* See *tana*[1].

tannable (tan'ą-bl), *a.* [< *tan*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tanned.

tannadar, *n.* See *tanadar*.

tannage (tan'ąj), *n.* [< *tan*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The act of tanning, or the state of being tanned; especially, the tanning of leather which is prepared by soaking in an infusion of bark. See *tan*[1], *v. t.*—2. The bark or other substance used in tanning. [Rare.]

Urged that . . . practical tanners be appointed by the government to make a scientific investigation into the relative merits of the several *tannages*, and to determine definitely, if possible, for what purposes the different *tannages* could be advantageously used.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., II. 803.

3. In the manufacture of so-called artificial marble, the process of steeping cast slabs of the material in a weak solution of potash alum, for the purpose of hardening the composition and rendering it insoluble. Also *tanning*.

The most important operation in the composition of artificial Marbles is that of *tannage*, without which it would be impossible for the cabinet maker to scrape and polish the material. *Marble-Worker*, § 129.

4. Browning from exposure to the sun and air, as the human skin. [Rare.]

They should have got his cheek fresh *tannage*
Such a day as to-day in the merry sunshine.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess, iii.

tannate (tan'āt), *n.* [< *taun(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tannic acid: as, potassium *tannate*. The tannates are characterized by striking a deep bluish-black color with ferric salts.—**Tannate-of-lead ointment.** See *ointment*.

tanner[1] (tan'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tannere* (cf. MD. *tanner*); < *tan*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. "*tanier* (ML. *tanarius*), also *tanneur*, F. *tanneur* (ML. *tannator*), a tanner, < *tanner*, tan: see *tan*[1].] One whose occupation it is to tan hides, or to convert them into leather by tanning.

A *tanner* will last you nine year; . . . his hide is so tanned with his trade that he will keep out water a great while. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 183.

Tanners' bark, the bark of trees containing tannic acid, stripped and prepared for use in tanning skins.—**Tanners' ooze.** Same as *tan-ooze*.—**Tanners' sumac.** See *sumac*.—**Tanners' waste,** hide-cuttings, etc.

tanner[2] (tan'ėr), *n.* [Said to be of Gipsy origin: < "Gipsy *tano*, little, the sixpence being the little coin as compared with a shilling." This is doubtful.] A sixpence. [Slang.]

Two people came to see the Monument. They were a gentleman and a lady; and the gentleman said, "How much a-piece?" The Man in the Monument replied, "A *Tanner*." It seemed a low expression, compared with the Monument. The gentleman put a shilling into his hand.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvii.

tannery (tan'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *tanneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *tannerie*, < OF. (and F.) *tannerie* (ML. *tanaria, tannaria, tanneria*); as *tan*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.—2. The art or process of tanning.

Miraculous improvements in *Tannery!*
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 7.

tannic (tan'ik), *a.* [< *tan*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from tan.—**Tannic acid,** tannin, a white uncrystallizable inodorous substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$, having a most astringent taste, without bitterness. It is very soluble in water, much less so in alcohol. It has an acid reaction, and combines with most salifiable bases. It precipitates starch, albumin, and gluten, and forms with gelatin a very insoluble compound which is the basis of leather, and on which the art of tanning is founded. The word *tannin* has been loosely applied to all astringent vegetable principles. Commercially, tannic acid is of two kinds —*gallotannic acid*, derived from nutgalls, and *quercitannic acid*, which occurs in healthy leaves and bark. Gallotannic acid is the kind chiefly used. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent and externally as an astringent and styptic. Also called *tannin* and *digallic acid*.—**Tannic-acid ointment.** See *ointment*.

tannier (tan'i-ėr), *n.* [Also written *tanier;* origin obscure.] The blue or nut eddoes, *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (*Caladium sagittæfolium*), of the West Indies, cultivated in tropical countries for its farinaceous tuberous root, which resembles that of the eddoes or taro, to which it is allied. Sometimes called *spoon-flower*.

tanniferous (ta-nif'ọ-rus), *a.* [< *tann(in)* + *-i-ferous*.] Tannin-yielding; abounding in and readily supplying tannic acid. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 897.

tannikin (tan'i-kin), *n.* [Also *tanakin;* appar. a particular use of *Tannikin*, a dim. of *Anne* (with prefixed *t-* as in *Ted* for *Ed*).] A girl or woman. [Slang.]

A pretty nimble-eyd Dutch *tanakin*.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

tannin (tan'in), *n.* [= F. *tannin;* as *tan*[1] + *-in*[2].] Same as *tannic acid*. Also called *taya*. See *tannic*.

tanning (tan'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tan*[1], *v.*] 1. The art or process of converting hides and skins into leather; the manufacture of leather. The process is chiefly chemical, and depends essentially upon the action of tannic acid, gallic acid, alum, sulphates of iron and copper, salt, and other agents on the gelatin, gluten, albumin, and other constituents of animal skins. Strictly, tanning is the treatment of hides with tannin, or tannic acid; the treatment of hides with alum and other minerals is called *tawing* (which see). In tanning proper, raw, salted, and dried hides of cattle are treated with some form of tannin, either by itself or in connection with other agents, and the product is called *leather* to distinguish it from the *white* or *alum leather*, *kid*, *lambskin*, etc., produced from the skins of goats, sheep, and other small animals. While a great number of plants yield tannin, the chief source of it is the bark of the oak, hemlock, birch, and beech, and the powdered leaves and young shoots of the sumac. Nutgalls are also used, as they carry gallic acid with the tannic acid. Many other vegetable matters are also used. The treatment of the hides in tanning is essentially a steeping or soaking in baths formed of extracts of tannin either by placing the ground bark directly in the baths, or by employing fluid extracts of the barks or sumacs. The hides are first freed from hair and fleshed, and are then placed in the baths. The art of tanning also includes the mechanical and chemical treatment of the hides to make them supple and water-proof. See *leather*, 1.

2. An appearance or hue of a brown color produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

Diseases and distempers incident to our faces are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride: as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness. *tanning*, and the like.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 105. (*Latham.*)

3. Same as *tannage*, 3.—4. A whipping; a flogging. [Slang.]—**Red tanning,** bark-tanning.—**Tanners' or tanning sumac.** See *sumac*.

tannin-plate (tan'in-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*, a collodion dry plate finally treated with a preservative solution of tannin: no longer in use.

tannometer (ta-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *tann(in)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning-liquor.

tanny†, *a.* An obsolete form of *tawny*.

tan-ooze (tan'ōz), *n.* In *tanning*, an aqueous extract of tan-bark, as hemlock- or oak-bark or mixtures of these barks, or of other vegetable substances or mixtures of such substances with one another or with tan-bark, used in tanning. The ooze also usually contains in a suspended state the material or mixture of materials from which the water dissolves out the tannin in making the extract; and, after the more or less prolonged immersion therein of the hides or skins, the latter absorb a large proportion of the extracted tannin, and the ooze becomes somewhat shiny from animal matters. Also called *tan-liquor*.

tan-pickle (tan'pik′l), *n.* The liquor of a tan-pit: same as *tan-ooze*.

The charge to the public was less than it had been when the vessels were unseaworthy, when the sailors were riotous, when the food was alive with vermin, when the drink tasted like *tanpickle*, and when the clothes and hammocks were rotten. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

tan-pit (tan'pit), *n.* 1. A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan.—2. A bark-bed.

tan-press (tan'pres), *n.* A machine for the purpose of expressing moisture from wet spent tan.

tanquam†, *n.* [< L. *tanquam, tamquam*, so much as, as much as, as if, < *tam*, so much, + *quam*, as.] See the quotation. [Old slang.]

Tanquam is a fellow's fellow in our Universities.
Blount (ed. 1681), p. 638. (*Halliwell.*)

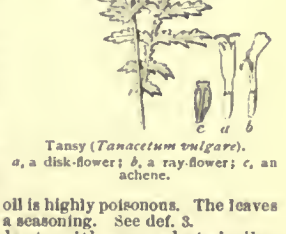
tanrec, *n.* See *tenrec*.

tan-ride (tan'rīd), *n.* An inclosure spread with tan, in which to exercise horses. *E. H. Yates*, Fifty Years of London Life, ii.

tan-spud (tan'spud), *n.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [Local.]

tan-stove (tan'stōv), *n.* A hothouse with a bark-stove; also, the stove itself.

tansy (tan'zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tansie, tansey;* < ME. *tansaye*, < OF. *tanasie, tanesie, tanaisie*, F. *tanaisie*, an aphetic form of OF. *athanasie*, tansy, = OSp. *atanasia*, Sp. *atanasia*, tansy, costmary, marshmallow, = Pg. *atanasia*, *athanasia* = It. *atanasia*, tansy, < ML. *athanasia*, tansy, < Gr. *ἀθανασία*, immortality, < *ἀθάνατος*, immortal (> OIt. *atanato*, rose-campion), < *a-* priv. + *θάνατος*, death, < *θανεῖν, θνήσκειν*, die. For *tansy*, lit. 'immortality,' as the name of a plant, cf. *live-forever* and *immortelle*. Hence ult. *Tanacetum*.] 1. A perennial herb, *Tanacetum vulgare*, a stout erect plant 2 or 3 feet high, with pinnate cut-toothed leaves, and yellow rayless heads in a terminal corymb. It is native in the northern Old World, and well known as an introduced roadside weed in North America. The acrid strong-scented leaves and tops are an officinal drug with the properties of an aromatic bitter and an irritant narcotic. The volatile oil is highly poisonous. The leaves were formerly used as a seasoning. See def. 3.



Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*).
a, a disk-flower; *b*, a ray-flower; *c*, an achene.

2. One of several plants with somewhat similar leaves, as the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, the silverweed (also *goose-tansy*), and the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. See the phrases below.—3†. A pudding or cake made with eggs, cream, sugar, rose-water, and the juice of tansy, to which that of spinach, sorrel, or other herbs was sometimes added.

Fridays and Saturdays, and sometimes Wednesdays, which days we have Fish at dinner, and *tansy* or pudding for supper. *Strype*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

The custom of eating *tansy* pudding and *tansy* cake at Easter is of very ancient origin, and was no doubt to be traced to the Jewish custom of eating cakes made with bitter herbs (Numbers ix. 11); but, to take from it any Jewish character, at a very early date it became the custom to eat pork or bacon with the cakes.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 261.

Dog's tansy. Same as *goose-tansy*. [Scotland.]—**Double tansy**, a form of the common tansy with the leaves more cut and crisped.—**Like a tansy**†, perfect; complete; thoroughly; with nothing lacking: probably in allusion to the many ingredients of a tansy.

'Tis no news to him to have a leg broken or a shoulder out, with being turned o' the stones *like a tansy*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

Oil of tansy. See *oil*, and def. 1.—**Tansy-mustard.** See *mustard*.—**White tansy**, the sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*, and the agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. [Prov. Eng.]

tant† (tant), *n.* Same as *taint*[1], 5.

tantalate (tan'ta-lāt), *n.* [< *tantal(um)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tantalic acid.

tantalic (tan-tal'ik), *n.* [< *tantal(um)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tantalum.—**Tantalic acid**, an acid formed by the hydration of tantalum pentoxid.

Tantalinæ (tan-ta-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tantalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ciconiidæ* (formerly of *Ardeidæ*), containing the wood-storks or wood-ibises, as distinguished from the true storks, or *Ciconiinæ*. These birds are neither herons nor ibises, but modified storks, inhabiting warm countries of both hemispheres. The bill is long and large, stout at the base, and gradually tapering to a decurved tip, with the nostrils pierced in its hard substance high up at the base of the upper mandible; the toes are lengthened; the hallux is nearly insistent; and the claws are less nail-like than in the true storks. The two genera, of the Old and New World respectively, differ in the conformation of the windpipe, which is folded upon itself several times in the former, and is straight in the latter. See cut under *Tantalus*.

tantaline (tan'ta-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tantalinæ*. *Coues.*

tantalisation, tantalise, etc. See *tantalization*, etc.

tantalism (tan'ta-lizm), *n.* [< *Tantalus* (see *tantalize*) + *-ism*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of something desirable but not attainable; tantalization. See *tantalize*. [Rare.]

Think on my vengeance, choke up his desires,
Then let his banquetings be *Tantalisms*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

tantalite (tan'ta-līt), *n.* [< *tantalum* + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral, occurring crystallized and massive, of an iron-black color and submetallic luster. It is very heavy, having a specific gravity between 7 and 7.5. In composition it is a tantalate of iron and manganese, corresponding to the niobate columbite; between the two minerals there are many intermediate compounds.

tantalium (tan-tā'li-um), *n.* See *tantalum*.

tantalization (tan″ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tantalize* + *-at-ion*.] The act of tantalizing, or the state of being tantalized. Also spelled *tantalisation*.

Rose had no idea of *tantalization*, or she would have held him awhile in doubt. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

tantalize (tan'ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tantalized*, ppr. *tantalizing*. [= F. *tantaliser*; with suffix *-ize*, < L. *Tantalus*, < Gr. Τάνταλος, in myth., son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe, who, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the gods, was condemned to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water under a loaded fruit-tree, the fruit and water retreating whenever he sought to satisfy hunger or thirst.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, and frustrating expectation by keeping it out of reach; excite expectations or hopes or fears in (a person) which will not be realized; tease; torment; vex. Also spelled *tantalise*.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.
Dryden.

The major was going on in this *tantalizing* way, not proposing, and declining to fall in love.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliii.

I will *tantalize* her; keep her with me, expecting, doubting. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxix.

tantalizer (tan'ta-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *tantalize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tantalizes. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 227.

tantalizingly (tan'ta-lī-zing-li), *adv.* In a tantalizing manner; by tantalizing.

Both of them [geysers] remained *tantalizingly* quiet.
J. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 20.

tantalizingness (tan'ta-lī-zing-nes), *n.* The character or state of being tantalizing. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 555.

tantalum (tan'ta-lum), *n.* [NL., also *tantalium*; < L. *Tantalus*, Tantalus, father of Niobe: see *tantalize*, and cf. *niobium*.] Chemical symbol, Ta; atomic weight, 192. One of the rare metals occurring in various combinations, but hardly known at all in the separate metallic state. As prepared by Berzelius, but not entirely pure, it appeared as a black powder, which assumed a grayish metallic luster under the burnisher, and which when gently heated took fire, and burned to an oxid. It was discovered by Ekeberg, in 1802, in the mineral afterward named by him *yttrotantalite*, and it has since been found in various rare minerals, as tantalite, columbite, pyrochlore, fergusonite, etc., in which it is almost always associated with niobium. It also occurs in small quantities in various tin, tungsten, and uranium ores. In its chemical relations it is allied to bismuth, antimony, and niobium.

Tantalus (tan'ta-lus), *n.* [NL., so called because they never seem to have enough (they are very voracious); < L. *Tantalus*, < Gr. Τάνταλος, Tantalus: see *tantalize*.] The leading genus of *Tantalinæ*, now generally separated into two. The Old World form is *Tantalus ibis*, with several related species, of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies. The

Tantalus ibis and Head of *Tantalus loculator*.

only American representative is *T. loculator*, the wood-ibis of the southern United States and southward. It is known in Arizona and southern California as the *Colorado turkey* (or *water-turkey*), from the Colorado river. (See *wood-ibis*.) The name has been erroneously applied to several different ibises which belong to another family—a misnomer due in part to an old error which identified *T. ibis* with the Egyptian ibis, *Ibis religiosa*.

Tantalus cup. A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image it begins to subside, so that the figure is in the position of Tantalus, who in the fable (see *tantalize*) is unable to quench his thirst.

tantamount† (tan'ta-mount), *v. i.* [< OF. (AF.) *tant*, so much, as much (< L. *tantus*, so much), + *amonter*, amount: see *amount*.] To be tantamount or equivalent. [Rare.]

It will not stand with the consequence of our gratitude to God to do that which, in God's estimate, may *tantamount* to a direct undervaluing.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 193.

tantamount (tan'ta-mount), *a.* [< *tantamount*, *v.* Some association with *paramount*, *a.*, prob. affected this adj. use.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification.

Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer; they are plainly *tantamount*: at least, the difference to me is undiscernible. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 16.

I cannot make your consciousness *tantamount* to mine.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

tantamountingly† (tan-ta-moun'ting-li), *adv.* In effect; equivalently.

Did it not deserve the stab of excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, *tantamountingly* to give her the lie? *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 28. (*Davies*.)

tantara (tan-tar'ä), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of a trumpet or horn. Cf. *tarantara*, *taratantara*; cf. also Sp. *tantarantan*, the sound of a rapid beating of a drum; *tarará*, the sound of a trumpet; OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell.] A blast on a trumpet or horn.

On Pharan now no shining Pharys showes;
A Heav'nly Trump, a shrill *Tantara* blowes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

The baying of the slow-hound and the *tantaras* of the horn died away further and fainter toward the blue Atlantic. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

Tantiny pig†. See *Tantony pig*.

tantipartite (tan-ti-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *tantus*, so much, + *partitus*, parted, divided: see *partite*.] Having *n* sets of *n* faeients, and homogeneous in each; linear in each of several sets of variables.—**Tantipartite function**, a function of several variables linear in each.

tantity (tan'ti-ti), *n.* [< L. *tantum*, so much, + *-ity*. Cf. *quantity*.] The fact of being or having so much: used by James Mill as correlative to *quantity*.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *adv.* [Supposed to be imitative of the note of a hunting-horn; cf. *tantara* and *tivy*.] Swiftly; rapidly; at full speed.

He is the merriest man alive. Up at five a' Clock in the morning, . . . and *Tantivy* all the country over, where Hunting, Hawking, or any Sport is to be made.
Brome, Jovial Crew, iv. 1.

How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papimania.
The Pagan Prince (1690). (*Nares*.)

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *a.* [Formerly also *tantivee*; < *tantivy*, *adv.*] Swift; rapid; hasty; on the rush.

This sort, however, is not in esteem with high *tantivee* scaramouches. *Arbuthnot* (Mason's Supp. to Johnson).

Being Lady Certainly—and Lady Perhaps—and grand here—and *tantivy* there.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxi.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *n.*; pl. *tantivies* (-iz). [< *tantivy*, *adv.*] 1. A hunting cry, inciting to speed or denoting full chase.

Æsop. To boot and saddle again they sound.
Rog. Ta ra! tan tan ta ra! . . . *Tantive! Tantive! Tantive!*
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii. 1.

2. A rapid, violent movement; a gallop; a rush; a torrent.

The *tantivy* of wild pigeons, flying by twos and threes athwart my view. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 125.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always yea, yea. *Cleaveland*, Works, xxi. (*Nares*.)

3†. A High-church Tory of about the time of James II.

About half a dozen of the *Tantivies* were mounted [in a caricature] upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old hack, Tantivy, to Rome.
Roger North, Examen, I. ii. § 130.

He says that an ambitious *tantivy*, missing of his towering hopes of preferment in Ireland, is come over to vent his spleen on the late ministry.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxii.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tantivied*, ppr. *tantivying*. [< *tantivy*, *adv.*] To hurry off.

Pray, where are they gone *tantivying*?
Mme. D'Arblay, Camilla, iii. 8. (*Davies*.)

tantling† (tant'ling), *n.* [Irreg. < *tant(a)l(ize)* + *-ing*.] One seized with the hope of unattainable pleasure; one exposed to be tantalized. *Imp. Dict.*

tanto (tän'to), *adv.* [It., < L. *tantus*, so much: see *tantity*.] In *music*, so much or too much: as, *allegro non tanto*, not so quick, or quick but not too much so. Compare *troppo*.

tantony† (tan'tō-ni), *n.* [Also *tantany*; short for *Tantony pig*.] Same as *Tantony pig*; hence, a petted follower; a servile adherent.

Some are such Cossets and *Tantanies* that they congratulate their oppressors and flatter their destroyers.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 595. (*Davies*.)

Tantony cross†. Same as *St. Anthony's cross*. See *cross*[1], 1.

Tantony pig†. [Also *Tantiny pig*; short for *St. Antony pig* or *St. Antony's pig*; also called *Antony* or *Anthony pig*: said to be so called in allusion to the pigs which figure in the legend of St. Anthony (prop. *Antony*), who is said to have had a pig for his page. The first quot. gives a different explanation.] The favorite or smallest pig in the litter.—**To follow like a Tantony pig**, to be constantly at the heels of a person. See the quotation from Stow.

The Officers charged with oversight of the Markets in this City [London] did divers times take from the Market people Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholsome for mans sustenance. . . . One of the Proctors for St. Anthonies [Hospital] tyed a Bell about the necke, and let it feed on the Dunghils, no man would hurt, or take it up: but if any one gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: whereupon was raised a Proverbe, Such an one will *follow* such an one, & whine *as* it were *an Anthonie Pig*.
Stow, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 190.

Lord! she made me *follow* her last week through all the shops *like a Tantiny pig*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

tantra (tan'trä), *n.* [Skt. *tantra*, thread, warp, fig. fundamental doctrine, the division of a work, < √ *tan*, stretch: see *tend* and *thin*.] One of a class of recent Sanskrit religious works, in which mysticism and magic play a great part. They are chiefly in the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. There are also Buddhist tantras, of a somewhat similar character.

tantrism (tan'trizm), *n.* [< *tantra* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the tantras.

tantrist (tan'trist), *n.* [< *tantra* + *-ist*.] A devotee of tantrism.

tantrum (tan'trum), *n.* [Also dial. *tantum;* perhaps < W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a sudden start of impulse, a whim, lit. tension; akin to L. *tendere*, stretch, *tenuis* = E. *thin*, etc.: see *tend*[1].] A burst of ill humor; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice.

The Duke went to him [the King], when he threw himself into a terrible *tantrum*, and was so violent and irritable that they were obliged to let him have his own way for fear he should be ill, which they thought he would otherwise certainly be. *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 20, 1829.

However, she [Oldfield] did this much for our poor poet; when she found she had succeeded in banishing him, she went into her *tantrums*, and snapped at and scratched everybody else that was kind to her. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 250.

tantum (tan'tum), *n.* See *tantrum*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tantum Ergo (tan'tum ėr'gō). [So called from these words in the hymn: L. *tantum (sacramentum)*, so great (a sacrament); *ergo*, therefore: see *ergo*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, the last two stanzas of the hymn of Aquinas, beginning "Pange lingua gloriosi corporis mysterium," which are sung when the eucharist is carried in procession and in the office of benediction.—2. A musical setting of these stanzas.

tan-turf (tan'tėrf), *n.* Same as *tan-balls*.

There is a tradition . . . that during the prevalence of the plague in London the houses where the *tan-turf* was used in a great measure escaped that awful visitation. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 99.

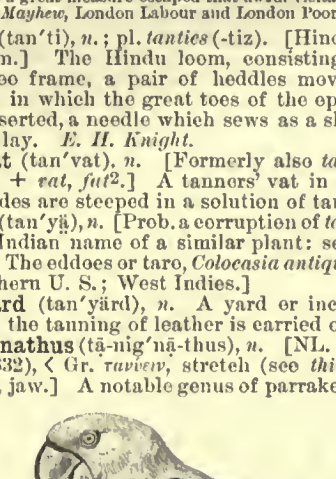
tanty (tan'ti), *n.*; pl. *tanties* (-tiz). [Hind. *tānt*, a loom.] The Hindu loom, consisting of a bamboo frame, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the great toes of the operator are inserted, a needle which sews as a shuttle, and a lay. *E. H. Knight.*

tan-vat (tan'vat), *n.* [Formerly also *tan-fat;* < *tan*[1] + *vat*, *fat*[2].] A tanners' vat in which the hides are steeped in a solution of tannin.

tanya (tan'yä), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *tannier*, a W. Indian name of a similar plant: see *tannier*.] The eddoes or taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*. [Southern U. S.; West Indies.]

tan-yard (tan'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

Tanygnathus (tă-nig'nă-thus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch (see *thin*[1]), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A notable genus of parrakeets, of



Tanygnathus megalorhynchus.

Malayan and Papuan regions, related to the ring-parrots, with a comparatively long and slender upper mandible. There are several species, as *T. megalorhynchus*.

Tanysiptera (tan-i-sip'tę-rą), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), < Gr. *τανυσίπτερος*, with outstretched wings, < *τανύειν*, stretch, + *πτερόν*, feather.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Daceloninæ*. The bill is shorter than the tail, with smooth rounded culmen, and the tail-feathers are only ten in number, of which the middle pair are narrow and long-exserted. There are 12 or 14 species, nearly or quite confined to the Australian and Papuan regions. The name refers to the long acuminate tail. Also called *Uralcyon*.

Tanystomata (tan-i-stō'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of *Diptera*. It is not exactly coincident with any modern family, but agrees to some extent with the tetrachætous division of brachycerous flies. See *Tabanidæ*, *gadfly*. Also *Tanystoma*.

tanystome (tan'i-stōm), *n.* A fly of the division *Tanystomata*, as a gadfly, breeze, or cleg. See *Tabanidæ*.

tanystomine (tą-nis'tō-min), *a.* Same as *tanystomous*.

tanystomous (tą-nis'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. **tanystamus;* < Gr. *τανύειν*, stretch, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a long beak, as a gadfly; of or pertaining to the *Tanystomata*.

tanzib, *n.* See *tanjib*.

tanzimat (tan'zi-mat), *n.* [Turk., < Ar., pl. of *tansim*, a regulation.] An organic statute for the government of the Turkish empire, issued by the Sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839, and also called the *Hatti-sherif of Gülhané*. It attempted to provide for increased security of life and property, for equitable taxation, and for reforms in the military service.

Taoism (tä'ō-izm or tou'izm), *n.* [< Chinese *tao*, the way, + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Laotsze, an ancient Chinese philosopher (about 500 B. C.), as laid down by him in the Tao-teking. It is generally reckoned as one of the three religions of China.

Taoist (tä'ō-ist or tou'ist), *n.* [< *Tao-ism* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Taoism.

Taoistic (tä-ō- or tou-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to Taoism. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 101.

Taonurus (tā-ō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer-Ooster, 1858), < Gr. *ταώς* (*ταών*), a peacock (see *pea*[2]), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fossil plants occurring in large numbers in the Swiss flysch (which see). It has the form of a membranaceous frond twisted spirally and ribbed, the ribs being curved or scythe-shaped, and converging to the borders, which are either free, naked, or attached on one side or all around to the axis or its branches. Lesquereux has described plants referred by him to this genus from the Carboniferous of Pennsylvania. *Alectorurus*, *Spirophyton* (which see), *Physophycus*, *Taonurus*, and *Cancellophycus* are all names of supposed genera included by Schimper in the group of *Alectoruridæ*, or cock's-tail algæ, so called from the resemblance of the ribbed fronds, as spread out on the surface of the rock, to the arrangement of the feathers in that familiar form. See *cauda galli* (under *cauda*).

tao-tai (tä'ō-tī'), *n.* [Chinese, < *tao*, circuit, + *t'ai*, a title of respect given to certain high provincial officers.] A high provincial officer in China, who has control over all civil and military affairs of a *tao*, or circuit, containing two or more *fu*, or departments, the officers of which are accountable to him. By foreigners he is usually styled *intendant of circuit*. In circuits containing a treaty port he is also superintendent of trade, and has as his associate a foreign commissioner of customs of the same rank. By treaty stipulation all foreign consuls rank with the tao-tai.

Taouism, Taouist. Same as *Taoism, Taoist*.

tap[1] (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe, teppe*, < AS. *tæppa* = OFries. *tap* = D. *tap* = MLG. *tappe* = OHG. *zapfo*, MHG. *zapfe*, G. *zapfe, zapfen* = Icel. *tappi* = Sw. *tapp* = Dan. *tap*, a tap, plug, faucet. Hence *tap*[1], *v.*, and ult. *tampion, tampon, tamp*.] 1. A movable wooden plug or stopper used to close the opening through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

For sikerly whan I was bore anon
Deeth drough the *tappe* of lyf and leet it gon,
And ever sithe hath so the tappe yronne,
Til that almoost al empty is the tonne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 38.

The *tap* went in, and the cider immediately squirted out in a horizontal shower.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, ii.

2. A faucet or cock through which liquor can be drawn from a cask. Compare *spigot*.—3. The liquor which is drawn through a tap: used to denote a particular quality, brew, or vintage. [Colloq.]

Never brew wi' bad malt upo' Michaelmas day, else you'll have a poor *tap*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 3.

4. An instrument employed for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts. It consists simply of an external screw of the required size, formed of steel, and more or less tapered, parts of the threads being filed away in order to present a series of cutting edges. This, being screwed into the nut in the manner of an ordinary bolt, forms the thread required. Taps are usually made in sets of three. The first, called the *entering tap* or *taper tap*, generally tapers regularly throughout its length; the second, or *middle tap*, sometimes tapers, but is usually cylindrical, with two or three tapering threads at the end; the third, called the *plug-tap* or *finishing tap*, is always cylindrical, with the first two or three threads tapering off. See cut under *screw-tap*.—**On tap.** (*a*) Ready to be drawn and served, as liquor in a cask in distinction from liquor in bottles. (*b*) Tapped and furnished with a spigot or a tap, as a barrel or cask containing liquor.—**Pipe-tap**, in *mech.*, a taper tap made in any one of the nominal sizes suitable for tapping holes or fittings for receiving the screw-threaded ends of iron pipes such as are used in the arts of steam-fitting and plumbing. These sizes are arbitrarily fixed, and are different from the actual sizes—the nominal sizes corresponding with the internal diameters of pipes, whereas the actual sizes are the same as those of the standard externally threaded ends of the pipes. (See also *bottoming-tap*.)

tap[1] (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping*. [< ME. *tappen*, < AS. *tæppan* = MD. D. *tappen* = MLG. LG. *tappen* = G. *zapfen* = Icel. Sw. *tappa* = Dan. *tappe*, tap; from the noun: see *tap*[1], *n.* Hence *tapster*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw the tap or plug from (a cask) so as to let the liquor flow out; hence, to broach or pierce (a cask); in general, to pierce so as to let out a contained liquid.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

The best form of instrument for *tapping* the pleura or peritoneal cavity. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1091.

Specifically—(*a*) To pierce (a cask) for the purpose of testing or using the liquor.

To taste the little barrel beyond compare that he 's going to *tap*. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, ii.

(*b*) To make an incision in (a tree or other plant) with a view to take some part of the sap: as, to *tap* the trunk of a maple-tree for the sap for making maple sugar.

2. To cut into, penetrate, or reach for the purpose of drawing something out: as, to *tap* telegraph-wires for the purpose of taking off a message.

Several branch lines leave the main route to *tap* collieries, which abound in the district.
The Engineer, LXX. 323.

Shoshong . . . would speedily become the center of converging trade-routes *tapping* all districts lying to the south of the Congo and Zanzibar districts.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 169.

3. To cause to run out by broaching a vessel; especially, to draw for the first time, as for examination, or when the time has come for using the contents.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 3.

II. *intrans.* To act as a drawer or tapster.

I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall *tap*.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 11.

To tap the admiral, to broach surreptitiously a cask of liquor: from the story that when a certain admiral's body was being conveyed to England in spirits the sailors tapped the cask containing it, and drank the liquor. [Colloq.]

tap[2] (tap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tapped*, ppr. *tapping*. [< ME. *tappen, teppen*, < OF. *tapper, taper*, tap, rap, strike, < MLG. *tappen, tapen*, LG. *tappen* = G. *tappen*, grope, fumble; cf. Icel. *tapsa, tæpta*, tap; cf. G. *tappe*, MHG. *tape*, foot, paw; origin unknown. Cf. *tip*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike lightly with something small; strike with a very slight blow; pat.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely *tapping* a glossy boot.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

He walked and *tapped* the pavement with his cane.
Browning, How it Strikes a Contemporary.

2. To strike lightly with; hit some object a slight blow with.

The by-standers began now to look at each other, nod, wink significantly, and *tap* their fingers against their foreheads. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 61.

3. To peck or hack with the beak, as a woodpecker a tree, or a nuthatch a nut; break into or excavate with repeated blows.—4. To apply a thickness of leather upon, as a previously existing sole or heel. Compare *heel-tap*.

II. *intrans.* To strike a gentle blow; pat; rap.

A jolly ghost, that shook
The curtains, whined in lobbies, *tapt* at doors.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

tap[2] (tap), *n.* [< ME. *tappe, tape;* < *tap*[2], *v.*] 1. A gentle blow; a slight blow, as with the fingers or a small thing.

Gif I the telle trwly, quen I the *tape* haue,
& thou me smothely hatz smyten, smartly.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 406.

This is the right fencing grace, my lord: *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shak.*, 2 Hen IV., ii. 1. 206.

2. *pl. Milit.*, a signal on a drum or trumpet, sounded about a quarter of an hour after tattoo, at which all lights in the soldiers' quarters must be extinguished.—3. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.—**Tip for tap.** See *tip*[2].

tap[3] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-house* or *tap-room*.] A tap-house or tap-room; also, the room in a tavern where liquor is drawn and served to guests.

They would rush out into the hands of enterprise and labor like the other sort of loafer to a free *tap*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 57.

tap[4] (tap), *n.* A Scotch form of *top*[1].

Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, . . .
Frae *tap* to tae that cleeds me bien.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

Tap of tow. (*a*) The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

Gae spin your *tap o' tow!*
Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

(*b*) A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

I . . . had no notion that he was such a *tap of tow*.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 229. (*Jamieson.*)

tap[5] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tap-cinder*.] Same as *tap-cinder*.

Using such purple ore in the ordinary way, as fettling in conjunction with *tap*, pottery mine, &c.
Ure, Dict., IV. 493.

tap[6] (täp), *n.* [Hind. *tāp*, heat, fever, < Skt. *tāpa*, heat.] In India, a malarial fever.

The country, my entertainer informed me, was considered perfectly safe, unless I feared the *tap*, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

tap[7] (tap), *n.* [Abbr. of *tapadera*.] Same as *tapadera*.

tapa (tä′pä), *n.* [Also *tappa;* Hawaiian, Marquesas, etc., *tapa*.] A material much used for mats, hangings, and loin-girdles by the natives of the Pacific islands, consisting of the bark of the paper-mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera*. It is prepared by steeping, and afterward beating with mallets, the width being thus increased and the length diminished; two strips are beaten into one to increase the strength.

Women [in the Hawaiian Islands] wore a short petticoat made of *tapa*, . . . which reached from the waist to the knee.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 529.

tapa-cloth (tä′pä-klôth), *n.* Tapa in its manufactured state.

tapacolo (tap-ą-kō′lō), *n.* [Chilian.] A Chilian rock-wren, *Pteroptochus megapodius*. Also called *tualo* and *tapaculo*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 743.

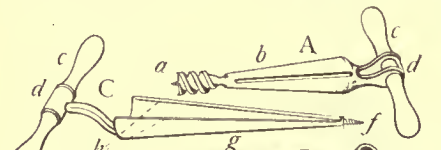
tapadera (tap-ą-dā′rą), *n.* [Sp., a cover, lid, < *tapar*, stop up, cover.] A heavy leather housing for the stirrup of the Californian saddle, designed to keep the foot from slipping forward, and also as a protection in riding through thick and thorny underbrush. See cut under *stirrup*.

tapalpite (tā-pal′pīt), *n.* [< *Tapalpa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rare sulphotelluride of bismuth and silver, occurring in granular massive form of a steel-gray color in the Sierra de Tapalpa, State of Jalisco, Mexico.

tap-bar (tap′bär), *n.* See *tap-hole*.

tap-bolt (tap′bōlt), *n.* A bolt which is screwed into the material which it holds, instead of being secured by a nut. Also *tap-screw*.

tap-borer (tap′bōr″ėr), *n.* A hand-tool for boring tapering holes in casks, etc., for the spigot or the bung.



A, B, tap-borers with auger-bits *a*, and taper reaming cutters *b*. A and C have auger-handle at *c* socketed at *d*; B, besides the socket for the auger-handle at *d*, has a shank *e* for the use of a bit-stock; C has a gimlet-point at *f*, and a hollow half-cone cutter *g*, with sharp beveled edges at *h*.

tap-cinder (tap′sin″dėr), *n.* Slag produced during the process of puddling. It is a silicate containing a large amount of the oxid of iron. When roasted it is called *bulldog*, and is extensively used for lining the bottoms of puddling-furnaces. A very inferior quality of iron (called *cinder-pig*) is also smelted from it. Also called *tap*.

tape[1] (tāp), *n.* [< ME. *tape, tappe,* < AS. *tæppe* (pl. *tæppan*), a fillet, tape; with omission or loss of the radical consonant retained in the parallel forms *tæpped*, tapestry (> E. *tappet*[1]), and *tæppet*, tippet (> E. *tippet*), < L. *tapete*, cloth, tapestry, carpet, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), a carpet, woolen rug: see *tappet*[1] and *tippet*, both doublets of *tape*.] **1†.** A band of linen; an ornamental fillet or piece.

The *tapes* of hir white voluper
Were of the same suyte of hir coler.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 55.

2. A narrow strip of linen or of cotton, white or dyed of different colors, used as string for tying up papers, etc., or sewed to articles of apparel, to keep them in position, give strength, etc.

Will you buy any *tape*,
Or lace for your cape?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 322 (song).

With *tape*-tied curtains never meant to draw.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 302.

3. A narrow, flexible band of any strong fabric, rotating on pulleys, which presses and guides the movement of sheets in a printing-machine or paper-folding machine.—**4.** In *teleg.*, the strip of paper used in a printing telegraph-instrument.—**5.** A tape-line; a tape-measure.—**6.** A long narrow fillet or band of metal or mineral: as, a corundum *tape*.—**7.** Red tape. See the phrase below.—**8.** A tape-worm.—**9.** Spirituous or fermented drink. [Slang.]

Every night cellar will furnish you with Holland *tape* [gin], three yards a penny.
Connoisseur (1755), quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 78.

Red tape. (*a*) Tape dyed red, crimson, or pink, much employed in public and private business for tying up papers. Hence—(*b*) The transaction of public business as if it consisted essentially in the making, indorsing, taping, and filing of papers in regular routine; excessive attention to formality and routine without regard to the right of the government or of the parties concerned to a reasonably speedy conclusion of the case.

Of tape—*red tape*—it [the Circumlocution Office] had used enough to stretch in graceful festoons from Hyde Park Corner to the General Post Office.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 8.

Tape guipure. See *guipure*.—**Tape lace.** See *lace*.

tape[1] (tāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *taped*, ppr. *taping*. [< *tape*[1], *n.*] **1.** To furnish with tape or tapes; attach tape to; tie up with tape; in *bookbinding*, to join the sections of (a book) by bands of tape.

Every scrap of paper which we ever wrote our thrifty parent at Castlewood *taped* and docketed and put away.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxxiv.

2. To draw out as tape; extend.

And ye sall hae a' my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang far—I'll *tape* it out weel.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

tape[2] (tāp), *n.* [A var. of *taupe, talpe,* < L. *talpa*, a mole.] A mole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tape-carrier (tāp′kar″i-ėr), *n.* A tool-holder in which a corundum- or emery-coated tape is carried in the manner of a frame-saw, for cutting or filing. *E. H. Knight.*

tape-grass (tāp′grȧs), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

tapeinocephalic (tą-pī″nō-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *tapeinocephal-y* + *-ic*.] In *craniol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a low, flattened skull. Also written *tapinocephalic*.

The skulls thus agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microseme, platyrhine, *tapeinocephalic*.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 150.

tapeinocephaly (tą-pī-nō-sef′ą-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ταπεινός*, lying low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The condition of having a flattened cranial vault.

tape-line (tāp′līn), *n.* An implement for measuring lengths, commonly a long piece of tape, but now often a specially made linen ribbon with wires included in the fabric to prevent stretching, or a ribbon of thin steel, marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter. This name is given especially to the larger measures, as those from 20 to 50 feet long, usually coiled in a case of leather or metal, and used by engineers, builders, and surveyors.

tape-measure (tāp′mezh″ūr), *n.* A piece of tape painted and varnished and marked with subdivisions of the foot or meter; especially, such a piece about a yard or a yard and a half long, in use by tailors and dressmakers. Compare *tape-line*.

tapen (tā′pn), *a.* [< *tape*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of tape. [Rare.]

Then his soul burst its desk, and his heart broke its polysyllables and its *tapen* bonds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.
C. Reade, Never too Late, xxv. (*Davies.*)

tape-needle (tāp′nē″dl), *n.* Same as *bodkin*, 3.

tapenert, *n.* [ME., < *tape*[1] + *-n-er*.] A weaver; a narrower; one who regulates the width of the cloth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Glossary.

tape-primer (tāp′prī″mėr), *n.* A form of primer, now obsolete, for firearms, consisting of a narrow strip of paper or other flexible material containing at short and regular intervals small charges of a fulminating composition, the whole coated with a water-proof composition. It required a special form of lock, with a chamber to hold the tape, and mechanism for moving the fulminating charges forward successively to the nipple.

taper[1] (tā′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *taper*, < AS. *tapor, taper*, a candle, taper; perhaps < Ir. *tapar* = W. *tampr*, a taper, torch; cf. Skt. √ *tap*, burn.] A candle, especially a very slender candle; any device for giving light by the agency of a wick coated with combustible matter.

Sermon being ended, every Person present had a large lighted *Taper* put into his hand.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

Thou watchful *Taper*, by whose silent Light
I lonely pass the melancholly Night.
Congreve, To a Candle.

taper[2] (tā′pėr), *a.* [Prob. first in comp.; < *taper*[1], a candle; so called from the converging form of the flame of a candle (or, less prob., from the converging form of the candle itself). It is possible that the noun preceded the adj., and that *taper*[2], *n.*, is merely a transferred use of *taper*[1], *n.* The AS. **tæper*, in comp. *tæper-æx* = Icel. *tapar-öx*, an ax, is not related, being ult. of Pers. origin, through Scand. < Finn. *tappara*, < Russ. *toporŭ* = Pol. *topor*, etc., = OBulg. *toporu* = Hung. *topor* = Armenian *tapar* = Turk. *teber*, < Pers. *tabar*, an ax, a hatchet.] **1.** Long and becoming slenderer toward the point; becoming small toward one end.

Half a leg was scrimply seen; . . .
Sae straught, sae *taper*, tight, and clean.
Burns, The Vision, i.

Rosy *taper* fingers. *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

2. Diminished; reduced. [Slang.]

One night I spent over 12*s.* in the St. Helena Gardens at Rotherhithe, and that sort of thing soon makes money show *taper*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 237.

taper[2] (tā′pėr), *v.* [< *taper*[2], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become taper; become gradually slenderer; grow less in diameter; diminish in one direction.

Her *tapering* hand and rounded wrist
Had facile power to form a fist.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. To diminish; grow gradually less.

Those who seek to thrive merely by falsehood and cunning *taper* down at last to nothing.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 270.

3. To spring up in or as in a tall, tapering form. [Rare.]

Sir George Villiers, the new Favourite, *tapers* up apace, and grows strong at Court.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 2.

To taper off. (*a*) To taper; become gradually less. (*b*) To stop slowly or by degrees; cease gradually.

II. *trans.* To cause to taper; make gradually smaller, especially in diameter; cause to diminish toward a point.

Her *taper'd* fingers too with rings are grac'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 47.

The line is a water-proof silk *tapered* with a delicate gut leader ten or eleven feet long.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 164.

Tapered rope. See *rope*[1].

taper[2] (tā′pėr), *n.* [< *taper*[2], *v.*] Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form: as, the *taper* of a spire.

It [a feeder for irrigation] should taper gradually to the extremity, which should be 1 foot in width. The *taper* retards the motion of the water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 365.

taper-candlestick (tā′pėr-kan″dl-stik), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a pricket candlestick of any shape.

tapered (tā′pėrd), *a.* [< *taper*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lighted with tapers. [Rare.]

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Oft let me tread.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

taper-fuse (tā′pėr-fūz), *n.* A long, flexible fuse, in the form of a ribbon, charged with a rapid-burning composition.

taperingly (tā′pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a tapering manner.

taperness (tā′pėr-nes), *n.* The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage.
Shenstone, Taste.

Fold
A rose leaf round thy finger's *taperness*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

taper-pointed (tā′pėr-poin″ted), *a.* In *bot.*, acuminate.

taper-stand (tā′pėr-stand), *n.* A pricket candlestick, especially one used for the altar of a church. See cut under *pricket*.

taper-vise (tā′pėr-vīs), *n.* A vise with cheeks adapted for grasping objects of which the sides are not parallel. *E. H. Knight.*

taperwise (tā′pėr-wīz), *adv.* In a tapering form; taperingly.

It [the box-tree] groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the top.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

Tapes (tā′pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τάπης*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] A large genus of marine bivalve mollusks of the family *Veneridæ*, some of which are edible and known as *pullets*.

tapesium (tą-pē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *tapesia* (-ą). [NL., < ML. *tapesium*, tapestry, carpet: see *tapis*, *n.*] In *bot.*, a carpet or layer of mycelium on which the receptacle is seated. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Glossary.

tapestried (tap′es-trid), *a.* [< *tapestry* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Woven or embroidered in the manner of tapestry.

Remnants of *tapestried* hangings, window-curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had bedizened his tatters. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiii.

2. Hung or covered with tapestry.

In vain on gilded roof they fall,
And lighten'd up a *tapestried* wall.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 23.

tapestry (tap'es-tri), *n.*; pl. *tapestries* (-triz). [Formerly also *tapistry*, *tapstryc*; with excrescent *t*, for earlier *tapisserie*, *tapysseryc*, < ME. *tapecery*, *tapeceryc*, **tapiserie* = Sp. *tapecería* = Pg. *tapeçaria*, *tapiçaria* = It. *tappezzeria* (ML. *tapiceria*), < OF. *tapisserie*, tapestry, hangings, < *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry: see *tapis*, r.] A fabric resembling textile fabrics in that it consists of a warp upon which colored threads of wool, silk, gold, or silver are fixed to produce a pattern, but differing from it in the fact that these threads are not thrown with the shuttle, but are put in one by one with a needle. Pieces of tapestry have generally been employed for covering the walls of apartments, for which purpose they were used in the later middle ages and down to the seventeenth century, and afterward for covering furniture, as the seats and backs of sofas and arm-chairs. See cut under *screen*.

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.

Aubusson tapestry. (*a*) Tapestry made at the former royal factory at Aubusson, in the department of Creuse, France. The factory was reorganized in the reign of Louis XIV. (*b*) Tapestry now made in the city of Aubusson for wall-hangings and curtains. The greater part of the modern tapestry offered for sale in Paris is attributed to this make. Some of it is of great beauty; but in general old designs are copied, or modified to suit the size of rooms for which the hangings are ordered.—**Bayeux tapestry**, a piece of needlework, 231 feet long and 20 inches wide, preserved in the hôtel de ville of Bayeux in Normandy. It represents the invasion of England by William of Normandy, with the previous incidents leading to the conquest, and is undoubtedly a contemporary work.—**Cluny tapestry**, a strong thick cloth, made of wool and silk, especially for hangings and curtains, of which the manufacture was introduced into England about 1875: the designs are often ecclesiastical in character.—**Gobelin tapestry.** (*a*) A class of rich French tapestries bearing complicated and often pictorial designs in brilliant and permanent colors, produced at the national establishment of the Gobelins, Paris. (*b*) By abuse of the name, a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, etc., in imitation of tapestry. See *gobelin*.—**Needle-woven tapestry.** See *needle-woven*.—**Neuilly tapestry**, a modern tapestry made on the Jacquard loom, in imitation of that of the Gobelins.—**Russian tapestry.** See *Russian*.—**Savonnerie tapestries**, Savonnerie carpets, the production of the ancient factory of La Savonnerie, established at Paris under the reign of Henry IV., and afterward united with the Gobelins factory.—**Tapestry Brussels carpet**, Brussels carpet woven with a common loom and printed in the warp.—**Tapestry carpet**, a kind of two-ply carpet of which the warp or weft is printed before weaving so as to form a figure in the fabric. It has a long warp, is often dyed of many colors and embroidered with threads of gold or silver, and is used for hangings as a substitute for real tapestry.—**Tapestry velvet** or **patent velvet carpet**, tapestry Brussels cut like Wilton.—**Tapestry weaver**, one of certain rectigrade spiders of the group *Tubitelæ*.

tapestry (tap'es-tri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tapestried*, ppr. *tapestrying*. [Formerly also *tapistry*; < *tapestry*, *n.*] 1. To adorn with tapestry.—2. To adorn with hangings or with any pendent covering.

We were conducted to the lodgings, *tapistry'd* with incomparable arras. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

The Trosachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild rosea.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

tapestry-cloth (tap'es-tri-klôth), *n.* A corded linen cloth prepared for tapestry-painting.

tapestry-moth (tap'es-tri-môth), *n.* The common clothes-moth, *Tinea tapetzella*, occurring in Europe and North America, or a similar species, as *T. flavifrontella*. See cut under *clothes-moth*.

tapestry-painting (tap'es-tri-pān'ting), *n.* Painting on linen in imitation of tapestry. The linen so painted and put together in large pieces is used for wall-hangings.

tapestry-stitch (tap'es-tri-stich), *n.* Same as *gobelin stitch* (which see, under *gobelin*).

tapett, *n.* and *v.* See *tappet*[1].

tapetal (tap'ē-tal), *a.* [< *tapet(um)* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the tapetum.—**Tapetal cell**, in *bot.*, an individual cell of the tapetum. Also called *mantle-cell*.

tapete (tā-pē'tē), *n.* [NL., < L. *tapete*, a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *tapetum*.

tapeti (tap'e-ti), *n.* [Braz.] The Brazilian hare, *Lepus brasiliensis*, the only South American representative of its tribe. It is a small species, resembling the common wood-rabbit or molly-cottontail of the United States. See cut in next column.

Tapeti (*Lepus brasiliensis*).

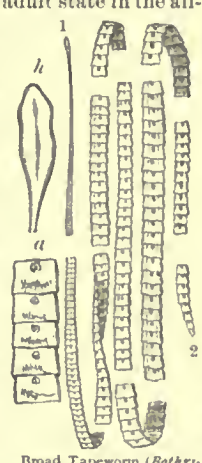
tapetless (tap'et-les), *a.* [Appar. < *tap*, Sc. form of *top*, head, + dim. *-et* + *-less*. But it may be an irreg. form < *tapet*, prop. *tappit*, Sc. form of *topped*, headed, + *-less*.] Foolish; heedless. [Scotch.]

The *tapetless* ramfeezl'd hizzie,
She 's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

tapetum (tā-pē'tum), *n.*; pl. *tapeta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *tapete*, ML. *tapetum*, < Gr. *τάπης* (*ταπητ-*), a carpet, rug: see *tappet*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, the cell or layer of cells which is immediately outside an archesporium. It is disorganized and absorbed as the spores develop and mature. Also *tapete*.—2. The pigmentary layer of the retina; the tapetum nigrum.—3. The fibers from the corpus callosum forming a layer lining the roof of the middle and posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles.—**Tapetum lucidum**, the bright-colored light-reflecting membrane between the retina and the sclerotic coat of the eyeball: a modified choroid.—**Tapetum nigrum**, the pigmentary layer of the retina. See def. 2.

tape-work (tāp'wėrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work consisting of knots, rosettes, etc., made of tape, and connected together by braid or cord, arranged in varied patterns and sewed strongly into a continuous texture, or else worked with the crochet-needle to form a background to the figures made by the tape.

tapeworm (tāp'wėrm), *n.* An entozoic parasitic worm, of flattened or tape-like form and indeterminate length, consisting of many separable joints, found in the adult state in the alimentary canal of most vertebrated animals. Such worms belong to the order *Cestoidea* or *Tæniada*, family *Tæniidæ*, and several different genera, especially *Tænia*, the true tapeworms, and *Bothriocephalus*, the broad tapes. The so-called "head" of a tapeworm, small and inconspicuous in comparison with the great length to which the body may attain, is the whole of the real worm, all the rest of the joints being merely successive generative buds, which contain the matured sexual elements, and are technically called *proglottides*. They are continually budded off from the head, the oldest joint being the one furthest from the head; and any number of them may be broken off and expelled from the body without stopping their continual gemmation. This is why no tapeworm can be eradicated unless the head is expelled from the host. The chain of links or joints is the strobila; it may consist of several hundred generative buds, and grow to be several yards long. These formidable parasites are parenchymatous, having no mouth nor alimentary canal, and live by absorbing nourishment from that intended to nourish the host, so that persons thus parasitized may suffer from defective nutrition while acquiring a ravenous appetite. The head of the tape is provided with hooks or suckers, or both, for adhering to the mucous membrane of the host. The ova, matured in every one of the joints, do not complete their development in the animal in which the adult exists. They require to be swallowed by some other vertebrate, the ripe proglottides being expelled from the bowel of the host with all their contained ova fertilized. The segments or proglottides decompose and liberate the ova, which are covered with a capsule. After being swallowed the capsule bursts, and an embryo, called a *proscolex*, is liberated. This embryo, by means of spines, perforates the tissues of some contiguous organ, or of a blood-vessel. In the latter case being carried by the blood to some solid part of the body, as the liver or brain, where it surrounds itself with a cyst, and develops a vesicle containing a fluid. It is now called a *scolex* or *hydatid*, and was formerly known as the *cystic worm*. The scolex is incapable of further development till swallowed and received a second time into the alimentary canal of a vertebrate. Here it becomes the head of the true tapeworm (see *tænia-head*), from which proglottides are developed posteriorly by gemmation, and the adult animal with which the cycle began is thus reached. (See cut under *tænia*.) At least eight tapeworms, mostly of the genus *Tænia*, are found in man. The pork tape is *T. solium*, which in its cystic form (the so-called *Cysticercus cellulosæ*) in the pig produces the disease measles (see *measles*, 2); it is acquired by those who eat measly pork, or raw sausages made with such pork. The beef-tape is *T. mediocanellata*. The Egyptian or dwarf tape is *T. nana*; others are the elliptic-jointed, *T. elliptica*; the crested, *T. lophosoma*; the spotted, *T. flavopunctata*. A dog-tape is *T. serrata*; its larva, called *Cysticercus pisiformis*, is the pea-measle of the rabbit. Another dog-tape is *T. cœnurus*, whose larva is the cystic worm (*Cœnurus cerebralis*) of the sheep's brain, producing the gid or staggers. A third dog-tape is *T. echinococcus*, whose larva, known as *Echinococcus veterinorum*, is a common hydatid sometimes found in man. *T. marginata* of the dog is the tapeworm from the slender hydatid *Cysticercus tenuicollis* of the sheep. A cysticercus of the mouse becomes *Tænia crassicollis* in the cat. Certain cysticerci of moles become in the fox *Tænia tenuicollis* and *T. crassiceps*. The broad tapeworm of man is *Bothriocephalus latus*, also called *Swiss tapeworm*, and another human parasite of this genus is *B. cordatus*. Tapes are also called *ribbon-worms*. See cut under *Cestoidea*, also *cœnurus*, *cysticercus*, *echinococcus*, *hydatis*, *proglottis*, *scolex*, *deutoscolex*, *strobila*.



Broad Tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus latus*), in several sections, with intervening joints omitted. 1, head; 2, other end; *a*, several segments, enlarged; *h*, head, enlarged.

tapeworm-plant (tāp'wėrm-plant), *n.* The cusso, *Brayera* (*Hagenia*) *anthelmintica*.

tap-hole (tap'hōl), *n.* In *metal.*: (*a*) A vertical slot cut through the dam and dam-plate of a blast-furnace. Through it the metal is tapped. During the working of the furnace the tap-hole is kept closed with a stopping of clay, which is removed by a pointed bar when the molten metal is ready to be drawn off. (*b*) In the puddling-furnace, a small hole through which the slag, technically termed *tap-cinder*, is let out, and which during the process of puddling is stopped with sand. See diagram under *puddling-furnace*. (*c*) In a cementation-furnace, a small hole in one end of each pot, opposite to which is a hole in the furnace-wall, used for the insertion of "trial" or "tap" bars, so placed as to be accessible for ready withdrawal and inspection during the cementation process. Also called *testing-hole*. (*d*) In general, any small hole in a furnace through which metal or slag, or both, are drawn at any stage in the process. Also *tapping-hole*.

tap-house (tap'hous), *n.* A drinking-house; a tavern. [Rare.]

For mine own part, I never come into any room in a *tap-house* but I am drawn in. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 219.

Taphozous (taf-ō-zō'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ταφος*, grave, tomb, + *ζωός*, living (cf. *ζῷον*, animal), < *ζῆν*, live.] A genus of emballonurine bats, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World. They have deciduous upper incisors, only four lower incisors, cartilaginous premaxillary bones, and, in the males, usually a glandular sac under the chin, which is sometimes present in both sexes, as in *T. longimanus*, or wanting in both, as in *T. melanopogon*. There are nearly a dozen species, of the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, some of which are often detached to form the genus *Taphonycteris*.

taphrenchyma (taf-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [< Gr. *τάφρος*, pit, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] Same as *bothrenchyma*.

Taphrina (taf-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1815), < Gr. *τάφρος*, pit.] A genus of parasitic discomycetous fungi, having terete or club-shaped eight- or many-spored asci arising from the mycelium, which ramifies between the epidermal cells and the cuticle of the host plant. About 20 species are known, of which number *T. deformans* causes the "curl" of peach-leaves, and *T. Pruni* the disease of plums known as "plum-pockets." See *curl*.

tapiacat, *n.* Same as *tapioca*.

tapicer†, *n.* See *tapiser*.

tapinage†, *n.* [ME., < OF. (and F. dial.) *tapinage*, skulking, < *tapir*, hide, skulk: see *tapish*.] The act of lurking; skulking about; hiding; keeping from sight.

This newe *tapinage*
Of lollardie goth aboute
To sette Cristes feith in doube.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 187.

At the last they devysed
That they wolde gon in *tapinage*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7361.

tapioca (tap-i-ō'kä), *n.* [Formerly also sometimes *tapiaca*; = F. *tapioca*, *tapioka*, < Sp. Pg. *tapioca*; < Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) *tipioca*, the juice which issues from the root of the manioc (cassava) when pressed.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava by drying it while moist upon hot plates. By this treatment the starch-grains swell, many of them burst, and the whole agglomerates in small irregular masses or lumps. In boiling water it swells up and forms a viscous jelly-like mass. Tapioca forms a nutritious and delicate food suited to invalids. Tapioca-meal, or Brazilian arrowroot, is the same substance dried without heating. See *cassava* (with cut).

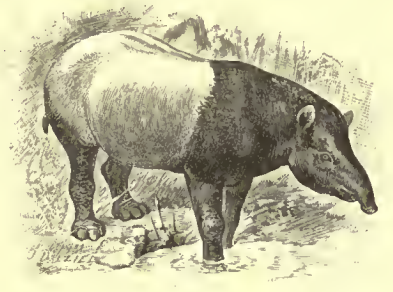
tapiolite (tap'i-ō-līt), *n.* [Said to be named from a Finnish divinity.] A tantalate of iron, probably having the same composition as tantalite, but occurring in tetragonal crystals. It is known from the parish of Tammela, Finland, only.

tapir (tā'pėr), *n.* [= F. *tapir* = It. *tapiro*, < Sp. *tapiro* (NL. *Tapirus*), < Braz. (Tupi) *tapyra*, a

tapir. When European cattle were introduced into Brazil, the Indians called them also *tapyra*, and the tapir was then called distinctively *tapyra-ete* ('true tapir'), the name now used by the Tupi-speaking tribes (> Pg. *tapirete*, Sp. (obs.) *tapyrete*, tapir). In Brazil the tapir is usually called *anta*.] A hoofed mammal of the family *Tapiridæ*. They somewhat resemble swine, but belong to a different suborder, and are more nearly allied to the rhinoceroses. The body is stout and clumsy, with thick legs, ending in four small hoofs on the fore feet and three on the hind. The head is peculiarly shaped, with a long and very flexible snout or a short proboscis, and a high crest or poll. The body is scantily clothed or nearly naked; the hide is used for leather, and the flesh for food. The common American tapir, to which the name specially

American Tapir (*Tapirus americanus*).

applies, is *Tapirus americanus*, about 4 feet long, entirely of a blackish color when adult. Other species of America belong to the genus *Elasmognathus*; they are *E. bairdi* and *E. dowi* of Central America. The Malay tapir, *Tapirus* (or

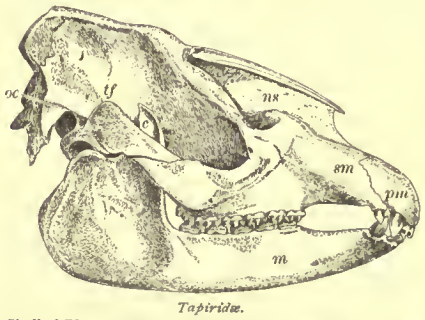


Malay Tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*).

Rhinochœrus) *malayanus*, is larger, with a longer proboscis, no mane or crest, and the body with a great white area. See also cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *Tapiridæ*.—**Short-nosed tapir**, a misnomer of the capihara.

tapiranga (tap-i-rang'gą), *n.* [Braz.] A tanager, *Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*.

Tapiridæ (tā-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tapirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lophiodontoid perissodactyl ungulate mammals, having four front toes and three hind toes, and the snout produced into a short proboscis; the tapirs. They are a lingering remnant of once numerous and diversified forms.



Tapiridæ.

Skull of *Elasmognathus bairdi*, showing *ns*, ossified nasal septum; *sm*, superior maxillary; *pm*, premaxillary; *m*, mandible; *tf*, temporal fossa; *oc*, occipital; *c*, coronoid process.

Their nearest relatives are the extinct *Lophiodontidæ*, and among living forms the rhinoceroses (not the swine, with which tapirs are popularly associated). The species are very few, though widely dispersed in both hemispheres. The genera are only 3—*Tapirus*, the scarcely different *Rhinochœrus*, and the well-marked *Elasmognathus*, peculiar in the ossified nasal septum and some other cranial characters. The first and last of these are American, and the other is Malayan. See also cuts under *tapir* and *Perissodactyla*.

Tapirodon (tā-pir'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *tapirodont*.] A genus of extinct mammals, resembling the living tapirs in the form of the teeth, with a species from the Red Crag.

tapirodont (tā-pir'ō-dont), *a.* [< *Tapirus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition like that of the tapirs and allied mammals.

tapiroid (tap'i-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *tapir* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tapirs; resembling or characteristic of a tapir: as, the *tapiroid* section or series of perissodactyl ungulates (those which have the lower molars bilophodont, their crowns being disposed in transverse ridges, as in the tapirs), including the families *Lophiodontidæ* and *Tapiridæ*.

II. *n.* A hoofed mammal resembling or related to the tapirs. The tapiroids are all extinct, and most of them belong not to the *Tapiridæ* proper, but to the *Lophiodontidæ*. See cut under *Lophiodon*.

Tapirotherium (tap″i-rō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1817), < *tapirus*, tapir, + Gr. θηρίον, wild beast.] A genus of fossil Eocene tapiroids, of the family *Lophiodontidæ*. As originally instituted the genus was a synonym of *Lophiodon* of Cuvier. It has since been used in a different sense, as by Lartet.

Tapirus (tap'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < *tapir*, q. v.] A genus of tapirs, formerly including all the *Tapiridæ*, now restricted to the common American tapir, in which the nasal septum is not ossified. See cut under *tapir*.

tapis (tap'is or ta-pē'), *n.* [In mod. use as mere F.; in earlier use as in the verb; < OF. *tapis*, *tapiz*, F. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings, carpet, = Pr. *tapit*, *tapi* = Sp. Pg. *tapiz*, < ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, also *tapecius*, *tapecia*, *tapezia*, etc., figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, pall, etc., < Gr. ταπήτιον, dim. of τάπης (ταπητ-), figured cloth, tapestry, etc.: see *tappet*[1]. Hence *tapis*, *v.*, and *tapistry*, now *tapestry*.] Woolen material used for floor-cloths and hangings, as carpeting, rugs, and tapestry. Hence, since such material was used for table-cloths, *to be upon the tapis* is to be on the table, or under consideration.

The House of Lords sate till past five at night. Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which *was upon the tapis*.
Clarendon, Diary, May 2, 1690.

When anything was supposed to *be upon the tapis* worth knowing or listening to, 'twas the rule to leave the door not absolutely shut, but somewhat ajar.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 6.

Tapis de verdure. Same as *verdure*.

tapis† (tap'is), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tapess*; < F. *tapisser*, furnish with tapestry, < *tapis*, tapestry: see *tapis*, *n.*] 1. To cover with ornamental figures as in tapestry; embroider.

The windowes beautified with greene quishins, wrought and *tapissed* with floures of all colours.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

2. To carpet; hang with tapestry; upholster.

The place where the assembly is is richly *tapessed* and hanged. *Sir T. Smith*, quoted in Stubbs's Const. Hist., § 443.

tapiser† (tap'is-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *tapicer*, *tapecér*, *tapesere*, < OF. *tapissier* = Sp. *tapicero* = Pg. *tapiceiro* = It. *tappezziere*, < ML. *tapetiarius* (also *tapicerius*, after Rom.), one who makes or has charge of tapestry, carpets, etc., < *tapetium*, tapestry, carpet, etc.: see *tapis*, *tappet*[1].] A maker of carpets or of tapestry.

A webbe, a dyere, and a *tapicer*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 362.

tapish†, *v.* See *tappish*.

tapist (tā'pist), *n.* [< *tape*[1] + *-ist*.] One who deals in or uses tape; specifically and colloquially, one given to red-tapery; a strict observer of official formalities. [Rare.]

tapistry†, *n.* and *v.* See *tapestry*.

tapit†, **tapitet**†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *tappet*[1].

Tapitelæ (tap-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tap(etc)*, carpet, + *tela*, web.] A division of spiders. *Walckenaer*.

tapiter†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tapiser*.] Same as *tapiser*.

In 2 Ric. III., 1485, "It was determyned that the *Tapiters*, Cardemakers, and lynwevers of this Citie be togeder annexid to the bringing furth of the padgeantes of the *Tapiter* craft and Card-maker."
York Plays, Int., p. xxvii., note.

taplash (tap'lash), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *lash*[2].] Poor or stale malt liquor, the refuse of the tap.

Drinking college *tap-lash* . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.
Randolph, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

The *tap-lash* of strong ale and wine,
Which from his slav'ring chaps doth oft decline.
John Taylor, Works (1630), III. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

tapling (tap'ling), *n.* The strap or pair of straps which connect the swingle to the handle in the agricultural flail. [Prov. Eng.]

tapnet (tap'net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A frail or basket made of rushes, etc., in which figs are imported. *Simmonds*.

tapoa, *n.* The sooty phalanger.

tapotement (ta-pot'ment), *n.* [< F. *tapotement*, < *tapoter*, tap: see *tap*[2].] In *med.*, percussion, especially as a part of treatment by massage.

It is best carried out by slappings (*tapotement*) done with the palmar surface of the fingers, or, better still, with the half-closed fist. *Tapotement* acts principally on the intestinal walls, to which it imparts tone.
Lancet, 1889, I. 422.

tappa, *n.* See *tapa*.

tappet†, *n.* An early English spelling of *tap*[1].

tappen (tap'en), *n.* A substance found in the intestine of the bear during hibernation, probably feces modified by long retention.

tapper[1]† (tap'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tappere*, *tæppare*, < AS. *tæppere* (= OFries. *tapper* = D. *tapper* = MLG. *tapper*, *tepper* = G. *zapfer* = Icel. *tappr*), an innkeeper, tapster, < *tæppan*, tap: see *tap*[1]. Cf. *tapster*.] One who taps or draws liquor; a tapster; specifically, an innkeeper. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tapper[2] (tap'ėr), *n.* [< *tap*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which taps or strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A woodtapper; a woodpecker. (*b*) A telegraph-key.

tapperer (tap'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tapper*[2] + *-er*[1].] Same as *tapper*[2] (*a*). [Prov. Eng.]

tappesteret, *n.* A Middle English form of *tapster*.

tappet[1]† (tap'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tapet*; < ME. *tapet*, *tapett*, *tapyt*, *tapite*, < AS. *tæpped*, tapestry (cf. *tæppet*, *tippet*, > E. *tippet*), = MD. *tapcet*, *tapijt*, D. *tapijt*, carpet, = MLG. *tappet*, *teppet*, carpet, tapestry, = OHG. MHG. *teppid*, *teppit*, also, with terminal variation, OHG. *teppich*, *tepih*, *tebech*, MHG. *teppich*, *tepich*, G. *teppich*, carpet, = Dan. Sw. *tapet*, tapestry hanging, also (with loss of the orig. final consonant, as in AS. *tæppe*, tape) Dan. *tæppe*, carpet, = Sw. *tappa*, a small inclosure in a garden, = It. *tappeto*, carpet, < L. *tapete* (pl. *tapetia*), ML. also *tapetum* and *tapes*, < Gr. τάπης (ταπητ-), dim. ταπήτιον, MGr. also ταπίτιον (> ML. *tapetium*, *tapecium*, etc., > OF. *tapis*, > E. *tapis*, q. v.), cloth wrought with figures in different colors for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc. Hence (ult. from Gr. τάπης) *tape*, and *tippet* (< AS.), also *tapestry*, *tapiter*, etc. (< OF.): see these words. For the form *tappet*[1], ult. < AS. *tæpped*, cf. *abbot*, ult. < AS. *abbod*.] 1. Carpet; tapestry; a piece of tapestry.

Of Tars *tapites* in-noghe,
That were enbrawded & beten wyth the best gemmes,
That myȝt be preued of prys wyth penyes to bye.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

The soyle was pleyne, smothe, and wonder softe,
Al oversprad with *tapites* that nature
Had made herself.
Lydgate, Complaint of Black Knight, l. 51.

So to their worke they sit, and each doth chuse
What storie she will for her *tapet* take.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 276.

2. In *medieval armor*, one of the series of flexible plates hooked to the skirts of the cuirass.

tappet[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *tapiten*; < *tappet*[1], *n.*] To cover with tapestry.

Al his halles
I wol do peynte with pure golde,
And *tapite* hem ful many folde
Of oo sute. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 260.

tappet[2] (tap'et), *n.* [Appar. < *tap*[2] + *-et*.] In *mach.*, an arm, collar, lever, or cam attached to and projecting from a movable part of a machine in such manner that the motion of the machine intermittently brings it into contact with some other part to which it imparts an intermittent motion. Tappets are much used in various kinds of valve-gear, in printing-machinery, and in a great variety of machines in which intermittent movements are performed.

tappet-loom (tap'et-löm), *n.* A form of loom in which the hammers are worked by tappets.—**Chain-tappet loom.** See *loom*[1].

tappet-motion (tap'et-mō″shọn), *n.* The apparatus for working the steam-valve of a Cornish steam-engine, consisting of levers connected to the valves, moved at proper intervals by tappets or projecting pieces fixed on a rod connected with the beam.

tappet-ring (tap'et-ring), *n.* In *ordnance*, a ring fitted and attached to the octagonal part of the breech-screw of an Armstrong gun, and acted upon by a lever or tappet for operating the breech-screw.

tappet-rod (tap'et-rod), *n.* In *mach.*, a longitudinally reciprocating rod to which a tappet is fastened.

tappice† (tap'is), *v.* Same as *tappish*.

tap-pickle (tap'pik″l), *n.* [< *tap*[4], Sc. form of *top*, + **pickle*, < *pick*[1] (?).] The uppermost and choicest grain in a stalk of oats; hence,

figuratively, one's most valuable possession. *Burns*, Halloween. [Scotch.]

tapping[1] (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tap*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of boring a hole in a pipe, cask, or any similar object for the insertion of a spigot or faucet.—2. In *surg.*, paracentesis, or the operation of giving vent to fluid which has collected in some space, as that of the pleura or peritoneum.

tapping[2] (tap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tap*[4], *v.*] 1. The act of giving taps or slight and gentle blows; also, a series of taps.

Suddenly there came a *tapping*,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door. *Poe*, The Raven.

2. In *foundry work*, the operation of jarring or shaking the pattern in the loam by striking it gently to release it without disturbing the loam.

tapping-bar (tap'ing-bär), *n.* In *metal.*, a slender, sharp-edged crowbar with which the tap-hole of a blast-furnace is opened. If necessary, it is driven through the clay stopping of the tap-hole by blows of a sledge.

tapping-cock (tap'ing-kok), *n.* A form of cock with a tapering stem, which causes it to hold securely when driven into an opening.

tapping-drill (tap'ing-dril), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a drill for tapping holes in water-mains. Its supporting frame is clamped to the main in such a manner that the direction of the axis of the boring-drill is radial with the axis of the main. Also called *tapping-machine*.

tapping-gouge (tap'ing-gouj), *n.* A hand-tool for tapping sugar-maple trees. See *spile*[1], *n.*, 2.

tapping-hole (tap'ing-hōl), *n.* Same as *tap-hole*.

tapping-machine (tap'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting internal screw-threads. See *tap*[1], 4, *tap-plate*.—2. Same as *tapping-drill*.

tapping-tool (tap'ing-töl), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) Same as *tap*[1], 4. (*b*) A tool used in tapping barrels or casks. (*c*) A tool, as an auger or gouge, used in making incisions in the trunks of trees to permit outflow of sap.

tappish† (tap'ish), *v.* [Also *tappis*, *tappice*, earlier *tapish*; < OF. *tapiss-*, stem of certain parts of *tapir*, refl. squat, lie close. Cf. *tapinage*.] I. *intrans.* To hide; lie close; lurk in a covert or hiding-place; lie close to the ground, as partridges and game.

When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush and briar,
No art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 2.

As a hound that having rous'd a hart,
Although he *tappish* ne'er so oft, and ev'ry shrubby part
Attempts for strength, and trembles in, the hound doth still pursue. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxii. 158.

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal.

The sister, . . . during the interval of his absence, had contrived to slip into the cell, and, having *tappiced* herself behind the little bed, came out, with great appearance of joy, to greet the return of the youth.
Scott, Castle Dangerous, xi.

tappit (tap'it), *a.* [Sc. form of *topped*.] Having a top or crest; crested. [Scotch.]

tappit-hen (tap'it-hen), *n.* 1. A hen with a crest or topknot.—2. A vessel for liquor, containing two Scottish pints, or about three quarts English.

The bowl we maun renew it;
The *tappit-hen* gae bring her ben.
Burns, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.

Their hostess . . . appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-Hen*. *Scott*, Waverley, xi.

Hence—3. A large or liberal allowance of liquor, especially wine. [Scotch in all senses.]

tap-plate (tap'plāt), *n.* A steel plate pierced with holes of various sizes, screw-threaded and notched, used for cutting external threads on blanks for taps or screws; a screw-plate. See cut under *screw-tap*.

tap-rivet (tap'riv'et), *n.* A tap-bolt or tap-screw. [Eng.]

tap-rivet (tap'riv'et), *v. t.* [< *tap-rivet*, *n.*] To join, as the margins of metal plates or parts of machines or structures, by the use of tap-bolts or tap-screws. [Eng.]

tap-room (tap'röm), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *room*[1].] A room in which liquor is kept on tap, or is sold for consumption on the spot.

The minister himself . . . would sometimes step into the *tap-room* of a cold winter morning, and order a mug of flip from obsequious Amaziah the host.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, i.

tap-root (tap'röt), *n.* In *bot.*, the main root of a plant, which grows vigorously downward to a considerable depth, giving off lateral roots in acropetal succession. See cut under *root*[1].

tap-rooted (tap'rö'ted), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tap-root.

tapsalteerie, tapsieteerie (tap-sal-tē'ri, tap-si-tē'ri), *adv.* [Variations of *topsy-turvy*, q. v.] Topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

An' warl'y cares, an warl'y men,
May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
Burns, Green Grow the Rashes.

tap-screw (tap'skrö), *n.* In *mech.*, same as *tap-bolt*.

tap-shackled† (tap'shak'ld), *a.* Drunk.

Being truly *tapp-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore. *Healey*, Disc. of New World, p. 82. (*Narcs.*)

tapsman (taps'man), *n.*; pl. *tapsmen* (-men). A servant who has principal charge and direction: as, the *tapsman* of a drove. [Scotch.]

tapster (tap'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *tapstere*, *tappestere*, < AS. *tæppestre* (= D. *tapster*), a tapster, < *tæppan*, tap: see *tap*[1] and *-ster*.] A person employed in a tavern to tap or draw beer or ale, or other liquor, to be served to guests.

He knew the tavernes wel in every toun,
And everich hostiler and *tappestere*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 241.

A forlorn *tapster*, or some frothy fellow,
That stinks of stale beer.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

tapsterly† (tap'stėr-li), *a.* [< *tapster* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of a tapster or a pot-house; hence, vulgar; coarse.

They . . . count it a great peece of arte in an inkhorne man, in anie *tapsterlie* tearmes whatsoeuer, to oppose his superiours to enuie.
Nashe, Int. to Greene's Menaphon (ed. Arber), p. 9.

tapstress† (tap'stres), *n.* [< *tapster* + *-ess*.] A female tapster.

Beere, doe you not? You are some *tapstresse*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 269).

tapstrye†, *n.* See *tapestry*.

taptoo†, **taptow**†, *n.* Same as *tattoo*[1].

tapu (ta-pö'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *taboo*. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 100.

tapul†, *n.* In *anc. armor*, the vertical ridge formed in front by the breastplate of the sixteenth century (so conjectured by Meyrick).

tapwort† (tap'wėrt), *n.* [< *tap*[1] + *wort*[2].] Beer from a tap.

A cup of small *tapworte*.
Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

tap-wrench (tap'rench), *n.* A two-handled lever for turning a tap in tapping holes for screws. A common form has a medial rectangular hole for the reception of the squared end of the shank of the tap, different sizes being used for different-sized taps. Other forms have adjustable clamping-pieces, actuated by screws, for engaging the squared end of the shank; by this means various sizes of taps may be used with the same tap-wrench.

taqua-nut (tak'wä-nut), *n.* [< S. Amer. *taqua* + E. *nut*.] Same as *ivory-nut*.

tar[1] (tär), *n.* [< ME. *tar*, *taar*, *tarre*, *ter*, *teer*, *terre*, < AS. *teoro*, *teoru* (*teorw-*), *teru*, also *tyrwa* = MD. *terre*, *teere*, *teer*, D. *teer* = MLG. *tere*, LG. *teer*, *tar* = G. dial. (Hessian) *zehr*, G. *teer*, *theer* (< LG.) = Icel. *tjara* = Dan. *tjære* = Sw. *tjära*, tar; cf. Icel. *tyri*, *tyrfi* (also *tyru-trē*, *tyrvidhr*, *tyrvi-trē*, a resinous fir-tree), Lith. *darwa*, *derwa*, resinous wood, particularly of the fir-tree, Lett. *darwa*, tar; a remote derivative of *tree*: see *tree*.] A thick dark-colored viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, shale, etc. Wood-tar, such as the Archangel, Stockholm, and American tars of commerce, is generally prepared by a very rude process. A conical cavity is dug in the side of a bank or a steep hill, and a cast-iron pan is placed at the bottom, from which leads a spout into a barrel for collection of the tar. Billets of wood (such as pine or fir) are thrown into this cavity, and, being covered with turf, are slowly burned without flame. The wood chiefly used in Europe is that of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, and the Siberian larch, *Larix Sibirica*; in the United States, that of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris*. Most of the tar produced in the United States is made in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. In England wood-tar is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar (pyroligneous acid) and wood-spirit (methyl alcohol). It has an acid reaction, and contains various liquid matters, of which the principal are methyl-acetate, acetone, hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and a number of oxidized compounds, as carbolic acid. Paraffin, anthracene, naphthalene, chrysene, etc., are found among its solid products. It possesses valuable antiseptic properties, owing to the creosote it contains, and is used extensively for coating and preserving timber and iron in exposed situations, and for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage. Coal-tar is extensively obtained in the process of gas-manufacture. It is a very valuable substance, the compounds obtained from it forming the basis of many chemical manufactures. See *coal-tar*.

Rubrik and *taar* wormes & anntes sleth.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

She loved not the savour of *tar* nor of pitch.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 54.

Wood *tar*, known also as Stockholm and as Archangel *tar*, is principally prepared in the great pine forests of central and northern Russia, Finland, and Sweden.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 57.

Barbados tar, a commercial name for petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands. See *petroleum*.—**Mineral tar.** See *mineral*.—**Oil of tar.** See *oil*.—**Rangoon tar.** See the quotation.

Burmese naphtha or *Rangoon tar* is obtained by sinking wells about 60 feet deep in the soil; the fluid gradually oozes in from the soil, and is removed as soon as the quantity accumulated is sufficient. *Ure*, Dict., III. 398.

Saccharated tar. See *saccharated*.—**Tar bandage**, an antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 20 parts of tar.—**Tar beer**, a mixture composed of 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of tar, ½ pint of honey, and 6 pints of water.—**Tar ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Tar water.** See *tar-water*.

tar[1] (tär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tarred*, ppr. *tarring*. [< ME. *terren* (= D. *teren* = MLG. *teren* = G. *theeren* = Sw. *tjära* = Dan. *tjære*), tar, < *terre*, *ter*, tar: see *tar*[1], *n.*] To smear with tar; figuratively, to cover as with tar.

Our hands . . . are often *tarred* over with the surgery of our sheep. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 63.

Tarred paper. See *paper*.—**To be tarred with the same brush** or **stick**, to have the same blemish or fault; have the same undesirable qualities. [Scotch.]

It has been Rashleigh himself or some other o' your cousins—they *are* a' *tarred wi' the same stick*—rank Jacobites and papists. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

To tar and feather (a person), to pour heated tar over him and then cover him with feathers. This mode of punishment is as old at least as the crusades; it is a kind of mob vengeance still applied, or said to be applied, to obnoxious persons in some parts of the United States. "Concerning the lawes and ordinances appointed by K. Richard [I.] for his Nauie [an. 1189], the forme thereof was this. . . . Item, a theefe or felon that hath stollen, being lawfully conuicted, shal haue his head shorne, and boyling pitch powred vpon his head, and feathers or downe strawed vpon the same, whereby he may be knowen, and so at the first landing place they shall come to, there to be cast vp." (*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21 (tr. of original statute, which see in Rymer's "Fœdera" [ed. 1727], I. 65).)

Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Marblehead!
Whittier, Skipper Ireson's Ride.

tar[2]† (tär), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tarr*, *tarre*; < ME. *terren*, a later form of *terien*, *teryen*, *tarien*, *tarzen*, whence E. *tarry*[1], the fuller form of the word: see *tarry*[1]. Cf. *tire*[1].] To incite; provoke; hound.

They have *terrid* thee to ire. Quoted in *Halliwell*.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 117.

tar[3] (tär), *n.* [Abbr. of *tarpaulin*, 2.] A sailor: so called from his tarred clothes, hands, etc. Also *Jack Tar*.

Oliv. Well, if he be returned, Mr. Novel, then shall I be pestered again with his boistcrous sea-love. . . .
Nov. Dear *tar*, thy humble servant.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

Thus Death, who kings and *tars* dispatches,
In vain Tom's life has doffed.
C. Dibdin, Tom Bowling.

tara[1]†, *interj.* [A made word, burlesquing *tiry* as used by D'Avenant: see *tiry*. Cf. *tantivy*, *tantara*.] A mere exclamation.

1 *King.* *Tara*, *tara*, *tara*, full East and by South.
2 *King.* We sail with Thunder in our mouth,
In scorching noon-day, whil'st the traveller stayes,
Busie, busie, busie, we bustle along.
Buckingham, Rehearsal, v.

tara[2] (tä'rä), *n.* Same as *taro*[1].

tara[3] (tä'rä), *n.* Same as *taliera*.

tara-fern (tä'rä-fėrn), *n.* A form of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina*, having a thickened rootstock, once a staple food with the natives of Tasmania and New Zealand—the *roi* of the latter people.

taragon, *n.* See *tarragon*.

taraguira (tar-a-gē'rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A kind of teguexin, a South American lizard of the family *Iguanidæ*. Also *taraquira*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such lizards, as *T. taraguira* or *smithi* of Brazil.

taraire (ta-rī're), *n.* A laurineous tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia* (*Nesodaphne*) *Tarairi*. It grows 60 or 80 feet high, and has a hard compact wood available for cabinet-work, but not enduring exposure.

tarandus (ta-ran'dus), *n.* [NL., < L. **tarandus*, *tarandrus*, < Gr. *τάρανδος*, a horned animal of the north, perhaps the reindeer.] 1. A reindeer; an animal of the genus *Rangifer*, *R. tarandus* (or *Tarandus rangifer*). See cut under *reindeer*.—2. [*cap.*] That genus which the reindeer represents: same as *Rangifer*.

Tarannon shale. See *shale*[2].

tarant†, *n.* A battering-ram: a medieval term.

tarantara (tar-an-tar′ä), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *taratantara* and *tantara*.] Same as *taratantara* and *tantara*.

I would have blown a trumpet *tarantara*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, i. 2.

tarantass (tar-an-tas′), *n.* [Russ. *tarantasŭ*.] A large four-wheeled Russian vehicle, with a boat-shaped body fixed to two parallel longitudinal wooden bars, in place of springs, and a leather top or hood. It is commonly without seats, and is drawn by three horses.

Tarantass.

tarantella (tar-an-tel′ä), *n.* [Also *tarentella*; = F. *tarantelle*, < It. *tarantella*, a dance so called (also a tarantula), deriving its name from the city of *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, Tarentum. Cf. *tarantula*.] 1. A rapid, whirling dance for one couple, originating in southern Italy and specially common in the sixteenth century, when it was popularly supposed to be a remedy for tarantism.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which in early examples was quadruple, but is now sextuple and very quick. It is usually characterized by sharp transitions from major to minor.

tarantelle (tar-an-tel′), *n.* [< F. *tarantelle*: see *tarantella*.] Same as *tarantella*.

tarantism (tar′an-tizm), *n.* [Also *tarentism*; as It. *Taranto*, Tarentum (see *tarantula* and *tarantella*), + *-ism*.] A dancing mania; specifically and originally, a dancing mania of the south of Italy in those who had been bitten by a tarantula, or thought they had been, and their imitators.

When the heat of the sun begins to burn more fiercely, . . . the subjects of *Tarantism* perceive the gradually approaching recandescence of the poisoning.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

tarantismus (tar-an-tis′mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *tarantism*.

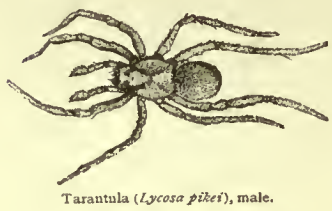
tarantula (ta-ran′tū-lä), *n.* [Also *tarentula*; = F. *tarentule* = Sp. *tarántula* = Pg. *tarantula*, < It. *tarantola*, a large spider so called, whose sting, in popular superstition, produced a disease, called tarantism, which could be cured only by music or dancing; also applied to a lizard or serpent, and to a fish; < *Taranto*, < L. *Tarentum*, < Gr. Τάρας (*Ταραντ-*), Tarentum, a town in the south of Italy.] 1. A large wolf-spider of southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* or *Tarantula apuliæ*, whose bite was fabled to cause tarantism; hence, any similar spider of the family *Lycosidæ* (which see), the species of which are numerous. See also cuts in next column.

Nest of a Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).

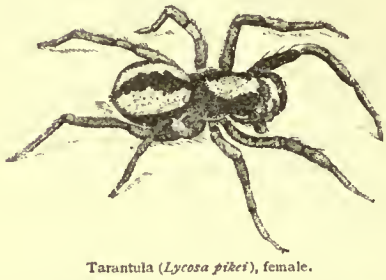
Divers sorts of *tarantulas*, being a monstrous spider with lark-like clawes, and somewhat bigger.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 4, 1645.

2. Any one of the great hairy spiders of the warmer parts of America; a bird-spider or crab-spider; any species of *Mygale*, or of some allied genus. See cuts under *falx* and *Mygale*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of spiders, formerly reputed to be poisonous, belonging to the family *Lycosidæ*, and now usually merged in the genus *Lycosa*. It rested on such species as *T. apuliæ* of southern Europe, now known as *Lycosa tarantula*. See def. 1.—4†. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of spider-like scorpions. As used by early writers, after Fabricius, it included the genera *Phrynus* and *Thelyphonus*, now constituting the families *Phrynidæ* and *Thelyphonidæ*, and the order *Phrynida* or *Pedipalpi*.

Tarantula (*Lycosa nidifex*).



Tarantula (*Lycosa pikei*), male.



Tarantula (*Lycosa pikei*), female.

There is great possibility of confounding this genus [*Tarantula*] with the famous Tarentula [of the genus *Lycosa*] . . . among the spiders.
J. O. Westwood (ed. Cuvier, 1849, p. 465).

Tarantula dance. Same as *tarantella*, 1.

tarantula-killer (ta-ran′tū-lä-kil′ėr), *n.* A large wasp, as *Pompilus formosus*, which in southwestern parts of the United States kills the tarantula (*Mygale*) of that region. The wasp makes a subterraneous nest or burrow, provisioning it with the spider, which is paralyzed, but not killed, by stinging; an egg is deposited, and the larva which emerges subsists on the body of the spider until it is fully grown.

tarantular (ta-ran′tū-lär), *a.* [< *tarantula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or characteristic of the tarantula.

About the same season of the year at which the *tarantular* poisoning took place he is liable to certain nervous seizures.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

tarantulated (ta-ran′tū-lā-ted), *a.* [< **tarantulate* (< It. *tarantolato*, bitten by a tarantula).] Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism.

To music's pipe the passions dance;
Motions unwill'd its pow'rs have shewn,
Tarantulated by a tune. *M. Green*, The Spleen.

tarapatch (tar′a-pach), *n.* A stringed musical instrument used in the Sandwich Islands.

This guitar, or *tarepatch*, he took from its nail, . . . and stepped out on the balcony. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 283.

taraquira (tar-a-kē′rä), *n.* Same as *taraguira*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

taratantara (tar′a-tan-tar′ä), *n.* or *adv.* [Also *taratantarra*, = It. *tara tantara* (Florio), < L. *taratantara* (Eunius in Priscian), a word imitative of the sound of a trumpet; cf. *tantara*, *tarantara*. Cf. also It. *tarapatà*, imitative of the sound of a drum.] A word imitative of the sound of a trumpet: used indifferently as a noun or as an adverb.

Let drums beat on, trumpets sound *taratantarra*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 380.

taraxacin (ta-rak′sa-sin), *n.* [< *Taraxacum* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable substance extracted from the dandelion, on which the diuretic and tonic properties of its rootstock probably depend.

Taraxacum (ta-rak′sa-kum), *n.* [NL. (Haller, 1742), also *Taraxacon*; also, in a form given as Ar., *tarasacon*, a kind of succory; prob. of Ar. or Pers. origin; cf. Pers. *tarkhashqūn*, wild endive (Richardson), and *tarashqūq* (for *tarashqūn*?), wild succory, dandelion? (Devic).] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Hypochœridæ*. It is characterized by solitary flower-heads with a calyculate involucre, a naked receptacle, copious simple pappus, and long-beaked achenes. About 40 species have been described, by some reduced to 10, widely dispersed through temperate and colder regions, especially northern, but also occurring in the southern hemisphere and sometimes in the tropics. They are mostly stemless herbs, bearing a rosette of radical leaves which are entire or variously toothed, and a leafless scape crowned by a single broad yellow flower-head, or rarely, by terminal branching, producing two or three heads. The only North American species is the polymorphous *T. officinale*, the dandelion (which see). See also cuts under *runcinate*, *pappus*, and *receptacle*.

Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus, or a drug prepared from it.

You are bilious, my good man. Go and pay a guinea to one of the doctors in those houses. . . . He will prescribe *taraxacum* for you, or pil: hydrarg.
Thackeray, Philip, ii.

Taraxippos (tar-ak-sip′os), *n.* [< Gr. *ταράξιππος*, a pillar at the turning-point of the course (see def.), lit. 'frightening horses,' an epithet of Poseidon, < *ταράσσειν*, trouble, confound, frighten, + *ἵππος*, a horse.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a pillar or altar at the turning-point of the course in the hippodrome at Olympia, which was believed mysteriously to terrify the competing horses, and thus cause the frequent accidents at this point of the course.

taraxis (ta-rak′sis), *n.* [NL., = F. *taraxis*, < Gr. *ταράξις*, trouble, < *ταράσσειν*, trouble, confound, confuse.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

tar-board (tär′bōrd), *n.* 1. A coarse, stout kind of millboard, made of pieces of tarred rope, etc.—2. A building-paper saturated with tar.

toboggin†(tär-bog′in), *n.* Same as *toboggan*.

tarboosh (tär-bösh′), *n.* [Also, as F., *tarbouche*; < Ar. *tarbūsh*, *tarbaush*.] A cap of cloth or felt, nearly always red, and having a tassel, usually of dark-blue silk, at the crown. It is worn by the men of all Moslem nations (except the desert tribes). It differs slightly in shape in Turkey (see *fez*) and in Egypt, the Barbary States, etc. It forms the inner part of the turban.

Tarboosh.

He dresses like a beggar, with the dirtiest *tarboosh* upon his tufty poll, and only a cotton shirt over his sooty skin.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 109.

tar-box (tär′boks), *n.* A box containing tar, carried by shepherds for anointing sores on sheep.

My scrip, my *tar-box*, hook, and coat, will prove
But a thin purchase. *Massinger*, Bashful Lover, iii. 1.

tar-brush (tär′brush), *n.* A brush with which tar is applied.—**To have a touch of the tar-brush**, to have a dash of dark or black blood in the veins, showing in the color of the skin: a term of contempt from the West Indies.

tarcel†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

tardamente (tär-dä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In *music*, slowly.

tardando (tär-dän′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *tardare*, go slow, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy*.] In *music*, same as *ritardando*.

tardation†(tär-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tardatio*(*n-*), slowness, < *tardare*, pp. *tardatus*, hinder, delay, < *tardus*, slow, tardy: see *tardy*.] The act of retarding or delaying; retardation. *Bailey*, 1727.

Tardieu's spots. Punctiform subpleural ecchymoses, as indicating death by suffocation:

usually seen at the base, root, and lower margin of the lungs.

Tardigrada (tär-dig'rā-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), neut. pl. of L. *tardigradus:* see *tardigrade.*] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the eighth order of mammals, containing the sloths, with which, however, the sloth-bear (*Prochilus*) was included. With elimination of this, the term is used for the sloth family and some of the related extinct forms. Compare *Gravigrada.* See cuts under *aswail* and *Choloepus.*

The former [group] consists of the Sloths, or *Tardigrada*—remarkable animals, which are confined to the great forests of South America, where they lead a purely arboreal life, suspended by their strong, hooklike claws to the branches of the trees. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 283.

2. Water-bears or bear-animalcules, an order of *Arachnida* synonymous with *Arctisca.* (See also *Macrobiotidæ.*) The order is sometimes raised to the rank of a class apart from *Arachnida.* See cut under *Arctisca.*

tardigrade (tär'di-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tardigradus*, slow-going, slow-paced, < *tardus*, slow, + *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1].] **I.** *a.* Slow-going; slow in movement; specifically, noting the *Tardigrada* in either sense. Compare *gravigrade.*

The soldiers were struggling and fighting their way after them, in such *tardigrade* fashion as their hoof-shaped shoes would allow. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxii. (*Davies.*)

Tardigrade rotifers†, the *Tardigrada* or *Arctisca*; bear-animalcules.

II. *n.* One of the *Tardigrada.*

tardigradous† (tär-dig'rā-dus), *a.* [< L. *tardigradus*, slow-going: see *tardigrade.*] Same as *tardigrade.*

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

tardily (tär'di-li), *adv.* In a tardy manner. (*a*) Slowly.

For those that could speak low and *tardily*
Would turn their own perfection to abuse
To seem like him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 26.

(*b*) Reluctantly; unwillingly; with hesitation.

It seemed probable that, as long as Rochester continued to submit himself, though *tardily* and with murmurs, to the royal pleasure, he would continue to be in name prime minister. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*c*) Late: as, he came unwillingly and *tardily.*

tardiness (tär'di-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tardy. (*a*) Slowness of motion or action. (*b*) Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness. (*c*) Lateness.

tarditation† (tär-di-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *tardita(t-)s*, slowness, tardiness, + *-ion.*] Slowness; delay.

Instruct them to avoid all snares
Of *tardidation* [read *tarditation*] in the Lords affaires.
Herrick, Salutation.

tardity† (tär'di-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tardite* = It. *tardità*, < L. *tardita(t-)s*, slowness, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.*] Slowness; tardiness; dullness.

I for my part, as I can and may for my *tardity* and dulness, will think of the matter.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc.), II. 174.

Tardivola (tär-div'ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *tardus*, slow, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] In *ornith.*, same as *Emberizoides.*

tardo[1] (tär'dō), *a.* [It., < L. *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.*] In *music*, slow: noting passages to be so rendered.

tardo[2] (tär'dō), *n.* [Sp., a sloth, < *tardo*, slow: see *tardy.*] A sloth. See *sloth*[1], *n.*, 4.

A family of black *tardos* inhabited a clump of shade-trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 54.

tardy (tär'di), *a.* [= F. *tardif* = Pr. *tardiu* = Sp. *tardío* = Pg. *tardio* = It. *tardivo* (ML. as if **tardivus*), slow, tardy; with added suffix, < F. *tard* = Pr. *tart*, *tard* = Sp. Pg. *tardo* = It. *tardo*, slow, tardy, < L. *tardus*, slow, sluggish, tardy, dull, stupid, deliberate. Hence ult. (from L. *tardus*) *tardation*, *tardity*, *targe*[2], *retard*, etc.] 1. Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; sluggish.

But he, poor soul, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some *tardy* cripple bore the countermand.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 89.

Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh
Fulfill'd their *tardy* and disastrous course.
Cowper, Task, vi. 735.

2. Late; dilatory; behindhand.

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

Too swift arrives as *tardy* as too slow.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 15.

Now shouts and tumults wake the *tardy* sun,
As with the light the warriors' toils begun.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 67.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; unwilling to move or act; hanging back.

Do you not come your *tardy* son to chide,
That, lapsed in time and passion, lets go by
The important acting of your dread command?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 106.

A nation scourg'd, yet *tardy* to repent.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 723.

Come tardy off†, tardily accomplished; failing short.

The purpose of playing . . . is to hold . . . the mirror up to nature. . . . Now this overdone, or *come tardy off*, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 28.

To take one tardy†, to take or come upon one unprepared or unaware.

Be not *ta'en tardy* by unwise delay.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 52.

"Yield, scoundrel base," quoth she, "or die," . . .
But if thou think'st I *took thee tardy*, . . .
I'll wave my title to thy flesh.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 789.

=Syn. *Dilatory*, etc. (see *slow*[1]), slack, procrastinating.

tardy† (tär'di), *v. t.* [< *tardy*, *a.*] To delay; retard; hinder.

Which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 163.

tardy-gaited (tär'di-gā'ted), *a.* Slow-moving; sluggish.

The cripple *tardy-gaited* night,
Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
So tediously away. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 20.

tardy-rising (tär'di-rī'zing), *a.* Slow in growing; slowly accumulating.

Thither crowds
Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth,
Which comes too late. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

tare[1] (tãr), *a.* [Prob. ult. < *tear*[1] (pret. *tare*). Compare *tare*[2].] Eager; brisk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tare[2] (tãr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *taare;* < ME. *tare*, pl. *tares*, *taris*, *taren*, tare; perhaps directly < *tare*[1], brisk, eager, or (less likely in the ME. period) abbr. of *tarefitch*, *tarevetch*, *taregrass*, *tar-grass*, of which the first element is then *tare*[1], eager, quick, but of which otherwise the first element is *tare*[2]. In the lack of evidence of the existence of a ME. form of *tare*[1], *a.*, and of the compounds mentioned, the etym. remains doubtful. No cognate forms are found.] A plant of the genus *Vicia*, otherwise known as *vetch;* most often the common vetch, *V. sativa*, an annual or biennial herb widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is a low spreading or erect or almost climbing plant with pinnate leaves of from four to seven pairs of leaflets, bearing purple pea-flowers, commonly single in the axils. The tare is used as green fodder or sometimes cured for hay. There are a summer and a winter variety. The name applies also somewhat specifically to *V. hirsuta*, and is loosely bestowed on other vetches and species of *Lathyrus.* The tare of Mat. xiii. 25, 36 is supposed to be the *Lolium temulentum*, or darnel. Also called *tarvetch.*

Of al hir art ne counte I noght a *tare.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 136.

His enemy came and sowed *tares* among the wheat.
Mat. xiii. 25.

Hairy tare, *Vicia hirsuta*, a good species for forage.—**Smooth tare**, *Vicia tetrasperma*, a forage vetch recommended for sandy ground.

tare[3] (tãr). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *tear*[1].

tare[4] (tãr), *n.* [< F. *tare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tara*, tare, < Ar. *tarha*, that which is thrown away, < *tarah*, reject, throw away.] 1. In *com.*, a deduction made from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the real or approximate weight of the cask, box, pot, bag, or other package containing them. Tare is said to be *real* when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for, *average* when it is estimated from similar known cases, and *customary* when a uniform rate is deducted. See *tret.*

2. In *chem.*, an empty vessel similar to one in which a chemical operation is conducted, and placed beside it during the operation. The tare serves to detect or compensate for any change in the weight of the other vessel. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, X. 319.—**Tare and tret**, a rule of arithmetic for calculating allowances, as for tare, cloff, tret, etc.

tare[4] (tãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tared*, ppr. *taring.* [< *tare*[4], *n.*] To note or mark the weight of, as a container of any kind, for subsequent allowance of tare.

The neck of a bottle . . . marked for the quantity of liquid to be percolated, . . . or of a *tared* bottle, if the percolate is to be weighed. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 575.

tare[5] (tãr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small silver coin formerly current in India.

taree (tar'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *tārī:* see *toddy.*] Same as *toddy.*

tarefitch†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarefytche;* dial. also *tarvetch;* < *tare*[1] or *tare*[2] (see *tare*[2]) + *fitch*[1] (*vetch*).] Same as *tare*[2].

Tarefytche, a corne, lupyn. *Palsgrave*, p. 279.

tarente (ta-reṅt'), *n.* [F.; cf. *tarentola*, *tarantula.*] The common gecko-lizard of southern Europe, *Platydactylus mauritanicus.* Also *tarentola.* See cut under *Platydactylus.*

tarentella (tar-en-tel'ạ), *n.* Same as *tarantella.*

Tarentine (tar'en-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Tarentinus*, < *Tarentum* (It. *Taranto*), < Gr. Τάρας (Ταραντ-), Tarentum: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tarentum, an ancient city of Magna Græcia in Italy: as, *Tarentine* coins.—**Tarentine games.** See *Taurian games*, under *Taurian*[2].

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tarentum.

tarentism (tar'en-tizm), *n.* Same as *tarantism.*

tarentola (ta-ren'tọ-lạ), *n.* [It.: see *tarantula.*] 1. The gecko-lizard *Platydactylus mauritanicus.* See *tarente.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such gecko-lizards.

tarentula (ta-ren'tụ-lạ), *n.* Same as *tarantula*, 1.

targant, torgant (tär'gant, tôr'gant), *a.* [Corrupt for **torquent*, < L. *torquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torquere*, twist: see *torque.*] In *her.*, bent into a double curve like an S: as, a serpent *targant.* Also *torqued.*

targat†, **targate**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *target.*

targe[1]† (tärj), *n.* [< ME. *targe* = MD. *tartsche* = G. *tartsche*, < OF. *targe*, also *targue*, *tarque* = Sp. *tarja*, a shield, = Pg. *tarja*, a target, escutcheon, border, = It. *targa* (ML. *targa*), a shield, buckler; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *targe*, pl. *targan*, a shield (rare) (Icel. *targa*, a shield, prob. < AS.), = OHG. *zarga*, a frame, side of a vessel, a wall, MHG. G. *zarge*, a frame, case, side, border; cf. Lith. *darzas*, a border, halo (around the moon), inclosure, garden. The ME. *targe* (with the soft *g*) could not come from the AS. *targe;* but it may stand for the reg. **targe*, altered to *targe* by the influence of OF. *targe*, a shield, as Sc. *targe*, *tairge*, vex, stands for *targe*, mod. *tarry*, by the influence of OF. *targer*, delay (see *targe*[2], *targe*[3]). Hence ult. dim. *target.* The AS. *targe*, a shield, is rare, and may possibly be, in that sense, affected by early OF.] A shield; buckler: same as *target.*

On hir heed an hat
As brood as is a bokeler or a *targe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 471.

Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu,
That on the field his *targe* he threw,
Whose brazen studs and tough bull-hide
Had death so often dash'd aside.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 15.

targe[2]† (tärj), *v. i.* [< ME. *targen*, < OF. *targer, targier, tarjer*, delay, < LL. as if **tardicare*, delay, go slowly, freq. of L. *tardare*, go slowly, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy.* Cf. *tarry*[3].] To delay; tarry.

That time thought the Kyng to *targe* no lenger,
But bring that blisful to the hern soone.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 211.

targe[3] (tärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *targed*, ppr. *targing.* [Sc., also *tairge;* < ME. *targen*, *tergen*, altered to *targen* by influence of OF. *targer*, delay, the prop. mod. form from ME. *targen*, *tergen* being *tarry:* see *tarry*[2].] 1. To vex with censure; reprimand; rate.—2. To vex with questions; catechize or cross-examine strictly.

An' aye on Sundays duly, nightly,
I on the Questions [Catechism] *targe* them tightly.
Burns, The Inventory.

3. To keep under strict discipline.

Callum Beg . . . took the opportunity of discharging the obligation by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Sliochd nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, "*targed* him tightly" till the finishing of the job.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

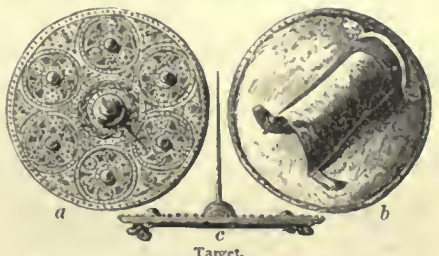
targe[4]†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A charter.

Targe or chartyr. Carta. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 487.

targeman (tärj'man), *n.*; pl. *targemen* (-men). One who carries a targe or shield.

He stoutly encounter'd the *targemen.*
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 158).

target (tär'get), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *targett*, *targuet*, earlier *targat*, *tergat*, *terget;* <



Target.
a, Highland target of wood and leather; *b*, back of target, with leather sleeve and handle; *c*, target in profile.

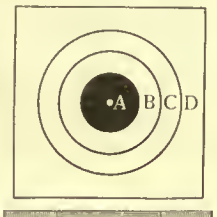
ME. *target, targette, *targuette,* < OF. **targuette, *targette* (not found) (= It. *targhetta,* a small shield, = Sp. *tarjeta,* a small shield, a sign-board, card; ML. *tarcheta*), dim. of *targue, targe,* a shield: see *targe*[1]. The Ir. Gael. *targaid,* W. *targed,* a shield, target, are appar. < E. The W. *targed,* a clasher, *tarian,* a shield, clasher (< *tary,* clash, percussion), are appar. not related to the E. word.] **1.** A shield. Specifically—(*a*) A small round shield; a buckler. See cut on preceding page.

Likewise rounde leather *targetts* is the Spanish fashion, whoe used it (for the most part) paynted.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

(*b*) In the seventeenth century, a shield of any form used by an infantry soldier as a substitute for body-armor. Compare *targeteer.*

Integrity thus armless seeks her foes,
And never needs the *target* nor the sword.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

2. A shield-shaped, circular, or other mark at which archers or users of firearms shoot for practice or for a prize: so called from the mark, which usually consists of concentric rings. For archery (see *butt*[2], 9) it is commonly painted on canvas drawn over a wedge-shaped frame, and stuffed with straw; that for practice with the musket or rifle was formerly flat, and made of planks in one or more thicknesses. Modern targets for long-range practice with the rifle are made of metal, and the compartments are usually square, one within the other; the target for practice with cannon is generally intended to test the penetrating power of the projectile, and is accordingly built up in imitation of the side of a ship, or of a turret.



Targets for Rifle Practice.
A, bull's-eye; B, center; C, inner; D, outer. The lower figure shows shot-marks.

I have seen the gentlemen who practise archery in the vicinity of London repeatedly shoot from end to end, and not touch the *target* with an arrow.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 129.

The archery-ground was a carefully kept inclosure, . . . where the *targets* were placed in agreeable afternoon shade. *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, x.

3. Figuratively, anything at which observation is aimed; one who or that which is a marked object of curiosity, admiration, contempt, or other feeling.

They to whom my foolish passion were a *target* for their scorn. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

4. On a railroad, the frame or holder in which a signal is displayed, as at switches.—**5.** The sliding sight on a leveling-staff. Also called *vane.* See cut under *leveling-staff.* *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** In *her.,* a bearing representing a round shield, or buckler.—**7.** A pendaut, often jeweled; a tassel. [Scotch.]

Ther hang nine *targats* at Johnys hat,
And ilka an worth three hundred pound.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

8. A shred; slice. [Provincial.]

Lord Sorrey loved buttered lyng and *targets* of mutton for breakfast; and my Lady's Grace used to piddle with a chine of beef upon brewess.
Gray, To Rev. W. Mason, Dec. 19th, 1756.

target-card (tär'get-kärd), *n.* In *archery,* a card colored in the same manner as the target, containing the names of the shooters, and used for scoring their hits. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. 378.

targeted (tär'get-ed), *a.* [< *target* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished or armed with a target; having a defensive covering, as of metal or hide.

Not rough and *targeted* as the rhinoceros.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 527. (*Latham.*)

targeteer (tär-ge-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *targetier, targettier* (= It. *targhettiere*); as *target* + *-eer.*] A soldier carrying a target or buckler. Especially—(*a*) A Greek or Roman light-armed soldier; a peltast.

All the space the trench contain'd before . . .
Was fill'd with horse and *targeteers,* who there for refuge came. *Chapman,* Iliad, viii. 178.

(*b*) In the early part of the seventeenth century, a soldier furnished with a target to replace in part the armor which was being abandoned.

target-firing (tär'get-fīr'ing), *n.* Shooting at a target, as in artillery or archery practice.

The law of probability as applied to *target-firing.*
Nature, XXXVII. 335.

target-lamp (tär'get-lamp), *n.* A signal-lamp attached to fixed targets or semaphore signals.

targrass (tär'gras), *n.* [< *tar,* dial. form of *tare,* + *grass.*] A species of vetch, probably *Vicia hirsuta.*

targuet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *target.*

Targum (tär'gum), *n.* [< Chal. *targūm,* interpretation, < *targēm,* interpret. Cf. *dragoman, drogman, truchman,* etc., from the same source.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. The Targum, long preserved by oral transmission, does not seem to have been committed to writing until the first centuries of the Christian era. The most ancient and valuable of the extant Targums are those ascribed to or called after Onkelos (on the Pentateuch) and Jonathan Ben Uzziel. The Targums do not furnish any paraphrase of Nehemiah, Ezra, or Daniel.

Targumic (tär'gum-ik), *a.* [< *Targum* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the literature of the Targums.

Certain *Targumic* fragments on the Pentateuch.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 63.

Targumist (tär'gum-ist), *n.* [< *Targum* + *-ist.*] The writer or expounder of a Targum; one versed in the language and literature of the Targums.

Then we must conclude that Jonathan or Onkelos the *Targumists* were of cleaner language than he that made the tongue. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

The later *Targumists* call him [Balaam] a sinner and an accursed man, while the Talmudists make him the representative of the godless, in contrast with Abraham, the representative of the pious. *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 259.

Targumistic (tär-gum-is'tik), *a.* [< *Targumist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a Targumist or the Targumists.

Showing the prevalence of the *Targumistic* exegesis.
Andover Rev., VII. 101.

tarheel (tär'hēl), *n.* [So called in allusion to *tar* as one of the principal products of the State; < *tar*[1] + *heel*[1].] A dweller in the pine-barrens of North Carolina; hence, any inhabitant of that State. [Colloq., U. S.]

The mountain *tarheel* gradually drifted into a condition of dreary indifference to all things sublunary but hog and hominy, or the delights of a bear hunt and barbecue.
Jour. of Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 95.

tarhood (tär'hûd), *n.* [< *tar*[3] + *-hood.*] The state of being a tar or sailor; sailors collectively. [Rare and humorous.]

This circumstance . . . has been so ridiculed by the whole *tarhood* that the romantic part [of the sea-piece] has been forced to be cancelled, and one only gun remains firing at Anson's ship. *Walpole,* To Mann, March 23, 1749.

tariert, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrier*[1]. *Palsgrave.*

tariff (tar'if), *n.* [< OF. *tariffe,* f., arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, F. *tarif,* m., tariff, rate, = OIt. *tariffa,* arithmetic, or the casting of accounts, It. *tariffa,* tariff, price, assessment, list of prices, < Sp. *tarifa* (ML. *tarifa*), a list of prices, book of rates, < Ar. *ta'rīfa, ta'rīf,* notification, information, inventory (a list of things, particularly of fees to be paid), < *'arafa,* know; cf. *'arif,* knowing, *'arf,* scent, odor, *'urf,* equity, *ma'rifa,* knowledge, acquaintance, etc.] **1.** A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid on them, either on importation or on exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported. The principle of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states.

2. A duty, or the duties collectively, imposed according to such a list, table, or scale.—**3.** A table or scale of charges generally: as, a telegraph *tariff.*—**4.** A law regulating import duties: as, the *tariff* of 1824.—**Compromise tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1833, promoted by Henry Clay. By it duties were to be reduced gradually until in 1842 no duties were to exceed 20 per cent. It was superseded by the protective tariff of 1842.—**McKinley tariff** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1890, introduced by William McKinley of Ohio, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives. It made many additions to the free list and reduced duties on certain articles, but is in general strongly protective, imposing or increasing duties on many agricultural products, raw materials, and manufactured articles.—**Morrill tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1861, introduced by J. S. Morrill, a representative from Vermont. It was one of the series of "war measures" occasioned by the civil war of 1861–5, which resulted in a great development of the protective principle.—**Revenue tariff,** a tariff which has for its main object the production of revenue, as distinguished from a tariff which seeks to combine the production of revenue with protection to home industries. [U. S.]—**Tariff of abominations,** in *U. S. hist.,* a name given to the tariff of 1828, in which the protective tendencies as displayed in the tariffs of 1816 and 1824 were strongly developed. It occasioned great opposition in the South, and led to the nullification movement.—**Tariff reform,** removal of inequalities or abuses in a tariff system; specifically, in recent American politics, a reform favoring a general reduction of import duties, especially on raw materials, and in general a movement away from protection.—**Walker tariff,** in *U. S. hist.,* a tariff established by an act passed in 1846, in accordance with principles laid down by Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. It classified all articles under eight schedules, and greatly reduced the duties from the tariff of 1842. Its rates were still further reduced by the act of 1857.

tariff (tar'if), *v. t.* [< *tariff, n.*] **1.** To make a list of duties on, as on imported goods.—**2.** To put a valuation upon.

These tetradrachms were *tariffed* by the Romans as only equivalent to the denarius.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 718.

tariff-ridden (tar'if-rid'n), *a.* Burdened with a tariff or tariffs; carrying an excessive burden of indirect taxation.

tarin (tar'in), *n.* [< F. *tarin,* a siskin; origin obscure.] A book-name of the siskin. Also *terin.*

tar-kiln (tär'kil), *n.* A conical heap of pine wood arranged for burning to produce tar. *Bartlett.* [North Carolina.]

tar-lamp (tär'lamp), *n.* An illuminating lamp in which tar is burned. The burner is annular, and through its center compressed air is supplied, causing the tar to burn with a brilliant white light. *E. H. Knight.*

tarlatan (tär'la-tan), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < It. dial. (Milanese) *tarlantanna,* linsey-woolsey. Cf. *tartan*[1].] A very thin muslin, so open in texture as to be transparent, and often rather coarse in quality. It is used for women's evening dress, for widows' caps, etc.

tarn[1] (tärn), *n.* [Also *tairn* (Sc.); < ME. *tarne, terne* = Icel. *tjörn, tjarn* = Sw. dial. *tjärn, tärn* = Norw. *tjörn,* etc. (Aasen), a tarn.] **1.** A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Eng. and Scotch.]

Than the gret of the grekes agreit hom all,
The corse for to cast in a clere *terne,*
Vndur a syde of the Cité, & synke hit therin.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11187.

A glen, gray boulder and black *tarn.*
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. [Prov. Eng.]

tarn[2] (tärn), *n.* Same as *tern*[1].

tarnal (tär'nal), *a.* and *adv.* [An aphetic form of *eternal,* dial. var. of *eternal,* used (partly as a euphemism for *infernal*) as a term of emphasis and dislike: see *eternal.*] An epithet of reprobation: used as a piece of mild profanity. [Vulgar.]

My gracious! it 's a scorpion thet 's took a shine to play with 't.
I darsn't skeer the *tarnal* thing for fear he'd run away with 't. *Lowell,* Bigiow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

tarnation (tär-nā'shon), *a.* and *adv.* [A fusion of *darnation,* a minced form of *damnation,* with *tarnal.*] Same as *tarnal.* [Vulgar.]

And her *tarnation* hull a-growing rounder!
Hood, Sailor's Apology.

A *tarnation* long word. *Bulwer,* My Novel, v. 8.

tarnet, *n.* See *therne.*

tarnish (tär'nish), *v.* [< OF. *terniss-,* stem of certain parts of *ternir,* make dim, < *terne,* dull, < OHG. *tarni* (cf. OHG. *tarnan, tarnjan,* MHG. *ternen,* obscure) = AS. *derne* = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern:* see *dern*[1]. Cf. G. *tarn-kappe,* a hat or cap that makes one invisible.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To diminish or destroy the luster of; sully; dull: used of an alteration induced by the air, or by dust or dampness; also, in *mineral.,* to change the natural color or luster of the surface of: said chiefly of the metallic minerals. See *tarnish, n.,* 2.

High-backed claw-footed chairs, covered with *tarnished* brocade, which bear the marks of having seen better days.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 300.

There was a volume of Pope, . . . and another of the Tatler, and an odd one of Dryden's Miscellanies, all with *tarnished* gilding on their covers.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

2. To give a pale or dim cast to, as to gold or silver, without either polishing or burnishing it.—**3.** Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; cast a stain upon; sully: as, to *tarnish* reputation.

I own the triumph of obtaining the passport was not a little *tarnished* by the figure I cut in it.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 80.

=**Syn. 1.** To dull, deface.

II. *intrans.* To lose luster; become dim or dull: as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time.

Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright,
Grow stale and *tarnish* with our daily sight.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 249.

tarnish (tär'nish), *n.* [< *tarnish, v.*] **1.** A spot; a blot; the condition of being dulled or stained.

Envy with poison'd *tarnish* fouls
His lustre, and his worth decries.
Bentley, quoted in Boswell's Johnson, VII. 371.

2. In *mineral.,* the change in luster or color of the surface of a mineral, particularly one of

metallic luster: usually due to slight alteration, but also in some cases to the deposition of a very thin film of some foreign substance. Thus, a freshly fractured surface of bornite soon gains a tarnish on exposure, becoming a bright purple color; it is hence often called *variegated* or *purple copper ore*; so also columbite crystals often show a brilliant steel-blue tarnish.

3. A coating. [Rare.]

Care is taken to wash over the foulness of the subject with a pleasing *tarnish*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 308. (*Davies.*)

tarnishable (tär'nish-a-bl), *a.* [< *tarnish* + *-able*.] That may be tarnished; capable of losing luster.

The inventor, searching experimentally for a means of rendering *tarnishable* metals and alloys less *tarnishable*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 341.

tarnisher (tär'nish-ėr), *n.* [< *tarnish* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tarnishes.

tarnowitzite (tär'nō-wit-sīt), *n.* [< *Tarnowitz* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of aragonite containing a small percentage of lead carbonate, found at Tarnowitz in Silesia.

taro[1] (tä'rō), *n.* [Also *tara*; < Polynesian *taro*.] A food-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*, especially the variety *esculenta*, a native of India, but widely cultivated in the warmer parts of the globe, particularly in the Pacific islands. It is a stemless plant with the general habit of the caladiums of house and garden culture. The leaves are heart-shaped and about a foot long. Its chief value lies in its stem-like tuberous starchy root, which is eaten boiled or baked, made into a bread or pudding, or in the Sandwich Islands, where it is the staple food of the natives, in the form of poi (which see). The tubers, when baked, pounded, and pressed, keep fresh many months. An excellent starch can be had from them. The leaves and leafstalks are also edible, with the character of spinach or asparagus. All parts of the plant are acrid, but this quality is removed by cooking. Taro is propagated by a cutting from the top of the tuber, which, in the Fiji Islands at least, is planted as soon as the crop is gathered. About fifteen months are required to mature the root. See *Colocasia* (with cut), also *cocco*, *eddoes*, and *tanya*.

We had ample opportunity to observe the native ways of living, . . . an uninteresting mess of stewed fowl and *taro*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

taro[2] (tä-rō'), *n.* [It.] A money of account and coin of silver, and also of copper, formerly used in Malta under the Grand Masters. The silver taro of 1777 weighed about 15 grains, and the copper taro of 1786 about 118 grains.

taroc (tar'ok), *n.* Same as *tarot*.

One goes [at Turin] to see people play at Ombre and *Taroc*, a game with 72 cards, all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks.
Gray, To Mr. West, Nov. 16th, N. S., 1739.

tar-oil (tär'oil), *n.* A volatile oil obtained by distilling tar.

tarot (tar'ot), *n.* [Also *taroc* (= G. *tarock*) (< It.); < F. *tarots*, < It. *tarocchi*, a kind of checkered cards, also the game called tarot; origin obscure.] 1. One of a pack of playing-cards first used in Italy in the fourteenth century, and so named from the design of plain or dotted lines crossing diagonally on the back of the cards. The original pack contained seventy-eight cards—namely, four suits of ten numeral cards, as in the modern game, with four coat-cards (king, queen, chevalier, and valet) in each suit, and a series of twenty-two atutti or atouts, these last being the trumps, and known specifically as the *tarots*.

Tarots, a kind of great cards, whereon many several things are figured; which make them much more intricate than ordinary ones. *Colgrave.*

2. A game played with the above cards: often used in the plural.

Will you play at tables, at dyce, at *tarots*, and chesse?
The French Alphabet (1615), p. 148. (*Halliwell.*)

tarpan (tär'pan), *n.* [Tatar name.] The wild horse of Tatary, belonging to one of those races which are by some authorities regarded as original, and not descended from domestic animals. Tarpans are not larger than an ordinary mule, are migratory, and have a tolerably acute sense of smell. Their color is invariably tan or mouse, with black mane and tail. During the cold season their hair is long and soft, lying so close as to feel like a bear's fur, and then it is grizzled; in summer it falls much away, leaving only a quantity on the back and loins. They are sometimes captured by the Tatars, but are reduced to subjection with great difficulty.

tarpaulin (tär-pâ'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *tarpawlin*; a reduction in sailors' speech of *tarpauling*, *tarpawling*, prop. **tarpalling*, < *tar*[1] + *palling*, *pauling*, a covering, verbal n. of *pall*[1], *v.* Hence, by abbreviation, *tar*[3].] 1. Canvas made water-proof with tar; hence, any water-proof cloth, especially when used in large sheets for covering anything exposed to the weather or to wet.

Tarpaulin is a waterproof sheeting consisting of a stout canvas cloth impregnated and coated with tar.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 66.

2. A sailor's hat made of or covered with painted or tarred cloth.

A burly fellow in a *tarpauling* and blue jacket.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 11.

3. A sailor. [Colloq.]

Adol. . . . If you won't consent, we'll throw you and your Cabinet into the Sea together.
Ant. Spoken like a *Tarpawlin*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 277.

To a landsman these *tarpaulins*, as they were called, seemed a strange and half savage race.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Tarpaulin muster. See *muster*.

tarpauling, tarpawling (tär-pâ'ling), *n.* Same as *tarpaulin*.

Tarpeian (tär-pē'an), *a.* [= F. *Tarpéien*, < L. *Tarpeianus*, usually *Tarpeius*, pertaining to Tarpeius or Tarpeia (*Tarpeius Mons* or *Tarpeia Rupes*, the Tarpeian Rock), < *Tarpeius*, *Tarpeia*, a Roman family name.] Noting a rock on the Capitoline Hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were hurled. It was so named, according to tradition, from *Tarpeia*, daughter of the governor of a citadel at Rome, who betrayed the fortress to the Sabine soldiers, and was crushed to death under their shields and buried at the base of the rock.

Bear him to the rock *Tarpeian*, and from thence
Into destruction cast him. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 213.

tarpon (tär'pon), *n.* [Also *tarpum*; origin not ascertained.] A large gamo-fish of the family *Elopidæ* and subfamily *Megalopinæ* (which see), specifically *Megalops atlanticus*, also called *jewfish*. This is one of the so-called big-eyed herrings, and a near relative of *Elops saurus*; but the pseudobranchiæ are obsolete, the dorsal fin has a long filament, and the

Tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*).

scales are very large. The form is elongate and compressed; the color is brilliant-silvery, darker on the back; and the length attained is about 6 feet. This fish is common in the warmer waters of the Atlantic, as on the southern coast of the United States, where it is sometimes called *grande écaille*, from the size of the scales, which are used in ornamental fancy work. Its technical synonym, *M. thrissoides*, is erroneous, being based on *Clupea thrissoides* of Bloch and Schneider, 1801, and that on Broussonet's *Clupea cyprinoides*, which is the East Indian representative of this genus (*Megalops cyprinoides*), a distinct though very similar species to which the name *tarpon* or *tarpum* is extended by Jordan.

tar-putty (tär'put'i), *n.* A viscous mixture of tar and well-calcined lampblack, thoroughly kneaded in and afterward carbonized. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 521.

tarrace†, *n.* See *terrace*[1], *terrace*[2].

tarradiddle (tar-a-did'l), *n.* [Appar. a made word, involving *diddle*[1].] A fictitious account; a fib. [Colloq.]

tarragon (tar'a-gon), *n.* [Also *taragon*; < OF. **taragon*, *targân*, *tragon*, *tarcon*, *tarchon* (dial. *dragoun*), also *estragon* (= Pr. *estragão*), also *tragoncec* = Sp. *taragoncia*, *taragontia*, < Ar. *tarkhūn*, *tarkhūni*, tarragon, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent, dragon (> *δρακόντιον*, a plant of the arum kind): see *dragon*, 7, and cf. *Dracontium*, *Dracunculus*.] A composite plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, native in Russia and temperate Asia. Its leaves, unlike those of most artemisias, are undivided, and they have an aromatic scent and taste, whence they are used as a condiment.

tarrast, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *terrace*.

tarret. An old spelling of *tar*[1], *tar*[2].

tarrert, *n.* See *terrier*[3].

tarriance (tar'i-ans), *n.* [< *tarry*[3] + *-ance*.] A tarrying; delay. [Rare.]

Nor was my *tarriance* such that in that space
He could recover strength to shift his ground.
Brome, Queens Exchange, ii.

So fear'd the King,
And, after two days' *tarriance* there, return'd.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

tarrier[1] (tar'i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tarier*; < *tarry*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tarries or delays.

He is often called of them Fabius cunctator—that is to say, the *tarier* or delayer.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

Sound the trumpet, no true knight's a *tarrier*.
Browning, The Glove.

2†. One who hinders, or causes tarrying.

If you have such an itch in your feet to foot it to the Fair, why do you stop? am I [e'] your *tarriers*?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

tarrier[2]†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[1].

Tarrietia (tar-i-ē'shiä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), from the native name in Java.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Sterculieæ*, distinguished from the closely allied genus *Sterculia* by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels bearing a long scythe-shaped wing. There are 3 species, natives of Australia, Java, and Malacca. They are tall trees bearing smooth or scurfy digitate leaves of three or five entire leaflets. The numerous small flowers form hairy or scurfy lateral panicles. *T. Argyrodendron*, native of shady woods in Queensland and New South Wales, an evergreen reaching 60 to 80 feet high, is there known as *silver-tree* or *ironwood*.

tarrist (tar'is), *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*[1], *terrace*[2].

tarrock (tar'ok), *n.* [Also *torrock*; < Eskimo (Greenland) *tatarrok* or *tattarok*.] 1. The kittiwake gull, *Rissa tridactyla*. See cut under *kittiwake*. [Orkneys.]—2. A tern or sea-swallow.—3. A guillemot or murre.

tarrow (tar'ō), *v. i.* [Sc. form of *tarry*[3] (cf. *harrae*[2] and *harry*). The form is appropriate only as a var. of *tarry*[3], which was confused with *tarry*[2].] To delay; hesitate; feel reluctance; loathe; refuse. [Scotch.]

An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet ha'e *tarrow't* at it.
Burns, A Dream.

tarry[1] (tär'i), *a.* [< *tar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

Poor Mr. Dimmesdale longed . . . to shake hands with the *tarry* blackguard, and recreate himself with a few improper jests, such as dissolute sailors so abound with.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xx.

Tarry fingers, fingers to which things adhere improperly; thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. [Scotch.]

The gipsies hae *tarry fingers*, and ye wud need an e'e in your neck to watch them. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie.

tarry[2]† (tar'i), *v. t.* [< ME. *taryen*, *tarien*, *teryen*, *terien*, *terwen*, *terzen*, *tarzen*, < AS. *tergan*, *tyrgan* (= MD. *terghen*, D. *tergen* = MLG. *tergen* = G. *zergen*), vex, irritate, provoke; perhaps = Russ. *dergatĭ*, pull, pluck. From the ME. form *terren* comes the E. form *tar*: see *tar*[2]. Cf. *tarry*[3].] To vex; irritate; provoke; incite. See *tar*[2], *Wyclif*, Deut. iv. 25.

tarry[3] (tar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tarried*, ppr. *tarrying*. [< ME. *taryen*, *tarien*, delay, wait; developed from ME. *tarien*, E. *tarry*[2], vex, with sense of ME. *targen*, E. obs. *targe*[2], delay: see *targe*[2], which is the proper verb in the sense 'delay.'] I. *intrans.* 1. To continue in a place; remain; stay; sojourn; abide; lodge.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet. Gen. xix. 2.

If you will go, I will stuff your purses full of crowns; if you will not, *tarry* at home and be hanged.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 147.

2. To wait or stay in expectation; wait.

And concluded yt we shulde departe and holde company with ye other galyes, and to *tary* for no man.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

Tarry for the mourners, and stay dinner.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 150.

3. To put off going or coming; delay; linger; loiter.

He saint the semly all with sad wordys,
And told furth of his tale, *taried* no longur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1910.

The years are slow, the vision *tarrieth* long.
Whittier, Freedom in Brazil.

II. *trans.* 1†. To cause to tarry; delay.

I wol not *tarien* yow, for it is pryme.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 65.

2. To wait for.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs *tarry* the grinding. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 16.

tarry[3]† (tar'i), *n.* [< *tarry*[3], *v.*] Delay; stay.

The French Secretary is came to London; . . . he saith his *tarry* is but short here.
T. Alen (1516), in Lodge's Illust. of Brit. Hist., I. ii.

tarry-breeks (tär'i-brēks), *n.* A sailor. [Scotch.]

Young royal *Tarry Breeks* [Prince William Henry, afterward William IV.]. *Burns*, A Dream.

No old *tarry breeks* of a sea-dog, like thy dad!
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

tarrying (tar'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *taryinge*; verbal n. of *tarry*[3], *v.*] The act or process of staying, waiting, or delaying; a stay; a delay.

The Castelein seide he wolde sende thider on the morowe with-oute more *taryinge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 546.

I fear me he may obstruct your affairs by his frequent comings and long *tarryings*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 195.

tarrying-iron† (tar'i-ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* Apparently, a clog of iron fastened to the foot; an impediment.

As soon shall I beheld
That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
The great Elixir, or to undertake
The Rose-Cross knowledge, which is much like that,
A *tarrying-iron* for fools to labour at.
Drayton, Elegies, To Master W. Jeffreys.

tarryour†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[3].

tarsal (tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tarsalis*, < *tarsus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tarsus, ankle, or instep of the foot: correlated with *carpal:* as, *tarsal* bones; *tarsal* articulations.—2. Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus of a bird, commonly called the *tarsus*, between the heel and the bases of the toes: as, the *tarsal* envelop; *tarsal* scutella.—3. Of or pertaining to the last segment of an insect's leg: as, *tarsal* joints; *tarsal* claws.—4. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids: as, *tarsal* cartilages; the *tarsal* muscle.—**Tarsal amputation,** amputation of a part of the foot through the tarsus.—**Tarsal artery,** a branch of the dorsal artery of the foot, passing outward over the ankle.—**Tarsal cartilage.** Same as *tarsus*, 4.—**Tarsal conjunctiva.** Same as *palpebral conjunctiva* (which see, under *palpebral*).—**Tarsal joint,** the ankle-joint, tibiotarsal in mammals, mediotarsal in other vertebrates which have a tarsus, apparently tibiometatarsal in birds (but see *tarsus*, 2).—**Tarsal ligament.** Same as *palpebral ligament* (which see, under *palpebral*).—**Tarsal ossicle, sinus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Tarsal system,** a system of classification, proposed by Olivier and adopted by Latreille and other eminent entomologists, by which all coleopterous insects were arranged in sections in conformity to the real or supposed number of joints in their tarsi. These sections, as proposed by Olivier, were (1) *Pentamera*, having five joints to all the tarsi; (2) *Heteromera*, having the four anterior tarsi five-jointed and the two posterior four-jointed; (3) *Tetramera*, having four joints to all the tarsi; (4) *Trimera*, having three joints to all the tarsi. To these Latreille added (5) *Dimera*, having two joints to all the tarsi, and (6) *Monomera*, having but a single tarsal joint in each foot. Some of these divisions are now known to have rested on imperfect observations, and all are subject to exceptions among closely allied species; hence the tarsal system has been generally abandoned or modified, though in many respects it approached a natural classification, and, admitting the exceptions, the divisions can still be used with advantage. Its convenience is such that attempts have also been made to retain it, in its general features, with substitution of other names intended to correct the early imperfect observations, as *Cryptopentamera, Pseudotetramera, Subpentamera*, etc.; and the adjectives derived from all these terms, as *pentamerous, heteromerous*, etc., are regularly used in describing beetles and their tarsi.

II. *n.* A tarsal bone (or cartilage); one of the elements of the tarsus of the foot, intervening between the tibia and the metatarsus; especially, a tarsale. See *tarsus*.

> Carpals and *tarsals* not distinct in form from metapodials. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 863.

tarsale (tär-sā'lē), *n.*; pl. *tarsalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *tarsalis*, tarsal: see *tarsal*.] One of the bones of the distal row of the tarsus, in relation with the heads of the metatarsal bones. They are typically five in number, but are normally or usually reduced to four, as in man. See *tarsus* (with cut), and cuts under *Ichthyosauria, Plesiosaurus*, and *foot*.

tarse[1]† (tärs), *n.* [ME., also *tars;* also called *cloth of Tars* and *Tartarium;* prob. supposed to be of Tatar origin: see *tartarine*[2], *Tartar*[3], *Tatar*.] A rich silken stuff. Compare *tartarine*[2].

> His cote-armure was of *cloth of Tars*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1302.
>
> As gladde of a goune of a graye russet
> As of a tunicle of *Tarse*, or of trye [choice] scarlet.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 163.

tarse[2] (tärs), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*.] The tarsus.

tarsectomy (tär-sek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, q. v., + Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] Excision of more or less of the tarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3522, p. 491.

tarsel†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

tarsi, *n.* Plural of *tarsus*.

tarsia (tär'si-ä), *n.* [< It. *tarsia*, inlaid work, < Gr. ταρσός, a frame of wickerwork.] A kind of mosaic woodwork formed by inlaying wooden panels with woods of various colors and shades, natural or artificial, so as to form architectural scenes, landscapes, fruits or flowers, etc.

tarsiatura (tar″si-ą-tō'rą), *n.* [It., < *tarsia:* see *tarsia*.] Same as *tarsia*.

tarsier (tär'si-ėr), *n.* [< F. *tarsier*, < NL. *Tarsius:* see *Tarsius*.] The malmag, an animal of the genus *Tarsius:* so called from the singular structure of the foot. Two of the proximal tarsals, the calcaneum and the scaphoid, are lengthened into slender rods simulating metatarsals, and bearing the true heel far above an apparent heel at the bases of the toes. The tarsus is thus about as long as all the rest of the foot, and much longer than the metatarsus. The condition of the parts is unique among mammals, though approached in some of the galagos (of the genus *Otolicnus*). The tarsier is a small nocturnal lemur of slender form, with long hind legs, very long slender tail tufted at the end, fingers and toes padded at the ends like a tree-frog's, and very large eyes. It is arboreal and insectivorous, and inhabits Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, and some other islands. It is not distantly related to the aye-aye. See cut under *Tarsius*.

Tarsiidæ (tär-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsius* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid mammals, represented by the genus *Tarsius;* the tarsiers, or spectral lemurs. They have teeth of three kinds; permanent canines; four small simple incisors; pectoral mammæ besides two inguinal ones; the fibula partially ankylosed with the tibia; the second and third digits of the foot armed with subulate claws, the rest with flattened nails; a peculiar tarsus (see *tarsier*); and the orbits of the eyes partially closed behind by the union of the alisphenoid and malar bones. See cut under *Tarsius*.

tarsiped (tär'si-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, q. v., + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the peculiar structure of tarsus which characterizes the tarsier or malmag.—2. Belonging to the subfamily *Tarsipedinæ*.

II. *n.* A marsupial mammal of the genus *Tarsipes*.

Tarsipedidæ (tär-si-ped'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsipes* (*-ped-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Tarsipedinæ* rated as a separate family.

Tarsipedinæ (tär″si-pe-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tarsipes* (*-ped-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phalangistidæ*, typified by the genus *Tarsipes*, sometimes raised to the rank of a family.

Tarsipes (tär'si-pēz), *n.* [NL., < *tarsus*, q. v., + L. *pes* = E. *foot*.] A remarkable genus of marsupials, of the family *Phalangistidæ* and subfamily *Tarsipedinæ*. The teeth are rudimentary and variable; the tongue is vermiform and protrusile; there is no cæcum; the muzzle is acute; the mandibular

Tarsipes rostratus.

rami are straight and slender without coronoid process or the inflected angle very characteristic of marsupials; and the tail is very long, slender, and prehensile. The only species, *T. rostratus*, is of the size and somewhat the appearance of a mouse, and inhabits western Australia, living in trees and bushes, and feeding on insects and wild honey.

Tarsius (tär'si-us), *n.* [NL. (Storr, 1780), < *tarsus*, q. v.] The only genus of *Tarsiidæ*, contain-

Spectral Tarsier (*Tarsius spectrum*).

ing the malmag, specter, or tarsier, *T. spectrum*. Also called *Macrotarsus, Cephalopachus, Hypsicebus*, and *Spectrum*.

tarsometatarsal (tär-sō-met-ą-tär'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< *tarsus* + *metatarsus* (cf. *tarsometatarsus*) + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.—2. Resulting from combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones, as a single compound bone; having parts of the tarsus combined with itself, as a metatarsus; of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus. See cuts under *metatarsus* and *tarsometatarsus*.

II. *n.* The tarsometatarsal bone, or tarsometatarsus.

tarsometatarse (tär-sō-met'ą-tärs), *n.* [< NL. *tarsometatarsus*.] The tarsometatarsus.

tarsometatarsus (tär-sō-met-ą-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsometatarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tarsus* + *metatarsus*.] The single compound bone of some animals, especially birds, resulting from the combination of tarsal and metatarsal bones in one. This formation occurs in all birds and probably some reptiles. In the former the three principal metatarsal bones fuse into one, the fourth metatarsal remaining distinct or only incompletely joined to the rest; and to the proximal extremity of the componnd metatarsal thus formed are also ankylosed the elements of the distal tarsal series. The result is similar to that seen in the compound cannon-bone of hoofed quadrupeds, though this has no tarsal elements. The tarsometatarsus is a comparatively large stout bone, extending from the heel or suffrago to the bases of the toes. It corresponds to that part of the foot commonly called the *tarsus* in descriptive ornithology, and is usually naked and scaly, though sometimes feathered. Its proximal extremity usually presents a large bony protuberance (the so-called calcaneum or hypotarsus), perforated for the tendons of certain muscles, and the distal extremity is divided into three prongs (two in the ostrich), each bearing an articular surface for one of three toes (the first toe, or hallux, when present, being differently attached to the foot by an accessory metatarsal).

Tarsometatarsus of Fowl, consisting of three metatarsals ankylosed together and with distal elements of the tarsus: viewed in front and from inner side. *ht*, the hypotarsus, or so-called calcareal process; *c*, bony core of a calcar or spur.

The bone is nearly always compressed, or of less width than depth; but in the penguins it is broad from side to side and shows two fontanelles, or vacant spaces, indicating its triple composition. It is often called simply *metatarsus*, its tarsal elements being ignored. See also cut under *metatarsus*.

tarsophalangeal (tär-sō-fą-lan'jē-ąl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the phalanges. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 285.

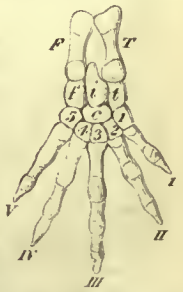
tarsorraphy (tär-sor'a-fi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids (see *tarsus*, 4), + Gr. ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew, stitch together.] In *surg.*, an operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Dunglison*.

tarsotarsal (tär-sō-tär'sąl), *a.* [< *tarsus* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] Mediotarsal, as the ankle-joint of birds and reptiles, which is situated between the two rows of tarsal bones, and not between the tibia and the tarsus as in mammals.

tarsotibial (tär-sō-tib'i-ąl), *a.* [< *tarsus* + *tibia* + *-al*.] Same as *tibiotarsal*.

tarsotomy (tär-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, + Gr. τομία, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglison*.

tarsus (tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tarsi* (-sī). [= F. *tarse*, < NL. *tarsus*, < Gr. ταρσός, any broad flat surface, as for warming or drying things upon (ταρσὸς ποδός, the flat of the foot), < τέρσεσθαι, dry, dry up: see *terra, thirst*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the proximal segment of the pes or foot, corresponding to the carpus of the manus or hand; the collection of bones between the tibia and the metatarsus, entering into the construction of the ankle-joint, and into that part of the foot known in man as the instep. It consists in man of seven bones: the astragalus or hucklebone, alone supporting the leg; the calcaneum, os calcis, or heel-bone; the scaphoid or navicular bone; the cuboid, supporting the two outer metatarsals; and three cuneiform bones, supporting the other three metatarsals. The tarsal bones tend to arrange themselves in two rows, called the *proximal* and *distal* rows; in man the first three just named belong to the proximal row. A generalized tarsus, as found in some reptiles, consists of nine tarsal bones: an outer proximal, the fibulare; an inner proximal, the tibiale; one between these, the intermedium; a central one, the centrale; with five in a distal row, one for each metatarsal, called *tarsalia*, and distinguished as tarsale I–V from inner to outer side. Various suppressions, confluences with one another or with other bones, or additions to the number occur, destroying the symmetry of the typical tarsus; but seven is the normal mammalian number, as in man, where the astragalus is supposed to = the tibiale + intermedium; the calcaneum = fibulare; the scaphoid = centrale; the cuboid = tarsalia IV + V; the three cuneiforms = tarsalia I, II, III. In all *Mammalia* the ankle-joint is between the tarsus and the tibia, or tibiotarsal; in all vertebrates below *Mammalia* which have a tarsus the ankle-joint is among the tarsal bones, between the proximal and distal rows, and therefore mediotarsal. Birds offer the most exceptional case, there being apparently no tarsus, or tarsal bones, in the adult. This appa-



Right Tarsus of an Amphibian (*Salamandra*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the tarsal bones. *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula; *t*, tibiale; *f*, fibulare; *i*, intermedium; *c*, centrale: these are tarsal bones of the proximal series; 1–5, the five tarsalia, or distal tarsals, known as tarsale 1, tarsale 2, etc.; I–V, the corresponding five digits or phalanges.

rent anomaly is explained by the fact that the embryo has several tarsal elements, proximal ones of which become consolidated with the tibia as the condyles of the latter, and distal ones of which become similarly fused with the principal metatarsal bone. Hence, a bird's tibia is really a tibiotarsus, and a bird's principal metatarsal bone is really a tarsometatarsus; and the ankle-joint, apparently between the tibia and the metatarsus, is really mediotarsal, as is usual below mammals. See cuts under *booted*, *Calarrhina*, *digitigrade*, *Equidæ*, *foot*, *metatarsus*, *Plantigrada*, and *Pleiosaurus*.

Hence—2. In *descriptive ornith.*, the shank; the part of the leg (properly of the foot) of a bird which extends from the bases of the toes to the first joint above, the principal bone of this section consisting of three metatarsal bones fused together and with distal tarsal bones. See cuts under *booted*, *scutellate*, and *tarsometatarsus*.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The foot; the terminal segment of any leg, next to and beyond the tibia, consisting of a variable number of joints, usually five, and ending sometimes in a pair of claws like pincers, or in a sucker-like pad, or otherwise. It normally consists of five joints, but some of these may be very small or entirely aborted, and in a few insects there is only one joint. These modifications are much used in classification, especially of beetles. (See *tarsal system*, under *tarsal*.) The joints are distinguished by numbers, the first being that attached to the tibia (in bees sometimes called the *planta* or *palma*, and in flies the *metatarsus*). The last joint is generally terminated by two hooks or claws called *ungues*, with a little piece, the onychium, between them, which Huxley regards as a sixth joint. (See *unguis*.) The tarsi serve the same purposes as the feet of vertebrated animals. See cuts under *coxa*, *Erotylus*, *mole-cricket*, *Pentamera*, and *Tetramera*. (*b*) The last joint of a spider's leg, forming, with the preceding joint, or metatarsus, the foot.—4. The small plate of condensed connective tissue along the free border of the upper and lower eyelid. It is burrowed by the Meibomian glands. Also called *tarsal cartilage*.—**Dilated or enlarged tarsi.** See *dilated*.—**Filiform, patellate, reticulate, scutate,** etc., **tarsus.** See the adjectives.—**Tensor tarsi,** Horner's muscle; the tarsalis, a small muscle acting upon the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.

tart[1] (tärt), *a.* [< ME. *tart*, < AS. *teart*, sharp, acid, severe; perhaps, with formative *-t*, < *teran* (prot. *tær*), tear: see *tear*[1].] 1. Sharp to the taste; acidulous: as, a *tart* apple.—2. Figuratively, sharp; keen; severe; cutting; biting: as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

> The merry Greek, *tart* Aristophanes.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xli.
>
> A *tart* temper never mellows with age.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 49.

=**Syn.** 2. Sour, caustic. See *tartness*.

tart[1] (tärt), *v. t.* [< *tart*[1], *a.*] To make acid or piquant. [Rare.]

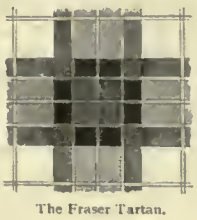
> To walk on our own ground a stomach gets
> The best of sauce to *tart* our meats.
> *Randolph*, tr. of Second Epode of Horace.

tart[2] (tärt), *n.* [< ME. *tarte* = D. *taart* = Dan. *tærte* = G. *torte* = Bret. *tarte*, < OF. *tarte*, var. of *torte*, *tourte*, F. *tarte*, *tourte* = Sp. Pg. It. *torta* (also *tartera*, Florio), < ML. *torta*, also *tarta*, a cake, tart, also dough, mass, so called as being twisted, < L. *torta* (se. *placenta*, cake), fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*. The alteration of the radical vowel (*o* to *a*) was prob. due to some confusion; the word is now often mentally associated with *tart*[1], *a.*, some tarts (e. g. fruit tarts) having an acid taste.] A pie or piece of pastry, consisting generally of fruit baked in paste. Compare *pie*[1].

> I have, with much ado, maintained my post hitherto at the dessert, and every day cat *tart* in the face of my patron.
> *Addison*, Guardian, No. 163.
>
> Now rolling years have weaned us from jam and raspberry-*tart*.
> *C. S. Calverley*, Visions.

tartan[1] (tär'tan), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *tartane*; = MD. *tireteyn*, *tiereteyn*, D. *tiretijn*, < F. *tiretaine*, *tirtaine*, dial. (Genevese) *tredaine*, *tridaine*, tartan ("linsie-woolsie," Cotgrave), < Sp. *tiritaña*, a sort of thin silk, a thin woolen cloth, prob. so called from its flimsiness, < *tiritar*, tremble, shiver.] I. *n.* 1. A woolen or worsted cloth woven with lines or stripes of different colors crossing each other at right angles so as to form a definite pattern. This variegated cloth was formerly the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders, the different clans having each its peculiar tartan. (See also cut under *plaid*.) More recently fancy tartans of various fabrics and with great variety in the patterns have been largely manufactured, especially for women's dresses.

The Macpherson Tartan.



The Fraser Tartan.

> An elne and an halfa of blue *tartane* to lyne his gowne.
> *Wardrobe Act*, James III. of Scotl., 1471.
>
> Now might you see the *tartans* brave,
> And plaids and plumage dance and wave.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 16.

2. The design or "set" of the colors in the cloth known as tartan. See *set*[1], *n.*, 14.—**Clan tartan,** the specific variety of tartan dress formerly worn by any Highland clan.—**Shepherd's tartan.** (*a*) A woolen cloth made into small checkers of black and white. (*b*) The check peculiar to this cloth. Also *shepherd's plaid*.—**Silk tartan,** a silk material for women's dresses and men's waistcoats, woven in the style of the Scottish clan tartans.

II. *a.* Variegated with the cross-barred bands and stripes of color characteristic of the Scottish tartans, or with patterns of a similar kind.

> Scarce to be known by curious eye
> From the deep heather where they lie,
> So well was match'd the *tartan* screen
> With heath-bell dark and bracken green.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 31.

Tartan velvet, velvet with a short nap, woven in patterns resembling Scottish tartans. This material has been fashionable for waistcoats and other wearing-apparel at different epochs.

tartan[2] (tär'tan), *n.* [Formerly also *tartane*; < F. *tartane* = Sp. Pg. It. *tartana*, a vessel so called; prob., with orig. adj. term., < ML. *tarta* (cf. F. *taride* = Pr. Sp. *tarida*, < ML. *tarida*, *tareta*, other forms of *tarta*) = MGr. ταρίδες, ταρίτης, < Ar. *taridah*, a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.] A vessel used in the Mediterranean for commercial and other purposes. It is furnished with a single mast, on which is rigged a large lateen sail, and with a bowsprit and foresail. When the wind is aft a squaresail may be hoisted.

Tartan.

> On the twelfth of December, 1699, I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *Tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 358).

tartar[1] (tär'tär), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *tartre* = Pr. *tartari* = Sp. *tártaro* = Pg. It. *tartaro*, < ML. *tartarum*, MGr. *τάρταρον*, tartar incrusting the sides of casks; appar. so called for some fanciful reason, < L. *Tartarus*, Gr. Τάρταρος, Tartarus: see *Tartarus*. The reason given by Paracelsus, "because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as *Tartarus* does," is evidently imagined; but the word was no doubt connected with L. *Tartarus* in some vague way. It is said to be of Ar. origin, but it could not come, except by very unusual corruption, from the Ar. word given as its source, viz. Ar. (and Pers.) *durd*, dregs, sediment, the tartar of wine, the mother of oil; cf. Ar. *durdīy*, Pers. *durdī*, dregs, sediment; Ar. *darad*, a shedding of the teeth, *darda*, a toothless woman—referring, according to Devic, to the tartar on teeth.] 1. Impure acid potassium tartrate, also called *argal* or *argol*, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust, varying from pale pink to dark red according as it has separated from white or red wines. When tartar is purified it forms white crystals having an acid taste and reaction. This is cream of tartar, which is much used in dyeing, in cookery, and also in medicine as a laxative and diuretic. See *cream*[1].

> Desire of lucre . . . is, however, but the *tartar* that encrusts economy.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

2. An earthy substance which occasionally concretes upon the teeth, and is deposited from the saliva. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and calcium phosphate.—**Cream-of-tartar whey,** a solution composed of potassium bitartrate two drams and milk one pint. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.—**Salt of tartar.** See *salt*[1].—**Soluble tartar,** neutral potassium tartrate, obtained by adding cream of tartar to a hot solution of potassium carbonate till all effervescence ceases. It has a mild saline, somewhat bitter taste, and is used as a laxative.—**Tartar emetic,** a double tartrate of potassium and antimony, an important compound used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, febrifuge, and counter-irritant.—**Tartar-emetic ointment.** See *ointment*.

tartar[1] (tär'tär), *v. t.* [< *tartar*[1], *n.*] To impregnate with tartar; administer tartar to.

> When I want physick for my body, I would not have my soule *tartared*.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

Tartar[2] (tär'tär), *n.* [< F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro*, < L. *Tartarus*, < Gr. Τάρταρος, the infernal regions: see *Tartarus*.] Same as *Tartarus*.

> He tooke Caducens, his anakle wand,
> With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
> And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1294.
>
> *Mar.* Follow me.
> *Sir To.* To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 226.

Tartar[3], *n.* and *a.* See *Tatar*.

tartarated (tär'ta-rā-ted), *a.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Combined with tartar; prepared with tartar.

Tartarean (tär-tā'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *Tartareus*, < Gr. Ταρτάρειος, of Tartarus (< Τάρταρος, Tartarus), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Tartarus.

> *Tartarean* sulphur and strange fire,
> His own invented torments.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 69.

tartareous[1] (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-e-ous*.] 1. Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties.—2. In *bot.*, having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.—**Tartareous moss,** a lichen, the *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields the red and blue cudbear, and is the source of litmus.

Tartareous[2] (tär-tā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *Tartareus*, < Gr. Ταρτάρειος, < Τάρταρος, Tartarus.] Same as *Tartarean*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 238.

Tartarian, *a.* and *n.* See *Tatarian*.

tartaric[1] (tär-tar'ik), *a.* [= F. *tartrique*, < NL. *tartaricus*, < ML. *tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.—**Tartaric acid,** $C_4H_6O_6$, the acid of tartar. This acid has four modifications, all having the same chemical composition, but characterized chiefly by their differences of action upon a ray of polarized light—common or dextrorotatory, levorotatory, racemic or paratartaric, and optically inactive or mesotartaric acid. The first-named is the commercial article. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, transparent and colorless, and very soluble in water. It is inodorous, and very sour to the taste. Tartaric acid is dibasic; its salts are called *tartrates*, and have a most remarkable disposition to form double salts, such as Rochelle salts, double potassium sodium tartrate, tartar emetic, double potassium antimony tartrate, etc. Tartaric acid is found in the free state in grape-juice, tamarinds, and many fruits, but chiefly in the form of acid potassium tartrate. It is obtained commercially from this salt, called *argol*, which deposits in crusts from fermenting wines. The purified salt is called *cream of tartar*. Tartaric acid is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing, and also in medicine.

Tartaric[2], *a.* See *Tatarie*.

tartarin† (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [< F. *tartarin*, a kingfisher.] 1. The common European kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*.—2. A large baboon, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

tartarine[1]† (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [< *tartar*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Potash.

tartarine[2] (tär'ta-rin), *n.* [Also *tarterine*; < ME. *tartarin*, < OF. *tartarin*, < ML. *tartarinus*, a kind of cloth, lit. (se. *pannus*) 'Tartar cloth,' also called *tartarium*, < *Tartarus*, a Tartar: see *Tatar*.] A kind of rich silk or broeade, supposed to be made by the Tatars, but probably silk of China, India, etc., brought overland by them to Europe. Also called *tartarium* and *cloth of Tars*. Compare *tarse*[1]. A fabric of linen and wool used for linings, etc., was also called *tartarine* in the fifteenth century.

> Item, two quishions of counterfeit arres with my Lords armes; alsoe two paire of curtaines of green *tartarin*.
> *Test. Vetust.*, p. 453. (*Halliwell.*)

tartarium† (tär-tā'ri-um), *n.* [ML.: see *tartarine*[2].] Same as *tartarine*[2].

> On every trumpe hanging a broad banere
> Of fine *tartarium* ful richely bete.
> *Flower and Leaf*, l. 212.

tartarization (tär'ta-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tartarize*[1] + *-ation*.] The act of tartarizing, or of forming tartar.

tartarize[1] (tär'ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tartarized*, ppr. *tartarizing*. [< *tartar*[1] + *-ize*.] To impregnate with tartar; refine by means of the salt of tartar.—**Tartarized iron,** tartrate of iron.

Tartarize[2], *v. t.* See *Tatarize*.

tartarous[1] (tär'ta-rus), *a.* [= F. *tartareux*; as *tartar*[1] + *-ous*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

Tartarous[2] (tär'ta-rus), *a.* [< *Tartar*[3] + *-ous*.] Of or like a Tatar or Tartar; barbarous.

> I judge him [Virgil] of a rectified spirit,
> By many revolutions of discourse
> (In his bright reason's influence), refined
> From all the *tartarous* moods of common men.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

tartarum (tär'ta-rum), *n.* [NL., < ML. *tartarum*, tartar: see *tartar*[1].] A proparation of tartar also called *petrified tartar*.

Tartarus (tär'ta-rus), *n.* [< L. *Tartarus*, *Tartaros*, < Gr. Τάρταρος: see def. Cf. *Tartar*[2].] A deep and sunless abyss, according to Homer and the earlier Greek mythology as far below Hades as earth is below heaven. It was closed by adamantine gates, and in it Zeus imprisoned the rebel Titans. Later poets describe Tartarus as the place in which the spirits of the wicked receive their due punishment; and sometimes the name is used as synonymous with *Hades*, for the lower world in general.

Tartary† (tär'ta-ri), *n.* Tartarus.

> Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
> And griesly Feends of hell him terrifie.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 543.

tarterine (tär'te-rin), *n.* Same as *tartarine*[2]. Compare *tarse*[1].

Tartini's tone. See *tone*.

tartlet (tärt'let), *n.* [< *tart*[2] + *-let*.] A small tart. [Rare.]

> "Eat another *tartlet*."—"No, no! my grief chokes me!"
> *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, lv. 17.

tartly (tärt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tartly*, < AS. *teartlice*, < *teart*, tart: see *tart*[1].] In a tart manner; sharply. (*a*) With acidity of taste. (*b*) With severity; in a biting manner.

tartness (tärt'nes), *n.* The state or property of being tart. (*a*) Sharpness to the taste; acidity.

> Their [mulberries'] taste does not so generally please, being of a faintish sweet, without any *tartness*.
> *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 13.

(*b*) Sharpness of language or manner; acerbity; severity.

> This Marcius is grown from man to dragon; . . . the *tartness* of his face sours ripe grapes. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 18.

=Syn. (*b*) *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. See *acrimony*.

tartrate (tär'trāt), *n.* [= F. *tartrate*; as *tart(a)r*[1] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tartaric acid. The tartrates have the general formulæ $MH.H_4C_4O_6$ and $M_2H_4C_4O_6$, where M represents a univalent metal or radical. The salts represented by the first formula exhibit an acid reaction. A large number of double tartrates also are known.

Tartuffe, Tartufe (tär-tūf'), *n.* [< F. *Tartufe*, the name of the principal character, a religious hypocrite, in the comedy "Tartufe," by Molière.] A hypocritical pretender to devotion; a hypocrite.

Tartuffish, Tartufish (tär-tūf'ish), *a.* [< *Tartuffe*, *Tartufe*, + *-ish*[1].] Hypocritical; hypocritically precise in behavior. [Rare.]

> God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 24.

Tartuffism, Tartufism (tär-tūf'izm), *n.* [< *Tartuffe*, *Tartufe*, + *-ism*.] Conduct or character like that of Tartuffe (see *Tartuffe*); the practices of a hypocritical devotee.

tarve (tärv), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **terve*, n., < *terve*, *v.*: see *torve*.] A turn; a bend; a curve. *Bartlett.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

> I can't say much for your axe, stranger, for this helve has no *tarve* to 't. *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, li.

tar-vetch (tär'vech), *n.* Same as *tare*[2].

tar-water (tär'wâ″tèr), *n.* 1. A cold infusion of tar, formerly a favorite remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs.

> A wife's a drug now; mere *tar-water*, with every virtue under Heaven, but nobody takes it.
> *Murphy*, The Way to Keep Him, i. 1.

> I freely own that I suspect *tar-water* is a panacea.
> *Bp. Berketey*, First Letter to Thomas Prior on the Virtues [of *Tar-water*, § 11.

2. The ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in the process of gas-manufacture.

tar-weed (tär'wēd), *n.* Any one of various glandular, viscid, and heavy-scented plants of the genus *Madia*, of the similar *Hemizonia*, or of *Grindelia*, otherwise called *gum-plant*.

tar-well (tär'wel), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a receptacle in which is collected the tarry liquid which separates from the gas when it leaves the condensers. It contains water, through which the gas is made to pass, to cause it to give up its impurities.

tast†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *tass*[1].

tasar, *n.* Same as *tusser*.

tascal† (tas'kal), *n.* [Also *tascall*; < Gael. *taisgeal*, the finding of anything that has been lost (> *taisgealach*, a spy, betrayer), < *taisg*, a pledge, stake, treasure; cf. *taisg*, lay up, hoard, bury.] In Scotland, in the seventeenth century, a reward given for information regarding cattle that had been carried off: to take this was looked upon as treachery to the clan. Compare *blackmail*.

tascal-money†, *n.* Same as *tascal*.

tasco (tas'kō), *n.* A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

tasell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *teazel*.

taseometer (tas-ē-om'e-tèr), *n.* [< Gr. τάσις, a stretching, tension (< τείνειν, stretch: see *tend*, *thin*[1]), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring strains in a structure, invented by Steiner of Vienna. It gives its indications by the tones of a wire so attached as to be subjected to the strain under consideration. *E. H. Knight.*

tash (tash), *n.* [< Hind. *tāsh*, *tās*, brocade.] A silk fabric in which gold or silver thread, or both, are used in great abundance: it is a variety of the kincob. Also *tass*.

tasimeter (tā-sim'e-tèr), *n.* [< Gr. τάσις, a stretching (< τείνειν (√ ταν, τεν), stretch), + μέτρον, measure, standard: see *meter*.] An instrument devised by Edison for detecting minute changes of pressure and thereby small variations in temperature. It depends on the decreased electrical resistance of soft carbon when subjected to increased pressure. The diminished resistance causes increased flow of an electric current, which is detected by a delicate galvanometer. See *microtasimeter*.

tasimetric (tas-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *tasimeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of pressures; also, of or pertaining to the tasimeter.—**Tasimetric surface.** See *surface*.

task (tàsk), *n.* [< ME. *task*, *taske*, < OF. *tasque*, *tasche*, *tache*, F. *tâche*, a task, < ML. *taxa*, by metathesis, *tasca*, a tax, task: see *tax*.] 1†. A tax; an assessment; an impost.

> I prey God send yow the Holy Gost amonge yow in the Parlement Howse, and rather the Devyll, we sey, then ye shold grante eny more *taskys*. *Paston Letters*, III. 82.

> Canutus . . . graunted to the inhabytaunntes therof great fredam, and quyt theym of al kyngly *taske* or tribute. *Fabyan*, Chronicles, cc.

2. Labor imposed; especially, a definite quantity or amount of labor; work to be done; one's stint; that which duty or necessity imposes; duty, or duties collectively.

> Ye shall not minish ought from your bricks of your daily *task*. Ex. v. 19.

Specifically—3. A lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher.

> Eftsoons the urchins to their *tasks* repair,
> Their books of stature small they take in hand.
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

4. Work undertaken; an undertaking.

> How oft in pleasing *tasks* we wear the day!
> *Pope*, To Jervas, l. 17.

> The one thing not to be forgiven to intellectual persons is not to know their own *task*, or to take their ideas from others. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

5. Burdensome employment; toil.

> Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore *task*
> Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, l. 1. 75.

> Heavy, heavy is the *task*,
> Hopeless love declaring.
> *Burns*, Blythe ha'e I Been.

At task, reproved; blamed. See *attask*. [Some editions of Shakspere give *at task* in Lear, i. 4. 366.]—**To take to task**, to call to account; reprove; reprimand.

> Mrs. Baynes *took* poor madame severely *to task* for admitting such a man to her assemblies.
> *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

task (tàsk), *v. t.* [< ME. **tasken*, < OF. **tasquer*, *tascher*, impose a task upon, also labor, < *tasque*, *tasche*, a tax, task: see *task*, *n.* Cf. *tax*, *v.*] 1†. To tax; charge.

> In short time after, he deposed the king; . . .
> And, in the neck of that, *task'd* the whole state.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 92.

2†. To take to task; charge with something.

> Hear me, great Pompey;
> If thy great spirit can hear, I must *task* thee;
> Thou hast most unnobly robb'd me of my victory.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

3. To impose a task upon; assign a definite amount of labor to.

> A harvest-man that 's *task'd* to mow
> Or all or lose his hire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 39.

> Return, and, to divert thy thoughts at home,
> There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, vi. 184.

> I feel an ungovernable interest about my horses, or my pigs, or my plants; I am forced, and always was forced, to *task* myself up into an interest for any higher objects.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

4. To oppress with severe or excessive labor or exertion; occupy or engage fully, as in a task; burden.

> We would be resolved,
> Before we hear him, of some things of weight
> That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 6.

tasker (tàs'kèr), *n.* [< ME. *tasker*, *taskar*; < *task* + *-er*[1].] 1†. An assessor or regulator of taxes.

> They had also ten Ædiles, *Taskers* or Judges of the Market, one of which was of the Priestly stocke.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 113.

> Besides the above outlay, there were the usual tithes and taxes to be discharged. 13*s.* 6*d.* only was paid for 1-10th at Axford; but on several occasions we find the *taskers* at Littlecote taking count of the corn stock, for which service they were paid by the owner at 6*d.* per day.
> *H. Hall*, Society in Elizabethan Age, ii.

2. One who imposes a task.

> But now to task the *tasker*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 20.

3. One who performs a task, or piece of labor; in Scotland, often, a laborer who receives his wages in kind. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> He is a good days-man, or journeyman, or *tasker*.
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 105.

> Old Martin, that is my *tasker* and the lady's servant, was driving out the cows to the pasture.
> *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

4. A thresher of grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> O, be thou a fan
> To purge the chaff, and keep the winnow'd grain:
> Make clean thy thoughts, and dress thy mix'd desires:
> Thou art Heaven's *tasker*. *Quarles*, Emblems, II. vii. 4.

> He suld a mantill haf, ald and bare,
> [And] a fiall, as he a *taskar* ware.
> *Barbour*, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), v. 318.

5. A reaper. [Prov. Eng.]

tasking (tàs'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *task*, *v.*] Task-work.

> We have done our *tasking* bravely,
> With the thews of Scottish men.
> *J. S. Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, p. 103. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

task-lord† (tàsk'lôrd), *n.* A taskmaster. [Rare.]

> They labour hard, eat little, sleeping less,
> No sooner layd, but thus their *Task-lords* presse.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

taskmaster (tàsk'màs″tèr), *n.* One who imposes a task or burdens with labor; one whose function it is to assign tasks to others; an overseer.

> And the *taskmasters* hasted them, saying, Fulfil your works, your daily tasks. Ex. v. 13.

> Ali is, if I have grace to use it so,
> As ever in my great *Task Master's* eye.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, ii.

taskmistress (tàsk'mis″tres), *n.* A woman who imposes a task, as in a household.

> O willing slaves to Custom old,
> Severe *taskmistress*, ye your hearts have sold.
> *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, xi. 17.

task-work (tàsk'wèrk), *n.* 1. Work imposed or performed as a task.

> For most men in a brazen prison live; . . .
> With heads bent o'er their toil, they languidly
> Their lives to some unmeaning *taskwork* give.
> *M. Arnold*, A Summer Night.

2. Work done by the job or the piece, as opposed to time-work.

taslet† (tas'let), *n.* [Appar. < *tasse*[2] + *-let*, but prob. an error for *tasset*.] Same as *tasset*.

> Thigh-pieces of steel, then termed *taslets*, met the tops of his huge jack-boots. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

Tasmanian (tas-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tasmania* (see def.) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, an island and colony belonging to Great Britain, situated south of Australia; indigenous to Tasmania.—**Tasmanian cider-tree.** See *swamp-gum*.—**Tasmanian cranberry**, a much-branched prostrate shrub, *Astroloma humifusum*, of the *Epacrideæ*, found in Australia and Tasmania, bearing an edible drupaceous fruit.—**Tasmanian currant**, a pretty evergreen bush, *Leucopogon Richei*, of the *Epacrideæ*, bearing spikes of small white flowers followed by edible berry-like drupes.—**Tasmanian devil**, the ursine dasyure. See *Sarcophilus*.—**Tasmanian dogwood**, a composite shrub, *Bedfordia salicina*, found in Tasmania and Australia.—**Tasmanian honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 2.—**Tasmanian hyacinth.** See *Thelymitra*.—**Tasmanian ironwood.** See *ironwood*.—**Tasmanian laurel**, a shrub (sometimes a tree), *Anopterus glandulosus*, of the *Saxifragaceæ*, with dark-green glossy foliage, and abundant drooping racemes of white flowers.—**Tasmanian mountain-myrtle**, a rutaceous shrub, *Phebalium* (*Eriostemon*) *montanum*.—**Tasmanian myrtle.** See *Fagus*.—**Tasmanian pepper.** Same as *pepper-tree*, 2.—**Tasmanian plum.** See *plum*[1].—**Tasmanian rope-grass.** See *Restio*.—**Tasmanian sassafras.** See *Australian sassafras* (*a*), under *sassafras*.—**Tasmanian stinkwood.** Same as *stinkwood* (*b*).—**Tasmanian wolf**, the thylacine dasyure. See *Thylacinus*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Tasmania.

tasmanite (tas'man-īt), *n.* [< *Tasmania* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A translucent reddish-brown fossil resin, occurring in small scales or plates on the Mersey river, Tasmania, between the layers of a rock containing alumina and ferric oxid, forming from 30 to 40 per cent. of the entire deposit.

tass[1] (tas), *n.* [< ME. *tasse*, *tas*, *taas*, < OF. (and F.) *tas*, a heap, pile, stack; of Teut. origin; cf. AS. **tas* (Somner; prop. **tæs*, if it existed) = D. *tas* = MLG. *tas* (*tass-*), a mow, = OHG. **zas* (ML. *tassia*, *tassus*), a heap; cf. Gael. *dais*, a

mow of hay or corn, = Ir. *dais*, a heap, pile, rick, = W. *das*, a heap, stack, rick, mow.] 1. A heap; a pile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To ransake in the *tas* of bodyes dede,
Item for to strepe of harneys and of wede,
The pilours diden blaynesse and enre
After the bataille and disconfiture.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 147.

Ther lay of paiens mani *tasse*,
Wide and side, more and lasse.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 249. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A mow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tass[2] (tas), *n.* [Formerly also *tasse*; < F. *tasse* = Sp. *taza* = Pg. *taça* = It. *tazza*, < Ar. Pers. *tās*, a cup, goblet.] A drinking-cup or its contents; more especially, a small draught of liquor; as much as may be contained in a wine-glass.

Out has he ta'en his poor bluidie heart,
Set it in a *tasse* o' gowd.
Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

The Laird . . . recommended to the veteran to add a *tass* of brandy and a flagon of claret.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, v.

tass[3]† (tas), *n.* [Also *tasse*; < ME. **tasse*, *tache*, < OF. *tasse*, prob. also **tasce* = It. *tasca*, a pouch, purse, prob. < OHG. *tasca*, MHG. *tasche*, *tesche*, G. *tasche*, a pocket, pouch, = Icel. *taska*, a pocket, pouch, chest. Hence *tasset*. Cf. *sabretash*.] Same as *tasset*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 212.

tass[4] (tas), *n.* Same as *tash*.

tassago, *n.* [S. American.] In South America, a preparation of dried meat. Compare *pemmican*.

tassal (tas'al), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

tasset†, *n.* See *tass*[1], *tass*[2], *tass*[3].

tassed†, *a.* [ME.: see *tassel*[1].] Adorned with tassels.

By hir girdel heeng a purs of lether,
Tassed [var. *tasseled*] with silk and perled with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 65.

tassel[1] (tas'l), *n.* [Also dial. *tossel*; < ME. *tassel*, irreg. *tarcel*, = MLG. *tassel*, < OF. *tassel*, a fastening, clasp, F. *tasseau*, a bracket, ledge (ML. *tassellus*), = It. *tassello*, a collar of a cloak, a square, < L. *taxillus*, a small die, dim. of *tālus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of the knuckle-bone of an animal.] 1. A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mold covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, etc., which hang down in a thick fringe. The mold is sometimes omitted. The loose tuft terminating it may be of the finest raveled silk, or of stout twists of gold or silver wire. Tassels are frequently attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, walking-canes, umbrella-handles, sword-hilts, etc., but are (1891) gradually passing out of use.

Item, j. prikking hat, covered with blake felwet.
Item, ij. *tarcellys* on hym be hynde.
Paston Letters, I. 487.

A large leather purse with faire threaden *tassels*.
Greene's Vision.

2. Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants; specifically, the staminate inflorescence at the summit of the stalk of Indian corn (maize); also, locally, the bunch of so-called "silk" protruding from the top of an ear of maize.

And the maize-field grew and ripened,
Till it stood in all the splendour
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its *tassels* and its plumage.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiii.

The special object of the experiment was to study the effect of removing the *tassels* or male flowers from the stalks as fast as they appeared.
First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a tassel, usually or. Its use as a separate bearing is derived from its constant appearance in connection with armorial mantles, robes of state, and the like.

Perhaps the first appearance of a *tassel* on a mantling is on a monument to ——— Harsyck in Southacre Church, Norfolk, 1384.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 43.

4†. *Eccles.*, a small plate of beaten gold or silver, sometimes jeweled, sewed on the back of a bishop's glove. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 161. —5. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706. —**Chain tassel**, a group or cluster of metal chains, or strings of disks or plaques, forming a sort of tassel, as in some head-dress ornaments. *Lane*, Modern Egyptians, p. 61. —**Festoon-and-tassel border**. See *festoon*. —**Tassel-fringe**, a name given to a fringe composed of separate bundles of threads or cords tied to a braiding or gimp. —**Tassel pondweed**. Same as *ditch-grass*.

tassel[1] (tas'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasseled*, *tasselled*, ppr. *tasseling*, *tasselling*. [< ME. *tasselen*; < *tassel*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To attach a tassel or tassels to; decorate with tassels of any kind.

Never he-fore this mantell be *tasselled* shall it not hange a-boute my nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 620.

And the hills of Pentucket were *tasselled* with corn.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. To remove the tassel from (growing Indian corn), for the purpose of improving the crop. *First Annual Report of Kansas Experiment Station*.

II. *intrans.* To put forth a tassel: said of trees or plants, especially of maize.

tassel[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *teazel*. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

tassel[3] (tas'l), *n.* Same as *tussle*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, li. [Scotch.]

tassel[4]†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

tassel[5], *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*.

tasseled, tasselled (tas'ld), *p. a.* 1. Furnished or decorated with a tassel or tassels, or with something resembling a tassel.

Or *tassell'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket.
Milton, Arcades, l. 57.

The orchard bloom and *tasselled* maize.
Whittier, Songs of Labor, Ded.

2. In *her.*, adorned with tassels; having tassels hanging from it: said especially of a hat used in the arms of ecclesiastics. Thus, an archbishop's arms are ensigned or timbered with a green hat, tasseled in four rows, 1, 2, 3, and 4. *Berry*.

Pec. Blaze, sir, that coat.
Pie. She bears, an 't please you, argent, three leeks vert, In canton or, *tasselled* of the first.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

tassel-flower (tas'l-flou'ėr), *n.* 1. An annual composite garden flower, *Emilia sagittata* (*Cacalia coccinea*). It has rayless tassel-formed orange-scarlet heads, nearly an inch broad. —2. A shrub or tree of the genus *Inga*.

tassel-gent†, **tassel-gentle**†, *n.* See *tercel*.

tassel-grass, *n.* See *Ruppia*.

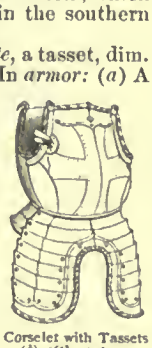
tassel-hyacinth (tas'l-hī'a-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

tassel-stitch (tas'l-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, by which a kind of fringe is produced: open loops are made of the thread, which are afterward cut.

tassel-tree (tas'l-trē), *n.* Either of the shrubs *Garrya elliptica* and *G. Fremontii*: so called in allusion to the elegant drooping catkins of the male plant.

tassel-worm (tas'l-wėrm), *n.* An early generation of the boll-worm, or corn-ear worm, which feeds on the tassels of maize in the southern United States. See *boll-worm*.

tasset (tas'et), *n.* [< OF. *tassette*, a tasset, dim. of *tasse*, a pouch: see *tasse*[2].] In *armor*: (*a*) A splint of steel of which several form the skirt, depending from the cuirass in the complete armor of the fifteenth century, before the introduction of the base. Compare *great braguette*, under *braguette*. (*b*) *pl.* A set of similar splints forming the protection for the front of the thigh in the armor of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the lowest piece being sometimes larger than the others, and forming a solid plate of considerable size. See *tuille*. The tasset a continued in use until late in the seventeenth century, forming part of the suit of armor known as the *corselet*, and so formed as to meet the top of the military boot. Also *tassette*; called also *taas*, *tasse*. See also cut under *Almain-rivet*.



Corselet with Tassets (*b*), 16th century.

tassette[1] (ta-set'), *n.* [< F. *tassette*, dim. of *tasse*, a cup: see *tass*[2].] A small cone of earthenware, three of which are used to support a pottery vessel in the kiln, replacing the stilt or triangle.

tassette[2]†, *n.* [OF.: see *tasset*.] Same as *tasset* (*b*).

tassie (tas'i), *n.* [< F. *tasse*, cup: see *tass*[2].] A drinking-cup. [Lowland Scotch.]

Go fetch to me a pint o' wine,
And fill it in a silver *tassie*.
Burns, My Bonny Mary.

tast†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *taste*[1].

tastable (tās'ta-bl), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tasted; pleasant to the taste; savory; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*.
Boyle.

taste[1] (tāst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tasted*, ppr. *tasting*. [Early mod. E. also *tast*; < ME. *tasten*, < OF. *taster*, F. *tâter* = OSp. Pr. *tastar* = It. *tastare*, touch, handle, probe, test, try, taste, for **taxitare*, a new iterative of L. *taxare*, touch sharply, < *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, and cf. *tax*, *task*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To touch; test by touching; handle; feel.

That like stoon a god thou wolt it calle,
I rede thee, lat thyn hand upon it falle,
And *taste* it wel, and stoon thou shalt it fynde.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 503.

Loth was that other, and did faint through feare,
To *taste* th' untryed dint of deadly steele.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 34.

2†. To prove; test; try; examine.

Lat us wel *taste* him at his herte-rote,
That, if so be that he a wepen have,
Wher that he dar, his lyf to kepe and save,
Fighten with this fend and him defende.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1993.

Sir, no tyme is to tarie this trayteur to *taste*.
York Plays, p. 323.

Come, let me *taste* my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 119.

3. To test or prove by the tongue or palate; take into the mouth in small quantity, in order to try the flavor or relish; specifically, to test for purposes of trade.

For the ear trieth words as the mouth *tasteth* meat.
Job xxxiv. 3.

Wherein is he good, but to *taste* sack and drink it?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 501.

Young Peter Gray, who *tasted* teas for Baker, Croop, & Co.
W. S. Gilbert, Etiquette.

4. To eat or drink; try by eating or drinking, as by morsels or sips.

A thing with hony thou devyse . . .
When oon hath *tasted* it, anoon his cure
Dothe he to bryng his bretheren to that feest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

I did but *taste* a little honey with the end of the rod that was in mine hand. 1 Sam. xiv. 43.

She [Queen Isabella] was temperate even to abstemiousness in her diet, seldom or never *tasting* wine.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Some little spice-cakes, which whosoever *tasted* would longingly desire to *taste* again.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

5. To perceive or distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; perceive the flavor of.

I am this day fourscore years old; . . . can thy servant *taste* what I eat or what I drink? 2 Sam. xix. 35.

6. To give a flavor or relish to. [Rare.]

We will have a bunch of radish and salt to *taste* our wine. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

7. To have a taste for; relish; enjoy; like.

I hear my former book of the Advancement of Learning is well *tasted* in the universities here.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

It was our first adopting the severity of French taste that has brought them in turn to *taste* us.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

The Squire . . . regarded physic and doctors as many loyal churchmen regard the church and the clergy — *tasting* a joke against them when he was in health, but impatiently eager for their aid when anything was the matter with him. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

8. To be agreeable or relishing to; please. [Rare.]

Nor doubt I but in the service of such change of dishes there may be found amongst them, though not all to please every man, yet not any of them but may *taste* some one or others palat.
Heywood, Ep. to the Reader (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 90).

9. To perceive; recognize; take cognizance of.

I do *taste* this as a trick put on me.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst *taste* His works. *Cowper*, Task, v. 779.

10. To know by experience; prove; undergo.

That he by the grace of God should *taste* death for every man. Heb. ii. 9.

If you *taste* any want of worldly means,
Let not that discontent you.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

11. To participate in; partake of, often with the idea of relish or enjoyment.

A holy vow,
Never to *taste* the pleasures of the world.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 68.

And I believe that even the poor Americans, who have not yet *tasted* the sweetness of it [Trade], might be allured to it by an honest and just Commerce.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 116.

He *tasted* love with half his mind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xc.

12. To smell. [Now prov. Eng. or poetical.]

I can neither see the politic face,
Nor with my refin'd nostrils *taste* the footsteps
Of any of my disciples.
Middleton, Game at Chess, Ind.

13†. To enjoy carnally.

If you can make 't apparent
That you have *tasted* her in bed, my hand
And ring is yours. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 57.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted.*
Carew, Counsel to a Young Maid.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To touch; feel for; explore by touching.

Merlin leide his heed in the dameseis lappe, and she be-gan to *taste* softly till he fill on slepe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 681.

2. To try food or drink by the lips and palate; eat or drink a little by way of trial, or to test the flavor; take a taste: often with *of* before the object.

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall: and when he had *tasted* thereof, he would not drink.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

For age but *tastes of* pleasures, youth devours.
Dryden, Epistle to John Dryden, i. 61.

Our courtier walks from dish to dish,
Tastes for his friend *of* fowl and fish.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 199.

3. To have a smack; have a particular flavor, savor, or relish when applied to the organs of taste: often followed by *of.*

How *tastes* it? is it bitter? *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 89.

If your butter, when it is melted, *tastes of* brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver sauce-pan. *Swift,* Advice to Servants (Cook).

4. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment: often with *of.*

O *taste* and see that the Lord is good. Ps. xxxiv. 8.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste of* death but once.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 33.

taste[1] (tāst), *n.* [< ME. *tast, taste,* < OF. *tast* = It. *tasto,* touch, feeling; from the verb: see *taste*[1], *v.*] 1†. The act of examining or inquiring into by any of the organs of sense; the act of trying or testing, as by observation or feeling; hence, experience; experiment; test; trial.

Ac Kynde Witte [common sense] cometh of alkynnes sigtes,
Of bryddes and of bestes, of *tastes* of treuthe, and of deceytes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 131.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this [a plotting letter] but as an essay or *taste* of my virtue.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 47.

2. The act of tasting; gustation.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness,
And in the *taste* confounds the appetite.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 13.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal *taste*
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

3. A particular sensation excited in the organs of taste by the contact of certain soluble and sapid things; savor; flavor; relish: as, the *taste* of fish or fruit; an unpleasant *taste.*

Thei [fish] ben of right goode *tast,* and delycious to mannes mete. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 273.

Is there any *taste* in the white of an egg? Job vi. 6.

Tastes have been variously classified. One of the most useful classifications is into sweet, bitter, acid, and saline *tastes.* To excite the sensation, substances must be soluble in the fluid of the mouth. Insoluble substances, when brought into contact with the tongue, give rise to feelings of touch or of temperature, but excite no *taste.*
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 80.

4. The sense by which the relish or savor of a thing is perceived when it is brought into immediate contact with special organs situated within the cavity of the mouth. These organs are the papillæ, or processes on the dorsum or surface of the tongue, the soft palate, the tonsils, and the upper part of the pharynx, obviously so disposed as to take early cognizance of substances about to be swallowed, and to act as sentinels for the remainder of the alimentary canal, at the entrance of which they are situated. The tongue is also supplied with nerves of common sensation or touch, and in some cases it is difficult to distinguish between such a sensation and that arising from the exercise of the sense of taste.

Second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans *taste,* sans everything.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 166.

The wretch may pine, while to his smell, *taste,* sight,
She holds a paradise of rich delight.
Cowper, Hope, l. 59.

5. Intellectual discernment or appreciation; relish; fondness; predilection: formerly followed by *of,* now usually by *for.*

The *Taste of* Beauty and the Relish of what is decent, just, and amiable perfects the character of the Gentleman and the Philosopher.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, iii. 1.

His feeling for flowers was very exquisite, and seemed not so much a *taste* as an emotion.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

The first point I shall notice is the great spread of the *taste for* history which has marked the period.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 49.

6. In *esthetics,* the faculty of discerning with emotions of pleasure beauty, grace, congruity, proportion, symmetry, order, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; that faculty or susceptibility of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful, harmonious, and true in the works of nature and art, the perception of these qualities being attended with an emotion of pleasure.

That we thankful should be,
Which we of *taste* and feeling are, for those parts that do fructify in us more than he. *Shak.,* L. L. L., iv. 2. 80.

Taste, if it mean anything but a paltry connoisseurship, must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness; a sense to discern, and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order, goodness, wheresoever or in whatsoever forms and accompaniments they are to be seen.
Carlyle, German Lit.

Perfect *taste* is the faculty of receiving the greatest possible pleasure from those material sources which are attractive to our moral nature in its purity and perfection. He who receives little pleasure from these sources wants *taste;* he who receives pleasure from any other sources has false or bad *taste.* *Ruskin,* Beauty, I.

7. Manner, with respect to what is pleasing, becoming, or in agreement with the rules of good behavior and social propriety; the pervading air, the choice of conditions and relations, and the general arrangement and treatment in any work of art, by which esthetic perception or the lack of it in the artist or author is evinced; style as an expression of propriety and fitness: as, a poem or music composed in good *taste.*

There is also a large old mosque that seems to have been a church, and a new one in a very good *taste.*
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 63.

Consider the exact sense in which a work of art is said to be "in good or bad *taste.*" It does not mean that it is true or false; that it is beautiful or ugly; but that it does or does not comply either with the laws of choice which are enforced by certain modes of life, or the habits of mind produced by a particular sort of education.
Ruskin, Modern Painters, III. iv. 5.

8. A small portion given as a sample; a morsel, bit, or sip tasted, eaten, or drunk; hence, generally, something perceived, experienced, enjoyed, or suffered.

Come, give us a *taste* of your quality; come, a passionate speech. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 452.

He smil'd to see his merry young men
Had gotten a *taste* of the tree [been beaten].
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 203).

In the North of England . . . it is customary to give the bees a *taste* of all the eatables and drinkables prepared for a funeral. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., X. 235.

9†. Scent; odor; smell.

A tabill atyret, all of triet yner,
Bourdurt about all with bright Aumbur,
That smelt is & smethe, amellis full swete,
With *taste* for to touche the tabuli aboute [to be perceived by all about the table].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1668.

Corpuscles of taste. Same as *gustatory corpuscles* (which see, under *corpuscle*). — **Out of taste,** unable to discern or relish qualities or flavors.

The other ladies will pronounce your coffee to be very good, and your mistress will confess that her mouth is *out of taste.* *Swift,* Advice to Servants (Footman).

To one's taste, to one's liking; agreeable; acceptable.

They who beheld with wonder how much he eat upon all occasions when his dinner was *to his taste.*
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1763.

Now, Mrs. Dangle, Sir Fretful Plagiary is an author *to your* own *taste.* *Sheridan,* The Critic, i. 1.

=Syn. 3. *Taste, Savor, Flavor, Smack. Taste* is the general word, so far as the sense of *taste* is concerned: as, the *taste* of an apple may be good, bad, strong, woody, earthy, etc. *Savor* and *flavor* may apply to the sense of *taste* or to that of smell. *Savor* in *taste* generally applies to food, but is otherwise rather indefinite: as, to detect a *savor* of garlic in soup. *Flavor* is generally good, but sometimes bad: it is often the predominating natural *taste:* as, the *flavor* of one variety of apple is more marked or more palatable than that of another. *Smack* is a slight *taste,* or, figuratively, a faint smell, generally the result of something not disagreeable added to the thing which is tasted or smelled: as, a *smack* of vanilla in ice-cream; a *smack* of salt in the sea-breeze. — **6.** *Taste, Sensibility. Taste* is active, deciding, choosing, changing, arranging, etc.; *sensibility* is passive, the power to feel, susceptibility of impression, as from the beautiful. — **7.** *Taste, Judgment.* As compared with *judgment, taste* always implies esthetic sensibility, a sense of the beautiful, and a power of choosing, arranging, etc., in accordance with its laws. *Judgment* is purely intellectual. A good *judgment* as to clothing decides wisely as to quality, with reference to durability, warmth, and general economy; good *taste* as to clothing decides agreeably as to colors, shape, etc., with reference to appearance.

taste[2] (tāst), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Narrow thin silk ribbon.

If . . . Mrs. S. has any *taste* she will oblige me by sending me half a yard, no matter of what color, so it be not black. *F. A. P. Barnard,* quoted in "New Haven (Conn.) [Palladium," April 18th, 1891.

taste-area (tāst'ā″rē-ä), *n.* A gustatory area; an extent of surface of the tongue or associate structures in which ramify nerves of gustation, and in which the sense of taste resides or the faculty of tasting is exercised.

taste-bud (tāst'bud), *n.* One of the peculiar ovoidal or flask-shaped bodies, composed of modified epithelium-cells embedded in the epithelium, covering the sides of the papillæ vallatæ, and, in man and some other animals, also upon the opposed walls of the vallum. They are believed to be special organs of taste. Also called *taste-bulb, taste-goblet, gustatory bud.*

taste-bulb (tāst'bulb), *n.* Same as *taste-bud.*
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 79.

taste-center (tāst'sen″tėr), *n.* The gustatory nervous center, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus of the brain.

taste-corpuscle (tāst'kôr″pus-l), *n.* See *corpuscle.*

tasted (tās'ted), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a taste (of this or that kind); flavored: chiefly in compounds.

In this place are excellent oysters, small and well *tasted* like our Colchester. *Evelyn,* Diary, Aug., 1645.

Beyond the castle [at Armiro] there are two springs of ill *tasted* salt water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 249.

tasteful (tāst'fûl), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-ful.*] 1. Having an agreeable taste; savory.

Tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies. *Pope.*

2. Capable of discerning and enjoying what is suitable, beautiful, excellent, noble, or refined; possessing good taste.

His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicate charms, which glow
Thro' the wide landscape.
J. G. Cooper, Power of Harmony, ii.

3. Characterized by the influence of good taste; produced, constructed, arranged, or regulated in accordance with good taste; elegant.

Her fondness for flowers, and jewels, and other *tasteful* ornaments. *Irving,* Alhambra, p. 322.

tastefully (tāst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

tastefulness (tāst'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tasteful.

taste-goblet (tāst'gob″let), *n.* Same as *taste-bud.*

tasteless (tāst'les), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-less.*] Having no taste. (*a*) Exciting no sensation in the organs of taste; insipid: as, a *tasteless* medicine.

A fine, bright, scarlet powder, . . . odorless and *tasteless.* *U. S. Pharmacopœia* (6th decennial revision), p. 180.

(*b*) Incapable of the sense of taste: as, the tongue when furred is nearly *tasteless.* (*c*) Having no power of giving pleasure; stale; insipid; uninteresting; dull.

Since you lost my dear Mother, your Time has been so heavy, so lonely, and so *tasteless.*
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

(*d*) Not in accordance with the principles of good taste.

A mile and a half of hotels and cottages, . . . all flaming, *tasteless* carpenter's architecture, gay with paint.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 36.

(*e*) Destitute of the power to appreciate or enjoy what is excellent, beautiful, or harmonious; having bad or false taste: as, a *tasteless* age.

For I must inform you, to your great mortification, that your Lordship is universally admired by this *tasteless* People. *Swift,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 342.

tastelessly (tāst'les-li), *adv.* In a tasteless manner. *Imp. Dict.*

tastelessness (tāst'les-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tasteless, in any sense.

taster (tās'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *tastour* (a cup); < *taste*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tastes. Specifically — (*a*) One whose duty it is to test the quality of food or drink by tasting it before serving it to his master.

Shall man presume to be my master,
Who's but my caterer and *taster?*
Swift, Riddles, iv.

(*b*) One skilled in distinguishing the qualities of liquors, tea, etc., by the taste.

Almagers, searchers, *tasters* of wine, customers of ports.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 775.

2. An implement by which a small sample of anything to be tasted is manipulated. (*a*) In the wine-trade, a silver or silver-plated cup, very shallow, and having on the bottom one or more bosses: the reflection of the light from these helps the taster to judge of the quality and age of the wine.

Tastour, a lyteil cuppe to tast wyne — tasse a gouster le vin. *Palsgrave,* p. 279.

(*b*) A gimlet-shaped tool by which a small piece of cheese can be drawn from the center of the mass.

3. A hydrocyst of some polypes.

Alternating with the polypites at intervals along the polypstem are found very curious bodies called *tasters.*
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 100.

tastily (tās'ti-li), *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste. [Colloq.]

tasto (tâs'tō), *n.* [It.: see *taste*[1].] Same as *key*[1], 4 (*b*). — **Tasto solo,** in *music,* one key at a time:

a direction used in thorough-bass, indicating that the given bass is to be played alone or in octaves, without chords. Abbreviated *t. s.*

tasty (tās'ti), *a.* [< *taste*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having good taste, or nice perception of excellence.—2. In conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

It is at once rich, *tasty*, and quite the thing.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvii.

3. Palatable; nice; fine.

The meal . . . consisted of two small but *tasty* dishes of meat prepared with skill and served with nicety.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xxiv.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

tat[1] (tat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tatted*, ppr. *tatting*. [Also *tatt;* perhaps < Icel. *tæta*, tease or pick (wool), < *tæta*, shreds, etc.: see *tate*. Cf. *tatting*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To entangle. [Prov. Eng.] —2. To make (trimming) by tatting.

II. *intrans.* [A sense taken from the noun *tatting*.] To work at or make tatting.

tat[2] (tat), *n.* [A childish word, a var. of *dad:* see *dad*[1].] Dad; father. [Prov. Eng.]

tat[3] (tat), *v. t.* [A var. of *tap*[2]; cf. *tit for tat*, orig. *tip for tap*.] To touch gently. [Prov. Eng.]

Come tit me, come *tat* me, come throw a kiss at me.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

tat[4] (tat), *a.* A dialectal variant of *that*.

tat[5] (tat), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *tatter*[1].] A rag. [Cant.]

Now, I'll tell you about the *tat* (rag) gatherers; buying rags they call it, but I call it bouncing people.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 424.

tat[5] (tat), *v. i.* [< *tat*[5], *n.*] To gather rags. [Cant.]

He goes *tatting* and billy-hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 417.

tat[6] (tat), *n.* [Hind. *tāt.*] In India, cloth or matting made from different fibers; especially, gunny-cloth.

tat[7] (tat), *n.* [< Hind., Telugu, etc., *taṭṭu*, a pony.] A pony. [Anglo-Indian.]

Old Ghyrkins . . . rode about on a little *tat*, questioning beaters and shikarries.
F. Marion Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

tata[1] (tä'tä), *n.* [W. African.] In West Africa, the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. *Imp. Dict.*

tata[2] (tä'tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A shrub, *Eugenia supra-axillaris*, of Brazil, bearing a fruit of good size.

ta-ta (tä'tä'), *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; farewell; good-by.

And so, *ta-ta*. I might as well have stayed away for any good I've done.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

tatao (tä-tä'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tanager, *Calliste tatao*.

Tatar, Tartar[3] (tä'tär, tär'tär), *n.* and *a.* [As a long-established E. word, *Tartar*, < F. *Tartare* = Sp. *Tártaro* = Pg. It. *Tartaro* = D. *Tartaar*, *Tarter* = LG. G. Dan. *Tartar* = Sw. *Tartar*, *Tartarer*, etc., < ML. *Tartarus* (also *Tartarinus*, OF. *Tartarin*), a Tatar (cf. F. *Tartarie* = Sp. *Tartaria* = Pg. It. *Tartaria* = G. *Tartarei*, < ML. *Tartaria*, Tartary); an altered form, believed to be due to confusion with L. *Tartarus*, hell (a confusion reflected in the alleged pun of the French king St. Louis, "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from *Tartarus*"), the true form being **Tatarus* (though this is not found, apparently, in medieval use), = Russ. *Tatarinŭ*, Pol. *Tatar*, etc., = Turk. *Tātar*, < Pers. *Tātar*, *Tatar* (Chinese *Tah-tar*, *Tah-dzŭ*), a Tatar. In recent E. the form *Tatar*, as earlier in F. *Tatare* = LG. G. Dan. *Tatar* = Icel. *Tattarar*, pl., etc., altered in ethnographical use to suit the form of the original word, has been used for *Tartar* in the original sense (def. 1), but not in the other senses. The derivative words *Tartarian*, *Tartaric*, etc., are similarly altered to *Tatarian*, *Tataric*, etc.; but the corresponding form *Tatary* (= G. *Tatarei*) for *Tartary* has been little used.] **I.** *n.* 1. (*a*) A member of one of certain Tungusic tribes whose original home was in the region vaguely known as "Chinese Tatary" (Manchuria and Mongolia), and who are now represented by the Fish-shin Tatars in northern Manchuria, and the Solons and Daurians in northeastern Mongolia, but more particularly by the Manchus, the present rulers of China. The chief among these tribes were (1) the Khitans, who in 907 conquered China and set up a dynasty there (called the Liao) which lasted until 1123, when they were conquered by their rivals; (2) the Niuchi, Juchi, or Jurchin (the true Tatars, and the ancestors of the modern Manchus), who also established a dynasty, called Kin ('golden'), and are hence known as the Kin Tatars; (3) the Kara-Khitai (or black Tatars), a remnant of the Khitans, who, when their empire was overthrown by the Juchi, escaped westward and founded an empire which stretched from the Oxus to the desert of Shamo, and from Tibet to the Altai; (4) the Onguts (or white Tatars). (*b*) In the middle ages, one of the host of Mongol, Turk, and Tatar warriors who swept over Asia under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan, and threatened Europe. (*c*) A member of one of numerous tribes or peoples of mixed Turkish, Mongol, and Tatar origin (descendants of the remnants of these hosts) now inhabiting the steppes of central Asia, Russia in Europe, Siberia (the latter with an additional intermixture of Finnish and Samoyedic blood), and the Caucasus, such as the Kazan Tatars (the remnant of the Kipchaks, or 'Golden Horde'), the Krim Tatars in the Crimea, the Kalmucks or Eleuths (who are properly Mongols), etc.

Swifter than arrow from the *Tartar's* bow.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 101.

As when the *Tartar* from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the snowy plains,
Retires.
Milton, P. L., x. 431.

2. A savage, intractable person; a person of a keen, irritable temper; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen: as, she is a regular *Tartar*. [In this sense not altered to *Tatar*.]

The general had known Dr. Firmin's father also, who likewise had been a colonel in the famous old Peninsular army. "A *Tartar* that fellow was, and no mistake!" said the good officer.
Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

Perhaps this disconsolate suitor, whose first wife had been what is popularly called a *Tartar*, studied Mrs. Vandeleur's character with more attention than the rest.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. i.

To catch a Tartar, to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a Tatar or Tartar, or the Tatars or Tartars, or Tatary or Tartary. —**Tatar antelope**, the saiga. See cut under *Saiga*.—**Tatar bread.** See *bread*[1].—**Tatar lamb.** Same as *Tartarian lamb*. See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.—**Tatar sable.** See *sable*.

Tatare (tat'ä-rē), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831).] A genus of Polynesian birds, the type of which is *T. longirostris* of the Society Islands, of warbler-like character, related to the warblers of the genus *Acrocephalus*. Seven species are described. The best-known is that above named, formerly called *long-billed thrush* (Latham, 1783). Also *Tatarea* (Reichenbach, 1849).

Tatare longirostris.

Tatarian, Tartarian (tä-, tär-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tatar*, *Tartar*, + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.—**Tatarian bread.** Same as *Tatar bread* (which see, under *bread*[1]).—**Tatarian buckwheat.** See *Fagopyrum*.—**Tatarian honeysuckle.** See *honeysuckle*, 1.—**Tatarian lamb.** See *agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*.—**Tatarian maple**, a tree, *Acer Tataricum*, of Russia and temperate Asia.—**Tatarian oat.** See *oat*, 1.—**Tatarian pine**, the Taurian or seaside pine. See *Corsican pine*, under *pine*[1].—**Tatarian southernwood** or **wormwood.** Same as *santonica*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A Tatar or Tartar.

Two *Tartarians* then of the King's Stable were sent for; but they were able to answer nothing to purpose.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, v. 503.

2†. A thief. [Cant.] [In this sense only *Tartarian*.]

If any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, will with both hands nimbly lend a cast of my office to him.
The Wandering Jew (1640).

Tataric, Tartaric[2] (tä-, tär-tar'ik), *a.* [The older form is *Tartaric*, < ML. *Tartaricus*, < *Tartarus*, Tartar: see *Tatar*, *Tartar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the Tatars or Tartars.

Tatarize, Tartarize[2] (tä'-, tär'ta-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Tatarized*, *Tartarized*, ppr. *Tatarizing*, *Tartarizing*. [< *Tatar*, *Tartar*[3], + *-ize*.] To make like a Tatar or the Tatars.

The Tchuvashes are a *Tatarized* branch of the Finns of the Volga.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 702.

tatarwagt, *n.* [ME.; cf. *tatter*[1].] A tatter (?).

Greye clothis not fulle clene,
But fretted fulle of *tatarwagges*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7257.

tataupa (ta-tâ'pä), *n.* [S. Amer.] One of the South American tinamous, *Crypturus tataupa*.

tate (tāt), *n.* [Also *tait;* < Icel. *tæta* (cf. equiv. *tætingr*), shreds; cf. Sw. *tåt*, a strand, twist, filament: see *tat*[1].] A small portion of anything consisting of fibers or the like: as, a *tate* of hair or wool; a *tate* of hay. [Scotch.]

tater (tā'tėr), *n.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *potato*.

We met a cart laden with potatoes. "Uncommon fine *taters*, them, sir!" said the intelligent tradesman, gazing at them with eager interest. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 29.

tath (tath), *n.* [< ME. *tath*, < Icel. *tadh* = Sw. dial. *tad*, manure, dung; cf. Icel. *tadha*, hay from the home field, the home field itself; lit. 'that which is scattered'; cf. OHG. *zata*, *zota*, G. *zote*, a rag: see *ted*[1].] 1. The dung or manure left on land where live stock has been fed. Also *teathe*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

tath (tath), *v. t.* [Also *teathe;* < Icel. *tedhja* (= Norw. *tedja*), manure, < *tadh*, manure: see *tath*, *n.* The same verb in a more gen. sense appears as E. *ted:* see *ted*[1].] To manure, as a field, by allowing live stock to graze upon it. [Prov. Eng.]

Tatianist (tā'shi-an-ist), *n.* [< *Tatian* (see def.) + *-ist*.] One of a Gnostic and Encratite sect, followers of Tatian, originally a Christian apologist and a disciple of Justin Martyr, but a convert to Gnosticism about A. D. 170.

tatlet, tatler†. Old spellings of *tattle*, *tattler*.

tatoo, *v.* See *tattoo*[2].

tatou (tat'ō), *n.* [< F. *tatou* = Sp. *tato* = Pg. *tatu*, < S. Amer. *tatu*.] An armadillo; specifically, the giant armadillo, *Tatusia* or *Priodonta gigas*. Also *tatu*.

tatouay (tat'ǫ̈-ā), *n.* [S. Amer.] A kind of armadillo, *Dasypus tatouay* or *Xenurus unicinctus*. See cut under *Xenurus*.

tatou-peba (tat'ō-pē'bä), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *peba*.

tatt, *v.* See *tat*[1].

tatta[1]†, *n.* Same as *daddy*. *Minsheu*.

tatta[2] (tat'ä), *n.* Same as *tatty*[2].

tatter[1] (tat'ėr), *n.* [Formerly and dial. also *totter;* < ME. **tater* (only as in part. adj. *tatered*, *tatird*, tattered, and appar. in *tatarwag*), < Icel. *töturr*, *tötturr* = Norw. *totra*, also *taltra*, *tultre*, = MLG. *talteren*, LG. *taltern*, pl., tatters, rags. Cf. *totter*[1], *totter*[2].] 1. A rag, or a part torn and hanging: commonly applied to thin and flexible fabrics, as cloth, paper, or leather: chiefly used in the plural.

Tear a passion to *tatters*, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 11.

Time, go hang thee!
I will bang thee,
Though I die in *totters*.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1.

2. A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

Hip. Should the grand Ruffian come to mill me, I
Would scorn to shuttle from my poverty.
Pen. So, so; well spoke, my noble English *tatter*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iii. 1.

tatter[1] (tat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. **tateren*, in the part. adj. *tatered:* see *tattered*.] **I.** *trans.* To rend or tear into rags or shreds; wear to tatters.

A Lion, that hath *tatter'd* heer
A goodly Heifer, there a lusty Steer, . . .
Strouts in his Rage, and wallows in his Prey.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

To tatter a kip. See the quotation. [Slang.]

My business was to attend him at auctions, to put him in spirits when he sat for his picture, to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at *tattering a kip*, as the phrase was, when he had a mind for a frolic.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

II. *intrans.* To fall into rags or shreds; become ragged.

After such bloody toil, we bid good night,
And wound our *tattering* colours clearly up.
Shak., K. John, v. 5. 7.

tatter[2] (tat'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *tateren*, chatter, jabber, < MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer, = MLG. *tateren*, > G. *tattern*, prattle. Cf. *tattle*.] 1†. To chatter; gabble; jabber.

Tateryn, or laueryn or speke wythe owte resone (or langelyn . . . chateryn, laberyn). Garrio, blatero.
Prompt. Parv., p. 487.

2. To stir actively and laboriously. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tatter[3] (tat'ėr), *n.* [< *tat*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tats, or makes tatting.

tatterdemalion (tat″ėr-dē-mā′liọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tatterdemallion, tatterdemalean, totterdemalion, tattertimallion;* appar. a fanciful term, < *tatter*[1]. The terminal element is obscure; the *de* is perhaps used with no more precision than in *hobbledehoy*, and the last part may have been orig., as it is now, entirely meaningless.] A ragged fellow.

Those *tattertimallions* will have two or three horses, some foure or five, as well for service as for to eat.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 40.

Why, among so many millions of people, should thou and I onely be miserable *totterdemalions*, rag-a-muffins, and lowsy desperates?
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii.

1 *Gent.* Mine Host, what's here?
Host. A *Tatterdemalean*, that stayes to sit at the Ordinary to day.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

tattered (tat′ėrd), *a.* [Formerly and dial. also *tottered;* < ME. *tatered, tatird;* < *tatter*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Rent in tatters; torn; hanging in rags.

Whose garment was so *totter'd* that it was easie to number every thred. *Lyly*, Endymion, v. 1.

An old book, so *tattered* and thumb-worn "that it was ready to fall piece from piece if he did but turn it over."
Southey, Bunyan, p. 26.

2. Dilapidated; showing gaps or breaks; jagged; broken.

His syre a soutere y-suled [sullied] in grees,
His teeth with toylinge [pulling] of lether *tatered* as a sawe! *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xviii.

3. Dressed in tatters or rags; ragged.

A hundred and fifty *tattered* prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 37.

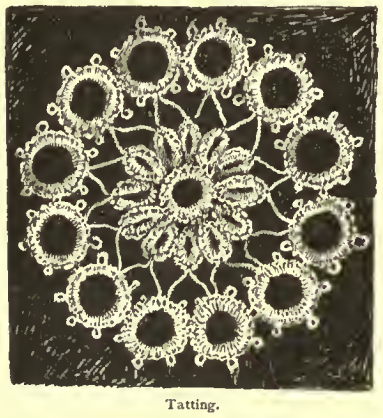
tatterwallop (tat′ėr-wol-ọp), *n.* [< *tatter*[1] + *wallop*, 'boil,' used figuratively, 'flutter' (?).] Tatters; rags in a fluttering state. [Scotch.]

tattery (tat′ėr-i), *a.* [= Icel. *tötrugr* = LG. *tattrig;* as *tatter*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in tatters; very ragged.

Jet-black, *tattery* wig. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 262.

tattie, *n.* See *tatty*[2].

tatting[1] (tat′ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal n. of *tat*[1], entangle, hence 'weave,' 'knit' (?).] 1. A kind of knotted work, done with cotton or linen thread with a shuttle, reproducing in make and



Tatting.

appearance the gimp laces or knotted laces of the sixteenth century, and used for doilies, collars, trimmings, etc.

How our fathers managed without crochet is a wonder; but I believe some small and feeble substitute existed in their time under the name of *tatting*.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, iii.

2. The act of making such lace.

tatting[2] (tat′ing), *n.* [A corruption of *tatty*[2], suggested by *matting*[1].] Same as *tatty*[2].

tatting-shuttle (tat′ing-shut″l), *n.* A shuttle used in making tatting.

tattle (tat′l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *tattled*, ppr. *tattling.* [< ME. **tatelen* (< LG. *tateln*, gabble as a goose, tattle), a var. of *tateren*, chatter, = MD. *tateren*, speak shrilly, sound a call or blast on a trumpet, D. *tateren*, stammer (> G. *tattern*, prattle), etc.: see *tatter*[2]. Cf. *tittle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To prate; talk idly; use many words with little meaning; prattle; chatter; chat.

When the babe shall . . . begin to *tattle* and call hir Mamma. *Lyly*, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 129.

I pray hold on your Resolution to be here the next Term, that we may *tattle* a little of Tom Thumb.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

When you stop to *tattle* with some crony servant in the same street, leave your own street-door open.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To gossip; carry tales. See *tattling*, *p. a.*

II. *trans.* To utter idly; blab.

The midwife and the nurse well made away,
Then let the ladies *tattle* what they please.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 168.

tattle (tat′l), *n.* [< *tattle*, *v.*] Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

Thus does the old gentleman [Heslod] give himself up to a loose kind of *tattle*, rather than endeavour after a just poetical description. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

=**Syn.** *Chatter, Babble*, etc. See *prattle*.

tattlement (tat′l-ment), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ment.*] Tattle; chatter. [Rare.]

Poor little Lilias Baillie: tottering about there, with her foolish glad *tattlement*. *Carlyle*, Baillie the Covenanter.

tattler (tat′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tatler* (as in the name of the famous periodical, "The Tatler," of Steele and Addison (1709–11), meant in the sense of 'the idle talker, the gossip'); < *tattle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tattles; an idle talker; a prattler; a telltale.

Tattlers and busy-bodies . . . are the canker and rust of idleness. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. § 1.

Whoever keeps an open ear
For *tattlers* will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 98.

2. In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus* in a broad sense; one of the *Totanæ;* a horseman or gambet: so called from the vociferous cries of most of these birds.

Wandering Tattler (*Heteroscelus incanus*).

There are many species, of several genera, of all parts of the world; and some are noted for their extensive dispersion, as the wandering tattler of various coasts and islands of the Pacific. The word is chiefly a book-name, as those tattlers which are well known in English-speaking countries have other vernacular names, as *yellowlegs, yellowshank, redshank, greenshank, willet;* and some of them are called *sandpipers*, with or without qualifying terms. See the distinctive names (with various cuts), and also *Scolopacidæ, sandpiper, snipe, Totanus*, and cuts under *greenshank, redshank, Rhyacophilus, ruff, Tringoides, Tryngites, willet*, and *yellowlegs*.

tattlery (tat′lėr-i), *n.* [< *tattle* + *-ery.*] Idle talk or chat.

tattling (tat′ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tattle, v.*] Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales; tale-bearing.

Fal. She shall not see me: I will ensconce me behind the arras.
Mrs. Ford. Pray you, do so: she's a very *tattling* woman.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 99.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which . . . is always narrative. *Dryden*, Ded. to tr. of Juvenal.

tattlingly (tat′ling-li), *adv.* In a tattling or telltale manner.

tattoo[1] (ta-tö′), *n.* [Formerly *taptoo, taptow* (= Sw. *tapto* = Russ. *tapta*), < D. *taptoe*, the tattoo ("*taptoe*, tap-tow; *de taptoe slaan*, to beat the tap-tow"—Sewel, ed. 1766), lit. a signal to put the 'tap to'—that is, to close the taps of the public houses; < *tap*, a tap, + *toe*, to, in the sense 'shut, close': see *tap*[1], and *to*[1], *adv.* Cf. LG. *tappenslag*, G. *zapfenstreich*, Dan. *tappenstreg*, tattoo, lit. 'tap-blow, tap-stroke.'] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or to their tents in camp; in United States men-of-war, a bugle-call or beat of drum at 9 P. M.

The *taptoo* is used in garrisons and quarters by the beat of the drum.
Silas Taylor, On Gavelkind (ed. 1663), p. 74. (*Skeat.*)

Tat-too or *Tap-too*, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their Quarters in a Garrison. It is sometimes call'd The Retreat. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

All those whose Hearts are loose and low
Start if they hear but the *Tattoo*. *Prior*, Alma, i.

The devil's tattoo, a beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table or other piece of furniture: an indication of impatience or absence of mind.

Lord Steyne made no reply except by beating *the Devil's tattoo* and biting his nails. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

tattoo[1] (ta-tö′), *v. i.* [< *tattoo*[1], *n.*] To beat the tattoo; make a noise like that of the tattoo. [Rare.]

He had looked at the clock many scores of times; . . . he *tattooed* at the table. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxii.

tattoo[2] (ta-tö′), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *tatoo;* = F. *tatouer*, < Tahitian *tatu*, tattooing, also adj., tattooed.] To mark, as the surface of the body, with indelible patterns produced by pricking the skin and inserting different pigments in the punctures. Sailors and others mark the skin with legends, love-emblems, etc.; and some uncivilized peoples, especially the New Zealanders and the Dyaks of Borneo, cover large surfaces of the body with ornamental patterns in this way. Tattooing is sometimes ordered by sentence of court martial as a punishment instead of branding, as by indelibly marking a soldier with D for "deserter," or T for "thief." It is also an occasional surgical operation.

The monster, then the man,
Tattoo'd or woaded, winter-clad in skins,
Raw from the prime, and crushing down his mate.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

tattoo[2] (ta-tö′), *n.* [< *tattoo*[2], *v.*] A pattern, legend, or picture produced by tattooing: used also attributively: as, *tattoo* marks.

There was a vast variety of *tattoos* and ornamentation, rendering them a serious difficulty to strangers.
R. F. Burton, Abeokuta, iii.

tattooage (ta-tö′āj), *n.* [= F. *tatouage;* as *tattoo*[2] + *-age.*] The practice of tattooing; also, a design made by tattooing. [Rare.]

Above his *tattooage* of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united.
Thackeray, From Cornhill to Cairo, xiii.

tattooer (ta-tö′ėr), *n.* [< *tattoo*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who tattooes; especially, one who is expert in the art of tattooing.

tattooing[1] (ta-tö′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tattoo*[1], *v.*] The sounding of the tattoo; also, a trick of beating a tattoo with the fingers.

The wandering night-winds seemed to bear
The sounds of a far *tattooing*.
Bret Harte, Second Review of the Grand Army.

Some little blinking, twitching, or *tattooing* trick which quickens as thoughts and words come faster.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 162.

tattooing[2] (ta-tö′ing), *n.* [Formerly also *tattowing;* verbal n. of *tattoo*[2], *v.*] 1. The art or practice of marking the body as described under *tattoo*[2], *v.*

They [the Tahitians] have a custom . . . which they call *Tattowing*. They prick the skin so as just not to fetch blood. *Cook*, First Voyage, I. xvii.

2. The pattern, or combination of patterns, so produced.

The deep lines of blue *tattooing* over nose and cheeks appear in curious contrast. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

Tattooing of the cornea, a surgical operation practised in cases of leucoma, consisting in pricking the cornea with needles and rubbing in sepia or lampblack.

tattooing-needle (ta-tö′ing-nē″dl), *n.* A pointed instrument for introducing a pigment beneath the skin, as in tattooing, and for certain operations in surgery.

tatty[1] (tat′i), *a.* [Also *tautie, tawtie;* < *tate* + *-y*[1].] Same as *tauted*.

tatty[2] (tat′i), *n.;* pl. *tatties* (-iz). [Also *tattie, tatta;* < Hind. *ṭaṭṭā*, dim. *ṭaṭṭī, ṭaṭyā*, a wicker frame, a matted shutter.] An East Indian matting made from the fiber of the cuscus-grass, which has a pleasant fragrance. It is used especially for hangings to fill door- and window-openings during the season of the hot dry winds, when it is always kept wet.

He described . . . the manner in which they kept themselves cool in hot weather, with punkahs, *tatties*, and other contrivances. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iv.

tatu, *n.* Same as *tatou*.

Tatusia (ta-tū′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), < F. *tatusie* (F. Cuvier, 1825), < *tatu* or *tatou*, q. v.] A genus of armadillos, typical of the family *Tatusiidæ*. It contains the peba, *T. novemcincta* (usually called *Dasypus novemcinctus*), notable as the only armadillo of the United States. It extends into Texas, and is thence called *Texan armadillo*. (See cut under *peba*.) The long-eared armadillo, or mule-armadillo, *T. hybridus*, is found on the pampas, and other species exist.

tatusiid (ta-tū′si-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tatusiidæ*.

II. *n.* An armadillo of this family.

Tatusiidæ (tat-ū-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tatusia* + *-idæ*.] A family of armadillos, typified by the genus *Tatusia;* the pebas and related forms. They are near the *Dasypodidæ* proper, and have usually been included in that family. The carapace is separated into fore and hind parts by a variable number (as six to nine) of intervening movable rings or zones, and the feet are somewhat peculiar in the relative proportions of the digits. The family ranges from Texas to Paraguay. Also *Tatusiinæ*, as a subfamily of *Dasypodidæ*. See cut under *peba*.

tau (tâ), *n.* [< Gr. *ταῦ*, tau, name of the Greek character T, *τ*, < Phenician (Heb.) *tāv*.] 1. In *ichth.*, the toadfish, *Batrachus tau*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A beetle. (*b*) A phalænid moth. (*c*) A fly.—3. In *her.*, same as *tau-cross*.

tau-bone (tâ′bōn), *n.* A T-shaped bone, such as the episternum or interclavicle of a monotreme. Also *T-bone.* See cut under *interclavicle.*

tau-cross (tâ′krôs), *n.* A T-shaped cross, having no arm above the horizontal bar. Also called *cross-tau,* and *cross of St. Anthony.* See etymology of *tau,* and cut under *cross*[1].

tau-crucifix (tâ′krö′si-fiks), *n.* A crucifix the cross of which is of the tau form.

taught[1] (tât). Preterit and past participle of *teach*[1].

taught[2]†, *a.* An old spelling of *taut.*

tauld (tâld). A Scotch form of *told,* preterit and past participle of *tell*[1].

taunt[1] (tânt or tânt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *taunte, tawnte,* also (and still dial.) *tant;* according to Skeat, prob. < OF. *tanter,* var. of *tenter, tempter,* try, tempt, provoke (> ME. *tenten, temten,* E. *tempt*), < L. *tentare,* try, tempt: see *tent*[2], *tempt,* of which *taunt* is thus a differentiated form. Skeat also quotes a passage from Udall, tr. of "Erasmus's Apophthegms," Diogenes, § 68, "Gouyng vnto the same *taunt pour taunte,* or one for another," suggesting an origin in the F. phrase *tant pour tant,* 'so much for so much': see *tantity.* There is no evidence that the sense was affected by OF. *tanser, taneer, tenser,* F. *tancer,* check, scold, reprove, taunt, < ML. as if **tentiare,* from the same source as *tentare.*] 1. Originally, to tease; rally; later, to tease spitefully; reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words, or by casting something in one's teeth; twit scornfully or insultingly.

Sometime *taunting* w'oute displesure, not w'out disport. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 57.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her. *Shak.,* M. N. D., iv. 1. 62.

2†. To censure, blame, or condemn for in a reproachful, scornful, or insulting manner; cast up; twit with: with a thing as object.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults. *Shak.,* A. and C., i. 2. 111.

And yet the Poet Sophocles . . .
Much *taunted* the vain Grecks Idolatrie. *Heywood,* Hierarchy of Angels, p. 10.

=**Syn.** 1. *Ridicule, Chaff, Deride, Mock, Upbraid, Taunt, Flout, Twit.* We may *ridicule* or *chaff* from mere sportiveness; we may *ridicule* or *upbraid* with a reformatory purpose; the other words represent, and all may represent, an act that is unkind. All except *mock* imply the use of words. As to *ridicule,* see *ludicrous,* and *banter, v.* and *n. Chaff,* which is still somewhat colloquial, means to make fun of or tease, kindly or unkindly, by light, ironical, or satirical remarks or questions. *Deride* expresses a hard and contemptuous feeling: "*derision* is ill-humored and scornful; it is anger wearing the mask of *ridicule*" (*C. J. Smith,* Syn. Disc., p. 667). It is not always so severe as this quotation makes it. *Mock* in its strongest sense expresses the next degree beyond *derision,* but with less pretense of mirth (see *imitate*). We *upbraid* a person in the hope of making him feel his guilt and mend his ways, or for the relief that our feelings find in expression; the word is one degree weaker than *taunt.* To *taunt* is to press upon a person certain facts or accusations of a reproachful character unsparingly, for the purpose of annoying or shaming, and glorying in the effect of the insulting words: as, to *taunt* one with his failure. To *flout,* or *flout at,* is to *mock* or insult with energy or abruptness; *flout* is the strongest of these words. To *twit* is to *taunt* over small matters, or in a small way; *twit* bears the relation of a diminutive to *taunt.*

taunt[1] (tânt or tânt), *n.* [Also dial. *tant;* < *taunt*[1], *v.*] 1. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

Have I lived to stand at the *taunt* of one that makes fritters of English? *Shak.,* M. W. of W., v. 5. 151.

These scornful *taunts*
Neither become your modesty or years. *Ford,* 'Tis Pity, iii. 2.

2. An object of reproach; an opprobrium.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a *taunt* and a curse. Jer. xxiv. 9.

=**Syn.** See *taunt*[1], *v. t.*

taunt[2] (tânt), *a.* [By apheresis from *ataunt,* q. v.] *Naut.,* high or tall: an epithet particularly noting masts of unusual height.

taunter (tân'- or tân'tėr), *n.* [< *taunt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

tauntingly (tân'- or tân'ting-li), *adv.* In a taunting manner; teasingly; with bitter and sarcastic words; jeeringly; scoffingly.

And thus most *tauntingly* she chatt
Against poor silly Lot.
Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 154).

Taunton (tân'tọn), *n.* [So called from the place of manufacture, *Taunton,* a town in Somerset, Eng.] A broadcloth of the seventeenth century.

Taunusian (tâ-nū'si-an), *n.* [< G. and L. *Taunus,* a mountain-ridge in Germany.] In *geol.,* a division of the Lower Devonian in Belgium and the north of France. It is a sandstone characterized by the presence of several species of *Spirifera* and *Spirigera.*

taupe (tâp), *n.* [Formerly also *talpe;* < F. *taupe,* OF. *taupe, talpe,* < L. *talpa,* a mole.] A mole. See *Talpa.*

taupie, tawpie (tâ'pi), *n.* [Dim. of **taup,* < Icel. *töpi* = Dan. *taabe,* a fool; cf. Sw. *tåpig,* simple, foolish.] A foolish or thoughtless young woman. [Scotch.]

No content wi' turning the *taupies'* heads wi' ballants. *Scott,* St. Ronan's Well, xv.

Taur† (târ), *n.* [ME., < L. *taurus,* a bull.] The sign of the zodiac Taurus.

Myn ascendant was *Taur* and Mars therinne. *Chaucer,* Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 613.

taure (târ), *n.* [< F. *taure,* < L. *taurus,* a bull.] A Roman head-dress characterized by a mass of little curls around the forehead, supposed to resemble those on the forehead of a bull. *Art Journal,* N. S., XIX. 206.

taurian[1] (tâ'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *taurus,* a bull, + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to a bull; taurine. [Rare.]

There were to be three days of bull-fighting, . . . with eight *taurian* victims each day. *Harper's Mag.,* LXV. 563.

Taurian[2] (tâ'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Taurius* (in *Taurii ludi,* games in honor of the infernal gods), < *Taurea,* a sterile cow, such animals being sacred to the infernal gods, + *-an.*] Only in the phrase *Taurian games.*—**Taurian games,** a name under the Roman republic for the secular games (*ludi sæculares*) of the empire. Also called *Tarentine games.*

Taurian[3] (tâ'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Taurus,* Gr. Ταῦρος, a mountain-range in Asia Minor, + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Taurus mountains in Asia Minor.—**Taurian pine.** See *pine*[1].

Tauric (tâ'rik), *a.* [< L. *Tauricus,* < Gr. Ταυρικός, < Ταῦροι, L. *Tauri:* see def.] Pertaining to the ancient Tauri, or to their land, Taurica Chersonesus (the modern Crimea), noted in Greek legend.

The Orestes of *Tauric* and Cappadocian legend is a different person, connected with the spread of Artemis-worship. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 828.

tauricornous† (tâ'ri-kôr-nus), *a.* [< F. *tauricorne,* < LL. *tauricornis,* < L. *taurus,* bull, + *cornu,* horn.] Horned like a bull.

And if (as Vossius well contendeth) Moses and Bacchus were the same person, their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of one perhaps the same with the other. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 9.

Taurid (tâ'rid), *n.* [< L. *Taurus,* the constellation Taurus, + *-id*[2].] One of a shower of meteors appearing November 20th, and radiating from a point north preceding Aldebaran in Taurus. The meteors are slow, and fire-balls occasionally appear among them.

tauridor (tâ'ri-dor), *n.* Same as *toreador.*

tauriform (tâ'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tauriformis,* bull-shaped, < *taurus,* bull, + *forma,* shape, form.] 1. Having the form of a bull; like a bull in shape.—2. Shaped like the horns of a bull. Compare *arietiform.*—3. Noting the sign Taurus of the zodiac; having the form of the symbol ♉.

taurin (tâ'rin), *n.* [So called because first discovered in the bile of the ox; < L. *taurus,* a bull or ox, + *-in*[2].] A decomposition product ($C_2H_7SNO_3$) of bile. It is a stable compound, forming colorless crystals readily soluble in water.

taurine (tâ'rin), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *taurino,* < L. *taurinus,* of or pertaining to a bull or ox, < *taurus,* bull: see *Taurus.*] 1. Relating to a bull; having the character of a bull; bovine; bull-like.

Lord Newton, full-blooded, full-brained, *taurine* with potential vigour. *Dr. J. Brown,* Spare Hours, 3d scr., p. 356.

2. Relating to the zodiacal sign Taurus; especially, belonging to the period of time (from about 4500 to 1900 B. C.) during which the sun was in Taurus at the vernal equinox: as, the *taurine* religions; the *taurine* myths.

taurobolium (tâ-rō-bō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *taurobolia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ταυροβόλος, slaughtering bulls, < ταῦρος, bull, + βάλλειν, throw.] 1. The sacrifice of a bull in the Mithraic rites; the mystic baptism of a neophyte in the blood of a bull. See *Mithras.*—2. The representation in art, as in drawing or sculpture, of the killing of a bull, as by Mithras: a very common more or less conventional design. See cut in next column.

taurocholic (tâ-rō-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + χόλος, gall, bile.] Noting an acid obtained from the bile of the ox. It occurs plentifully in human bile. It is an amorphous solid, but forms crystalline salts. See *choleic.*

Mithraic Taurobolium.—From a marble in the Vatican, Rome.

taurocol, taurocolla (tâ'rō-kol, tâ-rō-kol'ä), *n.* [NL. *taurocolla;* < Gr. ταῦρος, bull, + κόλλα, glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

tauromachian (tâ-rō-mā'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting; disposed to regard public bull-fights with favor. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter; a toreador. [Rare.]

tauromachic (tâ-rō-mak'ik), *a.* [< *tauromach-y* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or relating to tauromachy or bull-fighting.

tauromachy (tâ-rom'a-ki), *n.* [= F. *tauromachie,* < NL. *tauromachia,* < Gr. ταυρομαχία, < ταῦρος, bull, + μάχη, a fight, < μάχεσθαι, fight.] Bull-fighting; a bull-fight.

tauromorphous (tâ-rō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. ταυρόμορφος, < ταῦρος, bull, + μορφή, form.] Having the form of a bull: as, the *tauromorphous* Bacchus.

Taurus (tâ'rus), *n.* [< L. *taurus,* < Gr. ταῦρος, a bull, ox, = AS. *steór:* see *steer*[2].] 1. An ancient

The Constellation Taurus.

constellation and sign of the zodiac, representing the forward part of a bull. It contains the star Aldebaran of the first magnitude, the star Nath of the second magnitude, and the striking group of the Pleiads. Its sign is ♉.

2†. In *zoöl.,* a genus of cattle, to which the common bull and cow were referred. It is not now used, these animals representing the species called *Bos taurus.*—**Taurus poniatovii,** the bull of Poniatowski, a constellation named by the Abbé Poczobut in 1777, in honor of the last king of Poland. It was situated over the Shield of Sobieski, between the east shoulder of Ophiuchus and the Eagle, and contained most of the Hyades. The constellation is obsolete.

tau-staff (tâ'stâf), *n.* [See *tau.*] A crutch-handled staff.

A cross-headed or *tau-staff.* *Jos. Anderson.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

taut (tât), *a.* [Early mod. E. *taught;* < ME. *toght,* a var. of *tight:* see *tight*[1]. The form *taut* cannot be explained as coming directly from Dan. *tæt.*] 1. Tight; tense; not slack: as, a *taut* line.

This churl with bely stif and *toght*
As any tabor. *Chaucer,* Summoner's Tale, l. 565.

For their warres they haue a great deepe platter of wood. They cover the mouth thereof with a skin; at each corner they tie a walnut, which meeting on the backside neere the bottome, with a small rope they twitch them together till it be so *taught* and stiffe that they may beat vpon it as vpon a drumme. *Capt. John Smith,* Works, I. 136.

Hence—2. In good shape or condition; properly ordered; prepared against emergency; tidy; neat. [Now chiefly nautical in both uses.]

By breakfast-time the ship was clean and *taut* fore and aft, her decks drying fast in the sun.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, vii.

To heave taut. See *heave*.

tautaug (tâ-tâg'), *n.* Same as *tautog*.

tauted (tâ'ted), *a.* [Also *tawted*; < **taut*, var. of *tate*, *tait*, a tuft of hair (see *tate*) (or < Icel. *tōt*, a flock of wool), + *-ed*[2].] Matted; tonzled; disordered: noting hair or wool. Also *tautie*, *tautie*, *tatty*. [Scotch.]

She was na get o' moorland tips,
Wi' *tauted* ket an' hairy hips.
Burns, Poor Mailie's Elegy.

tautegorical (tâ-tē-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same (see *tautochrone*), + *ἀγορεύειν*, speak: see *agora*, and cf. *allegorical*.] Expressing the same thing in different words: opposed to *allegorical*. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

tauten (tâ'tn), *v.* [< *taut* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become taut or tense.

The rigging *tautened* and the huge sails flapped in thunder as the Harpoon sped upon her course.
H. R. Haggard, Mr. Meeson's Will, xii.

II. *trans.* To make taut, tense, or tight; tighten; stiffen. [Rare in both uses.]

Every sense on the alert, and every nerve *tautened* to fullest tension. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 245.

tautie (tâ'ti), *a.* Same as *tauted*. [Scotch.]

tautly (tât'li), *adv.* In a taut manner; tightly.

tautness (tât'nes), *n.* The state of being taut; tightness; tenseness.

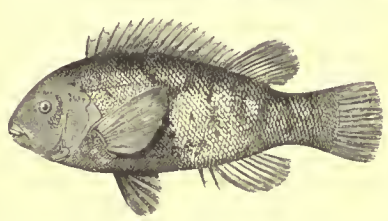
tautobaryd (tâ'tō-bar-id), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *βαρύς*, heavy (*βάρος*, weight), + *-d* for *-id*[2].] That curve upon which the pressure of a body moving under gravity is everywhere the same.

tautochrone (tâ'tō-krōn), *n.* [< F. *tautochrone*, < Gr. *ταὐτό*, Attic *ταὐτόν*, the same (contr. of *τὸ αὐτό*, the same: *τό*, neut. of *ὁ*, the; *αὐτό*, Attic *αὐτόν*, neut. of *αὐτός*, the same), + *χρόνος*, time.] In *math.*, a curve line such that a heavy body descending along it by gravity will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property for a constant force with no resistance.

tautochronism (tâ-tok'rō-nizm), *n.* [< *tautochrone* + *-ism*.] The characteristic property of the tautochrone.

tautochronous (tâ-tok'rō-nus), *a.* [< *tautochrone* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tautochrone; isochronous.

tautog (tâ-tog'), *n.* [Also *tautaug*, *tetaug*, and formerly *tautauog* (Roger Williams); Amer. Ind., pl. of *taut*, the Indian name of the fish; said by Roger Williams to mean 'sheep's heads.'] A labroid fish, *Tautoga americana* or *T. onitis*,



Tautog (*Tautoga onitis*).

abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. Also called *blackfish* and *oyster-fish*.

tautologic (tâ-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *tautologique* = It. *tautologico*; as *tautology* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by tautology.

tautological (tâ-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *tautologic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or of the nature of tautology: as, *tautological* expressions.

Pleonasms of words, *tautological* repetitions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 25.

Tautological echo. See *echo*, 1.

tautologically (tâ-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tautological manner; by tautology.

tautologise, *v. i.* See *tautologize*.

tautologism (tâ-tol'ō-jism), *n.* Same as *tautology*, 2.

It [chaotic language] is reduced to order and meaning, . . . partly by . . . *tautologism*, i. e. by using a second synonym to define the word which is vague; in point of fact, by making two vague words into one definite word.
F. W. Farrar, Language and Languages, p. 388.

tautologist (tâ-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *tautology* + *-ist*.] One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

tautologize (tâ-tol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tautologized*, ppr. *tautologizing*. [< *tautology* + *-ize*.] To use tautology. Also spelled *tautologise*.

That in this brief description the wise man should *tautologize* is not to be supposed.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 25.

tautologous (tâ-tol'ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ταυτολόγος*, repeating what has been said: see *tautology*.] Tautological: as, *tautologous* verbiage.

Clumsy *tautologous* interpretation. *The Academy*.

tautology (tâ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *tautologie* = Sp. *tautología* = Pg. It. *tautologia*, < L. *tautologia*, < Gr. *ταυτολογία*, the repetition of the same thing, < *ταυτολόγος*, repeating the same thing, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *λέγειν*, speak (see *-ology*).] 1. Repetition of the same word, or use of several words conveying the same idea, in the same immediate context. See *dilogy*.—2. The repetition of the same thing in different words; the useless repetition of the same idea or meaning: as, "they did it successively one after the other"; "both simultaneously made their appearance at one and the same time." Tautology is repetition without addition of force or clearness, and is disguised by a change of wording; it differs from the repetition which is used for clearness, emphasis, or effect, and which may be either in the same or in different words.

How hath my unregarded language vented
The sad *tautologies* of lavish passion!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

I wrote him an humble and very submissive Letter, all in his own stile: that is, I called the Library a venerable place; the Books sacred reliques of Antiquity, &c., with half a dozen *tautologies*.
Humphrey Wanley, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 258.

=Syn. 2. *Redundancy*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

tautoōusian (tâ-tō-ō'si-an), *a.* [< *tautoöusi-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *tautoöusious*.

tautoōusious (tâ-tō-ō'si-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *οὐσία*, being, essence, + *-ous*. Cf. *homoöusious*.] In *theol.*, having absolutely the same essence. [Rare.]

tautophonical (tâ-tō-fon'i-kal), *a.* [< *tautophon-y* + *-ic-al*.] Repeating the same sound. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tautophony (tâ'tō-fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *tautophonie*, < Gr. *ταυτοφωνία*, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *φωνή*, sound.] Repetition of the same sound.

tautopodic (tâ-tō-pod'ik), *a.* [< *tautopod-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or constituting a tautopody.

tautopody (tâ-top'ō-di), *n.* [< LL. *tautopodia*, < Gr. *ταυτοποδία*, tautopody, < *ταὐτό*, the same, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *anc. pros.*, immediate repetition of the same foot; a compound foot or measure consisting of a simple foot and its exact repetition. See *dipody* and *syzygy*, 2.

tau-topped (tâ'topt), *a.* Having the handle in the shape of a tau-cross, as the Greek pateressa, or pastoral staff.

tautousian (tâ-tö'si-an), *a.* Same as *tautoousian*. *Imp. Dict.*

tautousious (tâ-tö'si-us), *a.* Same as *tautoousious*. *Imp. Dict.*

tautozonal (tâ'tō-zō-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ταὐτό*, the same, + *ζώνη*, zone, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same zone: noting the planes of a crystal.

tautozonality (tâ''tō-zō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *tautozonal* + *-ity*.] The condition of being tautozonal.

tavalure (tav'a-lūr), *n.* [< F. *tavelure*, a spotting, spots, speckles, < *taveler*, spot, speckle.] In *her.*, one of the so-called spots of the fur ermine. See *ermine spot*, under *ermine*[1].

tavelt, *n.* [ME., < AS. *tæfel*, game of tables, < L. *tabula*, table: see *table*.] The game of tables. *Layamon*.

tavelt, *v.* [ME. *tavelen*, *tevelen*, < AS. *tæflan* (= Icel. *tefla*), play at tables, < *tæfel*, game of tables: see *tavel*, *n.*] To play at tables.

tavern (tav'ėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *tabern*; < ME. *taverne*, < OF. (and F.) *taverne* = Pr. *taverna* = Sp. *taberna* = Pg. *taberna*, *taverna* = It. *taverna*, < L. *taberna*, a booth, a shop, inn, tavern; from the same root as *tabula*, a board, plank, table: see *table*. Cf. *tabern*, *taberna*, *tabernacle*.] A public house where wines and other liquors are sold, and where food is provided for travelers and other guests; a public house where both food and drink are supplied; an inn. Taverns existed in England as early as the thirteenth century. At first only wines and liquors were sold.

After dinner we went to a blind *tavern*, where Congreve, Sir Richard Temple, Eastcourt, and Charles Main were over a bowl of bad punch.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Oct 27, 1710.

Plenty of the old *Taverns* still survive to show us in what places our fathers took their dinners and drank their punch. . . . The floor was sanded; there was a great fire kept up all through the winter, with a kettle always full of boiling water; the cloth was not always of the cleanest; the forks were steel; in the evening there was always a company of those who supped—for they dined early—on chops, steaks, sausages, oysters, and Welsh rabbit, of those who drank, those who smoked their long pipes, and those who sang.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

To hunt a tavern fox†, to be drunk. Compare *tavern-hunting*.

Else he had little leisure time to waste,
Or at the ale-house huff-cap ale to taste;
Nor did he ever *hunt a tavern fox*.
John Taylor, Old Parr (1635). (*Davies*.)

=Syn. *Inn*, *Tavern*, *Hotel*, *House*. In the United States *inn* and *tavern* are rarely now popularly applied to places of public entertainment, except sometimes as quaint or affected terms; but in law *tavern* is sometimes used for any place of public entertainment where liquor is sold under license. *Hotel* is the general word, or, often, *house* as the name of a particular *hotel*.

tavern-bush (tav'ėrn-bůsh), *n.* The bush formerly hung out as a sign for a tavern.

taverner (tav'ėr-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *taverner*, < OF. *tavernier* = Sp. *tabernero* = Pg. *taverneiro* = It. *tavernajo*, *taverniere*, < LL. *tabernarius* (fem. *tabernaria*), the keeper of a tavern or inn, also the keeper of a shop, prop. adj. (> Sp. *tabernario*), pertaining to a tavern or shop, < L. *taberna*, a booth, shop, tavern: see *tavern*.] One who keeps a tavern; an innkeeper.

Forth they goon towardes that village
Of which the *taverner* had spoke biforn.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 245.

Not being able to pay, hauing impauned himselfe, the *Tauerner* bringeth him out to the high way, and beates him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

tavern-haunter (tav'ėrn-hän'tėr), *n.* One who frequents taverns. *Encyc. Dict.*

tavern-hunting† (tav'ėrn-hun'ting), *n.* The frequenting of taverns.

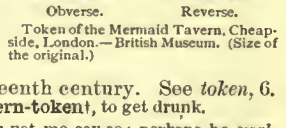
Their lazinesse, their *Tavern-hunting*, their neglect of all sound literature, and their liking of doltish and monasticall Schoolemen daily increast.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

taverning† (tav'ėr-ning), *n.* [< *tavern* + *-ing*[1].] Resort to a tavern, or to taverns generally; also, a festival or convivial meeting at a tavern.

But who conjur'd this hawdie Poggie's ghost
From out the stewes of his lewde home bred coast?
Or wicked Rablais dronken revellings,
To grace the mis-rule of our *tavernings*?
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i.

tavern-keeper (tav'ėrn-kē'pėr), *n.* One who keeps a tavern; a taverner.

tavern-token (tav'ėrn-tō'kn), *n.* A token issued by the keeper of a tavern for convenience of change. Tavern-tokens were largely issued in England in the seventeenth century. See *token*, 6.



Obverse. Reverse.

Token of the Mermaid Tavern, Cheapside, London.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

—**To swallow a tavern-token**†, to get drunk.

Drunk, sir! you hear not me say so; perhaps he *swallowed a tavern-token*, or some such device, sir, I have nothing to do withal.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

tavern-tracer†, *n.* Same as *tavern-haunter*.

A crew of unthrifts, careleese dissolutes,
Licentious prodigals, vilde *taverne-tracers*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28).

tavers, taivers (tā'vėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Tatters. [Scotch.]

They don't know how to cook yonder—they have no gout—they boil the meat to *tavers*, and mak' sauce o' the brue to other dishes.
Galt, The Steamboat, p. 288. (*Jamieson*.)

tavert, taivert (tā'vėrt), *a.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Stupid; confused; senseless. *Galt*.—2. Stupefied with drink; intoxicated. *Galt*. [Scotch in both senses.]

taw[1] (tâ), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *tawe*, *tewe*; < ME. *tawen*, *tewen*, < AS. *tawian*, prepare, get ready, dress, also scourge (cf. *getawe*, implements), = MD. *touwen*, prepare, taw, D. *touwen*, taw, curry (leather), = MLG. *touwen*, prepare, taw, = OHG. *zawjan*, *zouwjan*, MHG. *zouwen*, *zöuwen*, make, get ready, prepare, soften, taw, tan, = Goth. *taujan*, do, make, cause, work (> Sp. Pg. *a-taviar*, dress, adorn). From this root are also ult. E. *team*, *teem*[1], *tool*, *tow*[2]. Cf. *tew*[1].] 1†. To work, dress, or prepare (some raw material) for use or for further manipulation.

And whilst that they did nimbly spin,
The hempe he needs must *taw*.
Robin Goodfellow, p. 28. (*Halliwell*.)

Especially—2. To make (hides) into leather, specifically by soaking them, after cleaning, in

a solution of alum and salt. See *leather, tanning.*

We much maruel what you mean to buy Seale skins and tanne them. . . . If you send 100 of them *tawed* with the haire on, they will bee solde, or else not.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 307.

Frank. He 's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.
Clara. Yes, if they *taw* him, as they do whit-leather, Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

3†. To harden or make tough.

His knuckles knobde, his flesh deepe dinted in, With *tawed* hands and hard ytanned skin.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags., st. 39.

4†. To beat; thrash.

You know where you were *tawed* lately; both lashed and slashed you were in Bridewell.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

5†. To torture; torment.

They are not *tawed*, nor pluckt asunder with a thousande thousand cares wherwith other men are oppressed.
Chaloner, Moriæ Encomium, G. 2. (*Nares.*)

taw[1]† (tâ), *n.* [< ME. *tawe, towe, tew,* < AS. *getawe* (= MLG. *tawe, tauwe, touwe* = MHG. *ge-zouwe*), implements, tackle, < *tawian*, prepare, taw: see *taw*[1], *v.*] Implements; tackle.

taw[2]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tow*[3]. *Chaucer.*

taw[3] (tâ), *n.* [Also spelled, corruptly, *tor;* origin unknown.] **1.** A game at marbles.

The little ones, . . .
As happy as we once, to kneel and draw
The chalky ring, and knuckle down at *taw.*
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 307.

Taw, wherein a number of boys put each of them one or two marbles in a ring and shoot at them alternately with other marbles, and he who obtains the most of them by beating them out of the ring is the conqueror.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 491.

2. The line or limit from which the players shoot in playing marbles.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "*taw*," "duba," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.
The Century, XXXVI. 78.

3. A marble. Compare *alley-taw.*

His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called "alley *taws*" in the Vale), screws, birds' eggs, etc.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

To come to taw, to come to a designated line or position; be brought to account. [Colloq., U. S.]

tawa (tä'wä), *n.* A New Zealand laurineous tree, *Beilschmiedia* (*Nesodaphne*) *Tawa*, 60 or 70 feet high, but inferior as timber.

tawdered (tâ'dėrd), *a.* [Prop. *tawdried;* < *tawdry* + *-ed*[2].] Dressed in a tawdry way. [Rare.]

You see a sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty people of quality *tawdered* out.
Lady M. W. Montagu, To Countess of Bristol, Aug. 22, 1716.

tawdrily (tâ'dri-li), *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

tawdriness (tâ'dri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tawdry; excessive display of finery; ostentatious display without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

tawdrums (tâ'drumz), *n. pl.* [Var. of *tawdry.*] Tawdries; finery.

No matter for lace and *tawdrums.*
Revenge; or, A Match in Newgate, v. (*Davies.*)

tawdry (tâ'dri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tawdrie, taudry;* orig. in the phrase or compound *tawdry lace, tawdrie lace*, i. e. "*Saint Audrey lace*, a lace bought at St. Audrey's fair, held (it is said) at the shrine of St. Audrey in the isle of Ely. "*Audrey, Awdrey*, formerly also *Audry, Awdry*, is a corruption of *Etheldrida*, which is a Latinized form of AS. *Æthelthrȳth, Æthelthryth, Æthelthrith, Æthelthryth.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tawdries* (-driz). A piece of rustic or cheap finery; a necklace, as of strung beads; a ribbon.

Of which [coral] the Naïdes, and the blue Nereids make Them *tawdries* for their necks. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, il. 46.

II. *a.* Characterized by cheap finery; gaudy; showy and tasteless; having too much or misapplied ornament; cheap; worthless.

How many Lords Families (the descended from Blacksmiths or Tinkers) hast thou call'd Great and Illustrious? . . . How many pert coaching Cowards, stout? How many *taudry* affected Rogues, well dress'd?
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

I was quickly sick of this *tawdry* composition of ribbons, silks, and jewels. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 257.

Him they dignify with the name of poet; his *tawdry* lampoons are called satires. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, Ded.

= Syn. *Tawdry, Gaudy.* That which is *tawdry* has lost whatever freshness or elegance it has had, but is worn as if it were fresh, tasteful, and elegant, or it may be a cheap and ostentatious imitation of what is rich or costly; that which is *gaudy* challenges the eye by brilliant color or combinations of colors, but is not in good taste.

tawdry-lace† (tâ'dri-lās), *n.* [See *tawdry.*] A ribbon, braid, or the like made for the wear of country girls. Compare *tawdry, a.*

Binde your fillets faste,
And gird in your waste,
For more finenesse, with a *tawdrie lace.*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

You promised me a *tawdry-lace.* *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 253.

The primrose-chaplet, *tawdry-lace*, and ring
Thou gav'st her for her singing.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

tawe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tow*[3].

tawer (tâ'ėr), *n.* [< *taw*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who taws skins; a maker of white leather.

Tanners, *tawers*, dressers, curriers, sellers of hides or skins. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 322.

tawery (tâ'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *taweries* (-iz). [< *taw*[1] + *-ery.*] A place where skins are tawed.

In Parisian *taweries* calves' brains, intimately mixed with wheat flour, are used as a substitute for yelk of egg.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 656.

tawie (tâ'i), *a.* [< *taw*[1] + *-ie* = *-y*[1].] Tame; tractable. [Scotch.]

tawing (tâ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *taw*[1], *v.*] The manufacture of leather from raw hides or skins, without the use of tannin, by various processes involving treatment with saline substances, as common salt, alum, or iron salts, or with fatty matters, as fish-oil, neat's-foot oil, etc., or by the use of both saline and fatty materials together, with prolonged rubbing, working, and stretching. Sometimes other animal substances or excretions, as urine, dogs' dung, etc., are used, and sometimes also other auxiliary treatment, whereby a more or less soft, flexible, durable leather is produced.

tawney†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tawny.*

tawniness (tâ'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being tawny. *Bailey*, 1727.

tawny (tâ'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *tawnie, tawney, tanny,* and in her. *tenney;* < ME. *tawnye, tauny, tanni,* < OF. *tanné, tané*, F. *tanné*, dial. *tané*, pp. of *tanner, taner*, tan: see *tan*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a dark- or dull-yellowish color; tan-colored; fawn-colored; buff. In actual use the word notes many shades of color, from pale ocher to swarthy brown, and distinctively qualifies the names of various animals. The lion is of about an average tawny color.

Hya apparell was sad, and so was all the resyden of hys company, with clokes of sad *tawnye* blake.
Paston Letters, III. 405.

King Mully Hamet was not blacke, as many suppose, but Molata, or *tawnie*, as are the most of his subjects.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

Neither do thou lust after that *tawney* weed tobacco.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

The poor people and Soldiers do chiefly wear Cotton cloath died to a dark *tawny* colour.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 42.

Tawny emperor. See *emperor.*—**Tawny owl,** the common brown owl, or wood-owl, of Europe, *Syrnium aluco* (*Strix stridula*), widely distributed in the western Palearctic region and resident in Great Britain.—**Tawny thrush,** the veery, or Wilson's thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*, one of the four song-thrushes which are common in eastern parts of North America. It is of the size of the hermit-thrush, but the upper parts are uniformly tawny, a paler tone of the same covers the breast, and the pectoral spots are small, sparse, confined to a small area, and comparatively light-colored. The bird is a fine songster. See cut under *veery.*

II. *n.* **1.** Tawny color.—**2.** The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris:* so called from the coloration of the female. See *tonnihood*, and cut under *bullfinch.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *her.*, same as *tenné.*

tawny (tâ'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tawnied*, ppr. *tawnying.* [< *tawny, a.*] To make tawny; tan.

The Sunne so soone the painted face will *tawny.*
Breton, Mother's Blessing, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

tawny-coat† (tâ'ni-kōt), *n.* An ecclesiastical apparitor: so called from the color of the livery. *Eneye. Diet.*

Down with the *tawny-coats!*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 74.

tawpawkie (tâ-pâ'ki), *n.* [Alaskan.] The tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata.* See cut under *puffin.* *H. W. Elliott.*

tawpie, *n.* See *taupie.*

taws, tawse (tâz), *n.* [< *taw*[1], q. v.] A leather strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used as an instrument of punishment by schoolmasters and others. [Scotch.]

Never use the *tawse* when a gloom can do the turn.
Ramsay.

tax (taks), *v.* [< ME. *taxen,* < OF. (and F.) *taxer* = Pr. *taxar* = OSp. *tassar*, Sp. *tasar* = Pg. *taxar* = It. *tassare*, < L. *taxare*, handle, rate, value, appraise, tax, censure, ML. also charge, burden, task; prob. for "*tagsare*, freq. (with formative *-s*) of *tangere* (√ *tag*), pp. *tactus*, touch: see *tangent, take*, and cf. *tact, taste*[1], from the same source, and *task*, ult. the same verb in a transposed form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay a burden or burdens on; make demands upon; put to a certain strain; task: as, to *tax* one's memory.

O, good my lord, *tax* not so bad a voice
To slander music any more than once.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 46.

Friend, your fugue *taxes* the finger.
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

Nervousness is especially common among classes of people who *tax* their brains much.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 82.

2. To subject to the payment of taxes; impose a tax on; levy money or other contributions from, as from subjects or citizens, to meet the expenses of government: as, to *tax* land, commodities, or income; to *tax* a people.

He *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

I would not *tax* the needy commons.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 116.

3. In the New Testament, to register (persons and their property) for the purpose of imposing tribute.

There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be *taxed* [enrolled, R. V.]. Luke ii. 1.

4. In *law*, to examine and allow or disallow items of charge for costs, fees, or disbursements: as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.—**5.** To accuse; charge; take to task: with *of* or (as now commonly) *with* before the thing charged.

Stiffly to stand on this, and proudly approve
The play, might *tax* the maker *of* Self-love.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

They who *tax* others *of* Vanity and Pride have commonly that sordid Vice of Covetousness.
Howell, Letters, ii. 3.

All Confess there never was a more Learned Clergy: no Man *taxes* them *with* Ignorance. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 37.

Before Charles comes, let me conceal myself somewhere —then do you *tax* him on the point we have been talking, and his answer may satisfy me at once.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

6. To take to task; censure; blame.

He that wrote the Satyr of Piers Ploughman seemed to haue been a malcontent of that time, and therefore hent himselfe wholy to *taxe* the disorders of that age.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

The wanton shall *tax* my endeavours as ridiculous, knowing their own imperfections.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, iii.

Dear as he is to us, and dear to thee,
Yet must I *tax* his sloth that claims no share
With his great brother in his martial care.
Pope, Iliad, x. 130.

II.† *intrans.* To indulge in ridicule or satire.

In those dayes when the Poeta first *taxed* by Satyra and Comedy, there was no great store of Kings or Emperors or such high estats. . . . They could not say of them or of their behauiours any thing to the purpose.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

I did sometimes laugh and scoff with Lucian, and satirically *tax* with Menippus.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 17.

tax (taks), *n.* [< ME. *tax, taxe,* < OF. (and F.) *taxe* = Pr. *taxa* = OSp. *tassa*, Sp. *tasa* = Pg. *taxa* = It. *tassa*, < ML. *taxa*, also *tasca*, a taxation, tax, < L. *taxare*, touch, rate, appraise, estimate: see *tax, v.* Cf. *task, n.*] **1.** A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; a requisition; an oppressive demand; strain; burden; task.—**2.** An enforced proportional contribution levied on persons, property, or income, either (*a*) by the authority of the state for the support of the government, and for all its public or governmental needs, or (*b*) by local authority, for general municipal purposes. In a more general sense the word includes assessments on specific properties benefited by a local improvement, for the purpose of paying expenses of that improvement. Taxes, in the stricter sense, are *direct* when demanded from the very persons who it is supposed as a general thing will bear their burden: as, for example, poll-taxes, land or property taxes, income taxes, taxes for keeping man-servants, carriages, or dogs. Taxes are said to be *indirect* when they are demanded from persons who it is supposed as a general thing will indemnify themselves at the expense of others—that is, when they are levied on commodities before they reach the consumer, and are paid by those upon whom they ultimately fall, not as taxes, but as part of the market price of the commodity (*Cooley*): as, for example, the taxes called *customs*, which are imposed on certain classes of imported goods, and those called *excise duties*, which are imposed on certain home manufactures and articles of inland production. In the United States all state and municipal taxes are direct, and are levied upon the assessed values of real and personal property, while the revenue required for general governmental purposes is derived from indirect taxes upon certain imports, and upon whisky, tobacco, etc. In the United Kingdom the governmental revenues are derived from both direct and indirect sources—from taxes on income, stamps, dogs, etc., from imposts on a few imported articles of consumption, especially tea, spirits, tobacco, and wines, and from excise duties. House taxes, or taxes on rental, form the largest part of the local rev-

ennes, municipal revenues being entirely raised from this source. See phrases below.

> Since (hountious Prince) on me and my Descent
> Thou doost impose no other *tax* nor Rent
> But one sole Precept, of most iust condition
> (No Precept neither, but a Prohibition).
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Censure is the *tax* a man pays to the public for being eminent. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The ability of a country to pay *taxes* must always be proportioned, in a great degree, to the quantity of money in circulation, and to the celerity with which it circulates. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 12.

Taxes are a portion of the produce of the land and labor of a country, placed at the disposal of the government. *Ricardo*, Pol. Econ., viii.

3†. Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

4†. A lesson to be learned; a task. *Johnson.* —**Capitation tax**, a poll-tax.—**Collateral-inheritance tax.** See *collateral.*—**Diffusion of taxes.** See *diffusion.*—**Income tax.** See *income.*—**Inheritance tax law.** See *inheritance.*—**Poll tax.** See *poll-tax.*—**Single tax**, in *economics*, taxation solely on land-value, to the exclusion of other taxation by the same state. According to the theory advocated in recent times by Henry George and others, this tax should supersede all others, and should fall only on valuable land, exclusive of the improvements on such land.

The *single tax*, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. *Henry George*, Single Tax Platform.

Succession tax. See *succession.*—**Tax commissioner**, in certain of the United States, an officer, generally one of a board, charged with the valuation of property and assessment of taxes thereon.—**Tax deed**, a deed by which the officer of the law undertakes to convey the title of a former owner of land, sold by the state or a municipality for unpaid taxes, to the purchaser at the tax-sale.—**Tax lease**, a lease used where, instead of selling the fee, the state sells a term of years in the land.—**Tonnage tax**, a tax on vessels, usually measured by the tonnage of the vessel, sometimes imposed as a fee for entering the port, irrespective of any service received, but as a compensation for the privilege of entering and anchoring: a kind of tax which the States are prohibited by the United States Constitution from imposing, as distinguished from pilotage, quarantine, and similar dues imposed with reference to a service rendered or tendered.—**Wheel tax**, a popular name for a tax upon carriages.—**Window tax.** See *window.*

=Syn. 2. *Tax, Impost, Duty, Customs, Toll, Rates, Excise, Assessment, Tribute.* *Tax* is the general word for an amount demanded by government for its own purposes from those who are under its authority. *Imposts, duties,* and *customs* are levied upon imports or exports, but *impost* applies to any *tax* viewed as laid on. *Toll* and *rates* are certain local taxes: as, *toll* at a bridge, ferry, or plank-road; church-*rates* and poor-*rates* in England, water-*rates.* *Excise* is a precise word in England (see def.); its most frequent use is in connection with malt and spirituous liquors. *Assessment* is either (*a*) the valuation of property for the purpose of its taxation; (*b*) the imposing of the tax; or (*c*) a charge on specific real property of a share of the expense of a local improvement specially benefiting that property. *Tribute* views the tax as laid not for the public good, but arbitrarily for the benefit of the one levying it, especially a conqueror: as, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for *tribute.*" Each of these words had its older, peculiar, or figurative uses. See definitions of the words, and also of *subsidy.*

taxability (tak-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *taxable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being taxable; taxableness.

taxable (tak′sa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *tax* + *-able.*]

I. *a.* **1.** Subject or liable to taxation.—**2.** Allowable according to law, as certain costs or disbursements of an action in court.

II. *n.* A person or thing subject to taxation; especially, a person subject to a poll-tax.

taxableness (tak′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being taxable; taxability.

taxably (tak′sa-bli), *adv.* In a taxable manner.

Taxaceæ (tak-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Taxus* + *-aceæ.*] A group of coniferous plants, the same as the *Taxineæ* of Richard and the suborder *Taxoideæ* of Eichler, by many separated as a distinct order, the yew family, now made (Goebel, 1882) a suborder of the *Coniferæ.* It is characterized by dicœious flowers, an embryo with only two cotyledons, leaves sometimes with forking veins, and the fruit not a perfect cone, but commonly fleshy. It includes the two tribes *Taxeæ* and *Taxoideæ.*

Taxaspideæ (tak-sas-pid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τάξις*, a company, cohort, + *ἀσπίς*, a round shield.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, the fifth cohort of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, consisting of a heterogeneous allocation of chiefly American genera, such as *Thamnophilus, Formicarius, Pteroptochus*, and their allies, to which are added the Madagascar genus *Philepitta* and the Australian *Menura.* Without the two last named, the group would correspond somewhat to the formicarioid *Passeres.*

taxaspidean (tak-sas-pid′ē-an), *a.* [< *Taxaspide(æ)* + *-an.*] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the plantar scutella are contiguous, rectangular, and disposed in regular series.

taxation (tak-sā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *taxacion*, < OF. *taxation, taxacion*, F. *taxation* = Pr. *taxasion* = OSp. *tassacion*, Sp. *tasacion* = Pg. *taxação* = It. *tassazione*, < L. *taxatio(n-)*, a rating, estimation, < *taxare*, pp. *taxatus*, touch, rate, estimate: see *tax.*] **1.** The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects or citizens of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the system by which such a revenue is raised.

The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities: that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. . . . In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of *taxation.* *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, V. ii. 2.

2. Tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

He . . . daily such *taxations* did exact. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 25.

3†. Charge; accusation; censure; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour him; enough! speak no more of him; you'll be whipped for *taxation* one of these days. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 91.

4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs in law.—**Progressive** or **progressional taxation**, a system of taxation based on the principle of raising the rate of the tax as the wealth of the taxpayer increases. It is sometimes called *graduated taxation.*

taxatively† (tak′sa-tiv-li), *adv.* [< *tax* + *-ative* + *-ly*2.] As a tax.

If these ornaments or furniture had been put *taxatively*, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 339. (*Latham.*)

tax-cart (taks′kärt), *n.* [For *taxed cart:* see the second quotation.] A light spring-cart. [Eng.]

She . . . begged that Farmer Subsoil would take her thither in his *tax-cart.* *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxv.

Vehicles not over the value of 21*l.*, formerly termed taxed carts, and, since their exemption from tax, usually called in the provinces *tax-carts.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 231.

tax-dodger (taks′doj″ėr), *n.* One who evades the payment of his taxes; specifically, a resident in a locality where the rate of taxation is high, who, in order to escape paying such taxes, removes before the day of assessment to another residence in some locality where the rate is lower. [U. S.]

The *tax-dodger* is one who, finding that the rate of taxation in Boston is too high for his means, flies, with his wife and children, to some rural town. *The Nation*, March 30, 1876, p. 202.

Taxeæ (tak′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Coniferæ* and suborder *Taxaceæ* (*Taxoideæ* of Eichler). As constituted by Eichler, it includes 15 or 20 species of 5 genera, mostly of northern temperate regions. It is characterized by dicœious flowers, the pistillate in aments of imbricated scales, of which several or only the terminal one is fertile, and by a solitary erect or afterward oblique ovule which is surrounded or partly inclosed by the hollowed apex of a sessile or stalked lamina free from its accompanying bract. The genus *Ginkgo* is exceptional in bearing an ovule on each lobe of a two- to six-parted lamina, *Cephalotaxus* in its small adnate lamina with twin ovules, and *Phyllocladus* in its monœcious flowers. Only one genus, *Taxus* (the type), is of wide distribution. *Cephalotaxus* and *Ginkgo* occur only in China and Japan; *Torreya* there and in the United States; *Phyllocladus* in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Borneo. The tribe *Taxeæ* of Bentham and Hooker (1880) differs in excluding *Cephalotaxus* and including two chiefly Australian genera, *Dacrydium* and *Pherosphæra*, now united and placed in *Taxoideæ.*

taxel† (tak′sel), *n.* [< NL. *taxus*, a badger, + *-el.*] The American badger, *Taxidea americana.* See cut under *Taxidea.*

taxeopod (tak′sē-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement (see *taxis*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*]

I. *a.* Having that arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes the elephant and other members of the *Taxeopoda.* It consists in the apposition of individual bones of one tarsal row with those of the other row, and is distinguished from the *diplarthrous* arrangement prevailing in the true ungulates. In a perfectly taxeopod foot each of the distal tarsal bones would articulate by its whole proximal surface with the distal surface of one bone of the proximal row. In the diplarthrous type each bone of one row has more or less extensive articulation with two bones of the other row.

II. *n.* A member of the *Taxeopoda.*

Taxeopoda (tak-sē-op′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxeopod.*] A prime division of ungulate or hoofed quadrupeds, consisting of the fossil *Condylarthra* and the existing and extinct *Proboscidea.*

taxeopodous (tak-sē-op′ē-dus), *a.* [< *taxeopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *taxeopod.* *E. D. Cope*, Amer. Nat., Nov., 1887, p. 987.

taxeopody (tak-sē-op′ō-di), *n.* [< *taxeopod* + *-y*3.] That arrangement of the tarsal bones which characterizes taxeopods. See *taxeopod, a.*

In the equine line, after the development of diplarthry in the posterior foot, a tendency to revert to *taxeopody* appears. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

taxer (tak′sėr), *n.* [Also *taxor;* < ME. *taxour, taxeur*, < ML. *taxator*, assessor, taxer, < L. *taxare*, tax: see *tax, v.*] **1.** One who taxes.—**2.** In Cambridge University, one of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread and see that the true gage of weights and measures is observed.

tax-free (taks′frē), *a.* Exempt from taxation.

tax-gatherer (taks′gaтн″ėr-ėr), *n.* A collector of taxes.

He [Casaubon] says that Horace, being the son of a *tax-gatherer* or collector, . . . smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth and education. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

taxiarch (tak′si-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *ταξίαρχος, ταξιάρχης*, < *τάξις*, a division of an army, order (see *taxis*), + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] An ancient Greek military officer commanding a company or battalion, or more usually a larger division of an army, as a cohort or a brigade. In the Greek Church, St. Michael is commonly called "the Taxiarch" as the captain of the celestial armies.

taxicorn (tak′si-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **taxicornis*, < Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, + L. *cornu*, horn.]

I. *a.* In *entom.*, perfoliated, as an antenna; having perfoliated antennæ; belonging to the *Taxicornia.*

II. *n.* A taxicorn beetle.

Taxicornes† (tak-si-kôr′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Taxicornia.*] In Latreille's system, the second family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, embracing a number of genera now mainly referred to the family *Tenebrionidæ.*

Taxicornia† (tak-si-kôr′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *taxicorn.*] In *entom.*, a suborder of *Coleoptera*, including such as the families *Cossyphidæ* and *Diapcridæ*, in some of the members of which the antennæ are perfoliated.

Taxidea (tak-sid′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1838), < NL. *taxus*, a badger, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Mustelidæ*, of the subfamily *Melinæ*, which contains the American badger, *T. americana.* It differs from *Meles* and other meline genera in many important cranial and dental characters, as well as in external form. The teeth are 34, with only 1 true molar above and 2 below on each side. The form is very stout, squat, and clumsy; the tail is short and broad; the pelage is loose, with diffuse coloration; the fore claws are very large, and the habits thoroughly fossorial; the hind feet are plantigrade; the perineal glands are moderately developed, and there is a peculiar subcaudal pouch, as in other badgers. A second species or variety, *T. berlandieri*, inhabits Texas and Mexico. See *badger*2.

American Badger (*Taxidea americana*).

taxidermal (tak′si-dėr-mal), *a.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to taxidermy; taxidermic. *The Century*, XXV. 238.

taxidermic (tak-si-dėr′mik), *a.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to taxidermy, or the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

taxidermist (tak′si-dėr-mist), *n.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ist.*] A person skilled in taxidermy.

taxidermize (tak′si-dėr-mīz), *v. t.* [< *taxiderm-y* + *-ize.*] To subject to the processes of taxidermy. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 779. [Rare.]

taxidermy (tak′si-dėr-mi), *n.* [= F. *taxidermie*, < Gr. *τάξις*, order, arrangement, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm.*] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting the skins so as to give them as close a resemblance to the living forms as possible. See *stuffing*, 3.

taxin (tak′sin), *n.* [< *Taxus* + *-in*2.] A resinous substance obtained in small quantity from the leaves of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*, by treatment with alcohol and tartaric acid.

It is slightly soluble in water, dissolves easily in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and is precipitated in white bulky flocks from the acid solutions by alkalis.

taxine (tak'sin), *a.* [< *Taxus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the genus *Taxus* or the *Taxaceæ*.

The debris of fossil *taxine* woods, mineralised after long maceration in water. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 22.

Taxineæ (tak-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1826), < *Taxus* + *-ineæ*.] 1. Same as *Taxaceæ*.—2. Same as *Taxeæ*. *Goebel*.

taxing-district (tak'sing-dis'trikt), *n.* See *district*.

taxing-master (tak'sing-más'tèr), *n.* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs and allows or disallows charges.

taxis (tak'sis), *n.* [= F. *taxis*, < Gr. τάξις, an orderly arrangement, order, < τάσσειν, set in order, arrange: see *tactic*.] 1. In *surg.*, an operation by which parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by manipulation, as in reducing hernia, etc.—2. In *anc. arch.*, that disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with *ordonnance* in modern architecture.—3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a division of troops corresponding more or less closely to the modern battalion; also, a larger division of an army, as a regiment or a brigade.—4. In *zoöl.*, classification; taxonomy; taxology.—5. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, arrangement; order.

The double *taxis* (grammatical and logical) of the Latin. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 361.

Taxites (tak-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Taxus* + *-ites*.] In *geol.*, a generic name given by Brongniart to fossil leaves and stems resembling, and supposed to be closely related to, the living genus *Taxus*. Various fragments of fossil plants have been described as *Taxites*, chiefly from the Tertiary; some of these are now referred to *Sequoia*, and in regard to all or most of them there is considerable uncertainty.

taxless (taks'les), *a.* [< *tax* + *-less*.] Free from taxes; untaxed.

If, Tithe-less, *Tax-less*, Wage-less, Right-less, I
Haue eat the Crop, or caus'd the Owners die.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iii.

taxman (taks'man), *n.* A collector of taxes. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 434. [Rare.]

Taxodieæ (tak-sō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Parlatore, 1864), < *Taxodium* + *-eæ*.] The name used by De Candolle for a tribe of conifers, nearly the same as the subtribe now known as *Taxodineæ*. Bentham and Hooker (1880), retaining the name *Taxodieæ*, altered the tribe by excluding the genera *Cunninghamia* and *Sciadopitys* and by including *Cephalotaxus*; and in this form the tribe coincides with the *Taxodineæ* of Goebel (1882), except that the latter excludes *Cephalotaxus*.

Taxodineæ (tak-sō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxodium* + *-ineæ*.] A subtribe of conifers, classed under the tribe *Abietineæ*, and including 12 species, belonging to 7 genera, differing widely both in characters and in locality, some of them among the most remarkable of all known trees. Several inhabit Japan or China or both, as *Glyptostrobus*, including two small species, and *Sciadopitys*, *Cunninghamia*, and *Cryptomeria*, all monotypic genera of lofty trees. A second group, of three species of small or middle-sized trees, the genus *Athrotaxis*, occurs in Tasmania and Victoria. The remaining or North American group consists of the two genera *Taxodium* and *Sequoia*, each of two species, all attaining either an immense height or girth or both. See *Taxodium* (the type), also *Sequoia*, *Sciadopitys*, and *Cunninghamia*. Compare *Taxodieæ*.

Taxodium (tak-sō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1810), < Gr. τάξος, yew, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ*, type of the subtribe *Taxodineæ*. It is characterized by a globose or obovoid cone composed of scales with an entire margin, at the apex woody, dilated, and truncate, on the back umbonate or mucronate, and including the two irregularly three-angled seeds, which contain six to nine cotyledons. There are two species, natives of the United States and Mexico. They are loosely branched trees, bearing alternate, somewhat spirally set leaves, linear and spreading in two ranks, or small, appressed, and scale-like on the flowering branches. The slender leaf-bearing branches resemble pinnate leaves, and fall off in autumn like the leaves of the larch. The flowers are monœcious, both sexes on the same branches, the staminate forming drooping spiked panicles, while the female form sessile globose aments scattered singly or in pairs, and closely crowded with spirally set scales. The fruit is a hard round cone, an inch long, with its very thick angular peltate stalked scales gaping apart at maturity, but persistent after the fall of the seeds, which are large, shining, and coriaceous or corky on the surface. *T. distichum*, the bald or red cypress of the United States, is characteristic of southern swamps near the sea-coast, occupying large tracts to the exclusion of other trees, and extending often into deep water around lake-margins. It occurs from Delaware to Texas, and also in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys to Indiana and Illinois. It often reaches a great size, sometimes 150 feet in height and 36 in girth, and furnishes a valuable wood which is soft, close, easily worked or split, and very durable, and is much employed for cooperage, railway-ties, fences, posts, and shingles. It is almost indestructible in water or in contact with earth, but is often injured, especially beyond the Mississippi, by a fungus, a species of *Dædalea*. Two varieties are distinguished by lumbermen—the *white cypress*, with light-brown wood, and the *black cypress*, with dark-brown harder and more durable wood, at first heavier than water; the sap-wood of both is nearly white. The tree is also the source of an essential oil, a superior turpentine, and a medicinal resin, and from the beauty of its feathery foliage it is valued for lawn cultivation. It is especially remarkable for its habit, when growing under water, of throwing up large smooth conical projections known as *cypress-knees*, commonly 2 (sometimes 7) feet high, covered with reddish bark like the roots, and hollow, as is the base of the tree itself. They are by some supposed to be aërating organs, by others to serve as braces to afford a stable lateral support in the yielding bottom, and by others to be undeveloped or arrested tree-trunks. (Compare *cypress-knee*, *knee*, 3 (*d*), and *cypress*[1].) The tree itself often rises out of water as a straight gray shaft 80 or 90 feet high before dividing into its flat spreading top, its base ribbed by large projecting buttresses, each continuous below with a strong and branching root, from horizontal branches of which the knees arise. The tree is also remarkable for its great longevity, growing rapidly at first, in cultivation sometimes adding an inch in diameter a year, but soon becoming as slow-growing as the yew, and adding only an inch in twelve to thirty years. The other species, *T. mucronatum*, the Mexican cypress, or ahuehete, forms extensive forests in the Sierra Madre, at elevations from 4,000 to 9,000 feet, itself often reaching 70 to 100 feet high, with longer and pendulous branchlets and more persistent greener leaves. It attains even a greater size and age than *T. distichum*; the celebrated *cypress of Montezuma*, in the gardens of Chapultepec, variously estimated from 700 to 2,000 years old, is 41 to 45 feet in girth and about 120 feet high; one at Atlixco is about 76 feet, and another, near Oaxaca, 112 feet in girth; the latter was estimated by A. de Candolle and Asa Gray to be at least 4,000 years old. A third species, *T. heterophyllum* (for which see *water-pine*, under *pine*[1]), is now separated as *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus*, on account of its obovoid cone and stalked seeds. The genus is of great antiquity geologically, being found in the Cretaceous and in great abundance in the Tertiary of nearly all parts of the world.

Taxodium distichum.

Taxoideæ (tak-soi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. W. Eichler, 1887), < *Taxus* + Gr. εἶδος, form, + *-eæ*.] 1. A tribe of conifers, of the suborder *Taxaceæ* (the suborder *Taxoideæ* of Eichler), distinguished from *Taxeæ*, the other tribe within that suborder, by the absence of any braeteoles around the ovules. It includes about 54 species, of 4 genera, two of which are monotypic, *Saxe-gothæa*, a small yew-like tree of Patagonia, and *Microcachrys*, a prostrate shrub of Tasmania. For the others, see *Podocarpus* and *Dacrydium*. The tribe as now received coincides with the *Podocarpeæ* of previous authors with the addition of *Dacrydium*.

2. Eichler's second suborder of conifers, the same as the *Taxaceæ*, and including Eichler's tribes *Taxoideæ* and *Taxeæ*.

taxology (tak-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [Prop. **taxiology*; < Gr. τάξις, order, arrangement, < τάσσειν, arrange, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of arrangement or classification; what is known of taxonomy.

taxonomer (tak-son'ō-mėr), *n.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-er*[1].] A taxonomist. *A. Newton*, Eneye. Brit., XVIII. 4.

taxonomic (tak-sō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory; systematic or methodical, as an arrangement of objects of natural history in order: as, *taxonomic* views; the *taxonomic* rank of a group.

If . . . the student will attend to the facts which constitute the subject-matter of classifications, rather than to the modes of generalizing them which are expressed in *taxonomic* systems, he will find that, however divergent these systems may be, they have a great deal in common. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 561.

taxonomical (tak-sō-nom'i-kal), *a.* [< *taxonomic* + *-al*.] Same as *taxonomic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 652.

taxonomically (tak-sō-nom'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards taxonomy, or systematic classification. *Science*, XXIV. 147.

taxonomist (tak-son'ō-mist), *n.* [< *taxonom-y* + *-ist*.] One who classifies objects of natural history according to some system or approved scheme; one who is versed in taxonomy.

Our knowledge of the anatomy, and especially of the development, of the Invertebrata is increasing with such prodigious rapidity that the views of *Taxonomists* in regard to the proper manner of expressing that knowledge by classification are undergoing, and for some time to come are likely to undergo, incessant modifications. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 561.

taxonomy (tak-son'ō-mi), *n.* [Prop. **taxionomy*; < F. *taxonomie*, *taxinomie*, and prop. *taxionomie*, < Gr. τάξις, orderly arrangement, + νέμειν, distribute, dispense, arrange, > νόμος, a law.] The laws and principles of taxology, or their application to the classifying of objects of natural history; that department of science which treats of classification; the practice of classifying according to certain principles.

The systematic statement and generalization of the facts of Morphology, in such a manner as to arrange living beings in groups according to their degrees of likeness, is *Taxonomy*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 16.

taxor (tak'sor), *n.* Same as *taxer*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 96.

taxpayer (taks'pā'ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a tax or taxes.—**Taxpayers' act**, a statute in some of the United States enabling a court of equity to enjoin malfeasance of municipal and town and county officers at suit of one or more taxpayers.—**Taxpayers' action**, an action brought by one or more taxpayers to enjoin official malfeasance.

tax-sale (taks'sāl), *n.* A sale of land by public authority for the non-payment of taxes assessed thereon.

Taxus (tak'sus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *taxus* = Gr. τόξος, a yew-tree.] A genus of conifers, the yews, type of the tribe *Taxeæ* and suborder *Taxaceæ*. It is characterized by mostly dicœcious flowers, the female solitary and consisting of a single erect ovule on a small annular disk, which soon becomes cup-shaped and fleshy, and finally forms a pulpy berry inclosing the seed, but free from it and open at the truncate apex. The small globular male flowers are solitary in the axils, surrounded by a few imbricated scales, with a short stalked stamen-column, five to eight roundish depressed and furrowed anthers, which become almost umbrella-shaped and four- to six-lobed after maturity, and bear three to eight cells connate into a ring. The ripened seed is hard, woody, and nut-like, somewhat viscous when fresh, and contains an embryo of two cotyledons. There are 6 or 8 species, by some considered all varieties of one, natives all of the northern hemisphere and widely dispersed. They are evergreen trees or shrubs, bearing short-petioled flat linear rigid leaves which are somewhat spirally inserted, but usually spread falcately into ranks. The genus is remarkable for the great variation within the same species, *T. baccata*, the yew, seldom exceeding 15 or 20 feet in height in England, but in the Himalayas becoming a naked trunk 30 feet high and often 16 in girth, its top reaching 70 or, it is said, sometimes 100 feet in height. *T. brevifolia* is similarly a low shrub in Montana, but a stately tree sometimes 75 feet high near the Pacific. *T. Canadensis*, the ground-hemlock, formerly regarded as a variety of the British species, usually a prostrate shrub, extends from New Jersey and Iowa northward, generally under evergreens. The other North American species, *T. Floridana* of West Florida and *T. globosa* of Mexico, are small trees, as are those of Japan, where *T. cuspidata* is cultivated and many curious varieties have been produced. The genus is similar to *Taxodium* in its slow growth, and remarkable for the great bulk attained by older trees, as the celebrated Ankernyke yew near Staines, in England, within sight of which the Magna Charta was signed, which is 27½ feet in girth; the Tisbury yew in Wilts, 37 feet; and the Fortingall yew in Perthshire, 56½; the first of these was estimated by Asa Gray to be at least 1,100 years old, and the second 1,600. See *yew*, and compare *hemlock-spruce*.

taya (tā'yä), *n.* Same as *tannier*.

tayel, *n.* See *tael*.

taylet, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *tail*[1], *tail*[2].

taylort, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tailor*.

Taylorism (tā'lọr-izm), *n.* [< *Taylor* (see def.) + *-ism*.] A phase of New England Calvinism, deriving its name from Dr. N. W. Taylor of New Haven, Connecticut (1786–1858). It was a modification of the earlier New England Calvinism, in that it insisted upon a real freedom of the will, a natural ability of moral choice, and a distinction between depravity as a tendency to sin and sin itself, the latter consisting wholly in a voluntary choice of evil. It was sharply opposed to Tylerism.

Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism, and then into Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, and *Taylorism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 700.

Taylor machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

Taylor's theorem. See *theorem*.

tayo (tä'yō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A garment worn by Indians of South America, resembling an apron, sometimes consisting entirely of a deep fringe made of strings of beads, teeth, bones, etc.

tayra, *n.* See *taira*.

taysaam (tī'säm), *n.* An intermediate quality of Chinese raw silk, produced in the district of Nanking.

tayt, *a.* See *tait*[1].

tazelt (tā'zl), *n.* An old spelling of *teazel*.

tazza (tät'sä), *n.* [It., a cup, a bowl, = F. *tasse*, cup: see *tass*[2].] 1. A shallow or saucer-shaped vessel mounted on a foot.—2. A saucer-shaped receptacle or bowl, as the bowl-part of the vessel defined above, or a larger group containing several different bowls.

tazzlet, *n.* Same as *teazel*.

T-bandage (tē'ban'dāj), *n.* A bandage composed of two strips fastened in the shape of the letter T.

T-bar (tē′bär), *n.* A bar of iron or steel having a cross-section of a form closely resembling the letter T. Such bars are much used for architectural purposes and in bridge-building.

T-beard (tē′bērd), *n.* A peculiar arrangement of the beard.

> Strokes his beard,
> Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
> The Roman T; your *T-beard* is in fashion,
> And twifold doth express th' enamoured courtier.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

T-bone, *n.* Same as *tau-bone*.

T-branch (tē′branch), *n.* See *branch*, 2 (*e*).

T-bulb (tē′bulb), *n.* A name given to bars or beams of iron or steel having a cross-section like that of a T-bar, except that the vertical flange corresponding to the stem of the T is thickened by an ovoid or elliptical reinforcement, making its cross-section resemble a vertical section of a bulb with an upwardly extending stem attached and filleted to the horizontal flanges of the bar or beam. Such bars or beams are used in ship-building and for other purposes.

T-cart (tē′kärt), *n.* A four-wheeled open phaëton, seated for four passengers: so called from its ground-plan resembling the letter T.

tcha-pan (chä-pan′), *n.* [Chinese.] The slapping-sticks of the Chinese beggars: a kind of castanet, made of two plates of hard wood, seven or eight inches long.

Tchebysheffian (cheb-i-shef′i-an), *a.* [< *Tchebysheff* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Russian mathematician Paf. Tchebysheff, born 1821.—**Tchebysheffian function,** the sum of the logarithms of all prime numbers less than or equal to the variable.

tchernozem, *n.* Another spelling of *chernozem*.

tchetwertak, *n.* Same as *chetvertak*.

tchibouk (chi-bök′), *n.* Same as *chibouk*.

tchick (chik), *n.* [Imitative; the reg. spelling would be **chick* (cf. *chuck*[1]); the spelling with initial *t* is to emphasize that sound initially.]

1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it, used to start or quicken the pace of a horse.

> Summing up the whole with a provoking wink, and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with, Petit André drew off to the other side of the path.
> *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xiv.

2. An expression of surprise or of contempt.

tchick (chik), *v. i.* [< *tchick*, *n.*] To make a sound by or as if by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and suddenly withdrawing it.

> "That thar 'a moughty good string," . . . Sterling could not refrain from observing, as the stout twine *tchicked* in several pieces under a garden knife.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 32.

tchincou (ching′kö), *n.* [Javanese.] A black-crested monkey of Java, *Semnopithecus melalophus*.

tchouma (chö′mä), *n.* [A French spelling of *ch'u ma*, < *ch'u*, a kind of nettle, + *ma*, hemp.] China grass, or ramie, *Bæhmeria nivea*.

Tchudi, Tchudic. Other spellings of *Chudi, Chudic*.

T-cloth (tē′klôth), *n.* A plain cotton cloth manufactured in Great Britain for the India and China markets: so called from a large letter T stamped on it.

T-cross (tē′krôs), *n.* A tau-cross.

Te. In *chem.*, the symbol for *tellurium*.

tea[1] (tē), *n.* [First used in E. about the middle of the 17th century, in two forms: (*a*) *tea, thea, tay, tey, tee* (at first pronounced tā, riming with *obey* (Pope, 1711), *pay* (Gay, 1720), in accordance with the spelling, later tē, 1745, etc.); = F. *thé* = Sp. *te*, formerly *tea* = It. *tè* = D. G. *thee* = Sw. Dan. *te* = NGr. *τέϊ* (NL. *thea*), prob., through Malay *te, teh*, < Chinese (Fuhkien dial.) *te* (pron. tā); (*b*) *cha, tcha, chaa, chia, cia* = Pg. *cha* = Sp. (esp. Amer. Sp.) *cha* = It. *cià* = NGr. *τσάι* = Russ. *chaĭ* = Turk. *chay* = Ar. *tshāi, shāi* = Pers. Hind. *chā* = Jap. *cha*, < Chinese *ch'a, ts'a*, tea.] 1. A product consisting of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant (see def. 2), of various kinds and qualities depending chiefly on the method of treatment.

Black tea is manufactured by a process of withering under the influence of light, heat, and air, rolling, fermenting, sunning, and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve); green tea by a more rapid process without the withering and fermenting, and with more firing. Among the chief black teas are *bohea, congou, souchong, caper-tea, oolong*, and *pekoe;* among the green, *twankay, hyson skin, young hyson, hyson, imperial*, and *gunpowder*. The gunpowder is the finest green, the pekoe the finest black, both being made from the first pickings—*flowery pekoe* from leaves so young as to be still covered with down. A third group of teas is known as the *scented*, generally of poorer quality, flavored with the flowers of the fragrant olive (see *Osmanthus*), of the chulan, and sometimes of the Cape jasmine (see *Gardenia*) and of other plants. This classification applies more especially to Chinese teas. Tea became known in Europe during the seventeenth century. Among western nations the greatest consumers of tea are Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.

2. The tea-plant, *Camellia theifera*, often named *Thea Sinensis* (or *Chinensis*). The tea-plant is a shrub from 3 to 6 feet high, with leaves from 4 to 8 inches long and from 1½ to 2½ inches broad, and tapering toward both ends; the flowers are white, and about 1½ inches broad. The cultivated plant is of a more contracted habit, with smaller, more obtuse, and leathery leaves. The plant is known to grow wild in upper Assam, the form there found having sometimes been distinguished as *Thea Assamica*, forming, with its varieties, Assam tea. The Assam plant is much superior to the Chinese, and the teas most planted are hybrids of the two. The Chinese tea has two varieties, formerly distinguished as *Thea Bohea* and *T. viridis*, black and green tea; but either kind of tea can be made from either plant. China is the great seat of tea-culture; but tea is also extensively grown in Japan, having been introduced in the reign of Saga Tennō (A. D. 810–23), also in India and Java. Promising experiments have been made in Madagascar, Natal, Jamaica, etc. In the United States it can be grown successfully in the South and in California; but the cost of labor has thus far prevented its economic success.

Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Camellia theifera*, var. *Bohea*).
a, leaf, showing the nervation.

Branch with Flowers of Tea (*Camellia theifera*, var. *viridis*).
a, leaf, showing the nervation; *b*, capsule, showing the locunicidal dehiscence; *c*, a seed.

3. An infusion of the prepared leaves of the tea-plant, used as a beverage, in Great Britain and America commonly with the addition of a little milk or sugar, or both, in continental Europe often with a little spirit, in Russia with lemon, and in China and neighboring countries without any admixture. Its action is stimulating and invigorating, and, owing to the presence of tannin, more or less astringent. Its main quality depends upon the alkaloid thein; the leaf contains also volatile oils, which give it its fragrance, and some other substances. Excessive use, especially of green tea, affects the nervous system unfavorably. While tea contains but trifling nutriment, it is held to retard the waste of the tissues and diminish the need of food.

> That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink called by the Chineans *Tcha*, and by other nations *tay*, alias *tee*, is sold at the Sultans Head Coffee House, London. *Mercurius Politicus*, Sept. 30, 1658.

> I did send for a cup of *tee*, a China drink, of which I had never drank before. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 28, 1660.

> *Tea!* thou soft, thou sober, sage, and venerable liquid; . . . thou female-tongue-running, smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tipping cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moment of my life, let me fall prostrate. *Cibber*, Lady's Last Stake, l. 1.

4. A similar infusion of the leaves, roots, etc., of various other plants, used either medicinally or as a beverage: generally with a qualifying word. See phrases below.—5. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; also, an afternoon entertainment at which tea is served: as, a five o'clock *tea*. See *high tea*, under *high*.

> After an early *tea*, the little country-girl strayed into the garden. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

> This is rather a large affair to be talked over between you and me after five-o'clock *tea*, Alicia, over a dying fire. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, viii.

> A *tea* in the north country depends for distinction, not on its solids or its savouries, but on its sweets.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, ii.

6. Urine. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 297.—**Abyssinian tea,** the leaves of *Catha edulis*, which are stimulant, antisoporific, and antinarcotic, and used by the Arabs to produce wakefulness.—**Algerian tea,** the flowers of *Paronychia argentea* and *P. capitata* (*P. nivea*), used to make a medicinal tea in Algiers, thence imported into France and considerably used under the name *thé arabe*.—**Appalachian tea.** See *Appalachian* and *yaupon*.—**Arabian tea,** the Abyssinian or sometimes the Algerian tea.—**Assam tea.** See def. 2.—**Australian tea.** See *tea-tree*.—**Ayapana tea,** a tea made from ayapana, or the plant itself. See *ayapana*.—**Barbary tea.** See *Lycium*.—**Bencoolen tea,** *Leptospermum* (*Glaphyria*) *nitidum*, its leaves used in infusion by the Malays.—**Black tea.** See def. 1.—**Blue Mountain tea.** See *Solidago*.—**Bohea tea.** See def. 1.—**Botany Bay tea,** *Smilax glycyphylla*. See *Smilax*.—**Bourbon tea.** Same as *faam tea*.—**Brazil** or **Brazilian tea.** Same as *gervao;* also, same as *maté*[4].—**Breast tea,** an infusion composed of althea 8 parts, coltsfoot-leaves 4 parts, Russian glycyrrhiza 3 parts, anise 2 parts, mullen 2 parts, and orris 1 part.—**Brick tea.** See *brick-tea*.—**Broussa tea,** *Vaccinium Arctostaphylos*, used at Broussa.—**Bush tea,** the dried leaves and tops of the leguminous shrub *Cyclopia genistoides*, which are of a tea-like fragrance, and used in infusion at the Cape of Good Hope to promote expectoration.—**Cambric tea,** a mixture of hot milk and water, given to children.—**Camphor tea,** a solution made by pouring boiling water on a lump of camphor.—**Canada tea,** a decoction of the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.—**Canary tea,** *Sida rhombifolia*. See *Sida*.—**Carolina tea.** Same as *yaupon*.—**Ceylon tea.** See *Elæodendron*.—**Clumsy tea.** See *clumsy*.—**Coffee** or **coffee-leaf tea,** the leaves of the coffee-plant, long used in decoction in the Eastern Archipelago. They contain a good amount of caffein, but accompanied by an unpleasant senna-like odor.—**Cold tea,** spirituous liquors. [Slang.]—**Congou tea.** See def. 1, and *Congou*.—**English breakfast tea,** a name given in the United States to the brand of tea known as *souchong*.—**Faam** or **faham tea.** See *faham*.—**Green tea.** See def. 1.—**Gunpowder tea.** See *gunpowder*, and def. 1, above.—**Hottentot's tea.** See *Helichrysum*.—**Hyson skin tea.** See def. 1.—**Hyson tea.** See def. 1.—**Imperial tea.** See def. 1.—**Jersey tea.** Same as *New Jersey tea*. See below.—**Jesuit's tea.** (*a*) See *Psoralea*. (*b*) Same as *maté*[4].—**Kafir tea.** See *Helichrysum*.—**Labrador tea.** See *Ledum*.—**Lemon-grass tea.** See *lemon-grass*.—**Malay tea.** Same as *Bencoolen tea*. See above.—**Marsh-tea.** See *Ledum*.—**Mexican tea.** (*a*) See *Mexican*. (*b*) See *Psoralea*.—**Mountain-tea.** Same as *tea-berry*.—**New Jersey tea,** a low shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, of eastern North America. Its leaves were used as a substitute for tea during the American revolution, and the manufacture has been revived in Pennsylvania. See *Ceanothus* and *redroot*.—**New Zealand tea,** *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*.—**Oolong tea.** See def. 1.—**Oswego tea,** the bee-balm, *Monarda didyma*, the leaves of which emit a pleasant mint-like odor, and are said to possess tonic, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues.—**Pagle tea,** an infusion of the dried flowers of the cowslip, having a narcotic property, drunk in some counties of England.—**Paraguay tea.** Same as *maté*[4].—**Pearl-tea.** Same as *gunpowder tea*. See def. 1.—**Pectoral tea.** Same as *breast tea*.—**Pekoe tea.** See def. 1.—**Phaskomylia tea.** See *apple-bearing sage*, under *sage*[2].—**Popayan tea,** *Miconia* (*Melastoma*) *theezans*.—**Pu-erh tea,** a tea forming an article of commerce in China near the frontier of Burma, said to be used as an aid to digestion. It appears to be from a plant not very different from the wild Assam tea-plant.—**Sage tea,** an infusion of the common sage, used as a mild tonic, astringent, and aromatic: before the introduction of Chinese tea considerably used as a beverage in England.—**St. Bartholomew's tea.** Same as *maté*[4].—**St. Germain tea,** a medicinal mixture composed of alcoholic extract of senna 16, sambucus flowers 10, anise 5, fennel 5, potassium bitartrate 3 parts.—**St. Helena tea,** a shrubby plant, *Frankenia portulacæfolia*, of St. Helena.—**Saloop tea.** Same as *sassafras tea*.—**Sassafras tea.** See *sassafras*.—**Scented tea,** tea which has been scented by intermixture with odoriferous flowers, and again separated by sifting.—**Sealed tea,** a kind of coarse tea exported from China. It is pressed compactly into sealed packages weighing about three pounds each.—**Souchong tea.** See def. 1 and *English breakfast tea*, above.—**South Sea tea,** a misnomer of the yaupon.—**Surinam tea,** a plant of the genus *Lantana*, species of which are used as tea.—**Sweet tea.** See *Smilax*, 1.—**Swiss tea,** an infusion of several herbs of the genus *Achillea*, especially *A. moschata, A. atrata, A. nana*, and *A. nobilis*, common in the Swiss Alps.—**Tea family,** the order *Ternstræmiaceæ*, to which the tea-plant belongs.—**Teamster's tea,** a name of *Ephedra antisyphilitica*. Also *whorehouse tea*.—**Tea of heaven,** an article prepared in Japan from the leaves of *Hydrangea serrata* (*H. Thunbergii*).—**Theezan tea,** *Sageretia theezans*. See *Sageretia*.—**To face tea.** See *face*[1].—**Twankay tea.** See def. 1.—**West Indian tea,** a shrubby herb, *Capraria biflora* of the *Scrophularineæ*, found in tropical America and Africa, also called *goatweed* and *sweetweed*. Its leaves are considerably used as tea in the West Indies.—**Wild tea,** the lead-plant, *Amorpha canescens*.—**Willow tea,** the prepared leaves of a species of willow grown in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and used as a substitute for tea by the poorer classes.—**Wood tea,** a decoction made from guaiacum-wood, sassafras, ononis-root, and licorice-root.

Paraguay Tea (*Ilex Paraguayensis*).

tea[1] (tē), *v.* [< *tea*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To take tea. [Colloq.]

I can hit on no novelty — none, on my life,
Unless peradventure you'd *tea* with your wife.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, III. 255.

Father don't *tea* with us, but you won't mind that, I dare say. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lx.

II. *trans.* To give tea to; serve with tea: as, to dine and *tea* a party of friends. [Colloq.]

tea[2], *a.* See *tae*[3].

tea-berry (tē′ber′i), *n.* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*, sometimes used to flavor tea and as a substitute for tea. Also *mountain-tea* and *Canada tea*.

tea-board (tē′bōrd), *n.* A large tray used for holding and carrying the tea-service.

Shall we be christened *tea-boards*, varnished waiters?
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Works, p. 145. (*Davies.*)

tea-bread (tē′bred), *n.* A kind of light spongy bread or bun, sometimes slightly sweetened, to be eaten with tea.

She had been busy all the morning making *tea-bread* and sponge-cakes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

tea-bug (tē′bug), *n.* An insect destructive to tea-plants. It selects the tender and more juicy leaves, which are those most prized by the tea-grower, puncturing them with its long and slender proboscis in the same manner as an aphis.

tea-caddy (tē′kad′i), *n.* See *caddy*[4], 2.

The great, mysterious tea-urn, the chased silver *tea-caddy*, the precise and well-considered movements of Miss Deborah as she rinsed the old embossed silver teapots in the boiling water. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 294.

tea-cake (tē′kāk), *n.* A kind of light cake to be eaten with tea or at the meal called *tea*.

Ann had made *tea-cake*, and there was no need for Milly to go for rolls that afternoon. *The Century*, XXXVII. 105.

tea-canister (tē′kan′is-tėr), *n.* A jar or box, usually of simple form and having a double cover, the inner cover being made to fit air-tight. Such canisters are made of metal as well as earthenware and porcelain, and are brought from China and Japan in great numbers.

tea-case (tē′kās), *n.* A coffer or étui containing articles for the tea-table forming together a set, such as sardine-tongs, jelly-spoons, pickle-forks, and sometimes a number of teaspoons and other more usual utensils.

teach[1] (tēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *taught*, ppr. *teaching*. [< ME. *techen*, *tæchen* (pret. *taught*, *taughte*, *tauzte*, *taghte*, *toghte*, *tazte*, *tæhte*, *tahte*, pp. *tauzt*, *taht*, pret. and pp. also *teched*), < AS. *tǣcan* (pret. *tǣhte*, pp. *tǣht*), show, point out, teach; akin to AS. *tācen*, E. *token*, a mark, sign, etc., and to L. *dicere*, say, Gr. *δεικνύναι*, show, point out, Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out. From the same root is the AS. *teón*, *tión* (for **tihon*) = OS. *af-tīhan* (= AS. *ofteón*), deny, refuse, = OHG. *zīhan*, MHG. *zīhen*, G. *zeihen*, accuse of, charge with, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, show, announce; cf. G. *verzeihen*, MHG. *ver-zīhen*, OHG. *far-zīhan*, refuse, deny, pardon, and G. *zeigen*, MHG. *zeigen*, OHG. *zeigōn*, show, point out, prove, etc.: see *token*, *diction*, *indicate*, *didactic*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To point out; direct; show.

Now returne I azen, for to *teche* zou the way from Costantynoble to Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 21.

I shal myself to herbes *techen* yow.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 129.

He merveled who that hym sholde haue tolde, and prayde hym that he wolde *teche* hym to that man that cowde counselle the kynge of his desires.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

2. To show how (to do something); hence, to train: as, to *teach* a dog to beg; to *teach* a boy to swim.

In that Contree, ther ben Bestes, *taughte* of men to gon in to Watres, in to Ryveres, and in to depe Stankes, for to take Fysche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. Jer. ix. 5.

She doth *teach* the torches to burn bright!
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 46.

Teach me to flirt a fan
As the Spanish ladies can.
Browning, Lover's Quarrel.

3. To tell; inform; instruct; explain; show.

The Mirror of human wisdom plainly *teaching* that God moveth angels, even as that thing doth stir man's heart which is thereunto presented amiable.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

A Curse upon the Man who *taught*
Women that Love was to be bought.
Cowley, The Mistress, Given Love.

The best part of our knowledge is that which *teaches* us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 211.

4. To impart knowledge or practical skill to; give instruction to; guide in learning; educate; instruct.

The goode folk that Poule to preched
Profred him ofte, whan he hem *teched*,
Somme of her good in charite.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6680.

Who will be *taught*, if hee bee not mooued with desire to be *taught*? *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master *taught* his little school.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 196.

5. To impart a knowledge of; give instruction in; give lessons in; instruct or train in understanding, using, managing, handling, etc.: as, to *teach* mathematics or Greek.

Ich am a maister to *teche* the lawe;
Ich am an emperour, a god felawe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 225.

We do not contemne Rewles, but we gladlie *teach* Rewles. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 27.

The years *teach* much which the days never know.
Emerson, Experience.

Nowise might that minute *teach* him fear
Who life-long had not learned to speak the name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

=Syn. 4. To enlighten, school, tutor, indoctrinate, initiate.—5. To impart, inculcate, instill, preach. See *instruction*.

II. *intrans.* To give instruction; give lessons as a preceptor or tutor; impart knowledge or skill; instruct.

The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. Micah iii. 11.

Men altogether conversant in study do know how to *teach* but not how to govern.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

I have heard Mich. Malet (Judge Malet's son) say that he had heard that Mr. J. Selden's father *taught* on the lute. *Aubrey*, Lives, John Selden.

Nothing *teaches* like experience.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Teaching elder. See *elder*[1], 5 (*b*).

teach[2] (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache*[5].

teachability (tē-cha-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *teachable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being teachable; teachableness.

teachable (tē′cha-bl), *a.* [< *teach*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being taught; apt to learn; ready to receive instruction; docile.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

Among slightly *teachable* mammals, however, there is one group more *teachable* than the rest.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 314.

teachableness (tē′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being teachable; a willingness or readiness to be instructed; aptness to learn; docility.

It was a great army; it was the result of all the power and wisdom of the Government, all the devotion of the people, all the intelligence and *teachableness* of the soldiers themselves. *The Century*, XXXIX. 142.

teache (tēch), *n.* Same as *tache*[5].

teacher (tē′chėr), *n.* [< ME. *techere*; < *teach*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who teaches or instructs; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others; a preceptor; an instructor; a tutor; in a restricted sense, one who gives instruction in religion; specifically, in early New England Congregationalism, a clergyman charged with the duty of giving religious instruction to a church, in some churches the offices of pastor and teacher being at first distinct.

All knowledge is either delivered by *teachers* or attained by men's proper endeavours.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves.
Raleigh.

Some as pastors and *teachers* (Eph. iv. 11). From these latter not being distinguished from the pastor, it would seem that the two offices were held by the same person.
Dean Alford, Greek Testament.

Teachers' institute. See *institute*.

teachership (tē′chėr-ship), *n.* [< *teacher* + *-ship*.] The office of teacher; the post of teacher; an appointment as a teacher. *The American*, V. 261.

tea-chest (tē′chest), *n.* A wooden box, made of light material and lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is exported from China and other tea-growing countries; especially, such a box containing a definite and prescribed amount of tea, otherwise called *whole chest* (a hundredweight to 140 pounds or more), now seldom shipped, the smaller packages being spoken of as *half-chests* (75 to 80 pounds, but the weight varies according to the kind of tea) and *quarter-chests* (from 25 to 30 pounds). All these boxes, of whatever size, are almost exactly cubical in shape.

teaching (tē′ching), *n.* [< ME. *techyng*, < AS. *tǣcung*, teaching, verbal n. of *tǣcan*, teach: see *teach*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or business of instructing.

Shall none heraude ne harpoure haue a fairere garnement Than Haukyn the actyf man and thon do by my *techyng*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 24.

2. That which is taught; instruction.

It is certain that the Russians submit to the *teachings* of the church with a docility greater than that displayed by their civilized opponents. *Buckle*, Civilization, i. 141.

=Syn. 1. *Training*, *Education*, etc. See *instruction*.

teachless (tēch′les), *a.* [< *teach*[1] + *-less*.] Untouchable; indocile. *Shelley.* [Rare.]

tea-clam (tē′klam), *n.* See the quotation.

These [hard-shelled clams] are sometimes so small as to count two thousand to the barrel, and, if about 1¼ inches in diameter, go by the name of *tea-clams*.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 598.

tea-clipper (tē′klip′ėr), *n.* A fast-sailing ship engaged in the tea-trade.

tea-cloth (tē′klôth), *n.* A cloth for a tea-table or a tea-tray.

tea-cup (tē′kup), *n.* 1. A cup in which tea is served. The tea-cups used in China and Japan have no handles, but some have covers, and are sometimes placed in little saucers of some different material.

2. A teacupful: as, a *tea-cup* of flour.

teacupful (tē′kup-fûl), *n.* [< *tea-cup* + *-ful*.] As much as a tea-cup will hold; as a definite quantity, four fluidounces, or one gill.

teadt, *n.* See *tede*.

tea-dealer (tē′dē′lėr), *n.* One who deals in or buys and sells tea; a merchant who sells tea.

tea-drinker (tē′dring′kėr), *n.* One who drinks tea; especially, one who uses tea as a beverage habitually or in preference to any other.

tea-drunkard (tē′drung′kärd), *n.* One affected with theism.

tea-fight (tē′fit), *n.* A tea-party. [Slang.]

Gossip prevails at *tea-fights* in a back country village, until the railroad connects it with the great world, and women learn to survey larger grounds than their neighbors' back yards. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 242.

tea-garden (tē′gär′dn), *n.* 1. A garden or open-air inclosure formerly attached to a house of entertainment, where tea was served. These gardens were places of fashionable resort in England in the eighteenth century. — 2. A plantation of tea. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1994.

teagle (tē′gl), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *tackle*.] A hoist; an elevator; a lift, such as is used for raising or lowering goods or persons from flat to flat in large establishments. [North. Eng.]

Wait a minute; it's the *teagle* hoisting above your head I'm afraid of. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxvii.

tea-gown (tē′goun), *n.* A loose easy gown of effective style and material, in which to take afternoon tea at home, or for lounging.

It came to this, that she had a *tea gown* made out of a window-curtain with a flamboyant pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 665.

Teague (tēg), *n.* [So called from the former prevalence of *Teague* as an Irish name; cf. W. *taiog*, a rustic, peasant, clown.] An Irishman: used in contempt.

With Shinkin ap Morgan with blew Cap or *Teague*
We into no Covenants enter nor League.
John Bagford, Collection of Ballads (1671).

Teagueland (tēg′land), *n.* [< *Teague* + *land*.] Ireland: used in ridicule or opprobrium.

Dear courtier, excuse me from *Teagueland* and slaughter. *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 275. (*Davies.*)

tea-house (tē′hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in China and Japan, where tea and other light refreshments are served.

The inns and *tea-houses* are the grand features of these towns. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 578.

teak (tēk), *n.* [Formerly also *teek*, *teke*; < Malayalam *tekka*, Tamil *tekku*, the teak-tree. The Hind. name is *sāgwān*, *sāgūn*, Marathi *sāg* (Ar. Pers. *sāj*), Skt. *çāka*.] An East Indian timber-tree, *Tectona grandis*, or its wood. The tree abounds in the mixed forests of India, Burma, Siam, and the Malayan islands; it has been reduced by cutting in India and Burma, but is now maintained by government within the British domain. It grows to a height of 120 to 150 feet, with a girth of 20 or 25 feet, and bears drooping leaves 8 to 12 inches long. Its timber is of a yellowish-brown color, is straight-grained and easily worked, when once seasoned does not warp or crack, is hard and strong, and, owing to the presence of a resinous oil, is extremely durable. For shipbuilding it is perhaps the most valuable wood known, being especially preferred for armored vessels, since it does not, like oak, corrode the


Teak (*Tectona grandis*).

iron. It is exported in large quantities to Great Britain, and somewhat to other countries, chiefly for this use and for building railway-carriages, and is employed in India for these and many other purposes. The oil is extracted from the wood in Burma, and used medicinally and as a substitute for linseed-oil and as a varnish. A tar used medicinally is also distilled from it, and the leaves afford a red dye. The name is applicable to the other species of *Tectona*.—**African teak**, Same as *African oak* (which see, under *oak*).—**Bastard teak**, the East Indian *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. It is the most important source of kino, and affords in its heart-wood a timber brown with dark streaks, very hard and durable, and taking a fine polish, used in house-building and for making furniture, agricultural implements, etc. The name is also applied to the dhak, or Bengal kino-tree, *Butea frondosa*.—**Ben teak**, the wood of *Lagerstræmia microcarpa*; also, a low grade of true teak. —**New Zealand teak**, a tree, *Vitex littoralis*, 50 or 60 feet high, yielding a hard fissile timber indestructible under water.—**Teak** or **teakwood of New South Wales**, a small laurineous tree, *Endiandra glauca*, with a hard, close- and fine-grained wood. This tree appears, however, to belong to Queensland, where also another tree, *Dissilaria baloghioides* of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, is called teak. —**White teak**, *Flindersia Oxleyana* of Queensland, a tall slender much-branched tree, with wood said to be used for staves and for cabinet-work. Also *yellowwood*.

tea-kettle (tē′ket″l), *n.* A portable kettle with spout and handle, in which to boil water for making tea and for other uses.

teak-tree (tēk′trē), *n.* See *teak*.

teak-wood (tēk′wụ̊d), *n.* The wood of the teak-tree; teak. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 516.

teal[1] (tēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teale;* < ME. *tele;* cf. D. *teling, taling*, MD. *teelingh, talingh*, a teal; origin unknown. Cf. OSc. *atteal, atteile*, Scand. *atling, atteling-and* (Brunnich, "Ornithol. Borealis," p. 18, cited in Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 105), the name of a bird mentioned in conjunction with *teal*.] A small fresh-water duck, of the subfamily *Anatinæ* and genus *Querquedula* (or *Nettion*). There are numerous species, in all parts of the world. The best-known are 2 in Europe and 3 in the United States. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*, very similar to the green-winged American teal, *Q. carolinensis*, but lacking a white crescentic mark on the side of the breast in front of the wing which is conspicuous in the other. The summer teal of Europe is *Q. circia*, the garganey.—**American teal**, the American greenwing, *Querquedula carolinensis*. *Latham*, 1790. Also called locally *least green-winged, mud, red-headed*, and *winter teal*.—**Blue-winged teal**, the American bluewing, *Querquedula discors*. Also called locally *white-faced teal* or *duck*, and *summer teal*.—**Cinnamon teal**, *Querquedula cyanoptera*, of western North America and South America: so called from the color of the under parts of the adult male.—**Cricket-teal**, the garganey, *Querquedula circia:* so called from its cry.—**Goose-teal**, a goslet.—**Salt-water** or **brown diving teal**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *Giraud*, 1884; *Trumbull*, 1888. [Chesapeake Bay and Florida.]—**Scotch teal**. Same as *Scotch duck* (which see, under *duck*[2]).—**Summer teal**. (*a*) The garganey. Also *summer duck*. [Eng.] (*b*) The blue-winged teal.

Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*), male.

teal[2] (tēl), *n.* [< **teal*, v., prob. a var. of *till*[3] or *toll*[2].] The act of cajoling or wheedling. [Scotch.]

"Auld Will's" "cracks" and "*teals*" and "lies" were well kuown to the curious in every corner of the kingdom. *Athenæum*, No. 3255, p. 343.

teal[3] (tēl), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to five Winchester bushels (nearly). A *long teal* in Pembrokeshire is about eight bushels.

Tealby series. A division of the Lower Greensand in Lincolnshire, England: so named by Judd. It consists of beds of limestone, is from 40 to 50 feet thick, and is underlain by a mass of sandstone of about the same thickness.

teal-duck (tēl′duk), *n.* A teal; especially, the common European teal, *Querquedula crecca*.

tea-lead (tē′led), *n.* Thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests.

tea-leaf (tē′lēf), *n.* 1. The leaf of the tea-plant. —2. *pl.* Tea that has been soaked or infused.

An extensive trade, but less extensive, I am informed, than it was a few years ago, is carried on in *tea-leaves*, or in the leaves of the herb after their having been subjected in the usual way to decoction.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 149.

Teale's operation. See *operation*.

team (tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teem;* < ME. *tem, tæm, team*, < AS. *teám* = OS. *tōm* = OFries. *tām* = MLG. *tōm*, LG. *toom*, progeny, offspring, family, a family; of similar form with D. *toom*, rein, = MLG. *tōm*, rein, LG. *toom* = OHG. MHG. *zoum*, G. *zaum*, bridle, = Icel. *taumr* = Sw. *töm* = Dan. *tömme*, rein; prob., with formative *-m*, < AS. *teón*, etc. (Teut. √ *tug, tuh*), draw: see *tee*[1], *tow*[1], *tug*.] 1†. Family; offspring; progeny. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 261. —2†. Race; lineage.

This child is come of gentille *teme*.
Torrent of Portugal, l. 2022.

3. A litter or brood; a pair.

A *team* of ducklings about her. *Holland.*

A few *teams* of ducks bred in the moors.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, To T. Pennant, xi.

4. A number, series, or line of animals moving together; a flock.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 965.

5. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing, as to a coach, chariot, wagon, cart, sleigh, or plow. In the United States the term is frequently used for the vehicle and the horses or oxen together. In statutes exempting from sale on execution, a team includes one or more animals and the vehicle and harness, such as are all used together.

The Sun, to shun this Tragike sight, a-pace
Turns back his *Teem*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

For them . . . a *team* of four bays [will have become] as fabulous as Bucephalus or Black Beas.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, vii.

If he [the traveler] desires amusement, he may hire a *team*, and observe life from a buggy in Central Park.
Cornhill Mag., N. S., No. 64, p. 373.

6. A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like: as, a *team* of foot-ball or base-ball players. [Colloq.]

Hear me, my little *teem* of villains, hear me.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv.

7. In *Eng. universities*, the pupils of a coach, or private tutor. [Slang.]

A mathematical tutor can drive a much larger *team* than a classical; the latter cannot well have more than three men conatruing to him at a time.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 191.

8. In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the right or franchise sometimes granted to compel holders of lost or stolen goods to give up the name of the person from whom they were received, by requiring such a holder to vouch to warranty. See *vouch*.—**Jersey team**. Same as *Jersey mates* (which see, under *mate*[1]).

team (tēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *teem;* < *team*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darksome bowre
Of Herebus her *teemed* steedes gan call.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 314.

The horses [in a horse-artillery battery] are *teamed* in pairs—lead, centre, and wheel—the drivers mounted on the near horses. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 663.

2. To work, convey, haul, or the like with a team. *Imp. Dict.*—3. In contractors' work, to give out (portions of the work) to a gang or team under a subcontractor. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* To do work with a team.

teaming (tē′ming), *n.* 1. The act of hauling earth, goods, etc., with a team.—2. In contractors' work, a certain mode of doing the work which is given out to a "boss," who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock. *E. H. Knight.*

team-shovel (tēm′shuv″l), *n.* An earth-scraper, or scoop for moving earth, drawn by horses or oxen, and having handles by which it is guided. See cut under *scraper*. *E. H. Knight.*

teamster (tēm′stėr), *n.* [< *team* + *-ster*.] One who drives a team, or is engaged in the business of teaming.

Western *teamsters* are renowned for their powers of continuous execration. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, x.

teamwise (tēm′wīz), *a.* Being like a team; harnessed together.

That his swift charet might have passage wyde
Which foure great hippodames did draw in *temewise* tyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

team-work (tēm′wėrk), *n.* 1. Work done by a team of horses, oxen, etc., as distinguished from manual labor. [U. S.]—2. Work done by the players collectively in a base-ball nine, a foot-ball eleven, etc.: as, the *team-work* of the nine is excellent. [Colloq., U. S.]

Tean, *a.* See *Teian*.

tea-oil (tē′oil), *n.* An oil expressed in China from the seeds of *Camellia Sasanqua*, an ally of the common tea-plant. It resembles olive-oil, is used for many domestic purposes, and forms a considerable article of trade. The residual cake, owing to the presence of a glucoside, is used as a hair-wash and a soap, as a fish-poison, and for destroying earthworms. A narcotic essential oil also is distilled from tea-leaves.

tea-party (tē′pär″ti), *n.* An entertainment at which tea and other refreshments are served; also, the persons assembling at such an entertainment.

But though our worthy ancestors were thus singularly averse to giving dinners, yet they kept up the social bands of intimacy by occasional banquetings, called *tea-parties*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 169.

Boston tea-party, a humorous name given to a revolutionary proceeding at Boston, December 16th, 1773, in protest against the tax upon tea imposed by the British government on the American colonies. About fifty men in the disguise of Indians boarded the tea-ships in the harbor, and threw the tea overboard.

tea-plant (tē′plant), *n.* The plant that yields tea. See *tea*[1], 2.—**Barbary tea-plant**. See *Lycium*. —**Canary Island tea-plant**. See *Sida*.—**Lettsom's tea-plant**. See *Lettsomia*.

tea-pot (tē′pot), *n.* A vessel in which tea is made, or from which it is poured into tea-cups. —**A tempest in a tea-pot**. See *tempest*.

teapoy (tē′poi), *n.* [More prop. *tepoy, teepoy* (the spelling *teapoy* simulating or suggesting a connection with *tea*); < Hind. *tīpāi*, a corruption of Pers. *sīpāi*, a three-legged table.] Originally, a small three-legged table or stand; hence, by extension, a small table for the tea-service, having three or four legs.

Kate and I took much pleasure in choosing our *tea-poys;* hers had a mandarin parading on the top, and mine a flight of birds and a pagoda. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 84.

tear[1] (tār), *v.*; pret. *toré* (formerly *tare*), pp. *torn*, ppr. *tearing*. [< ME. *teren, teeren* (pret. *tar*, pp. *toren*), < AS. *teran* (pret. *tær*, pp. *toren*), rend, tear, = OS. *far-terian*, destroy, = D. *teren* = MLG. *teren*, consume, = OHG. *firzeran*, loose, destroy, tear, MHG. *zern* (*ver-zern*), G. *zehren*, misuse, consume, = Icel. *tæra* = Sw. *tära* = Dan. *tære*, consume, = Goth. *ga-tairan*, break, destroy, = Gr. *δέρειν*, flay (see *derm*, etc.), = OBulg. *dera*, tear.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To rend; pull apart or in pieces; make a rent or rents in: as, to *tear* one's clothes; to *tear* up a letter.

We schulen foonde euery-choon,
Alle to-gidere, bothe hool [whole] & some,
To *teer* him from the top to the toon [toes].
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow *tear* a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 11.

They spared na the curtains to *tear* them.
Duke of Athol's Nourice (Child's Ballads, VIII. 232).

2. To produce or effect by rending or some similar action: as, to *tear* a hole in one's dress.

Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot
Unlikely wonders; how these vain weak nails
May *tear* a passage through the flinty ribs
Of this hard world. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5. 20.

3. To lacerate; wound in the surface, as by the action of teeth or of something sharp rudely dragged over it: as, to *tear* the skin with thorns: also used figuratively: as, a heart *torn* with anguish; a party or a church *torn* by factions.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should *tear* this hand
For lifting food to 't? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 15.

4. To drag or remove violently or rudely; pull or pluck with violence or effort; force rudely or unceremoniously; wrench; take by force: with *from, down, out, off*, etc.

She complayneth . . . that sometimes he spesketh so many and so greate despiteful wordes that they breake her hart, & *tear* ye teares *out* of her eyes.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 310.

Must my soul be thus *torn away* from the things it loved, and go where it will hate to live and can never die?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Idols of gold, *from* heathen temples *torn*.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 31.

To tear a cat†, to rant; rave; bluster.

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to *tear a cat* in, to make all split. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 32.

To tear one's self away, to go off unwillingly. [Colloq.] —**To tear the hair**, or **to tear one's beard**, to pull the hair or beard in a violent or distracted manner, as a sign of grief or rage.

Gods! I could *tear my beard* to hear you talk!
Addison, Cato, ii. 5.

To tear up. (*a*) To remove from a fixed state by violence: as, to *tear up* a tree by the roots. (*b*) To pull to pieces or shreds; rend completely: as, to *tear up* a piece of paper; to *tear up* a sheet into strips.=**Syn. 1.** *Rip, Split*, etc. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To part, divide, or separate on being pulled or handled with more or less violence: as, cloth that *tears* readily.—2. To

move noisily and with vigorous haste or eagerness; move and act with turbulent violence; hence, to rave; rant; bluster; rage; rush violently or noisily: as, to *tear* out of the house. [Colloq.]

And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came *tearing* in. *Dickens*, Christmas Carol, iii.

Aunt Lois, she 's ben billin' up no end o' doughnuts, an' *tearin'* round 'nough to drive the house out o' the winders, to git everything ready for ye. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 525.

To rip and tear. See *rip*[1].—**To tear off or away,** to start off suddenly. [Colloq.]

tear[1] (târ), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*] 1. A rent; a fissure.—2. A turbulent motion, as of water.—3. A spree. [Slang.]—**Tear and wear,** deterioration by long or frequent use. Compare *wear and tear*, under *wear*, *n.*

tear[2] (tēr), *n.* [< ME. *teer, ter, tere, tear*, < AS. *teár, tēr*, contr. of **tahur*, **teahor, tæhher* = OFries. *tār* = OHG. *zahar, zahhar*, MHG. *zaher* (**zaeher*) (pl. *zähere*), *zār*, G. *zähre* = Icel. *tār* = Sw. *tår* = Dan. *taar, taare* = Goth. *tagr* = Gr. *δάκρυ, δάκρυον* (also, with additional suffix, *δάκρυμα* = OL. **dacruma, dacrima, lacrima*, later orroneously *lachrima, lachryma* (> It. *lagrima* = Sp. *lágrima* = Pg. *lagrima* = F. *larme*), = OIr. *daer, dēr*, a tear; usually referred, as being 'bitter' (causing the eyes to smart), to √ *dak* (Gr. *δάκνειν*), Skt. √ *daç*, bite (so Skt. *açru*, tear, to √ *aç*, be sharp: see *acute, edge*).] 1. A drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, appearing in the eye or falling from it; in the plural, the peculiar secretion of the lacrymal gland, serving to moisten the front of the eyeball and inner surfaces of the eyelids, and on occasion to wash out the eye or free it from specks of dirt, dust, or other irritating substances. Tears, like saliva, are continually secreted in a certain quantity, which is speedily and copiously increased when the activity of the gland is excited either by mechanical stimulation or by mental emotion. Any passion, tender or violent, as joy, anger, etc., and especially pain or grief, may excite the flow of tears, which is also immediately provoked by pain, especially in the eye itself. The tears ordinarily flow unperceived through the lacrymal canal or nasal duct into the nose; when the supply is too copious they overflow the lids and trickle down the cheek. Tears consist of slightly saline water, having an alkaline reaction.

Sche whassched his Feet with hire *Teres*, and wyped hem with hire Heer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

The big round *tears*
Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 38.

Hence—2. *pl.* Figuratively, grief; sorrow.

They that sow in *tears* shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

3. Something like a tear-drop. (*a*) A drop of fluid: as, *tears* of blood. (*b*) A solid transparent tear-shaped drop or small quantity of something: as, *tears* of amber, balsam, or resin: specifically said of the exudation of certain juices of trees.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*.
Dryden.

Myrrh consists of rather irregular lumps or *tears* of varying size, from that of a hen's egg down.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 97.

4. In *glass-manuf.*, a defect, of occasional occurrence, consisting of a bit of clay from the roof or glass-pot partially vitrified in the glass. Such tears sometimes cause a glass object to fly to pieces without apparent cause.—**Crocodile tears.** See *crocodile*.—**Glass tear.** (*a*) Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*). (*b*) In the making of ornamental glass, a pear-shaped drop of colored glass applied for ornament.—**In tears,** weeping.

See, she is *in tears*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

Job's tears. (*a*) A name given in New Mexico and Arizona to grains of olivin, peridot, or chrysolite, suggested by their pitted tear-like appearance. (*b*) See *Coix*.—**Juno's tears.** See *Juno's-tears*.—**St. Lawrence's tear,** one of the meteors called the Perseids, especially one appearing on the eve of St. Lawrence (August 9th).—**Tears of mastic,** the hardened drops of exuded gum from *Pistacia Lentiscus*.—**Tears of St. Peter,** a West Indian acanthaceous plant, *Anthacanthus microphyllus*.—**Tears of strong wine,** a name sometimes given to a phenomenon involving capillary action, and explained by the high surface-tension of water as compared with alcohol. It is observed, for instance, that when a wine-glass partially filled with port wine is allowed to stand, the alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water present with it; hence the latter tends to increase in proportion, and because of its higher surface-tension creeps up on the surface of the glass, dragging the other liquid with it, till drops are formed which roll down the sides again.

tear[2] (tēr), *v. t.* [< *tear*[2], *n.*] To fill or besprinkle with or as with tears. [Rare.]

The lorn lily *teared* with dew.
The Century, XXXVII. 545.

tear-bag (tēr'bag), *n.* The tear-pit or larmier.

tear-drop (tēr'drop), *n.* A tear.

A *teardrop* trembled from its source.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

tear-duct (tēr'dukt), *n.* The lacrymal or nasal duct, which carries off tears from the eye to the nose. See cut under *lacrymal*.

tearer[1] (târ'ėr), *n.* [< *tear*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tears or rends anything.—2. A person or thing that blusters or raves; a violent person; something big, raging, violent, or the like. [Slang.]

tearer[2] (tēr'ėr), *n.* See *teerer*.

tear-falling (tēr'fâ'ling), *a.* Shedding tears; given to tender emotion; tender. [Rare.]

Tear-falling pity dwells not in this eye.
Shak., Rich III., iv. 2. 66.

tearful (tēr'fûl), *a.* [< *tear*[2] + *-ful*.] 1. Full of tears; shedding tears; weeping; mourning.

With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 8.

2. Giving occasion for tears; mournful; melancholy.

Then the war was *tearful* to our foe,
But now to me. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 315.

tearfully (tēr'fûl-i), *adv.* In a tearful manner; with tears.

tearfulness (tēr'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being tearful.

tear-gland (tēr'gland), *n.* The lacrymal gland.

tearing (târ'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tear*[1], *v.*] Great; rushing; tremendous; towering; ranting: as, a *tearing* passion; at a *tearing* pace. Also used adverbially. [Colloq.]

This bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Though you do get on at a *tearing* rate, yet you get on but uneasily to yourself at the same time.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

Immense dandies, . . . driving in *tearing* cabs.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ix.

tearing-machine (târ'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A rag-making machine for cutting up or tearing to pieces fabrics to make stock or fiber for reworking; a rag-mill or devil. In the usual form, it consists of a pair of feeding-rollers which bring the material within the action of a cylinder set with sharp teeth, which disintegrates the fabric and delivers the resulting fiber into a receptacle.

tearless (tēr'les), *a.* [< *tear*[2] + *-less*.] Shedding no tears; dry, as the eyes; hence, unfeeling; unkind; without emotion.

I ask not each kind soul to keep
Tearless, when of my death he hears.
M. Arnold, A Wish.

tear-mouth† (târ'mouth), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + *mouth*.] A ranter; especially, a ranting player.

You grow rich, do you, and purchase, you two-penny *tear-mouth*? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

tea-room (tē'röm), *n.* A room where tea is served.

Stop in the *tea-room*. Take your sixpenn'orth. They lay on hot water, and call it tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

tea-rose (tē'rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1].

tear-pit (tēr'pit), *n.* The so-called lacrymal or suborbital sinus of some animals, as deer; the larmier.

tear-pump (tēr'pump), *n.* The source of tears as shed effusively in feigned emotion. [Humorous slang.]

tear-sac (tēr'sak), *n.* The tear-bag, tear-pit, or larmier.

tear-shaped (tēr'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a drop of water about to fall from something; drop-shaped; guttiform; piriform.

tear-stained (tēr'stānd), *a.* Marked with tears; showing traces of tears or of weeping.

I'll prepare
My *tear-stain'd* eyes to see her miseries.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 16.

tear-throat† (târ'thrōt), *a.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + obj. *throat*.] Rasping; irritating. [Rare.]

Cramp, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tisick.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

tear-thumb (târ'thum), *n.* [< *tear*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thumb*.] The name of two American (and Asiatic) species of *Polygonum*—*P. arifolium*, the halberd-leaved, and *P. sagittata*, the arrow-leaved tear-thumb: so called from the hooked prickles on the angles of the stem and the petioles, by which the plants are partly supported.

tear-up (târ'up), *n.* [< *tear up:* see *tear*[1], *v.*] An uprooting; a violent removal.

teary (tēr'i), *a.* [< ME. *tery*, < AS. *teárig*, < *teár*, tear: see *tear*[2] and *-y*[1].] 1. Full of tears; wet with tears; tearful.

Whan she hym saugh she gan for sorwe anon
Hire *tery* face atwixe hire armes hyde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 822.

All kin' o' smily roun' the lips
An' *teary* roun' the lashes.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

2. Falling in drops like tears.

But whan the stormes and the *teary* shoure
Of hir weping was somewhat ouergone,
The litel corps was grauen vnder atone.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.

tea-scent (tē'sent), *n.* A European fern, *Nephrodium montanum*.

tea-scrub (tē'skrub), *n.* A New Zealand shrub, *Leptospermum scoparium*. See *tea-tree*, 2.

The river Street found its way to the sea in long reaches, which were walled in, to the very water's edge, by what is called in the colony *teascrub*—a shrub not very unlike the tamarisk. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xxi.

tease (tēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teased*, ppr. *teasing*. [Formerly also *teaze, teize*, also disl. *tose;* < ME. **tesen, taisen, taysen*, also *tosen, toosen*, < AS. *tāsan*, **tāsan*, pull, pluck, tease (wool), = MD. *teesen*, D. *teezen* = LG. *täsen, tösen*, pull, drag, = MHG. *zeisen*, G. dial. (Bav.) *zaisen* = Dan. *tæse, tæsse*, tease (wool); cf. Icel. *tæta*, pluck, tease (wool) (see *tate*). Cf. *touse, tousle*.] 1. To pull apart or separate the adhering fibers of, as a bit of tissue or a specimen for microscopical examination; pick or tear into its separate fibers; comb or card, as wool or flax.

Coarse complexions
And cheeks of sorry grain will serve to ply
The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.
Milton, Comus, l. 751.

In *teased* preparations small collections of granular matter were, however, sometimes seen at the external openings of these bodies.
E. A. Andrews, Anat. of Sipunculus Gouldii Fourtales [(Studies from the Biol. Laboratory, IV. 394).

Knot the filling, *tease* the ends of the nettles out a bit.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 56.

2. To dress, as cloth, by means of teazels.—3. To vex, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, by silly trifling, or by jests and raillery; plague with questions, importunity, insinuations, raillery, or the like.

You remember how impertinently he follow'd and *teized* us, and wou'd know who we were.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

If you are so often *teased* to shut the door that you cannot easily forget it, then give the door such a clap as you go out as will shake the whole room.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Don't *tease* me, master broker; I tell you I'll not part with it, and there 's an end of it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

=Syn. 3. *Tease, Vex, Annoy, Molest, Badger, Pester, Bother, Worry, Plague, Torment.* All these words either may or must refer to repeated acts; they all suggest mental pain, but of degrees varying with the word or with the circumstances; all except *badger* and *molest* may be used reflexively, but with different degrees of appropriateness, *vex, worry*, and *torment* being the most common in such use; the agent may be a person, or, except with *badger*, it may be a creature, events, circumstances, etc.; it would be clearly figurative to use *tease* when the agent is not a person; all except *tease* are always used seriously. *Tease* is not a strong word, but has considerable breadth of use; a child may *tease* his mother for what he desires; there is a great deal of good-humored *teasing* of friends about their matrimonial intentions; a fly may *tease* a dog by continually waking him up. *Vex* is stronger, literally implying anger and figuratively applying to repeated attacks, etc., such as would produce an excitement as strong as anger. In Shakspere's "atfil-vex'd Bermootbea" (Tempest, i. 2. 229), the use of *vex* is somewhat poetic or archaic, as is the application of the word to the continued agitation of the sea. *Annoy* has a middle degree of strength between *tease* and *vex;* a feeling of *annoyance* is somewhat short of *vexation*. We may be *annoyed* by the persistence of flies, beggars, duns, suitors, picket-firing, etc. *Molest* is generally a stronger word in its expression of harm done or intended, including the sense of disturbing once or often: some wild animals will not *molest* those who do not *molest* them. The next four words have a homely force—*badger* being founded upon the baiting of a badger by dogs, and thus implying persistence, energy, and some rudeness; *pester* implying similar persistence and much small vexation; *bother* implying weariness and perhaps confusion of the mind; and *worry* implying actual fatigue and even exhaustion. *Plague* and *torment* are very strong by the figurative extension of their primary meaning, although they are often used by hyperbole for that which is intolerable only by constant return: as, a *tormenting* fly. See *exasperate* and *harass*.

tease (tēz), *n.* [Formerly also *teaze, teize;* < *tease, v.*] 1. The act of teasing, or the state of being teased.—2. One who or that which teases; a plague. [Colloq.]—**To be upon the tease,** to be uneasy or fidgety.

Mrs. Sago. So not a Word to me; are these his Vows? (In an uneasy Air.)
L. Lucy. There 's one *upon the Teize* already. (Aside.)
Mrs. Centlivre, Basset-Table, iii.

teasel, *n.* and *v.* See *teazel*.

teaseler, *n.* See *teazeler*.

teaser (tē'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *teazer;* < *tease* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which teases: as, a *teaser* of oakum.—2. The stoker or fireman in glassworks who attends the furnace.—3†. A dog used in hunting deer.

The lofty frolic bucks,
That scudded 'fore the *teasers* like the wind.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

4. Anything which teases, or causes trouble or annoyance. [Colloq.]

The third [fence] is a *teaser*—an ugly black bullfinch with a ditch on the landing side.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

5. An inferior stallion or ram used to excite mares or ewes, but not allowed to serve them. —6. A gull-teaser: a sailors' and fishermen's name of sundry predatory birds of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ*, as a skua. Also called *boatswain*, *marlinespike*, and *dunghunter*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*. —7. A name applied by Brush to a magnetizing coil on the field-magnets of his dynamo, the ends of which were connected to the terminals of the machine so as to form an independent circuit with the coil of the armature; the shunt coil in a compound wound dynamo. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 98.

tea-service (tē′sėr″vis), *n.* The articles, taken collectively, used in serving tea.

tea-set (tē′set), *n.* A collection of the vessels used in serving tea, as tea-pot, sugar-bowl, and cream-jug, sometimes including cups and saucers.

tease-tenon, *n.* Same as *teaze-tenon*.

tea-shrub (tē′shrub), *n.* The common tea-plant.

teasing (tē′zing), *p. a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

Don't be so *teasing:* you plague a body so! cann't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

teasingly (tē′zing-li), *adv.* In a teasing manner. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 203.

teasing-needle (tē′zing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle for teasing, or tearing into minute shreds, a specimen for microscopic examination.

teaslet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *teazel*.

teaspoon (tē′spön), *n.* A small spoon used with the tea-cup, or in similar ways: it is larger than the coffee-spoon and smaller than the dessert-spoon.

teaspoonful (tē′spön-fûl), *n.* [< *teaspoon* + *-ful*.] As much as a teaspoon holds; as a definite quantity, a fluidrachm. When solids are measured by the teaspoonful, the spoon is generally heaped.

teaster, *n.* An old spelling of *tester*.

tea-stick (tē′stik), *n.* A stick or cudgel cut from the tea-tree, a common scrub in Australia.

You should have a *tea-stick*, and take them by the tail, raising their hind legs off the ground, so that they can't bite you, and lay on like old gooseberry.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

teastie†, *a.* An obsolete form of *testy*.

teat (tēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teate;* < ME. *tete*, < OF. *tete, tette*, F. *tette* = Pr. Pg. Sp. *teta* = It. *tetta*, teat; from the Teut. word represented by the native E. *tit*, < ME. *tit, titte*, < AS. *tit* (*titt-*), etc.: see *tit*[1].] 1. The mammary nipple; the tip of the mammary gland, through which milk passes out, or is drawn out by sucking or squeezing; the pap of a woman or the dug of a beast. In woman the teat is a delicate, elastic, erectile tissue of a pink or brownish tint, in which the lactiferous ducts come together to open at the end. Throughout the *Mammalia* the mammary glands are furnished with teats, except in the nipplelcss monotremes. Teats are generally single, one for each gland, but may be several, as the four of a cow's compound udder.

2. Hence, the mammary gland; the breast; the udder.—3. Something resembling a teat, as a nozle.—**Teat drill.** See *drill*[1].

tea-table (tē′tā″bl), *n.* A table on which tea is set, or at which tea is drunk. Also used attributively: as, *tea-table* gossip.

A circle of young ladies at their afternoon *tea-table*.
Steele, Guardian, No. 34.

tea-taster (tē′tās″tėr), *n.* A tea-expert; one whose business it is to inspect and test teas by tasting. See *taster*.

teated (tē′ted), *a.* [< *teat* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having teats; mammiferous.—2. Having a formation like that of a teat; mammillary; mammilliform; mastoid.

teathe (tēᵺ), *v.* and *n.* See *tath*. [Prov. Eng.]

tea-things (tē′thingz), *n. pl.* The articles of the tea-service taken collectively; more especially, the tea-pot, tea-cups, etc. Compare *tea-set, tea-service*. [Colloq.]

S'pose the *tea-things* all on 'em was solid silver, wa'n't they? Yeh didn't ask them, did yeh?
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 326.

Teatin (tē′a-tin), *n.* Same as *Theatin*.

teatish† (tē″tish), *a.* [Also *teetish*, and, with diff. term., *teety, tetty;* origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to an infant fretful for the breast; < *teat* + *-ish*[1].] Peevish.

Lightly, hee [Wrath] is an olde man (for those yeares are most waywsrd and *teatish*), yet, be he neuer so olde or so froward, since Anarice likewise is a fellow vice of those fraile yeares, we must set one extreame to striue with another.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 35.

teat-like (tēt′līk), *a.* Resembling a teat; mammilliform; mastoid: as, a *teat-like* formation of bone.

tea-tray (tē′trā), *n.* A tray for serving tea, transporting tea-things, etc.

tea-tree (tē′trē), *n.* 1. The common tea-plant or tea-shrub. See *tea*[1], 2.—2. A name of various myrtaceous and other plants, chiefly of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. See phrases below. Very abundant and conspicuous, especially in New Zealand, is *L. scoparium*, the broom tea-tree, known also as *tea-scrub*. It is an erect rigid shrub, or in the mountains prostrate, from 1 to 12 feet high, forming dense thickets, with leathery sharp-pointed foliage, covered for two months with abundant small white blossoms. Its wood, though small, is hard and useful for turning, etc. *L. lanigerum*, the Tasmanian tea-tree (found also in Australia), is a somewhat larger, very abundant shrub or tree, with a hard even-grained wood. The leaves of both are reputed to have been used by Captain Cook or early colonists as tea, which may account for the name, but the native Australian name of the former is *ti*. *Melaleuca uncinata*, the common tea-tree, is a shrub, or sometimes a tree from 40 to 80 feet high, with hard, heavy, durable wood, widely diffused in Australia.

Even the grass itself is not indigenous, all these hills [in New Zealand] having till recently been densely clothed with a thicket of *tea-tree*, which is a shrub somewhat resembling Juniper or a gigantic heather-bush, its foliage consisting of tiny needles, while its delicate white blossoms resemble myrtle. It is called by the Maoris manakau, but the settlers have a tradition that Captain Cook and his men once made tea of its twigs; hence, they say, the name. It is, however, noteworthy that this plant is called *ti* by the Australian blacks, so it is probable that the name was brought thither by some colonist from the sister Isle.
C. F. G. Cumming, in The Century, XXVII. 920.

African tea-tree. See *Lycium*.—**Bottle-green tea-tree,** an evergreen myrtaceous shrub, *Kunzea corifolia*, of Australia and Tasmania.—**Broad-leaved tea-tree,** a myrtaceous shrub or tree, *Callistemon salignus*, of Australia and Tasmania. Its wood is very close-grained, hard and heavy.—**Ceylon tea-tree,** *Elæodendron glaucum*.—**Duke of Argyll's tea-tree.** See *Lycium*.—**Prickly tea-tree.** Same as *naambarr*.—**Red scrub tea-tree,** the Australian *Rhodamnia trinervia*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree. Also called *three-veined myrtle*.—**Swamp tea-tree,** *Melaleuca squarrosa*, of Australia and Tasmania, a shrub, or sometimes a tree, with hard heavy wood, the bark in thin layers. *M. armillaris* is also so called in Tasmania.—**Tasmanian tea-tree.** See def. 2.—**White tea-tree,** *Leptospermum ericoides*, of New Zealand, a shrub, or a tree 40 or 50 feet high. The wood is hard and dense.

tea-urn (tē′ėrn), *n.* A vessel used on the tea-table for boiling water or keeping water hot: it differs from the tea-kettle chiefly in having a faucet or cock instead of a spout, so that it has not to be moved or tipped for drawing hot water.

At the head of the table there was an old silver *tea-urn*, looking heavy enough to have the weight of whole generations in it, into which at the moment of sitting down a serious-visaged waiting-maid dropped a red-hot weight, and forthwith the noise of a violent boiling arose.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 294.

tea-ware (tē′wār), *n.* Plates, cups, etc., forming part of a tea-service.

teazet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tease*.

teaze-hole (tēz′hōl), *n.* The opening in a glass furnace through which fuel is put in.

teazel, teasel (tē′zl), *n.* [Formerly also *teazle, teasle, tasset;* < ME. *tesel, tasil, tasel, tosil*, < AS. *tæsel, tǣsl* (= OHG. *zeisala*), teazel, < *tǣsan*, pluck, tease (wool): see *tease*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus* and family *Dipsacaceæ*, chiefly *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, together with *D. sylvestris*, the wild teazel, of which the former is suspected to be a cultivated variety. The wild plant is a native of temperate Europe and Asia, naturalized in America, the other also escaping from cultivation. The teazel is a coarse and stout hairy or prickly biennial. The useful part is the oblong-conical fruiting head, thickly set with slender-pointed bracts, which in the cultivated plant are recurved at the tip, and thus suited to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See cut under *Dipsacus*.

2. The head or bur of the plant, which is the part used in teazeling cloth.—3. A teazeling-machine or any appliance substituted for the plant.

teazel, teasel (tē′zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *teazeled, teazelled, teaseled, teaselled*, ppr. *teazeling, teazelling, teaseling, teaselling*. [< *teazel, n.*] To dress the surface of, as cloth, by means of teazels, or by some machine or appliance substituted for them. Also *tease*.

teazel-card (tē′zl-kärd), *n.* A wire card used as a substitute for teazels to raise the nap of cloth.

teazeler, teaseler (tēz′lėr), *n.* [Also *teazler, teazeller, teaseller;* < *teazel* + *-er*[1].] One who uses the teazel for raising a nap on cloth.

teazel-frame (tē′zl-frām), *n.* A frame of wood or iron to which teazel-heads are secured, used, either by hand or by means of a machine to which it is connected, for the purpose of teazeling cloth.

teazeling-machine (tēz′ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for raising the nap on woolen fabrics by means of teazels. The teazels are fixed in frames, which are carried by a revolving cylinder, against which the cloth is pressed while being moved in the opposite direction. See *gigging-machine*.

teazelwort (tē′zl-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Dipsacaceæ*. *Lindley*.

teazer, *n.* See *teaser*.

teaze-tenon (tēz′ten″on), *n.* In *carp.*, a tenon on the top of a tenon, with two shoulders and tenon from each, for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other. Also *tease-tenon*.

tebbad (teb′ad), *n.* [Pers.] The Persian name for the scorching winds which blow over the hot sandy plains of central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand which are said to act like flakes of fire on the skin of travelers.

Tebeth (teb′eth), *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and the fourth of the secular year, beginning with the new moon in December.

tec (tek), *n.* [An abbr. of *detective*.] A detective. [Thieves' slang.]

They [Bow Street runners] are now, I believe, among thieves and other slang-talkers *tecs*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 74.

techet, teche[1]†, *n.* Old spellings of *tache*[3].

teche[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *teach*[1].

techily, tetchily (tech′i-li), *adv.* [< *techy* + *-ly*[2].] In a techy manner; peevishly; fretfully; irritably. *Imp. Dict.*

techiness, tetchiness (tech′i-nes), *n.* [< *techy* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being techy; peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha with Naaman.

technic (tek′nik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *technique* = Sp. *técnico* = Pg. *technico* = It. *tecnico* (cf. D. G. *technisch*, Sw. Dan. *teknisk*), < NL. *technicus* (cf. *technicus*, n., a teacher of art), < Gr. τεχνικός, of or pertaining to art, artistic, skilful, < τέχνη, art, handicraft, < τίκτειν, τεκεῖν (√ *τεκ), bring forth, produce.] I. *a.* Same as *technical*.

It is only by the combination of the Phonetic utterance with the *Technic* and Æsthetic elements that a perfect work of art has been produced, and that architecture can be said to have reached the highest point of perfection to which it can aspire. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 39.

II. *n.* 1. The method of performance or manipulation in any art, or that peculiar to any artist or school; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution; specifically, in *music*, a collective term for all that relates to the purely mechanical part of either vocal or instrumental performance, but most frequently applied to the latter. The technic of a performer may be perfect, and yet his playing be devoid of expression, and fail to interpret intelligibly the ideas of the composer. Also used in the French form *technique*.

They illustrate the method of nature, not the *technic* of a manlike artificer. *Tyndall*.

How strange, then, the furtive apprehension of danger lying behind too much knowledge of form, too much *technic*, which one is amazed to find prevailing so greatly in our own country. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 30.

2. Same as *technics*.

Technic and Teleologic are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic, which is founded on cognition.
S. H. Hodgson, Time and Space, § 68.

technical (tek′ni-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *technic* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or any particular art, science, profession, or trade; specially appropriate to or characteristic of any art, science, profession, or trade: as, a *technical* word or phrase; a word taken in a *technical* sense; a *technical* difficulty; *technical* skill; *technical* schools.

The last Fault which I shall take notice of in Milton's Stile is the frequent use of what the Learned call *Technical* Words, or Terms of Art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 297.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or *technical* dictionaries.
Johnson, Pref. to Dict.

"*Technical* education" . . . means that sort of education which is specially adapted to the needs of men whose business in life it is to pursue some kind of handicraft.
Huxley, Tech. Education.

II. *n. pl.* Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technical terms; technics. *Imp. Dict.*

technicality (tek-ni-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *technicalities* (-tiz). [< *technical* + *-ity*.] 1. Technical-

ness; technical character or quality.—2. That which is technical, or peculiar to any science, art, calling, sect, etc.; a technical expression or method: as, legal *technicalities*.

They drew from all quarters the traditions, the *technicalities* of art. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

A School [of Art] as melodramatic as the French, without its perfection in *technicalities*.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 53.

technically (tek'ni-kal-i), *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions. *Warton.*

technicalness (tek'ni-kal-nes), *n.* The character or state of being technical; technicality. *Imp. Dict.*

technician (tek-nish'an), *n.* [< *technic* + *-ian*.] A technicist. *Imp. Dict.*

technicist (tek'ni-sist), *n.* [< *technic* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in technics, or in the practical arts. *Imp. Dict.*

technicon (tek'ni-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τεχνικόν, neut. of τεχνικός, pertaining to art: see *technic*.] An apparatus invented by J. Brotherhood for the gymnastic training of the hands for organists and pianists.

technics (tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *technic* (see *-ics*).] 1. [As a singular.] The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning, collectively, as relate to the arts.—2. [As a plural.] Technical terms, methods, or objects; things pertaining or relating to the practice of an art, science, or the like.

techniphone (tek'ni-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. τέχνη, art, skill, craft, + φωνή, a sound.] A soundless apparatus for the gymnastic training of the hands of organists and pianists, and for the acquirement of a strictly legato touch.

technique (tek-nēk'), *n.* [< F. *technique*: see *technic*, *n.*] Same as *technic*: used especially in criticism of music and art.

technism (tek'nizm), *n.* [< *techn(ic)* + *-ism*.] Technicality.

technologic (tek-nō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *technologique*; as *technology* + *-ic*.] Same as *technological*.

technological (tek-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *technologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to technology; relating to the arts: as, *technological* institutes.

technologist (tek-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *technology* + *-ist*.] One versed in technology; one who discourses or treats of arts or of the terms of arts.

technology (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *technologie* = Sp. *technología* = It. *technologia*, < Gr. τεχνολογία, systematic treatment (of grammar), < τέχνη, art (see *technic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, as spinning, metal-working, or brewing.

technonomic (tek-nō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *technonomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to technonomy. [Rare.]

technonomy (tek-non'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τέχνη, art, + νόμος, a law.] The laws or principles of technology; the final stage of technology, when these laws and principles may be deduced, and applied to the future as well as to the present. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 501. [Rare.]

techy, tetchy (tech'i), *a.* [Formerly also *techey*; a var. of *tachy*, < *tache*[3], a blemish, fault, vice, bad habit, + *-y*[1]: see *tachy* and *tache*[3]. The word has been confused with *touch*, for which *tech* is a common dial. variant, and in present use is now pronounced accordingly, spelled *touchy*, and understood as 'sensitive to the touch, easily irritated': see *touchy*. Some consider *techy* itself a corruption of *touchy*; but this view is quite untenable.] Peevish; fretful; irritable.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar;
And he 's as *techy* [var. *tetchy*] to be woo'd to woo
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.
Shak., T. and C., I. 1. 99.

Now, God is never angry without a cause; he is no froward God, of no *tetchy* and pettish nature; a cause there must be, or he would never be angry.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 266.

tecnology (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τέκνον, a child, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on children.

Tecoma (te-kō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), < Aztec *tecomaxochitl*, name of *Solandra guttata*, but at first thought to refer to *Tecoma*, < *tecomatl*, a vessel of peculiar shape, + *xochitl*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tecomeæ*. It is characterized by usually pinnate leaves; by racemose or paniculed flowers with an equally five-toothed calyx and four perfect stamens; and by a narrow, often laterally compressed capsule with a flat partition, and numerous seeds each with an undivided hyaline wing. There are about 25 species, natives of warm regions, mostly either north or south of the tropics, widely distributed in both hemispheres. They are shrubby climbers or twiners, sometimes erect shrubs, or rarely arborescent. Their leaves are opposite or rarely scattered, with usually toothed leaflets which are often covered with stellate hairs, especially underneath. The flowers are commonly orange, red, or reddish-brown, and often very showy. They are known, from their shape, as *trumpet-flower* (which see). Two species occur within the United States, of which *T. radicans*, native from Pennsylvania to Illinois and southward, is commonly cultivated, often, like *T. grandiflora* of Japan and China, under the name *Bignonia*. (See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*.) The South African *T. Capensis*, somewhat naturalized in the West Indies, is known in cultivation by the name *West Indian honeysuckle*, and also, from its large orange-red flowers, as *fire-flower*. Several Australian evergreen climbers of the subgenus *Pandorea* are cultivated for their handsome white and violet or pink-spotted flowers, as *T. australis*, known as *wonga-wonga vine* and as *Churchill Island jasmine* or *creeper*, and *T. jasminoides*, the bower-plant or trumpet-jasmine. *T. stans*, of Texas, Arizona, and southward, with nine other erect shrubby species, is sometimes separated as a genus, *Tecomaria*. Many species with digitate leaves, formerly referred to *Tecoma*, are now included in *Tabebuia* (which see).

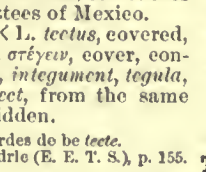
Tecomeæ (te-kō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Tecoma* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, characterized by usually shrubby or climbing or arboreous habit, absence of tendrils, commonly simple leaves, and a completely two-celled ovary, which becomes in fruit a loculicidal capsule with its two valves flattened contrary to the partition and usually deciduous. It includes about 22 genera, of which *Tecoma* is the type. They are chiefly tropical, and mostly natives of America or Africa. See *Tecoma*, *Catalpa*, and *Tabebuia*, for principal genera.

tecpatl, *n.* [Mex.] A sacrificial knife, a broad double-edged blade, usually of flint, sometimes of obsidian, used by the Aztecs of Mexico.

tect† (tekt), *a.* [ME. *tecte*; < L. *tectus*, covered, hidden, pp. of *tegere* = Gr. στέγειν, cover, conceal. Cf. *tegmen*, *tegument*, *integument*, *tegula*, *tile*[1], etc., and *protect*, *detect*, from the same ult. L. verb.] Covered; hidden.

With chaf or ferne this bordes do be *tecte*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Tectaria (tek-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *tectum*, roof, house (< *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*), + *-aria*.] A genus of univalves, of the family *Littorinidæ*, with a turbinate or conic shell, more or less tuberculated or spinous, represented by various species in the tropical seas. A typical example is *T. pagoda*, of the Pacific.

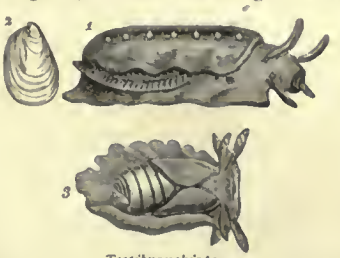

Tectaria pagoda.

tec-tec (tek'tek), *n.* [African.] A kind of whinchat, *Pratincola sybilla*, of some of the islands off the eastern coast of Africa, as Réunion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 492.

tectibranch (tek'ti-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tectus*, covered (see *tect*), + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *tectibranchiate*.

tectibranchian (tek-ti-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tectibranch* + *-ian*.] Same as *tectibranchiate*.

Tectibranchiata (tek-ti-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tectibranchiate*.] A division of gastropods, usually held as an order or a suborder of *Gastropoda*, which have a single lateral gill,


Tectibranchiata.
1. *Pleurobranchus punctatus*. 2. The shell that is concealed within the mantle. 3. A species of *Bulla*, with shell partly exposed.

covered by the mantle (whence the name), and whose shell, varying in size according to the genus, is very small and sometimes concealed. The group is marine, and includes such families as *Tornatellidæ*, *Bullidæ*, *Aplysiidæ*, *Pleurobranchidæ*, and *Phyllidiidæ*. Among them are the sea-hares and bubble-shells. Also called *Pleurobranchiata* and *Monopleurobranchiata*. See also cuts under *Aplysia*, *Bulla*, and *Scaphander*.

tectibranchiate (tek-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tectibranchiatus*, < L. *tectus*, covered, + *branchiæ*, gills. Cf. *tectibranch*.] I. *a.* Having the gills covered; pertaining to the *Tectibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Tectibranchiata*. They have been styled by Carpenter *crawlers with sheltered gills*.

tectiform (tek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tectum*, a roof, + *forma*, form.] Like a roof in form or use; covering, or forming a cover; lid-like; specifically, in *entom.*, ridged in the middle and sloping down on each side: as, the *tectiform* elytra of some homopterous insects.

tectly† (tekt'li), *adv.* [< *tect* + *-ly*[2].] Secretly; covertly; privately.

He laid verie close & *tectlie* a companie of his men in an old house fast by the castell.
Stanihurst, Ireland, an. 1581 (Hollinshed's Chron., I.).

tectocephalic (tek-tō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* Same as *scaphocephalic*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 614.

tectological (tek-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *tectology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to tectology.

tectology (tek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τέκτων, a builder (see *tectonic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Structural morphology which regards an organism as composed of organic individuals of different orders; ordinary morphology, as distinguished from stereomatic morphology, or promorphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

Tectona (tek-tō'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), alluding to the use of its wood; < Gr. τεκτωνία, τεκτωνεία, carpentry, < τέκτων, a carpenter: see *tectonic*.] A genus of gamopetalous trees, of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by flowers in ample paniculate cymes, the calyx and the regular corolla each with five or six lobes, as many equal and projecting stamens, and a fleshy ovary, becoming in fruit a drupe included within the enlarged and closed calyx, and containing a single four-celled stone. Of the three species, known as *teak* or *Indian oak*, *T. grandis* is native of India and Malaysia, *T. Hamiltoniana* of Burma, and *T. Philippinensis* of the Philippine Islands. They are lofty trees, woolly, with both stellate and unbranched hairs, and bearing large entire leaves, which are opposite or whorled in threes. The small white or bluish flowers have each a bell-shaped calyx, small corolla-tube, and spreading lobes, and are sessile in the forks of copiously flowered cymes which form a large terminal panicle. See *teak*.

Tectonarchinæ (tek'tō-när-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τεκτόναρχος, same as ἀρχιτέκτων, an architect (< τέκτων, a builder, + ἄρχειν, rule; cf. *architect*), + *-inæ*.] The bower-birds regarded as a subfamily of *Paradiseidæ*. *D. G. Elliot.*

tectonic (tek-ton'ik), *a.* [= G. *tektonik*, < L. *tectonicus*, < Gr. τεκτονικός, of or pertaining to building, < τέκτων, a worker in wood, a carpenter; akin to τέχνη, art, handicraft: see *technic*. Cf. *architect*, *architectonic*.] Of or pertaining to building or construction.—**Tectonic axes**, in *crystal.* See *axis*[1].

tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Pl. of *tectonic* (see *-ics*).] Building, or any assembling of materials in construction, considered as an art: sometimes restricted to the shaping and ornamentation of furniture, cups, and weapons, including the different processes of inlaying, embossing, application, casting, soldering, etc.

tectorial (tek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *tectorium*, a covering (see *tectorium*), + *-al*.] Covering, as if roofing over; forming a structure like a roof over something; roofing; tegminal: as, the *tectorial* membrane of the ear (which see, under *membrane*).

tectorium (tek-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tectoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tectorium*, a covering, cover, prop. neut. of *tectorius*, < *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover: see *tect*.] 1. A covering; a tegminal part or organ; the tectorial membrane.—2. In *ornith.*, the coverts of the wing or of the tail, collectively considered. See *corert*, *n.*, 6, and *tectrices*.

tectrices (tek-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tectrix*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the covering feathers of the wings and tail; the coverts; wing-coverts or tail-coverts. Tectrices are divided first into upper and under coverts, according as they overlie or underlie the remiges and rectrices. The upper tectrices of the wing are divided into primary and secondary, according as they cover the primaries or the secondaries. The secondary tectrices are divided into greater, median, and lesser rows or orders. See cuts under *bird*[1], *covert*, and *peafowl*.—**Tectrices alæ**, wing-coverts.—**Tectrices caudæ**, tail-coverts.—**Tectrices inferiores**, under coverts, especially of the wing, those of the tail being the crissum.—**Tectrices majores**, the greater secondary coverts.—**Tectrices mediæ**, the median secondary coverts, also called *tectrices perversæ*, from the fact that they usually are imbricated one over another in the reverse of the way in which

the greater and lesser coverts are imbricated.—**Tectrices minores**, the lesser secondary coverts.—**Tectrices superiores**, upper coverts, especially of the wing.

tectricial (tek-trish'al), *a.* [< *tectrices* + *-ial*.] Covering, as feathers of the wings or tail; tectorial; of the nature of, or pertaining to, the tectrices.

tectrix (tek'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tector*, < L. *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover, conceal: see *tect*.] Any one feather of those composing the tectrices. [Rare.]

tecum (tē'kum), *n.* See *tucum*.

ted[1] (ted), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tedded*, ppr. *tedding*. [Early mod. E. *tedde*, *teede*; prob. a dial. var. of *teathe*, **tathe*, *tath* (cf. *sned*, var. of *sneathe*, *snathe*, *snath*), < ME. **teden*, **tethen*, < Icel. *tedhja*, manure, spread manure upon (cf. Icel. *tadha*, hay from the home field, *tödhuverk*, making hay in the home field), = Sw. dial. *täda* = Norw. *tedja*, manure; prob. orig. in a more general sense, 'scatter,' = OHG. *zettan*, MHG. *zetten*, G. dial. *zetten* (G. freq. in comp. *verzetteln*), scatter, strew, spread: see *tath*. The derivation from W. *teddu*, spread out, *tedu*, stretch out (*tedd*, a spread, display), does not suit the sense so well, and is contradicted by the early mod. E. form *teede*.] To turn over and spread out to the air to dry: as, to *ted* new-mown grass or hay.

Tedding that with a forke in one yeare which was not gathered together with a rake in twentie.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 228.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine.
Milton, P. L., ix. 450.

ted[2] (ted), *n.* A Scotch form of *toad*.

tedder[1] (ted'èr), *n.* [< ME. *teddere*; < *ted*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which teds; specifically, an implement that spreads and turns newly mown grass or hay from the swath for the purpose of drying. See *hay-tedder* (with cut).

tedder[2] (ted'èr), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tether*.

tedet†, **tead**† (tēd), *n.* [< OF. *tede* = Sp. *tea* = Pg. *teda* = It. *teda*, < L. *tæda*, *teda*, a pitch-pine tree, also a torch made of the wood of this tree.] A torch.

Hymen is awake,
And long since ready forth his maske to move,
With his bright *Tead* that flames with many a flake.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 27.

The *tead* of white and blooming thorn,
In token of increase, is borne.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

tedesco (te-des'kō), *a.* [It., German: see *Dutch*.] German: in occasional use to note German art, influence, etc., in relation to Italy or Italian interests.

Excessively minute works in the semi-*tedesco* style, then in fashion. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 51, note.

Alla tedesca, in *music*, in the German style.

Te Deum (tē dē'um). [So called from the first words, "*Te Deum* laudamus," 'Thee, God, we praise': *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of the pers. pron. *tu*, thou (= E. *thou*); *deum*, acc. sing. of *deus*, god: see *deity*.] **1.** An ancient hymn, in the form of a psalm, sung at matins, or morning prayer, in the Roman Catholic and in the Anglican Church, and also separately as a service of thanksgiving on special occasions. The Te Deum is first mentioned early in the sixth century. Its authorship is popularly attributed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, but it probably assumed nearly its present form in the fourth century, during the Arian and Macedonian controversies, though in substance it seems to be still older, St. Cyprian in A. D. 252 using words closely similar to the seventh, eighth, and ninth verses, and several of the latter verses ("Day by day," etc.) agreeing with part of an ancient Greek hymn, preserved in the Alexandrian Codex, the beginning of which is a form of the Gloria in Excelsis. Originally it was obviously modeled on the preface and great intercession of a primitive liturgy, probably African, of the type of the liturgy of St. James (see *liturgy*). In the Roman Catholic hour-offices the Te Deum is sung at the close of matins on Sundays and feast-days, but not in Advent nor from Septuagesima to Easter, except on feasts, and also in the ferial office from Easter to Pentecost. In the Anglican morning prayer, condensed from the Sarum matins, lauds, and prime, the Te Deum marks the close of matins. The Benedicite, taken from lauds, is used as its alternate, and in many churches the Te Deum is not sung in Advent or Lent. Also, more fully, *Te Deum Laudamus*.

God fought for us. . . . Do we all holy rites;
Let there be sung "Non nobis" and "*Te Deum*."
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 128.

2. A musical setting of this hymn. Hence— **3.** A thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

tedge (tej), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *founding*, same as *ingate*, 2.

tedification† (tē'di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *tedify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act of making or becoming tedious; tediousness. [A nonce-word.]

Some there are that would hear often, maybe too often, till edification turn to *tedification*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 442.

tedify† (tē'di-fī), *v. i.* [Irreg. < L. *tædium*, tedium, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To become tedious. [A nonce-word.]

An odious, tedious, endless inculcation of things doth often tire those with whom a soft and short reproof would find good impression. Such, whiles they would intend to edify, do in event *tedify*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 348.

teding-penny†, *n.* Same as *tithing-penny*.

tediosity (tē-di-os'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tediosité* = It. *tediosità*, < ML. *tediosita(t-)s*, < LL. *tædiosus*, tedious: see *tedious*.] Tediousness. [Rare.]

Fie, fie!
What *tediosity* and disensanity
Is here among ye!
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

tedious (tē'dyus), *a.* [Early mod. E. *tedyouse*; < ME. *tediose*, < OF. *tedieux* = Sp. It. *tediosa*, < LL. *tædiosus*, wearisome, irksome, tedious, < L. *tædium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness, tediousness: see *tedium*.] **1.** Wearisome; irksome; tiresome.

All the day long, I'll be as *tedious* to you
As lingering fevers.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

My woes are *tedious*, though my words are brief.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1309.

But, scholar, have you nothing to mix with this discourse, which now grows both *tedious* and tiresome?
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 157.

2†. Annoying; disagreeable; offensive; unconcenial.

And this mayr and the sheriffe of the sayd cite were fayn to arere a power to resyst the sayd riotts, which to hem on that holy tyme was *tediose* and heyneus, considryng the losse and lettyng of the holy service of that holy nyght. *Paston Letters*, I. 279.

Perfumed with *tedious* sauours of the metalles by him [the carver] yeten. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

3. Slow; slow-going: as, a *tedious* course.

Except he be . . . *tedious* and of no despatch.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

Tho' thou hadst on Lightning rode,
Still thou *tedious* art and slow.
Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Tiresome*, *Irksome*, etc. See *wearisome*.

tediously (tē'dyus-li), *adv.* In a tedious or irksome manner; so as to weary; tiresomely.

tediousness (tē'dyus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; prolixity; tiresomeness; slowness; tedium.

tediousome (tē'dyu-sum), *a.* [Irreg. < *tedious* + *-some*, prob. after the supposed analogy of *wearisome*.] Tedious. [Scotch.]

"It was an unco pleasant show," said the good-natured Mrs. Blower, "only it was a pity it was sae *tediousome*."
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxii.

tedisum (tē'di-sum), *a.* A corruption of *tediousome*. [Scotch.]

tedium (tē'di-um), *n.* [Formerly also *tædium*; = OF. *tedie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tedio*, < L. *tædium*, ML. *tedium*, wearisomeness, irksomeness, tediousness, < *tædet*, it wearies.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

The *tedium* of fantastic idleness.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

tee[1]†, *v.* [ME. *teen*, *ten* (without inf. ending *tee*, *te*) (pret. *tigh*, *teig*, *teg*, *tch*, pl. *tuwen*, *tugen*, *tuhen*, pp. *towen*, *togen*), < AS. *teón*, *tión* (pret. *teáh*, pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*) = OS. *tiohan*, *tion*, *tian* = OFries. *tia* = MLG. *tien*, *tēn*, LG. *teën* = OHG. *ziohan*, MHG. G. *ziehen* = Icel. **tjūga* (in pp. *toginn*) = Goth. *tiuhan*, draw, lead, = L. *ducere*, draw, lead: see *duct*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *educe*, etc. This obs. verb is represented in mod. E. by the derived *tow*[1], *tug*, *tuck*[1]; the pp. exists unrecognized in the second element of *wanton*. Hence also ult. *team*, *teem*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To draw; lead.

A thousend men ne mowe hire eues of the stede *teo*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), xxi. 112. (*Stratmann.*)

II. *intrans.* To draw away; go; proceed.

I wyl me sum other waye, that he ne wayte after;
I achal *tee* in-to Tarce, & tary there a whyle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 87.

tee[2] (tē), *v.* A dialectal form of *tie*[1].

tee[3] (tē), *n.* [Perhaps ult. < Icel. *tjā*, point out, akin to AS. *tǣcan*, point out, teach: see *teach*[1].] **1.** A mark toward which missiles, as balls, quoits, or curling-stones, are aimed in different games.

Just outside there is a trimly kept bowling-green, in which the club members practise the gentle art of reaching the *tee* when the waning afternoon releases them from their desk or counter. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

2. In the game of golf, the sand or earth on which the ball is very slightly raised at the beginning of play for each hole. See the quotation under *tee*[3], *v.*

tee[3] (tē), *v. t.* [< *tee*[3], *n.*] In *golf-playing*, to place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off.

While, in starting from the hole, the ball may be *teed* (i. e., placed where the player chooses, with a little pinch of sand under it called a tee), it must in every other case be played strictly from its place as it chances to lie—in sand, whin, or elsewhere—a different club being necessary in each particular difficulty. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 765.

tee[4] (tē), *n.* [< ME. AS. *te*, < L. *te*, the name of the letter *T*.] **1.** The name of the letter *T*, or *t*. —**2.** Something having the shape of the letter T. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe-joint or branch-coupling in the shape of the letter T; a pipe-coupling having three bells or mouths, one being at right angles with the other two. (*b*) A long bar with a cross-bar at the top, used to withdraw a valve from a pump: sometimes called a *tee-iron*. (*c*) A rolled-iron beam in section like the letter T; a T-beam.

tee[5] (tē), *n.* [Also *htee*; < Burmese *h'ti*, an umbrella.] An umbrella-shaped metallic ornament, usually gilded, and often hung with bells, which crowns a dagoba in Indo-Chinese countries. It represents the gold umbrella as an emblem of royalty.

Our landscape was all alight with fire-balls floating over the town, [and] the bursting of shells around the tinkling *tee* of the Golden Dagon [pagoda].
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 111.

tee-iron, *n.* See *T-iron*.

teek†, *n.* An old spelling of *teak*.

teel (tēl), *n.* See *til*[2].

teel-oil (tēl'oil), *n.* See *oil*.

teel-seed (tēl'sēd), *n.* Sesame- or til-seed.

teem[1] (tēm), *v.* [< ME. *temen*, < AS. *tēman*, *tȳman*, produce, < *tēam*, offspring: see *team*. In the sense 'abound, overflow,' the word is appar. confused with *teem*[3], pour, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To produce; bring forth; bear.

Mal. What 's the newest grief? . . .
Ross. Each minute *teems* a new one.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 176.

Tak'st thou pride
To imitate the fair uncertainty
Of a bright day, that *teems* a sudden storm?
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, iv. 3.

The earth obey'd, and straight
Opening her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 454.

2†. To bring; lead; take; reflexively, to betake one's self; appeal.

He *temed him* to the king.
Tristrem, l. 431 (Stratmann, ed. Bradley).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or become pregnant; engender young; conceive; bear; produce.

If that the earth could *teem* with woman's tears,
Each drop she falls would prove a crocodile.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 256.

2. To be full as if ready to bring forth; be stocked to overflowing; be prolific or abundantly fertile.

A gath'ring Storm he seem'd, which from afar
Teem'd with a Deluge of destructive War.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

The Latin language *teems* with sounds adapted to every situation.
Goldsmith, Poetry Distinguished from Other Writing.

teem[2]† (tēm), *v. t.* [< ME. *temen* (not found in AS. except as in suffix *-tēme*, *-tȳme* in *luf-tȳme*, *wither-tȳme*) = OS. *teman* = MLG. *temen*, LG. *temen*, *tamen*, befit, = D. *tamen*, be comely or fit (*betamen*, beseem, beteem), = OHG. *zeman*, MHG. *zemen*, G. *ziemen* = Goth. *ga-timan*, befit. Cf. *beteem*.] **1.** To be fit for; be becoming or appropriate to; befit.

Al was us never brochene ring,
Ne ellea nought from wimmen sent,
Ne ones in her herte yment
To make us only frendly chere,
But mighte *temen* us on here.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1744.

2. To think fit. [Rare.]

I could *teeme* it to rend thee in peeces.
Gifford, Dialogue on Witches (1603). (*Halliwell.*)

teem[3] (tēm), *v.* [< ME. *temen*, < Icel. *tæma* (= Sw. *tömma* = Dan. *tömme*), empty, < *tómr* = Sw. Dan. *tom*: see *toom*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour; empty; toom; specifically, to pour in the casting of crucible steel.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift.*

Two or three hours after, the kiln is *teemed*—that is, the malt is taken off and stored in its bin. *Ure*, Dict., III. 191.

II. *intrans.* To pour; come down in torrents: as, it not only rains, it *teems*. [Prov. Eng.]

teem[4]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *team*.

teemet†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *theme*.

teemer[1] (tē'mèr), *n.* One who teems; one who brings forth young. *Imp. Dict.*

teemer[2] (tē'mèr), *n.* [< *teem*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who pours; specifically, one who pours the molten steel in the process of casting.

teemful (tēm′fûl), *a.* [< *teem*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Pregnant; prolific. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

teeming† (tē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *teem*[1], *v.*] The bringing forth of young.

Like a Woman with oft *teeming* worn;
Who, with the Babes of her owne body born,
Having almost stor'd a whole Towne with people,
At length becomes barren, and faint, and feeble.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

At last, when *teeming* Time was come. *Prior*, The Mice.

teeming (tē′ming), *p. a.* Pregnant; prolific; fruitful; abundant; overflowing.

What device should he bring forth now?
I love a *teeming* wit as I love my nourishment.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

teeming-hole (tē′ming-hōl), *n.* A pit in which a mold is placed which is used for casting crucible steel.

teeming-punch (tē′ming-punch), *n.* A punch for starting or driving a bolt from a hole; a drift. *E. H. Knight.*

teemless (tēm′les), *a.* [< *teem*[1] + *-less*.] Not fruitful or prolific; barren. [Rare.]

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 228.

teen[1] (tēn), *n.* [< ME. *teene, tene, teone,* < AS. *teóna*, injury, vexation, = OS. *tiono*, injury, = Icel. *tjōn*, loss. Cf. *teen*[1], *v.*, and *teeny, tiny*.] 1. Grief; sorrow; trouble; ill fortune; harm. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Almighty and al merciable quene,
To whom that al this world fleeth for socour,
To have relees of sinne, sorwe, and *tene*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 3.

And sair and lang mat their *teen* last, . . .
That wrought thee sic a dowie cast.
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

For there, with bodily anguish keen,
With Indian heats at last fordone,
With public toil and private *teen*—
Thou sank'st, alone.
M. Arnold, A Southern Night.

2†. Vexation; anger; hate.

Toax, in his *tene*, with a tore speire,
Caupit to Cassibilan, the kyngea son of Troy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6809.

And Chedder, for mere grief his *teen* he could not wreak.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 283.

There is no such complacency to the wicked as the wreaking their malicious *teens* on the good.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 120.

teen[1] (tēn), *v. t.* [Also dial. *tine*, formerly *tene;* < ME. *teenen, tenen, teonen,* < AS. *tȳnan, teónian* = OS. *ge-tiunean* = OFries. *tiona, tiuna*, injure, vex, < *teóna*, injury, vexation: see *teen*[1], *n.*] To grieve; afflict; reflexively, to be vexed.

Sche told me a-nother tale that me *tened* sarre.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2025.

Quod wraththe, "loke thou bere thee bolde;
What man thee *teene*, His heed thou breest."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

teen[2] (tēn), *v. t.* [Also *tine;* < ME. *tinen, tuinen,* < AS. *tȳnan* (= MD. *tuynen*, inclose, D. *tuinen*, walk in a garden, = OFries. *be-tena* = MLG. *tunen* = OHG. *zūnan, zūnen*, MHG. *ziunen*, G. *zäunen*, inclose, fence), < *tūn*, an inclosure: see *town*.] To inclose; make a fence round. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teen[3] (tēn), *v.* A corruption of *teend* for *tind*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teen[4]†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To allot; bestow.

But both alike, when death hath both suppresst,
Religious reverence doth buriall *teene*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 59.

-teen. [< ME. *-tene,* < AS. *-tēne, -tȳne* = OS. *-tein* = OFries. *-tena, -tine* = D. *-tien* = MLG. *-tein* = OHG. *-zehan*, MHG. *-zehen*, G. *-zehn* = Icel. *-tān* = Sw. *-ton* = Dan. *-ten* = Goth. *-taihun* = L. *-decim* = Gr. *-(καί)δεκα* = Skt. *-daça*, an element used in the numerals from thirteen (AS. *threótȳne*) to nineteen (AS. *nigontȳne*) inclusive; being AS. *tēne, tȳne*, etc., ten, in composition: see *ten*.] A suffix used in the cardinal numerals from *thirteen* to *nineteen*, meaning 'ten,' and expressing in these numerals ten more than the amount indicated by the initial element.

teenage (tē′nāj), *n.* [< *teen*[2] + *-age*.] Wood for fences or inclosures. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teend, *v.* Same as *tind*[1]. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict.*

teenful† (tēn′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *teneful;* < *teen*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of grief; sorrowful; afflicted. *Piers Plowman* (B). iii. 345.

teenfully† (tēn′fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *tenefully;* < *teenful* + *-ly*[2].] Sorrowfully; with grief; sadly. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 436.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **teen*, < *-teen*, q. v.] The numbers whose names have the termination *-teen;* especially, the years of one's age included within these numbers. These years begin with *thirteen* and end with *nineteen*, and during this period a person is said to be in his or her *teens*.

Your poor young things, when they are once in the *teens*, think they shall never be married.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

"Madam," said I (she and the century were in their *teens* together), "all men are bores, except when we want them." *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, I.

teeny[1] (tē′ni), *a.* [< *teen*[1] + *-y*[1].] Fretful; peevish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teeny[2] (tē′ni), *a.* Very small: same as *tiny*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.; colloq., U. S.]

teepee, *n.* See *tepee*.

teepoy, *n.* See *teapoy*.

teer (tēr), *v. t.* [< F. *tirer*, draw, pull: see *tire*[2].] To stir, as a calico-printers' sieve which is stretched on a frame.

teercel†, *n.* Same as *tercel*.

teerer (tēr′ėr), *n.* [Also spelled *tearer;* < *teer* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *tireur*, one who draws or pulls, < *tirer*, draw.] In *calico-printing*, one who covers with coloring matter the sieve on which the block is pressed to become charged with color.

teesa (tē′zä), *n.* [Native name.] The zuggun-falcon, *Bulaster* (usually *Poliornis*) *teesa*, a buteonine hawk of India. Also *tesa*.

Teesdalia (tēz-dā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), named from Robert *Teesdale*, author of a catalogue of plants.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Thlaspideæ*. It is characterized by smooth and acaulescent habit, stamens appendaged at the base, and the pod a broadly oblong compressed silicle. The two species are natives of western Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are small annuals with a rosette of pinnately lobed leaves, a naked or few-leaved scape, and small white flowers. See *shepherd's-cress*.

teeso (tē′sō), *n.* [E. Ind.] The flowers of *Butea frondosa*, and probably of *B. superba*, used in India and China as a dye for cottons, giving yellow or orange tints. Also *teesoo, tisso*.

tee-square, *n.* See *T-square*, under *square*[1], 5.

teest[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *test*[1].

teest[2] (tēst), *n.* [A dial. form (< ME. *teest:* see *teest*[1]) of *test*[1] (?).] A small anvil used by sheet-iron workers; a stake. *E. H. Knight.*

tee-tee, titi[1] (tē′tē), *n.* [S. Amer. *titi;* prob. imitative.] A South American squirrel-monkey of either of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix;* a pinche or saimiri. There are several species. See cut under *squirrel-monkey*.

teetee (tē′tē), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] The diving petrel, *Pelecanoides* (or *Halodroma*) *urinatrix*. [Australia.]

teeter (tē′tėr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *titter*[2].] To see-saw; move up and down in see-saw fashion. [U. S.]

teeter (tē′tėr), *n.* [< *teeter*, v.] A see-saw. [U. S.]

An' I tell you you've gut to larn thet War ain't one long *teeter*
Betwixt I wan' to an' 'T wun't du, debatin' like a skeetur
Afore he lighta—all is, to give the other side a millin'.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

teetertail (tē′tėr-tāl), *n.* A sandpiper; a tilt-up or tip-up; the spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides maculariusː* so called from the characteristic see-saw motion of the hind parts. See cut under *Tringoides*. [U. S.]

teeth, *n.* Plural of *tooth*.

teethe (tēᵀᴴ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *teethed*, ppr. *teething*. [< *teeth*, pl. of *tooth*.] To grow or cut the teeth: as, a *teething* child.

teething (tēᵀᴴing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *teethe, v.*] Dentition; the growth or formation of teeth; the act or process of acquiring teeth, as when they cut the gums.—**Climacteric teething.** See *climacteric*.

teetotal (tē′tō′tal), *a.* [An emphatic reduplication of *total*. There are two accounts of the origin of this word. (*a*) The Rev. Joel Jewell (according to various accounts, confirmed by a letter from him to the editor of this dictionary), secretary of a temperance society formed at Hector, New York, in 1818, on the basis of a pledge to abstain from distilled spirits but not from fermented liquors, introduced in January, 1827, a pledge binding the signers to abstinence from all intoxicants. The two classes of signers were distinguished as those who took the "old pledge," and had "O. P." placed before their names, and those who took the "new" or "total pledge" ("T."); the frequent explanation given of these letters made "*T.*—*total*" familiar. (*b*) Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, in Lancashire, England, is said, in advocating the principle of temperance, about 1833, to have maintained that "nothing but *te-te-total* will do"; while a variation of this account makes the artisan a stutterer. Both accounts appear to be correct, and the word may have originated independently in the two countries.] 1. Total; complete; entire: used emphatically.—2. Of, pertaining to, or for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors: as, a *teetotal* society, meeting, or pledge; the *teetotal* cause.

The *teetotal* movement had been founded some years earlier by the Quakers of Cork, but it took no hold on the people till Theobald Mathew, a young Capuchin friar, joined it in 1838.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 143.

3. Pledged to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. [Colloq.]

I walk, I believe, 100 miles every week, and that I couldn't do, I know, if I wasn't *teetotal*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 403.

teetotaler, teetotaller (tē′tō′tal-ėr), *n.* [< *teetotal* + *-er*[1].] One who more or less formally pledges or binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

But I am a *teetotaller*—said the divinity-student in a subdued tone. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vi.

teetotalism (tē′tō′tal-izm), *n.* [< *teetotal* + *-ism*.] The principles or practice of teetotalers; total abstinence from intoxicating drink, or the total-abstinence movement.

After a period distinguished by hard drinking and hard eating has come a period of comparative sobriety, which, in *teetotalism* and vegetarianism, exhibits extreme forms of its protest against the riotous living of the past.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 225.

teetotally (tē′tō′tal-i), *adv.* Totally; entirely: used emphatically. [Colloq.]

Dinner was an ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a *teetotally* ugly sentence.
De Quincey, Dinner, Real and Reputed.

In Sir James Spence's "Tour of Ireland," published in 1829, he speaks of the word *teetotally* as an adverb in every-day use by the working classes.
Edwards, Words, Facts, and Phrases, p. 561.

tee-totum (tē′tō′tum), *n.* [Also *te-totum;* i. e., *T-totum, totum* represented by *T*, from the T marked upon it.] 1. A small four-sided toy of the top kind, used by children in a very old game of chance. Formerly the four sides exhibited respectively the letters A, T, N, D. The toy is set spinning, and wins and losses are determined according to the letter that turns up when the tee-totum has ceased whirling: thus, A (Latin *aufer*, take away) indicates that the player who has last spun is entitled to take one from the stakes; D (*depone*, put down), a forfeiture or laying down of a stake; N (*nihil*, nothing), neither loss nor gain; T (*totum*, the whole) wins the whole of the stakes. In the modern tee-totum the D is commonly changed to P, and the reading also changed into English: thus, T (take up), P (put down), A (all), N (none).

The usage of the *te-totum* may be considered as a kind of petty gambling, it being marked with a certain number of letters; and part of the stake is taken up, or an additional part put down, according as those letters lie uppermost. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 492.

2. A similar toy used for spinning in the same manner, but circular or having an indefinite number of sides, and without the marks above described: used as a plaything or in different games by children.

tee-wheep (tē-hwēp′), *n.* [Imitative.] Same as *pewit* (*b*). See cut under *lapwing*. [Local, British.]

te-fall (tē′fâl), *n.* Same as *to-fall*. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

teff (tef), *n.* [Native name; also written *taff, thaff, theff*.] An annual cereal grass, *Poa Abyssinica*, the most important food-plant of Abyssinia. Its grains, which are of the size of a pinhead, afford a very white flour which makes an excellent bread of an agreeable acidulous taste.

tefft (teft), *a.* [A var. of *tight* (ME. **teght, tight*); cf. *draft*, var. of *draught, dafter*, a dial. var. of *daughter*, etc.: see *tight, taut*.] Tight; taut.

Away they fly, their tackling *teft* and tight,
Top and top-gallant in the bravest sort.
Peele, Tale of Troy.

teg (teg), *n.* [Also *tegg;* origin obscure. Possibly an arbitrary variation, with complementary sense, of *steg, stag*.] 1. A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.—2. Same as *tag*[3].

Tegenaria (tej-e-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*. They are medium-sized hairy spiders, having the superior spinnerets longest, two-jointed, and the anterior lateral eyes larger than the anterior middle eyes. They live in cellars and other dark places. The genus is of very wide distribution; two species are found in the United States, *T. derhami* and *T. brevis*.

tegh†. A Middle English preterit of *tec*[1], also of *tie*[1].

tegmen (teg'men), *n.*; pl. *tegmina* (-mi-nạ̈). [Also *tegumen;* NL., < L. *tegmen, tegumen,* a cover, < *tegere,* cover: see *tegument.*] **1.** A covering; a covering or protecting part or organ; a tectorium; an integument; a tegmentum.—**2.** In *bot.*, the endopleura, or inner coat, of the seed. It is soft and delicate, and conforms to the shape of the nucleus. See *seed*, 1. —**3.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, the tectrices or coverts of the wing or tail. See *tectrices.* [Rare.]—**4.** In *anat.*, the roof of the tympanic cavity of the ear, especially in early stages of its formation: also distinguished as *tegmen tympani.*—**5.** The covering of the posterior wing of some insects; especially, the fore wing of any orthopterous insect, corresponding to the elytrum of a beetle or the hemiclytrum of a bug.

tegmental (teg'men-tal), *a.* [< *tegment(um)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the tegmentum.—**Tegmental nucleus.** Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*).—**Tegmental region,** the tegmentum of the crus and the corresponding parts of the pons and oblongata down to the decussation of the pyramids. It contains the formatio reticularis, lemniscus, posterior longitudinal fasciculus, other fibers, and various collections of ganglion-cells.

tegmentum (teg-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tegmenta* (-tạ̈). [Also *tegumentum;* NL., < L. *tegmentum, tegumentum,* a cover, a covering: see *tegument.*] **1.** In *bot.*, the scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees; also, one of the scales of such covering.—**2.** In *anat.*, the larger and deeper or upper of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, separated from the crusta by the substantia nigra.—**Nucleus of the tegmentum** (*nucleus tegmenti*). Same as *red nucleus* (which see, under *nucleus*).

tegmina, *n.* Plural of *tegmen.*

tegminal (teg'mi-nal), *a.* [< NL. *tegminalis,* < *tegmen* (*tegmin-*), a covering: see *tegmen.*] Covering or protecting, as a tegmen; tectorial; tegumentary.

tegminalia (teg-mi-nā'li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tegminalis:* see *tegminal.*] The regularly arranged plates of the body or calyx of the tessellated crinoids.

teguexin (te-gek'sin), *n.* [Braz.] A large South American lizard of the genus *Teius, T. teguexin.* It attains a length of three or four feet, and is marked with yellow and black. *T. rufescens* is the red teguexin. See *Teiidæ.*

tegula (teg'ū-lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *tegulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tegula,* a tile, a roofing-tile, < *tegere,* cover, conceal: see *teet, tile*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) A sclerite attached to the lateral border of the mesoscutum and covering the base of the fore wing, as in hymenopterous insects. (See *pterygoda* and *operculum* (*b*) (8).) A similar formation of lepidopterous insects is known as the *patagium, scapula,* or *shoulder-tippet.* (*b*) A little membrane covering the metathoracic spiracle of dipterous insects: also called *squama, prehalter,* and *covering-scale.*

tegular (teg'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [= F. *tégulaire,* < L. *tegula,* a tile: see *tegula, tile.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.—**2.** In *entom.*, covering, as a sclerite, the base of an insect's wing; of or pertaining to a tegula.

tegularly (teg'ū-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof.

tegulated (teg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tegula,* a tile, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles: used specifically of a type of armor.—**Tegulated armor,** armor made of overlapping plates sewed to a foundation of textile fabric or leather. During the years immediately preceding the perfected armor of plate this was the armor adopted as the best by those who could afford the expense.

tegumen (teg'ū-men), *n.*; pl. *tegumina* (te-gū'-mi-nạ̈). [NL.: see *tegmen.*] Same as *tegmen.*

tegument (teg'ū-ment), *n.* [ME. *tegument,* < OF. *tegument,* F. *tégument* = Sp. Pg. *tegumento,* < L. *tegumentum, tegimentum, tegmentum,* < *tegere* = Gr. *στέγειν,* cover, conceal: see *tect.* Cf. *integument.*] A cover; an envelop; a natural covering or protection of the body or a part of it; a tegmen or tegmentum.

> Over ther thai stonde
> A *tegument* of brom or such extende
> Hem fro tempest and coldes to defende.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, skin; the general covering of the body; the integument. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) A tegmen; the wing-cover or elytrum of orthopterous insects: an erroneous use, apparently by confusion with *tegmen,* 5. (2) Properly, the crust, or chitinous integument, of the body, as distinguished from the hairs, scales, etc., which may grow upon it.

tegumental (teg-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *tegument* + *-al.*] Covering; investing or integumental; tectorial; tegumentary; tegminal.

Visual and *tegumental* sense organs borne by the tentacles. *Huxley and Martin,* Elementary Biology, p. 276.

tegumentary (teg-ū-men'tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *tégumentaire;* as *tegument* + *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to integument; composing or consisting of skin or other covering or investing part or structure; tegminal; tectorial.—**Tegumentary amputation,** amputation in which the flaps are made of tegumentary tissue only. Also called *skin-flap amputation.*—**Tegumentary epithelium.** Same as *epidermis.*

tegumentum (teg-ū-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *tegumenta* (-tạ̈). Same as *tegmentum.*

tehee (tē'hē'), *interj.* [< ME. *te hee;* imitative.] A word expressing a laugh.

> "*Te hee,*" quod she, and clapte the wyndow to.
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 554.

tehee (tē'hē'), *n.* [< *tehee, interj.*] A laugh: from the sound.

> Did you chide me for not putting a stronger lace in your stays, when you had broke one as strong as a hempen cord with containing a violent *tihee* at a smutty jest in the last play? *Farquhar,* Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

tehee (tē'hē'), *v. i.* [< *tehee, interj.*] To laugh contemptuously or insolently; titter.

> That laughed and *tee-he'd* with derision
> To see them take your deposition.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, III. iii. 133.

Teian, Tean (tē'an), *a.* [< L. *Teius,* < *Teos,* < Gr. Τέως, Teos (see def.), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Teos, an ancient Greek city of Ionia, Asia Minor: especially referring to the poet Anacreon, who was born there.

> The Scian and the *Teian* muse,
> The hero's harp, the lover's lute,
> Have found the fame your shores refuse.
> *Byron,* Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Te Igitur (tē ij'i-tėr). [So called from the first words of the canon: L. *te* (= E. *thee*), acc. sing. of pers. pron. *tu,* thou (= E. *thou*); *igitur,* therefore.] The first paragraph of the eucharistic canon in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies. It immediately succeeds the preface, and contains a prayer for the church.

Teiidæ (tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teius* + *-idæ.*] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Teius,* having confluent parietal bones, supratemporal fossæ not tegmented or roofed over, and no osteodermal plates. These lizards are confined to America, and some of them are called *teguexins.* The family is also named *Ameividæ.* Also *Teidæ, Tejidæ.*

teil (tēl), *n.* [Formerly also *teile;* < OF. *teil, teill, til,* F. *tille,* < L. *tilia,* a linden. Cf. dim. *teylet, tillet.*] **1.** The linden or lime-tree.

> From purple violets and the *teile* they bring
> Their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring.
> *Addison,* tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 233.

2. The terebinth.

As a *teil* tree [terebinth, R. V.], and as an oak. Isa. vi. 13.

teind (tēnd), *n.* [< Icel. *tīund,* a tenth, a tithe: see *tenth, tithe.*] In Scotland, a tithe. It is paid from the produce of land or cattle only. After the Reformation the whole teinds of Scotland were transferred to the crown, or to private individuals called *titulars,* to whom they had been granted by the crown, or to feuars or renters from the church, or to the original founding patrons, or to colleges or pious institutions. By a succession of decrees and enactments these tithes were generally rendered redeemable at a fixed valuation, but the clergy have now no right to the teinds beyond a suitable provision, called a *stipend;* so that teinds may now be described as that part of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the established church.

> At every seven years
> They pay the *teind* to hell;
> And I am sae fat and fair of flesh,
> I fear 'twill be mysell.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

Court of Teinds (in full, *Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds*), a court in Scotland consisting of five judges of the Court of Session (four lords of the inner house and the lord ordinary on teinds), who sit as a parliamentary commission, with jurisdiction extending to all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, the disjunction or annexation of parishes, etc.—**Decree of valuation of teinds.** See *decree.*

teind-master (tēnd'mȧs"tėr), *n.* In Scotland, one who is entitled to teinds.

teinet†, *n.* See *tain.*

tein-land (tēn'land), *n.* Thane-land. See *thane.*

teinoscope (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τείνειν* (see *tend*[1]), stretch, extend, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An optical instrument invented by Sir David Brewster, consisting of two prisms so combined as to correct the chromatic aberration, while the dimensions of objects seen through them are increased or decreased in the plane of refraction. Amici's prism-telescope consists of two such teinoscopes arranged consecutively, with their planes of refraction perpendicular to each other.

teint†, **teinture**†. Old spellings of *taint*[1], *tainture.*

teise†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *teise,* later *toise,* a fathom: see *toise.* Cf. *peise, poise.*] A fathom.

> In me prisoun thow schelt abide,
> Vnder therthe twenti *teise.*
> *Beves of Hamtoun,* l. 1417.

teise†, *v. i.* [ME., < *teise, n.*] To weigh anchor; set sail.

> Into see thay went, the sayl vp gan reise,
> To cipresse contre ther shippes gan *teise.*
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

Teius (tē'ns), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Teiidæ.* See *teguexin.* Also *Tejus.*

teknonymous (tek-non'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τέκνον,* child, + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα,* name.] Pertaining to or characterized by teknonymy.

> Let us now turn to another custom, not less quaint-seeming than the last to the European mind. This is the practice of naming the parent from the child. . . . There are above thirty peoples spread over the earth who thus name the father, and, though less often, the mother. They may be called, coining a name for them, *teknonymous* peoples. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.,* XVIII. 248.

teknonymy (tek-non'i-mi), *n.* [< *teknonym-ous* + *-y*[3].] The naming of a parent from his or her child.

> Another custom, here called *teknonymy,* or naming the parent from the child, prevails among more than thirty peoples. *Athenæum,* No. 3188, p. 740.

tel (tel), *n.* Sesame. See *til.*

tela (tē'lạ̈), *n.*; pl. *telæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *tela,* web, warp: see *toil*[2].] **1.** A web; a rete.—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A tissue, in general; any tissue of the body, or histological structure, as distinguished from the structures or organs of gross anatomy: extended to include liquids containing corpuscles: as, *tela adiposa,* fatty tissue; *tela connectiva,* connective tissue; *tela lymphatica,* liquid contents of the body-cavity and lymphatic vessels. *Haeckel.* (*b*) A delicate membranous web or thin sheet of scarcely nervous tissue found in the brain in connection with its cavities, consisting both of pia mater and of endyma, with little or no nerve-tissue intervening. —**Tela aranea.** Same as *spider-web.*—**Tela cellulosa,** areolar tissue.—**Tela choroidea cerebelli,** the membranous roof of the lower section of the fourth ventricle, continuous above with the velum medullare posterius. Also called *tela choroidea inferior ventriculi quarti.*—**Tela choroidea superior,** the velum interpositum, or membranous roof of the third ventricle. Also called *velum triangulare.*

telæsthesia (tel-es-thē'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *αἴσθησις,* perception.] Perception at a distance. See the quotation under *telepathy.*

telamon (tel'ạ-mon), *n.*; pl. *telamones* (tel-ạ-mō'nēz). [< L. *telamon, telamo,* < Gr. *τελαμών,* bearer, < *τλῆναι,* bear.] In *arch.*, the figure of a man performing the function of a column or pilaster to support an entablature, in the same manner as a caryatid. They were called *atlantes* by the Greeks. See *atlantes.*

telangiectasia (te-lan"ji-ek-tā'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., also *telangioectasis,* < Gr. *τέλος,* the end, + *ἀγγεῖον,* vessel, + *ἔκτασις,* extension.] In *med.*, a dilatation of the small vessels.

telangiectasis (te-lan-ji-ek'tā-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *telangiectasia.*] Same as *telangiectasia.*

telangiectasy (te-lan-ji-ek'tā-si), *n.* [< NL. *telangiectasia.*] Same as *telangiectasia.*

telangiectatic (te-lan"ji-ek-tat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting telangiectasia.

telapoint†, *n.* An obsolete form of *talapoin. Imp. Diet.*

telar[1] (tē'lạ̈r), *a.* [< *tela* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a tela, web, or tissue; telary: as, the *telar* membranes of the brain. See *tela.*

telar[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tiller*[2]. *Arch. Jour.,* XIX. 71.

telarian (tē-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *telary* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Spinning a web, as a spider. See *retitelarian, tubitelarian, orbitelarian.*

II. *n.* A spinning spider.

telarly† (tē'lạ̈r-li), *adv.* [< *telar* (cf. *telary*) + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of or so as to make a web or tela: as, "*telarly* interwoven," *Sir T. Browne.*

telary (tel'ạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **telarius,* < L. *tela,* a web: see *tela.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a web, tissue, or tela; woven; spun.—**2**†. Spinning a web, as a spider; telarian.

> The picture of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 19. (*Richardson.*)

telautograph (te-lâ'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *αὐτός,* self, + *γράφειν,* write.] The name given by Elisha Gray to his form of writing- or copying-telegraph. This telegraph can be used to reproduce in facsimile either the handwriting of the person sending the message, or any picture or drawing which can be made with a pen. The transmitting-pen is

connected by cords to mechanism by means of which the motions of the pen cause a pulsatory current to pass into two telegraph-line wires. These pulsatory currents produce rapid pulsatory motion of the armatures of a system of electromagnets, by means of which the receiving-pen is caused to follow the motions of the transmitter. Another electromagnetic arrangement lifts the receiving-pen off the paper at the end of each word or line, and still another serves to move the paper forward for the next line.

teld[1]† (teld), *n.* [ME. *teld*, < AS. *teld*, *ge-teld* = MD. *telde* = G. *zelt* = Icel. *tjald* = Sw. *tält* = Dan. *telt*, a tent. Hence *tilt*[2].] A tent.

teld[1]† (teld), *v. t.* [< ME. *telden*; < *teld*[1], *n.*] 1. To set up (a tent); pitch; in general, to set up.

Thenne thay *teldet* tabicz [on] trestes alofte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1648.

2. To lodge in a tent.

Vn-to me tolde god on a tyde,
Wher I was *telde* vnder a tree,
He saide my seede shulde multyplye.
York Plays, p. 56.

teld[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *tell*[1].

Telea (tē′lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816).] A genus of bombycid moths, erected for the polyphemus silkworm-moth, *T. polyphemus*, a large and handsome American species, which produces a coarse and durable silk. See *polyphemus*, 5.

teleanemograph (tel′ē-ạ-nem′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, far, far off, far away, + E. *anemograph*.] An anemograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

telebarograph (tel-ē-bar′ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *barograph*.] A barograph that records at a distance by means of electricity.

telebarometer (tel′ē-bạ-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *barometer*.] A barometer that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

teledu (tel′e-dö), *n.* The stinking badger of Java and Sumatra, *Mydaus meliceps*.

Teledu (*Mydaus meliceps*).

telega (tē-lā′gạ), *n.* [Russ. *telega*, a cart or wagon.] A cart or sort of box, about six feet

East Siberian Telega.

long, unprovided with springs, and set upon the wheels: a Russian vehicle.

Small unpainted one-horse *telegas*, which look like longitudinal halves of barrels mounted on four wheels.
The Century, XXXVI. 11.

telegram (tel′ē-gram), *n.* [= F. *télégramme* = Sp. *telégrama* = Pg. It. *telegramma* = D. *telegram* = G. *telegramm* = Sw. Dan. *telegram* = Russ. *telegramma* = NGr. *τηλέγραμμα* (all after E.); < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *γράμμα*, a writing. The correct form would be **telegrapheme*, from a Gr. type reflected in the NGr. *τηλεγράφημα*, a telegram, < *τηλεγραφεῖν*, telegraph, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *γράφειν*, write.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch.

A New Word.—A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, at some convenient time, to introduce a new word into the vocabulary. The object of this proposed innovation is to avoid the necessity, now existing, of using two words for which there is very frequent occasion, where one will answer. It is *Telegram*, instead of Telegraphic Despatch, or Telegraphic Communication. . . . Telegraph means to write from a distance — *Telegram*, the writting itself, executed from a distance. Monogram, Logogram, etc., are words formed upon the same analogy and in good acceptation. *Albany Evening Journal*, April 6, 1852.

I sent a *telegram* (oh that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English lsoguage!).
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? (1858), xii. 11.

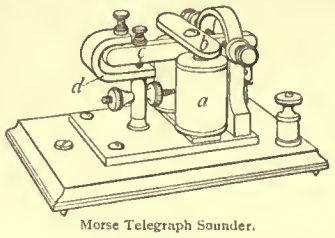
To milk a telegram, to make use surreptitiously of a telegram designed for another. See *milk*, *v. t.*, 5. [Slang.]

telegrammic (tel-ē-gram′ik), *a.* [< *telegram* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a telegram; having the characteristics of a telegram; hence, brief; concise; succinct. [Recent.] *Imp. Dict.*

telegraph (tel′ē-grȧf), *n.* [= F. *télégraphe* = Sp. *telégrafo* = Pg. *telegrapho* = It. *telegrafo* = D. *telegraaf* = G. *telegraph* = Sw. Dan. *telegraf* = Russ. *telegrafŭ* = NGr. *τηλέγραφος* (all after E.), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An apparatus for transmitting intelligible messages to a distance. In this general sense it includes the original *semaphore-telegraphs*; *mechanical telegraphs* for sending messages short distances, as from the pilot-house to the engine-room of a steamer; *pneumatic telegraphs*, in which compressed air in a tube serves to transmit a message; *hydraulic telegraphs*, in which a column of water takes the place of the air in the tube; flashing lights, as from a *heliotrope*, and any appliance for signaling, as flags or lanterns. Nearly all of these appliances are recognized as *signaling apparatus*, and are now so called. (See *signal* and *annunciator*.) In its later and more restricted sense, the name is applied to some form of apparatus employing electricity and transmitting more than mere calls or signals. Telegraphs may be divided into two classes: the *electromechanical telegraphs*, or those in which the messages are received by means of some mechanical device operated by electricity; and the *electrochemical telegraphs*, in which the message is received and recorded by means of some chemical effect produced by electricity, the messages in both systems being sent or transmitted by some mechanical means. The *electromechanical telegraphs* may be again divided into two classes: those in which the message is received or read by sight (including those in which it is printed or recorded), and those in which it is read by sound. The *electromechanical telegraphs* are in some instances actuated by means of an electromagnet, and for this reason they are called *electromagnetic telegraphs*. This name has sometimes been given to all electrodynamic telegraphs, but it appears properly to belong to the electromechanical telegraphs which employ electromagnetism, and particularly to the Morse system. There is also an *electromechanical telegraph* actuated by magneto-electricity, and called the *magneto-electric telegraph*. The telegraph consists essentially of (1) a *line-wire*, or main conductor; (2) a *battery*, or other source of electricity; (3) a *transmitting instrument*, or device for connecting or disconnecting the line-wire with the battery, or for changing the polarity of the current sent over the line-wire; and (4) a *receiver*, or indicating or recording apparatus. The *line-wire* is, for land lines, most commonly of iron, but sometimes of steel covered with a copper tube, and frequently also (especially on the rapid circuits in England) of hard drawn copper and, for the local connections with the battery or instruments, of copper. The source of electricity may be a battery or a dynamo. The transmitter or receiver may vary greatly according to the system in which it is used. In the electromechanical systems in which the message is read by sight, two different receivers are employed. The first of these, the *needle-telegraph* of Cooke and Wheatstone of England, has a line-wire, a battery, and a simple device for reversing the current by the movement of a handle. The receiver is a needle supported on a horizontal bar, free to turn to the right or left, and provided with an index needle, placed in front of a dial, to show the deflections. The needle is within a coil of wire through which the current from the line passes, the whole forming an electric multiplier or galvanoscope. The message is indicated by an alphabet of motions, deflections to one side being read as the dots and to the other as the dashes of the Morse alphabet. This system is still used on some unimportant circuits and on some of the railway lines in England. It is largely in use for long submarine cables, Thomson's mirror-galvanoscope being used. This receiver consists essentially of a galvanometer, the needle of which carries a small mirror that reflects a beam of light from a lamp upon a screen. The minute movements of the needle are thus rendered visible on a large scale, and the vibrations of the spot of light serve to spell the message. The second sight-reading system is the *dial-telegraph*; it employs a dial and index or pointer for a receiver. The letters are placed round the edge of the dial, and the index travels round the dial from letter to letter till the right one is reached, when a slight pause indicates that the letter was signaled from the transmitting end of the line. This system is used for private lines and for local circuits where speed of transmission is not important. The *Morse system* employs a line-wire, battery, and circuit-breaker or Morse key as a transmitter, and now very commonly uses a *sounder* as a receiving instrument, the slight clicking sound of the instrument clearly indicating the letters of the alphabet. This system has developed from the recording telegraph which was invented by Morse of New York, and was first tried on a commercial scale between Baltimore and Washington in 1844. (See *Morse telegraph*, below.) The electromechanical systems in which the message is automatically recorded as it is received include the Morse system using the Morse receiver, the chemical telegraphs, the printing telegraphic systems, the stock-reporting telegraphs, the syphon recorder, and the writing-telegraphs. A number of *telegraphic-printing systems* have been invented, the object being to print the message directly on paper as fast as received. Of these, the systems of *House* and *Hughes* were successfully worked in the United States, and a modification of Hughes's apparatus, the electromotor printing-telegraph of Phelps, is still used by the Western Union Company. Hughes's apparatus is still used in Europe, especially in France. Several simpler forms of type printing-telegraphs are used as stock-printers and private-line telegraphs. The telegraph of Cowper, and the telautograph (which see) of Elisha Gray are examples of facsimile- or writing-telegraphs. In the former system two wires are used, and the message is transmitted by varying the intensity of the currents in the double line. The transmitter consists of a pencil connected by means of light rods with metal plates joined together through resistance-coils. The message is written on a band of paper passing under the pencil, and every movement of the pencil causes one or both of the rods to move over the plates, and change the resistance in the circuits. The receiver consists of a pen held upright, and joined by means of threads to the armatures of two magnets placed so that variations of the currents through the two circuits give motions in two rectangular directions to the pen. The pen thus gives a trace in one direction or the other, or in a curve that is the resultant of both movements, and this trace is a literal copy of the message written by the transmitting pencil. The electrochemical systems of telegraphy all give a record of the message, and the transmitting device, whether a Morse key or some automatic mechanism, breaks or closes the circuit and thus either spells the message in the Morse alphabet, or copies it from writing or a drawing properly arranged at the transmitting end. The receiving apparatus in all these systems depends on the fact that if a current of electricity is made to pass through a piece of paper moistened in certain chemicals, a discoloration of the paper appears wherever the current passes. The first practical system is that of Bain of Edinburgh, which was used for some time both in England and in America. Several forms of copying telegraphs exist, but are little used. It was early recognized in the history of telegraphy that the cost of sending messages could be reduced if more than one message could be sent over a line-wire at one time, or if the speed of transmission could be made very great. Of the many systems designed to accomplish this, five are in actual use, and two have been adopted throughout the United States and more or less in other countries. These systems are the *duplex* of Stearns, 1872; the *quadruplex* of Edison, 1874 (see *duplex telegraph*, below); the *harmonic* of Gray, 1874; the *rapid system*, 1880; and the *synchronous system*, 1884. The *harmonic system* depends on the property possessed by sonorous bodies of responding to vibrations corresponding to their own pitch or rate of vibrations. A vibrating reed is used to transmit over the line a series of electrical impulses exactly corresponding to its rate of vibrations. At the receiving end of the line is another reed that vibrates at the same rate as long as connected with the line, giving to the ear of the operator an apparently continuous note. By means of a Morse key this continuous tone in both reeds may be broken up into the letters of a message. Besides this, if two or more reeds are placed at the sending end of the line, and an equal number having the same pitches at the receiving end of the line, all may transmit their rate of vibration to the current, and each receiving reed will select its own note and no other. By the use of a Morse key to each pair, it thus becomes possible to transmit as many messages as there are pairs of reeds over the same wire at the same time. The so-called *rapid system* of telegraphy is an electrochemical system, with automatic transmitting and receiving instruments. The message is first prepared by punching a series of holes in a strip of paper, each perforation or group of perforations representing a letter. This strip of paper is then made to pass rapidly under metal points connected with the line. At each perforation, one of the points passes through the paper and closes the circuit through the line-wire. At the receiving end, each closing of the circuit makes a stain on a band of prepared paper drawn rapidly under a stylus in connection with the line. Both the transmission and the recording of the message are automatic, and a large number of messages can be sent over one wire in a short time. The *synchronous system* is wholly electromechanical, and is based on the phonic wheel of La Cour. This invention employs a wheel divided radially into a number of sections, every alternate section being connected with the battery, and the alternating sections being connected by wire to the earth. A trailing needle connected with the line-wire rests on the upper side of the wheel, and as the wheel revolves it touches every section in turn, connecting the line with the battery at one section and being cut out at the next. Two wheels are used, one at each end of the line, and as each needle on the two wheels touches the same section the circuit is closed through the line, and then broken as the needles touch the next sections. In the synchronous system branch wires extend from each wheel, every branch being connected with a number of sections, and, as the wheels turn, these branches are connected with the line a number of times in a second, or often enough to be practically always joined to the line, and thus messages may be sent by the Morse or other system. Upward of seventy branch wires may be connected with each end of a line-wire, every pair having the line to itself in succession, and yet with sufficient rapidity to be, as far as sight or sound is concerned, wholly independent of all others. The phonic wheel is in this system made useful on a commercial scale in telegraphy.

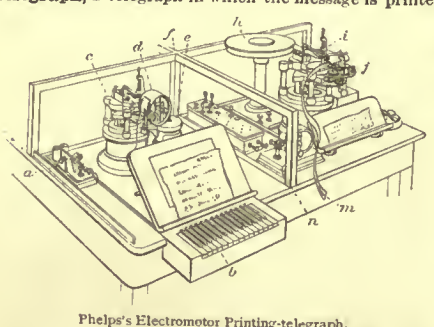
2. A telegraphic message or despatch; a telegram. *Trollope.* [Rare.]—**Acoustic telegraph.** See *acoustic*.—**Autographic telegraph.** See *autographic*.—**Automatic signal telegraph**, a system used for transmitting fire-alarms, in which the number of the box from which the alarm is sent is automatically struck or registered.—**Automatic telegraph**, a system in which the signals are transmitted automatically, generally by the use of bands of paper perforated with holes which in form and arrangement represent the message to be sent. The paper moves rapidly between two parts or poles of the circuit, which is complete during the passage of a perforation, but broken at other times. The perforated slips may be quickly prepared and by persons not skilled in telegraphy, so that economy as well as great rapidity is secured by their use.—**Automatic type-writer telegraph**, a telegraphic system in which the transmitter consists of a keyboard similar to that of a type-writer, and which prints the message at the receiving end.—**Chemical telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Copying telegraph.** Same as *autographic telegraph*.—**Dial-telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Duplex telegraph**, a telegraphic system arranged for double transmission, or the sending of two messages at the same time over one line, in opposite directions. Several methods for accomplishing this have been devised, one of the most successful being the differential system, in which the electromagnet at each end is so wound that if the key at the distant station is not closed, the current divides equally, one half going to earth and the other half to the distant point, while the instrument at hand is not affected. In this way each receiving instrument is active only when the distant operator closes his key. Each operator has thus control of the receiving instrument of the other, and double transmission without interference becomes possible. In the *quadruplex telegraph* four messages are transmitted on one line at the same time. Various systems of *multiplex telegraphy* have

been devised, by means of which many messages may be transmitted over one line at the same time. Among these is the *harmonic telegraph*. (See def. 1.) Other systems of multiplex telegraphy depend on the synchronous movement of parts, such as revolving disks, by means of which local circuits at the extremities of the main line are regularly and rapidly placed in connection with each other through the main conducting wire.—**Electric telegraph**, the instrument, apparatus, device, or process by means of which electricity is utilized for the rapid transmission of intelligence between distant points. All varieties of electric telegraph have in common one or more conducting wires joining the points between which transmission takes place. At one end is a sending instrument, or transmitter, and at the other a receiving instrument. By the sending instrument electric impulses are transmitted through the line to the receiver, where they produce visible or audible signals capable of translation into words and sentences. Batteries, dynamos, or any other convenient source may supply the electricity. The conducting wire may be supported in the air upon insulators attached to poles, or it may be buried underground or sunk under water (being first covered with some good insulating material). Many different systems of telegraph have been devised, depending on different methods of transmitting and receiving the electric impulses. The latter may be of the simplest kind, and so related to each other in time and character as to produce signals which conform to the requirements of a conventional alphabet, as in the Morse system of telegraphy; or they may be made to operate a mechanism at the receiving end so as to write or print the message. See def. 1.—**Facsimile telegraph.** Same as *autographic telegraph*.—**Fire-alarm telegraph.** See *fire-alarm*.—**Harmonic telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph.—**Mechanical telegraph.** See *mechanical*, and def. 1.—**Morse telegraph**, a telegraphic system consisting essentially of a transmitting key operated by the hand, together with an electromagnetic receiver or register which records the signals in the form of dots and dashes. The registering apparatus is usually dispensed with and the signals read "by sound," the receiving magnet with its armature being known as a *sounder*. The currents from the line are passed through the magnet *a* (see cut) and cause it to attract its armature *b*, which



Morse Telegraph Sounder.

brings the stop *c* against the anvil *d*, giving out a clear click for each current sent. The audible signals consist of short and long intervals of contact, corresponding to dots and dashes, and are interpreted by means of the Morse alphabet (which see, under *alphabet*). When the line is more than a mile or two in length, the signals are usually received first on a relay, which is similar in form to a sounder, but so constructed that its armature responds to feeble currents. The end of this armature acts as a key in a local circuit which operates the sounder or register.—**Needle-telegraph.** See def. 1.—**Octoplex telegraph**, a telegraph by which eight messages can be sent at the same time over a single wire.—**Optical telegraph.** (*a*) A semaphore. (*b*) An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class.—**Phonoplex telegraph**, a telegraph in which multiplex telegraphy is secured by combining telephonic communication with an ordinary telegraph system.—**Pneumatic telegraph.** (*a*) A form of telegraph, formerly in use, in which messages were transmitted by the agency of a column of water under pneumatic pressure. (*b*) A system of transmission for signals in which a bell is sounded and a pointer caused to indicate a message by the compression of air in a reservoir at one end of a long tube, the compression being transmitted to the opposite end of the tube. This system is used in hotels, manufactories, etc., and to transmit steering and steaming directions on shipboard.—**Polygrammatic telegraph.** See *polygrammatic*.—**Printing-telegraph**, a telegraph in which the message is printed



Phelps's Electromotor Printing-telegraph.

The transmitting apparatus is shown on the left-hand side and the receiving apparatus on the right—the two being separated by a glass partition, *m*. In the apparatus here shown the receiving and transmitting parts are separate, and are driven by independent motors. A combined apparatus is also made, in which both sets of mechanism are driven by one motor; in other respects the mechanism is practically the same. The message is transmitted by manipulating a set of keys shown at *b*. These keys move a set of vertical rods arranged in a circle within the cylinder *e*. The tops of these rods carry a set of sectors arranged to form a disk round the revolving shaft of the sending mechanism. The part of any revolution at which a current is sent to line depends on the key pressed, and, as the receiving mechanism is kept moving in synchronism (the type-wheel making the same number of revolutions as the revolving shaft here referred to), the current sent by any particular key can be made to print the corresponding letter on the paper ribbon. The circuit-closing arrangement, which is worked by a vertical rod passing through the top of the cylinder *e*, is shown at *d*. The electromotor is shown at *c*, and an electromagnetic key, actuated by the currents which pass through the circuit-closer *d*, and used to send out the line-currents, is shown at *a*. In the receiving apparatus *h* is the paper-drum which contains the roll of paper *m* on which the message is printed as it is drawn past the type-wheel at *j*. The motor is shown at *i*, and is similar to that shown at *c*.

in ordinary Roman characters by the receiving instrument.—**Recording telegraph**, a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.—**Solar telegraph**, a telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors; a heliostat. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the manner of the dot-and-dash telegraphic alphabet.—**Submarine telegraph.** See *submarine cable*, under *cable*.—**Submarine Telegraph Act**, a British statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 49) confirming the Convention of the Powers for the protection of telegraph-cables.—**Telegraph Act**, a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 110) which authorized the purchase and operation of telegraph lines by the Post-office. Other British statutes regulating the construction and maintenance of telegraphs are also known by this title.

telegraph (tel'ē-grȧf), *v.* [= F. *télégraphier* = Sp. *telegrafiar* = Pg. *telegraphiar* = It. *telegrafiare* (NGr. τηλεγραφίζειν or τηλεγραφεῖν), telegraph: see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To transmit or convey, as a communication, speech, intelligence, or order, by a semaphore or telegraph, especially by the electric telegraph.

A little before sunset, however, Blackwood, in the Eurydalus, *telegraphed* that they appeared determined to go to the westward. *Southey*, Nelson, II. 240.

"Make Buell, Grant, and Pope Major-generals of volunteers" he [Halleck] *telegraphed* the day after the surrender. *Nicolay and Hay*, Lincoln, V. 199.

II. *intrans.* 1. To send a message by telegraph.—2. To signal; communicate by signs.

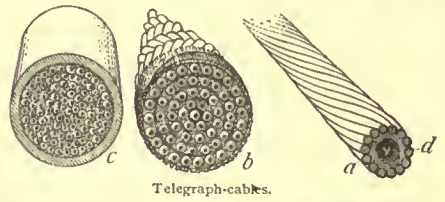
I now observed that Bellâal was standing very near me. . . . The fellow had his gun in his hand, and he was *telegraphing* by looks with those who were standing near him. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xvi.

I didn't see—I didn't understand. Besides, I hate smirking and *telegraphing*. Also I'm very shy—you won't have forgotten that. Now we can communicate comfortably. *The Century*, XXXVI. 128.

telegraph-board (tel'ē-grȧf-bōrd), *n.* A board on which are hoisted or otherwise marked the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of their jockeys.

When the race is all over we may look at the *telegraph-board* in vain to find her officially-printed number. *Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

telegraph-cable (tel'ē-grȧf-kā″bl), *n.* A cable containing wires used for transmitting telegraphic messages. In the accompanying cuts *a* represents a single-conductor cable, sheathed with iron or



Telegraph-cables.

steel wires, such as is used for submarine work (the conductor is shown at *d*, and is usually surrounded by a gutta-percha or india-rubber tube for insulation); *b* shows the end of a multiple-wire cable suitable for aërial suspension; while *c* is a similar multiple cable inclosed in a metal tube, usually of lead, suitable for underground work.

telegraph-carriage (tel'ē-grȧf-kar″āj), *n.* A vehicle carrying the apparatus necessary for establishing temporary communication with a permanent telegraph-line. *E. H. Knight.*

telegraph-clock (tel'ē-grȧf-klok), *n.* A clock whose rate controls that of others, or is itself controlled, by electric impulses transmitted through telegraph-wires.

telegraph-dial (tel'ē-grȧf-dī″al), *n.* A dial bearing the letters of the alphabet, figures, etc., arranged in a circle, with a pointer actuated by electromagnetism.

telegrapher (tel'ē-graf-ėr or tē-leg'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is skilled in telegraphy; one whose occupation is the sending of telegraphic messages, especially by the electric telegraph; a telegraph-operator.—**Telegraphers' cramp** or **palsy**, an occupation neurosis of telegraphers, similar to writers' cramp.

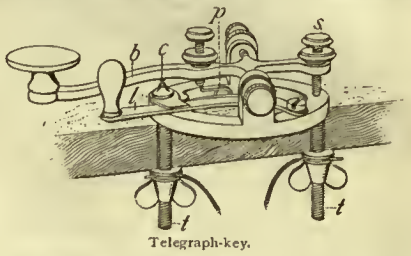
telegraphic (tel-ē-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *télégraphique* = Sp. *telegráfico* = Pg. *telegraphico* = It. *telegrafico*; as *telegraph* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; used in telegraphing: as, *telegraphic* signals; *telegraphic* art.—2. Communicated or transmitted by a telegraph: as, *telegraphic* intelligence.

telegraphical (tel-ē-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *telegraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *telegraphic*.

telegraphically (tel-ē-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph.—2. As regards telegraphic communication: as, a town *telegraphically* isolated.

telegraphist (tel'ē-graf-ist or tē-leg'ra-fist), *n.* [< *telegraph* + *-ist*.] A telegrapher.

telegraph-key (tel'ē-grȧf-kē), *n.* A device for making and breaking an electric circuit by the movement of the fingers and hand. It usually consists of a bar or lever pivoted in the middle, having a button of some insulating material attached at one end, below which are two platinum-points whose contact at *c* in the figure completes the circuit. The insulating but-



Telegraph-key.

ton is held by the thumb and first two fingers, and stops are arranged to control the play or movement of the lever. The two ends of a break in the line-wire are connected to the terminals *t*, *t*, and the break is bridged over by the lever *b* each time it is depressed during the transmission of the message. When the key is not being used the lever is held against its back-stop *s* by the spring *p*, and the break is bridged over by putting the lever *t* in the position shown.

telegraphophone (tel-ē-graf'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + E. *graphophone*.] An apparatus for reproducing at a distance the sounds which produced a graphophonic record; also, an apparatus for producing a graphophonic record at a distance by means of a telephonic circuit.

telegraph-plant (tel'ē-grȧf-plant), *n.* The East Indian *Desmodium gyrans*, a plant with trifoliolate leaves, of which the lateral leaflets are very small and remarkable for their spontaneous jerking motion, suggesting signaling. In a warm humid atmosphere they alternately rise and fall, quickly changing their position, sometimes almost 180 degrees, while they also rotate on their own axes. Also *moving-plant* and *semaphore-plant*.

telegraph-pole (tel'ē-grȧf-pōl), *n.* One of a series of poles or posts for supporting an elevated telegraph-line. Where there are more wires than one, they are usually fixed to cross-bars on the posts, an insulator being interposed in each case between the post or bar and the wire.

telegraph-post (tel'ē-grȧf-pōst), *n.* A telegraph-pole.

telegraph-reel (tel'ē-grȧf-rēl), *n.* In a recording telegraph, the reel on which is wound the endless strip of paper on which the messages are printed or otherwise indicated.

telegraph-register (tel'ē-grȧf-rej″is-tėr), *n.* A form of receiving instrument which makes a permanent record of the signals received. See cut under *recorder*.

telegraphy (tel'ē-graf-i or tē-leg'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *télégraphie*; as *telegraph* + *-y*[3].] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs.—**Aërial telegraphy.** See *aërial*.—**Duplex telegraphy.** See *duplex* and *telegraph*.

telehydrobarometer (tel-ē-hī-drō-ba-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + ὑδωρ, water, + E. *barometer*.] An instrument for recording electrically at a distance the height of water, or of any liquid contained in a reservoir.

teleianthous (tel-ī-an'thus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. τέλειος, finished, perfect, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, perfect- or hermaphrodite-flowered.

teleiconograph (tel″ē-ī-kon'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. τῆλε, afar, + εἰκών, an image, + γράφειν, write.] A combination of the telescope and camera lucida devised by M. Revoil. The camera lucida is attached to the eyepiece of the telescope in such a way that the observer sees an image of the objects visible in the field of view apparently projected upon a sheet of paper placed on a table below the eyepiece, where he can easily sketch their outlines. He has the scale of the drawing at command, since the size of the image depends on the distance between the eye and the paper.

teleity† (te-lē'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. τέλειος, finished, perfect, + *-ity*.] End; tendency to fulfil a function or purpose. [Rare.]

When such a number of hot, dry, and moist atoms cling together, up starts a horse; the same may be said of mixts; they differ meerly accidentally, and have no other form, if I may say so, than the *teleity* of the mixture. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 427. (*Davies.*)

telekinesis (tel″ē-ki-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τῆλε, afar, + κίνησις, movement: see *kinetic*.] Movement of or motion in an object, animate or inanimate, produced without contact with the body producing the motion. See the quotation under *telekinetic*. [Recent.]

Extra-mediumistic operations, as thought-transference, telepathy, *telekinesis* (Fernwirkung), or movements of objects without contact, and finally materialisation. *Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec. 1890, p. 668.

telekinetic (tel′ē-ki-net′ik), *a.* [< *telekinesis* + *-ic* (cf. *kinetic*).] Of the nature of or pertaining to telekinesis. [Recent.]

For the alleged movements without contact, which form an important branch of "so-called Spiritualistic phenomena," M. Aksakof's new word *telekinetic* seems to me the best attainable. It need not, of course, imply an actio in distans, without any intervening medium, but rather an action exercised upon a body so situated with regard to the assumed agent that no exercise of any known force would have originated the body's movement.

Myers, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec., 1890, p. 609.

telelograph (tē-lel′ō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *λόγος*, word, + *γράφειν*, write.] A modified form of semaphore, invented by R. Lovell Edgeworth about the close of the eighteenth century. The signals were four long wooden isosceles triangles, each of which had eight definite positions, representing the numerical figures 1 to 7 and zero. One of the pieces represented units, and the others respectively tens, hundreds, and thousands; by the use of the different signals in different positions any number below eight thousand not containing the figures 8 or 9 could be signaled. Words could be assigned to these numbers according to any prearranged code.

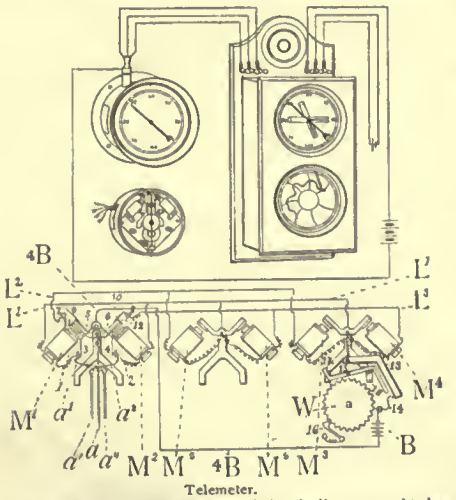
telemanometer (tel-ē-mā-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *manometer*.] A manometer or pressure-gage that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric registering apparatus.

telemeteorograph (tel-ē-mē′tē-ō-rō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *μετέωρον*, a meteor, + *γράφειν*, write.] A meteorograph in which the recording apparatus is at a distance from the actuating instruments, and is operated electrically. It is the combination in one registering-instrument of a telethermograph, a telebarograph, and a telenemograph.

telemeteorographic (tel-ē-mē″tē-ō-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *telemeteorograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the telemeteorograph; relating to registration by meteorological instruments at a distance.

telemeter (tē-lem′e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *télémètre*, < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for determining distances in surveying, in artillery practice, etc. Sometimes the whole apparatus, sometimes the angle-measuring part only, and sometimes only the graduated rod to be observed at a distance is called a *telemeter*. When such a rod is used the amount subtended by a fixed angle is observed.

2. An apparatus for recording electrically at a distance the indications of a physical or meteorological instrument. The essential features of several systems are as follows. On each side of the index



Telemeter.

a, hand carried by thermometer, and electrically connected to base of the transmitter, giving the initial contact; *a'*, *a''*, contact-points and metallic strips separated by insulating material, and forming the commutator; a^1, a^2, wires connecting commutator strip *a'* to screw *s* and magnet M^2, and strip *a''* to screw *t* and magnet M^1; 1, 2, posts and screw insulated from base of the transmitter; 3, 4, contact-springs fastened to initial armature; 5, 6, light armatures connected together and pivoted between the plates of the transmitter, normally held in central position by springs (not shown on the face of the armatures) bearing on the face of the cores of their respective magnets, electrically connected with the base of the transmitter; 7, 8, contact-posts and screws insulated from the base of the transmitter; 9, 10, contact-springs fastened to the driving armatures, electrically connected to the base of the transmitter; 11, 12, armatures screwed to a lever, centrally pivoted between the plates of the instruments, and carrying a fork or two pallets, for driving the machinery of the instruments; 13, circuit-breaking lever pivoted between the plates of the receiver, and electrically connected thereto; 14, spring of the circuit-breaker, insulated from the base of the receiver, and connected by wire to one pole of the battery *B*; 15, lever centrally pivoted between the plates of the receiver to hold the fork or pallets in a central position, and when acted upon by movement of the fork to strike the lever 13, throwing the lever from the spring 14, thereby breaking the circuit; 16, pawl for holding the driving-wheel *W'* in its normal position; 17, 18, pins in the fork to act upon the inclines of the lever 15; *W'*, driving-wheel pivoted between the plates; L^1, line connecting magnets M^1 and M^2 of the transmitter to the base of the receiver; L^2, line connecting insulated post *y* of transmitter with magnet M^3 of the receiver; L^3, line connecting insulated post 8 of transmitter with magnet M^4 of the receiver; 4 *B*, line connecting the base of the transmitter with one pole of the battery *B*; M^5, M^6, magnets of intermediate receiver, connected to lines connected with corresponding magnets of the receiver. The hand *a*, which is always in connection with the battery-wires and makes contact with the commutator point *a''*, closes the circuit; the current passes through the line 4 *B*, thermometer-hand *a*, commutator *a'*, wire a^1, and magnet M^1; then from the transmitter through the line L^2 to the base of the receiver; thence through lever 13 and spring 14 to the battery. The light armature 5 will be attracted by a feeble current, bringing the spring 3 in contact with screw 1, shunting the commutator, which will be moved away from its contact with the hand by the mechanism of the instruments. The armature 11, attracted by magnet M^1, brings the spring 9 in contact with the screw 7, dividing the current, which passes through the line L^3, magnet M^4 of the intermediate, magnet M^3 of the receiver to the base of both instruments, and through the lever 13 and spring 14 to the battery. The armature of the magnet M^3 is attracted, carrying the fork or pallets which propel the wheel *W'*, and also, by means of the pin 18, pushes lever 15 so that it strikes the adjustable screw in lever 13, throwing it away from its contact with spring 14, breaking the circuit, and allowing the instruments to return to their normal position.

of the instrument is an electric contact-point carried on an insulated arm. When contact is made by a movement of the index, a current is established, which goes to the receiver and sets in motion there a train of mechanism which moves a dial-needle or registering-pen in the same sense as the motion of the original needle of the transmitter. When this has been effected, a return current is set up, which moves the electric contact-points of the transmitter a distance of one scale-division away from their position of contact with the needle, and all the other electrical parts are restored to their original condition. The instrument is then in readiness for another change in the actuating instrument. Three wires between the receiver and transmitter is the smallest number by which the requisite operations can be effected. This electrical registering apparatus is adapted to transmitting time, or the indications of any instrument whose changes are shown by an index.—**Acoustic telemeter**, an apparatus for determining a distance by the time occupied in traversing it by the sound of a detonation.

telemetric (tel-ē-met′rik), *a.* [< *telemetr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to automatic registration at a distance of the indications of physical and meteorological instruments.

Telemetric aid to meteorological records.

Science, VI. 194.

telemetry (tē-lem′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The art of measuring distances by the use of telemeters.—2. The art of recording at a distance the indications of meteorological and physical instruments.

telemotor (tel′ē-mō-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *motor*.] A motor used to steer a ship, in which the power generated at a distance from the tiller is transmitted to another motor or apparatus directly connected with the tiller. The transmission of power from the prime motor may be by chains or ropes, or by hydrostatic or pneumatic columns confined in pipes and connected with one or two piston-engines for actuating the tiller.

The steering motor is placed directly on the quadrant of the tiller, and is actuated from the bridge by means of what the author describes as a *telemotor*.

Nature, XLI. 516.

telengiscope (tē-len′ji-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ἐγγίς*, near, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *scope*.] An instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope.

Telenomus (tē-len′ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833); formation uncertain.] A large genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the proctotrypid subfamily *Scelioninæ*, comprising numerous minute chalcid-like forms which are all or nearly all parasitic in the eggs of hemipterous or lepidopterous insects.

Teleobranchia (tel′ē-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, full-grown, perfect (< *τέλος*, end, completion), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of rostriferous gastropods, with the gills of few (12 to 15) laminæ in regular descending spiral rows on the left side of the mantle-cavity, the operculum distinct, and the aperture of the shell contracted moderately and roundish. It includes the families *Planaxidæ*, *Rissoidæ*, *Melaniidæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, *Viviparidæ*, and others.

teleobranchiate (tel′ē-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Teleobranchia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Teleobranchia*.

teleocephal (tel′ē-ō-sef′al), *n.* Any teleocephalous fish. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

Teleocephali (tel′ē-ō-sef′a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **teleocephalus*: see *teleocephalous*.] An order of teleost fishes, including those whose cranium has the full complement of bones.

teleocephalous (tel′ē-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **teleocephalus*, < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having the full number of bones in the skull; of or pertaining to the *Teleocephali*.

Teleodesmacea (tel′ē-ō-des-mā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *δεσμός*, band, ligament.] An order of bivalve mollusks, formed by W. H. Dall to include all those whose hinge is highly specialized or perfected. The division includes 12 suborders, and the name is contrasted with *Anomalodesmacea* and with *Prionodesmacea*. *Nature*, XLI. 188.

teleodesmacean (tel′ē-ō-des-mā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Teleodesmacea* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teleodesmacea*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Teleodesmacea*. *W. H. Dall.*

teleologic (tel′ē-ō-loj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *teleology* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Teleological.

Value in use, or, as Mr. De Quincey calls it, *teleologic* value, is the extreme limit of value in exchange.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

II. *n.* The science of final causes. [Rare.]

Technic and *Teleologic* are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling, and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic, which is founded on cognition.

S. H. Hodgson, Time and Space, § 68.

teleological (tel′ē-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *teleologic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to teleology, or the doctrine of final causes; pertaining to or of the nature of a design or purpose.

A *teleological* ground in physics and physiology: that is, the presumption of something analogous to the causality of the human will, by which, without assigning to nature a conscious purpose, he may yet distinguish her agency from a blind and lifeless mechanism.

Coleridge, The Friend, ii. 10.

teleologically (tel′ē-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adr.* With reference to or as regards teleology; on teleological grounds; by or with reference to purpose or design.

teleologism (tel-ē-ol′ō-jizm), *n.* [< *teleology-y* + *-ism*.] Teleology; also, the acceptance of teleology, or belief in that doctrine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 278.

teleologist (tel-ē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *teleology-y* + *-ist*.] One who maintains the doctrine of or studies final causes. Compare *ætiologist*.

teleology (tel-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *teleologia* (Chr. Wolf), < Gr. *τέλος* (gen. *τέλεος*), completion, final end, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of final causes; the theory of tendency to an end.

Under one aspect, the result of the search after the rationale of animal structure thus set afoot is *teleology*, or the doctrine of adaption to purpose.

Huxley, Crayfish, ii. 47.

teleometer (tel-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* A telemeter.

teleophobia (tel′ē-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλος* (gen. *τέλεος*), end, + *φόβος*, fear.] That disposition of mind which results in great unwillingness to admit that things tend toward definite ends, or that anything in nature is determined by anything not yet in existence. See *dysteleology*.

teleophore (tel′ē-ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A gonotheca.

teleophyte (tel′ē-ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A plant composed of cells arranged in tissues; especially, a highly developed plant, as a tree. Compare *teleozoön*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

teleorganic (tel′ē-ōr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *ὄργανον*, an organ.] Accomplishing the purpose of organism; vital; necessary to organic life: as, *teleorganic* forces.

teleosaur (tel′ē-ō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Teleosaurus*.] A fossil crocodile of the family *Teleosauridæ*.

teleosaurian (tel′ē-ō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Teleosauridæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Teleosauridæ*.

Teleosauridæ (tel′ē-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teleosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crocodiles, typified by the genus *Teleosaurus*, having a long narrow snout with terminal nostrils, the posterior nares bounded by the palatines (the pterygoids not being united below), and the vertebræ amphicœlous. They are characteristic of the Oölitic formation.

Teleosaurus (tel′ē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Teleosauridæ*.

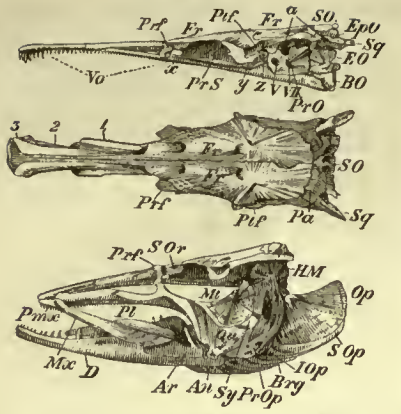
teleost (tel′ē-ost), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **teleosteus*, < Gr. *τέλεος*, *τέλειος*, complete, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] I. *a.* In *ichth.*, osseous, as a fish; having a well-ossified skeleton, as ordinary fishes; of or pertaining to the *Teleostei*.

II. *n.* An osseous fish; any member of the *Teleostei*. See cuts on following page, and cuts under *Esox*, *optic*, *palatoquadrate*, *parasphenoid*, and *pike*.

teleostean (tel-ē-os′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *teleost* + *-e-an*.] Same as *teleost*.

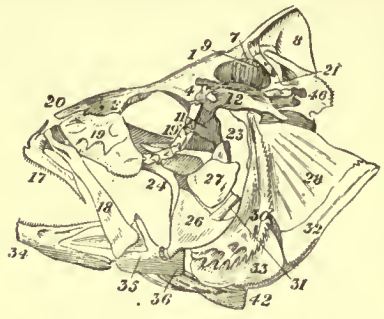
Teleostei (tel-ē-os′tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **teleosteus*: see *teleost*.] The teleosts, or ordinary bony fishes; a subclass of true fishes. They have a well-developed brain, whose optic nerves cross each other, but without any chiasm; the heart is provided with a non-contractile arterial bulb; the fins have well-developed and distinct rays; the skeleton is generally completely ossified, and the backbone consists entirely or mostly of separate well-ossified vertebræ.

teleostomate (tel-ē-os′tō-māt), *a.* [< *teleostom-ous* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *teleostomous*.



Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), a teleost fish, showing most of the bones.

Upper and middle figures, side and top views without the bones of the jaws; lower, side view with the bones of the jaws. *a*, articular facet for hyomandibular bone; *x*, parasphenoid; *y*, basisphenoid; *z*, alisphenoid; V, VII, exits of fifth and seventh nerves; 1, 2, 3, bones apparently replacing oasals; *An*, angular bone; *Ar*, articular; *BO*, basioccipital; *Brg*, branchiostegal rays; *D*, dentary; *EO*, exoccipital; *EpO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *HM*, hyomandibular; *IOp*, interoperculum; *Mx*, maxillary; *Mt*, metapterygoid; *Op*, operculum; *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatoquadrate arch; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *PrO*, proötic; *PrOp*, præoperculum; *PrS*, presphenoid; *Ptf*, postfrontal; *Qu*, quadrate; *SO*, supra-occipital; *SOp*, subopercuium; *SOr*, suborbital; *Sq*, squamosal; *Sy*, symplectic; *Vo*, vomer.



Skull of Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), a teleostome.

1, frontal; 2, prefrontal; 4, sphenotic; 7, parietal; 8, supra-occipital; 9, epiotic; 11, proötic; 12, pterotic; 17, premaxilla; 18, maxilla; 19, first suborbital or lacrymal bone; 19', chain of suborbitals; 20, nasal; 21, one of a chain of post-temporal ossicles; 23, hyomandibular; 24, ectopterygoid; 26, quadrate; 27, metapterygoid; 28, operculum; 30, præoperculum; 31, symplectic; 32, subopercuium; 34, interoperculum; 34, dentary; 35, articular; 36, angular; 42, urohyal; 46, post-temporal, or bone connecting scapular arch with the skull.

teleostome (tel′ē-ō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *teleostomus:* see *teleostomous.*] One of the *Teleostomi;* any true fish.

Teleostomi (tel-ē-os′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *teleostomus:* see *teleostomous.*] A subclass or class of true fishes, having the arch of the upper jaw formed by specialized jaw-bones (generally both intermaxillary and supramaxillary) and a more or less developed set of membrane-bones. The group is contrasted with the selachians or elasmobranchs, and includes both the teleosts and the ganoids. Compare *Selachostomi, Cyclostomi, Cirrostomi.*

teleostomous (tel-ē-os′tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *teleostomus,* < Gr. *τέλεος, τέλειος,* complete, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Having the character of a teleostome; pertaining to the *Teleostomi.*

teleotemporal (tel″ē-ō-tem′pō-ral), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλεος, τέλειος,* complete, + L. *tempora,* temples: see *temporal*2.] A bone of the scapular arch in fishes, otherwise called *postclavicle.*

teleotrocha, *n. pl.* Same as *telotrocha.*

teleozoic (tel″ē-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *teleozo-on* + *-ic.*] Of the character of a teleozoön; pertaining to the teleozoa; metazoan; not protozoan.

teleozoön (tel″ē-ō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *teleozoa* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *τέλεος, τέλειος,* complete, + *ζῷον,* an animal.] A complete animal; a metazoan as distinguished from a protozoan organism, consisting of differentiated cells or specialized tissues. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 199.

telepathic (tel-ē-path′ik), *a.* [< *telepath-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to telepathy. [Recent.]

telepathically (tel-ē-path′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a telepathic manner; by means of telepathy; according to the principles or doctrine of telepathy. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* I. 500. [Recent.]

telepathist (tel′ē-path-ist or tē-lep′a-thist), *n.* [< *telepath-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in telepathic phenomena, or who upholds the doctrine of telepathy. [Recent.]

telepathy (tel′ē-path-i or tē-lep′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *-παθεια,* < *πάθος,* suffering, feeling (cf. *sympathy*).] The direct communication of one mind with another otherwise than in ordinary and recognized ways; the supposed action of one mind on another at a distance without the use of words, looks, gestures, or other material signs; also, the resulting mental state or affection. The assumption is that certain extraordinary phenomena cannot be explained on any recognized principles of physical science. Also called *thought-transference* and *mind-reading.* [Recent.]

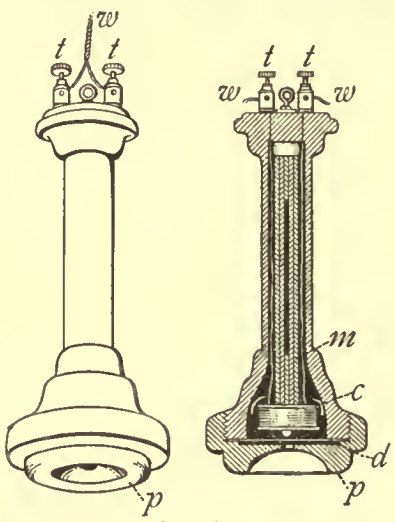
We venture to introduce the words Telæsthesia and *Telepathy* to cover all cases of impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the recognised sense organs. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 147.

telepheme (tel′ē-fēm), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *φήμη,* saying, talk: see *fame*1.] A telephonic message. [Recent.]

We shall ask a dispensation to permit us to introduce a new word into the language. It is *telepheme.* The use of such phrases as "telephonic communication," "telephonic message," "news by telephone," and the like seems a little clumsy, and a single word expressing their meaning has become a desideratum.
W. Balestier, in Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express, August 15th, 1882.

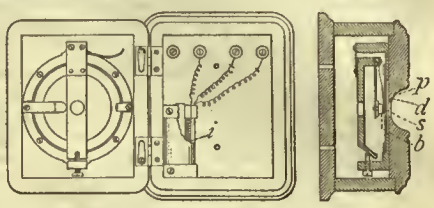
Telephium (tē-lē′fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), a name in use among herbalists from J. Camerarius, 1588; < L. *telephion,* < Gr. *τηλέφιον,* an herb resembling purslane, said to have been named from Telephus, a mythic king of Mysia and son of Hercules.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Mollugineæ.* It is characterized by flowers with five petals, five stamens, a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit a three-angled papery pod included in the calyx, many-seeded at its base, and loculicidally three- to four-valved. There are one or, as some regard them, three species, natives of the Mediterranean region. They are spreading glaucous herbs, often from a perennial rootstock, bearing alternate twin or opposite leaves, which are oval or oblong and without nerves, and are minutely stipulate. The small white flowers form terminal cymes. *T. Imperati* is the tree-orpine, formerly sometimes cultivated.

telephone (tel′ē-fōn), *n.* [= F. *téléphone* = G. *telephon* = Sw. Dan. *telefon* (all after E.); < Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *φωνή,* voice, sound.] An instrument or apparatus for the transmission of sound to a distant point. The word is generally restricted to devices for the transmission of articulate speech by the agency of electricity. The process consists essentially of the transmission of electric waves or impulses which agree in period and phase with atmospheric waves produced by sound. These in turn, by means of an electromagnet,



Bell Telephone.

cause vibrations of a plate or membrane, which agitate the air in a manner similar to the original disturbance, and thus reproduce the sound. As in telegraphy, a telephonic system includes a transmitter, a conducting wire, and a receiver. In the magneto-electric telephone the transmitter and receiver are identical. A thin iron disk is placed very near, but not quite touching, the end of a small bar of steel permanently magnetized, about which is wound a coil of thin insulated wire. One end of this wire is connected with the earth and the other with the line. The sound-waves produce vibrations in the iron disk, and as the magnetic field is thus subjected to rapid alterations, currents of electricity are induced, which are transmitted through the line. At the receiving end corresponding changes in the magnetism of the bar of the receiving instrument produce similar vibrations in the iron disk near it, which, in turn, produce sound-waves. When the Bell telephone is used as a transmitter, the sounds are directed toward the mouthpiece *p*, through a hole in the center of which the vibrations impinge on the diaphragm *d*. The consequent vibrations of the diaphragm close to the end of the magnet *m* induce currents in the coil *c*, which are transmitted to the line wires *w* through the terminals *t*. When the instrument is used as a receiver, the pulsatory currents passed through the coil *c* cause the diaphragm *d* to vibrate and give out sounds, which are heard by putting *p* to the ear. Better results, however, are obtained by the use of a different form of transmitter, many varieties of which have been invented. In that most commonly used the motions of the diaphragm cause variations in the strength of a current flowing from a battery through the primary wire of an induction-coil. These variations cause corresponding induced currents to flow through the secondary wire, which is connected with the line. They are generally due to variations of resistance resulting from variations in pressure in carbon, as in Edison's transmitter (called *carbon telephone*), or in surface contact when hard carbon is used, as in Blake's transmitter. In the latter (see cut) the sounds are directed to the mouthpiece *p*,



Blake's Transmitter.

which causes the vibrations of the air to impinge on the diaphragm *d*, on the back and at the center of which rests the point of a spring carrying a small spherical-shaped piece of platinum, *s*, which presses against a carbon block, *b*. The current, passing through the primary of the induction-coil *i*, passes through the contact between the platinum and the carbon, and variations in the resistance of this contact, due to the vibrations of the diaphragm, cause currents to be induced in the secondary of the coil *i* which are sent into the line circuit. Any form of microphone may be used as a telephone transmitter.—**Chemical telephone,** a telephone the receiver of which is Edison's monograph.—**Dolbear's telephone,** a kind of telephone in which the effects are produced by electrostatic forces, and there is no permanent electromagnet in the receiver. The latter consists of two thin metallic plates near to but insulated from each other, constituting in effect a condenser. The varying charge in this condenser, due to the action of the transmitting telephone, causes variations in the mutual attraction of the plates, and in this way the vibrations of the membrane of the transmitter are reproduced.—**Membrane telephone,** a telephone using a membrane of any substance, but usually of thin sheet-iron, as the part acted upon directly by the sound-vibrations.—**Multipolar telephone.** See *multipolar.*—**Pulsion telephone,** a mechanical telephone having attached to its diaphragm a number of vibrators for the purpose of reinforcing the vibrations.—**Telephone-harp,** an instrument, used in connection with a telephone, to enable large audiences to distinguish musical sounds.

telephone (tel′ē-fōn), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *telephoned,* ppr. *telephoning.* [< *telephone, n.* Hence, by abbr., *phone*2.] To communicate by telephone.

telephoner (tel′ē-fō-nėr), *n.* [< *telephone* + *-er*1.] One who uses a telephone for communicating with another. *T. D. Lockwood,* Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 207.

telephonic (tel-ē-fon′ik), *a.* [= F. *téléphonique;* as *telephone* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone: as, a *telephonic* communication.

telephonically (tel-ē-fon′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to the telephone; by means of the telephone.

telephonist (tel′ē-fō-nist), *n.* [< *telephone* + *-ist.*] A person versed in telephony, or who uses the telephone.

telephonograph (tel-ē-fō′nō-gràf), *n.* [< *telephone* + Gr. *γράφειν,* write.] A device for making a permanent record of a message received by telephone.

telephonographic (tel-ē-fō-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *telephonograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or effected by means of a telephonograph. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 523.

Telephonus (tel-ē-fō′nus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, as *Telophonus*), < Gr. *τῆλε,* afar, + *φώνη,* voice, sound.] An extensive genus of African shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ,* of black, white,

Senegal Shrike (*Telephonus senegalus*).

and chestnut coloration, without any bright tints. Eight species of the now restricted genus are described, among which is the Senegal shrike, *T. senegalus.*

telephony (tel′ē-fō-ni), *n.* [As *telephone* + *-y*3.] The operation or art of telephoning, or repro-

ducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance from their source.

Telephoridæ (tel-ē-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Telephorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sericorn beetles, including those forms commonly called *soldier-beetles*, now usually merged with the *Lampyridæ*. See *Telephorinæ*. *Malacodermidæ* is a synonym.

Telephorinæ (tel″ē-fō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Telephorus* + *-inæ*.] The *Telephoridæ* as a subfamily of the *Lampyridæ*. They have the middle coxæ contiguous and the epipleura distinct and narrow at base, and mesothoracic epiaterna not sinuate on the inner side. They are slender and rather soft-bodied beetles of medium size, usually vegetable-feeders, although carnivorous in the larval state. *Chauliognathus*, *Podabrus*, and *Telephorus* are the principal genera represented in the United States. See cut under *soldier-beetle*.

Telephorus (tē-lef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schaeffer, 1766), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of sericorn beetles, typical of the family *Telephoridæ*. It is of cosmopolitan distribution, and comprises more than 300 species, the majority of them inhabiting cold or temperate regions. Thirty-six species occur in the United States. *T. bilineatus*, the two-lined soldier-beetle, is in its larval state, according to Riley, a common enemy of the larva of the codling-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). See cut under *soldier-beetle*.

telephote (tel'ō-fōt), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] An instrument designed to reproduce at a distance, by the aid of electricity, pictures or images of visible objects.

telephotograph (tel-ē-fō'tō-graf), *n.* [< *telephote* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *photograph*.] A picture or image produced by a telephote.

telephotography (tel″ē-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *telephotograph* + *-y*[3].] The art (not yet attained) of producing a photograph of an object distant and invisible from the camera, by means of electrical connections with a suitable apparatus situated near the object. *Nature*, XLIII. 335.

teleplastic (tel-ē-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, shape.] Noting the alleged spiritualistic phenomena of materialization, or the formation of phantasmal figures of persons and things. Also *telesomatic*. See the quotation. [Raro.]

> M. [A. N.] Aksakof uses the term "telesomatic" for the phenomena of so called "materialisation," the formation of "spirit-hands" and the like. Elsewhere he calls these phenomena "plastic." Inasmuch as other material objects are asserted to be thus supernormally formed, besides quasi-human bodies, it would be better, I think, to give the name *teleplastic* to all this class of alleged phenomena. *F. W. H. Myers*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, [Dec., 1890, p. 609.

telepolariscope (tel″ē-pō-lar'i-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *polariscope*.] An optical instrument consisting of a combination of the polariscope with the telescope.

teleradiophone (tel-ē-rā'di-ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *radiophone*.] An adaptation of telegraphy to the radiophone.

Telerpeton (tē-lėr'pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *ἑρπετόν*, a reptile, < *ἕρπειν*, creep, crawl.] 1. A genus of fossil lizards of the Mesozoic period, belonging to the order *Rhynchocephalia*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

telescope (tel'e-skōp), *n.* [= F. *télescope* = Sp. Pg. It. *telescopio* = D. *telekoop* = G. Sw. Dan. *teleskop*, etc., < NL. *telescopium* (NGr. *τηλεσκόπιον*), < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An optical instrument by means of which distant objects are made to appear nearer and larger. It originated in the first decade of the seventeenth century, apparently earliest in Holland; but Galileo in 1609 independently invented the form which bears his name, published it to the world, and was the first to apply the instrument to astronomical observation. The telescope consists essentially of two members: one, the *objective*, a large converging lens, or a concave mirror (technically *speculum*), which forms an optical image of the object; the other, the *eyepiece*, a small lens or combination of lenses, which magnifies this image. The optical parts are usually set in a tube, and this is so arranged that the distance between the objective and the eyepiece can be adjusted to give the most distinct vision. Telescopes are classed as *refracting* or *reflecting*, according as the objectives is a lens or a speculum. The simple refracting telescope has for an objective a large convex lens, *A* (fig. 1), of long

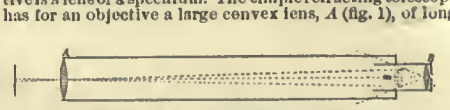


Fig. 1.—The Simple Refracting Telescope.

focus, while the eyepiece, *B*, is also a convex lens, but of short focus, the two being placed at a distance slightly less than the sum of their focal lengths. The "real" inverted image of the object formed at *m* by the object-glass is viewed by the magnifying lens *B*, the magnifying power being equal to the ratio between the focal lengths of the lenses *A* and *B*. With this form of instrument the object is seen inverted. In the Galilean telescope the eye-lens is concave instead of convex, and intercepts the rays from the objective before they reach the focus, so that the object is seen erect. But the field of view is very restricted, and this form of instrument now survives only in the opera-glass. The simple refracting telescope in any of its forms is a very imperfect instrument, owing to the fact that rays of different color are not alike refrangible, the focus being nearer the lens for the blue rays than for the red. By making the telescope very long in proportion to its diameter, the injurious effect of this chromatic aberration can be greatly reduced, and about 1660 Huygens and Cassini used instruments more than 100 feet long in their observations upon Saturn. About the middle of the eighteenth century it was discovered in England that, by combining lenses of different kinds of glass, objectives could be made nearly free from chromatic aberration, and all the refracting telescopes now constructed have achromatic object-glasses of some form. The usual construction is a double-convex lens of crown-glass combined with a (nearly) plano-concave lens of flint-glass, the focal lengths of the two lenses being proportional to their dispersive powers, and the curves so chosen that the spherical aberration is corrected at the same time. But other forms are possible and even preferable. Fig. 2 shows some of those most used. For

Fig. 2.—Different Forms of the Achromatic Object-glass

many years after the invention of the achromatic telescope it was impossible to obtain suitable glass for lenses of more than 5 inches in diameter. The discoveries of Guinand about 1800 partially relieved the difficulty, and from about 1870 to 1890 a considerable number of instruments have been made with apertures exceeding 2 feet—the largest so far being the great Lick telescope (fig. 3), of 36 inches

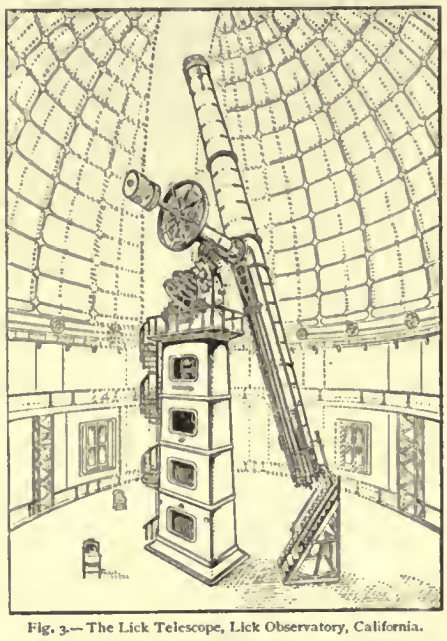


Fig. 3.—The Lick Telescope, Lick Observatory, California.

diameter and 57 feet in length, the object-glass by Clark of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The next in size is the Pulkowa telescope, 30 inches in diameter, the object-glass also by Clark. The achromatic objective constructed of flint- and crown-glass is, however, by no means perfect, and cannot be made so while these kinds of glass are used. When the correction for the rays of mean wave-length in the spectrum is the best possible, the extreme rays—the red and violet—refuse to coincide with the others, so that the image of a bright object is surrounded by a purple halo, which renders it somewhat indistinct. This "secondary spectrum," as it is called, is not very obtrusive in small instruments, but is a serious defect in large ones, and unfits the ordinary achromatic refractor for photography. For this purpose it is necessary to use an object-glass specially corrected for the violet rays, and therefore practically worthless for visual observations. But while it is impossible to secure a perfect color-correction with any lens composed of ordinary crown- and flint-glass, there is no reason why kinds of glass may not be invented which will render it possible; and since 1880 experiments, under the auspices of the German government, by Professor Abbé at Jena, appear to have resulted in at least partial success. Lenses as large as 12 inches in diameter have been made of the new glass. If large disks of this glass can be obtained sufficiently homogeneous, and not corrosible under exposure to the air, the art of telescope-making will immediately make enormous progress. The reflecting telescope was invented between 1660 and 1670, independently by Gregory and Newton, by the latter as the result of his discovery of the decomposition of light by refraction, which led him to conclude (erroneously) that the faults of the refracting telescope were necessarily incurable. There are four different forms of the instrument, differing only in the method by which the rays reflected by the concave speculum which forms the objective are brought to the eyepiece. In the Gregorian telescope (fig. 4) the rays reflected from the speculum are a second time reflected by a small concave mirror in the center of the tube, and just beyond the focus. The large mirror is perforated, and the eyepiece, placed behind the perforation, receives the rays thus twice reflected. In the Cassegrainian the construction is precisely similar, except that the small mirror is convex, and is placed within the focus; this shortens the instrument a little, but restricts the field of view. In both these forms the observer looks toward the object just as with a refractor. In the Newtonian form, which is the most used, the small mirror is plane, and set at an angle of 45°, so that the rays are reflected out at the side of the tube. Finally, in the front-view or Herschelian form the small mirror is dispensed with, the speculum being slightly tilted so as to throw the image to one side of the mouth of the tube. This saves the loss of light due to the second reflection, but involves some injury to the definition. Although the reflecting telescope is free from chromatic aberration, it seldom gives as perfect definition as an achromatic instrument, and is much more subject to atmospheric disturbance; the image also is less brilliant than that given by a refractor of the same aperture; but the speculum is much easier and less costly to construct than an achromatic object-glass of the same size, so that the largest telescopes ever made have been reflectors. At the head of the list stands the six-foot "leviathan" of Lord Rosse, erected in 1845, and still in use: it is of the Newtonian form. The five-foot silver-on-glass Cassegrainian reflector of Mr. Common, erected in 1889, stands next, and there are in existence a number of instruments with apertures of 3 and 4 feet. Herschel's great telescope, erected in 1789, but long since dismantled, was 48 inches in diameter and 40 feet long. The magnifying power of a telescope depends upon the ratio between the focal length of the object-glass and that of the eyepiece. (See *eyepiece*.) It can therefore be altered at pleasure by merely exchanging one eyepiece for another. As a rule, the highest power practically available, with the best object-glasses and under the best circumstances, is from 75 to 100 to every inch of aperture. The illuminating power is proportional, other things equal, to the area of the object-glass or the speculum; so that a telescope of 12 inches aperture ought to give four times as much light as one with a 6-inch lens. Practically, however, the larger lenses, on account of the increase in the thickness of the glass, do not reach their theoretical performance. Reflecting telescopes vary greatly in their light-gathering power. A Newtonian reflector with a silver-on-glass speculum freshly polished is not very greatly inferior in light to an achromatic of the same aperture; but as a rule a reflector in its ordinary working condition has only about half the light of the corresponding refractor. Small telescopes for terrestrial purposes are usually unmounted, but the tube is ordinarily made in several sections which slide into one another, reducing the length of the instrument, and making it more portable, as in the common spy-glass. Larger telescopes are mounted upon stands of some kind, and the practical efficiency of the instrument depends greatly on the firmness and convenient arrangement of the stand. At present telescopes for astronomical use are almost always mounted equatorially—that is, the telescope-tube is attached to an axis, which itself is carried by another axis with its bearings so arranged that it points toward the pole. This principal axis is called the *polar axis*, and a clockwork is usually arranged to make it turn at the rate of one revolution in a sidereal day. When the telescope is once pointed at a celestial object, the clockwork will keep it apparently stationary in the field of view for any length of time. By the help also of graduated circles attached to the two axes it is easy to "set" the telescope so as to find any object whose right ascension and declination are known. Fig. 5 represents diagrammatically the equatorial of the usual German form.

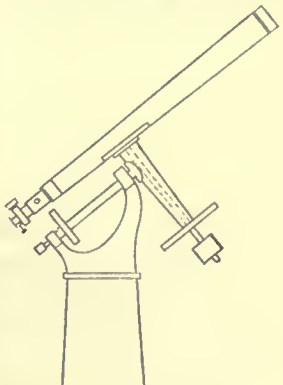


Fig. 5.—The Equatorial.

It is quite certain that previous to 1600 the *telescope* was unknown, except possibly to individuals who failed to see its practical importance, and who confined its use to "curious practices" or to demonstrations of "natural magic."

Encyc. Brit., [XXIII. 135.

2. [*cap.*] Same as *Telescopium*.—**Axis of a telescope.** See *axis*[1].—**Binocular telescope**, an instrument composed of two similar small telescopes fastened together side by side and parallel, so that both eyes can be used at once in looking through it. The opera-glass is its most common form.—**Brachy-telescope**, or *brachyte*, a form of silver-on-glass reflector in which the small mirror, convex in form, is placed out of the axis of the large speculum, which is slightly inclined, the distortion thus produced in the image being partly compensated by the corresponding inclination of the small mirror. This construction avoids the perforation of the speculum, and leaves its whole area unobstructed; it also considerably diminishes the length of the instrument.—**Broken telescope**, a telescope which has a reflecting prism or mirror inserted about half-way between the object-glass and its focus, the tube being thus bent at right angles: much used in transit-instruments and theodolites.—**Cane telescope**, a telescope or spy-glass fitted in a walking-stick.—**Cassegrainian telescope**, a form of reflector in which the small mirror is convex. See def. 1.—**Catadioptric, catoptric telescope**, a reflecting telescope.—**Dialytic telescope.** See *dialytic*.—**Equatorial telescope.** See *equatorial*, *n.*, and def. 1.—**Galilean telescope**, the form of refracting telescope invented by Galileo, and still used as the opera-glass: it is

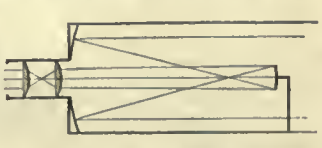
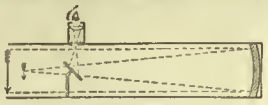


Fig. 4.—The Gregorian Reflecting Telescope.

characterized by having a concave lens as the eye-glass, and shows objects erect.—**Gregorian telescope.** See *Gregorian* and def. 1.—**Herschelian telescope,** a form of reflecting telescope in which no small mirror is used, but the large speculum is slightly inclined, so as to make the image accessible at the side of the mouth of the telescope-tube.—**Keplerian telescope,** a form of refracting telescope which is characterized by the use of a convex lens of short focus for the eyepiece: sometimes referred to simply as the *astronomical telescope*, because, exhibiting objects inverted, it cannot be advantageously used for any but astronomical observations.—**Magnifying power of a telescope.** See *magnify*.—**Newtonian telescope,** the usual form of reflecting telescope, which employs a small plane mirror set at an angle of 45°, throwing the image through the side of the tube.—**Night telescope,** a spy-glass of wide aperture and low power, useful in twilight or moonlight.—**Photographic telescope,** a telescope fitted for photography. It may be a refractor with an object-glass specially constructed to bring the actinic rays to an accurate focus, or a reflector, which requires only mechanical adaptations.—**Prism-telescope.** See *teinoscope*.—**Sciatheric telescope.** See *sciatheric*.—**Silver-on-glass telescope,** a reflector which has a concave speculum of glass silvered on the front surface. Most of the reflectors now made are of this kind.—**Terrestrial telescope,** a telescope having two additional lenses in the eyepiece, by means of which the inverted image is brought to an erect position, in contradistinction to an astronomical refracting telescope.—**View-telescope,** the small telescope which usually forms part of a spectroscope.—**Watch-telescope,** a small telescope attached to a theodolite or other geodetic instrument, and intended to enable the observer to assure himself of the stability of the parts of the instrument which ought to remain immovable while the observations are being made.—**Water-telescope.** (*a*) A simple tube, five or six inches in diameter, with a plane glass inserted water-tight at the end. It is used by Norwegian fishermen and others to enable them to see objects under water. (*b*) A telescope with its tube completely filled with water. Such an instrument was used by Airy at Greenwich, about 1870, as part of a zenith-sector, in order to settle by observation certain questions relating to the aberration of light.—**Zenith-telescope,** an instrument designed for the purpose of determining the latitude of a place by measuring the difference between the zenith-distances of two stars culminating north and south of the zenith at nearly equal altitudes; introduced by Capt. Talcott of the United States Engineers about 1840. The principle involved had been discovered as early as 1740 by Horrebow, but the method was never much used, for want of suitable star-catalogues, and had been quite lost sight of.



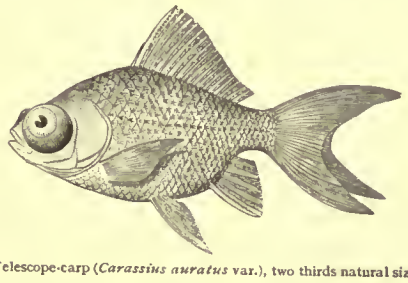
Newtonian Telescope.

telescope (tel'e-skōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telescoped*, ppr. *telescoping*. [< *telescope*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drive into one another like the movable joints or slides of a spy-glass: as, in the collision the forward cars were *telescoped;* to shut up or protrude like a jointed telescope.

II. *intrans.* To move in the same manner as the slides of a pocket-telescope; especially, to run or be driven together so that the one partially enters the other: as, two of the carriages *telescoped*.

telescope-bag (tel'e-skōp-bag), *n.* A hand-bag made in two separate parts, one of which shuts down over the other and is held in place by straps.

telescope-carp (tel'e-skōp-kärp), *n.* A monstrous variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*,



Telescope-carp (*Carassius auratus* var.), two thirds natural size.

originating in China, of a scarlet color, with the eyes protruding, and with a double caudal fin. Also *scarlet fish* and *telescope-fish*.

telescope-driver (tel'e-skōp-drī″vėr), *n.* The clockwork mechanism by which the motion of a telescope is made to accord with apparent sidereal motion. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 232.

telescope-eye (tel'e-skōp-ī), *n.* An eye, as of a gastropod, which may be telescoped, or withdrawn and protruded.

telescope-fish (tel'e-skōp-fish), *n.* Same as *telescope-carp*.

telescope-fly (tel'e-skōp-flī), *n.* A two-winged stalk-eyed insect. See cut under *Diopsis*.

telescope-shell (tel'e-skōp-shel), *n.* A cerithioid univalve of India, *Telescopium fuscum*, having a long conical shell of many whorls with subquadrangular aperture.

telescope-sight (tel'e-skōp-sīt), *n.* A telescopic glass mounted upon a firearm or a piece of ordnance, and usually adjustable for distance and windage.

telescope-table (tel'e-skōp-tā″bl), *n.* A table which allows of being lengthened or shortened at pleasure. Compare *extension-table*.

telescopic (tel-e-skop'ik), *a.* [= F. *télescopique* = Sp. *telescópico* = Pg. It. *telescopico;* as *telescope* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the telescope or its use; obtained by means of a telescope: as, a *telescopic* view of the moon.—2. That can be seen or discovered by the telescope only: as, *telescopic* stars.—3. Seeing at a great distance; far-seeing.

> Aristotle had the eye of a bird, both *telescopic* and microscopic. *Whately.*

4. Capable of being extended or shut up like a spy-glass; having joints or sections which slide one within another; especially, in *mach.*, constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the telescopic boiler, or movable, as in the telescopic chimney of a war-vessel, which may be lowered out of sight in action, or in the telescopic jack, a screw-jack in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base—an arrangement by which greater power is obtained.—5. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Stalked; mounted on an ophthalmite, stem, or peduncle, as an eye. (*b*) Capable of protrusion and retraction, as if jointed like a telescope, or like the joints of a telescope: as, *telescopic* eyes, feelers, horns, or feet.—**Telescopic axle.** See *axle*.—**Telescopic catheterism,** the passage of successively smaller-sized catheters one within the other, until one small enough to pass a urethral stricture has been found.—**Telescopic chimney,** a chimney, used on some steamers, made in sections arranged to slide into each other so that it can be lowered.—**Telescopic elevator,** a hydraulic elevator in which the hydraulic pressure is exerted through sections of tubes which gradually diminish in diameter to permit sliding within one another.—**Telescopic gas-holder,** a gas-holder whose sides move one within another like the slides of a portable telescope.—**Telescopic sight.** See *sight*1.

telescopical (tel-e-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *telescopic* + *-al*.] Same as *telescopic*.

telescopically (tel-e-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a telescope: as, an instrument that opens and closes *telescopically*.—2. By means of the telescope; as regards the view presented by the telescope.

telescopiform (tel'e-skop-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *telescope* + L. *forma*, form.] Telescopic in form—that is, retractile by means of telescoping joints one within another, as the ovipositor of many insects.—**Telescopiform ovipositor,** in *entom.*, an ovipositor consisting of several tubes, which are modified abdominal rings, and slide into one another, like the tubes of a spy-glass, when the organ is retracted: a form found in many *Diptera* and in the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ*.

telescopist (tel'e-skō-pist or tē-les'kō-pist), *n.* [< *telescope* + *-ist*.] One skilled in using the telescope.

Telescopium (tel-e-skō'pi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *telescope*.] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille in 1752. It contains one star of the fourth magnitude. Also *Telescope*.—**Telescopium Herschelii,** a constellation inserted by the Abbé Hell in 1789 between Lynx, Auriga, and Gemini. It is obsolete.

telescopy (tel'e-skō-pi or tē-les'kō-pi), *n.* [As *telescope* + *-y*3.] The art of constructing or of using the telescope.

teleseme (tel'ē-sēm), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *σῆμα*, sign, mark.] A system of electric signaling in which provision is made for the automatic transmission of a number of different signals or calls, in use in connection with police telegraphs and hotel annunciators.

telesia (tē-lē'siä), *n.* [= F. *télésie*, < Gr. *τελέσιος*, finishing, < *τελεῖν*, finish, complete, < *τέλος*, end.] A name sometimes given to sapphire.

telesm† (tel'ezm), *n.* [< MGr. *τέλεσμα*, a talisman: see *talisman*1.] A talisman or amulet. [Rare.]

> The consecrated *telesms* of the pagans. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Ix. (*Latham.*)

telesmatic† (tel-es-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τέλεσμα*(*τ*-), outlay, payment, < *τελεῖν*, pay, < *τέλος*, payment.] Same as *telesmatical*.

telesmatical† (tel-es-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *telesmatic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to telesms; talismanic.

> They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art. *J. Gregory*, Notes on Scripture, p. 38. (*Latham.*)

telesmatically† (tel-es-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of telesms or talismans.

> The part of Fortune found out was mysteriously included in statue of brass, *telesmatically* prepared. *J. Gregory*, Notes on Scripture, p. 32. (*Latham.*)

telesomatic (tel″ē-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *σῶμα*(*τ*-), body, + *-ic*.] Same as *teleplastic*. *A. N. Aksakof.*

telespectroscope (tel-ē-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *spectroscope*.] An instrument consisting of an astronomical telescope with a spectroscope attached: so designated by Lockyer.

telestereoscope (tel-ē-ster'ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *stereoscope*.] An optical instrument devised by Helmholtz for producing an appearance of relief in the objects of a landscape at a great distance. Helmholtz's instrument consists of two plane mirrors set at an angle of 45°, and some distance apart. The rays from the objects of the landscape falling upon these mirrors are reflected to two plane mirrors placed parallel to the first and in front of the eyes. The observer views the image reflected from the first set of mirrors.

telestic (tē-les'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *τελεστικός*, fit for finishing or consecrating, < *τελεῖν*, finish, complete, < *τέλος*, end.] Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to end or finish.

> I . . . call this the *telestick* or mystic operation; which is conversant about the purgation of the lucid or ethereal vehicle. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 792.

telestich (tel'ē-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *στίχος*, a row, a line, a verse: see *stich*.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

telethermograph (tel-ē-thėr'mō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *thermograph*.] A thermograph which records at a distance the indications of its actuating thermometer; a self-registering telethermometer.

telethermometer (tel″ē-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + E. *thermometer*.] A thermometer that records its temperature at a distance. In general, the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indicator is connected electrically with a dial and pointer, or with a continuous chronographic register, at the place where the record is desired. The apparatus connected with the thermometer is called the *transmitter*, and that connected with the register is called the *receiver*. Of various systems, the following one of Richard Bros. of Paris may be described. Over the pointer of the thermometer-dial is placed an auxiliary needle which carries a fork at its extremity. The arms of the fork are so placed that the primary pointer of the instrument rests between them. Thus, the motion of the pointer of the instrument is limited by the fork, and an electric contact is made when the pointer, responding to a change of temperature, touches either arm of the fork. The arms are insulated from each other, and separate wires carry the electric current from the two arms to the receiver. The two currents, therefore, distinguish rising and falling temperatures. At the receiver the current sets in motion a train of wheelwork, which moves the registering pen of a chronograph-barrel exactly one scale-division. The displacement is upward or downward according as the electric current is due to a rising or a falling temperature. Simultaneously the wheelwork plunges a metal weight into a cup of mercury, and closes an electric current independent of the first. The current thus established returns to the transmitter, and acts on a magnet whose function it is to move the auxiliary needle bearing the fork so as to bring the two arms of the fork again to equal distances from the primary needle. The apparatus is completed by an automatic interrupter, which operates after each return of the current from the receiver. The instrument is then in readiness to record another differential change of temperature. This system of electrical registration at a distance is applicable to any instrument whose indications are shown by a dial and pointer.

telethermometry (tel″ē-thėr-mom'e-tri), *n.* [As *telethermometer* + *-y*3.] The art of indicating or recording temperature automatically at a distance from the actuating thermometer.

teletopometer (tel″ē-tō-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *τόπος*, a place, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A telemeter in which two telescopes are used.

teleutoform (tē-lū'tō-fôrm), *n.* [< Gr. *τελευτή*, completion, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, the last or final fruit-form in the alternating generations of the *Uredineæ;* the stage in which the teleutospores are formed.

teleutogonidium (tē-lū″tō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *teleutogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *τελευτή*, completion, + NL. *gonidium*.] In *bot.*, same as *teleutospore*.

teleutospore (tē-lū'tō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τελευτή*, completion, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, in the *Uredineæ*, a thick-walled spore or pseudospore formed by abscission on a branch of the mycelium (sterigma), and on germination producing a promycelium. In some cases the teleutospores are produced early in the season, but usually they appear in autumn, remain in the tissues of the host over winter, and germinate in the spring. See *spore*2, *Uredineæ*, and cut under *Puccinia*. Also called *brand-spore, pseudospore*.

> The cycle begins in spring with the germination of thick-walled spores, called *teleutospores*, borne usually in pairs at the end of sterigmata. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 831.

telfordize (tel'ford-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *telfordized*, ppr. *telfordizing*. In *road-making*, to construct according to the method of road-making invented by Thomas Telford. See *Telford pavement*.

Telford pavement. A roadway devised by the Scotch engineer Thomas Telford (1757–1834). The bottoming of the road consists of any durable stone, from 4 to 7 inches in dimensions, hand-laid upon the road-foundation. Between such stones smaller pieces are packed to complete a compact layer 7 inches deep in the middle of the road, and graduated to 4 inches in depth at the sides, to produce a uniform convexity. Upon this is spread, and rolled down, gravel composed of flints, the pieces being as nearly cubical in form as can be obtained, and none weighing more than six ounces. The rolling is continued till the surface is crushed and compacted to smoothness. The name is often contracted to *telford*.

telic (tel'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τελικός*, final, < *τέλος*, end, completion.] Noting a final end or purpose. See *cebatic*.

teliconograph (tel-ī-kon'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *εἰκών*, an image, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *iconograph*.] Same as *teleiconograph*.

Telifera (tē-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tela*, web, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *Epithelaria*.

Telinga (to-ling'gä), *n.* 1. One of the people living in the eastern part of the Deccan. *Yule and Burnell.*—2†. [*l. c.*] A sepoy.—**Telinga potato.** See *potato*.

tell[1] (tel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *told* (formerly or dial. sometimes *telled*, *telt*), ppr. *telling*. [< ME. *tellen* (pret. *tolde*, *talde*, pp. *told*, *itold*, *talden*, *ytold*), < AS. *tellan* (pret. *tealde*, pp. *geteald*) = OS. *tellian* = OFries. *tella* = MD. D. *tellen*, count, reckon, consider, = MLG. *tellen* = OHG. *zellan*, MHG. *zeln*, G. *zählen*, number (*erzählen*, narrate), = Icel. *telja* = Sw. *tälja* = Dan. *tælle*, number, tell; cf. Goth. *talzjan*, instruct, direct; from the noun represented by *tale*[1]: see *tale*[1], *n.* Cf. *tale*[1], *v.* For the forms *tell*, *told*, cf. *sell*, *sold*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To number; count; enumerate; reckon one by one, or one after another: as, to *tell* a hundred; to *tell* one's beads.

Certeyn I hem never *tolde*;
For as fele eyen hadde she
As fetheres upon foules be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1380.

His custom was to *tell* over his herd of sea-calves at noon, and then to sleep. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii.

He cannot be so innocent a coxcomb;
He can *tell* ten, sure.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 1.

Nobody comes to visit him, he receives no letters, and *tells* his money morning and evening.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

2. To recount; rehearse; narrate; relate: as, to *tell* a story.

Witnesse, ye Heavens, the truth of all that I have *teld!*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 27.

Life . . . is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

Masters, I have to *tell* a tale of woe,
A tale of folly and of wasted life.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 5.

3. To make known; divulge; disclose; reveal; communicate: as, to *tell* a secret; to *tell* one's errand.

Now wul y *telle* the rygt Way to Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 125.

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon. 2 Sam. i. 20.

She never *told* her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 113.

I wonder wha 's *tauld* that gay ladie
The fashion into our countrie.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 290).

4. To declare; say.

Who-so contrarieth treuthe he *telleth* in the gospel
That God knoweth hym nought, ne no seynte of heuene.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 55.

5. To put or express in words; recite; explain; make clear or plain.

And dede men for that deen [din] comen oute of deepe graues,
And *tolden* why that tempest so longe tyme durede.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 66.

I know, quoth he, what it meaneth, but I cannot *tell* it; I cannot express it.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Whoso ask'd her for his wife,
His riddle *told* not, lost his life.
Shak., Pericles, i., Prol., l. 38.

Few can *tell* his pedigree,
Nor his subtill nature conster.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

6. To discern so as to be able to say; distinguish; recognize; decide; determine: as, to *tell* one from another; she cannot *tell* which she likes best.

I could always *tell* if visitors had called in my absence.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 141.

7. To inform.

He seith that ye be sone aperceyvsunte of hym, and that ye sholde *telle* me what he is.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what garres thee greete?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

I'll *tell* you as we pass along,
That you will wonder what hath fortuned.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 168.

8. To give an order, command, or direction to; order; bid: as, I *told* him to stay at home.

Call for your casting-bottle, and place your mirror in your hat, as I *told* you. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

It may be accepted as necessary for the comfort of all coachmen that a team should never start until *told*.
New York Tribune, May 11, 1890.

9. To assure; assert positively to.

They are burs, I can *tell* you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 120.

Pshaw! I *tell* you 'tis no such thing — you are the man she wants, and nobody but you.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

Let me *tell* you, you may drink worse French wine in many taverns in London than they have sometimes at this house. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

10†. To make account of: in phrases such as *to tell no tale, to tell no dainty, to tell no store.*

Vesselle of Sylver is there non: for thei *telle* no prys there of, to make no Vesselle offe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 220.

I ne *tolde no deyntee* of hir love.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 208.

Tell that to the marines. See *marine*.—**To tell noses.** See *nose*[1].—**To tell no store of**†. See *store*[3].—**To tell off**, to count off; especially, to count off and detach, as for some special duty: as, a squad was *told off* to clear the streets.—**To tell one's beads.** See *to bid beads*, under *bead*.—**To tell one's fortune**, or **to tell fortunes.** See *fortune*.—**To tell one's own tale** or **story, to tell tale**†, **to tell tales out of school.** See *tale*[1].—**Syn. 3.** To impart, report, repeat, mention, recite, publish.—**4.** *Speak*, *State*, etc. See *say*[1].—**7.** To acquaint (with), apprise (of).

II. *intrans.* 1. To give an account; make report; speak; explain: with *of*.

Bothe of yonge and olde
Ful wel byloved, and wel folk *of* hire *tolde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 131.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell of* all thy wondrous works. Ps. xxvi. 7.

This ancient and isolated city [Ragusa] has yet something more to *tell of*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 210.

Of the fruitful year
They *told*, and its delights.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 392.

2. To say; declare.

For hit aren murye-mouthede men myustrales of heuene,
And godes boyes, bordiours as the bok *telleth*.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 127.

3. To talk; chat; gossip. [Prov. Eng.]

While I've been *telling* with you, here 've this little maid been and ate up all my sugar!
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

4. To tell tales; play the informer; inform; blab: with *of* or *on* before the person: as, if you do, I'll *tell*. [Now colloq.]

And David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, So did David. 1 Sam. xxvii. 11.

He didn't want to *tell on* Maggie, though he was angry with her; for Tom Tulliver was a lad of honor.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

5. To act effectively; produce a marked effect or impression; count for something.

It 's true, every year will *tell* upon him. He is over five-and-forty, you know. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iv.

It would seem that even pedantry and antiquarianism are welcomed when they *tell* on behalf of the other side.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 42.

Everybody knows that speeches are little, that debates are often nothing, in Congress and elsewhere; but votes *tell*. It is the vote that men want.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 544.

To hear tell of. See *hear*.

tell[1] (tel), *n.* [< *tell*[1], *v.*] That which is told; account; narration; story; tale. [Rare.]

There, I am at the end of my *tell!* If I write on, it must be to ask questions. *Walpole*, To Mann, April 4, 1743.

Little Barb'ry 's the very flower of the flock, accordin' to my *tell*. *E. Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 44.

tell[2] (tel), *n.* [< Ar. *tell*, a hill.] A hill or mound: common in Oriental place-names.

The east bank of the Tigris, where gigantic *tells* or artificial mounds, and the traces of an ancient city wall, bore evident witness of fallen greatness.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 511.

tellable (tel'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *tell*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being told; worth telling.

tell-bill-willy (tel'bil-wil'i), *n.* [Imitative.] The willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. See cuts under *willet* and *semipalmate*. [Bahamas.]

tell-clock† (tel'klok), *n.* [< *tell*[1], *v.*, + obj. *clock*[2].] One who sits and counts the hours; an idler.

Is there no mean between busybodies and *tell-clocks*, between factotums and faineants?
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 131.

telled (teld). An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell*[1].

tellen (tel'en), *n.* [< Sp. *telina* = F. *telline*, < NL. *Tellina*, < Gr. *τελλίνη*, a kind of shell-fish: see *Tellina*.] A bivalve of the genus *Tellina* or of some of the related *Tellinidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter*.

teller (tel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tellere*; < *tell*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who counts or enumerates. Specifically—(*a*) One of two or more persons, members of a deliberative or legislative body, appointed, when a division takes place, to count the votes cast for and against a particular proposal or measure. In the British House of Commons there are two tellers appointed for each party, of whom one for the ayes and another for the noes are associated to check each other in the telling. In the United States House of Representatives but one is appointed for each party. (*b*) One of four officers (styled *talliers* in old records) formerly employed in the British Exchequer to receive money payable to the king and to pay money payable by the king. The office was abolished in 1834 by 4 and 5 Will. IV., c. 15, and the duties of the four tellers are now performed by a controller-general of the receipt and issue of the Exchequer. See *tallier*.

Sir Edward [Carey] was a gentleman of the Chamber, and one of the four *Tellers* of the Exchequer.
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, ix.

(*c*) A functionary in a banking establishment whose business it is to receive or to pay money over the counter: as, a receiving *teller*; a paying *teller*.

2. One who tells, recounts, narrates, relates, or communicates something to others: as, a story-*teller*.

Sr Kenelm was a *teller* of strange things.
Evelyn, Diary, June 18, 1670.

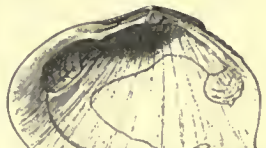
It is as Zara that the city is famous, because it is as Zara that its name appears in the pages of the great English *teller* of the tale. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 121.

tellership (tel'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *teller* + *-ship*.] The office or post of teller; a position as teller.

tellevast, *n.* See *talevas*.

Tellicherry bark. See *conessi bark*, under *bark*[2].

Tellina (te-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *τελλίνη*, a kind of shell-fish.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Tellinidæ*. The shell has a strong external ligament; it is generally thin and handsomely colored. The animal has very long siphons. There are many species, both living and extinct, of all coasts. See also cut under *Tellinidæ*.



Tellina lingua-felis (right valve).

telling (tel'ing), *a.* Effective; impressive; striking: as, a *telling* speech on tariff reform.

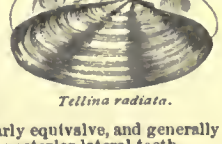
Not Latimer, not Luther, struck more *telling* blows against false theology than did this brave singer.
Emerson, Robert Burns.

telling-house (tel'ing-hous), *n.* One of the rude cots in which shepherds on the moor meet at the end of the pasturing season, to tell or count their sheep. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii., note. [Prov. Eng.]

tellingly (tel'ing-li), *adv.* In a telling manner; so as to be effective; effectively.

The doctrine that poetry, not philosophy, is the true interpretation of life, is put *tellingly* and persuasively.
The Academy, Dec. 1, 1888, p. 345.

Tellinidæ (te-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tellina* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Tellina* is the type. The animal has the mantle-lobes wide open in front, but continued into very long, separate siphons behind; the labial palpi are large and triangular; the gills are united behind and appendiculate; the foot is tongue-shaped and compressed. The shell is nearly equivalve, and generally has cardinal and anterior and posterior lateral teeth.



Tellina radiata.

tellinite (tel'i-nīt), *n.* [< *Tellina* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil shell of the genus *Tellina*, or some similar one; a petrified tellen.

telltale (tel'tāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *tell*[1], *v.*, + obj. *tale*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. One who officiously or heedlessly communicates information concerning the private affairs of others; one who tells that which is supposed to be secret or private; a blabber; an informer; a tale-bearer.

One that quarrells with no man, but for not pledging him, but takes all absurdities, and commits as many, and is no *tell-tale* next morning though hee remember it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Ordinarie Honest Fellow.

If you see your master wronged by any of your fellow-servants, be sure to conceal it, for fear of being called a *tell-tale*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

The children, who are always house *tell-tales*, soon made him acquainted with the little history of the house and family. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

2. An indication or an indicator; that which serves to convey information.

Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind,
Eager *telltales* of her mind.
M. Arnold, A Memory-Picture.

3. A name given to a variety of instruments or devices, usually automatic, used for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving desired information. Specifically—(*a*) In *organ-building*, a piece of bone, metal, or wood, moving in a slot, which is so connected with the bellows as to indicate to the blower or player by its position the state of the wind-supply. (*b*) A hanging compass, generally in the cabin of the commanding officer. (*c*) An index near the wheel of a ship to show the position of the tiller. (*d*) A turnstile placed at the entrance of a public hall or other place of resort, and having a mechanism which records the number of persons passing in or out. (*e*) A gage or index which shows the pressure of steam on an engine-boiler, of gas on a gas-holder, and the like. (*f*) A clock-attachment for the purpose of recording the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. Some forms of this device are provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which a watchman touched a projecting button communicating by a point with the paper dial. (*g*) A small overflow-pipe attached to a tank or cistern to indicate when it is full. (*h*) A bar to which are attached strips of leather, set at a proper height over a railway track to warn brakemen on freight-trains when they are approaching a bridge.

4. In *ornith.*, a tattler; a bird of the genus *Totanus* in a broad sense: as, the greater and lesser *telltale*, *Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. See *tattler*, and cut under *yellowlegs*.

II. *a.* 1. Disposed to tell or reveal secrets, whether officiously or heedlessly; given to betraying the confidences or revealing the private affairs of others; blabbing: as, *telltale* people.

Let not the heavens hear these *tell-tale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 149.

2. Showing, revealing, or denoting that which is not intended to be known, apparent, or proclaimed: as, *telltale* tears; *telltale* blushes.

The *telltale* snow, a sparkling mould,
Says where they go and whence they came;
Lightly they touch its carpet cold,
And where they touch they sign your name.
F. Locker, Winter Fantasy.

3. That gives warning or intimation of something: as, a *telltale* pipe attached to a cistern or tank.—**Telltale clock.** See *clock*[2].

tell-troth†, *n.* Same as *tell-truth*.

tell-truth† (tel′tröth), *n.* [Also *tell-troth*; < *tell*[1], *v.*, + obj. *truth*.] One who speaks or tells the truth; one who gives a true account or report; a veracious or candid person.

Caleb and Joshua, the only two *tell-troths*, endeavoured to undeceive and encourage the people.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 3. (*Trench.*)

The rudeness of a Macedonian *tell-truth* is no apparent calumny. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

tellural (tel′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the earth.

tellurate (tel′ū-rāt), *n.* [< *tellur(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of tellurie acid.

tellur-bismuth (tel′ėr-biz″muth), *n.* [< *tellur(ium)* + *bismuth*.] Same as *tetradymite*.

telluret (tel′ū-ret), *n.* [< *tellur(ium)* + *-et*.] Same as *telluride*.

tellureted, telluretted (tel′ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *tellur(ium)* + *-et* + *-ed*[2].] Combined with tellurium.—**Tellureted hydrogen**, H_2Te, a gaseous compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on an alloy of tellurium. It is a feeble acid, analogous in composition, smell, and other characters to sulphureted hydrogen.

tellurian (te-lū′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the earth or an inhabitant of the earth.

They absolutely hear the *tellurian* lungs wheezing, panting, crying "Bellows to mend" periodically, as the Earth approaches her aphelion.
De Quincey, System of the Heavens. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth: so called with reference to supposed inhabitants of other planets.

If any distant worlds (which may be the case) are so far ahead of us *Tellurians* in optical resources as to see distinctly through their telescopes all that we do on earth, what is the grandest sight to which we ever trust them?
De Quincey, Joan of Arc. (*Davies.*)

2. Same as *tellurion*.

telluric (te-lū′rik), *a.* [= F. *tellurique* = Sp. *telúrico*, < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] 1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth: as, a disease of *telluric* origin; *telluric* deities.

How the Coleridge moonshine comported itself amid these hot *telluric* flames . . . must be left to conjecture.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 10. (*Davies.*)

His [man's] knowledge, his ideas, his treasures of art and literature, have a sensuous origin, just as this fruit has a mineral or *telluric* origin. *The Century*, XIX. 690.

2. Of, containing, or derived from tellurium: as, *telluric* acid.—**Telluric acid**, H_2TeO_4, an oxygen acid of tellurium which is formed when tellurium is deflagrated with niter. The pure acid forms a white powder soluble in hot water.—**Telluric bismuth**, the mineral tetradymite.—**Telluric silver**, hessite.

telluride (tel′ū-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *tellur-ium* + *-ide*[2].] A compound of tellurium with an electropositive element. Also called *telluret*.

telluriferous (tel-ū-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< *telluri-um* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding tellurium.

tellurion (te-lū′ri-on), *n.* [Also *tellurian*; < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*) + *-i-on*.] An instrument for showing in what manner the causes operate which produce the succession of day and night and the changes of the seasons: a kind of orrery.

tellurism (tel′ū-rizm), *n.* [< L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth, + *-ism*.] See the quotation.

There is in magnetism two different actions—one which depends upon a vital principle spread throughout nature, and circulating in all bodies; the other the same principle, modified by man, animated by his spirit, directed by his will. He thinks that the first sort of magnetism, which he calls *tellurism*, or siderism, can be, etc.
Deleuze, Anim. Magn. (trans. 1843), p. 209.

tellurite (tel′ū-rīt), *n.* [< *tellur(ous)* + *-ite*[2].] 1. In *chem.*, a compound of tellurous acid and a base.—2. In *mineral.*, tellurium dioxid, a mineral found in small yellowish or whitish spherical masses, having a radiated structure, occurring with native tellurium.

tellurium (te-lū′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *tellus* (*tellur-*), the earth.] Chemical symbol, Te; atomic weight, 125. One of the rarer elements, occurring in nature in small quantity in the native state and also in combination with various metals, as with gold and silver in the form of graphic tellurium, or sylvanite, with gold, lead, and antimony as nagyagite, and in several other mostly very rare mineral combinations. Tellurium is a brittle substance. Its specific gravity is about 6.2. Its chemical properties have made it a problem from an early time, and it was first called *aurum paradoxum* and *metallum problematicum*. That it was not identical with any metal previously known was demonstrated by Klaproth in 1798. Tellurium, although having a decided metallic luster, and occurring in nature almost exclusively in combination with decided metallic elements, most closely resembles sulphur and selenium in its chemical reactions, and is generally classed at the present time among the non-metallic elements, although considered by Berzelius as being a metal.—**Foliated tellurium.** Same as *nagyagite*.—**Graphic tellurium.** Same as *sylvanite*.

tellurium-glance (te-lū′ri-um-glans), *n.* Same as *nagyagite*.

tellurize (tel′ū-rīz), *v. t.* To mix or cause to combine with tellurium.—**Tellurized ores**, ores which contain tellurium compounds.

tellurous (tel′ū-rus), *a.* [< *tellur-ium* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tellurium.—**Tellurous acid**, H_2TeO_3, an oxygen acid of tellurium, analogous to selenious acid, and, like it, formed by the action of nitric acid on the element. It is a white insoluble powder, forming with alkalis crystallizable salts.

Telmatodytes (tel-ma-tod′i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *τέλμα*(*τ-*), a marsh, + *δύτης*, diver.] A genus of true wrens, or subgenus of *Cistothorus*, under which is often named the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *C.* or *T. palustris*. See cut under *marsh-wren*.

telodynamic (tel″ō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] In *mech.*, *elect.*, etc., relating to or used in the transmission of power from or to a distance.

The mechanical method of traction by means of the *telodynamic* cable is preferable to any electric system.
The Engineer, LXVII. 9.

telolecithal (tel-ō-les′i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, having much food-yolk which is eccentric from the formative yolk, as the large meroblastic eggs of birds: correlated with *alecithal* (having no food-yolk) and *centrolecithal* (which see).

The classification of animal eggs proposed by Balfour is adopted: viz., alecithal, *telolecithal*, and centrolecithal.
Nature, XXXVII. 507.

telopore (tel′ō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *πόρος*, pore.] In *embryol.*, a terminal pore left by the closing from before backward of the median furrow produced by the invagination of mesoderm in the embryo of some insects.
Patten, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., XXXI. 639.

telotroch (tel′ō-trok), *n.* Same as *telotrocha*.

telotrocha (te-lot′rō-kạ), *n.*; pl. *telotrochæ* (-kē). [NL.: see *telotrochous*.] The ciliated embryo of polychætous annelids, having a circle of cilia around the body just in front of the mouth and behind the eyes, on the segment which becomes the præstomium. There is also usually in such embryos another circlet of cilia around the caudal end of the body, and a tuft upon the center of the præstomium. See *atrocha*, *mesotrocha*. Also, irregularly, *teleotrocha*.

telotrochal (te-lot′rō-kạl), *a.* [< *telotroch-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *telotrochous*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 137.

telotrochous (te-lot′rō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *τέλος*, end, + *τροχός*, a wheel: see *trochus*.] Surrounded by terminal cilia, as an annelidous larva; having the character of a telotrocha. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 171.

telotype (tel′ō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τῆλε*, afar, + *τύπος*, type.] 1. A printing electric telegraph.—2. An automatically printed telegram.

telpher (tel′fėr), *a.* [Irreg. < *tel(egraph)* + Gr. *φέρειν*, carry, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *telpherage*.] Of or relating to a system of telpherage.

telpherage (tel′fėr-āj), *n.* [< *telpher* + *-age*.] Transportation effected automatically by the aid of electricity; specifically, a system of electric locomotion especially adapted to the transfer of goods, in which the carriages are suspended from electric conductors supported on poles. Every carriage or train of carriages contains an electric motor, which takes the current from the conductors upon which it runs.

This word "*telpherage*" . . . is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be "telephorage"; but in order to avoid confusion with "telephone," and to get rid of the double accent in one word, which is disagreeable to my ear, I have ventured to give the new word such a form as it might have received after a few centuries of usage by English tongues, and to substitute the English sounding "telpher" for "telephore." In the most general sense, telpher lines include such electric railway lines as were first proposed by my colleagues, Messrs. Ayrton and Perry. The word would also describe lines, such as I have seen proposed in the newspapers, for the conveyance of small parcels at extremely rapid rates. But to-night I shall confine myself entirely to the one specific form in which the telpher line first presented itself to my mind, and which it has fallen to my lot to develop. In this form telpher lines are adapted for the conveyance of minerals and other goods at a slow pace and at a cheap rate.
Fleeming Jenkin, Jour. Soc. of Arts (1884), XXXII. 648.

telpherway (tel′fėr-wā), *n.* The road, line, or way on which transportation by the system of telpherage is carried on.

telson (tel′son), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέλσον*, a boundary, limit.] In *zoöl.*, the last segment, or an azygous appendage of the last segment, or the median axis of the last segment, whether in one piece or more, of certain crustaceans and arachnidans, as the middle flipper of a lobster's tail-fin, the long sharp tail of a horseshoe-crab, and the sting of a scorpion. In long-tailed crustaceans a broad flat telson combines with similar swimmerets to form the rhipidura. In some thysanurous insects the telson is a small plate at the end of the abdomen, and is either a modified segment or, more probably, a median azygous appendage. See cuts under *Amphithoë*, *Eurypterida*, *horseshoe-crab*, *scorpion*, and *Squillidæ*.

telt. An obsolete or provincial preterit of *tell*[1].

Telugu (tel′ö-gö), *n.* [Also *Teloogoo*; < Telugu *Telugu*, also *Telunga*, *Telinga*, etc., < *Telingā*, one of the people of the country called *Teliñgāna* or *Tilingana*.] The language of the district in the east of the Deccan inhabited by the Telingas: a Dravidian dialect. Also used adjectively.

temenos (tem′e-nos), *n.*; pl. *temene* (-nē). [< Gr. *τέμενος*, a piece of land marked off, a sacred inclosure, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *tome*. Cf. *temple*[1].] In *Gr. antiq.*, a sacred inclosure or precinct; a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god; a precinct, usually surrounded by a barrier, allotted to a temple or sanctuary, or consecrated for any other reason.

The building was surrounded with a wall of brick forming a court or *temenos*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 388.

Temenuchus (tem-e-nū′kus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), so called as occupying pagodas in India; < Gr. *τεμενοῦχος*, holding a piece of land (a sacred inclosure), < *τέμενος*, a piece of land, a sacred inclosure (see *temenos*), + *ἔχειν*, have, hold.] A genus of Old World starlings, with exposed nostrils, a bare postocular area, and an enormous crest of lanceolate feathers overhanging the back of the neck. The only species is *T. pagodarum*, the pagoda-thrush of Latham, originally described as "Brahm's martin" by Sonnini in 1782, which extends from Afghanistan to Ceylon, and is a well-known bird of the whole peninsula of India. The male is 8½ inches long, the wing 4, the tail 2¾. The general color is lavender-gray, varied with black, white, and cinnamon; the long crest is greenish-black, the feet are yellow, and the eyes are white. The female is similar, but rather smaller and with a shorter crest. See cut on following page.

temerarious† (tem-e-rā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *téméraire* = Sp. Pg. It. *temerario*, < L. *temerarius*,

Pagoda Starling (*Temenuchus pagodarum*).

that happens by chance, imprudent, < *temere*, by chance, at random, rashly: see *temerity*, *temerous*.] Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturous; reckless; headstrong; inconsiderate; rash; careless.

I spake against *temerarious* judgment.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

temerariously† (tem-ē-rā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a temerarious or presumptuous manner; rashly; inconsiderately.

It asserts and enacts that they have no right, as they "*temerariously* presume, and usurpedly take on themselves, to be parcel of the body, in manner claiming that without their assents nothing can be enacted at any parliament within this land." *Hallam.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

temeration† (tem-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *temeratio(n-)*, a dishonoring or profaning, < L. *temerare*, pp. *temeratus*, violate, pollute, lit. 'treat rashly,' < *temere*, rashly, at random.] Contamination; profanation; pollution.

Those cryptic ways of institution by which the ancients did hide a light, and keep it in a dark lantern from the *temeration* of ruder handlings and popular preachers.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

temerity (tē-mer′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *témérité* = Pr. *temeritat* = Sp. *temeridad* = Pg. *temeridade* = It. *temerità*, < L. *temerita(t-)s*, chance, accident, rashness, < *temere*, by chance, casually, rashly. Cf. *temerous*.] Extreme venturesomeness; rashness; recklessness.

The *temerity* that risked the fate of an empire on the chances of a single battle. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, i. 4.

It appears to me that I cannot, without exposing myself to the charge of *temerity*, seek to discover the [impenetrable] ends of Deity.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

=**Syn.** *Rashness*, *Temerity* (see *rashness*); venturesomeness, presumption, foolhardiness.

temerous (tem′ē-rus), *a.* [< ML. *temerus*, developed after the analogy of other adjectives as related to adverbs in *-e*, < L. *temere*, by chance, rashly: see *temerity*, *temerarious*.] Heedless; rash; reckless. [Rare.]

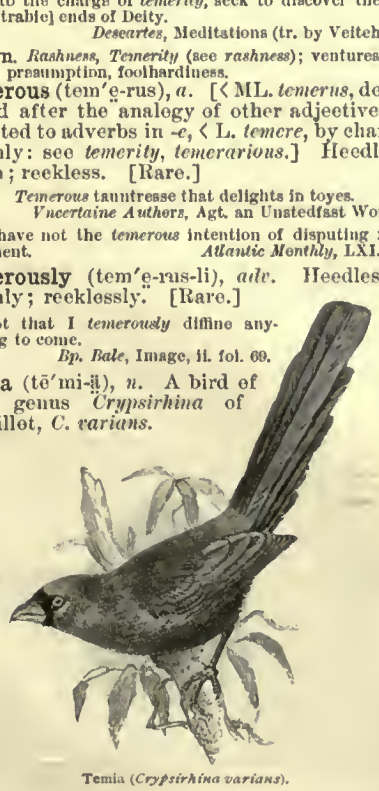
Temerous tauntresse that delights in toyes.
Vncertaine Authors, Agt. an Unstedfast Woman.

I have not the *temerous* intention of disputing for a moment. *Atlantic Monthly*, LXI. 281.

temerously (tem′ē-rus-li), *adv.* Heedlessly; rashly; recklessly. [Rare.]

Not that I *temerously* diffine anything to come.
Bp. Bale, Image, ii. fol. 69.

temia (tē′mi-ä), *n.* A bird of the genus *Crypsirhina* of Vieillot, *C. varians*.



Temia (*Crypsirhina varians*).

temiak (tem′i-ak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A jacket worn by Eskimo men and women. See *jumper*[2].

Seal-skin *temiaks*, or jumpers, were found serviceable only in windy weather, and were but little used.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 208.

Temminck's sandpiper or **stint.** See *stint*, 3.

Temnorhis (tem′nō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τέμνειν*, cut, + *ῥίς*, nose.] In *ornith.*, same as *Suthora*.

temp. An abbreviation of Latin *tempore*, in the time, or in the time of.

The history of the Cardinal of S. Praxedes, who made it [the family of Bainbrigge] famous, *temp.* Henry VIII.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 80.

Tempean (tem′pē-an), *a.* [< L. *Tempe*, < Gr. Τέμπη, contraction of Τέμπεα, pl., Tempe (see def.) in Thessaly.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Tempe, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, celebrated by the classic poets.

temper (tem′pėr), *v.* [< ME. *temperen*, *tempiren*, *tempren*, < AS. **temprian* = OF. *temprer*, F. *tremper* = Pr. *temprar*, *trempar* = Sp. *templar* = Pg. *temperar* = It. *temperare*, < L. *temperare*, divide or proportion duly, mingle in due proportion, qualify, temper, regulate, rule, intr. observe measure, be moderate or temperate, < *tempus*, time, fit season: see *temporal*[1]. Cf. *tamper*, *v.* Hence also ult. *attemper*, *attemperate*, *contemper*, *distemper*[1], *temperate*, etc.]

I. *trans.* 1. To modify by mixing; mix; blend; combine; compound.

And other Trees, that beren Vsuym; azenst the whiche there is no Medicyne but on; and that is to taken here propre Leves, and stampe hem and *tempere* hem with Watre, and than drynke it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 189.

In *temperynge* his colours, he lacked good size.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

The queen, sir, very oft importuned me
To *temper* poisons for her.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 250.

2. To combine in due proportions; constitute; adjust; fit.

But God hath *tempered* the body together: . . . that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another.
1 Cor. xii. 24, 25.

Who of us can live content, as we are *tempered*, without some hero to admire and worship?
H. Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 57.

Either this being should not have been made mortal, or mortal existence should have been *tempered* to his qualities. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

3. To moisten, mix, and work up into proper consistency; prepare by moistening, mixing, or kneading.

After the clay has been allowed to "mellow, or ripen," in pits, under water, it is passed through the pug-mill and well kneaded or *tempered*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 997.

To *temper* clay means to mix it thoroughly, and prepare it for the use of the moulder, who must have it in a condition not too soft nor yet too hard, but in a suitable state of plasticity to be easily and solidly moulded into bricks.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 106.

4. To modify or qualify by blending: as, to *temper* indignation with pity.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and thee appease.
Milton, P. L., x. 77.

The young and happy are not ill pleased to *temper* their life with a transparent shadow.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence —5. To restrain; moderate; mitigate; soften; tone down the violence, severity, or harshness of; mollify; soothe; calm.

3if thou tynez that toun, *tempre* thyn yre
As thy mersy may malte thy meke to spare.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 775.

The waters whereof, temperatly drunken, did exceedingly *temper* the braine, and take away madnesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

"God *tempers* the wind," said Maria, "to the shorn lamb." *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey (Maria).

Gloomy canopies of stone, that *temper* the sunlight as it streams from the chapel windows.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 173.

6. In *music*, to tune or adjust the pitch of (the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation, like an organ or pianoforte), with reference to a selected principle of tuning. The term is also extended to the tones and intervals of the voice and of instruments of free intonation. See *temperament*.

7†. To attune.

He [Orpheus] wente hym to the howses of helle, and there he *tempreds* hise blaundysaynge soonges hy resownynge strenges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 12.

Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,
Temper'd to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 33.

8†. To govern; control; regulate; train.

He *tempreth* the tonge to-treuthe-ward and no tresore coueiteth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 308.

Cato . . . was so moche inflamed in the desire of lernynge that . . . he coulde nat *tempre* him selfe in redyng Greke bokes whyles the Senate was sittynge.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 24.

9. To bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity for use, as steel or other metal. Steel is tempered by being first heated to a high temperature, and then rapidly cooled; it is then reheated to the desired temperature, and cooled again. The surface of steel when thus reheated undergoes a regular succession of changes of color, and these indicate exactly when the process is to be stopped in order that the right hardness may be secured. The following table exhibits the order of succession of the colors shown by the steel in tempering, also the degree of the thermometer at which that color appears, and some of the articles for which that especial hardness is best suited:

Temperature.	Color.	Article.
430	Very pale yellow	Lancets.
450	Straw-yellow	Razors and surgical instruments.
490	Brownish yellow	Scissors, chisels.
510	Purplish brown	Axes, planes.
530	Purple	Table cutlery.
550	Light blue	Springs, saws.
560	Dark blue	Fine saws, augers.
600	Blackish blue	Hand-saws.

Our men that went to discouer those parts had but two iron pickaxes with them, and those so ill *tempered* that the points turned againe at euery stroake; but triall was made of the Oare, with argument of much hope.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 761.

The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 699.

10†. To dispose.

'Tis she
That *tempers* him to this extremity.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 65.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To accord; keep agreement.

Few men rightly *temper* with the stars.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 29.

2. To become soft and plastic; be melded; acquire a desired quality or state.

I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 140.

temper (tem′pėr), *n.* [= It. *tempera*, *tempra*, temper, kind, sort, tempera; from the verb.] 1. Mixture or combination of different ingredients or qualities, especially in the way and the proportions best suited for some specific purpose: as, the *temper* of mortar.—2. Constitution; consistency; form; definite state or condition.

Yorick was just bringing my father's hypothesis to some *temper*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

3†. Temperament.

The exquisiteness of his [Christ's] bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I. 345. (*Trench.*)

4. Disposition of mind; frame of mind; inclination; humor; mood: as, a calm *temper;* a hasty *temper;* a sullen or a fretful *temper*.

A creature of a most perfect and divine *temper;* one in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met, without emulation of precedency.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Grave Henry hath succeeded him in all things, and is a gallant Gentleman, of a French Education and *Temper*.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with *tempers* congenial to their own.
Goldsmith, Various Clubs.

It may readily be imagined how little such thwarting agrees with the old cavalier's fiery *temper*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 388.

5†. Calmness of mind; temperateness; moderation; self-restraint; tranquillity; good temper.

You are too suspicious,
And I have borne too much beyond my *temper*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

The Emperor heard the Heralds with great *Temper*, and answered Clarencieux very mildly.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 275.

How could I think with *temper* of passing my days among Yahoos? *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

6. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; disposition to give way to anger, resentment, or the like: as, he showed a great deal of *temper*.—7. Middle character or course; mean or medium; compromise. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A *temper* between [the opinions of] France and Oxford.
John Hampden, quoted by Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

They made decrees of toleration, and appointed *tempers* and expedients to be drawn up by discreet persons.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 297.

The perfect lawgiver is a just *temper* between the man of theory, who can see nothing but general principles, and the mere man of business, who can see nothing but particular circumstances. *Macaulay*.

8. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness and elasticity: as, the *temper* of iron or steel.

His fears were vain; impenetrable charms
Secur'd the *temper* of th' ethereal arms.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 315.

9. In sugar-works, white lime or other alkaline substance stirred into a clarifier filled with

cane-juice, to neutralize the excess of acid.—**Good temper**, freedom from passion or irritability; good nature.—**Out of temper**, in bad temper; irritated.—**To keep one's temper**, to avoid becoming angry or irritated; control one's temper.

But easier 'tis to learn how Bets to lay
Than how to *keep your Temper* while you play.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

To lose one's temper, to become angry.

tempera (tem'pe-rä), *n.* [It.: see *temper*.] In *painting*, same as *distemper*[2].

Tempera, or Distemper, is a method of painting in which solid pigments are employed, mixed with a water medium in which some kind of gum or gelatinous substance is dissolved to prevent the colours from scaling off. *Tempera* is called in Italy "fresco a secco," as distinguished from "fresco buono," or true fresco, painted on freshly laid patches of stucco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 157.

temperable (tem'pėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *temper* + *-able*.] Capable of being tempered.

Do not the constructive fingers of Watt, Fulton, Whittemore, Arkwright predict the fusible, hard, and *temperable* texture of metals? *Emerson*, History.

temperament (tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* [< F. *tempérament* = Sp. Pg. It. *temperamento*, < L. *temperamentum*, due proportion, proper measure, < *temperare*, modify, proportion: see *temper*.] 1. State with respect to the relative proportion of qualities or constituent parts; constitution; mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition resulting from the blending of various qualities.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. That individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of every person is permanently affected: as, a phlegmatic *temperament;* a sanguine *temperament;* the artistic *temperament*. Certain temperamental types have long been recognized (see the phrases below); they may serve the purposes of description, but do not represent any very well marked natural groups.

3. A middle course or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, as by a tempering of extreme claims on either side; adjustment of conflicting influences, as passions, interests, or doctrines, or the means by which such adjustment is effected; compromise.

I forejudge not any probable expedient, any *temperament* that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Auricular confession . . . was left to each man's discretion in the new order: a judicious *temperament*, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., I. 88.

4†. Condition as to heat or cold; temperature.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

Madeira is a fertile island, and the different heights and situations among its mountains afford such *temperaments* of air that all the fruits of northern and southern countries are produced there.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 313.

5. In *music*, the principle or system of tuning in accordance with which the tones of an instrument of fixed intonation are tuned, or those of the voice or of an instrument of free intonation are modulated in a given case. The relative pitch of the tones of an ideal scale may be fixed with mathematical precision. An instrument tuned so as to produce such a scale, or a voice or instrument using the intervals of such a scale, is said to be tuned or modulated in *pure* or *just temperament*. So long as these tones only are used, no further adjustment is necessary. But if modulation be attempted, so that some other tone than the original one becomes the key-note, one or more intercalary tones are required, and the relative pitch of some of the original tones has to be altered. To fit an instrument for varied modulations, therefore, either a large number of separate tones must be provided for, or the pitch of some of them must be slightly modified, so that a single tone may serve equally well for either of two or more tones whose pitches are theoretically different. This subject is necessarily of great practical importance in the construction of keyboard-instruments, like the pianoforte and the organ. Until comparatively recently such instruments were tuned in *mean-tone* or *mesotonic temperament*, so called because based on the use of a standard whole step or mean tone, which is an interval half-way between a greater and a less major second (see *second*[1], *step*, and *tone*[1]). This standard was applied to the tuning of twelve digitals to the octave—namely, C, C♯, D, E♭, E, F, F♯, G, G♯, A, B♭, and B; and provided for harmonious effects only in the keys (tonalities) of C, D, F, G, A, and B♭ major, and of D, G, and A minor. Other tonalities presented an intolerable deviation from pure temperament, which was called the "wolf." As the demand for greater freedom of modulation increased, various plans were tried for using more than twelve digitals to the octave, or for distributing the "wolf" more equally. The result of the latter effort is the system of *equal* or *even temperament*, first advocated by J. S. Bach early in the eighteenth century, though not universally adopted until the middle of the nineteenth century, in which the standard interval is the mean semitone —that is, the twelfth part of an octave. This distributes the "wolf" among all the tones of the instrument, so that the only intervals exactly true are octaves. Modulation, therefore, is made equally free in all directions; but, on the other hand, all chords are more or less out of tune. The benefits of the system in the way of providing a simple keyboard for music in many tonalities are largely counterbalanced by the constant deterioration of the sense of pure intonation on the part of those who use instruments tuned in this compromise temperament. This unmistakable disadvantage, reinforced by the fact that keyboard-instruments are much used in conjunction with the voice and with instruments of free intonation, like the violin, in which a just temperament is to be expected, has led to many new experiments with keyboards of more than twelve digitals to the octave, but without any result suitable for general adoption. Temperaments are sometimes known by various technical names, usually designating the interval chosen as a unit of measurement, such as *commatic*, *schistic*, etc.—**Choleric** or **bilious temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, well developed musculature, strength of vital organs, and strong passions with tenacity of purpose.—**Lymphatic temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a pallid skin, flabby muscles, and sluggishness of vital, voluntary, and mental action.—**Nervous temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents delicate features, frequent quick pulse, irritability of vital functions, and alertness of mind and body.—**Sanguine temperament**, a temperament which in its typical forms presents a brilliant complexion, activity of the circulation and respiration, ardent, not always persistent emotions, activity of mind and enterprise, somewhat lacking in tenacity.—**To set the temperament.** See *set*[1], *v. t.*

temperament (tem'pėr-a-ment), *v. t.* [< *temperament*, *n.*] To constitute as regards temperament.

Men are not to the same degree *temperamented*, for there are multitudes of men who live to objects quite out of them, as to politics, to trade, to letters or an art, unhindered by any influence of constitution. *Emerson*, Woman.

temperamental (tem″pėr-a-men'tal), *a.* [< *temperament* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to temperament.

Few overcome their *temperamental* inclinations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

Undoubtedly there is a *temperamental* courage, a warlike blood, which loves a fight, does not feel itself except in a quarrel, as one sees in wasps, or ants, or cocks, or cats. *Emerson*, Courage.

temperamentally (tem″pėr-a-men'tal-i), *adv.* In temperament; as regards temperament. *The Century*, XX. 89.

temperance (tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *temperaunce;* < ME. *temperance*, < OF. *temperanee, temprance*, F. *tempérance* = Pr. *tempransa* = Sp. *templanza, temperaneia* = Pg. *temperança* = It. *tempranza*, < L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, < *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temperant*.] 1. Moderation; the observance of moderation; temperateness.

True sentiment is emotion ripened by a slow ferment of the mind and qualified to an agreeable *temperance* by that taste which is the conscience of polite society.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

Particularly—(*a*) Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; abstinence from all violence or excess, from inordinate or unseasonable indulgence, or from the use or pursuit of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; sobriety; frugality: as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or grief; in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, as beverages; or, in a still narrower sense as used by its advocates, entire abstinence from such liquors: in this sense also used attributively: as, a *temperance* society; a *temperance* hotel; a *temperance* lecture.

If thou well observe
The rule of—Not too much; by *temperance* taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight; . . .
So mayst thou live; till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.

When the Chaldean Monarchy fell, the Persians, who were the sword in God's right hand, were eminent for nothing more than their great *temperance* and frugality.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

Many a day did he fast, many a year did he refrain from wine; but when he did eat, it was voraciously; when he did drink wine, it was copiously. He could practise abstinence, but not *temperance*.
Boswell, Johnson, March, 1781.

(*b*) Moderation of passion; self-restraint; self-control; calmness.

And calmd his wrath with goodly *temperance*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

In the very torrent, tempest, and, as I may say, the whirlwind of passion, you must acquire and beget a *temperance*, that may give it smoothness.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 8.

2†. The act of tempering or mixing; temperament.

The . . . mutuall coniunction and iust *temperaunce* of . . . two studyes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

3†. Moderate degree of temperature; equal state.

And in your bed lye not to hote nor to colde, but in a *temporaunce*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 246.

4†. Temperature.

It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate *temperance*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 42.

Temperance hotel, a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are supplied to the guests or kept for sale.—**Temperance movement**, a social or political movement having for its object the restriction or abolition of the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages.—**Temperance society**, an association formed for the purpose of suppressing drunkenness. The basis on which these associations have been formed has been that of an engagement on the part of each member to abstain from the excessive or habitual use of intoxicating liquors. But, since the most strictly limited use of intoxicants as beverages is condemned by many social reformers, this name has been very generally applied to, or assumed by, associations which are more correctly designated *total-abstinence societies*.=**Syn. I.** (*a*) *Abstinence, Sobriety*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.

temperancy† (tem'pėr-an-si), *n.* [As *temperance* (see *-ey*).] Temperance.

temperant†, *a.* [ME. **temperant, temporaunt*, < OF. *temperant*, F. *tempérant* = Sp. It. *temperante* = Pg. *temperante*, < L. *temperan(t-)s*, ppr. of *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper, temperate*.] Moderate; temperate.

Northwarde in places hote, in places colde
Southward, and *temporannt* in Est and West.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

temperate (tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [< ME. *temperate* = F. *tempéré* = Sp. *templado* = Pg. *temprado, temperado*, < L. *temperatus*, pp. of *temperare:* see *temper*. Cf. *tempre*.] 1. Moderate; showing moderation; not excessive, lavish, or inordinate.

And what you fancy to bestow on him,
Be not too lavish, use a *temperate* bounty.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii.

Let not the government of the plantation depend upon too many counsellors and undertakers in the country that planteth, but upon a *temperate* number.
Bacon, Plantations (ed. 1887).

Rain-scented eglantine
Gave *temperate* sweets to that well-wooing Sun.
Keats, Endymion, i.

In these [early French Pointed capitals] alone is perfect structural adaptation joined with the highest and most *temperate* grace. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 208.

More especially—(*a*) Moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires; abstemious; sober; continent: as, *temperate* in eating; *temperate* habits.

He that is *temperate* fleeth pleasures voluptuous.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

If he be insatiable in plunder and revenge, shall we pass it by because in meat and drink he is *temperate?*
Macaulay, Conversations between Cowley and Milton.

(*b*) Not violent or extravagant in the use of language; calm; measured; dispassionate: as, a *temperate* discourse.

The sentence of the board of generals which condemned André remains, and no document could be more *temperate* or better reasoned. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Not swayed by passion; calm; self-contained; self-restrained; not extreme in opinions.

Whanne the Sowdon had hard hym enery dele,
Withynne a while he was right *temperate*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1661.

The *temperate* man deliteth in nothynge contrarye to reason. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii, 20.

Who can be wise, amazed, *temperate* and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment?
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 114.

Peace, lady! pause, or be more *temperate*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 195.

3. Proceeding from temperance; moderate.

He [Richard Baxter] belonged to the mildest and most *temperate* section of the Puritan body.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

4. Moderate in respect of temperature; not liable to excessive heat or cold; mild; specifically, noting certain zones of the earth's surface.

When *temperate* heat offends not with extremes.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

They said they came to an Island of a very *temperate* Air, where they look'd upon it as the greatest Indecency in the World to cover their Bodies.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 370.

5. In *music*, same as *tempered*.—**Temperate zones**, the parts of the earth lying between the tropics and the polar circles, where the climate is cooler than between the tropics and warmer than within the polar circles. The *north temperate zone* is the space included between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle; and the *south temperate zone*, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle. See *zone*.=**Syn. 1-4.** *Moderate, Temperate*. See *moderate*.

temperate† (tem'pėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *temperatus*, pp. of *temperare*, modify, temper: see *temper, v.*] To temper; moderate.

In heaven and earth this power beauty hath—
It inflames temperance, and *temp'rates* wrath.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

Sometimes *temperated* by the comfortable winds, to which it lies open. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 178.

temperately (tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a temperate manner or degree. (*a*) Moderately; not excessively.

I love good wine,
As I love health and joy of heart, but *temperately*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

(*b*) Without over-indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like; abstemiously; soberly.

God esteems it part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health.
Jer. Taylor.

(*c*) Without violence or extravagance; dispassionately; calmly; sedately.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 219.

temperateness (tem′pėr-āt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temperate. Specifically—(*a*) Moderation; freedom from excess: as, *temperateness* of language. (*b*) Due control of the natural appetites or desires; temperance; sobriety. (*c*) Calmness; sedateness; equanimity of mind. (*d*) Freedom from excessive heat or cold: as, the *temperateness* of a climate.

temperative (tem′pėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *temperativus*, serving to moderate, < L. *temperare*, temper: see *temper*.] Having the power or quality of tempering.

temperature (tem′pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *temperature* (also **temperure*, > ME. *temperure*), F. *température* = Pr. *tempradura* = Sp. *templadura* = Pg. *temperatura*, *tempratura* = It. *temperatura*, < L. *temperatura*, due measure, proportion, composition, or quality, tempor, temperament, temperature, < *temperare*, moderate, temper: see *temper*. Cf. *temperure*.] 1†. Mixture, or that which is produced by mixture; a compound.

Made a *temperature* of brass and iron together.
Holland.

A proper *temperature* of fear and love. *Abp. Secker.*

2. Constitution; state; temperament.

The best composition and *temperature* is to have openness in fame and opinion, secrecy in habit.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

3†. Moderation; freedom from passions or excesses.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceth . . .
Most goodly *temperature* ye may descry.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiii.

A difficult thing it is for any man that is rich not to submit his minde and affection vnto his money; and, passing many a Crœsus in wealth, to beare a modest *temperature* with Numa. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 590.

4†. Temper, as of metals.

The due *temperature* of stiff steel.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 95.

5†. Temperateness; mildness.

This teritory being 15. myle from the shoare, for pleasantnest of seate, for *temperature* of climate, fertility of soyle, and comoditie of the Sea, . . . is not to be excelled by any other whatsoeuer.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 87.

6. The state of a substance with regard to sensible heat; the degree or intensity of the sensible heat of a body. Primarily the conception of temperature is based on the different sensations produced by bodies when termed *hot*, *warm*, or *cold*, the hotter body being said to have the higher temperature. Again two bodies are said to have the same temperature when, by being placed in contact, neither is heated or cooled by the other. But these conceptions are relative. The absolute physical condition implied by temperature depends upon the nature of heat. Heat being considered to be molecular motion, temperature (or the degree of heat) is the expression of the velocity of the motion. The *absolute scale of temperature* recognizes this property, and preserves it in numerical measures which are proportional to the square of the corresponding molecular velocities. Thus temperature has the same dimensions as heat. The *absolute zero of temperature* is the point at which molecular motion ceases and all heat vanishes. This point is computed to be at −273° on the centigrade scale. Sir W. Thomson has shown that the changes in either volume or pressure of an ideal gas would give an absolute scale of temperature which would give true relative measures of absolute amounts of heat. In this system the temperature t is defined by the equation $E = kt$, in which E is the average kinetic energy per molecule of a perfect gas which has that temperature, and k a constant. This is called the thermodynamic definition of temperature. It should be noted that temperatures of actual masses of matter, when expressed on this scale, are true relative measures of the absolute amounts of heat which they contain so far as the specific heat of the bodies remains constant. In practice temperature is measured by the changes produced in bodies by heat, and thermometry is the instrumental art employed. Experiments show that the air- or gas-thermometer approximates most closely to the thermodynamic requirement that its indications shall bear a linear relation to successive increments of heat. In the next instance, the normal mercurial thermometer possesses this property to a high degree, and the small departures of its indications from the linear law have been made the subject of elaborate investigation. Other thermometers differ more or less widely in their indications from the foregoing, and it is important to note that without the thermodynamic conception the definition of temperature is dependent on the particular instrument or method employed for its measurement. After considering the thermodynamic scale and its absolute zero, it will be recognized that the system of numeration of the usual Fahrenheit and centigrade scales is entirely arbitrary. Numerical temperatures on these scales have only a relative significance, and cannot be made to serve in any absolute sense. See *thermometry*.

Water boils at a lower *temperature* at the top of a mountain than it does at the seashore, and . . . ice melts at the same *temperature* in all parts of the world.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 33.

Our sensations of *temperature* vary considerably according to the "subjective" *temperature*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 167.

7. Specifically, the thermal element of weather or climate. If the whole surface of the earth were either land or water, and perfectly homogeneous, there would be the same temperature at every point on the same latitude; but in the case of an entire land surface the difference of temperature between the equator and the pole, and consequently the temperature gradient, would be much greater than in the case of an earth entirely covered by water. In the case of the actual earth with continents and oceans, the temperature gradients between the equator and the pole on the continents are somewhat as they would be in the case of an entire land surface, while on the ocean they are somewhat as on an entire water surface, and consequently the temperature gradients on the former are greater than on the latter; hence there are differences of temperature on the same latitude in different longitudes, and temperature gradients arise between regions of land and regions of water. As a result of these diversifying conditions, the mean sea-level temperature can be expressed as a function of latitude and longitude only by empirical methods, and by utilizing a large mass of observed data. The diminution of temperature with altitude is a further variation that can often be independently treated.

8. In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, the degree of heat of a living body, especially of the human body. It is usually taken, clinically, in the axilla, under the tongue, or in the rectum.

The pulse, respiration, and *temperature* may improve.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 398.

Absolute temperature. See *absolute*.—**Absolute zero of temperature.** See def. 6 and *absolute*.—**Animal temperature**, the temperature of an animal, which in cold-blooded animals is but slightly above that of their surroundings, but in warm-blooded animals is maintained at a more or less constant point considerably above that of their surroundings. In the latter it is under the control of a nervous (thermotaxic) mechanism, and is dependent on the coördinated regulation of the production of heat by vital metabolism (thermogenesis) and the loss of heat by conduction, by radiation, by evaporation, and otherwise (thermolysis). The temperature of a man in health, taken in the mouth or axilla, varies from about 98° to 99° F. Temperature above this is called *pyrexia*.—**Critical temperature.** Same as *critical point* (*b*). See under *critical*.—**Mean temperature**, a mean for any given period of air-temperatures systematically observed each day at a given place; or, without reference to time, the mean of a series of temperature observations extending over a long number of years. The latter is, more specifically, the *mean annual temperature*, and is the average of a series of annual means. The annual mean for any year is usually taken as the average of all the monthly means; the monthly mean is the average of the daily means; and the daily mean is obtained from some combination of individual observations.—**Perverse temperature-sensations.** See *sensation*.

temperature-alarm (tem′pėr-ā-tūr-ą-lärm′), *n.* An adjustable apparatus for indicating automatically the variation from a certain point of the temperature of the place where it is fixed.

temperature-curve (tem′pėr-ā-tūr-kėrv), *n.* A curve exhibiting the variations of temperature during a given period.

tempered (tem′pėrd), *a.* 1. Having a certain temper or disposition; disposed: often used in composition: as, a good-*tempered* man.

When was my lord so much ungently *temper'd*,
To stop his ears against admonishment?
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 1.

Loath was he to move
From the imprinted couch, and, when he did,
'Twas with slow, languid paces, and face hid
In muffling hands. So *temper'd*, out he stray'd.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. In *music*, noting an instrument, scale, or interval that is tuned in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, specifically one tuned in equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.—**Tempered clay**, clay prepared for molding by moistening and kneading.—**Tempered-clay machine**, in *brick-manuf.*, one of a class of machines by which tempered or moistened clay is molded into bricks or tiles.—**Tempered glass.** See *glass*.

temperedly (tem′pėrd-li), *adv.* In a tempered manner.

temperer (tem′pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *temper* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tempers, in any sense.

They are weighed out in quantities of about 30 lbs., which contain from 250,000 to 500,000 needles, and are carried in boxes to the *temperer*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 410.

It is the duty of the *temperer* to see that sufficient water is let to the clay to soak it.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

tempering (tem′pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *temper*, *v.*] 1. The process of giving to any metal the desired hardness and elasticity. See *temper*, 9. Also called *annealing*.—2. In *music*, the act, process, or result of tuning an instrument, scale, or interval in accordance with some other temperament than just or pure temperament, especially with equal temperament. See *temperament*, 5.

tempering-furnace (tem′pėr-ing-fėr′nās), *n.* A furnace adapted for the uniform heating of articles which are to be tempered.

tempering-oven (tem′pėr-ing-uv′n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an annealing-oven used after the melting-oven.

tempering-wheel (tem′pėr-ing-hwēl), *n.* An apparatus for mixing and tempering clay for use in brick-making, etc. It consists of a heavy cast-iron wheel moving in a circular pit, and so geared that it alternately approaches the central pivot and recedes from it.

temperouret, *n.* See *temperure*.

temper-screw (tem′pėr-skrō), *n.* 1. In *well-boring*, the connecting-link between the working-beam and the cable, which is let out as fast as the drill penetrates the rock, so as to regulate the play of the jars. When the whole length of the screw is run out, it is disengaged and carried up, so as in a few minutes to be ready for another run. See cut under *oil-derrick*.

2. A set-screw the point of which bears against an object or a bearing, and serves to adjust it. *E. H. Knight.*

temperuret, *n.* [ME., also *temperoure*, *temprure*, < OF. **temperure*, < L. *temperatura*, due measure, temper, temperature: see *temperature*.] Tempering; temperament.

The *temprure* of the mortere
Was maad of lycour wonder dere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4177.

An other auche as Arione,
Whiche had an harpe of auche *temprure*
. . . that he the bestes wilde
Made of his note tame and milde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol. (*Richardson.*)

tempest (tem′pest), *n.* [< ME. *tempest*, *tempeste*, < OF. *tempeste*, F. *tempête* = Pr. *tempesta* (< L. as if **tempesta*; cf. *tempestus*, adj.) = Sp. *tempestad* = Pg. *tempestade* = It. *tempestà*, < L. *tempesta(t-)s*, time, esp. time with respect to physical conditions, weather, and specifically bad weather, a storm or tempest, hence also commotion, disturbance, < *tempus* (*tempor-*, *tempos-*), time: see *temporal*[1].] 1. A very violent storm; an extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious gale; a hurricane.

Whan thei in ese wene best to lyve,
They ben with *tempest* alle fordryve.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3782.

What at first was called a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest's* name.
Donne, The Storm.

2. A violent tumult or commotion; perturbation; violent agitation: as, a *tempest* of the passions; a popular or political *tempest*.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else
Save what beats there. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 12.

A tempest in a tea-pot, a great disturbance over a small matter.—**Syn. 1.** *Hurricane*, etc. See *wind*[2].

tempest (tem′pest), *v.* [< ME. *tempesten*, < OF. *tempester*, F. *tempêter* = Pr. Sp. *tempestar* = Pg. *tempestear* = It. *tempestare*, storm; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To disturb violently, as by a tempest; rouse; throw into a state of commotion; agitate.

Tempest thee noght al croked to redresse,
In trust of hir that turneth as a ball.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 8.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 412.

Your last letters betray a mind . . . *tempested* up by a thousand various passions.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlvii.

II. *intrans.* To descend as a tempest; be tempestuous; storm. [Rare.]

And, by their excess
Of cold in virtue, and cross heat in vice,
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Cæsar with such honour doth advance.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

tempestarian (tem-pes-tā′ri-an), *n.* A sorcerer who professed to raise tempests by magical arts. *Bingham*, Antiquities, xvi. 5.

tempest-beaten (tem′pest-bē′tn), *a.* Beaten or disturbed by or as by a tempest.

In the calm harbour of whose gentle breast
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

tempestive† (tem′pes-tiv), *a.* [< OF. **tempestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *tempestivo*, < L. *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable, opportune, < *tempestas*, time: see *tempest*.] Timely; seasonable.

This despised and dejected shrub . . . was left standing alone, neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the Sunne, nor couered from the chearefull and *tempestiue* showres of the Heauens.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 532.

tempestively† (tem'pes-tiv-li), *adv.* Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if *tempestively* used. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 499.

tempestivity† (tem-pes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *tempestividad* = OIt. *tempestività*, < L. *tempestivita(t-)s*, timeliness, seasonableness, < *tempestivus*, timely, seasonable: see *tempestive*.] Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, and habitation in countries whose constitutions admit not such *tempestivity* of harvests, . . . there will be found a great disparity in their observations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

tempest-tossed, tempest-tost (tem'pest-tost), *a.* Tossed by or as by a tempest.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 25.

tempestuous (tem-pes'tū-us), *a.* [< OF. *tempestueux*, F. *tempétueux* = Pr. *tempestuos*, *tempestos* = Sp. Pg. *tempestuoso* = It. *tempestoso*, < LL. *tempestuosus*, stormy, turbulent, < L. *tempestas*, tempest: see *tempest*.] 1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; stormy: as, a *tempestuous* night. Also used figuratively.

We had now very *tempestuous* Weather, and excessive Rains, which so swell'd the River that it overflowed its Banks; so that we had much ado to keep our Ship safe. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 360.

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind. *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,
The king with his *tempestuous* council sate.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi. 76.

2. Subject to fits of stormy passion; impetuous.

Bruno was passionate, *tempestuous*, and weak. *Ouida*.

tempestuously (tem-pes'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tempestuous manner; with great violence or commotion; turbulently.

tempestuousness (tem-pes'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tempestuous; storminess; turbulence.

templar (tem'plär), *n.* [Formerly also *templer*; < ME. *templere* = D. *tempelier* = G. *templer*, < OF. (and F.) *templier* = Pr. *templier* = Sp. Pg. *templario* = It. *tempiere*, < ML. *templarius*, a templar, prop. adj., < L. *templum*, a temple: see *temple*[1].] 1. [*cap.*] A member of a military order, also called Knights Templars or Knights of the Temple, from the early headquarters of the order in the Crusaders' palace at Jerusalem (the so-called *temple of Solomon*). The order was founded at Jerusalem about 1118, and was confirmed by the Pope in 1128. Its special aim was protection to pilgrims on the way to the holy shrines, and the distinguishing garb of the knights was a white mantle with a red cross. The order took a leading part in the conduct of the Crusades, and spread rapidly, acquiring great wealth and influence in Spain, France, England, and other countries in Europe. Its chief seats in the East were Jerusalem, Acre, and Cyprus, and its European headquarters was a foundation called the *Temple*, then just outside of Paris. The members were composed of knights, men-at-arms, and chaplains; they were grouped in commanderies, with a preceptor at the head of each province, and a grand master at the head of the order. The Templars were accused of heresy, immorality, and other offenses by Philip IV. of France in 1307, and the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1312.

In that Temple duellen the Knyghtes of the Temple, that weren wont to be clept *Templeres;* and that was the foundacioun of here Ordre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.

2. A student of the law, or a lawyer, so called from having chambers in the Temple in London. See *temple*[1], 5.

The reader cannot but observe what pains I have been at in polishing the style of my book to the greatest exactness: nor have I been less diligent in refining the orthography by spelling the words in the very same manner as they are pronounced by the chief patterns of politeness at court, at levees, at assemblies, at play-houses, at the prime visiting places, by young *templers*, and by gentlemen-commoners of both universities, who have lived at least a twelvemonth in town, and kept the best company. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

The Whigs answered that it was idle to apply ordinary rules to a country in a state of revolution; that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the saws of pedantic *Templars*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

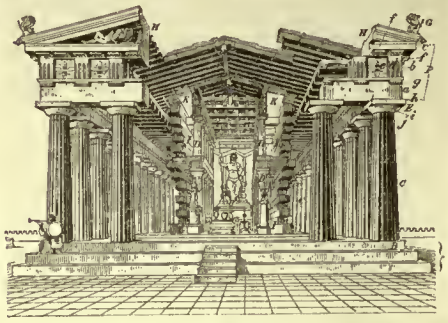
Good Templar, a member of the Society of Good Templars, organized for the promotion of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and modeled in some respects upon the system of freemasonry.—**Knights Templars.** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) See *knight*.

templar (tem'plär), *a.* [< LL. *templaris*, of or pertaining to a temple, < L. *templum*, temple: see *temple*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or performed in a temple. [Rare.]

Solitary, family, and *templar* devotion. *Coleridge*.

template (tem'plāt), *n.* Same as *templet*.

temple[1] (tem'pl), *n.* [< ME. *temple*, < AS. *templ*, *tempel* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *tempel* = OF. (and F.) *temple* = Sp. Pg. *templo* = It. *tempio*, < L. *templum*, an open space, the circuit of the heavens, a consecrated place, a temple, prob. for **temulum*, akin to Gr. *τέμενος*, a piece of ground cut or marked off, a sacred inclosure, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut (see *temenos*).] 1. An edifice dedicated to the service of a deity or deities, and connected with a system of worship. The most celebrated and architecturally perfect of the ancient temples were those of the Greeks, as that of Zeus at Olympia, that of Athena Parthenos (the Parthenon) at Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The form ordinarily given to classical temples was



Greek Temple. Diagram illustrating the construction and arrangement of the Doric temple of Athena, Ægiaa.

A, stereobate. *B*, stylobate. *C*, *C*, columns of peristyle. *D*, interior columns of cella. *E*, capital of column: *h*, abacus; *i*, ecbinus; *j*, hypotrachelium. *F*, entablature: *a*, architrave; *b*, frieze; *c*, cornice: *d*, triglyph; *e*, metope; *f*, *f*, mutules; *g*, regula with guttæ. *G*, acroterium. *H*, *H*, portions of the pediment. *I*, *I*, walls of cella. *K*, *K*, hypothetical apertures in the roof for the admission of light to the cella.

that of a rectangle, but sometimes the construction was circular, or even of irregular plan. Vitruvius divides temples into eight kinds, according to the arrangement of their columns: namely, temples *in antis* (see *antal*), *prostyle*, *amphiprostyle*, *peripteral*, *dipteral*, *pseudodipteral*, *hypethral*, and *monopteral*. (See these words.) In regard to intercolumniation, they are further distinguished as *pycnostyle*, *systyle*, *eustyle*, *diastyle*, and *areostyle* structures, and in regard to the number of columns in front, as *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, and *decastyle*. (See these words.) Circular temples are known as *monopteral*, with or without a cella. The temples of ancient Egypt are impressive from their great size and from the number and mass of the pillars ordinarily introduced in their construction; those of India are remarkable for the elaborateness of their plan and elevation, and the lavishness of their sculptured decoration. See also cuts under *dipteral*, *cella*, *monopteron*, *octastyle*, *pantheon*, *opisthodomos*, and *prostyle*.

In this connection the term "house of God" has quite a different sense from that which we connect with it when we apply it to a Christian place of worship. A *temple* is not a meeting-place for worshippers; for many ancient temples were open only to priests, and as a general rule the altar, which was the true place of worship, stood not within the house but before the door. The *temple* is the dwelling-house of the deity to which it is consecrated, whose presence is marked by a statue or other sacred symbol; and in it his sacred treasures, the gifts and tribute of his worshippers, are kept, under the charge of his attendants or priests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 165.

2. The religious edifice of the Jews in Jerusalem. There were three buildings successively erected in the same spot, and entitled, from the names of their builders, the temple of Solomon, the temple of Zerubbabel, and the temple of Herod. The first was built by Solomon, and was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar about 586 B. C. The second was built by the Jews on their return from the captivity (about 537 B. C.), and was pillaged or partially destroyed several times, as by Antiochus Epiphanes, Pompey, and Herod. The third, the largest and most magnificent of the three, was begun by Herod the Great, and was completely destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem by the Romans (A. D. 70). Various attempts have been made toward the restoration of the first and the third of these temples, but scholars are not agreed in respect to architectural details. The ornament and design were in any case of severe and simple character, though rich materials were used. The successive temples all consisted of a combination of buildings, comprising courts separated from and arising one above another, and provided also with chambers for the use of the priests and for educational purposes. The inclosure of Herod's temple covered nineteen acres. It comprised an outer court of the Gentiles, a court of the women, a court of Israel, a court of the priests, and the temple building, with the holy place, and within all—entered only once a year, and only by the high priest—the holy of holies. Within the court of the priests were the great altar and the laver, within the holy place the golden candlestick, the altar of incense, and the table for the showbread, and within the holy of holies the ark of the covenant and the mercy-seat.

Out of that seyd *Temple* oure Lord drof the Byggeres and the Selleres. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

And he sware, By this Habitacle—that is, the *Themple*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 138.

3. An edifice erected as a place of public worship; a church; in France, specifically, a Protestant church, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship, which alone is usually spoken of as a *church* (*église*).

That time [for the outward service] to me towards you is Tuesday, and my *temple* the Rose in Smithfield. *Donne*, Letters, xxiv.

The true Christian . . . loves the good, under whatever *temple*, at whatever altar he may find them. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

4. Metaphorically, any place in which the divine presence specially resides.

Know ye not that your body is the *temple* of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? 1 Cor. vi. 19.

My chamber were no *temple*, my body were no *temple*, except God came to it. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

5. [*cap.*] The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages, one in London, the other in Paris, occupied by the Knights Templars. The Temple Church, London, is the only part of either establishment now existing. On the site of the London Temple the two Inns of Court called the Middle Temple and Inner Temple now stand; they have long been occupied by barristers, and are the joint property of the two societies called the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, which have the right of calling candidates to the degree of barrister. The Temple in Paris was the prison of Louis XVI. and the royal family during their sufferings in 1792 and 1793.

6†. An inn of court.

A gentle maunciple was ther of a *temple*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 567.

Master of the temple. See *master*[1].—**Temple jar, temple vase,** a jar or vase such as are used for the decoration and ceremonial of religious temples in China, Japan, etc.—**Temple jewelry.** See *jewelry*.

temple[1] (tem'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templed*, ppr. *templing*. [< *temple*[1], *n.*] To build a temple for; appropriate a temple to; inclose in a temple. [Rare.]

The heathen (in many places) *templed* and adored this drunken god. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 84.

temple[2] (tem'pl), *n.* [< ME. *temple*, < OF. *temple*, F. *tempe*, dial. *temple* = Pr. *templa* = It. *tempia*, < L. *tempora*, the temples, pl. of *tempus*, temple, head, face.] 1. The region of the head or skull behind the eye and forehead, above and mostly in front of the ear. This area corresponds to the temporal fossa above the zygomatic arch, where the skull is very thin and is covered by the temporal muscle.

King Helenus wav'd high the Thracian blade,
And smote his *temples* with an arm so strong
The helm fell off, and roll'd amid the throng.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 729.

2. In *entom.*, the posterior part of the gena, or that immediately beneath the eye.—3. One of the bars sometimes added to the ends of spectacle-bows to give them a firmer hold on the head of the wearer. See *spectacle*, 5.—4. An ornament worn at the side of the head or covering the side of the head, mentioned in the fifteenth century as apparently sometimes of needlework, sometimes set with jewels. *Fairholt*.

temple[3] (tem'pl), *n.* [< F. *temple*, templet.] An attachment to a loom for keeping the cloth stretched, while the reed beats the threads into place after each throw of the shuttle. One form is automatic, releasing the cloth and then stretching it after each stroke of the lay.

templeless (tem'pl-les), *a.* [< *temple*[1] + *-less*.] Devoid of a temple. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, iv. 2.

templer† (tem'plėr), *n.* See *templar*.

templet (tem'plet), *n.* [< F. *templet*, a stretcher, < L. *templum*, a small timber, a purlin.] 1. A pattern, guide, or model used to indicate the shape any piece of work is to assume when finished. It may also be used as a tool in modeling plastic material, or as a guide placed in a milling-machine, shaper-lathe, or other automatic cutting-machine. In these applications it may be a thin piece of wood or metal, with one or all the edges cut in profile to the shape of the baluster, cornice, part of a machine, or other object to be wrought to shape. Templets are also used as guides in filing sheet-metal to shape, as in making small brass gears for clocks, sheets of brass being clamped between steel templets, and all the parts projecting beyond the edges being filed away. Templets are used in founding as patterns in forming molds in loam.

Templet for a Baluster.

2. A strip of metal used in boiler-making, pierced with a series of holes, and serving as a guide in marking out a line of rivet-holes.—3. In *building:* (*a*) A short piece of timber or a large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, beam, etc., and distribute its weight. (*b*) A beam or plate spanning a door- or window-space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers. (*c*) One of the wedges in a building-block. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Same as *temple*[3].—5. In a brilliant, same as *bezel*, 2. See cut under *brilliant*.

Also *template*.

templify (tem'pli-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *templified*, ppr. *templifying*. To make into a temple. [Rare.]

That shall we come to, if we can take order that while we be here, before we go hence, our bodies, we get them *templified*, as I may say, procure they be framed after the similitude of a Temple, this Temple in the text (John ii. 19). *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, II. 361. (*Davies.*)

templin-oil (tem'plin-oil), *n.* [< *templin* (?) + *oil*.] Oil of pine-cones; an oil isomeric with and very similar to oil of turpentine, obtained by distillation of the cones of *Pinus Pumilio*.

tempo[1] (tem'pō), *n.* [It., < L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*[2], *temporal*[1].] 1. In *music*, the relative rapidity of rhythm; time; movement. It is indicated either by such terms as *grave*, *lento*, *adagio*, *moderato*, *allegro*, *presto*, etc. (see these words), with various modifying adverbs, like *molto*, *non troppo*, *più*, etc., or by reference to a machine called the *metronome* (which see). A modification of the original tempo of a given piece is indicated by terms like *accelerando*, *stringendo*, *rallentando*, *ritenuto*, etc. After such modification, a return to the original tempo is marked by *a tempo* or *a tempo primo*. An irregular or capricious tempo is marked by *ad libitum*, *a piacere*, or *tempo rubato*. A change from one kind of rhythm to another without change of speed is marked by *l'istesso tempo*.

2. The characteristic rhythmical and metrical movement or pattern of a dance: as, *tempo di valse*, *tempo di menuetto*, etc.—**Senza tempo.** See *senza*.—**Tempo primo.** See *primo*.

tempo[2] (tem'pō), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *tien pao*, 'heavenly recompense.'] An oval brass coin, with a square hole in the middle, first coined in Japan during the period "tempo" (1830–43 inclusive), and now equal to eight rin or cash, or eight tenths of a sen. One hundred and twenty-five tempos make one yen.

temporal[1] (tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *temporal*, < OF. *temporal*, *temporel*, F. *temporel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *temporal* = It. *temporale*, < L. *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), season, time, opportunity: see *tense*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to time; expressing relations of time: as, a *temporal* clause; a *temporal* adverb.

Temporal Use.—By far the most frequent use of the A. S. absolute participle is to indicate relations of time, a fact that is not surprising, since in Latin all the uses of the ablative absolute sprang from the *temporal* use of the ablative. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to time in the sense of the present life or this world; secular: distinguished from *spiritual*.

With true prayers . . .
From fasting maids, whose minds are dedicate
To nothing *temporal*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 155.

Torlton, was this thy spiritual pretence?
But O! thy actions were too *temporal*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 34.

She took more effectual means than any of her predecessors to circumscribe the *temporal* powers of the clergy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

3. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; of short duration; enduring for a time: opposed to *eternal*.

Forsothe he that hath nat roote in hym self, but it is *temporal*; that is, it lastith bot a litil tyme.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 21.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 Cor. iv. 18.

4. In *gram.*, relating to a tense, or to the distinction of time expressed by tenses.

The tenseless phrase in order to, used alike for present and past purposes in English, fails to convey the *temporal* ideas conveyed by the Latin present and imperfect subjunctive. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 459.

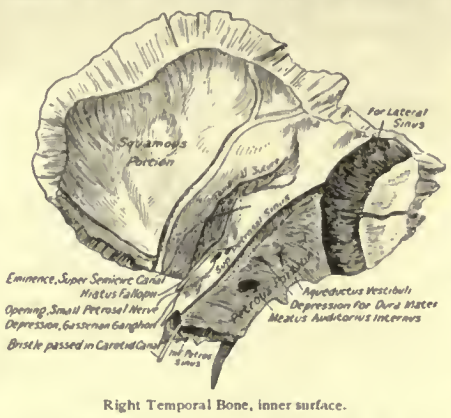
Lords temporal. See *lord*.—**Temporal augment.** See *augment*, 2.—**Temporal eccentricity, peer, proposition,** etc. See the nouns.—**Temporal power,** the rule or dominion of an ecclesiastic in material as distinguished from spiritual matters: used chiefly with reference to the rule of the Pope, who was an important temporal or territorial ruler in Rome and over a considerable part of Italy from the early middle ages down to 1870.=**Syn. 2.** *Secular*, *Earthly*, etc. (see *worldly*), terrestrial, mundane.—2 and 3. *Temporary*, *Temporal*. *Temporary*, lasting but a short time: as, a *temporary* staging; *temporal*, belonging to time, hence belonging to this world, secular, or limited by time, not permanent, although perhaps not so fleeting as *temporary* things.

II. *n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality; a temporal matter or affair.

If we wait the coming of the angel, and in the mean time do our duty with care, and sustain our *temporals* with indifferency. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 79.

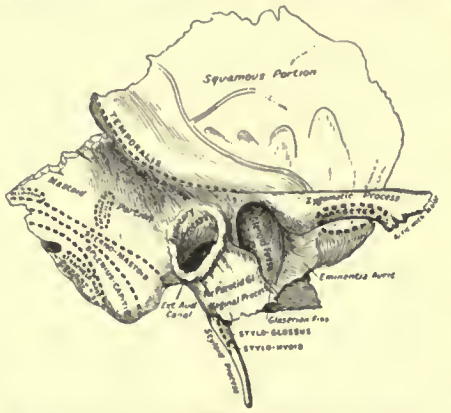
The procurator has the care of the *temporals* of the convent, and is always a Spaniard.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

temporal[2] (tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *temporal*, < NL. *temporalis*, < L. *tempora*, the temples: see *temple*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temple or temples of the head: said chiefly of mammals and especially of man.—2. In *entom.*, postorbital; situated just behind or beneath the compound eyes.—**Anterior temporal artery,** one of the two terminal branches of the superficial temporal artery, ramifying over the fore part of the head, and distributed to the orbicular and frontal muscles, the pericranium, and the skin.—**Deep temporal arteries,** two branches, the anterior and the posterior, of the internal maxillary, supplying the temporal muscle.—**Deep temporal nerves,** two branches, anterior and posterior, of the inferior maxillary nerve, distributed to the anterior and posterior portions of the temporal fossa.—**Middle temporal artery,** a branch of the superficial temporal, arising close above the zygoma, and distributed to the temporal muscle.—**Middle temporal vein,** a large vein which receives the blood from the substance of the temporal muscle, and unites above the zygoma with the temporal vein.—**Posterior temporal artery,** the larger of the two terminal branches of the superficial temporal, ramifying on the side of the head, and distributed to the coverings of the skull.—**Superficial temporal artery,** the temporal artery proper, one of the two terminal branches of the external carotid, beginning a little below the condyle of the jaw, passing through the substance of the parotid gland, and dividing above the zygoma into the anterior and posterior temporal. It gives branches to the parotid gland, the masseter muscle, and the articulation of the jaw.—**Temporal aponeurosis,** the temporal fascia.—**Temporal arch.** Same as *zygomatic arch* (which see, under *zygomatic*).—**Temporal artery,** an arterial branch supplying the temporal region or muscle, especially the superficial temporal artery.—**Temporal bone,** in *human anat.*, a complex and composite bone, representing several distinct and independent bones of many vertebrates, situated at the



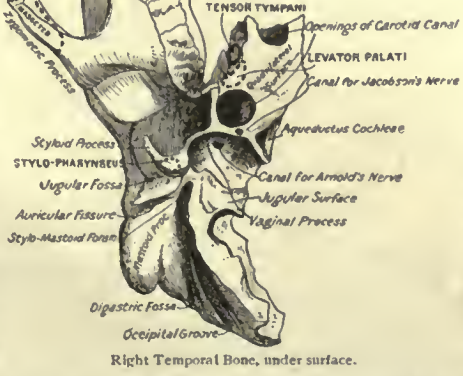
Right Temporal Bone, inner surface.

side and base of the skull, in the region of the ear, whose internal organs it contains within its substance. It is usually described as being composed of three sections—the squamous, the mastoid, and the petrous—which terms,



Right Temporal Bone, outer surface. (Dotted lines show extent of attachment of muscles whose names are printed in small capitals.)

however, apply only to part of the elements of which the bone is made up—the petrous and mastoid sections being artificially distinguished, and corresponding to the periotic, petrosal, or petromastoid bone of comparative anat-



Right Temporal Bone, under surface.

omy, while the tympanic or tympanal bone, forming the so-called vaginal and auditory processes, is properly a separate element (see *tympanic*, *tympanohyal*). The so-called styloid process is also a distinct element, belonging to the hyoidean arch, its ankylosis with the temporal of man being anomalous. The general character of the temporal bone is maintained throughout mammals, but is greatly modified in other vertebrates.—**Temporal canal,** a small canal leading from the orbital to the temporal surface of the malar bone, for the passage of one of the divisions of the temporomalar nerve.—**Temporal convolutions,** the three convolutions of the temporal lobe on the convex surface of the hemisphere, numbered first, second, and third from above downward; the temporal gyri.—**Temporal fascia, fossa, ganglion.** See the nouns.—**Temporal fissures.** Same as *temporal sulci*.—**Temporal gyri.** See *gyrus*.—**Temporal lines.** See *line*[2], and cut under *parietal*.—**Temporal lobe.** Same as *temporosphenoidal lobe* (which see, under *lobe*).—**Temporal muscle,** that muscle of mastication of man and many other vertebrates which arises from the surface of the temporal fossa, above and in front of the ear, and is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw. But its relative size, its shape, and to some extent its site vary much in different animals.—**Temporal plane.** See *plane*[1].—**Temporal point,** a tender point on the back part of the temple or the auriculotemporal nerve, or a little lower down just above the zygoma. It is developed in neuralgia of the inferior division of the fifth nerve.—**Temporal region,** the temple and adjacent parts: practically the same as the temporal fossa and its contents.—**Temporal ridges.** Same as *temporal lines*.—**Temporal sulci.** See *sulcus*.—**Temporal suture.** Same as *petrosquamous suture* (which see, under *petrosquamous*).—**Temporal vein,** the vein associated with the superficial temporal artery, forming by union with the temporomaxillary vein the beginning of the principal external jugular vein.

II. *n.* The bone of the temple, or os temporis. See *temporal bone*, above.

temporale (tem-pō-rā'lē), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *temporalis*, of the time: see *temporal*[1].] That part of the breviary and missal which contains the proper portions of the daily offices, in the order of the ecclesiastical year, beginning with Advent.

temporality (tem-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *temporalities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *temparalitie*; < OF. *temporalite*, F. *temporalité* = Sp. *temporalidad* = Pg. *temporalidade* = It. *temporalità*, < LL. *temporalita(t-)s*, temporariness, present custom, fashion, < L. *temporalis*, of the time: see *temporal*[1].] 1. In *Eng. law*, the state or character of being temporary: opposed to *perpetuity*.—2†. The laity.

Wherwith who so findeth faulte blamed not onelye the clergie but also the *temporalitie*, which he and haue bene al this while partners in the authoritie of the making and conseruacion of this lawe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 232.

3. A secular possession; specifically (in the plural), property and revenues of a religious corporation or an ecclesiastic, held for religious uses: contradistinguished from *spiritualities*, or matters of which the civil courts have no jurisdiction.

Many hold *temporalities*, tithes, and glebes unlawful.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 75.

Having a sufficient fortune of my own, I was careless of *temporalities*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Guardian of the temporalities. See *guardian*.

temporally (tem'pō-ral-i), *adv.* With reference to time; specifically, with respect to the present life only.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck.
South, Sermons.

temporalness (tem'pō-ral-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being temporal; worldliness. *Cotgrave*.

temporalty (tem'pō-ral-ti), *n.*; pl. *temporalties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *temporaltie*; < OF. **temporalte*: see *temporality*.] 1. The laity; secular persons; secular affairs.

The prince of Moscouie . . . vsurpeth this auloritie as well ouer the spiritualtie as the *temporaltie*: constitutynge what him lysteth of the goods and lyfe of al men.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 318).

If now we attempt to find in Henry's treatment of the *temporalty* a reflexion of the principles on which he dealt thus summarily with the spirituality, what do we find?
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 262.

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

The Caliph (who retayned the highest place still in their superstition, although dispoyled of his *Temporalties*).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 279.

temporaneous (tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *temporáneo* = Pg. It. *temporaneo*, < L. *temporaneus*, timely, opportune, < *tempus*, time, season, opportunity: see *temporal*[1], *tense*[2].] Temporary.

temporant†, *a.* See *temperant*.

temporarily (tem'pō-rā-ri-li), *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a limited time only; not perpetually or permanently.

temporariness (tem'pō-rā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being temporary; transitoriness: opposed to *permanence* and *perpetuity*.

temporary (tem′pō-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *temporaire* = Sp. Pg. *temporario*, < L. *temporarius*, lasting but for a time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season: see *temporal*[1].] 1. Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; not permanent.

These *temporary* truces and peaces were soone made and soone broken. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 191.

I am satisfied, that, as we grow older, we learn to look upon our bodies more and more as a *temporary* possession, and less and less as identified with ourselves. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

2†. Contemporary; of the period. [Rare.]

This excellent little piece ["Devil upon Two Sticks"], though it admits of some *temporary* strokes, such as the ridicule on the college of physicians, the political doctor, &c., yet exhibits them worked up in so brilliant and general a manner as to be always new. *W. Cooke*, S. Foote, I. 83.

Temporary administrator. Same as *special administrator* (which see, under *special*).—**Temporary allegiance.** See *allegiance*, 1.—**Temporary cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Temporary excise.** See *Act of the Hereditary Excise*, under *excise*[2].—**Temporary hours.** See *hour*.—**Temporary injunction.** See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.—**Temporary star,** a star which bursts in a few days into great brilliancy, and after some weeks or months sinks into lasting dimness.=**Syn. 1.** *Temporary, Temporal* (see *temporal*[1]), transient, fleeting, transitory, ephemeral, evanescent, brief.

temporisation, temporise, etc. See *temporization*, etc.

temporist† (tem′pō-rist), *n.* [< L. *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season, + *-ist*.] A temporizer.

Why turn a *temporist*, row with the tide? *Marston.*

temporization (tem″pō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *temporisation* = Pg. *temporização*; as *temporize* + *-ation*.] The act of temporizing; time-serving. Also spelled *temporisation*.

He [Graunt] allows that suspicions and charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. *Johnson*, Ascham.

temporize (tem′pō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *temporized*, ppr. *temporizing*. [= F. *temporiser* = Sp. Pg. *temporizar* = It. *temporeggiare*; as L. *tempus* (*tempor-*), time, season, + *-ize*.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion, or with the desires of another; yield temporarily or ostensibly to the current of opinion or circumstances.

The Dauphin is too wilful-opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties;
He flatly says he'll not lay down his arms.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 125.

'Twas then no time her grievance to reveal,
"He 's mad who takes a lion by the ears."
This knew the Queen, and this well know the wise,
This must they learn that rightly *temporize*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 36.

2†. To parley.

For that he could not brook to *temporise*
With humours maskèd in those times' disguise.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

All these *temporize* with other for necessities, but all as uncertaine as peace or warres. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 128.

3. To dilly-dally; delay; procrastinate.

The Earle of Lincolne, deceived of his hopes of the Countries concourse unto him (in which case he would have *temporized*), . . . resolved . . . to give him [the king] battaile. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 43.

All parties joined in entreating for the people a share in legislation. The duke of York *temporized*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 413.

Also spelled *temporise*.

temporizer (tem′pō-rī-zėr), *n.* [< *temporize* + *-er*[1].] One who temporizes; one who yields to the time or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer; a time-server. Also spelled *temporiser*.

We have atheists that serve no God, mammonists that serve their money, idolaters that serve creatures, apostates that forsake God, worldlings, *temporisers*, neuters, that serve many, serve all, serve none. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 444.

temporizing (tem′pō-rī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *temporize*, *v.*] Inclined to temporize; complying with the time or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

The proceedings exhibit Henry [IV.] as a somewhat *temporising* politician, but not as a cruel man. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

temporizingly (tem′pō-rī-zing-li), *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

temporo-alar (tem″pō-rō-ā′lăr), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the temporal region and to the wing: as, the *temporo-alar* muscle.

temporo-alaris (tem″pō-rō-ā-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *temporo-alares* (-rēz). The temporo-alar muscle of a bird. It is nearly the same as that usually called the *dermotensor patagii*. *Viallane.*

temporo-auricular (tem″pō-rō-â-rik′ū-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and auricular regions of the head: applied to one of the divisions of the trigeminal nerve. See *auriculotemporal*.

temporoccipital (tem″pō-rok-sip′i-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the temple and the back of the head; common to the temporal and occipital regions of the skull.

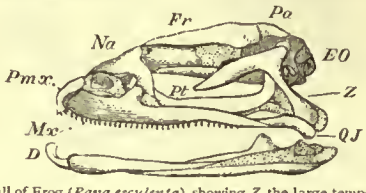
temporofacial (tem″pō-rō-fā′shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and facial regions of the head.—**Temporofacial nerve,** the larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the supra-auricular and pre-auricular muscles, the frontalis, corrugator supercilii, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

temporohyoid (tem″pō-rō-hī′oid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and hyoid bones: noting muscles or ligaments connecting these bones. See *epihyal*, *stylohyal*.

temporomalar (tem″pō-rō-mā′lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal fossa and the malar bone.—**Temporomalar canals,** canals leading from the orbital to the temporal and facial surfaces of the malar bone. There are usually two, known as the *temporal* and the *malar canal*.—**Temporomalar nerve,** a small branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the skin of the cheek and temple: same as *orbital nerve* (which see, under *orbital*).

temporomandibular (tem″pō-rō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone. See *temporomaxillary*.

temporomastoid (tem″pō-rō-mas′toid), *n.* A



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), showing *Z*, the large temporomastoid; *D*, dentary bone of lower mandible; *EO*, exoccipital; *Fr*, *Pa*, frontoparietal; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *QJ*, quadratojugal.

bone of the temporal and mastoid region of the skull in *Amphibia*, as in *Rana*.

temporomaxillary (tem″pō-rō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the cheek or upper jaw: noting a vein and other structures.—2. Pertaining to the temporal bone and the lower jaw-bone; temporomandibular: as, the *temporomaxillary* articulation.—**Temporomaxillary articulation,** in man and other mammals, the joint by which the under jaw is hinged upon the squamosal part of the temporal bone, in the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. This is the only freely movable articulation of the skull, being that which permits the mouth to be opened and shut. It does not exist below mammals, for in all other vertebrates the mandible articulates indirectly with the rest of the skull, by the intervention of a suspensorium of some sort. See cuts under *skull*[1].—**Temporomaxillary fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.—**Temporomaxillary vein,** a vein formed by the union of the temporal vein and the internal maxillary vein. It descends through the parotid gland, and finally divides into two branches, one of which joins the facial vein, and the other, joining the posterior auricular, becomes the external jugular vein.

temporoparietal (tem″pō-rō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones: as, the *temporoparietal* suture (the continuous parietomastoid and squamosal sutures).

temporosphenoid (tem″pō-rō-sfē′noid), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.

temporosphenoidal (tem″pō-rō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* Same as *sphenotemporal*.—**Temporosphenoidal convolutions or gyri.** Same as *temporal gyri* (which see, under *gyrus*).—**Temporosphenoidal lobe.** See *lobe*, and *cerebral hemisphere* (under *cerebral*).

tempre†, *v.* A Middle English form of *temper*.

tempre†, **tempree**†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *tempre*, < L. *temperatus*, temperate: see *temperate*, *a.* Cf. *attempre*, *a.*] Temperate.

But the Contree where he duellethe in most comounly is in Gaydo or in Jong, that is a gode Contree and a *tempree* aftre that the Contree is there; but to men of this Contree it were to passyng hoot. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 240.

Now had the *tempre* sonne al that relevyd. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Good Women (1st version), l. 116.

[The later version reads *atempre*.]

temprely†, *adv.* [ME. *temprely*, *temperelly*; < *tempre*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Temperately.

Governeth yow also of youre diete
Al *temperelly*, and namely in this hete.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale (Harl. MS.), l. 262.

tempruret, *n.* See *temperure*.

temps[1] (F. pron. toñ), *n.* 1†. See *tense*[1].—2. Specifically, in *legerdemain*, the right opportunity for executing a required movement. This is gained by some act which distracts the attention of the audience while the trick is being done.

temps[2]†, **tempset**, *n.* See *tense*.

tempt (tempt), *v. t.* [< ME. *tempten* (pp. sometimes *temped*), < OF. *tempter*, *tenter*, *tanter*, F. *tenter* = Pr. *temptar* = Sp. Pg. *tentar* = It. *tentare*, tempt, < L. *tentare*, handle, touch, try, test, tempt (also in form *temptare*, not a reg. variant, and explainable only as an ancient error due to some confusion; cf. E. *daunt*, < OF. *daunter*, *dompter*, < L. *domitare*, etc.), freq. of *tenere*, pp. *tentus*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attempt*, etc.] 1. To put to trial; try; test; put to the test. [Archaic.]

Sothli he selde this thing, *temptinge* him; forsoth he wiste what he was to doynge. *Wyclif*, John vi. 6.

Tempte hem frist on werkes smale,
In ereed lande the plough as for to hale.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

God did *tempt* Abraham. Gen. xxii. 1.

2. To entice; attract; allure; invite; induce; incline; dispose; incite.

I am a weak one,
Arm'd only with my fears: I beseech your grace
Tempt me no further. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 3.

Still his strength conceal'd,
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall.
Milton, P. L., i. 642.

It was now that he began to *tempt* me about writing "the Dutch War." *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 13, 1669.

Green covered places *tempted* the foot, and black bogholes discouraged it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

3. To incite or entice to evil; entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement; seduce.

Thus deuelis ther wills caste
With ther argumentis greete,
& thrittl 3eer thei foondid faste
To *tempte* Jhesu in manye an hete.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Let no man say, when he is *tempted*, I am *tempted* of God; for God cannot be *tempted* with evil, neither *tempteth* he any man; but every man is *tempted* when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Jas. i. 13, 14.

4. To provoke; defy; act presumptuously toward.

Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 16.

Tempt him not so too far; I wish, forbear:
In time we hate that which we often fear.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 11.

It behoov'd him to have bin more cautious how he *tempted* Gods finding out of blood and deceit. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

5†. To attempt; endeavor to do, accomplish, or reach; venture on.

Who shall *tempt*, with wandering feet,
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss?
Milton, P. L., ii. 404.

What though defeated once thou'st been, and known,
Tempt it again. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** To lure, inveigle, decoy, bait, bribe.

tempt† (tempt), *n.* [< *tempt*, *v.*] An attempt.

By the issues of all *tempts* they found no certain conclusion but this, "God and heaven are strong against us in all we do." *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

temptability (temp-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *temptable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being temptable.

temptable (temp′ta-bl), *a.* [< *tempt* + *-able*.] That may be tempted; accessible to temptation.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

temptableness (temp′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being temptable; temptability.

temptation (temp-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *temptacioun*, < OF. *temptacion*, *tentation*, F. *tentation* = Pr. *temptacio*, *tentacio* = Sp. *tentacion* = Pg. *tentação* = It. *tentazione*, < L. *tentatio*(*n-*), trial, temptation, < *tentare*, try, test, tempt: see *tempt*.] 1. The act of testing or trying; trial. [Archaic.]

Or hath God assayed to go and take him a nation from the midst of another nation, by *temptations*, by signs, and by wonders? Deut. iv. 34.

A *temptation* is only another word for an experiment, or trial; a trial whether we will do or forbear such a thing. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Enticement to evil, as by specious argument, flattery, or the offer of some real or apparent good.

Most dangerous
Is that *temptation* that doth goad us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 182.

He who resigns the world has no *temptation* to envy, hatred, malice, anger. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

He drilled himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to *temptation*. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

3. The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil.

And lead [bring, R. V.] us not into *temptation*, but deliver us from evil [the evil one, R. V.]. Mat. vi. 13.

In the sixth petition [of the Lord's Prayer], which is, "And lead us not into *temptation*, but deliver us from evil," we pray that God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted. *Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 106.

By one man's firm obedience fully tried
Through all *temptation*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 5.

4. That which tempts, or entices to evil; an enticement; an allurement; any tempting or alluring object.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket, for if the devil be within and that *temptation* without, I know he will choose it. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 106.

There is no place, no state, or scene of life, that hath not its proper and peculiar *temptations*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

temptational (temp-tā'shon-al), *a.* [< *temptation* + *-al*.] Of the nature of temptation; tempting; seductive: as, "the *temptational* agency of lust," *J. Caldwell*, Homiletical Mag., VI. 106.

temptationless (temp-tā'shon-les), *a.* [< *temptation* + *-less*.] Having no temptation or motive. *Hammond*, Works, IV. vii. [Rare.]

temptatious (temp-tā'shus), *a.* [< *temptati(on)* + *-ous*.] Tempting; seductive. [Obsolete or rare.]

I, my liege, I. O, that *temptatious* tongue!
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., F. I. (*Nares.*)

She put it [a hat] off and looked at it. There was something almost humanly winning and *temptatious* in it.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 665.

tempter (temp'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *temptour*, < OF. *temptcor*, **tempteur*, *tenteur*, F. *tentateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *tentador* = It. *tentatore*, < L. *tentator*, one who tempts or attempts, < *tentare*, tempt: see *tempt*.] One who tempts; one who solicits or entices to evil.

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 163.

The tempter, the great adversary of man; the devil.

And when *the tempter* came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

So glozed *the tempter*, and his proem tuned;
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.
Milton, P. L., ix. 549.

tempting (temp'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tempt*, *v.*] That tempts, entices, or allures; attractive; seductive: as, *tempting* pleasures.

So peruerse stomakes haue they berne to women that the more part of their *temptynge* spretes they haue made she deuyls. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, Pref.

To whom [his precursors] he thus owed the service, often an important one in such cases, of exhausting the most *tempting* forms of errour.
Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.

temptingly (temp'ting-li), *adv.* In a tempting manner; seductively; attractively; alluringly.

How *temptingly* the landscape shines! The air
Breathes invitation. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ix.

temptingness (temp'ting-nes), *n.* The state of being tempting.

temption† (temp'shon), *n.* A reduced form of *temptation*.

Conceal her; let me not
As much as know her name; there 's *temption* in 't.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

temptress (temp'tres), *n.* [Formerly also *temptteress*; < ME. *temptresse*, < OF. *temptresse* (cf. F. *tentatrice* = It. *tentatrice*); as *tempter* + *-ess*.] A woman who tempts or entices.

She was my *temptress*, the foul provoker. *Scott.*

tempus (tem'pus), *n.* [L., time: see *tense*[1], *temporal*[1].] In *medieval music*, a method of dividing a breve into semibreves — that is, rhythmical subdivision. In *tempus perfectum* a breve is equal to three semibreves, in *tempus imperfectum* to two. Compare *mode*[1], 7 (*b*), and *prolation*, 4.

temse (tems), *n.* [Formerly also *tems*, *temps*, *tempse*; < ME. *temse*, *tempse*, < AS. **temes* = MD. *tems*, *temst*, D. *tems* = MLG. *temes*, *temis*, *temese*, a colander, sieve; cf. F. *tamis* = Pr. *tamis* = Sp. *tamiz* = It. *tamigio* (Venetian *tamiso*) (ML. *tamisium*), a sieve; origin obscure.] A sieve; a searce; a bolter; a strainer. See the quotation from "Notes and Queries." According to a common statement, the proverbial saying "He'll never set the Thames on fire" (that is, he'll never make any figure in the world) contains this word in a corrupt form. "The *temse* was a corn-sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the *temse* so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom." (*Brewer.*) No evidence for this statement appears. The word *Thames* was in Middle English *Temse*, etc., Anglo-Saxon *Temese*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Marcolphus toke a lytyll cyve or *temse* in his oon hande, and a foot of a bere in the othre hande.
Salomon and Marcolphus. (*Halliwell.*)

I have seen it stated during this discussion and elsewhere that a *tems* in North and West Lancashire means a grain riddle; but this is not exact. A *tems* proper is a sieve with deep sides, very like a peck measure, is 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and has a bottom of woven horsehair. It is used for taking small particles of butter out of the buttermilk just after churning; one person holds the *tems* over a vessel and another pours in the buttermilk, the hair-work passing the milk and catching the particles of butter. This would not cause a fire, neither is a grain-riddle firing by ordinary hand usage more probable. When worked at the quickest one man riddles while another fills, and the riddle is emptied several times in a minute. The grain also is cold in its normal state, and there is no chance of it or the riddle's getting heated by friction. To a practical man a riddle firing would sound most absurd. If you say to a Lancashire labourer, "Tha'll ne'er set th' *tems* afire," a hundred to one he would understand the river Thames. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 14.

temse (tems), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *temsed*, ppr. *temsing*. [Formerly also *tempse*; < ME. *temsen*, *tempsen*, < AS. *temsian* (= D. *temsen* = MLG. *temesen*), sift; from the noun.] To sift. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

temse-bread (tems'bred), *n.* Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [Prov. Eng.]

temse-loaf (tems'lōf), *n.* Same as *temse-bread*. [Prov. Eng.]

Some mixeth to miller the rhye with the wheat,
Tems loaf on his table to have for to eat.
Tusser, September's Husbandry.

temulence (tem'ū-lens), *n.* [< F. *ténulence* = Pg. *temulencia* = It. *temulenza*, < L. *temulentia*, drunkenness, intoxication, < *temulentus*, drunk: see *temulent*.] Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [Rare.]

temulency (tem'ū-len-si), *n.* [As *temulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *temulence*. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

temulent (tem'ū-lent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *temulento*, < L. *temulentus*, drunk.] Intoxicated; given to drink. [Rare.]

He was recognized, in then *temulent* Germany, as the very prince of topers. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

temulentive† (tem'ū-len-tiv), *a.* [< *temulent* + *-ive*.] Drunken; in a state of inebriation. *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1639), p. 38. [Rare.]

temulently (tem'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

temulentness (tem'ū-lent-nes), *n.* Same as *temulence*. *Bailey.*

ten (ten), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ten*, *tene*, < AS. *tēn*, *tién*, *tēne* = OS. *tehan* = OFries. *tian*, *tien* = D. *tien* = MLG. *tein*, LG. *tien* = OHG. *zehan*, MHG. *zehen*, *zen*, G. *zehn* = Icel. *tīu* = Dan. *ti* = Sw. *tia* = Ir. Gael. *deich* = W. *deg* = Goth. *taihun* = L. *decem* (> It. *dieci*, *dieci* = Sp. *diez* = Pg. *dez* = F. *dix*) = Gr. *δέκα* = Skt. *daśa*, ten. Hence ult. *-teen*, *teens*, *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of nine and one; one more than nine; twice five: a cardinal numeral.

Ten slow mornings past, and on the eleventh
Her father laid the letter in her hand.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

[*Ten* is often used indefinitely for many.

There 's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging, and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks.
Dryden, Cleomenes, ii. 2.]

Council of Ten. See *council*.—**Hart of ten.** See *hart*[1].—**Ten commandments.** See *commandment*.—**Ten-hour law.** See *hour*.—**Ten-pound Act.** See *pound*[1].—**Ten-wheeled locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**The ten bones.** See *bone*[1].—**To face it with a card of ten**†. See *face*[1].—**Upper ten thousand.** See *upper ten*, under *upper*.

II. *n.* 1. The sum of nine and one, or of five and five.—2. A figure or symbol denoting that number of units or objects, as 10, or X, or x.—3. A playing-card with ten spots.

But, whiles he thought to steal the single *ten*,
The king was slyly finger'd from the deck!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 43.

4. Ten o'clock in the morning or evening: as, I was to be there at *ten*.—5. A certain weight of coal used in the coal-fields of Durham and Northumberland, England, for reckoning the royalty to be paid by the lessee to the lessor. It varies between 48 and 50 tons. *Greslcy.*—**Catch the ten.** See *catch*[1].—**Upper ten.** See *upper*.

tent†, *adv.* Ten times.

Forbede a love, and it is *ten* so wood.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 736.

ten. Abbreviation for *tenuto*.

tenability (ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *tenable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being tenable; tenableness.

tenable (ten'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *tenable*, < *tenir* = Pr. *tener*, *tenir* = Sp. *tener* = Pg. *ter* = It. *tenere*, hold, keep, < L. *tenere*, hold, keep: see *tenant*[1].] 1. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended successfully against an assailant; successfully defensible against attacks or arguments or objections: as, a *tenable* fortress; a *tenable* theory.

Infidelity has been attacked with so good success of late years that it is driven out of all its out-works. The atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 186.

The place was scarcely *tenable*, and it was abandoned on the approach of the Spanish army.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2†. Held; retained; kept secret or inviolate.

If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight,
Let it be *tenable* in your silence still.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 248.

tenableness (ten'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tenable; tenability.

tenace (ten'ās), *n.* [< F. *tenace*, tenacious, in *demeurer tenace*, hold the best and third best cards, lit. 'stay tenacious': see *demur* and *tenacious*.] In *whist*, the best and third best cards, or the second and fourth best cards, in play, of a suit: known in the former case as a *major tenace*, in the latter as a *minor tenace*.

tenacious (tē-nā'shus), *a.* [= F. *tenace* = Sp. Pg. *tenaz* = It. *tenace*, < L. *tenax* (*tenac-*), holding fast, < *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession: with *of* before the thing held; hence, stubborn; obstinate.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles. *South.*

A man is naturally most *tenacious of* that which is most liable to be taken from him.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 397.

The religion of ancient Egypt was very *tenacious*, and not easily effaced.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vii. 6.

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it: said of the memory.

The memory of some . . . is very *tenacious*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 5.

3†. Niggardly; close-fisted. *Bailey*, 1727.—4. Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive, as ropy, glutinous, or viscous matter; sticky; viscid: as, few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.—5. Tough; having great cohesive force between its particles, so that they resist any effort to pull or force them asunder: as, steel is the most *tenacious* of all known substances.

tenaciously (tē-nā'shus-li), *adv.* In a tenacious manner. (*a*) With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed; firmly; determinedly; with unyielding obstinacy; obstinately. (*b*) Adhesively; with cohesive force.

tenaciousness (tē-nā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tenacious, in any sense; tenacity.

I can allow in clergymen, through all their divisions, some *tenaciousness* of their own opinion.
Burke, Rev. in France.

tenacity (tē-nas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *ténacité* = Sp. *tenacidad* = Pg. *tenacidade* = It. *tenacità*, < L. *tenacita(t-)s*, a holding fast, < *tenax* (*tenac-*), holding fast: see *tenacious*.] 1. The property or character of being tenacious, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Firmness of hold or of purpose; obstinacy.

I find to my grief that the misunderstanding *tenacity* of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrel.
Bp. Hall, The Reconciler.

Old associations cling to the mind with astonishing *tenacity*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, p. 114.

Their moral notions, though held with strong *tenacity*, seem to have no standard beyond hereditary custom.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

The *tenacity* of the English bull-dog . . . was a subject of national boasting. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(*b*) Retentiveness, as of memory. (*c*) Adhesiveness; that property of matter by virtue of which things stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness. (*d*) That property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; also, the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing: opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*. Tenacity results from the attraction of cohesion which exists between the particles of bodies, and the stronger this attraction is in any body the greater is the tenacity of the body. Tenacity is consequently different in different materials, and in the same material it varies with the state of the body in regard to temperature and other circumstances. The resistance offered to tearing is called *absolute tenacity*, that offered to crushing *retroactive tenacity*. The tenacity of wood is much greater in the direction of the length of its fibers than in the transverse direction. With regard to metals, the processes of forging and wire-drawing increase their tenacity in the longitudinal direction; and mixed metals have, in general, greater tenacity than those which are simple. See *cohesion*.

The *tenacity* of a substance may be defined as the greatest longitudinal stress that it can bear without tearing asunder.
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 56.

tenaculum (tē-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tenacula* (-lä). [NL., < LL. *tenaculum*, an instrument for holding, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] 1. A sharp hook, set in a handle, used for picking up arteries in surgical operations, and in dissections.

These [arterial branches] are difficult to tie, even when picked up by the *tenaculum*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 82.

2. In *entom.*, the pair of microscopic chitinous processes on the under side of the abdomen of podurans or springtails, serving as a catch to hold the elater or springing-organ in place. *A. S. Packard.*

tenacy† (ten'ā-si), *n.* [< L. *tenax* (*tenac-*) (see *tenacious*) + *-y*³.] Tenacity; obstinacy.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy.* *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xii. (*Latham.*)

tenail, tenaille (te-nāl'), *n.* [< F. *tenaille* = Pr. *tenalha* = Sp. *tenaza* = It. *tanaglia*, < ML. **tenacula*, f., orig. LL. neut. pl. of *tenaculum*, a holder: see *tenaculum*.] In *fort.*, an outwork or rampart raised in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions. In its simplest form it consists of two faces forming with each other a reëntering angle; but generally it consists of three faces forming two reëntering angles, in which case it is called a *double tenail.* Any work belonging either to permanent or to field fortification which, on the plan, consists of a succession of lines forming salient and reëntering angles alternately, is said to be *à tenaille.*

tenaillon (te-nal'yon), *n.* [F.: see *tenail.*] In *fort.*, a work constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunettes, but differing in that one of the faces of the tenaillon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunette is perpendicular to it. Works of this kind are seldom adopted.

tenancy (ten'an-si), *n.* [< OF. *tenance*, possession, = Sp. Pg. *tenencia* = ML. *tenentia*, < L. *tenen(t-)s*, a tenant: see *tenant*¹.] 1. In *law:* (*a*) A holding by private ownership; estate; tenure: as, *tenancy* in fee simple; *tenancy* in tail. (*b*†) A habitation or dwelling-place held of another.

The said John Scrips had in like sort divided a Tenemeot in Shordich into or about seventeene *Tenancies* or dwellings, and the same inhabited by divers persons.
Proc. in Star Chamber, an. 40 Queen Elizabeth, quoted in [Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 123.

2. The period during which lands or tenements are held or occupied by a tenant.—**Entire tenancy.** See *entire.*—**Estate in joint tenancy.** See *estate.*—**Several tenancy.** See *entire tenancy.*—**Severance of a joint tenancy.** See *severance.*—**Tenancy at will.** See *estate at will*, under *estate.*—**Tenancy by entireties.** See *entirety.*—**Tenancy by the courtesy of England.** See *courtesy of England*, under *courtesy.*—**Tenancy from year to year,** a tenancy which is implied by law sometimes, on the termination of a lease for a year or years and a continuance of the possession without a new agreement.—**Tenancy in common,** a holding in common with others: an estate consisting in a right to a share of an undivided thing; a tenancy in which all have or are entitled to a common or joint possession, but each has a separate or several title to his undivided share which he can dispose of without affecting the others: distinguished from *joint tenancy.* See *estate.* Sometimes called *coparcenary.*

tenant¹ (ten'ant), *n.* [< ME. *tenant*, *tenaunt*, < OF. *tenant*, a tenant, = Pg. It. *tenente*, a lieutenant, < L. *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold, keep, possess. Cf. *lieutenant.* From the L. *tenere* are also ult. E. *tenable*, *tenacious*, *tenacy*, *tempt*, *temptation*, etc.] 1. In *law:* (*a*) A person who holds real property by private ownership, by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. The term is sometimes used in reference to interests in pure personalty, as when we speak of one as *tenant* for life of a fund. (*b*) More specifically, one who holds under a superior owner, as a lessee or occupant for rent: used thus as correlative to *landlord.*

I have been your *tenant*, and your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1. 14.

[The word always implies indirectly the existence of a paramount right, like that of a feudal lord or the modern right of eminent domain. States or nations are not spoken of as tenants of their own property: subjects and citizens are.]

(*c*) A defendant in a real action. See *action*, 8 (*b*).—2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.

Oh fields! Oh woods! when, when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade?
Cowley, The Wish.

The sheepfold here
Pours out its fleecy *tenants* o'er the glebe.
Cowper, Task, i. 291.

3. In *her.*, same as *supporter.* A distinction has been made between these terms by alleging that the tenant holds the shield as if keeping it upright, as is usual with modern supporters, but does not support its weight or lift it. (Compare *supporter.*) Some writers, following the French heralds, use *tenant* for a human figure holding or flanking the shield, reserving *supporter* for an animal. Also *tenent.*—**Chief tenant.** Same as *tenant in capite.*—**Customary tenant.** See *customary freehold*, under *customary.*—**Kindly tenant.** See *kindly.*—**Landlord and Tenant Act.** See *landlord.*—**Particular tenant.** See *particular.*—**Sole tenant,** one who holds in his own sole right, and not with another.—**Tenant at sufferance,** one who, having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end without express agreement with the rightful owner.—**Tenant at will,** one in possession of lands who holds at the will of the lessor or owner.—**Tenant by copy of court-roll,** one who is admitted tenant of any lands, etc., within a manor.—**Tenant by courtesy.** See under *courtesy.*—**Tenant by the verge.** See *verge.*—**Tenant for life, life tenant.** See *estate for life*, under *estate.*—**Tenant in capite, tenant in chief.** See *in capite.*—**Tenant in common,** one who holds lands or chattels in common with another or other persons. See *tenancy in common* (under *tenancy*) and *estate in joint tenancy* (under *estate*).—**Tenant in dower,** a widow who possesses land, etc., by virtue of her dower.—**Tenant pour auter vie.** See *auter vie.*—**Tenants by entireties.** See *entirety.*—**Tenant to the præcipe,** the person to whom a tenant in tail granted an estate for the express purpose of being made defendant in proceedings to alienate the land by a recovery.

tenant¹ (ten'ant), *v.* [< *tenant*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold or possess as a tenant; occupy.

The greatest part of Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served himself or his ancestors.
Steele, Spectator, No. 107.

Goblins, to my notions, though they might *tenant* the dumb carcasses of beasts, could scarce covet shelter in the commonplace human form.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

We bought the farm we *tenanted* before.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2†. To let out to tenants.

Three acres more he converted into a high way; . . . and the rest he *tenanted* out.
Strype, Hen. VIII., an. 1530.

II.† *intrans.* To live as a tenant; dwell.

In yonder tree he *tenanteth* alone.
Warren, The Lily and the Bee, ii.

tenant²† (ten'ant), *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *tenon.*

They be fastened or *tenanted* the one to the other.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, II. 81. (*Davies.*)

tenantable (ten'an-ta-bl), *a.* [< *tenant*¹ + *-able.*] Being in a state of repair suitable for a tenant; that may be tenanted or occupied.

To apply the distinction to Colchester: all men beheld it as *tenantable*, full of fair houses; none as tenable in a hostile way for any long time against a great army.
Fuller, Worthies, Essex, I. 544.

He even gave her permission to tenant the house in which she had lived with her husband, as long as it should be *tenantable.* *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

tenantableness (ten'an-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being tenantable.

tenant-farmer (ten'ant-fär'mėr), *n.* A farmer who is only a tenant, and not the owner of the farm he cultivates.

We may relieve this country from all responsibility, real or imaginary, for the misfortunes of the Irish *tenant-farmers.* *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 729.

tenant-farming (ten'ant-fär'ming), *n.* The occupying of a farm on lease, and not as owner.

Tenant-farming is unprofitable.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 301.

tenantless (ten'ant-les), *a.* [< *tenant*¹ + *-less.*] Having no tenant; unoccupied: vacant; untenanted.

Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless.*
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 8.

tenant-right (ten'ant-rīt), *a.* 1. The right of tenancy of a tenant on a manor, who holds not at the will of the lord but according to the custom of the manor.

The customary tenants enjoy the ancient custom called *tenant-right:* namely, "To have their messuages and tenements to them during their lives, and after their deceases to the eldest issues of their bodies lawfully begotten."
H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

2. The right, or claim of right, in various forms or degrees, on the part of agricultural tenants, particularly in Great Britain and Ireland, to continue the tenancy so long as they pay the rent and act properly, to have the rent not raised so high as to destroy their interest, to be allowed to sell their interest on leaving to a purchaser acceptable to the landlord, and to receive a compensation from the landlord if turned off. The claim last mentioned, recognized as extending to crops left in the ground, labor in preparing the soil for the next crop, produce left on the farm, and of late years the value of permanent improvements, is that more especially known as *tenant-right.*

tenantry (ten'an-tri), *n.*; pl. *tenantries* (-triz). [< *tenant* + *-ry.*] 1†. The condition of being a tenant; tenancy.

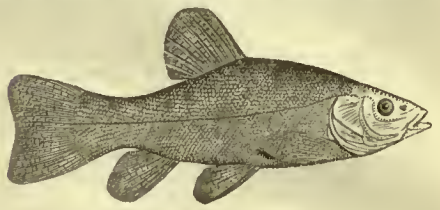
Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenantries.*
Bp. Ridley, in Dr. Ridley's Life, p. 656. (*Latham.*)

2. The body of tenants; tenants collectively.

Yes, Mr. Huxter, yes; a happy *tenantry*, its country's pride, will assemble in the baronial hall, where the beards will wag all. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxv.

tence†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tense*¹.

tench (tench), *n.* [< ME. *tenche*, < OF. *tenche*, F. *tanche* = Sp. Pg. *tenca* = It. *tinca*, < LL. *tinca*, ML. also *tenca*, a tench.] A cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Tinca vulgaris.* It inhabits the streams and lakes of the European continent, and in England it is frequent in ornamental waters and ponds. The fish attains a length of from 10 to 12 inches. It has very small smooth scales. The color is generally a greenish-olive above, a light tint predominating below. It is very sluggish, inhabits bottom-waters, and feeds on refuse vegetable matter. It



Tench (*Tinca vulgaris*).

is very tenacious of life, and may be conveyed alive in damp weeds for long distances. The flesh is somewhat coarse and insipid. The tench was formerly supposed to have some healing virtue in the touch. I. Walton ("Complete Angler," p. 175) says: "The Tench . . . is observed to be a Physician to other fishes, . . . and it is said that a Pike will neither devour nor hurt him, because the Pike, being sick or hurt by any accident, is cured by touching the Tench."

tench-weed (tench'wēd), *n.* The common pondweed, *Potamogeton natans:* so named from some association with the tench (according to Forby, from its coating of mucilage, supposed to be very agreeable to that fish).

tend¹ (tend), *v.* [< ME. **tenden*, < OF. (and F.) *tendre*, stretch, stretch out, hold forth, offer, tender, = Pr. *tendre* = Sp. Pg. *tender* = It. *tendere*, < L. *tendere* (√ *ten*), stretch, stretch out, extend, spread out, intr. direct one's course, aim, strive, go, tend, = Gr. *τείνειν* (√ *τεν*, *ταν*) = Skt. √ *tan*, stretch: a root represented in Teut. by *thin:* see *thin*¹. From the L. *tendere* are also ult. E. *tend*², *tender*², *tender*³, *tendon*, *tense*², *tension*, *tent*¹, *tent*³, *tent*⁴, *attend*, *contend*, *extend*, *intend*, *portend*, *pretend*, *superintend*, *contention*, *extension*, *intention*, etc.; from the Gr., *tone*¹, *tonic*, *tune*, etc.] **I.**† *trans.* To reach out; offer; tender.

Then Cassivelaunus . . . sent Embassadour to Cæsar by Conius and Arras, *tending* unto him a surrendry.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 37. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To move or be directed, literally or figuratively; hold a course.

If I came alone in the quality of a private person, I must go on foot through the streets, and, because I was a person generally known, might be followed by some one or other, who would discover whither my private visit *tended*, besides that those in the inn must needs take notice of my coming in that manner.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 158.

See from above the bellying Clouds descend,
And big with some new Wonder this Way *tend.*
Congreve, Semele, iii. 8.

I know not whither your insinuations would *tend.*
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 2.

It further illustrates a very important point, toward which the argument has been for some time *tending.*
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 118.

2. To have a tendency to operate in some particular direction or way; have a bent or inclination to effective action in some particular direction; aim or serve more or less effectively and directly: commonly followed by an infinitive: as, exercise *tends* to strengthen the muscles.

By this time they were got to the Enchanted Ground, where the air naturally *tended* to make one drowsy.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

To make men governable in this manner, their precepts mainly *tend* to break a nationall spirit.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

No advantage was deemed unwarrantable which could *tend* to secure the victory. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Natural selection *tends* only to make each organic being as perfect as, or slightly more perfect than, the other inhabitants of the same country with which it has to struggle for existence. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 197.

3. To serve, contribute, or conduce in some degree or way; be influential in some direction, or in promoting some purpose or interest; have a more or less direct bearing or effect (upon something).

Farewell, poor swain! thou art not for my bend;
I must have quicker souls, whose words may *tend*
To some free action.'
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

But the place doth not greatly *tend* unto tranquility.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 225.

All other men, who know what they ask, desire of God that thir doings may *tend* to his glory.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, viii.

The Spaniard hopes that one Day this Peace may *tend* to his Advantage more than all his Wars have done.
Howell, Letters, iii. 1.

=Syn. 2. To incline, lean, verge, trend.—3. To conduce.

tend² (tend), *v.* [< ME. *tenden;* by apheresis from *attend.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To attend; wait upon as an assistant or protector; guard.

It is ordered at Common Counsell that the new Mayor *tenne* the old Mayor at his owne house, and goe home with the sword before him afterward.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 156.

2. To look after; take care of; have the charge, care, or supervision of: as, to *tend* a machine; to *tend* a flock; to *tend* a sick person.

The Boy of whom I speak
In summer *tended* cattle on the hills.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

I would fain stay and help thee *tend* him!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

The mother . . . sat at the foot of the bed and *tended* Annie's baby. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 54.

3†. To be attentive to; attend to; be mindful of; mind.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.
Milton, P. L., ix. 583.

4. To wait upon so as to execute; be prepared to perform. [Rare.]

By all the stars that *tend* thy bidding. *Keats.*

5. *Naut.*, to watch, as a vessel at anchor, at the turn of tides, and cast her by the helm, and by some sail if necessary, so as to keep turns out of her cable.—**Syn.** I and 2. To keep, protect, nurse.

II. *intrans.* 1. To attend; wait as an attendant or servant: with *on* or *upon*.

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend upon* my father? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 96.

O I that wasted time to *tend upon* her,
To compass her with sweet observances.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. To be in waiting; be ready for service; attend.

The associates *tend*, and everything is bent
For England. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 47.

3†. To be attentive; listen.

Tend to the master's whistle. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 8.

tend[3]†, *v. t.* See *tind*.

tend[4]†. Obsolete past participle of *teen*[1].

tendable† (ten'da-bl), *a.* [< *tend*[2] + *-able*.] Attentive.

A *tendable* [var. *plyaunt*] seruaunt standeth in fauour.
Hugh Rhodes, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxxii.

tendance (ten'dans), *n.* [Also sometimes *tendence;* by apheresis from *attendance;* cf. *tend*[2] for *attend*.] 1†. Expectant waiting; expectancy.

Unhappie wight, borne to desastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend!
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 908.

2. Persons waiting or in attendance.

All those which were his fellows but of late . . .
Follow his strides, his lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 80.

3. Attendance; the work or art of tending or caring for some person or thing; attention; care; watchful supervision or care.

Good Host, such *tendence* as you would expect
From your own children if yourself were sick,
Let this old Man find at your hands.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, i.

tendant† (ten'dant), *n.* [By apheresis from *attendant*.] An attendant.

His *tendants* round about
Him, fainting, falling, carried in with care.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil, 1632. (*Nares.*)

tendence[1] (ten'dens), *n.* [< F. *tendance* = Sp. Pg. *tendencia* = It. *tendenza*, < ML. as if **tendentia*, < L. *tenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*[1].] Tendency. [Rare.]

He freely moves and acts according to his most natural *tendence* and inclination. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, i. 1.

tendence[2] (ten'dens), *n.* Same as *tendance*.

tendency (ten'den-si), *n.* [As *tendence*[1] (see *-cy*).] Movement, or inclination to move, in some particular direction or toward some end or purpose; bent, leaning, or inclination toward some object, effect, or result; inclining or contributing influence.

The tenderest mother could not have been more anxious and careful as to the religious *tendency* of any books we read. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vi.

Tendency is the ideal summation of the statical conditions which tend to a dynamical result; or, to express it less technically, it is one gathering up into a picture of all the events which we foresee will succeed each other when the organism is set going, and of the final result.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 38.

Everywhere the history of religion betrays a *tendency* to enthusiasm. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

=**Syn.** *Propensity, Inclination*, etc. (see *bent*[1]), drift, direction, bearing.

tender[1] (ten'dėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tender, tendre*, < OF. (and F.) *tendre* = Pr. *tenre, tendre* = Sp. *tierno* = Pg. *tenro* = It. *tenero*, < L. *tener*, soft, delicate, tender, of tender age, young; akin to *tenuis*, thin, fine: see *thin*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Thin; slender; attenuated; fine: literally or figuratively.

The happes over mannes hede
Ben honge with a *tender* threde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

'Midst this was heard the shrill and *tender* cry
Of well-pleased ghosts, which in the storm did fly.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

2. Of fine or delicate quality; delicate; fine; soft: as, a *tender* glow of color.

This set so many artists on worke, that they soone ariv'd to yt perfection it is since come, emulating the *tenderest* miniatures. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 13, 1661.

Late, in a flood of *tender* light,
She floated through the ethereal blue.
Bryant, The Waning Moon.

I treasure in secret some long fine hair
Of *tenderest* brown. *Lowell*, Wind-Harp.

3†. Soft; thin; watery.

We saw
My rider . . .
Vault o'er his mare into a *tender* slough.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

4. Delicate to the touch, or yielding readily to the action of a cutting instrument or to a blow; not tough or hard; especially, soft and easily masticated: as, *tender* meat.

Floriz ne let for ne feo
To finden al that neod beo,
Of flees of fisa, of *tendre* bred,
Of whit win and eke red.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

We had some beef-steak, not so *tender* as it might have been, some of the potatoes, some cheese.
R. L. Stevenson, Island Voyage, p. 73.

5. Soft; impressible; susceptible; sensitive; compassionate; easily touched, affected, or influenced: as, a *tender* heart.

As you have pity, stop those *tender* ears
From his enchanting voice.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

He was, above many, *tender* of sin.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

In the way to our lodging we met a messenger from the countess of Falchenateyn, a pretty young *tender* man, near to the kingdom, who saluted us in her name with much love. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

To each his sufferings; all are men
Condemned alike to groan;
The *tender* for another's pain,
The unfeeling for his own.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

6. Expressing sensitive feeling; expressing the gentle emotions, as love or pity, especially the former; kindly; loving; affectionate; fond.

You have show'd a *tender* fatherly regard.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 288.

Her wide gray eyes
Made *tenderer* with those thronging memories.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 295.

I desired him to repeat to me the translation he had made of some *tender* verses in Theocritus.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

That Number Five foresaw from the first that any *tenderer* feeling than that of friendship would intrude itself between them I do not believe.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 665.

7. Delicate in constitution, consistency, texture, etc.; fragile; easily injured, broken, or bruised.

I know how *tender* reputation is,
And with what guards it ought to be preserv'd, lady.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

And certainly, if the air was the cause of the elasticity of springs, as some have imagined, it would have been perceived in so *tender* a movement as a pocket watch, lying under the perpetual influence of two springs.
W. Derham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 317.

Where'er the *tender* grass was leading
Its earliest green along the lane.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

8. Delicate as regards health; weakly. [Scotch.]

I am sure I wad hae answered for her as my sin daughter; but, wae 's my heart, I had been *tender* a' the simmer, and scarce uwer the door o' my room for twal weeks.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

9. Very sensitive to impression; very susceptible of any sensation or emotion; easily pained.

What art thou call'st me from my holy rites,
And with the fearèd name of death affrights
My *tender* ears?
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

10. Not strong; not hardy; not able to endure hardship or rough treatment; delicate; weak.

But longe ne myght endure the criatin, for yet the childeren were *tendre* and grene, so that thei moste nede remeve a-brode in to the felde, and in short tyme thei sholde haue hadde grete losse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 287.

My lord knoweth that the children are *tender*.
Gen. xxxiii. 13.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you.
Deut. xxviii. 56.

So far beneath your soft and *tender* breeding.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 331.

A *tender*, puling, nice, chitty-fac'd squall 'tis.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

11. Fresh; immature; feeble; young and inexperienced.

For *tendere* wittes wenen al be wyle
Ther as they kan nat plevnly understonde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 271.

There came two Springals, of full *tender* yeares.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 6.

He left, in his *tender* youth, the bosom of home, of happiness, of wealth, and of rank, to plunge in the dust and blood of our inauspicious struggle.
E. Everett, Orations, I. 465.

12†. Precious; dear.

I love Valentine,
Whose life's as *tender* to me as my soul.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 37.

13. Careful; solicitous; considerate; watchful; concerned; unwilling to pain or injure; scrupulous: with *of* or *over*.

So *tender over* his occasions, true,
So feat, so nurse-like.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 87.

As this is soft and pliant to your arms
In a circumferent flexure, so will I
Be *tender of* your welfare and your will.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv.

Get once a good Name, and be very *tender of* it afterwards. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.

Don't be so *tender* at making an enemy now and then.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

14. Delicate; ticklish; apt to give pain if inconsiderately or roughly dealt with or referred to; requiring careful handling so as not to annoy or give pain: as, a *tender* subject.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasing, it is good to break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and to reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

15†. Quick; keen; sharp.

The full-fed hound or gorged hawk,
Unapt for *tender* smell or speedy flight.
Shak., Lucrece, i. 695.

16. Of ships, apt to lean over under sail; tender-sided: same as *crank*[4], 1.—17†. Yielding to a small force; sensitive.

These, being weighed in a pair of *tender* scales, amounted to one grain and a quarter.
Boyle, Subtility of Effluviums, ii.

Tender porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

II.† *n.* A tender regard; fondness; affection; regard.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost opinion,
And show'd thou makest some *tender* of my life.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 49.

I had a kind of a *Tender* for Dolly.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Man's Bewitched, v. 2.

I swear, Lady Harriot, were I not already yours, I could have a *Tender* for this Lady. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

tender[1] (ten'dėr), *v. t.* [ME. *tendren;* < *tender*[1], *a.*] 1†. To regard or treat with compassion, solicitude, fondness, or care; cherish; hence, to hold dear; value; esteem.

Wherfor I besech yow of yowr faderly pyte to *tendre* the more thya symple wryghtyng, as I schal owt of dowght her after doo that schal please yow to the uttermest of my power and labor. *Paston Letters*, I. 436.

Your minion, whom . . . I *tender* dearly.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 129.

As you *tender* your Ears, be secret.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 2.

I saw anothers fate approaching fast,
And left mine owne his safetie to *tender*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 362.

What of the ravenous Tygre then,
To lose her yong she *tender'd* with such care?
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 136).

2. To make tender, in any sense.

I pray God forgive you, open your eyes, *tender* your hearts. *Penn*, To J. H., etc.

If too strongly acid or alkaline it [the mordant] will have a corrosive action, and the goods, as it is technically called, will be *tendered*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 517.

tender[2] (ten'dėr), *v.* [< F. *tendre* = Pr. *tendre* = Sp. Pg. *tender* = It. *tendere*, stretch, display, also tender, offer, < L. *tendere*, stretch, extend: see *tend*[1]. *Tender*, like *render, surrender*, retains, exceptionally, the termination of the F. inf.; *tend*[1] is the same word without this termination.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To offer; make offer of; present for acceptance: as, to *tender* one a complimentary dinner; to *tender* one's resignation.

Most mighty Lord (quoth Adam), heer I *tender*
All thanks I can, not all I should thee render.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Upon *tendring* my Present, he seemed to smile, and gave me a gentle Nod.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

Oaths of allegiance were *tendered* too lightly by the Neapolitans to carry the same weight as in other nations.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of some demand or obligation: as, to *tender* the (exact) amount of rent due.

Shall any other pay my debt, while I
Write myself bankrupt? or Calists owe
The least beholdingness for that which she,
On all the bonds of gratitude I have seal'd to,
May challenge from me to be freely *tender'd?*
Fletcher (and Massinger ?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

It shall be the duty of the seller, on maturity of the contract (i. e., the last day specified therein), to *tender* the goods between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., whereupon he shall be entitled to payment in full therefor before the last named hour.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 264.

3†. To show; present to view.

Tender [see *tender*[1]] yourself more dearly;
Or . . . you'll *tender* me a fool.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 109.

II. *intrans.* To make a tender or offer; especially, to offer to supply certain commodities for a certain period at rates and under conditions specified, or to execute certain work: as, to *tender* for the dredging of a harbor.

tender[2] (ten'dėr), *n.* [< *tender*[2], *v.*] 1. An offer for acceptance.

I send you a Coppy of the Dranght to shew to Mr. Vicechanceler, with *tender* of my service.
H. Spelman, in Ellis's Lit. Lettera, p. 161.

With a *Tender* of my most humble Service to my noble good Lady. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 17.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; especially, the production and offer to pay or deliver the very thing requirable by a contract.

When Lard or Provisions are rejected under final appeal, if tendered on a seller's option, all expenses shall be paid by the seller, and it shall be held that no *tender* has been made.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 181.

3. An offer in writing made by one party to another to execute some specified work or to supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate, or to purchase something at a specified price.

The privilege of selling to railway-passengers within the precincts of the terminus is disposed of by *tender*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 291.

Of the three larger vessels, *tenders* were received for the Proteus and Neptune, and, the bid for the latter being the lower, it was accepted.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 38.

4. Something tendered or offered.

That you have ta'en these *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 3. 106.

Legal-tender currency, currency which can lawfully be used in paying a debt. All the gold coins of the United States are a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece; and when reduced in weight below such standard tolerance, they are a legal tender at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight. The silver dollar of 412½ grains is a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly mentioned in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denomination than one dollar are a legal tender, in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of all dues, public and private. The so-called trade-dollar of 420 grains is not a legal tender. The five-cent, three-cent, and one-cent pieces are a legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents in one payment. No foreign coins are now (1891) a legal tender. The United States notes (see *greenback*) are a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Loans and debts contracted before the enactment of the legal-tender law of 1862 authorizing the issue of greenbacks, can be satisfied by payments made in them, unless an express agreement has been made for the payment of gold and silver. Gold certificates, under act of Congress of 1882, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and silver certificates, under act of 1878, are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. Treasury notes, under the act of March 3d, 1863, and of June 30th, 1864, were a legal tender (for their face-value, excluding interest) for all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and except that those issued under the latter act are not legal tender in redemption of bank-notes, or bankers' notes, for circulation as money; those issued under the act of July 14th, 1890, are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued. The term "debts public and private" has been held to intend contract obligations, whether contracted before or after the statute, but not such dues as State taxes. National bank-notes are legal tender in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency, and also for any debt or liability to any national banking association, except gold-note banks.—**Plea of tender**, a plea by a defendant that he has made due tender, and has remained always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.—**Tender of amends**, an offer by a person who is charged with a wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of amends.—**Tender of issue**, a pleading which in effect invites the adverse party to join issue upon it.

tender[3] (ten'dėr), *n.* [< *tend*[2] + *-er*[1]; partly by apheresis from *attender*.] 1. One who tends; one who attends to, supervises, or takes care of something; a nurse: as, a machine-*tender;* a bar*tender*.—2. *Naut.*, a vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, orders, etc.

Here she comes i' faith full Sail, with her Fan spread and Streamers out, and a Shoal of Fools for *Tenders*.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

3. A boat or ship accompanying fishing- or whaling-vessels; a lighter. Specifically—(*a*) In the menhaden-fishery, a vessel or boat employed to carry the fish to the factories. These tenders have an average capacity of 250 barrels, though they are now often built of a larger size, some carrying 600 barrels. (*b*) A vessel sailing from San Francisco to the Arctic regions, to carry supplies to the whale-ships, and bring back oil and bone, to be sent east by rail.

4. In *rail.*, a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, etc. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *snow-plow*.

We supplied the *tender* and fire with wood, and, in short, pretty much ran the train as we pleased.
The Century, XL. 622.

5. A small reservoir attached to a mop or scrubber, to hold a supply of water. The flow is controlled by a valve operated by a spring.

tender-dying (ten'dėr-dī″ing), *a.* Dying in early youth. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 48. [Rare.]

tenderee (ten-dėr-ē′), *n.* [< *tender*[2] + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a tender is made.

Where a tender is made, for the purpose of obtaining property of the owner, sold and in the hands of the *tenderee* claiming to own the same, and accepted, the money paid may be recovered back. *T. Miller, J.*, in 91 N. Y. 536.

tenderer[1] (ten'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tender*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes tender: as, a meat-*tenderer*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 158. [Recent.]

tenderer[2] (ten'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *tender*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who makes a tender or offer.

The Minister for Works had met on the previous day a deputation of the "*tenderers* for the manufacture within the Colony of fifty locomotives required for use on the railways." *The Engineer*, LXV. 528.

tender-eyed (ten'dėr-īd), *a.* 1. Having gentle or affectionate eyes.—2. Weak-eyed; bleareyed; dim-sighted.

You must not think your sister
So *tender-ey'd* as not to see your follies.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

tenderfoot (ten'dėr-fůt), *n.*; pl. *tenderfoots* (-fůts). A new-comer on the plains or in the bush, or one who has not become hardened to the life there; a greenhorn; a novice. [Slang, western U. S. and Australia.]

Hunters . . . who bedizen themselves in all the traditional finery of the craft, in the hope of getting a job at guiding some *tenderfoot*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 32.

tender-footed (ten'dėr-fůt″ed), *a.* 1. Having tender or sensitive feet.—2. Cautious; timid; "green." Compare *tenderfoot*. [Slang.]

tender-footedness (ten'dėr-fůt″ed-nes), *n.* The state of being a tenderfoot. [Slang.]

tender-hearted (ten'dėr-här″ted), *a.* 1. Having great sensibility; susceptible.

When Rehoboam was young and *tenderhearted*, and could not withstand them. 2 Chron. xiii. 7.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Aumerle, thou weep'st, my *tender-hearted* cousin!
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 160.

tender-heartedly (ten'dėr-här″ted-li), *adv.* In a tender-hearted manner; with tender affection.

tender-heartedness (ten'dėr-här″ted-nes), *n.* The state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition; susceptibility of the softer passions.

tender-hefted† (ten'dėr-hef″ted), *a.* Apparently an error for *tender-hearted*.

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse;
Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 174.

tenderling (ten'dėr-ling), *n.* [< *tender*[1] + *-ling*[1].] 1. A fondling; one made tender by too much coddling; an effeminate person.

Now haue we manie chimoles, and yet our *tenderlings* complaine of rhenmes, catarhs, and poscs.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22.

2. One of the first horns of a deer.

tenderloin (ten'dėr-loin), *n.* That part of the loin of beef which is tenderer than the rest, in consequence of the softness or fineness of the muscular fiber; the psoas muscle of the ox and some other animals used as meat; the fillet; the undercut. In the tenderloin steak, as usually cut, the bone left in is one lateral half of a lumbar vertebra, of which the long slender bone which separates the tenderloin from the rest of the meat is the transverse process. The tenderloin lies close to the backbone, on the ventral side.

tenderly (ten'dėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tenderly, tendirly, tendreliche;* < *tender*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a tender manner. (*a*) With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

The Moor . . .
. . . will as *tenderly* be led by the nose
As asses are. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 407.

(*b*) Kindly; with pity or affection; fondly.

So eche of theym comaunded other to god full *tendirly*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 634.

He cannot be such a monster . . . to his father, that so *tenderly* and entirely loves him. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 104.

(*c*) With a keen sense of pain; keenly; bitterly.

There is the Place where Seynt Petir wepte fulle *tenderly*, aftre that he hadde forsaken oure Lord.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

Pandare that ful *tendreliche* wepte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 353.

(*d*) Delicately; effeminately: as, a child *tenderly* reared.

tender-minded (ten'dėr-mīn″ded), *a.* Compassionate; tender-hearted.

To be *tender-minded*
Does not become a sword. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 31.

tenderness (ten'dėr-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tender, in any sense.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 210.

We went to see the stables and fine horses of wch many were here kept at a vast expense, with all the art and *tendernesse* imaginable. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1670.

Eleven half sheets marbled (like smoke) after a different manner, bit with great curiosity and *tenderness*.
H. Wanley, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 276.

There was great *tenderness* over the bowels, especially in the right iliac region.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 156.

tender-sided (ten'dėr-sī″ded), *a.* *Naut.*, crank, as a vessel; careening too easily under press of sail.

tendinal (ten'di-nal), *a.* Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

A *tendinal* slip is shown cut short, of which he says nothing, but which evidently belongs to this muscle.
Science, IX. 624.

tendineal (ten-din'ē-al), *a.* [< NL. *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon, + *-e-al*.] Same as *tendinous*. [Rare.]

Special development of its *tendineal* portion aids in strengthening the tensor propatagii. *Science*, X. 71.

tendines, *n.* Plural of *tendo*.

tendinosus (ten-di-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *tendinosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tendinous*.] A muscle of the back of the thigh whose tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings: usually called *semitendinosus*. *Cones*, 1887.

tendinous (ten'di-nus), *a.* [< F. *tendineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tendinoso*, < ML. *tendinosus*, < *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon: see *tendon*.] 1. Having a tendon; full of tendons; sinewy.—2. Of or pertaining to tendons; forming or formed by a tendon; fascial; aponeurotic: as, *tendinous* tissue; a *tendinous* structure; the *tendinous* origin or insertion of a muscle.

tendment† (tend'ment), *n.* [< *tend*[2] + *-ment*.] Attendance; care. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. iv.

tendo (ten'dō), *n.*; pl. *tendines* (-di-nēz). [NL.: see *tendon*.] 1. In *anat.*, a tendon.—2. In *entom.*, a bristle on the base of the lower wing, found in many *Lepidoptera*. In the males of some species it passes through a loop, the hamus or frenulum, on the upper wing. See also *hamus*.—**Tendo Achillis** (improp. *tendo Achilles*). See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.—**Tendo oculi**, a small white ligament, about one sixth of an inch in length, attached to the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and inserted by two slips into the inner extremities of the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids. Also called *tendo palpebrarum, internal tarsal ligament*.

tendon (ten'dọn), *n.* [= F. *tendon* = Sp. *tendon* = Pg. *tendão* = It. *tendine*, < ML. *tendo* (*tendin-*), a tendon, < L. *tendere*, stretch, extend; cf. Gr. *τένων*, a sinew, tendon, < *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*[1].] A band or layer of dense fibrous tissue at the end of a muscle for attachment to a hard part, or interposed between two muscular bellies, usually where the direction of the muscle is changed; a sinew: said especially of such structures when rounded or cord-like, very broad flat tendons being commonly called *fasciæ* and *aponeuroses*. Tendons are directly continuous, at one end, with the periosteum, or fibrous investment of bones, and at the other with the fascial tissue which invests and interpenetrates the bundles of muscu-

lar tissue. The tissue or substance of tendons is quite like that of ligament, fascia, etc., being dense white fibrous or ordinary connective tissue, usually entirely inelastic and inextensible, though there are some exceptions to this rule. They are attached to bones by perfect continuity of their tissue with the periosteum, and are not notably different from the ligaments of joints. They are the strongest substances of the body, often sustaining strains under which muscle is ruptured and bone fractured. Some tendons are prone to ossify, as those of the leg of the turkey, and all sesamoid bones are ossifications in tendon, as the patella of the knee. See cut under *sympelmous*.—**Achilles tendon.** Same as *tendon of Achilles*.—**Achilles tendon reaction.** See *reaction*.—**Conjoined tendon,** the united tendons of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles at their lower fourth, inserted into the linea alba and pectineal line of the pubis.—**Cordiform tendon.** See *cordiform*.—**Coronary tendons,** the fibrous rings surrounding the arterial orifices of the heart.—**Patellar tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Popliteal tendons.** See *popliteal*.—**Tendon-cell,** a connective-tissue cell found in tendons and ligaments, disposed in rows or chains parallel to the fiber-bundles.—**Tendon-jerk, tendon-reflex.** Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).—**Tendon of Achilles** (*tendo Achillis*), the tendon of the heel; the tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which connects the heel with the calf of the leg, and is the principal extensor of the foot. It was so named because, as fable reports, Thetis, the mother of Achilles, held him by the foot when she dipped him in the river Styx to render him invulnerable, and so the only part about him which was vulnerable was his heel. The tendon of Achilles is that tendon which is cut when a quadruped, as a deer, is hamstrung; but the hamstrings of man are at the back of the knee-joint, and bend the leg upon the thigh, while the tendon of Achilles of any animal, man included, extends the foot upon the leg.—**Tendon of Zinn.** Same as *ligament of Zinn* (which see, under *ligament*).

Ankle and foot from behind, the tendon of the gastrocnemius, helping to form the tendo Achillis, cut away to show the soleus.

tendotome (ten'dō-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *tendo*, a tendon, + Gr. -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, a tenotome.

tendresse†, *n.* [ME. *tendresse*, < OF. (also F.) *tendresse* (= Pr. *tendreza, tenreza* = Sp. *terneza* = It. *tenerezza*), < *tendre*, tender: see *tender*[1].] Tender feeling; tenderness. [In modern use only as French, pron. toń-dres'.]

tendril (ten'dril), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tendrel, tendrell;* < OF. **tendrille*, F. *tendrille*, a tendril (cf. OF. *tendron*, a tendril, shoot: see *tendron*), < *tendre*, tender, delicate: see *tender*[1].]

I. *n.* In *bot.*, a filiform leafless plant-organ that attaches itself to another body for the purpose of support. Morphologically, a tendril may be a modified stem, as in the vine and Virginia creeper; a modified branch, as in the passion-flower; a petiole, as in *Lathyrus Aphaca;* a stipule, or, as in *Smilax*, a pair of stipules; or a leaflet of a compound leaf, as in the pea and vetch. The morphology of the tendrils in the *Cucurbitaceæ* is still open to question; by Braun and Wydler they are regarded as simple leaves of which the ribs are the branches of the tendril (a view adopted also by Eichler), but Nandin regards the main tendril as cauline and the branches as leaves. Tendrils are usually found on those plants which are too weak in the stem to enable them to grow erect; they twist themselves, usually in a spiral form, around other plants or neighboring bodies, and the plants on which they grow are thus enabled to elevate themselves. See cuts under *cirrus, creeper, Lathyrus, passion-flower,* and *Smilax*.

Her unadorned golden tresses . . . waved,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 307.

Leaf-tendril, a tendril consisting of a modified leaf or part of a leaf—in the latter case appearing to be borne on the leaf, as in the pea.

II. *a.* Climbing as a tendril, or as by a tendril.

The curling growth
Of *tendril* hops, that flaunt upon their poles.
Dyer, Fleece, i.

tendril-climber (ten'dril-klī'mėr), *n.* In *bot.* See *climber*[1], 2.

tendriled, tendrilled (ten'drild), *a.* [< *tendril* + *-ed*[2].] Having tendrils; provided with tendrils.

The delicate-*tendrilled* plant must have something to cling to. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xx.

tendron† (ten'drọn), *n.* [ME., < OF. *tendron*, a shoot, tendril, also a tender person, F. *tendron*, a shoot, a girl, gristle, < *tendre*, tender, delicate: see *tender*[1]. Cf. *tendril*.] A stalk or shoot.

The *tendron* and the leves [of a pear-tree] of theu folde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

tendry† (ten'dri), *n.* [< *tender*[2] + *-y*[3].] Offer; proposal; tender. [Rare.]

This confession, though imperfect, was offered: . . . the like was done also in the *tendry* of their larger catechism. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 473. (*Latham.*)

tendsome (tend'sum), *a.* [Also *tensome;* < *tend*[2] + *-some*.] Requiring much attendance: as, a *tendsome* child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tenet†, *n.* and *v.* See *teen*[1].

tenebræ (ten'ē-brē), *n. pl.* [L., darkness, night, gloom; cf. *dim.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the matins and lauds of the following day, sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week. At the beginning of the office fifteen lighted candles are set on a stand at the epistle side of the altar, one of which is extinguished after each psalm—the highest, however, remaining alight. During the Benedictus the six altar-lights are extinguished, and the lights throughout the church. At the antiphon the light which had been left burning is hidden, and brought out again at the end of the office. These rites symbolize Christ's passion and death, one light remaining as a reminder of his coming resurrection. In the medieval church in England the number of lights on the stand was twenty-four. These ceremonies are as old as the eighth century.

For Maundy Thursday, as well as for Good Friday and Holy Saturday, the matins and lauds, which in these our times, and all through several by-gone ages, have been called *Tenebræ*, were sung by the Anglo-Saxons with the same accompaniment as ours, of lighted tapers, to be put out, one by one, as the psalms went on.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 71.

tenebræ-hearse (ten'ē-brē-hėrs), *n.* The triangular stand holding the candles to be extinguished one after each psalm in the office of the tenebræ. Also called *Lenten hearse*.

tenebrarium (ten-ē-brā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tenebraria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tenebræ*, q. v.] Same as *tenebræ-hearse*.

tenebricose† (tē-neb'ri-kōs), *a.* [= Pg. It. *tenebricoso*, < L. *tenebricosus*, shrouded in darkness, gloomy, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] Tenebrous. *Bailey.*

tenebrific (ten-ē-brif'ik), *a.* [< L. *tenebræ*, darkness, + *facere*, make.] Producing darkness. According to an old fancy, night succeeds to day through the influence of tenebrific stars.

The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear, are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling! With these is the chosen seat of mysticism; these are its "*tenebrific* constellations," from which it doth "ray out darkness" over the earth.
Carlyle, State of German Lit.

Now begins
The *tenebrific* passage of the tale.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 123.

tenebrificous† (ten-ē-brif'i-kus), *a.* [< *tenebrific* + *-ous*.] Tenebrific.

I could mention several authors who are *tenebrificous* stars of the first magnitude. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 582.

Tenebrio (tē-neb'ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *tenebrio*, one who loves darkness (applied to a trickster), < *tenebræ*, darkness, gloom: see *darkness*.] 1. A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, including about 20 species of black elongated beetles with slender legs. The common meal-worm (larva of *T. molitor*) belongs to this genus, but most of the species live under bark and in decayed trunks of old trees. *T. obscurus*, indigenous to America, also lives in farinaceous substances, and has been called the American meal-worm to distinguish it from the European meal-worm, *T. molitor*. Both species, however, are now cosmopolitan. See also cuts under *flour-beetle* and *meal-beetle*.

Tenebrio obscurus.
a, larva; *b*, pupa (line shows natural size); *c*, beetle; *d*, antenna of larva; *e*, maxilla; *f*, labium; *g*, terminal segment, showing the dual proleg fully extended.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

Tenebrionidæ (tē-neb-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1877), < *Tenebrio*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] A large and wide-spread family of heteromerous beetles, comprising about 5,000 species, usually of obscure color, but containing some bright tropical forms. They have the anterior coxal cavities closed behind; the ventral segments five, in part connate; the penultimate tarsal joint not spongy, and the tarsal claws simple. The classification of the family is extremely difficult, and the species vary greatly in form and habit. The larvæ, however, are very uniform in structure, and resemble those of the family *Elateridæ*. The great majority live in decaying vegetation, fungi, and excrement. Some of the largest genera are *Blaps, Zophosis, Helops, Strongylium, Pimelia*, and *Ascida*. *Eleodes obscura* is a representative species. See *Tenebrio*, and also cut under *Blaps*.


Eleodes obscura, natural size.

tenebrious† (tē-neb'ri-us), *a.* [Irreg. for *tenebrous*.] Same as *tenebrous*.

Were moon and stars for villains only made,
To guide yet screen them with *tenebrious* light?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

tenebrose (ten'ē-brōs), *a.* [< L. *tenebrosus*, dark: see *tenebrous*.] Dark; gloomy; tenebrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

tenebrosity (ten-ē-bros'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *tenebrosite*, F. *ténébrosité* = Sp. *tenebrosidad* = Pg. *tenebrosidade* = It. *tenebrosità*, < ML. *tenebrosita(t-)s*, darkness, < L. *tenebrosus*, dark: see *tenebrous*.] The state of being tenebrous or dark; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

The antient Poets, in regard of the *tenebrositie* thereof, compare Hell to a territorie in Italy . . . so inuironed with hills and mountaines that the Sunne is neuer seene at any time of the yeare to shine amongst them.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 389.

tenebrous (ten'ē-brus), *a.* [< OF. *tenebreux*, F. *ténébreux* = Pr. *tenebros* = Sp. Pg. It. *tenebroso*, < L. *tenebrosus*, dark, gloomy, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] Dark; gloomy.

The day at the sixth houre was turned into *tenebrous* night, insomuch as the Starres were visibly seene in the Firmament. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 317.

Huge hail, and water sombre-hued, and snow
Athwart the *tenebrous* air pour down amain.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 11.

tenebrousness (ten'ē-brus-nes), *n.* The state of being tenebrous; darkness; gloom. *Bailey*, 1727.

teneful†, **tenefully**†. Middle English forms of *teenful, teenfully*.

tenel†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *tænel* (ML. *tenella*), a basket.] A basket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 489.

tenement (ten'ē-ment), *n.* [< ME. *tenement*, < OF. *tenement*, F. *tènement* = Pr. *tenement*, < LL. *tenementum*, a holding, fief, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] 1. A holding; a parcel of land held by an owner.

After the deth of euerych haldere in ffee sholle the baylynes of the Citee seysy sympelche the *tenemens* of weche he deyd y-seysed, for to y-wyte bet who-so is next eyr. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

For Herry Halman hath pleycd the falsc shrowe, and fellyd my wood upon a *tenement* off myn to the valew of xx marke. *Paston Letters*, III. 86.

The subscriber, having obtained patents for upwards of twenty thousand acres of land on the Ohio and Great Kan[a]wha, . . . proposes to divide the same into any sized *tenements* that may be described.
Washington, in Washington's Interest in Western Lands, [quoted in Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 3d ser.

2. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held of a superior, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, etc. These are called *free tenements* or *frank-tenements*.

ȝif eny the that nymeth reute of eny *tenement* in fraunchyse of the Citee, and his rente holleche be by-hynde, . . . by leue of the baylyues of the town, nyme the dores and the fenestres. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 362.

The thing holden is . . . styled a *tenement*, the possessors thereof tenants, and the manner of their possession a tenure. *Blackstone*, Com., II. v.

3. A dwelling inhabited by a tenant; a dwelling; an abode; a habitation; a home.

Such is my home—a gloomy *tenement*,
More solitary than the peasant's hut
Upon the barren mountain.
Hurdis, quoted in Int. to Sir T. More's Utopia, p. liv.

To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear,
From Heaven descended to the low-roof'd house
Of Socrates; see there his *tenement*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 274.

4. One of a number of apartments or sets of apartments in one building, each occupied by a separate family, and containing the conveniences of a common dwelling-house.

The two *tenements*, it was true, were under the same roof; but they were not on that account the same *tenements*. *D. Webster*, Speech in Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

Dominant, servient, etc., **tenement.** See the adjectives.—**Syn. 4.** See definitions of *flat*[2] and *apartment*.

tenemental (ten-ē-men'tal), *a.* [< *tenement* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements; pertaining to what may be held by tenants; capable of being held by tenants.—**Tenemental lands,** lands held of a feudal lord by free tenures.

The other, or *tenemental, lands* they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone*, Com., II. vi.

tenementary (ten-ē-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< ML. *tenementarius*, < LL. *tenementum*, a tenement: see *tenement*.] Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

Such were the Ceorls among the Saxons: but of two sorts, one that hired the Lord's Outland or *Tenementary* Land . . . like our Farmers.
Spelman, Feuds and Tenures, viii.

tenement-house (ten′ē-mənt-hous), *n.* A house or block of buildings divided into dwellings occupied by separate families; technically, in the State of New York, any house occupied by more than three families. In ordinary use the word is restricted to such dwellings for the poorer classes in crowded parts of cities.

tenencyt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tenancy*.

A vast, incircumscribed, and swimming knowledge, a notion, a mere implicit and confused *tenency* of many things, which lie like corn, loose on the floor of their brains.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 367.

tenendas (tē-nen′das), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause; L. *tenendas*, acc. pl. fem. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*[1].] In *Scots law*, that clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed. *Bell.*

tenendum (tē-nen′dum), *n.* [So called from this word in the clause; L. *tenendum*, nom. sing. neut. of *tenendus*, gerundive of *tenere*, hold, possess: see *tenant*[1].] In *law*, that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is defined and limited.

tenent[1] (ten′ent), *a.* [< L. *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] Holding; specifically, in *zoöl.*, used to hold, cling, or support: as, *tenent* hairs and bristles on the feet of insects.

tenent[2] (ten′ent), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenant*[1], 3.

tenent[3]† (ten′ent), *n.* [L. *tenent*, they hold, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1]. Cf. *tenet*.] Same as *tenet*.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenents* to the people.
Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Conscience. (*Latham.*)

Atheisme and Sadducism disputed;
Their *Tenents* argued, and refuted.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

teneral (ten′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *tener*, soft, delicate, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, noting the incomplete imago of a neuropterous insect, soon after it has passed from the pupal state, and while it is yet soft. See *pseudimago* and *subimago*.

Teneriffe (ten′e-rif), *n.* [< *Tenerife* or *Teneriffe*, the most important of the Canary Islands, situated west of Africa.] Wine produced in the island of Teneriffe (properly Tenerife), formerly imported into Europe.

Teneriffe slug. See *slug*[2].

teneritudet (tē-ner′i-tūd), *n.* [ME., = It. *teneritudine*, < L. *teneritudo* (*-din-*), softness, tenderness, < *tener*, tender: see *tender*[1].] Tenderness.

So wol thaire fattenesse and *teneritude*
With hem [cheese] be stille.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

tenerityt (tē-ner′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *tenerità*, < L. *tenerita(t-)s*, softness, tenderness, < *tener*, soft, tender: see *tender*[1].] Tenderness. *Imp. Dict.*

tenesmic (tē-nes′mik), *a.* [< *tenesmus* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus.

tenesmus (tē-nes′mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tenesmos*, < Gr. τεινεσμός, a straining at stool, < τείνειν, stretch, strain: see *tend*[1].] In *med.*, a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels or bladder, accompanied by straining, but with little or no discharge. It is caused by an irritation of the rectum or bladder or adjacent parts, and is a common symptom in dysentery, stricture of the urethra, cystitis, etc.

tenet (ten′et), *n.* [< L. *tenet*, he holds, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1]. Cf. *habitat*. Cf. also *tenent*[3].] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person, school, or sect holds or maintains as true.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

Though my scheme was not wholly without religion, there was in it no mark of any of the distinguishing *tenets* of any particular sect. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 141.

In the *tenet* of justification, the believer is himself in contact with the miracle of Christ's atonement, and applies Christ's merits to himself.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, ix.

=**Syn.** *Precept*, *Dogma*, etc. See *doctrine*.

tenfingers (ten′fing″gėrz), *n.* A starfish with ten arms. Compare *fivefinger*, 3.

tenfold (ten′fōld), *a.* and *adv.* [< *ten* + *-fold*.] Ten times as much or as many.

I will reward thee
Once for thy spritely comfort, and *ten-fold*
For thy good valour. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 7. 15.

ten-forties (ten′fôr′tiz), *n. pl.* [Short for *ten-forty bonds*: see def.] The popular name for certain five per cent. bonds issued by the government of the United States in 1864, redeemable at any time after ten years, and payable at the end of forty years.

tengerite (teng′ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after C. *Tenger*, a Swedish chemist.] An imperfectly known yttrium carbonate occurring as a white crystalline or earthy incrustation upon gadolinite.

Many more [minerals], such as cyrtolite, molybdite, alanite, *tengerite*, . . . have been found. *Nature*, XLI. 163.

tenia, *n.* See *tænia*.

teniente† (ten-yen′te), *n.* [Sp., a lieutenant, a deputy, = E. *tenant*: see *tenant*[1].] A lieutenant; a deputy.

Am I your major-domo, your *teniente*,
Your captain, your commander?
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

tenioid, *a.* See *tænioid*.

tennantite (ten′ant-īt), *n.* [Named after Smithson *Tennant*, an English chemist (1761–1815).] A species closely related to tetrahedrite, or gray copper ore, a mineral of a lead-gray or iron-black color, massive or crystallized, found in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It is a sulphid of arsenic with copper and iron, and differs from tetrahedrite in containing arsenic in place of antimony; between the two species there are many intermediate compounds.

Tennant's powder. See *powder*.

tenné (te-nā′), *n.* [Heraldic F.: see *tawny*.] In *her.*, a tincture spoken of as orange-brown, or as produced by mixing red and yellow. It is represented in engraving and drawings in black and white by diagonal lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base, crossed by vertical lines according to most authorities, or by horizontal lines according to Berry. Also *tenney*, *tawny*.

tenner (ten′ėr), *n.* A ten-pound note. [Slang, Great Britain.]

And you don't like me well enough to borrow a few *tenners* just to carry on the war with?
Miss Braddon, Rupert Godwin, I. 221.

Tennesseean (ten-e-sē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tennessee* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tennessee. See II.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Tennessee, one of the southern United States, lying south of Kentucky.

Tennessee bond cases. See *case*[1].

tenney (ten′e), *n.* In *her.*, same as *tenné*.

tennis (ten′is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tennise*, *tennys*, *tennes*, *tenis*, *tenys*, *tenyse*; < ME. *tenys*, *teneys* (ML. *tenisia*; also *teniludium*, 'tennis-play'); appar. of OF. origin, but no OF. term appears. The notion that the word is derived from OF. *tenez*, 'hold' or 'take' (i. e. 'take this ball'), conjectured to be a cry of the player who serves, is purely imaginary, and it is inconsistent with the usage of the time (ME. nouns were not formed offhand from OF. imperatives).] 1. A very old and elaborate ball-game played by two, three, or four persons in a building specially constructed for the purpose. The court (96 feet by 32) is surrounded by a wall, from which a sloping roof called the *penthouse* extends on three sides to an inner wall 7 feet high; and a net 5 feet high at the ends to 3 in the middle is placed across the court. The first player (the *server*) hits a ball with a racket so that it strikes the penthouse or the wall above it, and rebounds into the court on his opponent's side of the net. The opposing player (the *striker-out*) has to strike the ball back into the server's court before it strikes the ground, or on its first bound. The player who is the first to drive the ball into the net or beyond the prescribed boundary loses a stroke. If a player fails to return the ball before it strikes the ground twice, a *chase* is noted against him on the marked floor. This does not count at the time, but a stroke may be won or lost from it by subsequent play. When two chases have been made, or when the score of one side reaches 40, the players change ends. Strokes are won and lost in various other ways besides those mentioned above (as by driving the ball into certain openings in the inner wall), the game being extremely complicated. The mode of scoring (by 15, 30, 40, and game, with deuce and advantage) has been taken from this game by lawn-tennis. Tennis arose in Europe during the middle ages, and was very popular. It is now played under the name of *court-tennis*, to distinguish it from *lawn-tennis*. See *racket*[2] and *lawn-tennis*.

Item, that no man pley at *tenys* or pame withyn the yeld halle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

I had as leve tosse a ball here alone as to play at the *tenys* over the corde with the. *Palsgrave*, p. 760.

Tennis is a game of no use in itself, but of great use in respect it maketh a quick eye and a body ready to put itself into all postures.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 172.

2. Same as *lawn-tennis*.

tennis† (ten′is), *v. t.* [< *tennis*, *n.*] To drive, as a ball in playing tennis.

These fowre garrisons issuing foorthe, at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence or espiall upon the enemye, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongest them, that he shall finde no where safe to keep his creete [cattle].
Spenser, State of Ireland.

tennis-arm (ten′is-ärm), *n.* A lameness of tennis-players, said to be caused by a rupture of some of the fibers of the pronator radii teres.

tennis-ball (ten′is-bâl), *n.* The ball used in tennis or lawn-tennis.

Rather (O Iacob) chuse we all to die,
Than to betray our Native Libertie;
Than to becom the sporting *Tennis-ball*
Of a proud Monarch.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

To the Ianizaries furie, who made *Tennis-balls* of their heads. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

tennis-court (ten′is-kōrt), *n.* 1. An oblong edifice in which the game of tennis is played. See *tennis*, 1.

The more spacious that the *tennis-court* is,
The more large is the hazard.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.

2. The court upon which the game of lawn-tennis is played.

tennis-elbow (ten′is-el″bō), *n.* Same as *tennis-arm*.

tenno (ten′ō), *n.* [Jap. *tenno*, heavenly ruler, < *ten* (< Chinese *tien*), heaven, + *wō* (< Chinese *hwang*), august ruler.] The king of heaven; emperor: same as Chinese *tien hwang*: a title first adopted in Japan in 782.

ten-o'clock (ten′ō-klok′), *n.* The common star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*: so called from the tardy opening of the flowers. Compare *four-o'clock*.

tenography (tē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τένων, a tendon (cf. *tendon*), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The description of tendons.

tenology (tē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τένων, a tendon, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of anatomy which relates to tendons.

tenon (ten′on), *n.* [Formerly also, irreg., *tenant*; < ME. *tenoun*, < OF. (and F.) *tenon*, a tenon, < *tenir*, hold; < L. *tenere*, hold, keep: see *tenant*[1].] The projecting end of a piece of wood or other material fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in another piece, in order to form a secure joint. See cuts under *breech-pin*, *dovetail*, and *mortise*.—**Shoulder of a tenon**, the transverse section of a timber, from which the tenon projects. (See also *tease-tenon*, *tusk-tenon*.)

tenon (ten′on), *v. t.* [< *tenon*, *n.*] 1. To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.—2. To join by or as by a tenon.

We *tenon* both these together as an antecedent and consequent. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, II. 86. (*Davies.*)

tenon-auger (ten′on-â″gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for cutting circular tenons, as in the movable rollers for window-shades, etc.

tenoner (ten′on-ėr), *n.* A machine for forming tenons. Such machines are usually combinations of saws, or saws with cutters and driving mechanism, whereby the shoulders are cut squarely, and the superfluous wood is cut away to leave the tenon.

Tenonian (te-nō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Tenon* (see def.) + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, relating to the French anatomist J. R. Tenon (1724–1816): as, the *Tenonian* fascia or capsule (Tenon's capsule).

tenoning-chisel (ten′on-ing-chiz″el), *n.* A double-bladed chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece to form a tenon. *E. H. Knight.*

tenoning-machine (ten′on-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for cutting tenons. There are three chief types of machine in use—those employing revolving cutters, hollow augers, and chisels respectively. Some of these machines can also be used to cut mortises, and by the addition of other cutting-tools some may be used to finish and dress the work.

tenonitis (ten-ō-nī′tis), *n.* [< *Tenon* (see *Tenonian*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

tenon-saw (ten′on-sâ), *n.* A thin back-saw having eight teeth to the inch, used for fine, accurate sawing, as in forming tenons, dovetails, miters, etc. Also called *tenor-saw*.

Tenon's capsule. A tunic of fascia, containing smooth muscular fibers, around the middle of the eyeball, blending with the sclerotic behind the entrance of the ciliary vessels and nerves into the eyeball; the Tenonian fascia.

tenor (ten′or), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *tenour*, sometimes *tennure*; < ME. *tenour*, *tenor*, *tenoure*, < OF. *tenour*, *teneur* = Pr. Sp. *tenor* = Pg. *teor* = It. *tenore*, < L. *tenor*, a holding on, uninterrupted sense, tone, accent, ML. also, in music, the chief melody (cantus firmus), hence the highest adult male voice, to which the chief melody was assigned; < *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. General, usual, or prevailing course or direction.

Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life
They kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

The chief event in the course of the summer which broke the even *tenor* of our lives was a first visit from our great neighbors, Lord and Lady Carlisle.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

2. General course or drift of a thought, saying, discourse, or the like; that course of thought or meaning which holds on or runs through a whole discourse, treatise, statute, or the like; general purport; substance.

Thenne he cryed so cler that kenne myȝt alle;
The trwe *tenor* of his teme he tolde on this wyse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 358.

Mark the *tenor* of my style,
Which shall such trembling hearts unfold
As seldom hath to-fore been told.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, I. 1.

The *tenaure* of this letter was
That Robbin would submit.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 366).

Emigration to the new countries was encouraged by the liberal *tenor* of the royal ordinances passed from time to time. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

3. In *law:* (*a*) True intent and meaning; purport and effect: as, the *tenor* of a deed or instrument of any kind is its purport and effect, but not its actual words. (*b*) A transcript or copy. It implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore at common law, under an allegation according to the tenor, the instrument must be set out correctly.

4. Character; nature.

All of a *tenor* was their after-life,
No day discoloured with domestic strife.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 1148.

5. In *music:* (*a*) The highest variety of the ordinary adult male voice. Its compass usually extends about two octaves or less from the first C below middle C. Its quality is properly thin and penetrating, bearing much the same relation to bass that soprano does to alto. Its upper tones often much resemble the middle tones of alto. A tenor voice having somewhat of the breadth and sonority of a barytone is often called (in Italian) a *tenore robusto*, while a light, agile tenor is called a *tenore leggiero*. (*b*) A singer with such a voice, or a voice-part intended for or sung by such a voice. In ordinary part-writing the tenor is the third voice-part, intermediate between the alto and the bass. (*c*) An instrument playing a third part; specifically, the viola (which see). (*d*) In medieval music, also, (1) the hold or pause on a final tone of a piece; (2) the ambitus or compass of a mode; (3) the repercussion of a mode.—**Action of proving the tenor.** See *proving*.—**Middle tenor,** Massachusetts paper currency, 1737–40. See *new tenor* (*b*).—**New tenor.** (*a*) In the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which began in 1737 in the former colony and in 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be equal in value to a stated amount of coined silver or of gold coin. (*b*) In Massachusetts, a new form of such currency, issued in accordance with an act of the year 1741 and subsequent years, and differing but slightly from that above described. The notes of this emission received the name of *new tenor*, which caused the preceding series, which had hitherto borne that name, to be thenceforth called *middle tenor*.—**Old tenor,** in the financial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, a form of paper currency of the public issues which preceded one of 1737 in the former colony and one of 1740 in the latter, and of which each bill bore a declaration that it should be in value equal to money.

II. *a.* In *music*, of or pertaining to the tenor; adapted for singing or playing the tenor: as, a *tenor* voice; a *tenor* instrument; a *tenor* part.—**Tenor bassoon, cornet, drum, horn, trombone, trumpet,** etc., varieties of these several instruments whose size and compass make them intermediate between the alto and bass varieties.—**Tenor bell,** the chief bell in a set of bells.—**Tenor C,** in *music*, the next C below middle C.—**Tenor clef,** in *musical notation*, a C clef placed on the third line of a staff.—**Tenor violin.** Same as *viola*.

tenore (te-nō′re), *n.* [It.: see *tenor*.] See *tenor*.

tenorino (ten-ọ-rē′nō), *n.*; pl. *tenorini* (-nē). [It., dim. of *tenore*, tenor: see *tenor*.] A falsetto tenor voice, or a singer with such a voice; particularly, an artificial soprano.

tenorist (ten′ọr-ist), *n.* [= OF. *tenoriste*, < ML. *tenorista;* as *tenor* + *-ist*.] One who sings a tenor part, or one who plays on a tenor instrument.

tenorite (ten′ọr-īt), *n.* [Named by Semmola in 1841 after Signor *Tenore*, president of the Academy of Sciences at Naples.] Native oxid of copper, occurring in steel-gray scales of metallic luster on lava at Vesuvius.

tenoroon (ten-ọ-rön′), *n.* and *a.* [< *tenor* + *-oon*, as *bassoon* from *bass*.] **I.** † *n.* Same as *oboe da caccia* (which see, under *oboe*).

II. *a.* In *organ-building*, noting a stop which does not extend below tenor C: as, a *tenoroon* hautboy.

tenorrhaphy (tē-nor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *τένων*, tendon, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *tenosuture*.

tenosuture (ten′ọ-sū′tūr), *n.* [< Gr. *τένων*, tendon, + L. *sutura*, a seam: see *suture*.] The fastening together by suture of the ends of a divided tendon. Also *tenorrhaphy*.

tenotome (ten′ọ-tōm), *n.* [< F. *ténotome*, < Gr. *τένων*, tendon, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *tenotomy*.] In *surg.*, a slender knife specially suitable for the subcutaneous division of a tendon; a tenotomy knife. Also *tendotome*.

tenotomize (tē-not′ọ-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tenotomized*, ppr. *tenotomizing*. [< *tenotomy* + *-ize*.] To divide a tendon or the tendons of.

tenotomy (tē-not′ọ-mi), *n.* [= F. *ténotomie*, < Gr. *τένων*, tendon, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *tendon*.] In *surg.*, the division of a tendon.

High degrees of muscular insufficiency cannot be corrected except by surgical measures: viz., *tenotomy* of one or both external recti muscles.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 96.

tenpenny (ten′pen′i), *a.* Valued at or worth ten pence.—**Tenpenny nail.** See *penny*, 6.

tenpins (ten′pinz), *n.* The game of bowls played with ten pins or men in a long alley. The players strive with three or fewer bowls of the ball to knock down all the pins.

ten-pounder (ten′poun′dėr), *n.* 1. See *pounder*[1], 1 and 2.

Between 1832 and 1865 the *ten-pounders* rose to 463,000.
Gladstone.

2. Something that weighs ten pounds.—3. The big-eyed herring, *Elops saurus*. See cut under *Elops*.

tenrec, tanrec (ten′rek, tan′rek), *n.* [Malagasy.] 1. A Madagascar hedgehog; any insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*, as

Tenrec (*Centetes ecaudatus*).

Centetes ecaudatus, *Ericulus spinosus*, and *Echinops telfairi*. The rice-tenrec is *Oryzoryetes hova*. Also *tang*. See cut under *sokinah*. These animals are highly characteristic of the Madagascar re-

Tenrec (*Ericulus spinosus*).

gion. They superficially resemble ordinary hedgehogs (of the different family *Erinaceidæ*—compare cut under *Erinaceus*), but their structure is peculiar, and their nearest relatives are the West Indian solenodons.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lacépède, 1798), and in the form *Tanrecus* (Desmarest, 1825).] A generic name for the species of *Centetidæ:* same as *Centetes* in a former broad sense. [Not used.]

tense[1] (tens), *n.* [Formerly also *tence;* < ME. *tens, temps,* < OF. *tans, tens, tenz, tems, temps,* F. *temps* = Sp. *tiempo* = Pg. It. *tempo,* < L. *tempus*, time, in grammar tense. Cf. *temporal*[1], *temporary*, etc.] 1†. Time. See *temps*.

I warne yow wel, it is to seken ever,
That future *temps* hath maad men to dissever
In trust therof from al that ever they hadde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 322.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) Time. (*b*) One of the forms, or sets of forms, which a verb takes in order to indicate the time of action or of that which is affirmed: extended also to forms indicating the nature of the action as continued, completed, and the like. In English this is effected either by internal vowel change, as in *sing, sang, lead, led;* by terminational inflection, as in *love, loved;* or, in verb-phrases, by means of auxiliary words, as in *did love, have loved, will love*.

We may say now that we have Treasurers of all *Tenses*, for there are four living, to wit the Lords Manchester, Middlesex, Marlborough, and the newly chosen.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 2.

At prime tense, at the first time; at first; instantly.

My silf I knowe fulle wel Daungere,
And how he is fcers of his cheere,
At prime temps Love to manace.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3373.

Men shulde hym snybbe bitterly
At pryme temps of his folye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4533.

Future, perfect, pluperfect, present tense. See the adjectives.—**Historical tenses.** See *historical*, 4.—**Sequence or consecution of tenses.** See *sequence*.

tense[2] (tens), *a.* [= Sp. *tenso*, < L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1].] Being in a state of tension; stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax: often used figuratively.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 161.

Her temples were sunk, her forehead was *tense*, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

Tense abdomen, in *entom.*, an abdomen neither divided into segments nor having segments indicated, as in most spiders, by transverse folds.

tense[2] (tens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tensed*, ppr. *tensing*. [< *tense*[2], *a.*] To make tense or taut. [Rare.]

If, instead of a symmetrical movement, the other hand made a maximal effort of *tensing* the extensor instead of the flexor muscles of the hand, . . . no constant effect . . . was observed. *Mind*, IX. 109.

tenseless (tens′les), *a.* [< *tense*[1] + *-less*.] Having no tense: as, a *tenseless* verb. *Classical Rev.*, III. 9.

tenselessness (tens′les-nes), *n.* The character of being tenseless. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 59.

tensely (tens′li), *adv.* In a tense manner; with tension.

tenseness (tens′nes), *n.* The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; rigidness.

tensibility (ten-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *tensible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being tensible or tensile.

tensible (ten′si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *tensible*, < ML. *tensibilis*, that can be stretched, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] Capable of being extended or drawn out; ductile.

Gold . . . is the closest (and therefore the heaviest) of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 327.

tensile (ten′sil), *a.* [= It. *tensile*, < NL. "*tensilis*, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] 1. Of or pertaining to tension: as, *tensile* strength.—2. Capable of tension; capable of being drawn out or extended in length or broadth; tensible.

All bodies ductile, and *tensile* [as metals, that will be drawn into wires], . . . have in them the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 845.

3. In *musical instruments*, producing tones by means of stretched strings.

tensiled (ten′sild), *a.* [< *tensile* + *-ed*[2].] Made tensile; rendered capable of tension. [Rare.]
Imp. Diet.

tensility (ten-sil′i-ti), *n.* [< *tensile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being tensile; tensibility. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 10.

tension (ten′shọn), *n.* [= F. *tension* = Sp. *tension* = Pg. *tensão* = It. *tensione*, < L. *tensio(n-)*, a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contest (see *tenson*), < *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch, extend: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] 1. The act of stretching, straining, or making tense; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the condition of being bent or strained.

Voice being raised by stiffe *tension* of the larynx.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 74.

2. In *mech.*, stress, or the force by which a bar, rod, string, or the like is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion.

In a large suspension bridge the *tension* produced by the occasional load is usually only a small fraction of that produced by the permanent load.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 232.

3. In *physics*, a constrained condition of the particles of bodies, arising from the action of antagonistic forces, in which they tend to return to their former condition; elastic force. Tension may be present in a solid body, and also in a liquid in the case of surface-tension (which see), but not in a gas. What is commonly called the *tension* of a gas is properly its pressure simply—due, according to the kinetic theory of gases (see *gas*, 1), to the innumerable impacts of the moving molecules against the confining surface; good writers avoid the use of *tension* in this sense.

4. In *statical elect.*, the mechanical stress across a dielectric, due to accumulated charges, as in a condenser; hence, the same as *surface-density* (the amount of electricity at any point of the surface of a charged conductor); more commonly used, in dynamical electricity, to mean about the same as *difference of potential:* thus, a current of high tension is popularly a current of high electromotive force. A body is said to have a

high-tension charge, or a charge of high-tension electricity, and a conductor to carry a high-tension current, when the stress in the medium surrounding the body or the conductor is high. In magnetism, an electromagnet surrounded by a coil of many turns and high electrical resistance was called by Henry a *tension magnet*.

Potential is the scientific term for the electrical condition for which the word *tension* has been used.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 57.

5. Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or the will.

When the *tension* of mind relating to their daily affairs was over, they sank into fallow rest.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xl.

In desiring the mind is in a state of active *tension*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 579.

The states of *tension* have as positive an influence as any in determining the total condition, and in deciding what the psychosis shall be. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 235.

6. A strained state of any kind: as, political *tension;* social *tension*.—7. An attachment to a sewing-machine for regulating the strain of the thread. It is made in a variety of forms, the aim being in all cases to put a pressure on the thread to prevent it from running from the spool too freely, and to adjust the strain on the thread to the thickness of the cloth.—**Initial tension.** See *initial*.—**Surface tension.** See *surface-tension*.

tension (ten′shon), *v. t.* [< *tension*, *n.*] To make tense; give the right degree of tension to; draw out; strain. *The Engineer*, LXXI. 120. [Recent.]

A highly *tensioned* string. *Tyndall.*

tensional (ten′shon-al), *a.* [< *tension* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to tension; of the nature of tension.

Such members of a structure as are subject to torsional, *tensional*, or transverse stresses.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 71.

tension-bar (ten′shon-bär), *n.* A bar by means of which a strain of tension is applied, or by which such a strain is resisted. See cut under *car-truck*.

tension-bridge (ten′shon-brij), *n.* 1. Same as *bowstring-bridge*. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A form of bridge formerly used for street spans, consisting essentially of wooden pieces anchored at the ends, and strained to maintain them as nearly level as possible. *E. H. Knight.*

tension-fuse (ten′shon-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*[2].

tension-member (ten′shon-mem′bėr), *n.* A rod, bar, or beam forming a member of a frame, truss, beam, or girder, and serving to bear the tensile strain.

tension-rod (ten′shon-rod), *n.* A rod in a truss or structure which connects opposite parts and keeps them from spreading asunder.

tension-roller (ten′shon-rō′lėr), *n.* An idler, or free pulley, resting against a belt for the purpose of keeping it stretched tight against its working pulleys; a tightening-pulley. See cut under *idle-wheel*.

tension-spicule (ten′shon-spik′ūl), *n.* In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microsclere. *Bowerbank.*

tension-spring (ten′shon-spring), *n.* A spring formed of inner and outer leaves, of which the latter are not connected at the middle with the former, all being secured together at the ends. A pressure upon the outer leaves induces a tensile strain upon the inner ones, which, when stretched to a straight line, form chords to the outer leaves, and thus limit the yielding of the spring. *E. H. Knight.*

tensity (ten′si-ti), *n.* [< *tense*[2] + *-ity*.] The state of being tense; tenseness. *Imp. Dict.*

tensive (ten′siv), *a.* [< F. *tensif* = Pg. It. *tensivo;* as *tense*[2] + *-ive*.] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

A *tensive* pain from distension of the parts.
Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours

tensome (ten′sum), *a.* Same as *tendsome*.

tenson (ten′son), *n.* [Also *tenzon;* < F. *tenson* = Pr. *tenso* = Pg. *tensão* = It. *tenzone*, < L. *tensio(n-)*, a stretching, ML. also a struggle, contention: see *tension*.] A contention in verse between rival troubadours, before a tribunal of love or gallantry; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors; also, one of the pieces of verse sung by the competitors, for which a peculiar meter was thought appropriate.

While, out of dream, his day's work went
To tune a crazy *tenzon* or sirvent.
Browning, Sordello, ii.

tensor (ten′sor), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tensores* (ten-sō′rēz). 1. In *anat.*, one of several muscles which tighten a part, or make it tense, or put it upon the stretch: differing from an *extensor* in not changing the relative position or direction of the axis of the part: opposed to *laxator*.—2. In *math.*, the modulus of a quaternion; the ratio in which it stretches the length of a vector. If the quaternion is put into the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, the tensor is $\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2)}$. If the quaternion is expressed as a matrix, the tensor is the square root of the determinant of the matrix. Abbreviated *T*.—**Right tensor.** See *right*.—**Tensor fasciæ latæ.** Same as *tensor vaginæ femoris*.—**Tensor laminæ posterioris vaginæ recti abdominis,** small anomalous muscular slips arising near the internal inguinal opening, and inserted into the transversalis fascia beneath the rectus abdominis.—**Tensor palati.** Same as *circumflexus palati*. See *palatum*.—**Tensor parapataii,** in *ornith.*, the tightener of the parapatagium, a propatagial slip of the cucullar muscle which joins the propatagialis longus; the dermotensor patagii.—**Tensor patagii, tensor plicæ alaris,** a muscle of birds which stretches the fold of skin on the front border of the wing, in the reëntrance between the upper arm and the forearm: several modifications of such a muscle are described, and made use of to some extent in classifying birds.—**Tensor propatagii brevis** or **longus.** Same as *propatagialis brevis* or *longus*. See *propatagialis*.—**Tensor tarsi.** See *tarsus*.—**Tensor trochleæ,** the tightener of the pulley of the trochlear or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, a small muscle occasionally found in man.—**Tensor tympani,** a muscle supposed to increase the tension of the membrani tympani by acting upon the malleus: it arises from the petrous section of the temporal bone, and adjacent parts, passes through a bony canal parallel with the Eustachian tube, enters the tympanum, and is attached to the handle of the malleus. Also called *malleâus*.—**Tensor vaginæ femoris,** a muscle which acts upon the sheath of the thigh, in man arising from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and inserted into the deep femoral fascia. It presents many modifications in other animals, being wanting in some, or connected with the panniculus carnosus, or external abdominal muscle, or blended with gluteal muscles. It belongs to the latter group, and not to the muscles of the front of the thigh, with which it is usually associated in human anatomy. Also called *tensor fasciæ latæ*, and *vaginiglutæus*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

II. *a.* In *anat.*, noting certain muscles whose function is to render fasciæ or other structures tense.

tensor-twist (ten′sor-twist), *n.* In Clifford's biquaternions, a twist multiplied by a tensor.

ten-strike (ten′strīk), *n.* In *American bowling*, a stroke which knocks down all the ten pins; hence, figuratively, a stroke or act of any kind which is entirely successful or decisive.

tensure† (ten′sūr), *n.* [< LL. *tensura*, a stretching, straining, < L. *tendere*, pp. *tensus*, stretch, strain: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2].] A stretching or straining; tension.

This motion upon the pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, which is motion upon *tensure*, we use to call motion of liberty, which is when any body, being forced to a preternatural extent, . . . restoreth itself to be natural.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 12.

tent[1] (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tente*, < OF. *tente*, *tende*, F. *tente* = Pr. *tenda* = Sp. *tienda* = Pg. It. *tenda*, < ML. *tenta*, *tenda*, also *tentum*, a tent, also a place where clothes are spread out to dry, prop. fem. of L. *tentus*, pp. of *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. L. *tentorium*, a tent, from the same verb.] 1. A covering or shelter, or a portable lodge, made of some flexible material, as

Tent of form shown in manuscripts of 11th and 12th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

skins, coarse cloth, or canvas, supported by one or more poles, and stretched by means of cords secured to tent-pegs, or in some other way. Wandering tribes, as those of Asia, use tents for their common habitation. Among European nations the chief use of tents, which are generally made of canvas, is for soldiers in the field, the larger and more commodious kind being for the use of general officers. Tents are also used in towns to shelter large occasional assemblies, as the spectators at a circus or the audience at a political or religious gathering, and in woods or uninhabited regions by campers or explorers. Large and permanent tents, such as are raised on posts, are known as *pavilions*, and those of an elaborate and decorative character, such as are set up for outdoor entertainments, are called *marquees*.

And theise solempne Festes ben made with outen, in Halea and *Tentes* made of Clothes of Gold and of Tartaries, fulle nobely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

It was upon the Plain of Mamre, . . .
. . . whereas the Angels came
To Abraham in his *tent*, and there with him did feed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 145.

2†. A habitation; a dwelling.

Bountee so fix hath in thyn herte his *tente*
That wel I wot thou wolt my socour be.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 9.

3. A raised wooden box or platform set up in the open air, from which clergymen formerly used to preach when the hearers were too numerous to be accommodated within doors: still sometimes used. [Scotch.]

Ev'n godly meetings o' the saunts,
By thee inspir'd,
When gaping they besiege the *tents*,
Are doubly fir'd. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

4. An apparatus used in field-photography as a substitute for the dark room. It commonly consists of a tripod supporting a box with a window of red or orange glass or fabric in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of white light to the interior. It is generally fitted with shelves and trays for holding various necessary appliances. Now that the dry-plate has superseded the collodion process, it is very seldom used, and when used it is much simpler and lighter than the tent for wet plates, consisting usually of a small box, with sleeves through which the hands and arms are thrust for the purpose of changing the plates in the holders for fresh ones without exposure to light. In the latter form usually called *changing-box*.—**A-tent,** a kind of tent formed by two upright poles and a ridge-pole, and having its sides sloping to the ground without any vertical wall, thus roughly resembling the letter A.—**Bell tent,** a tent circular in plan, with a single pole in the middle: so called from its shape.—**Dark tent.** See def. 4.—**Hospital tent,** a large tent used as a field-hospital.—**Shelter-tent,** a kind of tent, easily put up and removed, used by the rank and file of an army on the march. The tent consists of four or more pieces of canvas which button to one another, and can be put up by means of saplings or poles that may be carried with the army. Each piece of canvas is carried by one man on his knapsack, and the number of men covered by each shelter-tent corresponds to the number of pieces.—**Sibley tent,** a light conical tent having a ventilator at the top. It admits of a fire being made in the center, and will accommodate twelve men with their accoutrements, the men sleeping with their feet to the fire: named from Major H. H. Sibley, United States Dragoons.—**Wall-tent,** a tent which has low upright walls formed of hanging curtains of canvas, the sloping top not reaching as far as the tent-pegs.

tent[1] (tent), *v. i.* [< *tent*[1], *n.*] To pitch one's tent; live in or as in a tent.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 116.

We will be gone for some days probably, *tenting* it in the open air. *Kane*, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. 357.

Where the red chieftain *tented*
In the days that are gone.
R. W. Gilder, Ballad of the Chimney.

tent[2] (tent), *v. t.* [< ME. *tenten*, also *tempten*, < OF. *tenter*, *tempter*, *tanter*, F. *tenter* = Sp. Pg. *tentar* = It. *tentare*, try, tempt, < L. *tentare*, *temptare*, handle, touch, feel, try, test, tempt, etc., freq. of *tenere*, pp. *tentus*, hold (see *tenant*[1]), or, according to some, of *tendere*, pp. *tentus* or *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. *tempt*, the same word in another form.] 1†. To try; test.

Telamon, the tore kyng, *tentes* hir so wele,
And is fuerser of folke by a feile nowmber,
And lappis in hir loue, that leue hir he nyil.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3147.

2. To probe; sound.

Search my wound deeper; *tent* it with the steel
That made it. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 2.

I have a sword dares *tent* a wound as far
As any. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iii. 6.

3. To apply a tent or pledget to; keep open with a tent.

I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my cursus medendi as well as some that call themselves learned leeches. Methinks I can *tent* this wound, and treat it with emollients.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vii.

4†. To tempt. See *tempt*.

Euelle spiritis is neghand full nere,
That will 3ou tarie at this tyme with his *tentyng*.
York Plays, p. 243.

tent[2] (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tente*, < OF. (and F.) *tente* = Sp. *tienta* = Pg. It. *tenta*, < ML. *tenta*, a probe, a tent for a wound; from the verb: see *tempt*.] 1†. A probe.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise, the *tent* that searches
To the bottom of the worst.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 16.

2. In *surg.*, a piece of some fabric, bunch of horsehairs or threads, or small cylinder of sponge, laminaria, or other substance introduced into some opening, either natural (as the cervical canal of the uterus) or artificial (as a wound), to keep it open or increase its caliber.

Thou speakest lyke a good Chyrurgian, but dealest lyke one vnskilfull; for, making a great wound, thou puttest in a small *tent*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 365.

Tangle tent. See *tangle*1.

tent3† (tent), *v. t.* [< ME. *tenten*, stretch; a var. of **tenden*, < L. *tendere*, stretch (see *tend*1, and cf. *tent*1); or developed from *tenter*2, ME. *tenture*: see *tenter*2.] To stretch, as cloth. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 489.

tent4 (tent), *n.* [< ME. *tent;* an aphetic form of *atente*, E. *attent*, or of *entente*, E. *intent*.] 1. Heed; care; notice; attention: usually in the phrase *to take tent*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Tyl Y come, *take tent* to redyng, to exortacioun, and teching. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. iv. 13.

The high parliament
Of Heaven; where Seraphim *take tent*
Of ordering all.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii. 1.

2†. Intent; purpose.

Alisaundrine to cunseile thei clepud soue thanne,
& telden hire trewli what *tent* thei were inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1662.

tent4 (tent), *v.* [< ME. *tenten;* a var. of *tend*2, or ult. of *attend:* see *tent*4, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take heed; be careful: generally with *to*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But warily *tent*, when you come to court me,
An' come na unless the back yett be a-jee.
Burns, Oh Whistle an' I'll come to you, my Lad.

II. *trans.* 1. To observe; take note of; give heed to. [Scotch.]

Owre lorde comaunded vs bothe
To *tente* the tree of his.
York Plays, p. 25.

If there 's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you *tent* it:
A chield 's amang you taking notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

2†. To attend; tend upon; take care of.

Sane the lordys chambur, the wadrop to,
Tho vasher of chambur achalle *tent* tho two.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

tent5 (tent), *n.* [< Sp. *tinto* (= F. *teint*, dyed, colored), < L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye: see *tint*.] A kind of wine of a deep-red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain, much used as a sacramental wine. Also *tent-wine*.

tentacle (ten'ta-kl), *n.* [= F. *tentacule* = Sp. *tentáculo*, < NL. *tentaculum*, a feeler, tentacle, < L. *tentare*, handle, touch, feel, test, try: see *tent*2, *tempt*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, some or any elongated and comparatively slender or flexible process or appendage of an animal, used as an organ of touch, or for exploration, prehension, and sometimes locomotion; a feeler; a tentaculum. The name covers a great variety of organs having little or no structural relationship, as horns, antennæ, proboscides, rays, and arms. Specifically—(*a*) One of the barbs, barbels, or other tactile organs about the mouth or head of a fish. (*b*) One of the arms of a cephalopod. (*c*) A kind of proboscis of many worms. (*d*) One of the arms or rays of a crinoid. (*e*) One of the cirrous legs of a cirriped. (*f*) One of the long horns, antennæ, or feelers of some crustaceans, as lobsters. (*g*) The antenna of many insects, especially when long and slender, as in a cricket or cockroach. (*h*) One of the maxillary palps of various insects. (*i*) Any slender fleshy process on the back of an insect-larva; especially, a tubular process on the back of certain lepidopterous larvæ, near the head, or at the other end, from which a slender thread or ill-smelling scent-organ can be thrust for the purpose, it is supposed, of repelling ichneumons and other enemies. See *osmeterium*. (*j*) One of the soft horns of various mollusks, as snails. (*k*) The calcar or siphon of a rotifer. (*l*) In *Actinozoa*, one of the soft hollow processes of the body-wall communicating with the body-cavity, set in circular form around the mouth, in one or several series, as the fleshy lobes of a sea-anemone. (*m*) In *Hydrozoa*, some tentaculiform part, process, or appendage. The tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war are several feet long. (*n*) In *Protozoa*, a pseudopod, or prolongation of the body, especially when slender, stiffish, and more or less permanent, as one of the rays of a sun-animalcule or of an acinetiform infusorian. See *Tentaculifera*.

2. In *bot.*, a kind of sensitive hair or filament, such as the glandular hairs of *Drosera*.

A *tentacle* consists of a thin straight hair-like pedicel, carrying a gland on the summit.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 5.

3. Figuratively, anything resembling a tentacle; a feeler.—**Auditory tentacle**, a tentaculocyst.—**Branchial, nuchal, ocular**, etc., **tentacle**. See the adjectives.

tentacled (ten'ta-kld), *a.* [< *tentacle* + *-ed*2.] Having a tentacle or tentacles. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 528.

tentacle-sheath (ten'ta-kl-shēth), *n.* In *conch.*, the tentacular sheath.

tentacula1 (ten-tak'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *tentaculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *tentacle*.] Same as *tentacle*.

tentacula2, *n.* Plural of *tentaculum*.

tentacular (ten-tak'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *tentaculaire* = Sp. *tentacular;* < NL. *tentaculum*, a tentacle, + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to a tentacle, in any sense; of the nature, structure, function, or appearance of a tentacle; adapted or used as a tactile organ; tentaculiform: as, *tentacular* character, movements, or formation.

At the base of the *tentacular* circle.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 551.

Tentacular branch, one of the branches of a tentacle in some *Hydrozoa*.—**Tentacular canal**, in crinoids, the central or common canal, which branches into the tentacles and places their cavities in communication with the common cavity, and so with one another.—**Tentacular person**, a tentacle-like or filamentous part of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, provided with an urticating-organ; a nectocalyx.—**Tentacular sheath**, in *conch.*, a structure which sheathes the bases of the tentacles of various mollusks.

End of a Tentacular Branch of *Athorybia rosacea*, a siphonophorous hydrozoan. *e*, the involucrum investing the sacculus, the end of which is straight with the lateral processes curling around it.

Tentaculata (ten-tak-ū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tentaculatus:* see *tentaculate*.] 1. In some systems, a branch or prime division of echinoderms: contrasted with *Ambulacrata*, and divided into three classes, *Crinoidea*, *Cystoidea*, and *Blastoidea*.—2. A division of ctenophorans, including comb-jellies with two long tentacles. See cuts under *Saccatæ*.

tentaculate (ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculatus*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] 1. Having a tentacle or tentacles; tentaculated; tentaculiferous.—2. Tentaculiform; tentacular: a less careful usage: as, *tentaculate* processes.—3. Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata:* as, crinoids are *tentaculate* echinoderms.

tentaculated (ten-tak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *tentaculate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *tentaculate*.

Tentaculibranchiata (ten-tak'ū-li-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tentaculibranchiatus:* see *tentaculibranchiate*.] The *Bryozoa* or *Polyzoa* considered as a class of the branch *Lipocephala* of the phylum *Mollusca*. *E. R. Lankester*.

tentaculibranchiate (ten-tak'ū-li-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. **tentaculibranchiatus*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculibranchiata*.

tentaculocyst (ten-tak'ū-li-sist), *n.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + Gr. κίστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the vesicular or cystic tentacles of a hydrozoan; a marginal body representing a reduced and modified tentacle, whose axis is a hollow endodermal process that distinguishes it from the other kinds of marginal bodies, which are wholly of ectodermal origin, as ocellicysts and otocysts. Also *tentaculocyst*. See *lithocyst*, and cut under *Steganophthalmata*.

tentaculocystic (ten-tak'ū-li-sis'tik), *a.* [< *tentaculocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a tentaculocyst, or having its characters.

Tentaculifera (ten-tak-ū-lif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tentaculifer:* see *tentaculiferous*.] 1. One of three divisions of infusorians, containing the acinetiform animalcules, as distinguished from the flagellate and the ciliate; a class or order of *Infusoria*, characterized by the tentaculiform and usually suctorial nature of their processes, and divided into *Suctoria* and *Actinaria*. These animalcules bear neither flagella nor cilia in the adult state, but take their food and move about by means of tentacles developed from the cuticular surface or from the internal parenchyma. These tentacles may be simply adhesive, or tubular and expanded at the end into a cup-like sucking-disk. An endoplast and one or more contractile vacuoles are usually conspicuous; but trichocysts are seldom if ever present. The creatures inhabit fresh or salt water, and multiply by transverse or longitudinal fission or by external or internal gemmation. There are 6 families and 14 genera. Sometimes called *Polystomata*. See cut under *Acinetæ*.

2. An order of cephalopods, also called *Tetrabranchiata:* opposed to *Acetabulifera*. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*.—**Tentaculifera actinaria**, those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are merely adhesive and not suctorial, including the families *Ephelotidæ* and *Ophryodendridæ*. *Kent.*—**Tentaculifera suctoria**, those tentaculiferous animalcules whose tentacles are wholly or partially suctorial. Also called *Suctoria*.

tentaculiferous (ten-tak-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculifer*, < *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1: see *-ferous*.] Bearing, producing, or provided with tentacles; tentaculate. Also *tentaculigerous*. Specifically—(*a*) In *Infusoria*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera;* acinetiform, as an animalcule. (*b*) In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera;* not acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

tentaculiform (ten-tak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of a tentacle; tentacular: as, *tentaculiform* thread-cells. *Huxley*.

tentaculigerous (ten-tak-ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Same as *tentaculiferous*. *Huxley*.

tentaculite (ten-tak'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Tentaculites*.] A fossil pteropod of the family *Tentaculitidæ*.—**Tentaculite beds**, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Ilfracombe group, of Middle Devonian age, occurring in Devonshire, England: it is so named on account of the abundance of *Tentaculites scalaris* which it contains.—**Tentaculite limestone**, in the nomenclature of the New York Survey, a subdivision of the Water-lime group, of Upper Silurian age, abounding in tentaculites.

Tentaculites (ten-tak-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentacle*.] The typical genus of *Tentaculitidæ*, having such species as *T. irregularis*.

Tentaculitidæ (ten-tak-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tentaculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil theosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Tentaculites*.

tentaculocyst (ten-tak'ū-lō-sist), *n.* Same as *tentaculicyst*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 555.

tentaculum (ten-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tentacula* (-lä). [NL.: see *tentacle*.] A tentacle of any kind; also, a tactile hair; a vibrissa, as one of the whiskers of a cat.

tentage† (ten'tāj), *n.* [< *tent*1 + *-age*.] Tents collectively; a camp.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixt.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 15.

tentation (ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *tentaciun*, < OF. (and F.) *tentation* = Sp. *tentacion* = Pg. *tentação* = It. *tentazione*, < L. *tentatio*(*n-*), a trial, proof, attack, temptation, < *tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent*2, *tempt*, and cf. *temption*, a doublet of *temptation*.] 1†. Trial; temptation.

If grace alone sat in the heart, the hopeless devil would forbear his *tentations;* he knows he hath a friend in our house that will be ready to let him in.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 21.

2. A method of making adjustments of work by trial or experiment. Specifically—(*a*) A mode of picking locks by releasing the tumblers one after the other from the stud, while the bolt is steadily pressed backward. (*b*) A method of adjusting compasses on iron ships by shifting the position of boxes of iron chain and magnets experimentally, until the attraction of the hull on the needle is seen to be neutralized. *E. H. Knight*.

tentative (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tentatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *tentativo*, < L. *tentativus*, trying, testing, < *tentare*, pp. *tentatus*, try, test: see *tent*2, *tempt*.] **I.** *a.* Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.

Falsehood, though it be but *tentative*, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth.
Bp. Hall, Jehu Killing the Sons of Ahab.

Neither these nor any other speculations concerning ultimate forms can, however, be regarded as anything more than *tentative*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

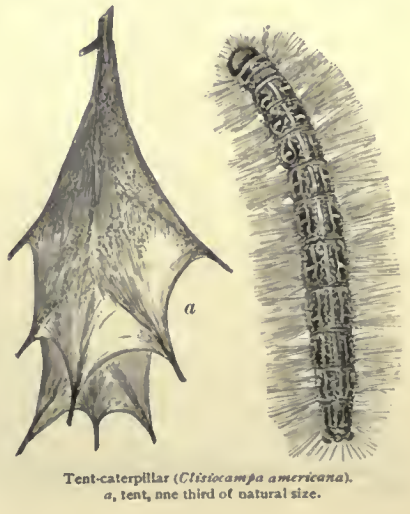
II. *n.* An essay; a trial; an experiment.

We can imagine a variety of hypotheses to explain every unexplained phenomenon, and it is only by successive *tentatives* that we reach any reliable explanation.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 24.

tentatively (ten'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment.

tent-bed (tent'bed), *n.* A bed with curtains which hang from a central point overhead, so as to form a covering resembling a tent.

tent-bedstead (tent'bed'sted), *n.* A tent-bed.



Tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa americana*).
a, tent, one third of natural size.

tent-caterpillar (tent'kat″ėr-pil-ėr), *n.* A webworm; the larva of either of two North American bombycid moths of the genus *Clisiocampa*, *C. americana* and *C. sylvatica*. The former is the tent-caterpillar of the orchard and the latter the tent-caterpillar of the forest. *C. americana* feeds normally on the

Female Moth of Tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa americana*).

wild cherry, but often does great damage by defoliating the apple and pear. The larvæ live gregariously in great tent-like silken webs (whence the name). Compare *lackey-moth*. See also cut on preceding page, and cut under *Clisiocampa*.

tent-cloth (tent'klôth), *n.* Canvas or duck made for tents, awnings, etc.

tented (ten'ted), *a.* [< *tent*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered or furnished with tents.

They have used
Their dearest action in the *tented* field.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 85.

Till sad Mecistheus and Alastor bore
His honour'd body to the *tented* shore.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 532.

2†. Of or like a tent (?).

With Reed-like Lance, and with a blunted Blade,
To Championize vnder a *Tented* shade.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

tenter[1] (ten'tėr), *n.* [< *tent*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who lives in a tent.

The pretty girl of our civilization, who pushes into the canvas home of the *tenters*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 861.

tenter[2] (ten'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *tenture*, *tentowre*, < OF. *tenture*, a stretching, hangings, < ML. *tentura*, a stretcher, tenter, lit. a stretching, spreading (cf. L. *tensura*, a stretching: see *tensure*), < *tendere*, pp. *tentus*, *tensus*, stretch: see *tend*[1], and cf. *tent*[1], *tent*[3], and *tenture*.] 1. A machine or frame used in the manufacture of cloth to stretch out the pieces of stuff, so that they may set or dry evenly and square. Along the upper and lower crosspieces, which can be fixed apart from each other at any required distance, are numerous sharp hooks, called *tenter-hooks*, on which the selvages of the cloth are hooked.

Sykes, for instance, when his dressing-shop was set on fire and burned to the ground, when the cloth was torn from his *tenters* and left in shreds on the field, took no steps to discover or punish the miscreants.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

2. Same as *tenter-hook*.

O how friends' ressons and their freedoms stretch,
When power sets his wide *tenters* to their sides!
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

3. One of the little bristles of a fly's foot; a tentacle.

Beset underneath with small bristles or *tenters*.
Dr. Hooke.

On or **upon the tenter** or **tenters**, on the stretch; on the rack; hence, in distress, uneasiness, or suspense.

How, *upon the tenters?* indeed, if the whole peece were so stretcht, and very well beaten with a yard of reformation, no doubt it would grow to a goodly breadth.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 25).

It was gallantry that suited her own maiden loftiness, ever stretched *upon the tenters* of punctilio.
Goldsmith, Sequel to A Poetical Scale.

tenter[2] (ten'tėr), *v.* [< *tenter*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To hang or stretch on or as on tenters.

Easily we may imagine what acerbity of pain must he endured by our Lord in his tender limbs being stretched forth, racked, and *tentered*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxii.

We fear he will be bankrupt; he does stretch,
Tenter his credit so; embraces all.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To support or resist the straining of the tenter; bear tentering.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*. *Bacon.*

tenter[3] (ten'tėr), *n.* [< *tent*[4], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A tender; one who tends or has the care or oversight of something: as, a cattle-*tenter;* specifically, a person in a factory who tends or watches machinery; often, also, an overseer or foreman in a factory.—**Drawing tenter**, in *cotton-spinning*, an operator whose duty it is to supply full cans in place of the emptied ones, and to mend the slivers when they break.

tenter-bar (ten'tėr-bär), *n.* In *bleaching calico*, *dyeing*, etc., a bar provided with a series of tenter-hooks, and used in a tenter for stretching cloth; also, such a bar used for stretching cloth by hand. It is used by engaging the selvage of the cloth upon the hooks and by pulling upon the bar, stretching the material to the desired extent. See *tenter*[2], 1.

tenter-ground (ten'tėr-ground), *n.* A ground or space for the erection and maintaining of tenters.

I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-grounds* spread far and wide round the town.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769.

tenter-hook (ten'tėr-hůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenter-hoke;* < *tenter*[2] + *hook*.] 1. A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter.

Any Hurts whatsoever, received either by Sword, Cane, or Gun Shot, Knife, Saw, or Hatchet, Hammer, Nail, or *Tenter hook*, Fire, Blast, or Gunpowder, etc.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Reign of Queen Anne, II. 106.

2. Figuratively, anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

Parasites are his [the prodigal's] *tenter-hooks*, and they stretch him till he bursts. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 496.

Difficulties which stretched his fine genius on the *tenter-hooks*. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., II. 379.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing an iron hook with the straight bar pointed at one end, and projecting beyond the bent or angled part at the other, so that it can be driven in by blows of a hammer.—**On tenter-hooks.** Same as *on the tenters* (which see, under *tenter*[2]).

I know Dolly's *on tenter-hooks* now.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxviii.

tentering-machine (ten'tėr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *weaving*, a machine for stretching fabrics, consisting of a combination of rollers, which may be driven at different speeds, with devices for feeding and delivery.

tent-fly (tent'flī), *n.* A piece of canvas stretched across the ridge-pole of a tent, and secured to the ground by ropes along its lower edges.

tent-guy (tent'gī), *n.* A rope, additional to the usual tent-ropes, for the better securing of a tent in a storm. A guy usually passes from the top of each upright to the ground at some distance in front and rear.

tenth (tenth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tenthe*, *teonthe*, *teonde*, beside *tethe*, *tithe*, E. *tithe*, the form with *n* being due to a mixture with the cognate Icel. *tiundi* (see *teind*), and to conformity with *ten*, < AS. *teótha* = OS. *tehando* = OFries. *tegotha*, *tegetha*, *tegatha*, *tianda*, *tienda* = D. *tiende* = MLG. *teinde* = OHG. *zehanto*, MHG. *zehente* (*zende*), G. *zehnte* = Icel. *tiundi* = Sw. *tionde* = Dan. *tiende* = Goth. *taihunda*, tenth; as *ten* + *-th*[2]. Cf. *tithe*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Last in order of a series of ten; preceded by nine of the same kind; next in order after that which is ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of ten equal portions or sections.—**Tenth nerve**, in *anat.*, the pneumogastric nerve, as that one of the cranial nerves which comes between the ninth (glossopharyngeal) and the eleventh (spinal accessory) in that enumeration which counts twelve of these structures.

II. *n.* 1. One of ten equal parts into which anything may be divided; a tithe.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a tithe of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax. When a tenth was the rate fixed for towns and demesnes, that for the counties exclusive of towns and demesnes was usually a fifteenth.

3. *Eccles.*, the tenth part of the annual profit of every living in England, formerly paid to the Pope, but by statute transferred to the crown, and afterward made a part of the fund called *Queen Anne's bounty.*—4. In *music:* (*a*) The interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and two degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a componnd third. (*b*) An organ-stop giving tones a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals used; a decima, or donble tierce.

tenthdeal†, *adv.* [ME. *tenthedel;* < *tenth* + *deal*[1]. Cf. *halfendeal*.] By as much as a tenth part.

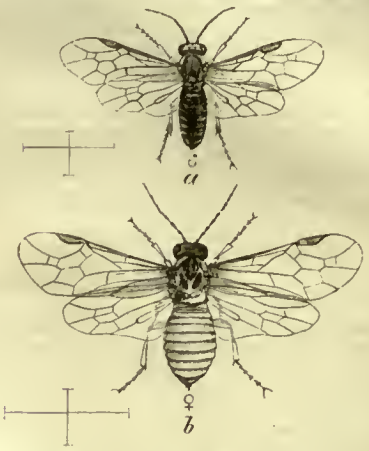
I ne wot in this world what wise i mizt
Quite the [thee] *tenthe del* in al mi lif time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4715.

tenthly (tenth'li), *adv.* [< *tenth* + *-ly*[2].] In the tenth place.

tenthredinid (ten-thred'i-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Tenthredinidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Tenthredinidæ;* a saw-fly.

Tenthredinidæ (ten-thrē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tenthredo* (stem taken as **Tenthredin-*, but prop. *Tenthredon-*) + *-idæ*.] An important family of hymenopterous insects, including the forms ordinarily known as *sawflies*, and coextensive with the series *Phyllophaga*. The adults are distinguished by the two-jointed trochanters, the connate abdomen, two apical spurs to the front tibiæ, and a pair of saws at the end of the abdomen of the female. The larvæ often resemble lepidopterous larvæ. They have six true legs, and often from twelve to sixteen prolegs, and are rarely covered with a white waxy secretion. Most species are leaf-feeders, issuing from eggs laid in slits cut in leaves by the female saws. A few forms, however, are twig-borers, or inhabit the stems of cereals or other grasses. They pupate in tough parchment-like silken cocoons. About 700 species are known in Europe, and about 500 in North America. Many



Imported Currant-worm (*Nematus ventricosus*).
a, male fly; *b*, female fly. (Crosses show natural sizes.)

are pests to horticulture and agriculture, as the wheat-saw-fly (*Cephus pygmæus*), the rose-sawfly (*Monostegia rosæ*), the osier-willow saw-fly (*Nematus ventralis*), and the imported currant-worm (*Nematus ventricosus*). See cuts under *Hylotoma*, *Lyda*, *Securifera*, and *rose-sawfly*.

Tenthredo (ten-thrē'dō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *τενθρηδών* (*-δον-*), a kind of wasp. Cf. *drone*[2].] A genus of saw-flies, typical of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, at first coextensive with the family, but now restricted to certain forms with long setaceous antennæ, in which the third joint is longer than the fourth, and the lanceolate cell of the fore wings has a straight cross-nervure. They are the largest of the saw-flies next to the *Cimbicinæ*.

tenticle† (ten'ti-kl), *n.* [< ML. **tenticula*, dim. of *tenta*, a tent: see *tent*[1].] A little tent.

They were the *tenticles* or rather cabins and couches of their soldiers. *Patten*, Exped. to Scotland (1548). (*Davies.*)

tentif†, *a.* Same as *tentive*.

tentifly†, *adv.* See *tentively*.

tentiform (ten'ti-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like a tent; in *entom.*, noting the mines of certain tineid larvæ, in which one or the other surface of the infested leaf is raised in a tent-like form.

tentiginous† (ten-tij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *tentigo* (*-gin-*), a tension, lust (< *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1], *tent*[3]), + *-ous*.] 1. Excited to lust.

Were you *tentiginous*, ha? . . .
Did her silk's rustling move you?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

2. Producing lasciviousness; lascivious.

Nothing affects the head so much as a *tentiginous* humour, repelled and elated to the upper region, found by daily practice to run frequently up into madness.
Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit, ii.

tenting (ten'ting), *a.* [< *tent*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Having the form of a tent. [Rare and erroneous.]

Coverlids gold-tinted like the peach . . .
Feli sleek about him in a thousand folds,
Not hiding up an Apollonian curve
Of neck and shoulder, nor the *tenting* swerve
Of knee from knee, nor ankles pointing light;
But rather giving them to the filled sight
Officiously. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

tentive† (ten'tiv), *a.* [< ME. *tentif*, *tentyf*, by apheresis from *attentif*, attentive: see *attentive*. Cf. *tent*[4]. Cf. also *tenty*, a later form of *tentive*.] Attentive.

We schien do so *tentyf* besynes fro day to night that . . . che shal be hool and sound.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Harl. MS.).

Wyth *tentiue* iystning eeche wight was setled in harckning. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 1.

tentively† (ten'tiv-li), *adv.* [< ME. *tentifly;* < *tentive* + *-ly*[2].] Attentively; carefully.

3if ȝe *tentifly* take kepe & trewe be to-gadere,
I wot winne our warisun, for i wot where thei are.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2258.

Tentifly she kept hir fader dere.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, i. 278.

tentless (tent'les), *a.* [< *tent*[4] + *-less*.] Inattentive; heedless. [Scotch.]

I'll wander on, with *tentless* heed
How never-halting moments speed,
Till fate shall snap the brittle thread.
Burns, To James Smith.

tent-maker (tent'mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes tents.

By their occupation they were *tentmakers*. Acts xviii. 3.

tentorial (ten-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *tentorium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tentorium.—**Tentorial**

angle, an angle formed by the intersection of the basi-cranial axis with the plane of the tentorium, the apex being directed upward.

tentorium (ten-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tentoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tentorium*, a tent, < *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*[1]. Cf. *tent*[1].] 1. A partition, composed of a strong sheet of the dura mater, stretched across the back part of the cranial cavity in man, between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. A tentorium sometimes ossifies, or includes a shelf of bone, the bony tentorium, as in the cat family. More fully called *tentorium cerebelli*. 2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the endocranium. *Huxley.* —3. Same as *tenture*.—**Sinus tentorii**. See *sinus*.

tentory† (ten'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *tentories* (-riz). [< OF. *tentorie*, < L. *tentorium*, a tent: see *tentorium*.] An awning; a tent.

> The women . . . who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove were no other than makers of *tentories* to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv. § 8.

tent-peg (tent'peg), *n.* Same as *tent-pin*.

tent-pegging (tent'peg'ing), *n.* An equestrian game or exercise common among British soldiers in India, in which the competitors, riding at full gallop, try to strike and carry off on the point of a lance a tent-peg which has been firmly fixed in the ground.

> As a last wind-up there was a little *tent-pegging*, but, as my husband and Lieutenant Carrol were the only ones who could do anything, it was soon over. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 196.

tent-pin (tent'pin), *n.* A stout peg driven into the ground to fasten one of the ropes of a tent to. It is usually of wood, with a notch or nick to confine the bight of the rope, but sometimes of iron, with a hook or ring to receive the rope.

> While he [Sisera] was awearied and asleep, Jael drove the *tent-pin* through his head and fastened it to the ground. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 868.

tent-pole (tent'pōl), *n.* One of the poles used in pitching a tent. There are usually two uprights, one at the front and one at the rear, connected at the top by a horizontal ridge-pole. In the Sibley and the bell tent there is but one, a central pole or post. The tent-poles of an Indian tepee are several, stacked in a circle, upon which skins are stretched as on a frame.

tent-rope (tent'rōp), *n.* One of the several ropes or cords by which a tent is secured to the tent-pins and thus to the ground. These ropes are attached to the tent usually at intervals corresponding to a breadth of the canvas.

tent-stitch (tent'stich), *n.* A stitch used in worsted-work and embroidery, single and not crossed, the stitches lying side by side in a diagonal direction. Also called *petit point*.

> About a month ago *Tent* and Turkey-*stitch* seemed at a stand; my wife knew not what new work to introduce. *Johnson*, The Idler, No. 13.

> Black leather cushions, embroidered in red and blue *tent-stitch*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

tent-tree (tent'trē), *n.* A tall species of screw-pine, *Pandanus Forsteri*, of Lord Howe's Island, New South Wales.

tenture (ten'tūr), *n.* [< F. *tenture*, hangings: see *tenter*[2] and *tent*[1].] Hangings or decoration for a wall, especially paper-hangings. Also *tentorium*.

tent-wine (tent'wīn), *n.* Same as *tent*[5].

tentwise (tent'wīz), *adv.* In the form of a tent.

tent-work (tent'wėrk), *n.* Work produced by embroidering with tent-stitch.

> Our great grandmothers distinguished themselves by truly substantial *tent-work* chairs and carpets; by needlework pictures of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. *Miss Edgeworth*, Practical Education, xx.

tentwort (tent'wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. Also called *wall-rue*.

tenty (ten'ti), *a.* [Also *tentie;* a reduced form of *tentive*.] Attentive; cautious; careful. [Scotch.]

> Jean slips in twa with *tentie* e'e. *Burns*, Halloween.

tenuate (ten'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tenuated*, ppr. *tenuating*. [< L. *tenuatus*, pp. of *tenuare*, make thin or slender, < *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] To make thin. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tenues, *n.* Plural of *tenuis*.

tenuifolious (ten'ū-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *tenuis*, thin, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having slender or narrow leaves.

tenuious† (te-nū'i-us), *a.* [< L. *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] Same as *tenuous*.

> The thing I speak of is as easie to be apprehended as how infection should pass in certain *tenuious* streams through the air from one house to another. *Glanville*, Essays, vi.

> A *tenuious* emanation or continued effluvium. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

tenuiroster (ten'ū-i-ros'tėr), *n.* [< NL. *tenuirostris:* see *Tenuirostres*.] A slender-billed bird, as a member of the *Tenuirostres*.

tenuirostral (ten'ū-i-ros'tral), *a.* [< *tenuiroster* + *-al*.] Slender-billed, as a bird: formerly specifying the *Tenuirostres*, now simply descriptive. See cuts under *bill* and *Promerops*.

Tenuirostres (ten'ū-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tenuirostris*, slender-billed, < L. *tenuis*, thin, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] 1†. A very extensive and unnatural assemblage of chiefly passerine or insessorial birds in which the beak is slender, as creepers, nuthatches, honey-eaters, sun-birds, humming-birds, hoopoes, and many others having little real affinity: correlated with *Dentirostres*, *Conirostres*, etc., in some of the older systems, as that of Cuvier. By Blyth (1849) the term was restricted to the swifts and humming-birds.—2. In *ornith.*, in Sclater's system of 1880, a group of laminiplantar oscine *Passeres*, nearly conterminous with Sundevall's *Cinnyrimorphæ*.

tenuis (ten'ū-is), *n.*; pl. *tenues* (-ēz). [NL., < L. *tennis*, thin, fine, close: see *tenuous*.] In *gram.*, one of the three surd mutes of the Greek alphabet, κ, π, τ, in relation to their respective middle letters, or medials (that is, sonant mutes), γ, β, δ, or their aspirates, χ, φ, θ. These terms are sometimes also applied to the corresponding articulate elements in other languages, as *k*, *p*, *t*.

tenuity (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tenuitie;* < OF. *tenuite*, F. *ténuité* = Sp. *tenuidad* = Pg. *tenuidade* = It. *tenuità*, < L. *tenuita(t-)s*, thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, < *tenuis*, thin: see *tenuous*.] 1. The state of being tenuous or thin; want of substantial thickness or depth; fineness; thinness, as applied to a broad substance, or slenderness, as applied to one that is long.

> When I sat down, my intent was to write a good book, and, as far as the *tenuity* of my understanding would hold out, a wise, ay, and a discreet. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

> He [the bull-dog] is not well shaped; for there is not the quick transition from the thickness of the fore-part, to the *tenuity*—the thin part—behind, which a bull-dog ought to have. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1777.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid. —3†. Poverty; indigence.

> The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcase they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *Eikon Basilike*.

4. Simplicity or plainness; a quality of style opposed to opulence or grandeur.

tenuous (ten'ū-us), *a.* [Formerly also *tenuious*, q. v.; = F. *ténu* = Sp. *tenue*, *tenuo* = Pg. It. *tenue*, < L. *tenuis*, thin, slender, slim, fine, narrow, close, = E. *thin:* see *thin*[1].] 1. Thin; small; minute.—2. Rare; rarefied; fine; subtile.

> In the Sophist, that bewildering maze of *tenuous* abstractions, a certain mysterious Eleatic stranger conducts the argument to its fitting and convincing close. *Jour. Spec. Phil.*, XIX. 42.

tenuousness (ten'ū-us-nes), *n.* Tenuous or attenuated character or quality; slenderness; thinness; sparseness; rarity.

tenure (ten'ūr), *n.* [< ME. **tenure*, *tennure*, < OF. *tenure*, *teneure*, F. *tenure* (ML. *tenura*), a tenure, or estate in land, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] 1. The nature of the right or title by which property, especially real property, is held; also, the property so held. Land-tenure is, in the main, either *feudal* or *allodial*. According to the latter tenure, the whole right and title to the land rests with the owner, subject only to the right of the state, and this is the principle of United States law; according to the former, the person possessing the land holds it from a superior, and this is the principle of English law. According to the theory in England, all land is held of the crown, either mediately or immediately. The ownership of land is therefore never unlimited as to extent, for he who is the owner of land in fee, which is the largest estate that a man can have in land, is not absolute owner; he owes services in respect of his fee (or fief), and the seigniory of the lord always subsists. All land in the hands of any layman is held of some lord, to whom the holder or tenant owes some service; but in the case of church lands, although they are held by tenure, no temporal services are due, but the lord of whom these lands are held must be considered the owner, although the beneficial ownership can never revert to the lord. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which still subsist: (1) *tenure by knight-service*, which was the most honorable (now abolished); (2) *tenure in free socage*, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable or villein and base; (3) *tenure by copy of court-roll*, or *copyhold tenure;* (4) *tenure in ancient demesne*. There was also *tenure in frankalmoin*, or *by free alms*. (See *frankalmoin*.) The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. (See *estate*, *tenant*[1], *copyhold*, *socage*, *villeinage*.) In Scots law the equivalent technical term is *holding*.

> And had not I ben, the comens wolde have brennyd his place and all his *tennuryes*, wher thorough it coste me of my noune propr godes at that tyme more than vj. merks in mate and drynke. *Paston Letters*, I. 133.

2. The consideration or service which the occupier of land pays to his lord or superior for the use of his land, or the condition on which he holds it.

> To ride in the lord's train, to go at the lord's bidding wherever he might will, to keep "head-ward" over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field, to hedge and ditch about the demesne, or to help in the chase and make the "deer-hedge," were *tenures* by which the villagers held their lands, as well as by labor on the lord's land one day a week throughout the year, and a month's toil in harvest-time. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 317.

> We served not in Cæsar's armies; we took not Cæsar's pay; we held no lands by the *tenure* of guarding Cæsar's frontiers. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 117.

3. Holding, or manner of holding, in general; the terms or conditions on which, or the period during which, anything is held.

> It is most absurd and ridiculous for any mortal man to look for a perpetual *tenure* of happiness in this life. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 94.

4. Quality with respect to proportion of ingredients.

> The ores treated in this [Castillau] furnace ought never to contain more than 30 per cent. of metal, and, when richer, must be reduced to about this *tenure* by the addition of slags and other fluxes. *Ure*, Dict., III. 62.

Barons by tenure. See *baron*, 1.—**Base tenure.** See *copyhold*, 1.—**Cottier tenure.** See *cotter*[1].—**Military tenure.** See *military*.—**Privity of tenure.** See *privity*.—**Tenure by divine service.** See *divine*.—**Tenure in aumone.** See *aumone*.—**Tenure of Office Act.** (*a*) An act of the United States Congress, May 15th, 1820 (3 Stat. 582), prescribing that large classes of public officers should be appointed for the limited term of four years and removable at pleasure. (*b*) An act of 1867 (14 Stat. 430; Rev. Stat. § 1767 *et seq.*), providing that persons appointed to civil offices by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, excepting members of the cabinet, shall hold such offices until their successors are qualified, subject to suspension by the President, during the recess of the Senate, for misconduct; and that they can be removed only with the consent of the Senate.

tenure-horn (ten'ūr-hôrn), *n.* A horn by the possession or exhibition of which certain estates were held. Compare *tenure-sword*. The "Bruce horn" of Savernake Forest, Wiltshire, and the "Tutbury horn" of Tutbury in Staffordshire, England, have been exhibited at South Kensington.

tenure-sword (ten'ūr-sōrd), *n.* A sword by the exhibition of which at certain times certain lands were held. In most cases the sword so exhibited was sacredly preserved in the family holding the estate. The weapons seem generally to have been falchions, or short curved swords. *J. P. Earwaker*.

tenury†, *n.* Same as *tenure*.

tenuto (te-nö'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *tenere*, hold, < L. *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*[1].] In *music*, held; sustained; given full value: used of tones or chords occurring in contrast to staccato tones or chords. It is nearly the same in effect as *legato*. Abbreviated *ten.*—**Tenuto mark**, in *musical notation*, a horizontal stroke over a note or chord, to indicate that it is to be held its full time: thus, $\bar{\text{e}}$.

tenzon (ten'zon), *n.* Same as *tenson*.

teocalli (te-ō-kal'i), *n.* [= Sp. *teocali*, *teneali*, < Mex. *teocalli*, a temple, lit. 'house of a god,' < *teotl*, a god, + *calli*, a house.] A structure of earth and stone or brick, used as a temple or place of worship by the Mexicans and other aborigines of America. They were generally solid four-sided truncated pyramids, built terrace-wise, with the temple proper on the platform at the summit. Many teocallis still remain in a more or less perfect state, as the so-called Pyramid of Cholula. Also *teopan*.

teonet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *teen*[1].

teonoma (tē-on'ō-mä), *n.* [An anagram of *Neotoma*, q. v.] 1. The large bushy-tailed rat of the Rocky Mountains, *Neotoma cinerea*, the pack-rat.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such rats, separated from *Neotoma*. *J. E. Gray*.

teopan (tē'ō-pan), *n.* Same as *teocalli*.

teosinte (te-ō-sin'te), *n.* [Mex.] A grass, *Euchlæna luxurians*, native in Mexico and Central America, introduced into cultivation in various parts of the world. It is closely allied to the Indian corn, having the male flowers in a tassel at the top, the seed, however, borne not on a cob, but on slender stems from the joints, inclosed in a loose husk. It is an annual, reaching the height of 12 feet, suitable for forage, and perhaps the most prolific of forage-plants, sending up sometimes sixty or eighty shoots, and springing up again when cut. It endures drought fairly well, though preferring humid soil. Its success in the southern United States is hindered by its not ripening its seed; it is found to do so, however, in some subtropical localities. Also called *Guatemala grass*.

tepal (tep'al), *n.* [< *petal*, transposed for distinction, prob. in imitation of *sepal*.] In *bot.*, an individual segment of a perianth, whether sepal or petal. [Rare.]

tepee (tē'pē), *n.* [Also *teepee*, *tipi;* Amer. Ind.] An Indian wigwam or tent.

tepefaction (tep-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **tepefactio(n-)*, < *tepefacere*, make lukewarm: see

tepefy.] The act or operation of making tepid, or moderately warm. *Imp. Dict.*

tepefy (tep′ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tepefied*, ppr. *tepefying*. [< L. *tepefacere*, make lukewarm, < *tepere*, be lukewarm (see *tepid*), + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To make tepid, or moderately warm. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, iv. 233.

II. *intrans.* To become moderately warm. *Cooper*, Power of Harmony, i.

tephramancy (tef′ra-man-si), *n.* Same as *tephromancy*.

tephrite (tef′rīt), *n.* [< L. *tephritis*, < Gr. **τεφρῖτις*, an ash-colored stone, < *τεφρός*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] The name of certain modern volcanic rocks of rather varied and uncertain composition. As limited by Rosenbusch, with a meaning nearly identical with that previously given to the word by Fritsch and Reiss, the tephrites bear the same relation to the normal basalts that the phonolites do to the trachytes. Among the older eruptive rocks, theralite is the representative of tephrite, the essential features of which are that it is porphyritic in structure, the groundmass containing a soda-lime feldspar, which also sometimes occurs in distinct crystals, while to this are added nephelin, leucite, and augite, with apatite, magnetite, and other less abundant minerals. See *nephelin-tephrite* and *leucite-basalt*.

tephritic (tef-rit′ik), *a.* [< *tephrite* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of tephrite; pertaining to tephrite. *Amer. Nat.*, April, 1889, p. 259.

tephritoid (tef′ri-toid), *n.* [< *tephrite* + *-oid.*] A variety of tephrite. In this nephelin is wanting, but its base is made up of a material rich in soda, and gelatinizing in acid, by which the nephelin is to a certain extent replaced.

Tephrodornis (tef-rō-dôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *τεφρώδης*, ashy (< *τέφρα*, ashes), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] An extensive genus of Indian

Tephrodornis pondicerianus.

shrike-like birds, now restricted to 6 species, of which the best-known is the so-called Keroula shrike of Pondicherry, *T. pondicerianus*.

tephroite (tef′rō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-gray, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *tephrite*.] A silicate of manganese of an ash-gray or reddish color, commonly occurring in cleavable masses: found in New Jersey, also in Sweden. It belongs to the chrysolite group.

tephromancy (tef′rō-man-si), *n.* [Also *tephramancy*; < F. *téphromancie*, < NL. *tephromantia*, < Gr. *τέφρα*, ashes, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Augury depending on the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

Tephrosia (tef-rō′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < Gr. *τεφρός*, ash-colored, < *τέφρα*, ashes.] A genus of papilionaceous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ*, type of the subtribe *Tephrosieæ*. It is characterized by racemose flowers with blunt anthers, the banner-stamen free at the base, but early united with the other stamens at the middle, and the style somewhat rigid, incurved, and usually bearded at the tip; and by a compressed linear or rarely ovate pod with two thin valves, nerve-like sutures, and numerous seeds sometimes enlarged by a small strophiole. There are about 125 species, widely scattered through warm regions and especially numerous in Australia. A few are found in North America, six occurring within the United States south of Delaware, one of which, *T. Virginiana*, extends northward as far as the Massachusetts coast. They are herbs or shrubs, with odd-pinnate leaves of many leaflets, rarely reduced to three or even to one, often closely hoary with silken hairs, and remarkable, except in a few Australian species, for their peculiar veins, not netted or branching, but extending parallel to each other obliquely from the midrib. The red, purple, or white flowers are conspicuously papillonaceous, with the petals borne on claws, the banner roundish and externally silky, the keel incurved; they form racemes which are often leafy at the base and are terminal, opposite the leaves, or grouped in the upper axils. *T. Virginiana* is locally known as *wild sweet-pea* from its flowers, and as *devil's-shoestrings* and *catgut* from its long, slender, and very tough roots; book-names are *hoary pea* and *goat's rue*. Several species yield a dye, as *T. tinctoria*, used for indigo at Mysore, and *T. Apollinea* (for which see *Egyptian indigo*, under *indigo*). *T. purpurea* in India and *T. toxicaria* in Surinam are used medicinally; the latter, under the name *Surinam poison*, is used in the West Indies and elsewhere to stupefy fish.

Hoary Pea (*Tephrosia Virginiana*). *a*, the fruits.

tepid (tep′id), *a.* [= OF. *tiede* = It. *tepido*, *tiepido*, < L. *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid (cf. *tepor*, heat, = Skt. *tapas*, heat), < *tepere*, be lukewarm, = Skt. *tap*, be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

> The naked negro, panting at the Line, . . .
> Basks in the glare, or stems the *tepid* wave.
> *Goldsmith*, Traveller, i. 71.

tepidarium (tep-i-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *tepidaria* (-ạ). [L., a tepid bath, or the room set apart for it, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid*.] In the ancient Roman baths, an apartment heated to a certain temperature to prepare the body for the great heat of the hot and vapor baths, or to serve as a palliative to the cold of the frigidarium; also, the boiler in which the water was heated for the hot bath.

tepidity (tē-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tépidité* = Pr. *tepiditat* = It. *tiepidità*, < L. as if **tepidita(t-)s*, lukewarmness, < *tepidus*, lukewarm, tepid: see *tepid*.] Lukewarmness.

> They upbraided the *tepidity* and infidel baseness of the Jewish nation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

tepidly (tep′id-li), *adv.* In a tepid manner; lukewarmly.

tepidness (tep′id-nes), *n.* Tepidity.

tepor (tep′ọr), *n.* [= It. *tepore*, < L. *tepor*, lukewarmness, < *tepere*, be lukewarm: see *tepid*.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth.

> The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

tepoy, *n.* See *teapoy*.

tequesquite (tek-es-kē′te), *n.* [Said to be so called from a Mexican place-name.] In *Mexican metal.*, native carbonate of soda mixed with some sulphate and common salt, which effloresces, after the rainy season, on the surface of the plains in Mexico, and later in the season forms a crust.

> In the two Haciendas of the Company [at Sombrerete], La Purisinia and La Soledad, amalgamation is but little employed. The ores are usually smelted, and in this process great use is made of the *tequesquite* (carbonate of soda) from La Salada, which is employed as a dissolvent.
> *Ward*, Mexico, II. 279.

ter (tėr), *adv.* [L., thrice, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three*.] Thrice: used in music to indicate that a measure or phrase to which it is attached is to be repeated three times in succession.

teraget, *n.* [ME., appar. < OF. **terrage*, land (found only in sense of field-rent), < L. *terra*, land: see *terra*.] Country; territory.

> Dyomed dernly dressit to wend
> To the *terage* of Troy with a tore ost.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 12786.

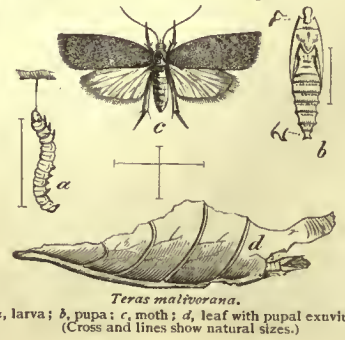
teramorphous (ter-ạ-môr′fus), *a.* [Prep. **teratomorphous*, < Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *μορφή*, form.] Of the form or nature of a monstrosity.

terapene, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrapin*.

teraph (ter′af), *n.*; pl. *teraphim* (-ạ-fim). [Heb.] A household image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews: in the Bible used only in the plural, and sometimes applied to one image. The teraphim seem to have been either wholly or in part of human form and of small size. They appear to have been reverenced as penates, or household gods, and in some shape or other to have been used as domestic oracles.

terapin, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *terrapin*.

Teras (tē′ras), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *τέρας*, a monster.] A notable genus of moths,



Teras malivorana.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth; *d*, leaf with pupal exuvium. (Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

ordinarily placed at the head of the tortricid series. The genus is wide-spread and the species are numerous. *T. malivorana* is common in the United States, and feeds in the larval state on the leaves of the apple. *T. caudana* is a curious European species in which the fore wings have a falcate outer margin and an excavation on the costal margin. *T. contaminana* is known as the *checkered pebble*.

teratical† (tē-rat′i-kal), *a.* [< **teratic*, < Gr. *τερατικός*, strange, monstrous, < *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a sign, wonder, prodigy, monster, a huge animal, a strange creature.] Marvelous; prodigious; incredible.

> Herodotus, possibly delighting in *teratical* stories, might tell what he never heard.
> *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, iii. 16.

teratogenic (ter″ạ-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *teratogen-y* + *-ic.*] Producing monsters; of or pertaining to teratogeny.

teratogeny (ter-ạ-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *γεννᾶν*, produce.] In *pathol.*, the production of monsters.

teratoid (ter′a-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a monster.—**Teratoid tumor.** Same as *teratoma*.

teratolite (ter′a-tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a prodigy, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of clay or fine-grained silicate of alumina from the coal-formation of Planitz in Saxony, formerly supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties, whence it had its ancient name of *terra miraculosa Saxoniæ*. Also called *lithomarge*. Sometimes erroneously spelled *terratolite*, as if from Latin *terra*, earth.

teratologic (ter″a-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *teratolog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *teratological*.

teratological (ter″a-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *teratologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to teratology.

teratologist (ter-ạ-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *teratolog-y* + *-ist.*] 1. One who deals in marvels; a marvel-monger. *Imp. Dict.*—2. One versed in teratology.

teratology (ter-ạ-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *tératologie*. < NL. *teratologia*, < Gr. *τερατολογία*, a telling of marvels or prodigies, < *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a sign, marvel, prodigy, monster, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, tell (see *-ology*).] 1. Narration of what is marvelous or prodigious; exaggeration in description.

> *Teratology* is when bold Writers, fond of the sublime, intermix something great and prodigious in every Thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reason or not, and this is what is call'd Bombast. *Bailey*, 1727.

2. In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities; that department of biology which treats of malformations, or monstrous or abnormal growths, in the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

teratoma (ter-a-tō′mạ), *n.*; pl. *teratomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *τέρας* (*τερατ-*), a monster, + *-oma.*] A complex congenital tumor, often containing very many different tissues, as skin, hair, teeth, connective tissue, cartilage, bone, muscles, and glands: most frequently found at the lower end of the spine, about the head and neck, and in the generative organs. Also called *teratoid tumor*.

teratomatous (ter-a-tom′a-tus), *a.* [< *teratoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Having the character of a teratoma.

terbium (tėr′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Yt*)*terb*(*y*) in Sweden: see *erbium*, and cf. *yttrium*.] A rare element, not yet isolated, occurring in the samarskite of North Carolina and certain other rare minerals, associated with erbium and yttrium.

terce (tėrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terse*; < ME. **ters*, **terce*, < OF. *ters*, *tiers*, m., *terce*, *tierce*, f., third (*tierce*, a third part), < L. *tertius* = E. *third*: see *third*, and cf. *tierce*.] 1†. A third; a third part.

> Then we were in ix. degrees and a *terce*, rekeynyge owr aelues xxx. leagues of the sholes of the ryuer cauled Rio Grande.
> *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 380).

> The 15. we came to Hatorask, in 36. degrees and a *terse*, at 4. fadom, 3 leagues from shore.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

2. Same as *tierce*, 3.—3. In *Scots law*, a right corresponding to *dower* in English law; a real right whereby a widow who has not accepted any special provision is entitled to a life-rent of one third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her terce until she is regularly *kenned* to it. See *ken*[1], *v. t.*, 5.—4. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the

office of the third hour: originally and properly said half-way between sunrise and noon. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.

tercel (tėr'sel), *n.* [Formerly also *tiercel*, *tercelle*, *tarsel*, and by assimilation *tassel*, *tassell*; < ME. *tercel*, *tersel*, *tercelle*, *terselle*, < OF. *tercel* = Pr. *tersol* = Sp. *terzuelo* = It. *terzuolo*, < ML. *tertiolus*, a male hawk, lit. '*thirdling,' so called because, in popular notion, of three eggs laid by a hawk, the third was sure to produce a male, of smaller size than the others; dim. of L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*, *tertian*, *third*.] A male falcon; especially, the male of the peregrine falcon.

> Another *tersel* egle spak anon.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 449.

> I could not any where come by a goss-hawk, nor *tassel* of falcon. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 39.

> With her of *Torsels* and of Lures he talks.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

Tercel gent†, **tercel gentle**†, a trained tercel.

> I marvel what blood thou art — neither Engiander nor Scot — fish nor flesh. Marry, out upon thee, foul kite, that would fain be a *tercel gentle!* *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

tercelet† (tėrs'let), *n.* [Also *tiercelet*; < OF. *tercelet*, *tiercelet*, a male hawk, dim. of *tercel*, a male hawk: see *tercel*.] The male of the falcon family, or of birds of prey.

> Tho dwelte a *tercelet* me faste by,
> That semed welle of alle gentilesse.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 496.

tercellene† (tėr'se-lēn), *n.* [< OF. **tercelin* (?), < *tercel*, a tercel: see *tercel*.] A small male hawk. See the quotation.

> Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and ramage hawks; . . . nor yet what eggs produce the different hawks, or when they lay three eggs, that the first produceth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird, *tercellene* or tassel of the male sex.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, v.

tercentenary (tėr-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *centenarius*, pertaining to a hundred: see *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to the interval of three hundred years.

II. *n.* A day observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as the birth of a great man, or a decisive victory, that happened three hundred years before: as, the Shakspere *tercentenary*.

tercentennial (tėr-sen-ten'i-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, year: see *centennial*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

> At the *tercentennial* celebration of Presbyterianism, in Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1872, . . . was displayed the American flag crossed with the Covenanters' flag of blue silk.
> *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 140.

tercer (tėr'sėr), *n.* [< OF. **tercier*, < ML. *tertiarius*, lit. pertaining to a third, < *tertius*, a third: see *terce*.] In *law*, a tenant in dower; a dowceress.

tercet (tėr'set), *n.* [< F. *tercet*, dim. of *tiers*, third: see *terce*, *tierce*.] 1. In *music*, same as *triplet*. — 2. In *poetry*, a group of three riming lines; a triplet.

tercine (tėr'sin), *n.* [< F. *tercine*, < L. *tertius*, third: see *terce*.] In *bot.*, a supposed third coat of an ovule, really a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself. *Lindley*, Gloss.

teret. A Middle English form of *tear*[1], *tear*[2], *tar*[1].

terebate (ter'ē-bāt), *n.* [< *tereb(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of terebic acid and a base.

terebella (ter-ē-bel'ą), *n.*; pl. *terebellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *terebra*, a borer, a trepan: see *terebra*.] 1. In *surg.*, a trepan or trephine. — 2. A marine tubicolous worm of the genus *Terebella*. — 3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Gmelin, 1790).] The typical genus of *Terebellidæ*.

Terebellidæ (ter-ē-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubicolous polychætous annelids.

Terebellum (ter-ē-bel'um), *n.* [A corruption of Gr. τετράπλευρον, a quadrangle (a name applied to this group by Ptolemy), neut. of τετράπλευρος, four-sided, < τετρα-, four, + πλευρά, side.] A group of four stars, in the form of a quadrilateral, at the root of the tail of Sagittarius.

terebene (ter'ē-bēn), *n.* [< *tereb(inth)* + *-ene*.] A colorless mobile liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$) having a faint odor, and optically inactive, prepared by treating rectified oil of turpentine with concentrated sulphuric acid in the cold.

terebic (tē-reb'ik), *a.* [< *tereb(inth)* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from turpentine. — **Terebic acid**, $C_7H_{10}O_4$, a monobasic acid, a product of the action of nitric acid on turpentine-oil. Also called *turpentinic*, *terebilic*, and *terebinic acid*.

terebinth (ter'ē-binth), *n.* [Formerly also *teribinth*; < ME. **terebinth*, *terebynt*, < OF. *terebinthe*, F. *térébinthe* = Pr. *terebinte* = Sp. It. *terebinto* = Pg. *terebintho*, < L. *terebinthus*, ML. also *terebintus* = Gr. τερέβινθος, τέρμινθος, earlier τέρμινθος, also τρέμβος, τρίμβος, the terebinth, also its resin, turpentine. Cf. *turpentine*, from the same source.] 1. The turpentine-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*, native in the lands about the Mediterranean, the source of Chian turpentine. It is a tree of moderate size, with pinnate leaves and panicles of inconspicuous flowers. It is common in the hot and dry southern and eastern parts of Palestine, there taking the place of the oak. It generally stands isolated, seldom in clumps, never in forests, and is an object of veneration. Also named *Algerine* or *Barbary mastic-tree*.

> To make hem save from wormes sette a bongh
> Of *terebynt*, other a birche stalk.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

> Here growes Melampode every where,
> And *Teribinth*, good for Gotes.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

2†. Turpentine. — **Oil of terebinth**, oil of turpentine.

terebinthen†, *a.* [ME. *terebynten*; < *terebinth* + *-en*[2].] Of terebinth.

> And putte in everie hole a wegge or pynne,
> A birchen here, a *terebynten* there.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

terebinthina (ter-ē-bin'thi-nä), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *resina*) of *terebinthinus*, of the terebinth: see *terebinthine*.] The officinal name of turpentine.

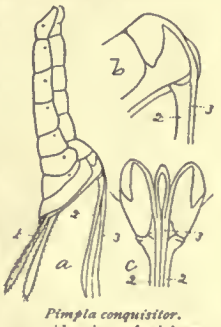
terebinthinate (ter-ē-bin'thi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terebinthinated*, ppr. *terebinthinating*. [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*[2].] To impregnate with turpentine. — **Terebinthinated collodion**, collodion to which some fatty, oily, or waxy ingredient has been added for the purpose of making it flexible. — **Terebinthinated ether**, an ethereal solution of oil of turpentine. — **Terebinthinated fumigation**, a vapor-bath of steam charged with turpentine.

terebinthinate (ter-ē-bin'thi-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *terebinthine* + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a preparation of the turpentine of fira.

terebinthine (ter-ē-bin'thin), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*, < Gr. τερεβίνθινος, of the terebinth, or of turpentine, < τερέβινθος, terebinth, turpentine: see *terebinth*. Cf. *turpentine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine-tree. — 2. Of or pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

terebinthinous (ter-ē-bin'thi-nus), *a.* [< L. *terebinthinus*: see *terebinthine*.] Same as *terebinthine*, 2.



Pimpla conquisitor.
a, side view of abdomen, showing terebra or ovipositor partly extended; *b*, anterior extremity of terebra and supports, showing method of attachment; *c*, ventral view of same. *1*, sheaths; *2*, upper grooved portions of terebra; *3*, the two lower filaments or spiculæ.

terebinth-tree (ter'ē-binth-trē), *n.* Same as *terebinth*, 1.

terebra (ter'ē-brą), *n.*; pl. *terebræ* (-brē). [NL., < L. *terebra*, a borer, an auger, a trepan, an engine for piercing a wall, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind: see *trite*.] 1. A machine employed by the Romans in sieges to begin a breach in a wall, consisting of a long spear-like beam mounted on an axis, and worked in a groove by machinery. — 2. In *entom.*, the borer or modified ovipositor of various insects, and especially of the terebrant hymenopters. With this organ the insects puncture the places in which they lay their eggs. — 3. [*cap.*] A genus of marine toxoglossate gastropods, having a long slender tapering spire, typical of the family *Terebridæ*; the auger-shells. *Adanson*, 1757.

terebrant (ter'ē-brant), *a.* [< L. *terebran(t-)s*, ppr. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] Boring with a terebra, as a hymenopterous insect; of or pertaining to the *Terebrantia*.

Auger-shells.
a, *Terebra* (*Bullia*) *semiplicata*. *b*, *Terebra maculata*.

Terebrantia (ter-ē-bran'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of L. *terebran(t-)s*, boring, boring through: see *terebrant*.] 1. In Latreille's system, one of the two prime divisions of the order *Hymenoptera*, comprising those forms which have the abdomen of the females furnished with an instrument employed as a saw or a borer for depositing their eggs: opposed to *Aculeata*, in which the abdomen is armed with a sting, and divided into *Securifera* and *Pupivora*. Westwood adopted this division, and divided the section into *Phytophaga* and *Entomophaga*, the former including the saw-flies (*Tenthredinidæ*) and horntails (*Uroceridæ*), and the latter the gall-flies (*Cynipidæ*), the parasitic *Evaniidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ*, *Braconidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, and *Proctotrypidæ* (grouped together under the term *Spiculifera*), and the rubytails or *Chrysididæ*, for which the term *Tubulifera* of MacLeay was adopted.

2. In *Crustacea*, the boring or burrowing eiripeds; the *Alcippidæ*.

terebrate (ter'ē-brāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terebrated*, ppr. *terebrating*. [< L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore, bore through, < *terebra*, a borer: see *terebra*. Cf. *terrier*[3].] **I.** *trans.* To bore; perforate. [Rare.]

> The tegumenta of earthworms . . . we shall find completely adapted to their way of life and motion, being made in the most complete manner possible for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 12, note p.

II. *intrans.* To be a bore; make one tired. [Rare.]

> O for a world where peace and silence reign,
> And haunted dulness *terebrates* in vain!
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Modest Request.

terebrate (ter'ē-brāt), *a.* [< *terebra* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a terebra or borer, as a hymenopterous insect; fashioned into a borer, as an ovipositor.

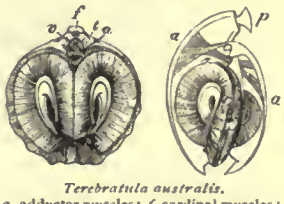
terebration (ter-ē-brā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *terebratio(n-)*, a boring, < *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

> *Terebration* of trees doth make them prosper better.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 463.

Terebratula (ter-ē-brat'ū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Lhwyd, 1699), dim. of L. *terebratus*, pp. of *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] 1. An extensive genus of arthropomatous brachiopods, formerly including all those loosely known as *lamp-shells*, now restricted as type of the family *Terebratulidæ*. They are characterized by a circular perforation (whence the name); the loop is very short, simple, and attached by the crura to the hinge-plate. All are extinct. See cuts under *Terebratulidæ* and *Brachiopoda*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus, or a similar brachiopod; a lamp-shell.

Terebratulidæ (ter'ē-brą-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebratula* + *-idæ*.] A large family of arthropomatous brachiopods, typified by the genus *Terebratula*. The brachial appendages are variously folded upon themselves, united to one another by a membrane, and more or less supported by a calcified process; the valves are variable in shape, but always have a prominent beak truncated by a circular perforation, partly completed by a deltidium of one or two pieces, and the shell-substance punctated. All the species have a peduncle passing through the rostral perforation, by which they attach themselves to rocks and other objects on the bottom of the sea. The family is the most extensive of the order; it dates back to the Devonian, and continues to be represented by more living forms than any other family. It is divided into six or more subfamilies. See also cut under *Brachiopoda*.



Terebratula australis.
a, adductor muscles; *f*, cardinal muscles; *p*, peduncle; *t*, teeth; *v*, vent.

terebratuliform (ter-ē-brat'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Terebratula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the genus *Terebratula*; shaped like the shell of a terebratuline brachiopod.

terebratuline (ter-ē-brat'ū-lin), *a.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the *Terebratulidæ*, or having their characters.

terebratulite (ter-ē-brat'ū-līt), *n.* [< *Terebratula* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil terebratula, or some similar lamp-shell; a member of the genus *Terebratulites* of Schlotheim.

Terebridæ (tē-reb'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Terebra* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Terebra*; the awl-shells or auger-shells. The numerous species chiefly inhabit tropical seas. Also called *Terebraceæ* and *Acusidæ*. See cuts under *Terebra*.

teredine (ter'ē-din), *n.* [< L. *teredo* (*-din-*), a teredo: see *teredo*.] A borer, as the ship-worm or teredo. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 505.

Teredinidæ (ter-ē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teredo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Teredo*; the teredos or ship-worms. See *Teredo*.

teredo (tē-rē′dō), *n.* [< L. *teredo*, < Gr. *τερηδών*, a worm that gnaws wood, etc., a moth, < *τείρειν* = L. *terere*, rub: see *terebra*.] 1. A lamellibranch mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, family *Teredinidæ*; the ship-worm, *T. navalis*, conspicuous for the destruction which it occasions to ships and submerged wood, by perforating them in all directions in order to establish a habitation. It is a worm-shaped grayish-white animal, most of whose length is owing to the elongation of the united siphons or breathing-tubes conveying water to the gills. The two valves of the shell are small. The viscera are mainly contained within the valves. In excavating in the wood (the shell is the boring-instrument) every individual is careful to avoid the tube formed by its neighbor, and often a very thin leaf of wood alone is left between the cavities, which are lined with a calcareous incrustation. Many methods are in use to protect ships, piers, etc., from this destructive animal, such as copper sheathing, treating with creosote or corrosive sublimate, or driving numbers of short broad-headed nails into the timber, the rust from which spreads and prevents the animal from settling. It is said to have been originally imported from tropical climates; but it has now become an inhabitant of most harbors. (See also cut under *ship-worm*.) *T. gigantea* is a species found in the East Indies in shallow water, where it bores into the hardened mud.

Piece of Wood Perforated by Teredos.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Teredinidæ*, including *T. navalis*, the common teredo or ship-worm. See def. 1. Also called *Septaria*.—3. Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects. *Lindley*, Gloss.

terek (ter′ek), *n.* A kind of sandpiper, *Terekia cinerea*.

Terekia (tē-rē′ki-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), also *Terechia* (Bonaparte, 1841), < *terek*, a native name.] A genus of scolopacine birds, containing only the terek sandpiper, *T. cinerea*, resembling the greenshank and some other tattlers, and having the bill somewhat recurved. This bird is very widely distributed, visiting in its migrations nearly all parts of the Old World, and breeding in high latitudes of Asia and Europe. It may be recognized in any plumage by the wholly white axillaries, largely white secondaries, and absence of any white on the primaries or rump. It has about twenty different New Latin names, and the genus is also called *Xenus* (of Kaup, 1829) and *Simorhynchus* (of Keyserling and Blasius, 1840, not of Merrem).

Terek (*Terekia cinerea*).

teres (tē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (sc. *musculus*), a round muscle, < L. *teres*, round, smooth: see *terete*.] A terete muscle; specifically, one of two terete muscles of the shoulder, proceeding from the scapula to the humerus.—**Teres major** (*greater teres*), a muscle lying externally to the teres minor, and with the latissimus dorsi forming the posterior border of the axilla. It is inserted into the posterior bicipital ridge of the humerus.—**Teres minor** (*lesser teres*), a muscle lying along the outer border of the infraspinatus, to which it is closely connected and near which it is inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

Teresian (tē-rē′si-ạn), *n.* [< *Teresa* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a branch of the Carmelites founded by Saint Teresa in 1562.

teret†, *a.* See *terete*.

terete (tē-rēt′), *a.* [Formerly also *teret*; = Sp. *terete*, < L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, smooth, < *terere*, rub: see *terebra*, *trite*.] Slender and smooth, with a circular transverse section; cylindrical or slightly tapering. See cut under *petiole*.

Nature hath . . . made them [the stars] round and *teret* like a globe. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 326.

Terete pronator. Same as *teretipronator*.

teretial (tē-rē′shạl), *a.* [< *terete* + *-ial*.] Same as *terete*. *Owen*. [Rare.]

tereticaudate (ter″ē-ti-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate*.] Round-tailed; having a terete tail: specifically said of certain reptiles of a former group *Tereticaudati*.

teretipronator (ter″ē-ti-prō-nā′tor), *n.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, + *pronator*.] The round pronating muscle of the forearm; the pronator radii teres. See *pronator*. *Coues*, 1887.

teretiscapularis (ter″ē-ti-skap-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *teretiscapulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *teres* (*teret-*), terete, + *scapularis*.] The greater terete muscle of the shoulder-blade, commonly called *teres major*. See *teres*. *Coues*, 1887.

Teretistris (ter-ē-tis′tris), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1855), < Gr. *τερετίζειν*, whistle: often misspelled *Teretristis*.] A genus of American warblers, or *Mniotiltidæ*, peculiar to Cuba, and of 2 species, *T. fernandinæ* (Lembeye) and *T. fornsi* (Gundlach), respectively of the western and eastern parts of the island. They are small and plain-colored birds, 4¾ inches long.

teretous† (ter′ē-tus), *a.* [< L. *teres* (*teret-*), round, smooth, + *-ous*.] Same as *terete*.

Teretous, or long round leaves. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iv.

terfle†, *v. i.* [ME. *terflen*, < AS. *tearflian*, roll about, a freq. form, prob. connected with *terve*.] To roll about; wallow. *Stratmann*.

terga, *n.* Plural of *tergum*.

tergal (tėr′gal), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the back in general; dorsal: notæal: the opposite of *sternal* or *ventral*. Specifically—2. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to a notum, tergum, or tergite.—3. In echinoderms, dorsal in the sense of aboral; coronal: the opposite of *ventral* or *oral*: as, the *tergal* plates of a starfish.—4. In trilobites, of or pertaining to the axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**Tergal facet**, the smooth dorsal anterior surface of the somite of a crustacean, over which the posterior under surface of a preceding somite glides in flexion and extension of the abdomen.

tergant (tėr′gant), *a.* [Heraldic F., < L. *tergum*, back: see *tergum*.] In *her.*, turning the back toward the spectator. See *recursant*. Also *tergiant*.

tergate†, *n.* An obsolete form of *target*.

He pulled a *tergate* from one of his souldiours, and castynge it in to the water, standynge on it, with his spere connaled hym selfe with the streme. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 17.

tergeminate (tėr-jem′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ter*, thrice, + *geminatus*, doubled: see *geminate*.] Thrice double: specifically applied in botany to a compound leaf having at the base a pair of leaflets and then forking, with a pair on each branch, as in *Calliandra tergemina*.

tergeminous (tėr-jem′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *tergeminus*, threefold, triple, < *ter*, thrice, + *geminus*, born at the same time, twin: see *gemini*.] Tergeminate.

tergiant (tėr′ji-ạnt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *tergant*.

tergiferous (tėr-jif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous*.] Carrying or bearing on the back; dorsigerous or dorsiferous.

tergite (tėr′jīt), *n.* [< L. *tergum*, the back, + *-ite*[2].] The tergum, dorsum, or back of one of the somites or segments of an articulated animal, as an arthropod. A typical tergite consists of a pair of plates or pieces, right and left; but these become fused, and also a number of successive tergites may blend together, as in the cephalothorax of a crustacean.

tergitic (tėr-jit′ik), *a.* [< *tergite* + *-ic*.] Tergal or dorsal, as a sclerite; of or pertaining to a tergite.

tergiversate (tėr′ji-vėr-sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tergiversated*, ppr. *tergiversating*. [< L. *tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari*, turn one's back, shift: see *tergiverse*.] To shift; practise evasion; make use of shifts or subterfuges.

Who also, as if he were conscious that his assumentum to the Platonick theology were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime, as it were, *tergiversate* and decline it, by equivocating in the word Henades, taking them for the ideas, or the intelligible gods before mentioned. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, II. 361.

tergiversation (tėr″ji-vėr-sā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *tergiversation* = Sp. *tergiversacion* = Pg. *tergiversação* = It. *tergiversazione*, < L. *tergiversatio*(*n-*), a shifting, evasion, lit. a turning of one's back, < *tergiversari*, pp. *tergiversatus*, turn one's back: see *tergiversate*.] 1. The act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversation*. *Abp. Bramhall*. (*Johnson*.)

2. The act of changing one's opinions or of turning from them; the act of turning against a cause formerly advocated; fickleness or instability of conduct.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon*.

tergiversator (tėr′ji-vėr-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *tergiversateur* = Pg. *tergiversador*, < L. *tergiversator*, one who hangs back, a laggard, < *tergiversari*, turn one's back: see *tergiversate*.] One who practises tergiversation.

tergiverse† (tėr′ji-vėrs), *v. i.* [< F. *tergiverser* = Sp. Pg. *tergiversar* = It. *tergiversare*, < L. *tergiversari*, turn one's back, decline, refuse, evade, shift, < *tergum*, back, + *versari*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn one's back; tergiversate.

The Briton never *tergivers'd*,
But was for adverse drubbing.
Saint George for England, ii.

tergolateral (tėr-gō-lat′e-rạl), *a.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the tergum and the lateral plates of a cirriped. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Int., p. 5.

tergorhabdite (tėr-gō-rab′dīt), *n.* [< L. *tergum*, back, + Gr. *ῥάβδος*, rod, + *-ite*[2].] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily forming the upper or tergal surface of an insect's abdomen. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this name to the lower pair of plates forming the ovipositor of a female insect; they are modified tergal pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

tergum (tėr′gum), *n.*; pl. *terga* (-gạ). [NL., < L. *tergum*, back.] 1. The back, dorsum, or notum, especially of an arthropod.—2. The tergal or dorsal sclerite of one of the rings or somites of an arthropod or articulate animal; a tergite. A tergum is often composed of two lateral halves. In some of the thoracic segments of insects it is subdivided into parts called, from before backward, *præscutum*, *scutum*, *scutellum*, and *postscutellum*.

3. One of the two upper or dorsal plates of the shell in cirripeds. See cut under *Balanus*.

Terias (tē′ri-as), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1821).] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ* and subfamily *Pieridinæ*, comprising about a dozen species, nearly all American. The North American are *T. nicippe*, a small bright-orange species, and *T. lisa*, still smaller and lemon-yellow in color, both of the southern United States. Their larvæ live upon plants of the genus *Cassia*.

teriet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *tarry*[2] and *tarry*[3].

terin†, *n.* Same as *tarin*.

Thrustles, *terins*, and mavys,
That songen for to wynne hem prys.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 665.

term (tėrm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tearm*, earlier *terme*; < ME. *terme*, < OF. *terme*, also in less vernacular form *termine* = Pr. *terme* = Sp. *término* = Pg. *termino* = It. *termino*, *termine* = D. *termijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *termin*, < L. *terminus*, OL. also *termo* (*termon-*), *termen* (*termin-*), a bound, boundary, limit, end, ML. (and Rom.) also a time, period, also a definition (?), word, covenant, etc.; = Gr. *τέρμων* (*τερμον-*), *τέρμα* (*τερματ-*), a boundary-line, limit; prob. akin to E. *thrum*[1], *tram*[1]. From L. *terminus* are also ult. E. *terminus*, *terminal*, *terminate*, *termine*, *determine*, *determinate*, etc., *conterminous*, etc.] 1. A bound; a boundary; limit; the extremity of anything, or that which limits its extent; a confine; end; termination; completion.

Here I take the to my line; tac thou non other to *terme* of line. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 229.

God was careful to secure us from death by removing the lepers from the camp, . . . and putting a *term* between the living and the dead. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 885.

At the decline of day,
Winding above the mountain's snowy *term*,
New banners shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.

Who does not sometimes . . . await with curious complacency the speedy *term* of his own conversation with finite nature? *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 240.

2. In *geom.*, the extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent: as, the *terms* of a line are points, the *terms* of a superficies are lines, and the *terms* of a solid are superficies. See also def. 9.—3†. Outcome; final issue.

Yet ought mens good endevours them confirme,
And guyde the heavenly causes to their constant *terme*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 25.

4†. A figure of Terminus, the god of boundaries; a terminal figure. See *terminus*, 3.

An arbour feigned of goldsmith's-work, the ornament of which was borne up with *termes* of satyrs. *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

On either side of the Gate stood a great French *Terme* of stone, adiuanced vpon wodden Pedestalls. *Dekker*, Kings Entertainment (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 278).

5. In *ship-building*, a piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail, and extending to the foot-rail of the balcony. Also called *term-piece*.—6. A space or period of time to which limits have been set; the time or period through

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.
Corn. ..... 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. ..... Frisian.
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.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ą 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.
ȯ as in move, spoon, room.
ǫ 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.
on 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, courage, 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.
ṳ̄ as in Persia, peninsula.
ȯ̤ as in *this* 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:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ 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